

Clay County Commissioner's Briefing
Red River Resource Management Plan
Bureau of Land Management
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Stephen G. Tryon
Field Manager
Oklahoma Field Office
7906 E. 33rd Street, Suite 101
Tulsa, OK 74145
Office: 918-624-4102
Cell: 918-633-4053
stryon@blm.gov

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT



Oklahoma Field Office

Resource Management Plan Revision and Environmental Impact Statement

Final Scoping Summary Report

US Department of the Interior,
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Indian Affairs

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BIA

BLM



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Full Phrase

ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
BIA	United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
EIS	environmental impact statement
FLPMA	Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act of 1969
OFO	United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Oklahoma Field Office
planning area	all lands, regardless of ownership, within the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Oklahoma Field Office
RMP	resource management plan
US	United States

SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The United States (US) Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Oklahoma Field Office (OFO), in cooperation with the US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Eastern Oklahoma and Southern Plains Regional Offices, is preparing an environmental impact statement (EIS) under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) to guide the management of BLM-administered public resources (BLM-administered surface lands and federal minerals) and restricted, trust, and tribal minerals and lands under the jurisdiction of the BIA within the states of Oklahoma, Kansas, and Texas. The EIS will result in a resource management plan (RMP) that creates the management framework for BLM lands and federal minerals under the jurisdiction of the BLM OFO. The RMP, which is developed through a public process, will be prepared as a dynamic and flexible plan to reflect the changing needs of the planning area. It will replace the 1991 Kansas RMP (BLM 1991¹), the 1994 Oklahoma RMP (BLM 1994a), and the 1996 Texas RMP (BLM 1996a), as amended.

The decision area for the EIS is where either federal or tribal interests exist (excluding US Forest Service interests). The decision area is only the BLM-administered and BIA-administered surface land and subsurface mineral estate within the planning area. The BLM decision area is composed of approximately 104,000 acres of BLM-administered surface lands, 593,000 acres of split-estate land (private land with federal mineral interests), and 5,270,000 acres of federal mineral estate on lands managed by other federal agencies. The BIA decision areas include approximately 621,696 surface acres and 585,000 surface acres for BIA Eastern Oklahoma Regional Office and BIA Southern Plains Regional Office, respectively. This acreage includes all mineral estate within Osage County, Oklahoma, which is managed by the BIA's Eastern Oklahoma Regional Office.

The BIA's Eastern Oklahoma and Southern Plains Regional Offices are charged with leasing Native American minerals in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. As stated above, the Eastern Oklahoma Regional Office is also responsible for minerals management in Osage County, Oklahoma. Both offices have an obligation to evaluate the potential impacts of their decisions

¹ References cited are provided in Chapter 7, References.

under NEPA and are joining the BLM in this EIS process. The joint planning effort will result in a joint BLM-BIA EIS and a BLM OFO RMP. BLM interests will be addressed under its RMP/EIS Record of Decision; Native American interests will be addressed under either the BIA-Eastern Oklahoma Record of Decision or the BIA-Southern Plains Record of Decision. These documents will comply with NEPA and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as required under 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1601.0-6. The EIS also will comply with the BIA NEPA Guidebook, 59 Indian Affairs Manual 3-H (BIA 2012). Finally, the resulting OFO RMP will comply with the criteria outlined in the BLM's Land Use Planning Handbook H-1601-1 (BLM 2005).

GOALS OF THE PUBLIC AND AGENCY COLLABORATION AND COMMUNICATION EFFORTS

BLM and BIA policies are to provide the following stakeholders with opportunities to participate meaningfully and substantively and to give comments during EIS preparation: the public, various groups, other federal agencies, Native American tribes and governments, and state and local governments. The BLM and BIA encourage various partners, cooperating agencies, and stakeholders to become involved in the process and provide information on local and regional factors unique to the planning area. Local and regional factors include knowledge of area customs and culture, community values and traditions, and the social and economic makeup of the planning area.

The BLM's goal in the public land use planning process is to consider these factors in an inclusive manner; specifically, key tribal, community, agency, and interest groups and individuals are given opportunities to participate in the process and are kept informed of the project status. The BLM must also ensure that participants are made aware of the effect their involvement will have on the final outcome; follow-through is a key element in meeting the goal of collaborative planning. Some agreement among the participants wherever possible is desirable; where agreement cannot be reached, the BLM must explore reasonable alternatives that have been discussed with the participants.

Strategies on coordinating with other federal, state, and local agencies, private groups, and individuals include conducting public information meetings, workshops, small group presentations, and management briefings; hosting field trips; issuing news releases; doing mailings; producing newsletters; publishing newspaper notices; making media announcements; printing brochures, booklets, and pamphlets; and initiating other informal contacts.

Scoping is the term used in the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR 1500-1508). The purpose of scoping is to define the early and open process for determining the extent of issues to be addressed in the planning process. The scoping process serves a number of purposes. One of these is to involve the public in identifying significant issues related to potential land use management actions; another is to help identify any issues that are not significant and can thereby be eliminated from detailed analysis. Also, the list of stakeholders and other interested parties (individuals or groups) is confirmed and expanded during the scoping process.

PUBLIC SCOPING ACTIVITIES

The formal public scoping period, as required by NEPA, began on July 26, 2013, with the publication of a Notice of Intent in the Federal Register (78 *Federal Register* 45266-45628, July 26, 2013); the scoping period ended on January 31, 2014.

Public outreach for the joint BLM-BIA EIS and the BLM OFO RMP since publication of the Notice of Intent has included the following:

- A newsletter mailed to 1,005 individuals from federal, state, and local agencies, tribes, interest groups, and the general public in November 2013
- A press release posted on the OFO website—<http://www.blm.gov/nm/oktrmp>—on November 14, 2013, announcing the publication of the Notice of Intent on July 26, 2013, and the initiation of the public scoping period for the EIS process
- A newspaper advertisement announcing the scoping public meetings published twice in each of 17 local newspapers in November and December 2013 and January 2014 prior to each of the 17 scoping public meetings
- 17 scoping public meetings, held in November and December 2013 and January 2014 in Woodward, Weatherford, Oklahoma City, Poteau, Tahlequah, McAlester, Lawton, Tulsa, and Pawhuska, Oklahoma; Salina and Liberal, Kansas; and Wichita Falls, Fort Worth, Houston, Livingston, Lufkin, and Amarillo, Texas
- A public website—<http://www.blm.gov/nm/oktrmp>—that provides access to materials distributed at scoping meetings and information on the public involvement process

The public scoping process provides opportunity for federal, state, and local agencies, interested organizations and industries, and the general public to express their comments and to provide meaningful input.

PUBLIC SCOPING RESULTS

During the public scoping period, the BLM received 143 unique written submissions and 2 different form letters, which included 683 unique comments. Members of the general public provided 118 written submissions (82.5 percent), organizations or nonprofit groups submitted 10 comments (7.0 percent), and businesses submitted 10 comments (7.0 percent). One federal agency provided 1 written submission (0.7 percent), state agencies provided 2 written submissions (1.4 percent), and an elected official provided 1 written submission (0.7 percent). The latter group represents a total of 2.8 percent of the submissions. No written submissions were received from tribal governments, educational organizations, or local governments. One anonymous comment was received (0.7 percent).

Comments were categorized, coded, entered into a database, tallied, and analyzed. Categories were those pertaining to the EIS and RMP planning process (e.g., how the comment relates to the EIS process), planning issues, and commenter affiliation.

ISSUE SUMMARY

Based on internal (within the BLM OFO and BIA staff) and external scoping, the planning issues that follow have been identified.

1. Energy development
2. Minerals and mining
3. Cultural and historic resources
4. Fences and trespassing
5. Recreation and other uses along the Red River
6. Access and transportation
7. Public health and safety
8. Lands and realty
9. Fish and wildlife
10. Socioeconomics
11. Tribal interests
12. Issues not addressed in previous RMPs
13. Climate change and future water needs

In addition to planning issues, commenters asked about issues that are either already addressed or will be addressed outside of the EIS and RMP because they either involve implementation-level decisions or they are beyond the scope of this EIS or RMP revision.

FUTURE STEPS

Scoping is the first opportunity for public involvement in the EIS process. The BLM and BIA will use the information collected during the scoping period and the planning issues to formulate alternatives and to prepare the Draft EIS, which is anticipated to be published in 2016. Public release of the Draft EIS will be announced in a Notice of Availability in the Federal Register and in the local media, and it will be posted on the project website (<http://www.blm.gov/nm/oktrmp>).

Additional public meetings will be held to solicit public comment on the Draft EIS. Public comments will be analyzed and used to update alternatives and impacts, where applicable. At the conclusion of the public comment period, the Draft EIS will be revised, and a Proposed RMP/Final EIS will be published and made available to the public.

While these are the specific opportunities for public involvement during the EIS process, the BLM and BIA will consider input from the public throughout the process.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The United States (US) Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Oklahoma Field Office (OFO), in cooperation with the US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Eastern Oklahoma and Southern Plains Regional Offices, is preparing an environmental impact statement (EIS) under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) to guide the management of BLM-administered public resources (BLM-administered surface lands and federal minerals) and restricted, trust, and tribal minerals and lands under the jurisdiction of the BIA within the states of Oklahoma, Kansas, and Texas. The EIS will result in a resource management plan (RMP) that creates the management framework for the BLM lands and federal minerals under the jurisdiction of the BLM OFO. The RMP, which is developed through a public process, will be prepared as a dynamic and flexible plan to reflect the changing needs of the planning area. It will replace the 1991 Kansas RMP (BLM 1991¹), the 1994 Oklahoma RMP (BLM 1994a), and the 1996 Texas RMP (BLM 1996a), as amended.

The BIA's Eastern Oklahoma and Southern Plains Regional Offices are charged with leasing Native American minerals in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. The Eastern Oklahoma Regional Office is also responsible for minerals management in Osage County, Oklahoma. Both agencies have an obligation to evaluate the potential impacts of their decisions under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and are joining the BLM in this EIS process. The proposed joint planning effort will result in a joint BLM-BIA EIS and a BLM OFO RMP. BLM interests will be addressed under its RMP/EIS Record of Decision; Native American interests will be addressed under either the BIA-Eastern Oklahoma Record of Decision or the BIA-Southern Plains Record of Decision. These documents will comply with NEPA and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), as required under 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1601.0-6. The EIS also will comply with BIA NEPA Guidebook, 59 Indian Affairs Manual 3-H (BIA 2012). Finally, the resulting OFO RMP will comply with the criteria outlined in the BLM's Land Use Planning Handbook H-1601-1 (BLM 2005).

¹ References cited are provided in Chapter 7, References.

1.2 PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR THE BLM RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

An RMP is a land use plan that describes broad multiple-use direction for managing BLM-administered land. The FLPMA directs the BLM to develop such land use plans to provide for appropriate uses of BLM-administered land. Decisions in land use plans guide future land management actions and subsequent site-specific implementation decisions. These decisions establish goals and objectives (desired outcomes) for resource management and the measures needed to achieve them. These measures are expressed as actions and allowable uses, such as lands that are open or available for certain uses and lands that are closed to certain uses. The BLM-administered lands within the Oklahoma RMP planning area are currently managed under the 1991 Kansas RMP (BLM 1991), 1994 Oklahoma RMP (BLM 1994a), and the 1996 Texas RMP (BLM 1996a), as amended.

The need for revising these three OFO RMPs is to respond to:

- New policies on energy
- New policies on climate change
- Demand for limited resources
- Appropriate protection of sensitive resources
- Changing ecological conditions
- Increases in conflict between competing resource values and land uses
- Other issues that have surfaced since approval of the current RMPs

One of the primary objectives of the OFO RMP is to help the BLM update the management decisions of the current RMPs. The final RMP will identify desired outcomes and future conditions to be maintained or achieved. It will specify uses or resource allocations that are allowable, restricted, or prohibited. These include any restrictions needed to meet desired outcomes.

As part of the RMP process, the BLM will prepare an EIS to evaluate the environmental issues and impacts. The NEPA requires the BLM to consider a range of alternatives in its planning process and to analyze and disclose the potential environmental impacts of proposed RMP decisions. The alternatives and impact analysis are documented in the EIS.

The RMP development process also provides for the participation of the public, other federal agencies, and state, local, and tribal governments.

1.3 PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR THE BIA ACTION

The BIA's Eastern Oklahoma and Southern Plains Regional Offices are charged with assisting Native American tribes in permitting uses on tribal jurisdictional lands and leasing Native American minerals in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. The Eastern Oklahoma Regional Office is also responsible for minerals management in Osage County, Oklahoma. Therefore, the BIA needs to develop overarching guidance for future leasing and development of Indian lands and mineral interests.

The BIA is obligated to evaluate the potential impacts of its decisions under NEPA. The BIA Eastern Oklahoma and Southern Plains Regional Offices would sign two separate Records of Decision on the EIS; these Records of Decision would be in addition to the Record of Decision signed by the BLM.

1.4 DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANNING AREA AND DECISION AREA

The planning area encompasses parts of Oklahoma, Kansas, and Texas (**Figure 1-1**, Oklahoma Field Office RMP Planning Area). The decision area for the RMP and EIS is where either federal or tribal interests exist (excluding US Forest Service interests). The decision area is only the BLM- and BIA-administered surface land and subsurface mineral estate within the planning area. The BLM decision area is composed of approximately 104,000 acres of BLM-administered surface lands, 593,000 acres of split-estate land (private land with federal mineral interests), and 5,270,000 acres of federal mineral estate on lands managed by other federal agencies. The BIA decision areas include approximately 621,696 surface acres and 585,000 surface acres for BIA Eastern Oklahoma Regional Office and BIA Southern Plains Regional Office, respectively. This acreage includes all mineral estate within Osage County, Oklahoma, which is managed by the BIA's Eastern Oklahoma Regional Office.

1.5 OVERVIEW OF THE PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PROCESS

Public involvement entails "The opportunity for participation by affected citizens in rule making, decision making, and planning with respect to the public lands, including public meetings or hearings... or advisory mechanisms, or other such procedures as may be necessary to provide public comment in a particular instance" (FLPMA, Section 103(d)). Council on Environmental Quality regulations and BLM planning regulations both provide for specific points of public involvement in the land use planning and NEPA processes to address local, regional, and national interests (43 CFR 1610.2 and 40 CFR 1506.6). Guidance for implementing public involvement can be found in the BLM Land Use Planning Handbook H-1601-1 (BLM 2005) and BLM NEPA Handbook H-1790-1 (BLM 2008). Public involvement requirements of both NEPA and FLPMA will be satisfied through this joint RMP/EIS process. Guidance for public participation on restricted, trust, and tribal minerals and lands under the jurisdiction of the BIA is found in Section 8.3 of the BIA NEPA Guidebook, 59 Indian Affairs Manual 3-H (BIA 2012).

Public involvement for this planning effort will include:

- Scoping meetings and other outreach efforts requesting public comments to help determine the scope of issues and alternatives to be addressed
- Public outreach via newsletters, news releases, the project website (**Section 1.6.3**, Project Website), and other media
- Public review of the Draft EIS
- Public review and opportunity for protest of the Proposed RMP/Final EIS

This scoping report documents the results of the first component of the public involvement process.



1.6 DESCRIPTION OF THE SCOPING PROCESS

Scoping, as required by 40 CFR 1501.7, is an early and open process for determining the issues to be addressed and identifying the significant issues related to a proposed action. Information collected during scoping may also be used to develop the alternatives to be addressed in a NEPA document. The process has two components: internal scoping and external scoping. Internal scoping is conducted within an agency or cooperating agencies to determine preliminary and anticipated issues and concerns. An interdisciplinary team of BLM and BIA resource specialists held internal scoping meetings to identify the anticipated planning issues and the methods, procedures, and data to be used in compiling the EIS.

External scoping is a public process designed to reach beyond the BLM and BIA. Its aim is to identify the concerns of high importance to the public. External scoping helps ensure the following:

- That planning issues are identified early and properly studied
- That issues of no concern do not consume time and effort
- That the proposed action and alternatives are balanced, thorough, and implementable

In accordance with 43 CFR 1610.2(d), the BLM must document the scoping results. Its Land Use Planning Handbook H-1601-1 (BLM 2005) requires the preparation of a scoping summary report to capture public input in one document. This report must summarize the separate comments received during the formal external scoping period. It also must describe the issues and management concerns from public and internal scoping meetings. Finally, it must include a discussion of how these comments will be incorporated into the RMP.

The BLM and BIA follow the public involvement requirements documented in Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR 1501.7 for scoping and Part 1506.6 for public involvement). The BLM also follows public involvement requirements described in its planning regulations (43 CFR 1601-1610).

The BLM solicits comments from relevant agencies and the public, organizes and analyzes all comments received, and then distills them to identify issues that will be addressed during the planning process. These issues help define the scope of analysis for the RMP and are used to develop alternatives to the proposed action.

1.6.1 Newsletter and Mailing List

In November 2013, the BLM and BIA mailed a newsletter with details about the public scoping period for the joint BLM-BIA EIS and BLM OFO RMP. The newsletter was mailed to 1,005 individuals from the public, agencies, tribes, and organizations. These people all had participated in past OFO or BIA activities, had been included on past OFO or BIA distribution lists, or had expressed an interest in BLM or BIA land management decisions. Email addresses were also available for 379 recipients on the mailing list who were mailed the newsletter, and an email with an attached Adobe Acrobat file (.pdf) of the newsletter was sent to these parties on November 14, 2013. The newsletter provided the dates and venues for the 17 public scoping meetings in Oklahoma, Kansas, and Texas (see **Section 1.6.4**, Scoping Public Meetings). It

described the various methods for submitting comments, including dedicated email and US Postal Service addresses.

The BLM and BIA will publish future newsletters at major project milestones and will mail them to individuals and organizations on the project mailing list. All newsletters will be posted on the project website (Section 1.6.3, Project Website). Participants may request to receive newsletters and other project information through electronic or US Postal Service mail. The newsletter is included in Appendix A, Scoping Materials.

1.6.2 Newspaper Advertisements, Press Release, and Other Media Coverage

A newspaper advertisement was published in 17 local newspapers in November and December 2013 and January 2014 prior to the scoping public meetings. Table 1-1, Newspaper Advertisement Publication Dates and Location, displays the date each newspaper published the advertisement. Each newspaper advertisement was customized and announced the scoping public meeting location near that newspaper's local distribution (see Section 1.6.4, Scoping Public Meetings). An example newspaper article is included in Appendix A, Scoping Materials.

On November 14, 2013, the BLM posted a press release on the OFO website (Section 1.6.3, Project Website) announcing the publication of the Notice of Intent on July 26, 2013, and the initiation of the public scoping period for the RMP/EIS process. The project website also provided information on the 17 public scoping meetings (see Section 1.6.4, Scoping Public Meetings) and described the various methods for submitting comments.

As shown in Table 1-2, Project Coverage in the Media, a total of three articles were known to be written about the joint BLM-BIA EIS and BLM OFO RMP effort by local media outlets.

1.6.3 Project Website

A public website was launched and is regularly updated to provide the public with the latest information about the joint BLM-BIA EIS and BLM OFO RMP process. The website—<http://www.blm.gov/nm/oktrmp>—provides background information about the project, a public involvement timeline and calendar, and maps and photos of the planning area. It also includes copies of public information documents, such as the newsletter and Notices of Intent. Other information that can be found on the website includes a link to the scoping comment form for submitting comments about the EIS and RMP process. The dates and locations of all 17 scoping public meetings were announced on the website.

1.6.4 Public Scoping Meetings

The BLM and BIA hosted 17 public meetings to provide the public with opportunities to become involved, to learn about the project and the planning process, to meet the BLM and BIA team members, and to offer comments. The Notice of Intent announced that the BLM would hold local scoping public meetings. The actual dates, meeting locations and times, and instructions for providing comments were announced via a press release, the project newsletter, and the project website (Section 1.6.3, Project Website). The details of the public meetings are provided in Table 1-3, Scoping Public Meetings.

Table 1-1
Newspaper Advertisement Publication Dates and Location

Newspaper	Location	Date(s) Advertisement Appeared
Amarillo Globe-News	Amarillo, Texas	December 24, 2013 December 29, 2013
Fort Worth Star-Telegram	Fort Worth, Texas	November 27, 2013 December 1, 2013
Houston Chronicle	Houston, Texas	December 2, 2013 December 8, 2013
Lawton Constitution	Lawton, Texas	November 28, 2013 December 1, 2013
The Leader & Times	Liberal, Kansas	December 24, 2013 December 29, 2013
The Lufkin News	Lufkin, Texas	December 3, 2013 December 8, 2013
McAlester News-Capital	McAlester, Oklahoma	November 17, 2013 November 20, 2013
The Oklahoman	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	November 6, 2013 November 16, 2013
Pawhuska Journal-Capital	Pawhuska, Oklahoma	January 1, 2014 January 8, 2014
Polk County Enterprise	Livingston, Texas	December 2, 2013 December 5, 2013
Poteau Daily News	Poteau, Oklahoma	November 16, 2013 November 20, 2013
Salina Journal	Salina, Kansas	December 23, 2013 December 30, 2013
Tahlequah Daily Press	Tahlequah, Oklahoma	November 17, 2013 November 20, 2013
Times Record News	Wichita Falls, Texas	November 26, 2013 December 1, 2013
Tulsa World	Tulsa, Oklahoma	December 30, 2013 January 5, 2014
Weatherford Daily News	Weatherford, Oklahoma	November 5, 2013 November 9, 2013
Woodward News	Woodward, Oklahoma	November 5, 2013 November 10, 2013

Scoping meetings were held to encourage participants to discuss concerns and questions with BLM and BIA staff. At the sign-in station, participants could obtain copies of the first issue of the project newsletter, a glossary, blank scoping comment forms, and a guide to providing substantive comments. A BLM staff member gave a Microsoft PowerPoint presentation, followed by an opportunity for attendees to ask questions. BLM and BIA personnel were present to discuss issues with attendees one-on-one. Several resource maps were displayed to illustrate the current situation and management techniques practiced among different resources and land

**Table 1-2
Project Coverage in the Media**

Publication Name	Date of Publication	Title of Article
Texoma's Homepage.com	December 11, 2013	Concern Over Property Along Red River
The Hays Daily News	January 6, 2014	BLM working on resource management plan for federally owned land
High Plains Daily Leader & Times	January 11, 2014	Lesser prairie chicken important piece of environmental puzzle
Texoma's Homepage.com	January 29, 2014	Residents Along Red River Encouraged to Comment on BLM Study

**Table 1-3
Scoping Public Meetings**

Location (Oklahoma, Kansas, and Texas)	Venue	Date	Number of Attendees	Number of Completed Comment Forms Received
Woodward, Oklahoma	Holiday Inn Express	11/18/2013	0	0
Weatherford, Oklahoma	Holiday Inn Express	11/19/2013	1	0
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	Best Western Plus – Saddlebrook Inn and Conference Center	11/20/2013	11	0
Poteau, Oklahoma	Buckley Public Library	12/2/2013	3	0
Tahlequah, Oklahoma	Holiday Inn Express	12/3/2013	3	0
McAlester, Oklahoma	Holiday Inn Express	12/4/2013	4	0
Lawton, Oklahoma	Holiday Inn Express	12/10/2013	14	1
Wichita Falls, Texas	Courtyard Wichita Falls	12/11/2013	37	0
Fort Worth, Texas	Fort Worth Public Library	12/12/2013	7	2
Houston, Texas	Looscan Neighborhood Library	12/17/2013	8	0
Livingston, Texas	Holiday Inn Express	12/18/2013	7	0
Lufkin, Texas	Holiday Inn Express	12/19/2013	5	0
Salina, Kansas	Courtyard Marriott Salina	1/7/2014	7	0
Liberal, Kansas	Liberal Memorial Library	1/8/2014	10	0
Amarillo, Texas	Amarillo Public Library	1/9/2014	35	0
Tulsa, Oklahoma	Doubletree Downtown	1/14/2014	14	0
Pawhuska, Oklahoma	Pawhuska City Library	1/15/2014	6	0
Total			172	

Note: Meetings were from 6 to 8 PM.

areas. Next to the map illustrating fluid mineral leasing stipulations was a handout with additional information on stipulations. The resource maps were also posted on the project website (**Section 1.6.3, Project Website**) for public review. As shown in **Table 1-2, Public Scoping Meetings**, a total of 172 people attended the 17 public meetings.

Members of the public made oral comments during the scoping meetings. This is not the official way of commenting, and attendees were encouraged to write their comments down and to follow the formal submission process. However, for information purposes, oral comments were noted by the BLM and BIA and contractor staff; a summary of these comments is included in **Appendix B, Oral Comments Made during Scoping Meetings**.

1.6.5 Notice of Intent

The Notice of Intent notifies the public of an agency's intent to prepare an EIS for a major federal action and invites the affected and interested agencies, organizations, and the general public to participate in determining the scope and significant issues to be addressed and analyzed in the EIS. The Notice of Intent for this planning effort was published on July 26, 2013 (78 *Federal Register* 45266-45628, July 26, 2013). A Notice of Intent to Extend the Public Scoping Period was published in December (78 *Federal Register* 76318-76319, December 17, 2013) and extended the formal scoping comment period to January 31, 2014, 190 days following publication of the initial Notice of Intent.

All comments received on or before February 28, 2014, are included in this scoping report. The BLM and BIA will consider all comments received during the planning process, both before the publication of the Notice of Intent and after the end of the official scoping comment period, during alternatives formulation and project planning, although the comments may not receive a written response and may not be included as part of the RMP and EIS. A link to the Notice of Intent is posted on the project website (**Section 1.6.3, Project Website**).

1.7 COLLABORATIVE INVOLVEMENT PROCESS

In addition to formal scoping, the BLM and BIA have implemented a collaborative outreach and public involvement process. As part of this process, the BLM and BIA will work closely with cooperating agencies. The BLM and BIA will coordinate with interested agencies and organizations throughout the planning process.

1.7.1 Cooperating Agency Coordination

A cooperating agency is any federal, state, or local government agency or Indian tribe that enters into a formal agreement with the lead federal agency to help develop an environmental analysis. More specifically, cooperating agencies "work with the BLM, sharing knowledge and resources, to achieve desired outcomes for BLM-administered lands and communities within statutory and regulatory frameworks" (BLM 2005). The benefits of enhanced collaboration among agencies in preparing NEPA analyses are as follows:

- Disclosing relevant information early in the analytical process
- Obtaining relevant information, including social conditions, from local communities
- Applying available technical expertise and staff support

- Avoiding duplication with other federal, state, tribal, and local procedures
- Establishing a mechanism for addressing intergovernmental issues

In March 2014, the BLM wrote to all appropriate local, state, federal, and tribal representatives, inviting them to participate as cooperating agencies for the joint BLM-BIA EIS and BLM OFO RMP. As of May 20, 2014, 54 local, state, and federal agencies and tribal entities had accepted the BLM-BIA cooperating agency invitation. The BLM and BIA will engage cooperating agencies during the RMP/EIS process.

1.7.2 Collaboration and Consultation with Tribes

The BLM and BIA are consulting with the affected Native American tribes identified as having interests or traditional cultural properties in the planning area. Consultation is required by the National Historic Preservation Act and the American Indian Religious Freedom Act. During scoping, the first project newsletter was mailed to 133 contacts associated with tribes. The BLM and BIA have held the following meetings with tribes as of March 12, 2014:

- October 28, 2013, meeting with Quapaw Nation
- October 30, 2013, meeting with Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska; Potawatomi Nation; Choctaw Nation; and Delaware Nation
- January 7, 2014, meeting with Prairie Band of the Potawatomi and Sac and Fox Nation of Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska

No written comments were received from tribal agencies during the scoping period; tribal concerns or issues have been typically presented in oral format. The BLM and BIA will continue formal consultation with the tribes in 2014 by mailing consultation letters to the affected tribes. Government-to-government consultation will continue throughout the RMP/EIS process to ensure that the concerns of tribal groups are considered as the RMP/EIS is developed.

CHAPTER 2

COMMENT SUMMARY

2.1 METHOD OF COMMENT COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

All written submissions received on or before February 28, 2014, 4 days following the end of the formal scoping period on January 31, 2014, were evaluated and are documented in this scoping summary report. All comments received during the RMP process will be considered in alternative formulation and project planning. While all comments received outside of the formal scoping period will be considered in alternatives formulation, they may not receive a written response and may not be included as part of the RMP/EIS.

A total of 143 written submissions, resulting in 683 discrete comments, were received during the public scoping period. The most common format used for submissions was email. Submissions were also sent via the US Postal Service or were faxed to the BLM OFO. Additional comment forms were completed at the scoping public meetings.

In addition to unique submissions, letter campaigns from individuals resulted in form letter submissions for a number of topics. Details of form letter submission are included in **Appendix C (List of Commenters)**, **Table C-2, Form Letter Submissions**. Letters that represented slight variations of the form letter without significant additional information were treated as form letters. When significant unique comments were added to the form letter, these comments were entered into the comment-tracking database.

Two different form letters were received, neither of which was associated with a particular organization. Both form letters focused on the rights of individuals who own property along the Red River. They touched on a Supreme Court case, *Oklahoma v. Texas*, and the Red River Boundary Compact. The *Oklahoma v. Texas* case addressed the controversy over the Oklahoma-Texas boundary along the Red River. Upon Congressional consent to the Red River Boundary Compact in 2000, the Red River Boundary Compact established a new boundary between Oklahoma and Texas. One of the form letters was submitted by 50 individuals. The other was submitted by five individuals. Form letters are not included in the calculations of affiliation and geographic location percentages. A list of commenters and the dates of submittal are provided in **Appendix C, List of Commenters**. Most written submissions included more than one comment, so the 143 submissions and form letters yielded 683 discrete comments. The comment forms

provided instructions for requesting confidentiality and for withholding names or addresses from public review or from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act, and several commenters requested confidentiality. One comment was submitted anonymously (i.e., without name or address).

To ensure that public comments were properly registered and that none were overlooked, the BLM and BIA used a multiphase management and tracking system. First, written submissions were logged and numbered. Once all comments were received and documented, the BLM and BIA assigned a planning classification to each issue. These classifications detail which issues raised will be resolved through the planning effort. Planning classifications are as follows:

1. Issues that will be resolved in the RMP/EIS
2. Issues that will be addressed through BLM or BIA policy or administrative action
3. Issues that are beyond the scope of this RMP/EIS that will be considered but not addressed
4. Issues about the Oklahoma-Texas boundary

To assist with the analysis, the BLM and BIA entered comments into the public input and comment tracking database. Staff then organized comments by planning issue categories and commenter affiliation. Finally, these identifiers were queried and tallied to provide information on planning and other issue categories. Details of comments received by planning issue are in **Section 2.2.4, Number of Comments by Planning Issue Category.**

2.2 SUMMARY OF PUBLIC COMMENTS RECEIVED

2.2.1 Written Submissions by Affiliation

The number and proportion of written submissions received from each type of affiliation are shown in **Table 2-1** and on **Figure 2-1, Comments by Commenter Affiliation.** Letters on business, agency, or organization letterhead, or where commenters signed using their official agency title, were considered to represent that organization. All other letters were considered to represent individuals. Members of the general public provided 82.5 percent of the total comments received during the scoping period. A list of commenters, their affiliations, and the submittal date of their comments is in **Appendix C, List of Commenters.**

2.2.2 Written Submissions by Geographical Area

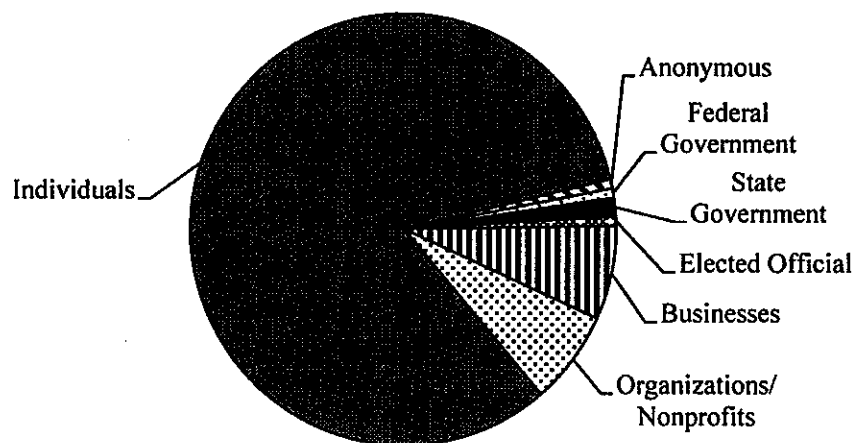
The number and proportion of written submissions received by the geographic location of the sender are shown in **Table 2-2** and on **Figure 2-2, Commenters by Geographic Area.** A total of 107 commenters (74.8 percent) were from states in the OFO (Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas): 3 commenters (2.2 percent) were from Kansas, 32 commenters (23.9 percent) were from Oklahoma, and 72 commenters (53.7 percent) were from Texas. Of the remaining submissions, 10 (7.5 percent) were from commenters outside of those states; 17 of the commenters (12.7 percent) did not indicate a geographic origin. These calculations do not include form letter submissions. In addition, some commenters made multiple submissions, and some letters had more than one signatory; therefore, the total for commenters by geographic area is not equal to the total letter submissions.

Table 2-1
Comments by Commenter Affiliation¹

Affiliation	Number of Comment Letters	Percentage of Total Comment Letters
Tribal Government	0	0
Federal Government	1	0.7
State Government	2	1.4
Local Government	0	0
Elected Official	1	0.7
Businesses	10	7.0
Educational Organizations	0	0
Other Organizations/Nonprofits	10	7.0
Individuals	118	82.5
Anonymous	1	0.7
Total Unique Submissions	143	100

¹Calculations do not include non-unique form letter submissions.

Figure 2-1
Comments by Commenter Affiliation¹



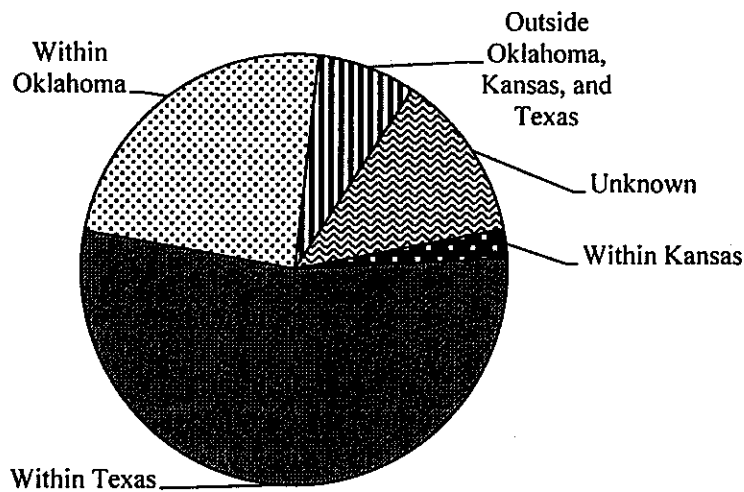
¹Calculations do not include non-unique form letter submissions.

Table 2-2
Commenters by Geographic Area¹

Location	Number of Commenters	Percentage of Total Commenters
Within Oklahoma, Kansas, and Texas	107	79.9
Within Kansas	3	2.2
Within Texas	72	53.7
Within Oklahoma	32	23.9
Outside Oklahoma, Kansas, and Texas	10	7.5
Unknown	17	12.7
Total	134	100

¹Calculations do not include non-unique form letter submissions or submissions with nonsubstantive comments.

Figure 2-2
Commenters by Geographic Area¹



¹Calculations do not include non-unique form letter submissions or submissions with nonsubstantive comments.

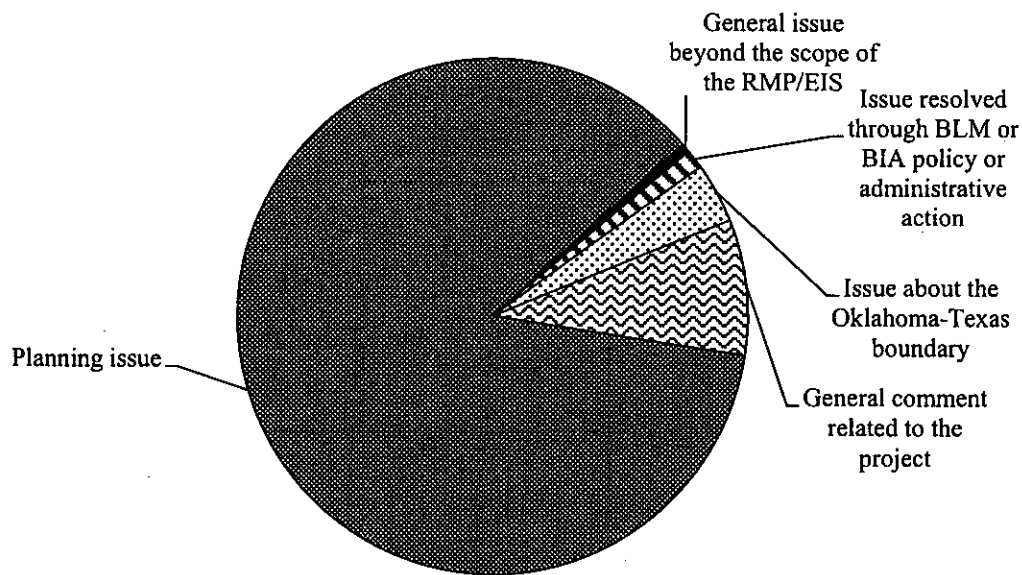
2.2.3 Number of Comments by Process Category

Table 2-3 and Figure 2-3, Comments by Process Category, show the number of issues raised that will or will not be addressed in the joint BLM-BIA EIS and BLM OFO RMP. Of the 683 comments received, 587 (85.9 percent) contained planning issues that will be addressed in the joint BLM-BIA EIS and BLM OFO RMP (see Section 2.2.4, Number of Comments by Planning Issue Category).

Table 2-3
Comments by Process Category

Process Category Code	Number of Comments	Percent of Comments
General comment related to the project	58	8.5
Planning issue	587	85.9
General issue beyond the scope of the joint BLM-BIA EIS and BLM OFO RMP	4	0.6
Issue resolved through BLM or BIA policy or administrative action	8	1.2
Issue about the Oklahoma-Texas boundary	26	3.8
Total	683	100

Figure 2-3
Comments by Planning Issue Category



While some comments addressed multiple planning issues, one primary category was selected for analysis. These comments are discussed in detail below and in **Chapter 4**, Planning Issue Summary. In addition, 58 comments (8.5 percent) were related to issues that will be addressed in the joint BLM-BIA EIS and BLM OFO RMP but do not fall within a specific planning issue category. These were general comments on the RMP planning process, alternatives development, collaboration, and requirements of NEPA and other regulations (see **Section 4.3.14**, Other Issues to Be Addressed in the RMP/EIS). The remaining 5.6 percent of the comments were about the following:

- Issues beyond the scope of the joint BLM-BIA EIS and BLM OFO RMP (0.6 percent)
- Issues that will be resolved through BLM or BIA policy or administrative action (1.2 percent)
- Issues about the Oklahoma-Texas boundary (3.8 percent)

See Section 4.4, Issues That Will Not Be Addressed in the RMP/EIS, for more detail.

Comments are provided in **Appendix D**, Comments by Process Category and Planning Issue. Comment letters can be viewed in their entirety at the OFO in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

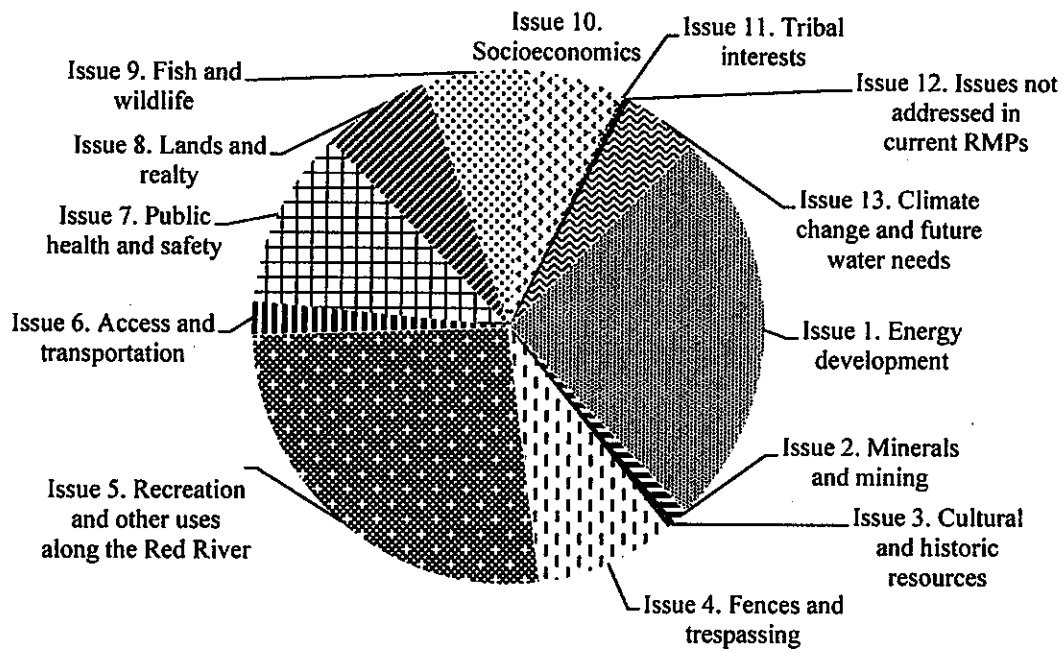
2.2.4 Number of Comments by Planning Issue Category

Table 2-4 and Figure 2-4, Comments by Planning Issue Category, show the number and proportion of comments received by planning issue category. The BLM and BIA received 587 planning issue comments and categorized them into the 13 planning issue categories. Chapter 4, Planning Issue Summary, provides a detailed analysis of the comments received for each planning issue category and subcategory.

Table 2-4
Comments by Planning Issue Category

Planning Issue Category	Number of Comments	Percent of Comments
Issue 1. Energy development	148	25.2
Issue 2. Minerals and mining	5	0.9
Issue 3. Cultural and historic resources	3	0.5
Issue 4. Fences and trespassing	51	8.7
Issue 5. Recreation and other uses along the Red River	156	26.6
Issue 6. Access and transportation	12	2.0
Issue 7. Public health and safety	66	11.2
Issue 8. Lands and realty	40	6.8
Issue 9. Fish and wildlife	39	6.6
Issue 10. Socioeconomics	36	6.1
Issue 11. Tribal interests	1	0.2
Issue 12. Issues not addressed in current RMPs	2	0.3
Issue 13. Climate change and future water needs	28	4.8
Total	587	100

Figure 2-4
Comments by Planning Issue Category



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CHAPTER 3

PLANNING CRITERIA

Planning criteria guide development of the joint BLM-BIA EIS and BLM OFO RMP by helping define the range of decisions that can be made; they are generally based on applicable laws, BLM Director and New Mexico State Director guidance, BIA Eastern Oklahoma and Southern Plains Regional Directors guidance, and the results of public and governmental participation (43 CFR 1610.4-2). The BLM and BIA developed preliminary planning criteria to set the sideboards for focused planning of the EIS and OFO RMP and to guide decision making by topic. A selection of the planning criteria developed is listed below.

The plan will be completed in compliance with the FLPMA, NEPA, and all other applicable laws, regulations, and policies. Impacts from the management alternatives considered in the revised RMP will be analyzed in an EIS developed in accordance with regulations at 43 CFR 1601-1610 and 40 CFR 1500-1508.

The following preliminary criteria were developed internally by the BLM and BIA and were presented for public comment. After public input was analyzed, the criteria became proposed criteria (**Section 3.2, Additional Suggestions for Planning Criteria**).

3.1 PRELIMINARY PLANNING CRITERIA

The following general planning criteria will be considered in developing the joint BLM-BIA EIS and BLM OFO RMP:

- Existing laws, regulations, and BLM and BIA policies
- Valid existing rights
- Plans, programs, and policies of other federal, state, and local governments and Native American tribes
- Public input
- Quantity and quality of noncommodity resource values
- Future needs and demands for existing or potential resource commodities and values

- Past and present use of public and adjacent lands
- Environmental effects, including effects on wildlife, cultural resources, and paleontology
- Social and economic values
- Environmental justice
- Public welfare and safety

In addition, the following specific preliminary planning criteria have been identified:

- The BLM will not make any recommendations or decisions that affect federal mineral estate beyond its explicit authority under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947, the FLPMA, and other guidance.
- Final title analysis has not yet been conducted for all federal mineral ownership. Although the BLM will plan for these tracts, it will not lease, transfer, or otherwise authorize any actions before verifying title for the properties.
- Decisions that remain valid from previous BLM land use plans will be incorporated into the OFO RMP; these plans are the Kansas RMP (BLM 1991), the Oklahoma RMP (BLM 1994a) and subsequent amendments (BLM 1994b, 1996b, 2004, and 2014), and the Texas RMP (BLM 1996a) and amendment (BLM 2000).
- Tracts of BLM surface and subsurface minerals will be mapped and listed by legal description. Lands of uncertain title will also be listed.
- For federal and Indian oil and gas and other minerals, reasonably foreseeable development scenarios will be prepared.
- Identification of any lands for further consideration for federal coal leasing will be limited to any areas with development potential, as based on the reasonably foreseeable development scenarios.

3.2 ADDITIONAL SUGGESTIONS FOR PLANNING CRITERIA

No additional planning criteria were suggested by commenters. Therefore, the preliminary planning criteria (**Section 3.1, Preliminary Planning Criteria**) are now the proposed planning criteria.

CHAPTER 4

PLANNING ISSUE SUMMARY

Issue identification is the first of the nine-step BLM planning process in the BLM Land Use Planning Handbook H-1601-1 (BLM 2005). As defined in the BLM Land Use Planning Handbook H-1601-1 (BLM 2005), planning issues include concerns or controversies about the following:

- Existing and potential land and resource allocations
- Levels of resource use, production, and related management practices
- Concerns, needs, and opportunities for resource use, development, and protection

These issues may stem from new information, changed circumstances, or the need to reassess the appropriate mix of allowable uses.

4.1 PLANNING ISSUE DEVELOPMENT

The BLM and BIA enacted a multistep issue-identification process for the joint BLM-BIA EIS and BLM OFO RMP. The process began with the creation of an RMP/EIS preparation plan in May 2013. The BLM and BIA interdisciplinary team used this plan as a guide for developing the RMP/EIS and for the following:

- To establish responsibilities, schedules, and procedures for the project team
- To describe the project team, contact information, and project tasks
- To estimate the schedule
- To highlight anticipated planning issues, management concerns, and preliminary planning criteria developed by the BLM and BIA interdisciplinary team during internal scoping

In July 2013, the BLM issued the Notice of Intent to prepare the joint BLM-BIA EIS and BLM OFO RMP. This initiated the formal scoping period, as required by NEPA, and solicited written public comments (**Section 1.6, Description of the Scoping Process**). The Notice of Intent was amended on December 17, 2013, to extend the public scoping period until January 24, 2014.

Public outreach for scoping continued with the release of the first project newsletter in November 2013, followed by scoping meetings in November and December 2013 and January 2014.

Scoping is a collaborative public involvement process. Its purpose is to identify and refine issues to address in the planning process. During scoping, tribes were sent the project newsletter, and the BLM and BIA met with interested tribes during three tribal scoping meetings.

The BLM and BIA hosted 17 public meetings and solicited written comments from the public during the scoping period. This provided additional information on the public's concerns and suggestions about the planning area.

Information accepted during internal and external scoping was compiled to develop discrete planning issue statements (Section 4.2, Planning Issue Statements). The purpose of these statements is to highlight the key issues distilled from these initial planning and scoping processes. (The issues are also discussed in Section 4.3, Summary of Public Comments by Planning Issue Category.) They pertain to the various issue categories and associated comments received from interested parties (individuals or groups). The BLM and BIA will use the planning issues and associated information to formulate a reasonable range of alternative management strategies that will be analyzed during the joint BLM-BIA EIS and BLM OFO RMP process.

4.2 PLANNING ISSUE STATEMENTS

A planning issue is a conflict or dispute over resource management activities, allocations, or land use. It is well defined and deals with only one topic. A number of alternatives can be developed to address a planning issue.

The planning issue statements presented below are preliminary and are based on the best information gathered to date. These issues will be addressed through the joint BLM-BIA EIS and BLM OFO RMP. The process of developing this EIS and RMP will afford many opportunities for collaboration with local, state, federal, and tribal governments, with land-management agencies, and with public interest groups and BLM-administered and BIA land users. As a result, the planning issues and concerns will likely be modified, new issues will be added, and others will be deleted as a result of the public scoping process.

Some of the overarching planning issues that the BLM and BIA will address are listed below. Each issue, in turn, has several subtopics, issue questions, and management concerns that address more specific uses and resources. As applicable, items listed in Appendix C of the BLM's Land Use Planning Handbook H-1601-1 (BLM 2005) will be addressed, and decisions will be made.

Issue 1: How can the BLM and BIA allow development of federal and tribal oil and gas resources and honor valid existing lease rights, while protecting air, visual resources, wildlife, water, and the natural environment?

- Oil and gas impacts on other resources
- Hydraulic fracturing
- Impacts on private property

Issue 2: How can the BLM and BIA allow development of federal and tribal coal resources and honor valid existing lease rights, while protecting air, visual resources, wildlife, water, and the natural environment?

Issue 3: How can the BLM and BIA manage cultural and historic resources for public enjoyment, while protecting those resources?

Issue 4: How should the BLM manage the land it administers in the Red River area to reduce conflicts with adjacent property owners?

- Fences/signs
- Trespassing
- Surveys
- Incidents of conflict

Issue 5: What uses should be allowed along the Red River and what restrictions, if any, should apply to those uses in order to protect other uses and resources?

- Recreating (hunting, camping, fishing, horseback riding, and hiking)
- Grazing
- Leases
- Access restrictions

Issue 6: What access points and trails should be open in the Red River area?

- Necessary trail requirements for horseback riding and other uses

Issue 7: How can the BLM minimize public health and safety risks in the Red River area?

- Trash/illegal dumping
- Methamphetamine labs
- Patrols
- Fires
- BLM past management
- Quicksand/bogs
- Access for emergency crews
- Abandoned oil and gas wells
- Feral hogs and other predatory wildlife

Issue 8: What criteria should the BLM use for disposing of or acquiring BLM-administered lands?

Issue 9: How should the BLM allow use of BLM-administered lands for recreation and other resource uses, while protecting fish and wildlife?

- Special status species
- Conflicts with renewable energy and other uses

Issue 10: How can the BLM realize the socioeconomic benefits of the resources in the area, while minimizing conflicts with other uses and protecting sensitive resources in the planning area?

- Oil and gas (e.g., employment)
- Tourism (e.g., property values)
- Agriculture

Issue 11: How can the BIA minimize trespassing on tribal lands, especially during the hunting season?

Issue 12: How will the BLM address resources not addressed in the current RMPs?

- Cave and karst resources
- Salable, locatable, and leasable minerals
- New technology
- New information on diseases

Issue 13: How are the BLM and BIA going to plan for future water needs and for climate change and its effects, including water shortage?

- Increased risk of drought
- Fire
- Carbon sequestration
- Renewable energy

4.3 SUMMARY OF PUBLIC COMMENTS BY PLANNING ISSUE CATEGORY

Each comment received during public scoping was reviewed and coded. Of the 683 comments received, 587 (85.9 percent) were related to one of the 13 planning issues defined above. In addition, 58 (8.5 percent) were general comments related to issues that will be addressed in the RMP but are not in a specific planning issue category. See **Table 2-4, Comments by Planning Issue Category**, for a breakdown of the number of comments received for each planning issue and subcategory.

Summaries of the scoping comments received for each planning issue category, as well as general comments, are provided in **Section 4.3.1, Issue 1**, through **Section 4.3.14, Other Issues to Be Addressed in the RMP/EIS**. These summaries provide details only on comments related to

issues that will be resolved in the joint BLM-BIA EIS and BLM OFO RMP. Tables with all comments for each planning issue and those for issues that will not be addressed in the RMP are included in **Appendix D**, Comments by Process Category and Planning Issue.

Adjustments or additions may be made to the planning issues. These changes will be made as the planning process proceeds and the BLM and BIA continue to review information, meet with the interdisciplinary team, and talk with the public.

4.3.1 Issue 1

How can the BLM and BIA allow development of federal and tribal oil and gas resources and honor valid existing lease rights, while protecting air, visual resources, wildlife, water, and the natural environment?

The BLM and BIA received 148 comments (25 percent of the planning issue comments) on impacts of oil and gas development on other resources in the area. Many of these commenters expressed concern over how the oil and gas industry could be impacted by stipulations placed on oil and gas activities. Most of these comments were submitted by the oil and gas industry. The comments focused on minimizing restrictions on oil and gas and opening up more land, such as military installations and wildlife refuges, for oil and gas activities. Some comments also came from oil and gas companies requesting that the BLM respond more quickly with stipulations to include in a lease when a tract has been nominated. Other commenters stated that the BLM cannot attach additional conditions of approval and mitigation measures to existing leases. A few commenters also reminded the BLM and BIA of the importance of the oil and gas industry in the country's economic development and movement toward energy independence.

Many commenters stated that the oil and gas industry is negatively affecting the environment. Many of the comments under this category expressed concern about oil and gas development impacts on air quality, climate change, visual resources, water quality, as well as related human health impacts. Commenters were concerned about the following:

- Groundwater and surface water contamination from oil and gas activities
- Soil contamination
- Negative impacts on wildlife and special status species
- Impacts on tribes if oil and gas accidents and injuries occur on tribal land
- Impacts on cultural resources and livestock
- Impacts on wildlife-based tourism, such as hunting, fishing, and wildlife viewing

A few commenters also expressed concern that oil and gas development lowered the value of nearby properties.

Many commenters were concerned that hydraulic fracturing would impact human health, the environment, and wildlife. Commenters requested baseline water quality assessments around proposed drill sites and thorough assessments of hydraulic fracturing impacts. They requested that the BLM analyze induced seismicity caused by hydraulic fracturing. Many commenters expressed concerns about potential public health impacts from the chemicals used in hydraulic

fracturing fluid. Others noted a risk of water contamination and stated that the large amount of water that hydraulic fracturing uses and how this use of water, particularly during a drought, is irresponsible.

4.3.2 Issue 2

How can the BLM and BIA allow development of federal and tribal coal resources and honor valid existing lease rights, while protecting air, water, and the natural environment?

The BLM and BIA received 5 comments (1 percent of the planning issue comments) on the impact of coal on other resources in the area. Three of the comments focused on reducing the impacts that mining and coal development have on the environment and public health. In particular, commenters expressed concern about the following:

- Water contamination from chemicals used in the process
- Impacts on human health caused by coal dust
- Environmentally damaging processes used in coal extraction, such as mountaintop removal

One of the remaining two commenters asked about mineral exploration on tribal land, and the other inquired about acquiring rights to lease and mine in the period before the joint BLM-BIA EIS and BLM OFO RMP is completed.

4.3.3 Issue 3

How can BLM and BIA manage cultural and historic resources for public enjoyment, while protecting those resources?

The BLM and BIA received 3 comments (less than 1 percent of the planning issue comments) about the management of cultural and historical resources. The commenters were concerned about the preservation of the cultural and historical resources along the Red River. One commenter also asked that the BLM comply with the National Historic Preservation Act and the Oklahoma Statewide Preservation Plan when considering management of historical, cultural, and archaeological resources.

4.3.4 Issue 4

How should the BLM manage the land it administers in the Red River area to reduce conflicts with adjacent property owners?

The BLM received 51 comments (9 percent of the planning issue comments) about conflicts between the public and property owners in the Red River area. Most of these comments were submitted by current landowners. They described the issues they have had in the past with trespassers who have threatened landowners' safety or endangered them or have destroyed or stolen property. Many of these commenters believe the current problems they experience with trespassers will only be aggravated and increased by opening areas around the Red River for public use.

Commenters tended to be skeptical that the BLM would be able to prevent trespassing and enforce laws on the lands it administers. Commenters noted that in the past they have had trouble getting law enforcement to address trespassing concerns. Some commenters noted particular areas along the Red River that were common points of access for trespassers.

Many of the commenters also had questions about BLM land surveys that would delineate which part of the Red River area is BLM-administered land and which part is private property. Commenters were curious about when the surveys would take place, whether the government would ask for landowner permission for access before conducting the surveys, and how the property lines would be demarcated once they were identified. A few commenters were opposed to the surveys being conducted. Some commenters were confused as to why the BLM did not already know the boundaries of the land it administers. Others were confused about why the BLM was asking for feedback without yet knowing what land along the Red River it administers. Commenters also noted the difficulty in defining property lines based on vegetation lines and the river's location.

4.3.5 Issue 5

What uses should be allowed along the Red River and what restrictions, if any, should apply to those uses in order to protect other users and resources?

The BLM received 156 comments (27 percent of the planning issue comments) about what uses should be allowed along the Red River and what restrictions should be placed on those uses.

Many commenters expressed enthusiasm for equestrian trails along the Red River. Equestrian groups and other recreation groups and individuals volunteered their time to help clear or plan trails. Many commenters had specific suggestions on what kinds of features and facilities would be appreciated by recreational users; many were eager to help expedite the creation of more recreation opportunities along the river. Some commenters also had opinions about uses that would be incompatible, such as the use of trails for both equestrian and bicycle use. Others were in support of using the land for hiking, biking, hunting, fishing, wildlife viewing, camping, and livestock grazing. A few requested that the area be restored to short grass prairie.

Other commenters, many who own land along the Red River, expressed hesitation or opposition to opening the Red River to public recreation. Commenters stated that erosion is an issue in the area, and public use of the Red River area, in particular by all-terrain vehicle users, contributes to the problem. Other commenters were opposed to motorized vehicle travel in the area, noting that it leads to extended camping, trespassing, and public safety concerns.

Many commenters requested that the Red River be closed to the public and to oil and gas leasing. They noted that the Red River currently has no management and is being damaged by all-terrain vehicle use and litter. These commenters noted that public use of the land could lead to increased damage through water pollution, motorized vehicle use, erosion, increased fires, trespassing, increased use of the area for illegal drug production, and negative impacts on visual resources and wildlife. Many of the landowners expressed concerns that the public was not respectful of BLM-administered land and that if the river were opened to the public, it would become irreparably damaged.

Some of the commenters questioned the kinds of uses that would be allowed and who would enforce those allowed uses. Others had logistical suggestions about providing brochures and kiosks along the river to disseminate information about allowable uses. Some commenters questioned if this was a wise use of federal money.

Many commenters questioned whether opening the area to the public was worth the risk of environmental damage, fire, and trespassing. A few commenters were concerned that their livelihoods as ranchers and farmers would be negatively affected by opening the land to public use.

Several commenters had suggestions about trail specifications in order to make them the most enjoyable, most accessible to users of all ability levels, and safest for users and horses. One commenter requested that a study be conducted to determine if the Red River is suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

4.3.6 Issue 6

What access points and trails should be open in the Red River area?

The BLM received 12 comments (2 percent of the planning issue comments) on what access points and trails should be open in the Red River area. Commenters suggested various locations through which the Red River could be easily accessed. Some commenters also suggested locations for parking lots and other facilities. One commenter suggested the BLM develop a tie-in with the Northeast Texas Trail if possible, and another suggested that linear equestrian trails be developed. Other commenters expressed concern that private land would be used by the public to access the Red River if the river were opened for public use.

4.3.7 Issue 7

How can the BLM minimize public health and safety risks in the Red River area?

The BLM received 66 comments (11 percent of the planning issue comments) about public health and safety risks along the Red River. Most commenters acknowledged that currently there are health and safety risks along the river. They expressed concern that these risks would increase if the river were opened to the public. Commenters expressed concerns about illegal drug labs, theft, fires, aggressive trespassers, illegal dumping, criminal activity, trash, and wild parties. Many commenters opposed the idea of opening up the area to hunting and viewed that as a public safety hazard. Commenters are also concerned about danger to livestock, trespassers hunting at night, and the public hunting while drinking alcohol. Most commenters do not want the area opened to the public or to oil and gas leasing.

Several commenters were particularly concerned that the area is more susceptible to wildfire due to the drought and that opening it to the public would increase wildfire risk. Commenters stated that it would unfairly disadvantage adjacent property owners who would risk property damage and loss in the event of a wildfire.

Many commenters also noted that unlike the landowners along the river, the general public is not aware of the array of dangers along the Red River. These include quicksand and bogs, as well as feral hogs, mountain lions, and other predatory wildlife. Additionally, many commenters noted

the difficulty emergency crews have in reaching area properties. Were public access granted along the Red River, many landowners are concerned that the public would not be able to receive emergency assistance. Reasons cited for this concern were lack of cell phone reception and access roads for emergency crews, as well as the amount of time emergency crews typically take to respond to emergencies in the area.

Commenters questioned whether the BLM has the funds and staff to enforce area rules and public safety were the area opened to the public. Commenters questioned how the BLM would deal with health and safety hazards, such as fires or all-terrain vehicles stuck in quicksand. Additional commenters noted the inability of Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation game wardens to effectively address the public safety concerns in the area. One commenter suggested the BLM partner with the Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation to reduce costs of management and to add a law enforcement presence.

4.3.8 Issue 8

What criteria should the BLM use for disposing of or acquiring BLM-administered lands?

The BLM received 40 comments (7 percent of the planning issue comments) on the disposal and acquisition of BLM-administered lands. Most of the commenters were opposed to surveying lands along the Red River to determine that some lands are BLM administered rather than private. Most of the commenters were concerned about how they could maintain ownership and use rights of their land. Some desired clarification on how this could happen and what the processes are for public domain.

Many commenters think that the land along the Red River should be returned to private ownership or kept as is. Several commenters suggested that the land along the Red River be sold to adjacent landowners. Commenters expressed disappointment and confusion over the idea that the BLM could own land to which the commenters have deeds and on which they pay taxes. Some think the federal government should compensate landowners if the survey shows the land is administered by the BLM. Others were concerned about the socioeconomic impacts they would experience as ranchers and farmers if their land were found to be BLM-administered land open to public use. One commenter believes privately owned wetlands should retain private property rights.

4.3.9 Issue 9

How should the BLM allow use of the lands it administers for recreation and other resource uses, while protecting fish and wildlife?

The BLM received 39 comments (7 percent of the planning issue comments) on impacts on fish and wildlife from allowing use of BLM-administered lands for recreation and other resource uses. Commenters inquired about the presence of endangered or threatened animal species in the area. They also expressed concerns about the fish and wildlife impacts that would result from opening the Red River to motorized vehicle use, oil and gas development, renewable energy development, and hunting.

Many commenters were concerned that wildlife is being harassed and habitat being destroyed by Red River area visitors. They were concerned about poaching along the Red River and the future

impacts on fish and wildlife if hunting were allowed. One commenter asked that shotgun hunting be restricted to nontoxic shot so birds feeding along the river would not be at risk for ingesting lead pellets. Specifically, commenters expressed concerns about the status of eagle, sandhill crane, bobcat, deer, American burying beetle, piping plover, lesser prairie chicken, quail, songbirds, and ducks.

One commenter was concerned about the growing population of feral hogs in the Red River Valley. Another was concerned about the protection of bats and how land use decisions impacting surface water would affect bats. This commenter also questioned how the BLM would address white-nose syndrome in future management.

Commenters requested that the BLM analyze impacts from oil and gas development on wildlife, and in particular on migratory birds and special status species. Commenters also expressed concern that water reduction caused by oil and gas development, particularly hydraulic fracturing, could impact aquatic and riverine species and habitat. One commenter from an energy company requested the avoidance of blanket stipulations to protect threatened and endangered species.

Commenters also were concerned that allowing visitors along the Red River would harm habitat and drive wildlife out of the area. Commenters were concerned about the impacts of motorized vehicles on fish and wildlife, specifically on amphibians and shore bird breeding grounds. One commenter suggested the BLM work with landowners along the Red River to preserve and restore fish and wildlife habitat. Another recommended the BLM install escape structures on all steep-sided livestock troughs and open-topped storage tanks on BLM-administered land to minimize wildlife drowning in such structures. Two commenters recommended the Red River be managed to emphasize wildlife protection.

4.3.10 Issue 10

How can the BLM realize the socioeconomic benefits of the resources in the area, while minimizing conflicts with other uses and protecting sensitive resources in the planning area?

The BLM received 36 comments (6 percent of the planning issue comments) on socioeconomics. Many of the commenters believe the development of equestrian and hiking trails along the Red River would attract tourists, generate jobs, and benefit nearby towns' economies. However, most of the commenters were more concerned about the potential negative socioeconomic impacts of new resource and use management included in the RMP revision and EIS.

Many commenters noted the importance of the oil and gas industry to the Oklahoma, Kansas, and Texas state economies, to job development, and to the federal government in the way of royalties. One commenter suggested that minerals should be the BLM's primary focus due to their economic potential. Other commenters noted the importance of agriculture to the economy and feared the impact the RMP revision and EIS would have on that industry.

Commenters also expressed concern about how the RMP revision and EIS would impact their livelihoods. Some asked that the BLM quantify the economic impact of restricting such activities as timber harvesting, livestock grazing, hunting, and mining in the planning area. Others asked that public access to the Red River area be restricted because, if the land were damaged by the

public, the livelihood of ranchers and farmers would be harmed. Others were worried about their farms and livelihoods if their land along the Red River was found to be BLM administered. Some commenters were also concerned about how the management of the Red River area would impact property values. Others questioned whether doing surveys and then managing the area along the Red River for various recreational uses was a good use of federal money, stating that there are multiple other federal programs needing funding.

4.3.11 Issue 11

How can the BIA minimize trespassing on tribal lands, especially during the hunting season?

The BLM and BIA received 1 comment (less than 1 percent of the planning issue comments) on trespassing on tribal lands. The commenter noted that there is trespassing on tribal land and that this is accentuated during hunting season. The commenter would like the BIA to increase patrolling and to enforce trespassing laws.

4.3.12 Issue 12

How will the BLM address resources not addressed in the current RMPs?

The BLM received 2 comments (less than 1 percent of the planning issue comments) on resources not addressed in the previous RMP. One commenter expressed concerns about how the BLM would ensure the protection of bats in future management. The commenter noted that currently the two greatest threats to bats in the US and Canada are wind power and white-nose syndrome; these were not primary threats to bats when the previous Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas RMPs were written. The other commenter noted that caves and karst and mines were not addressed in the previous RMPs. The commenter would like best management practices prescribed in the RMP revision and EIS that consider the role cave, karst, and mines play in bat communities and subsequent spread of white-nose syndrome.

4.3.13 Issue 13

How are the BLM and BIA going to plan for future water needs and for climate change and its effects, including water shortage?

The BLM and BIA received 28 comments (5 percent of the planning issue comments) on climate change, drought, and future water needs. Most of the comments were focused on the impacts of climate change on other resources and stated that the oil and gas industry had a role in causing climate change. Many of the comments were focused on the future of the US water supply and the impact the oil and gas industry has on water supply and quality.

Commenters reminded the BLM and BIA of their obligation to consider climate change impacts in planning and decision making. They also suggested that the BLM and BIA consider increasing renewable energy as a way to mitigate climate change, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and decrease future impacts on water supply and quality. One commenter mentioned carbon sequestration permits and asked that these be addressed in the joint BLM-BIA EIS and BLM OFO RMP. Many commenters expressed concern about methane levels, tropospheric ozone, and black carbon and their impacts on air quality, climate change, crop yields, and public health.

Commenters expressed opposition to hydraulic fracturing and concern that this and other oil and gas development impact climate change and air quality. Commenters also requested that the BLM and BIA analyze the cumulative and incremental effects of coal and oil and gas development on climate change, human health, vegetation and wildlife, water quality and quantity, agriculture, and socioeconomics.

Commenters reminded the BLM and BIA that they are required to protect water from further degradation, expressing concern about future water needs in the OFO. Many commenters were concerned about the current drought conditions and the associated increased risk of fire. One commenter opposed public and government use of streams or rivers next to private property.

Commenters were particularly concerned about the amount of water used in oil and gas development. They requested that the BLM and BIA consider the impacts of using water for oil and gas development on the availability of water for drinking, ranching, agriculture, wildlife, and recreation. Commenters also noted the drought and questioned whether using water for oil and gas development is appropriate during drought. Some commenters stated that because chemicals are added to the water used in hydraulic fracturing, the water cannot be reused, and that this can stress water supplies and increase the concentration of water pollutants.

4.3.14 Other Issues to Be Addressed in the RMP/EIS

Of the 683 comments received, 85.9 percent were related to planning issues that will be addressed in the joint BLM-BIA EIS and BLM OFO RMP (as discussed in **Section 4.3.1**, Issue 1, through **Section 4.3.13**, Issue 13). Another 58 comments (8.5 percent) focused on other topics, such as the planning process in general, alternatives, or the public involvement process. These topics will be addressed in the joint BLM-BIA EIS and BLM OFO RMP, but they do not fit in any particular planning issue category. Comments are displayed in **Appendix D, Table D-4**, General Comments Related to the Project.

General comments included the following:

- Issues related to how the BLM and BIA plan to fund the joint BLM-BIA EIS and BLM OFO RMP
- Issues about the manner in which the BLM and BIA conducted public scoping and suggestions for improving future public outreach
- Comments on FLPMA and the BLM's multiple-use mandate

4.4 ISSUES THAT WILL NOT BE ADDRESSED IN THE RMP/EIS

Approximately 5.6 percent of the comments were related to issues that will not be addressed in the joint BLM-BIA EIS and BLM OFO RMP. These include issues resolved through policy or administrative action, those beyond the scope of the joint BLM-BIA EIS and BLM OFO RMP, and issues about the Oklahoma-Texas boundary. Refer to **Appendix D, Table D-1**, Issues Not Related to the Scope of This Project, **Table D-2**, Issues Resolved through Policy or Administrative Action, and **Table D-3**, Oklahoma-Texas Boundary Issues.

Administrative or policy comments included issues pertaining to national BLM and BIA policy that will not be addressed during the joint BLM-BIA EIS and BLM OFO RMP process. Comments include questions about the following:

- Compensation for landowners whose land is found to be under BLM administration
- The BLM's oil and gas policy and processes
- Opposition to the manner in which the BLM determines property boundaries
- Opposition to the land along the Red River being surveyed

Issues outside the scope of the joint BLM-BIA EIS and BLM OFO RMP are those about land management outside the planning area, comments about other government agencies, and opposition to the BLM's or BIA's functions. This category included comments on issues about which the BLM or BIA have limited or no administrative authority.

4.5 DECISIONS TO BE MADE

BLM interests will be addressed under its RMP/EIS Record of Decision; Native American interests will be addressed under either the BIA-Eastern Oklahoma Record of Decision or the BIA-Southern Plains Record of Decision.

The New Mexico BLM State Director will decide whether to approve the RMP. The final RMP will identify desired outcomes, future conditions to be maintained or achieved, and specify uses or resource allocations that are allowable, restricted, or prohibited, including any restrictions needed to meet desired outcomes. The BLM is reviewing the condition of the environment and the current management situation to identify which management directions should be continued, which should be modified, and which should be developed and added.

The BIA is cooperating in the preparation of the EIS and will issue separate decisions for the restricted, trust, and tribal minerals and lands under its jurisdiction.

This scoping report does not make any decisions, nor does it change current management direction set forth in the current RMPs (BLM 1991, 1994a, and 1996a); instead it summarizes those issues identified during the scoping period. The BLM will use planning issues summarized in this scoping report, along with subsequently identified issues, planning criteria, and other information (such as occurrence and development potential for minerals), to help formulate a reasonable range of alternatives during the next phase of the RMP process. Each identified alternative (including continuation of existing management practices) will represent a complete and reasonable plan for managing the OFO.

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CHAPTER 5

DATA SUMMARY AND DATA GAPS

5.1 SUMMARY OF AVAILABLE RELEVANT INFORMATION

Both new data and existing resource information will be used in formulating management alternatives in the joint BLM-BIA EIS and BLM OFO RMP. To facilitate this process, information is being compiled and put into digital format using geographic information systems for use in analysis and map production. Because this information is imperative to quantifying resources, to updating maps, and to manipulating information during alternative formulation, this process must be completed before actual analysis can begin. New data generated during the joint BLM-BIA EIS and BLM OFO RMP process will be used to address planning issues and will meet applicable established standards.

5.2 DATA NEEDS

The BLM and BIA have identified the following data needs:

- An assessment of various social and economic parameters will be conducted with local governments; the results will be documented in a socioeconomic report and incorporated into the joint BLM-BIA EIS and BLM OFO RMP.
- A mineral potential report will be developed in cooperation with the BLM and cooperating state and federal agencies. The report will assess the mineral resource occurrence and development potential of the area defined for the joint BLM-BIA EIS and BLM OFO RMP.
- A Wild and Scenic Rivers eligibility and suitability study will be conducted; the results will be documented in a report, incorporated into the BLM OFO RMP alternatives, and analyzed in the RMP/EIS.
- A focused visual resource inventory will be conducted; the results will be documented in a report, incorporated into the joint BLM-BIA EIS and BLM OFO RMP alternatives, and analyzed in the RMP/EIS.
- Air quality modeling and impact analysis will be conducted, which will form the baseline of the impact analysis in the joint BLM-BIA EIS.

- Climate change data
- A Class I-level cultural resources analysis and consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office per Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 will be conducted; issues and management considerations provided in the analysis and consultation will be included in the joint BLM-BIA EIS and BLM OFO RMP.
- Officially nominated areas will be assessed for designation as BLM Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, and the results will inform the special designations section of the BLM OFO RMP. (No areas were nominated in scoping comment submissions.)

5.3 DATA GAPS

Data for the EIS will be gathered throughout the joint BLM-BIA EIS and BLM OFO RMP process to ensure that data gaps are minimized.

CHAPTER 6

FUTURE STEPS

6.1 FUTURE STEPS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

The assessments and studies identified in **Section 5.4**, Data Needs, will be conducted. In addition, the BLM Land Use Planning Handbook (H-1601-1 [BLM 2005]) requires the BLM to develop a report called the analysis of the management situation. The analysis of the management situation describes the current conditions and trends of the resources and resource uses/activities in the planning area. It also documents current management and opportunities for changes in management. The analysis of the management situation provides the framework from which to address the planning issues through the development of alternatives. The BLM will develop the analysis of the management situation prior to developing alternatives.

The next phase of the BLM's planning process is to develop draft alternatives based on the issues presented in **Section 4.2**, Planning Issue Statements, and **Section 4.3**, Summary of Public Comments by Planning Issue Category. These alternatives will address planning issues identified during scoping and will meet goals and objectives to be developed by the BLM/BIA interdisciplinary team. In compliance with NEPA, Council on Environmental Quality regulations, and BLM and BIA planning regulations and guidance, alternatives should be reasonable and capable of implementation.

An analysis of the alternatives will be documented and the agency's preferred alternative identified in a joint Draft EIS/BLM OFO Draft RMP. The preferred alternative may be comprised of a combination of management option components from various other alternatives to provide the best mix and balance of multiple land and resource uses to address the issues. The draft document, anticipated to be published in 2016, will be widely distributed to elected officials, regulatory agencies, and members of the public, and it will be available on the project website (**Section 1.6.3**, Project Website). The availability of the draft document will be announced via a Notice of Availability in the Federal Register, and a 90-day public comment period will follow. Public meetings will be held in the planning area during the 90-day comment period.

At the conclusion of the public comment period, the BLM and BIA will review and analyze public comments and determine what changes need to be made to the document. The BLM and

BIA will then revise the Draft EIS and prepare a joint Final EIS/BLM OFO Proposed RMP. The Final EIS will then be published. The availability of the document will be announced in the Federal Register, and a 30-day public protest period regarding the proposed planning level decisions (43 CFR 1610.5.2) will follow. Concurrently, the Oklahoma, Kansas, and Texas Governors will review the document for consistency with approved state and local plans, policies, and programs.

At the conclusion of the public protest period and the 60-day Governors' consistency reviews, the BLM and BIA will resolve all protests and any inconsistencies. If necessary, a notice will be published in the Federal Register requesting public comment on significant changes made as a result of protest. The BLM will then prepare the approved RMP and Record of Decision. The BIA will also prepare two Records of Decision: one for the Eastern Oklahoma Regional Office and one for the Southern Plains Regional Office. The availability of these documents will be announced in the Federal Register.

All publications, including this report, newsletters, the Draft RMP/EIS, Proposed RMP/Final EIS, Approved RMP/Record of Decision, and the Notices of Availability of the Draft RMP/EIS, the Proposed RMP/Final EIS, and the Approved RMP/Record of Decision, will be published on the project website (**Section 1.6.3**, Project Website). In addition, pertinent dates regarding solicitation of public comments will be published on the website.

6.2 CONTACT INFORMATION

The public is invited and encouraged to participate throughout the planning process for the joint BLM-BIA EIS and BLM OFO RMP. Some ways to participate are as follows:

- Review the progress of the joint BLM-BIA EIS and BLM OFO RMP at the project website (**Section 1.6.3**, Project Website), which will be updated with information, documents, and announcements throughout the duration of the EIS preparation
- Request to be added to or to remain on the official project mailing list in order to receive future mailings and information (email BLM_NM_OKT_RMP@blm.gov)

6.2.1 Contacts

Those wishing to be added to or deleted from the distribution list, wishing to change their contact information, or requesting further information may email a request to BLM_NM_OKT_RMP@blm.gov or contact Mr. Laurence Levesque, Planning and Environmental Coordinator, BLM, 7906 East 33rd Street, Suite 101, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74145, phone 918-621-4136. Please provide your name, organization, mailing address, email address, and phone number, as well as the preferred method to receive information.

6.2.2 Scoping Team

This scoping report was prepared by the BLM and BIA, with assistance from Environmental Management and Planning Solutions, Inc. (EMPSi). **Table 6-1**, Agency and EMPSi Scoping Team, shows the primary BLM, BIA, and EMPSi staff who attended scoping meetings and contributed to this report.

**Table 6-1
Agency and EMPSi Scoping Team**

Name	Company
Laurence Levesque	BLM
David Anderson	BIA
Micki Bailey	BLM
Dave Goodman	BLM
Richard Fields	BLM
Matt Flynn	BLM
Michael Johnson	BLM
Paul McGuire	BLM
D. J. Money	BLM
Larry Moore	BLM
Gabe Morgan	BIA
Jonna Polk	BIA
Steve Tryon	BLM
Angie Adams	EMPSi
David Batts	EMPSi
Annie Daly	EMPSi
Andrew Gentile	EMPSi
Jenna Jonker	EMPSi
Kate Krebs	EMPSi
Laura Long	EMPSi
Katie Patterson	EMPSi

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CHAPTER 7

REFERENCES

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