

BLM and BIA Management and Planning for the Draft RMPA/EIS:

The Farmington Mancos-Gallup Resource Management Plan Amendment and Environmental Impact Statement (FMG RMPA/EIS) and initial scoping period were announced in February 2014. However, the BLM and BIA share management responsibilities related to oil and gas development on Navajo Tribal trust and individual Indian allotted lands in the area that is the subject of this RMPA/EIS. In 2016, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) Navajo Regional Office (NRO) became a co-lead agency for the RMPA/EIS to develop analysis for oil and gas development under BIA jurisdiction. From October 2016 to February 2017, both agencies held a second scoping period and analyzed scoping comments. Based on issues raised during both scoping periods, the agencies each developed a range of alternatives for the lands and minerals they manage.

While the BLM will use this EIS to consider amending decisions in the 2003 RMP related to impacts of oil and gas development, the BIA will use the EIS to evaluate alternatives and resource impacts related to its authority over mineral leasing and associated activity decisions in the planning area.

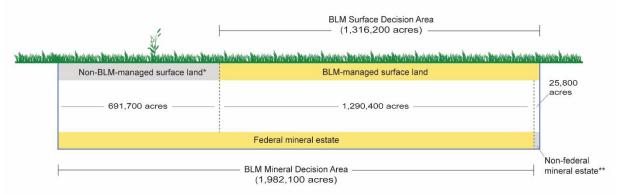
The total BLM decision area is made up of approximately 2 million acres of BLM-managed surface lands and federal mineral estate. In some portions of the planning area, the BLM administers both the surface lands and the mineral estate; in other areas the BLM owns the surface lands, while another entity owns the mineral estate; and in still other areas, the BLM administers federal mineral estate, while another entity owns and manages the surface lands.

Because of these areas where the surface and minerals are owned or managed by two different entities, there are two different decision areas for the BLM in the FMG RMPA/EIS. The BLM surface decision area includes all surface land that it manages. Some of the minerals beneath this surface land are administered by the BLM, and some are owned by other entities. The BLM mineral decision area includes federal mineral estate managed by the BLM. The BLM manages some of the surface land above this federal mineral estate, and other entities own or administer some of it. This is illustrated in **Figure I** on the other side of this page.

The BIA decision area includes approximately 900,000 surface and mineral estate acres divided between Navajo Tribal trust and individual Indian allotments for which the BIA NRO has authority to make decisions regarding mineral leasing and associated activities. The BIA mineral decision area includes all Navajo Tribal trust and individual Indian allotment mineral estate. In the planning area, all individual Indian allotment surface lands are above individual Indian allotment minerals. However, as described for the BLM decision area, Navajo Tribal trust surface lands do not always include subsurface mineral rights. In some cases, these remain as federal mineral estate or the mineral estate of individual Indian allottees; therefore, there are also two different decision areas for the BIA considered in the draft RMPA/EIS. The BIA surface decision area includes all Navajo Tribal trust and individual Indian allotment minerals, and some (beneath Navajo Tribal trust surface land) are administered by the BLM. This is illustrated in **Figure 2** on the other side of this page. In addition, the BLM approves APDs for all federal mineral development, including those for leases under BIA authority.



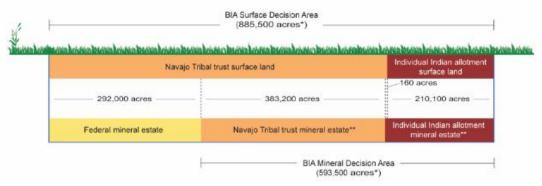
Figure I. BLM Surface and Mineral Decision Areas



Source: BLM GIS 2020

*Non-BLM-managed surface land includes private and New Mexico State Land Office lands, as well as Navajo Tribal trust managed by the BIA manages.

Figure 2. Example BIA Surface and Mineral Decision Areas



Source: BLM GIS 2020

*Rounded to the nearest hundred.

**The BLM has permitting authority for oil and gas development on Navajo Tribal trust and individual Indian allotment subsurface mineral estate.