

Chapter 5. Public Involvement, Consultation, and Coordination

5.1. Introduction

Public involvement, consultation, and coordination was initiated prior to, and occurred throughout, preparation of the Lander Resource Management Plan (RMP) revision and associated Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) incorporated public involvement, consultation, and coordination through public meetings, informal meetings, individual contacts, news releases, newsletters, workshops, a planning website, and the *Federal Register*. This chapter describes the public involvement process, as well as other key consultation and coordination activities undertaken to prepare the EIS in support of the RMP revision.

The BLM decision-making process is conducted in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations implementing NEPA, and the United States (U.S.) Department of the Interior (DOI) and BLM policies and procedures implementing NEPA. NEPA and the associated regulatory and policy framework require that all federal agencies involve the interested public and potentially affected parties in their decision-making, consider reasonable alternatives to proposed actions, and prepare environmental documents that disclose the potential impacts of proposed actions and alternatives.

A Notice of Intent (NOI) published in the *Federal Register* on February 13, 2007, formally announced the BLM's intent to revise the existing plan and prepare the associated EIS. The NOI initiated the scoping process and invited participation of affected and interested agencies, organizations, and members of the public in determining the scope and issues to be addressed by alternatives and analyzed in the EIS. The BLM solicited additional public involvement at multiple meetings, including an open house and cooperating agency workshops, to help identify issues to be addressed in developing a full range of land management alternatives. Subsequent to the release of the Draft RMP and EIS on September 9, 2011, the BLM held three commenting workshops in September 2011 and five public meetings in October 2011 to discuss the commenting process, respond to questions, and solicit comments on the Draft RMP and EIS. Table 5.1, "Public Involvement, Coordination, and Consultation Events" (p. 1337) lists public involvement, coordination, and consultation events.

Table 5.1. Public Involvement, Coordination, and Consultation Events

Date	Location	Event	Type
March 19, 2007	Riverton, Wyoming	Public Scoping Meeting	Public Meeting
March 20, 2007	Shoshoni, Wyoming	Public Scoping Meeting	Public Meeting
March 21, 2007	Jeffrey City, Wyoming	Public Scoping Meeting	Public Meeting
March 22, 2007	Dubois, Wyoming	Public Scoping Meeting	Public Meeting
March 23, 2007	Lander, Wyoming	Public Scoping Meeting	Public Meeting
June 13, 2007	Lander, Wyoming	Socioeconomic Meeting	Cooperating Agency Meeting
August 14, 2007	Lander, Wyoming	Socioeconomic Meeting	Cooperating Agency Meeting
November 5, 2007	Lander, Wyoming	Travel Management Meeting	Public Meeting
November 6, 2007	Lander, Wyoming	Travel Management Meeting	Public Meeting
November 7, 2007	Dubois, Wyoming	Travel Management Meeting	Public Meeting
November 8, 2007	Dubois, Wyoming	Travel Management Meeting	Public Meeting
January 24, 2008	Riverton, Wyoming	Travel Management Meeting	Public Meeting
March 18 – 20, 2008	Lander, Wyoming	Goals and Objectives Development Workshop	Cooperating Agency Workshop
May 21 – 23, 2008	Lander, Wyoming	Range of Alternatives Development Workshop	Cooperating Agency Workshop

Date	Location	Event	Type
June 18 – 20, 2008	Lander, Wyoming	Range of Alternatives Development Workshop	Cooperating Agency Workshop
August 20 – 21, 2008	Lander, Wyoming	Range of Alternatives Development Workshop	Cooperating Agency Workshop
September 24 – 25, 2008	Lander, Wyoming	Range of Alternatives Development Workshop	Cooperating Agency Workshop
December 3 – 5, 2008	Lander, Wyoming	Range of Alternatives Development Workshop	Cooperating Agency Workshop
January 21 – 23, 2009	Lander, Wyoming	Range of Alternatives Development Workshop	Cooperating Agency Workshop
February 18 – 20, 2009	Lander, Wyoming	Range of Alternatives Development Workshop	Cooperating Agency Workshop
December 9, 2009	Lander, Wyoming	Range of Alternatives Development Workshop	Cooperating Agency Workshop
March 31, 2010	Lander, Wyoming	Open House	Public Meeting
May 12 – 14, 2010	Lander, Wyoming	Preferred Alternative Development Workshop	Cooperating Agency Workshop
September 19, 2011	Lander, Wyoming	Commenting Workshop	Public Meeting
September 20, 2011	Riverton, Wyoming	Commenting Workshop	Public Meeting
September 21, 2011	Dubois, Wyoming	Commenting Workshop	Public Meeting
October 24, 2011	Shoshoni, Wyoming	Draft RMP and EIS Public Meeting	Public Meeting
October 25, 2011	Lander, Wyoming	Draft RMP and EIS Public Meeting	Public Meeting
October 26, 2011	Dubois, Wyoming	Draft RMP and EIS Public Meeting	Public Meeting
October 27, 2011	Riverton, Wyoming	Draft RMP and EIS Public Meeting	Public Meeting
October 28, 2011	Jeffrey City, Wyoming	Draft RMP and EIS Public Meeting	Public Meeting
RMP Resource Management Plan EIS Environmental Impact Statement			

5.2. Public Involvement

In accordance with CEQ scoping guidance, the BLM provided opportunities for public involvement as an integral part of revising the RMP and preparing the EIS. CEQ scoping guidance (1981) defines scoping as the process by which lead agencies solicit input from the public and interested agencies on the nature and extent of issues and impacts to be addressed and the methods by which they will be evaluated. The scoping comment summary report, which summarizes comments received during the scoping process, is available on the Lander RMP website at <http://www.blm.gov/wy/st/en/programs/Planning/rmps/lander/docs.html>.

The intent of the scoping process is to provide an opportunity for the public, tribes, other government agencies, and interest groups to learn about the project and provide input on the planning issues, impacts, and potential alternatives that will be addressed in the EIS, and the extent to which those issues will be analyzed. In general, public involvement during scoping assists the agency through the following:

- Broadening the information base for decision-making
- Informing the public about the EIS and proposed RMP and the potential impacts associated with various management decisions

- Ensuring public needs and viewpoints are brought to the attention of the agency
- Determining the scope and the significant issues to be analyzed in depth in the EIS

5.2.1. Scoping Period

The scoping period for the Lander RMP revision began with the publication of the NOI in the *Federal Register* on February 13, 2007 and ended on April 16, 2007. The scoping period provides an opportunity for the public to identify potential planning issues and concerns associated with the RMP and EIS. Information obtained by the BLM during scoping is combined with issues identified by the agencies to form the scope of the EIS.

Public Notification of Scoping

The BLM issued a news release to local media on February 13, 2007, describing the Lander RMP revision, and issued a subsequent news release on March 2, 2007, listing the time, date, and location of the public scoping meetings. Copies of the news releases went out to numerous media outlets within and outside the planning area. The news releases were also posted on the Lander RMP website.

In addition to news releases and other notifications from the BLM regarding the scoping process, some members of the public received notification from other sources. Several articles and news bulletins regarding some aspect of the RMP process were published in local newspapers. Many of the articles listed the dates for the scoping period and the dates, times, and locations of public scoping meetings.

The Lander RMP website provides background information on the project, a description of the scoping process and meeting locations, instructions on how to submit comments, and copies of public information documents such as the NOI and the 1987 Lander RMP. The website is one of the methods used to communicate project news and updates to the public. The website can be accessed at: <http://www.blm.gov/wy/st/en/programs/Planning/rmps/lander.html>.

Scoping Meetings

During the week of March 19, 2007, the BLM hosted scoping meetings in five locations across the planning area. Table 5.1, “Public Involvement, Coordination, and Consultation Events” (p. 1337) lists the scoping meeting locations and dates. The five public scoping meetings provided the public with an opportunity to learn and ask questions about the project, the planning process, and to submit their issues and concerns to the BLM. The BLM chose an open house format to encourage broader participation, to allow attendees to learn about the project at their own pace, and to enable attendees to ask questions of BLM representatives in an informal one-on-one setting. The BLM also provided handouts and presented displays at each scoping meeting.

The BLM encouraged meeting attendees to comment by submitting written comment forms (either at the meetings or via U.S. Postal Service) or by sending an e-mail. Comment sheets were available to attendees at all meetings.

5.2.2. Public Comment Period on the Draft RMP and EIS

A notice of availability announcing the release of the Draft RMP and EIS was published in the *Federal Register* on September 9, 2011, initiating a 90-day public comment period. The BLM

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Scoping Period*

later extended the comment period for an additional 45 days, ending the comment period on January 20, 2012. During the 135-day public comment period, the public was provided the opportunity to review and comment on the Draft RMP and EIS.

Notification

The BLM issued a news release on September 9, 2011, announcing the release of the Draft RMP and EIS, which provided the dates and times of the public commenting workshops. The BLM also distributed a newsletter via U.S. mail and e-mail to individuals on the BLM mailing list, which provided the dates and locations of all commenting workshops and public meetings. In addition to news releases and other notifications from the BLM regarding the comment period, some members of the public received notification from other sources. Several articles and news bulletins regarding the release of the Draft RMP and EIS were published in local newspapers. Many of the articles listed the dates for the public meetings and workshops.

Public Meetings

During the public comment period, the BLM held three commenting workshops in September 2011 and five public meetings in October 2011 in towns and cities throughout the planning area (see Table 5.1, “Public Involvement, Coordination, and Consultation Events” (p. 1337) for meeting times and locations). The commenting workshops were offered to inform readers about how to navigate the Draft RMP and EIS, and how to prepare and submit substantive comments. The October public meetings provided additional opportunity for the public to ask questions and submit comments. BLM managers, resource specialists, and other representatives of the BLM were present during these meetings to discuss and answer questions.

Comment Analysis

Based on comments received during this period, the BLM revised the RMP where appropriate. Changes made to the Draft RMP and EIS based on comments are reflected in the Proposed RMP and Final EIS. The Comment Analysis Report summarizes all substantive comments received during the 135-day public comment period and the BLM responses to those comments, including how the document was revised based on comments. The report is presented in Appendix X (p. 1829).

5.2.3. Other Public Involvement

The BLM held one open house meeting in Lander, Wyoming, on March 31, 2010. Similar to the public scoping meetings, resource specialists and other representatives of the BLM were on hand to personally address questions and provide information to meeting participants. The BLM also hosted five public workshops to obtain information and input on travel management and recreational activities at locations throughout the planning area. Refer to Table 5.1, “Public Involvement, Coordination, and Consultation Events” (p. 1337) for meeting times and locations.

Mailing List

The BLM compiled a project mailing list of individuals, agencies, and organizations that participated in past BLM projects or requested to be on the general mailing list. Visitors to the scoping meetings were asked to sign in and provide their mailing address so that they could also be added to the mailing list. Other additions to the mailing list include those individuals who have submitted requests to be added to the list. Duplicate entries, changes of address, and

return-to-sender mailings were deleted from the official project mailing list as identified. Through this process, the general mailing list was revised to approximately 975 entries. Requests to be added to or to remain on the official mailing list will continue to be accepted throughout the planning process.

Newsletters

Periodic newsletters have been developed and distributed to keep the public informed of the Lander RMP revision. Eight newsletters have been e-mailed and mailed to individuals on the Lander RMP mailing list. The newsletters have also been made available for download on the Lander RMP website.

Website

The Lander RMP website can be found at: <http://www.blm.gov/wy/st/en/programs/Planning/rmps/lander.html>. The website serves as a virtual repository for documents related to the development of the RMP, including announcements, newsletters, and documents. The documents are available in PDF format to ensure they are accessible to the widest range of interested parties. The website provides the public an opportunity to submit their comments for consideration as part of the planning process and to be added to the project mailing list.

Field Trips

On June 18, 2008, the BLM held a field trip to tour portions of the planning area with cooperating agencies. The group visited Red Canyon overlook, Crow's Nest/South Pass, Gillespie/Sweetwater Canyon, and Beaver Rim. At each area, the BLM and cooperating agencies discussed the values as well as the issues of each site in order to better understand and address the management needs of these sites.

The BLM organized field trips from September 8, 2009 to September 11, 2009, that were attended by the BLM and representatives from six Native American tribes. The field trips provided an opportunity for the BLM and the tribal representatives to discuss issues and concerns related to the RMP revision, as well as two other energy related projects proposed in the planning area. The BLM also sought input from tribal representatives about areas of cultural importance to their tribes that might be impacted by these projects. Native American consultation is discussed in Section 5.3.3, "Native American Interests" (p. 1343).

5.2.4. Future Public Involvement

Public participation efforts will be ongoing throughout the remainder of the process of revising the RMP and developing the EIS. The Proposed RMP and Final EIS considered all substantive comments received during the 135-day public comment period for the Draft RMP and EIS. Members of the public with standing will have the opportunity to protest the content of the Proposed RMP and Final EIS during the specified 30-day protest period. The Record of Decision will be issued by the BLM following the Governor's Consistency Review and protest resolution.

5.3. Consultation and Coordination

This section documents the consultation and coordination efforts undertaken by the BLM throughout the RMP revision process. Title II, Section 202 of the Federal Land Policy and

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Management Act (FLPMA) directs the BLM to coordinate planning efforts with Native American tribes, other federal departments, and agencies of the state and local governments as part of its land use planning process. The BLM is directed to integrate NEPA requirements with other environmental review and consultation requirements to reduce paperwork and delays (40 Code of Federal Regulations 1500.4-5). The BLM accomplished coordination with other agencies and consistency with other plans through ongoing communications, meetings, and collaborative efforts with the BLM Interdisciplinary Team, which includes BLM specialists, and federal, state, and local agencies.

5.3.1. Cooperating Agencies

The BLM invited local, state, federal, and tribal representatives to participate as cooperating agencies on the Lander RMP revision and EIS. The BLM invited the entities listed below to participate in the process because they have jurisdiction by law or because they could offer special expertise. Those who responded and requested cooperating agency status, are noted with an asterisk (*).

Counties

- Carbon County Commission*
- Fremont County Commission*
- Hot Springs County Commission*
- Natrona County Commission
- Sweetwater County Commission*

Conservation Districts

- Dubois-Crowheart Conservation District*
- Popo Agie Conservation District*
- Lower Wind River Conservation District*
- Sweetwater County Conservation District*
- Natrona County Conservation District*
- Saratoga-Encampment-Rawlins Conservation District
- Hot Springs Conservation District

Wyoming State Agencies

- Office of the Governor*
- Office of State Lands and Investments*
- Wyoming Department of Agriculture*
- Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality*
- Wyoming Department of Revenue
- Wyoming Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources*
- Wyoming Game and Fish Department*
- Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission*
- Wyoming State Engineer's Office*
- Wyoming State Forestry Division
- Wyoming State Geological Survey*
- Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office*
- Wyoming State Planning Office*
- Wyoming Trails*
- Wyoming Water Development Commission

Federal Agencies

- Bureau of Indian Affairs – Wind River Agency
- National Park Service – National Trails System, Intermountain Region*
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 8
- U.S. Forest Service – Shoshone National Forest
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service*

Tribes

- Eastern Shoshone
- Northern Arapaho
- Crow Tribe
- Oglala Sioux
- Rosebud Sioux
- Northern Cheyenne
- Cheyenne River Sioux
- Northern Ute
- Shoshone Bannock

The BLM formally invited the cooperating agencies to participate in developing the alternatives, RMP and EIS, and to provide data and other information relative to their agency responsibilities, goals, mandates, and expertise. Cooperating agencies provided input during the initial scoping process, and throughout the revision process the BLM held general meetings with cooperating agencies to discuss procedures and processes. The BLM and cooperating agencies held several workshops to develop goals and objectives, a range of alternatives, and the Preferred Alternative between March 2008 and May 2010. Cooperating agencies have also provided comments on draft RMP related documents throughout the revision process. Refer to Table 5.1, “Public Involvement, Coordination, and Consultation Events” (p. 1337) for a list of meeting dates.

5.3.2. Section 7 Consultation

The Lander Field Office contacted the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) regarding Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act and the Lander RMP revision. On September 6, 2007, the USFWS provided a list of threatened and endangered species likely to occur on BLM-administered land in the Lander Field Office, for evaluating BLM Section 7 responsibilities. The USFWS was also provided opportunities to comment on draft RMP related documents during the revision process. A copy of the September 2007 consultation letter is located in Section 5.5, “Consultation Letters” (p. 1349). The USFWS provided comments on the preliminary draft Biological Assessment. The Lander Field Office will continue consultation with the USFWS throughout the RMP revision process.

5.3.3. Native American Interests

Consultation with Native American tribes is a requirement of FLPMA and BLM guidance. On February 2, 2005, the BLM sent letters inviting Native American tribes to be cooperating agencies as part of the RMP revision. The BLM sent additional letters on August 10, 2009 to the 16 tribes listed below requesting further input on issues of religious and cultural importance. Consultation letters are located in Section 5.5, “Consultation Letters” (p. 1349).

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and Coordination
Section 7 Consultation*

- Cheyenne River Sioux
- Crow Nation
- Eastern Shoshone
- Northern Arapaho
- Northern Cheyenne
- Ute Indian
- Oglala Sioux
- Rosebud Sioux
- Shoshone Bannock
- Southern Cheyenne and Arapaho
- Three Affiliated Tribes of Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Nation
- Lower Brule Sioux
- Yankton Sioux
- Fort Peck Assiniboine Sioux
- Standing Rock Sioux
- Crow Creek Sioux

The BLM requested specific information from the tribes to help identify areas of special concern and to gather input on appropriate protection measures for sensitive cultural sites. The letters also invited tribal representatives to participate in field trips within the planning area in September 2009. BLM representatives followed these letters with telephone calls to each tribe. In letters and during the follow-up calls, the BLM stressed its desire for tribal input on the Draft RMP and EIS. Representatives from six tribes attended the field trips which were held from September 8, 2009 to September 11, 2009. Government-to-government consultation with the tribes will continue throughout the RMP revision process.

5.4. Distribution List

The BLM distributed the **Proposed RMP** and **Final EIS** to the following entities for their review:

TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS

- Eastern Shoshone
- Northern Arapaho
- Crow Tribe
- Oglala Sioux
- Rosebud Sioux
- Northern Cheyenne
- Cheyenne River Sioux
- Northern Ute
- Shoshone Bannock

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS (COUNTIES, CITIES, TOWNS)

Carbon County, Wyoming

- Carbon County Commission
- Saratoga-Encampment-Rawlins Conservation District
- City of Rawlins
- Town of Saratoga

Fremont County, Wyoming

- Fremont County Commission
- Dubois-Crowheart Conservation District
- Lower Wind River Conservation District
- Popo Agie Conservation District
- City of Lander
- City of Riverton
- Town of Dubois

Hot Springs County, Wyoming

- Hot Springs County Commission
- Hot Springs Conservation District
- Town of Thermopolis

Natrona County, Wyoming

- Natrona County Commission
- Natrona County Conservation District
- City of Casper

Sweetwater County, Wyoming

- Sweetwater County Commission
- Sweetwater County Conservation District
- City of Rock Springs
- City of Green River

Teton County, Wyoming

- Teton County Commission
- Teton Conservation District

STATE OF WYOMING

- Senator Leland Christensen
- Senator Eli Bebout
- Senator Cale Case
- Senator Bernadine Craft
- Senator Larry Hicks
- Senator Gerald Geis
- Senator Kit Jennings
- Senator Bill Landen
- Senator Drew Perkins
- Senator Charles Scott
- Senator John Hastert
- Senator Stan Cooper
- Senator Don Dockstader
- Representative Donald Burkhart, Jr.
- Representative Jerry Paxton
- Representative W. Patrick Goggles
- Representative Lloyd Larsen
- Representative David Miller
- Representative Rita Campbell
- Representative Keith Gingery
- Representative Mark Baker
- Representative Nathan Winters
- Representative Tom Walters
- Representative John Freeman
- Representative Gerald Gay
- Representative Kendell Kroeker
- Representative Bunky Loucks
- Representative Steve Harshman

- Representative Thomas Lockhart
- Representative Tom Reeder
- Representative Tim Stubson
- Representative Stan Blake
- Representative Stephen Watt
- Representative Kathy Davison
- Representative Allen Jaggi
- Representative Ruth Petroff
- Representative Marti Halverson

WYOMING STATE AGENCIES

- Office of the Governor, Environmental Policy Division
- Office of State Lands and Investments
- Wyoming Business Council
- Wyoming Department of Administration and Information
- Wyoming Department of Agriculture
- Wyoming Department of Employment, Research, and Planning Division
- Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality
 - Air Quality Division
 - Land Quality Division
 - Water Quality Division
- Wyoming Department of Revenue
- Wyoming Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources
- Wyoming Department of Transportation
- Wyoming Game and Fish Department
- Wyoming State Engineer's Office
- Wyoming State Forestry Division
- Wyoming State Geological Survey
- Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office
- Wyoming State Planning Office
- Wyoming Trails

WYOMING STATE BOARDS/COMMISSIONS

- Air Quality Advisory Board
- Board of Wildlife Commissioners
- Natural Gas Pipeline Authority
- Agriculture Board
- Environmental Quality Council
- Farm Bureau Federation
- Land Quality Advisory Board
- Livestock Board
- Mining Council
- Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission
- Recreation Commission
- State Board of Outfitters and Professional Guides
- State Grazing Board
- Wyoming Trails Advisory Council
- Wyoming Water Development Commission

WEED AND PEST CONTROL DISTRICTS

- Carbon County Weed and Pest Control District
- Fremont County Weed and Pest Control District
- Hot Springs County Weed and Pest Control District
- Natrona County Weed and Pest Control District
- Sweetwater County Weed and Pest Control District

ASSOCIATIONS/COUNCILS

- Coalbed Methane Coordination Coalition
- Mormon Trails Association
- Oregon-California Trails Association
- Petroleum Association of Wyoming
- Wildlife Habitat Council
- Wyoming Association of Municipalities
- Wyoming Association of Conservation Districts
- Wyoming County Commissioners Association
- Wyoming Mining Association
- Wyoming Natural Diversity Database
- Wyoming Outdoor Council
- Wyoming Stockgrowers Association
- Wyoming Wilderness Association
- Wyoming Woolgrowers Association
- Independent Petroleum Association of Mountain States

CLUBS/ALLIANCES/SOCIETIES/GROUPS

- Alliance for Historic Wyoming
- Audubon Society
- Audubon Wyoming
- Back Country Horsemen of America
- Biodiversity Conservation Alliance
- Foundation for North American Wild Sheep
- Greater Yellowstone Coalition
- Guardians of the Range
- Izaak Walton League
- Land and Water Fund of the Rockies
- Murie Audubon Society
- National Wildlife Federation
- North American Pronghorn Foundation
- Public Lands Advocacy
- Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
- Sierra Club
- The Conservation Fund
- The Land Trust Alliance
- The Nature Conservancy
- The Wilderness Society
- The Wildlife Society
- Trout Unlimited
- Western Lands Project
- Western Watersheds Project

- Wyoming Wildlife Federation
- Wyoming Wildlife and Natural Resource Trust

CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

- U.S. Senator Michael Enzi
- U.S. Senator John Barrasso
- U.S. Representative Cynthia Lummis

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

- Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Bureau of Reclamation
- National Park Service
- Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance
- Natural Resources Library
- Office of Surface Mining
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Geological Survey
 - Washington, D.C.
 - Cheyenne, Wyoming
- Bureau of Land Management
 - Washington, D.C.
 - Wyoming State Office, Cheyenne
 - Wind River/Bighorn Basin District
 - Wyoming Field Offices: Buffalo, Casper, Cody, Kemmerer, Newcastle, Pinedale, Rawlins, Rock Springs, and Worland

OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service
 - Shoshone National Forest
- U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Department of Energy Western Area Power Administration
- Federal Highway Administration
- Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
- U.S. Government Printing Office
- Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Weather Service

LIBRARIES

- Library of Congress
- University of Wyoming Library
- Carbon County Library
- Fremont County Public Library
- Hot Springs County Library
- Natrona County Library
- Sweetwater County Library

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

- Central Wyoming College

- University of Wyoming
- Western Wyoming Community College
- Wyoming Community College Commission

MEDIA

Newspapers

- Casper Journal, Casper, Wyoming
- Casper Star Tribune, Casper, Wyoming
- Dubois Frontier, Dubois, Wyoming
- Rawlins Daily Times, Rawlins, Wyoming
- Lander Journal, Lander, Wyoming
- Riverton Ranger, Riverton, Wyoming
- Rock Springs Rocket-Miner, Rock Springs, Wyoming
- The Independent Record, Thermopolis, Wyoming
- Wyoming Livestock Roundup, Casper, Wyoming

Radio

- KTHE - AM, Thermopolis
- KVOW - AM/KTAK - FM, Riverton
- KOVE - AM/KDLY - FM, Lander
- KTWO - AM/KMGW - FM/KUWC - FM, Casper
- KUGR - AM, Green River (Sweetwater County)
- KRKK - AM/KUWZ - FM, Rock Springs
- KIQZ - FM/KRAL - AM, Rawlins
- K217BP - FM, Dubois
- Wyoming Public Radio, Laramie

5.5. Consultation Letters

Section 7 Consultation Letter

BLM-0036



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Ecological Services
5353 Yellowstone Road, Suite 308A
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82009

SEP - 6 2007

In Reply Refer To:

ES-61411/W.02/WY07SL0470

Memorandum

To: Robert Ross, Field Manager, Bureau of Land Management, Lander Field Office, Lander, Wyoming
From: Brian T. Kelly, Field Supervisor, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Wyoming Field Office, Cheyenne, Wyoming
Subject: Species List for Lander Field Office

Please find attached the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (Service) current list of endangered, threatened, non-essential/experimental and candidate species which may occur within the Bureau of Land Management, Lander Field Office's (Bureau) area of management. This memorandum supersedes our August 8, 2007, based on (1) reviewing of species potential range and (2) changes in species status. The list is provided as a general reference for the Bureau to use when evaluating actions under the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*). We have included information that may be useful in the development of a project assessment for listed species, as well as other areas of Service trust authorities such as the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703), the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668), and wetlands protection.

Although we intend to update this list annually or when additions or changes in species' status occur, the Bureau should contact this office to verify the list before analyzing any federal action. If you have any questions regarding this letter or your responsibilities under the Act, please contact Alex Schubert of my staff at (307) 772-2374, extension 238.

Attachments (3)

cc: BLM, T&E Coordinator, Cheyenne (J. Carroll)
BLM, Wildlife Biologist, Lander (S. Oberlie)
BLM, Wildlife Biologist, Lander (G. Morgan)
WGFD, Statewide Habitat Protection Coordinator, Cheyenne (V. Stelter)
WGFD, Non-Game Coordinator, Lander (B. Oakleaf)

BLM-0036

Attachment 1

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Ecological Services
5353 Yellowstone Road, Suite 308A
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82009

Threatened and Endangered Species and Candidate Species
Bureau of Land Management, Lander Field Office
Updated September 4, 2007

Species	Status	Expected Occurrence
Black-footed ferret <i>(Mustela nigripes)</i>	Endangered	Prairie dog towns
Blowout penstemon <i>(Penstemon haydenii)</i>	Endangered	Sand dunes
Gray wolf <i>(Canis lupus)</i>	Experimental	Greater Yellowstone ecosystem
Canada lynx <i>(Lynx canadensis)</i>	Threatened	Montane forests
Desert yellowhead <i>(Yermo xanthocephalus)</i>	Threatened	Beaver Rim, Fremont County
Critical Habitat for Desert Yellowhead	Designated	Beaver Rim, Fremont County
Ute ladies'-tresses <i>(Spiranthes dihuvalis)</i>	Threatened	Seasonally moist soils and wet meadows of drainages below 7000 feet elevation.
If the proposed action will lead to water depletion (consumption) in the Platte river systems, impacts to the following species and critical habitat should be included in the evaluation:		
Whooping crane <i>(Grus americana)</i>	Endangered	Downstream riparian and riverine habitat of the Platte River system
Interior least tern <i>(Sterna antillarum)</i>	Endangered	see above

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Attachment 1

Piping plover (<i>Charadrius melodus</i>)	Threatened	see above
Pallid sturgeon (<i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i>)	Endangered	see above
Western prairie fringed orchid (<i>Platanthera praeclara</i>)	Threatened	see above
Critical habitat for Whooping crane Piping plover	Designated	

Federal Agency Responsibilities

The Service has responsibility, under a number of federal laws, treaties, executive orders, and memoranda of agreement, for the conservation and management of fish and wildlife resources. Some of these same authorities also require other federal agencies to consider, avoid, or prevent adverse impacts to fish, wildlife, and wetland resources. To ensure resources are afforded adequate consideration and protection, federal agencies are often required to consult with the Service regarding potential impacts their actions may have on fish and wildlife resources.

When reviewing proposed actions of other agencies, this office normally focuses on three broad categories of trust resources: (1) threatened, endangered, and candidate species, (2) migratory birds, and (3) wetlands and riparian areas. The Service provides recommendations for protective measures for threatened and endangered species in accordance with the Act. Protective measures for migratory birds are provided pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), 16 U.S.C. 703 and Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA), 16 U.S.C. 668. Wetlands are protected pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, Executive Order 11990 (wetland protection) and Executive Order 11988 (floodplain management) with the goal of "no net loss of wetlands." Other fish and wildlife resources are considered under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 661 *et seq.*), and the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, as amended (16 U.S.C. 742a-742j).

Federal agency actions may range from small, site specific, short duration projects to expansive, long-term programs. Because of the wide range of possible actions, the Service provides the following comments with the understanding that this list of comments may not be all inclusive or may not be applicable for each federal project.

Regulations implementing the Act at 50 CFR §402.12 require the preparation of a biological assessment for any federal action that is a major construction activity to determine the effects of the proposed action on listed and proposed species. If a biological assessment is not required (i.e., all other actions), the lead federal agency is responsible for review of proposed activities to determine whether listed species will be affected. If it is determined that the proposed activities may affect a listed species, you should contact the Service to discuss consultation requirements. If it is determined that any federal agency program or project "is likely to adversely affect" any listed species, formal consultation should be initiated with this office. Alternatively, informal consultation can be continued so the Service can assist you in determining how the project could be modified to reduce impacts to listed species to the "not likely to adversely affect" threshold.

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Attachment 1

If it is concluded that the project "is not likely to adversely affect" listed species, you should request that the Service review the assessment and concur with the determination.

For those actions where a biological assessment is necessary, it should be completed within **180 days** of receipt of a species list. This deadline can be extended by mutual agreement between the lead agency and the Service. If the assessment is not initiated within 90 days of receipt of a species list, the list of threatened and endangered species should be verified with the Service prior to initiation of the assessment. The biological assessment may be undertaken as part of the agency's compliance with section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and incorporated into the NEPA documents. The Service recommends that biological assessments include:

1. A description of the project.
2. A description of the specific area potentially affected by the action.
3. The current status and habitat use of threatened and endangered species in the project area.
4. A discussion of the methods used to determine the information in item 3.
5. The direct and indirect impacts of the project to threatened and endangered species.
6. An analysis of the effects of the action on listed and proposed species and their habitats including cumulative impacts (pursuant to the Act) from State, or private projects in the area.
7. Measures that can potentially reduce or eliminate adverse impacts to threatened and endangered species.
8. The expected status of threatened and endangered species in the future (short and long term) during and after project completion.
9. A determination of "is likely to adversely affect" or "is not likely to adversely affect" for listed species.
10. A determination of "is likely to jeopardize" or "is not likely to jeopardize" for proposed species.
11. Alternatives to the proposed action considered, a summary of how impacts of those alternatives on listed and proposed species would differ from the proposed actions, and the reasons for not selecting those alternatives.
12. Citations of literature and personal contacts used in the assessment.

Migratory Birds

Under the MBTA and BGEPA, the federal agency has a mandatory obligation to protect the many species of migratory birds, including eagles and other raptors which may occur on lands under its jurisdiction. In order to promote the conservation of migratory bird populations and their habitats, the Service recommends that the federal agency implement those strategies outlined within the Memorandum of Understanding directed by the President of the U.S. under Executive Order 13186, where possible.

During project planning analysis of the following information is recommended to determine project effects to migratory birds:

1. The current status and habitat use of migratory birds in the project area. This may include number of individuals, breeding pairs, population trends, and active nests within and adjacent to the project area.

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Attachment 1

2. An analysis of the effects of the proposed action on migratory birds and their habitats. Measures that will reduce or eliminate adverse impacts to migratory birds, including protective buffers, seasonal restrictions, maintenance of habitat within the project area, raptor-proofing power lines, and netting of waste pits.
3. The projected short and long term impacts to migratory birds and their trends during and after project completion using monitoring, modeling and current literature.

Potential adverse effects to migratory birds from power lines should be identified and every attempt to mitigate such effects should be implemented. Structures that are identified as affecting birds should be made safe to prevent subsequent mortalities. If you determine that power poles and/or stretches of power line are resulting in electrocution of migratory birds, especially raptors, the Service requests that specific information be documented regarding these mortalities. Based on regulations pursuant to the MBTA and BGEPA, migratory bird carcasses may only be collected, possessed or moved by state game wardens, Service refuge officers, Service special agents, or persons holding a valid salvage permit issued by the Service and the applicable state. When a migratory bird mortality is observed the Service recommends that as much of the following information as possible be documented: legal location, GPS location, all identifying numbers from the nearest power pole, date of observation, species, photographs of pole (top section), and the dead bird, and directions to the scene. Please contact our office with the information and call or email Dominic Domenici of the Service's Law Enforcement Office at 307-261-6365 /dominic_domenici@fws.gov to report your observation and obtain further guidance. The Service appreciates your efforts to protect migratory birds.

Wetlands

The functions and values of wetlands are well documented and are especially important in the arid west. Substantial degradation diminishes the effectiveness of wetlands to function as food, cover, and breeding sites for wetland dependent species; sediment transport systems; water retention/storage sites; contaminant sinks; and chemical exchange sites. To ensure the Service has sufficient information to assess project impacts on wetlands, assessments should include:

1. An enumeration of the acreage of wetlands, by type, impacted by the proposed action.
2. A discussion of why wetlands cannot be avoided.
3. A description of the functions and values of the wetlands, including sediment transport, water storage, habitat for aquatic and terrestrial organisms, and contaminant sinks, as well as the potential risks of water removal for these functions and values.
4. Measures that will reduce or eliminate adverse impacts to wetlands such as a mitigation plan to offset unavoidable impacts, protective buffers, seasonal and physical restrictions, maintenance of the natural hydrograph, and development and implementation of a monitoring program to track the effectiveness of mitigation measures.
5. Results of wetland monitoring or management activities in, or adjacent to, the proposed project site.
6. The anticipated short and long term effects to wetland and riparian areas during and after project completion.

We recommend the federal agency address each of the above concerns where applicable to the project. Without this information it may be difficult for the Service to effectively review assessments.

BLM-0036

Attachment 2



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Ecological Services
4000 Airport Parkway
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001

In Reply Refer To:
ES-61411/BFF/WY7746

February 2, 2004

Dear Interested Party:

This letter is to inform you that black-footed ferret (*Mustela nigripes*) surveys are no longer necessary in black-tailed prairie dog colonies statewide or in white-tailed prairie dog towns except those noted in the attachment. In response to requests from numerous entities and our own review of the situation regarding ferret surveys, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) and others have been evaluating the potential for a previously unidentified black-footed ferret population to occur in Wyoming and the need for conducting black-footed ferret surveys across the entire state. This issue has been especially pertinent when evaluating various activities for compliance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Act), as amended (16 USC 1531 *et seq.*).

The black-footed ferret was listed as an endangered species in 1967, prior to the Act (under the Endangered Species Preservation Act of 1966). The Act prohibits the take of listed species without proper permits and places an additional requirement on activities funded, authorized or carried out by Federal agencies to ensure that such actions will not jeopardize the continued existence of any listed species. The latter process is known as interagency consultation and is outlined in section 7(a)(2) of the Act (50 C.F.R. ' 402.13).

The Service developed the 1989 *Black-footed Ferret Survey Guidelines for Compliance with the Endangered Species Act* (Survey Guidelines) to assist with section 7 consultations for ferrets. The Survey Guidelines provide a mechanism to evaluate the possibility of locating existing ferrets in prairie dog colonies by examination of the size, density, and juxtaposition of existing prairie dog colonies. The key points of the strategy are to determine the existence of ferrets or an area's potential for ferret recovery and either may be used in section 7 consultations when determining whether an action may affect the black-footed ferret. The Survey Guidelines can be followed by interested parties (federal agencies and their partners) during the section 7 consultation process to make determinations on whether an activity may adversely affect ferrets. However, an unintended drawback to the Survey Guidelines is that repetitive surveys may be undertaken to evaluate possible impacts to ferrets on prairie dog colonies that have already been searched or that didn't present any realistic opportunities for ferret reintroduction.

BLM-0036

BLM-0036

Attachment 2

The Service has been coordinating with the Wyoming Game and Fish Department in reviewing information about the current and historic status of prairie dog towns throughout Wyoming. In addition to the status review, we have also been reviewing the history of black-footed ferret surveys to determine whether the survey guidelines should continue to be applied across the entire state. Through this process, the Service has developed an initial list of blocks of habitat that are not likely to be inhabited by black-footed ferrets. In these areas, take of individual ferrets and effects to a wild population are not an issue and surveys for ferrets are no longer recommended. The term Ablock clearance® has often been used to describe this type of approach. This initial list is based largely on the quality of the habitat today, as well as information regarding past population bottlenecks that may have resulted from plague and poisoning events in particular areas and may have led to the loss of ferrets in the area.

Additional information regarding the survey effort on the specific areas not yet block-cleared is currently being reviewed by the Service. Based on this review, the Service will likely add several blocks of habitat to the list in the future. The Service will continue to collect and review information on any remaining areas to determine if they should be added to the list of areas cleared from the survey recommendation. Therefore, prior to conducting surveys, you should coordinate with the Service to determine which specific areas are recommended for surveys. We have attached our initial list of areas cleared from the ferret survey recommendation. We believe this approach is not only biologically defensible, but also allows all parties involved to focus survey effort and resources on those areas where the likelihood of discovering wild ferrets is greatest.

Please note that Ablock clearance® must not be interpreted to mean that the area is free of all value to black-footed ferrets. These areas, or blocks, are merely being cleared from the need for ferret surveys. Therefore, this clearance from the survey recommendations reflects only the negligible likelihood of a wild population of ferrets occurring in an area. It does not provide insight into an area's value for survival and recovery of the species through future reintroduction efforts. Nor does this clearance relieve a Federal agency of its responsibility to evaluate the effects of its actions on the survival and recovery of the species. For example, while an action proposed in a cleared area needs no survey and is not likely to result in take of individuals, the action could have an adverse effect upon the value of a prairie dog town as a future reintroduction site and should be evaluated to determine the significance of that effect. Consultation with the Service is appropriate for any agency action resulting in an effect significant enough to diminish a site's value as a future reintroduction site. Additionally, block clearance of an area does not imply that other values of maintaining the integrity of the prairie dog ecosystem are unimportant.

Attachment 2

We appreciate your efforts to conserve listed species. Without the valuable information collected to date in association with black-footed ferret surveys, we would not be able to undertake this effort to focus ferret surveys on the most promising habitat. If you have any questions regarding this letter or your responsibilities under the Act, please contact Mary Jennings of my staff at the letterhead address or phone (307) 772-2374, extension 32.

Sincerely,

/s/Brian T. Kelly

Brian T. Kelly
Field Supervisor
Wyoming Field Office

Enclosure (1)

cc: WGFD, Non-Game Coordinator, Lander, WY (B. Oakleaf)
FWS, BFF Recovery Coordinator, Laramie, WY (M. Lockhart)

BLM-0036

Attachment 3
February 1, 2004

Black-footed Ferret Survey Block Clearance List

The following blocks of black-footed ferret habitat are cleared from the recommendation for ferret surveys:

1. All black-tailed prairie dog towns in Wyoming
2. All white-tailed prairie dog towns in Wyoming EXCEPT those identified in the following table.

Complex Name	Townships	Ranges	Complex Name	Townships	Ranges
Baxter Basin	T18,T19,T20	R103, R104	Fifteen Mile	T47-T49 T48	R97, R98 R96 (west half)
Big Piney	T28 T29,T30,T31	R111, R112 R109-R111	Flaming Gorge	T12,T13 T12-T14 T13	R109 R108 R107
Bolton Ranch	T17 T18,T19	R86, R88 R86-R88	Manderson	T47, T48 T49	R90, R91 R91
Carter	T16,T17 T18	R114-R116 R115	Moxa	T15,T16 T17,T18 T19,T20 T21 T22,T23 T24	R112, R113 R111-R113 R111-R114 R110-R113 R111-R113 R112
Continental Divide	T16 T17 T18 T19 T20	R93-95 R92-95, 98-100, 97-98 R92-96, 98-99 R92-96 R92-95	Pathfinder	T27 T28 T29	R85, R86 R85-R89 R85, R89
Cumberland	T16 T17-T19 T19, T20	R118 R117 R116	Saratoga	T14 T15 T16	R82, R83 R82-R84 R83-R85
Dad	T15,T16 T17	R90-R93 R92, R93	Seminole	T23,T24	R84, R85
Desolation Flats	T13 T14 T15 T16	R93-95 R93-94 R93-94, 96 R93-96	Shamrock Hills	T22, T23 T24, T25 T26	R89, R90 R89 R89, R90

Native American Consultation Letters

1610/Lander RMP

February 2, 2005

CERTIFIED MAIL NO. 7003 1680 0007 2163 7250
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Ivan Posey
Chairman
Eastern Shoshone Tribe
P.O. Box 217

Ft. Washakie, Wyoming 82514

Dear Chairman Posey:

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Lander Field Office (LFO) will be revising the Lander Resource Management Plan (RMP). As part of this project, a supporting environmental impact statement will be prepared. As yet, we have not begun our revision effort, but would like to initiate the collaboration process early to establish effective professional and personal relationships.

The revised Lander RMP is being developed to provide future direction for managing approximately 2.5 million acres of public land and 2.7 million acres of Federal mineral estate in Fremont, Natrona, Sweetwater, Carbon, and Hot Springs counties. Attached is a map of the planning area for easy reference.

We would like to provide an opportunity for you to be a cooperator as we begin the process of revising our RMP.

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR 1500-1508) emphasize the use of such cooperation as a means of assuring timely coordination with Tribal, State, Federal, and local agencies in preparation of NEPA analyses and documentation.

We wish to seize every opportunity to work together in a cooperating agency relationship where a Tribal, State or local agency has decision making authority or special expertise that can enhance and enrich BLM's planning efforts. Not only can BLM's decisions for the public lands have an effect on neighboring communities, but Tribal, State and local participation with BLM, in the spirit of NEPA, can help assure that we make the best possible decisions.

Developing partnerships between cooperators and BLM will create a stronger, more efficient NEPA process. This will help lead to sustainable decision making for the lands and resources

under our respective jurisdictions, and a healthy economy and environment that will serve all citizens well.

An attached return form is provided for your convenience in responding to this invitation. If you would like further information or want to request a meeting, please contact Carol-Anne Murray, Lander RMP Project Manager at (307) 332-8448. We look forward to working with you on this as well as future cooperative efforts.

Sincerely,

/s/ JACK C. KELLY

Field Manager

2 Attachments:

- 1 - Map of the planning area
- 2 - Return form

CMURRAY:pdr:02/01/05 E Shojtr

CORRESPONDENCE STAMP

{ } READING FILE
{X} CASE FILE



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Lander Field Office
P.O. Box 589
Lander, Wyoming 82520



1610 (050)
Lander RMP Revision
Beaver Creek EIS
GMI EIS

August 10, 2009

CERTIFIED MAIL NO.: 7007 1490 0002 1545 0841
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Ute Indian Tribe
Mr. Curtis Cesspooch
PO Box 190
Fort Duchesne, UT 84026

Dear Mr. Cesspooch:

The Lander Field Office of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is revising its general land use plan, the Lander Resource Management Plan (RMP). The RMP serves as the general guidance for all resource and land use management decisions for BLM-administered lands and resources in the Lander Field Office planning area. The previous RMP was completed in 1987 and needs revision to address new management challenges. The upcoming revision will guide the use, protection, and management of natural and cultural resources in the planning area for approximately the next 20 years. See Attachment "A" for the location of the Lander Field Office planning area.

As part of the RMP revision process, the BLM is continuing to contact various tribes who may have traditional ties to or cultural concerns in the planning area¹. Identification of important tribal sites or areas of Native American cultural concerns can help guide the protection of these valuable resources through the RMP revision process. A recent successful outcome of tribal consultation during the planning process is Cedar Ridge (a large ridgeline containing numerous rock features and sites important to the Eastern Shoshone and other tribes), which was recently protected by a decision in the Casper Field Office RMP revision. A part of Cedar Ridge is located in the Lander Field Office area, and we would like your input on appropriate protection measures for this area as well.

¹ In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, and Executive Order 13007 on Indian Sacred Sites.

In addition to the RMP revision, the Lander Field Office is also working on two separate Environmental Impact Statements for two full field oil and gas developments proposals. These EIS's cover Devon Energy's Beaver Creek Field (south of Riverton), and the combined EnCana Gun Barrel, Conoco-Phillips Madden, and Noble Energy Iron Horse (GMI) fields, which are located in the Lysite area (see Attachment "B" for the locations of these oil and gas fields). The companies propose to develop approximately 230 new wells in the Beaver Creek project and 1400 new wells in the GMI project. These fields are known to contain sites that traditional elders have already expressed interest in, such as rock cairns and alignments, stone circles, possible burial sites, as well as a part of Cedar Ridge.

To better gather the views of tribes with interest in these areas, we are attempting to schedule field trips for traditional leaders or elders to visit sites or areas of concern for the week of September 8-11, 2009 (Attachment "C"). Please note that participating elders would be paid for mileage, per diem, and consultation fees, but that our funding is limited to one representative per tribe. Other participants are welcome, but funding may not be available.

Please indicate on the attached response form (Attachment "D") whether your tribe would be interested in joining us for these field tours, and which elder you would like to participate in this effort. We will follow-up on this letter with a direct e-mail or phone call to confirm your attendance.

If there are additional traditional, cultural or religious leaders or elders who you believe should be contacted to express their interests or concerns regarding the above projects, please include their names in Attachment "D". We look forward to working with you and your tribal members or authorized representatives who have considerable knowledge of tribal history and concerns.

Thank you for your attention, and if you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact BLM archeologists Craig Bromley or Karina Bryan at 307-332-8400.

Sincerely,

James A. Cagney
Field Manager

4 Attachments

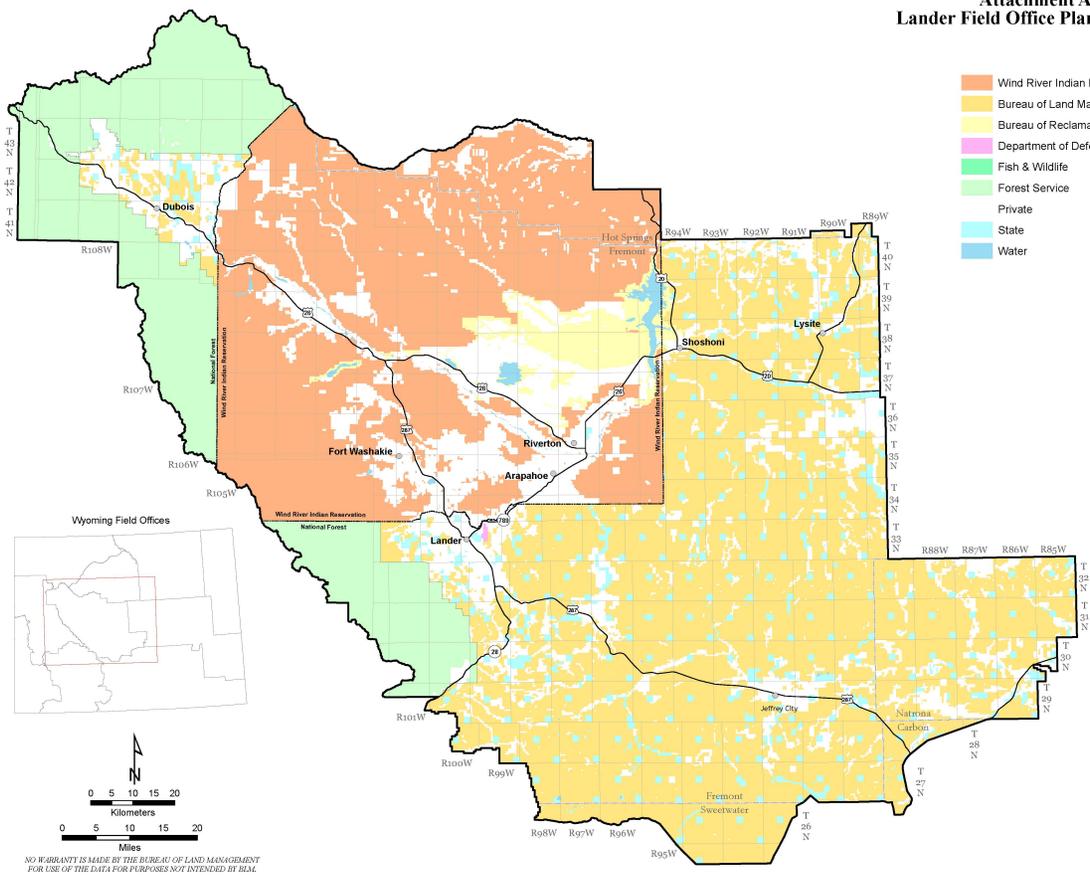
- 1 – Attachment A: Map of the Lander RMP planning area
- 2 – Attachment B: Map of the Beaver Creek and GMI projects areas
- 3 – Attachment C: Field Consultation Schedule
- 4 – Attachment D: Response Form

CERTIFIED MAIL NO.:7007 1490 0002 1545 0858

RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

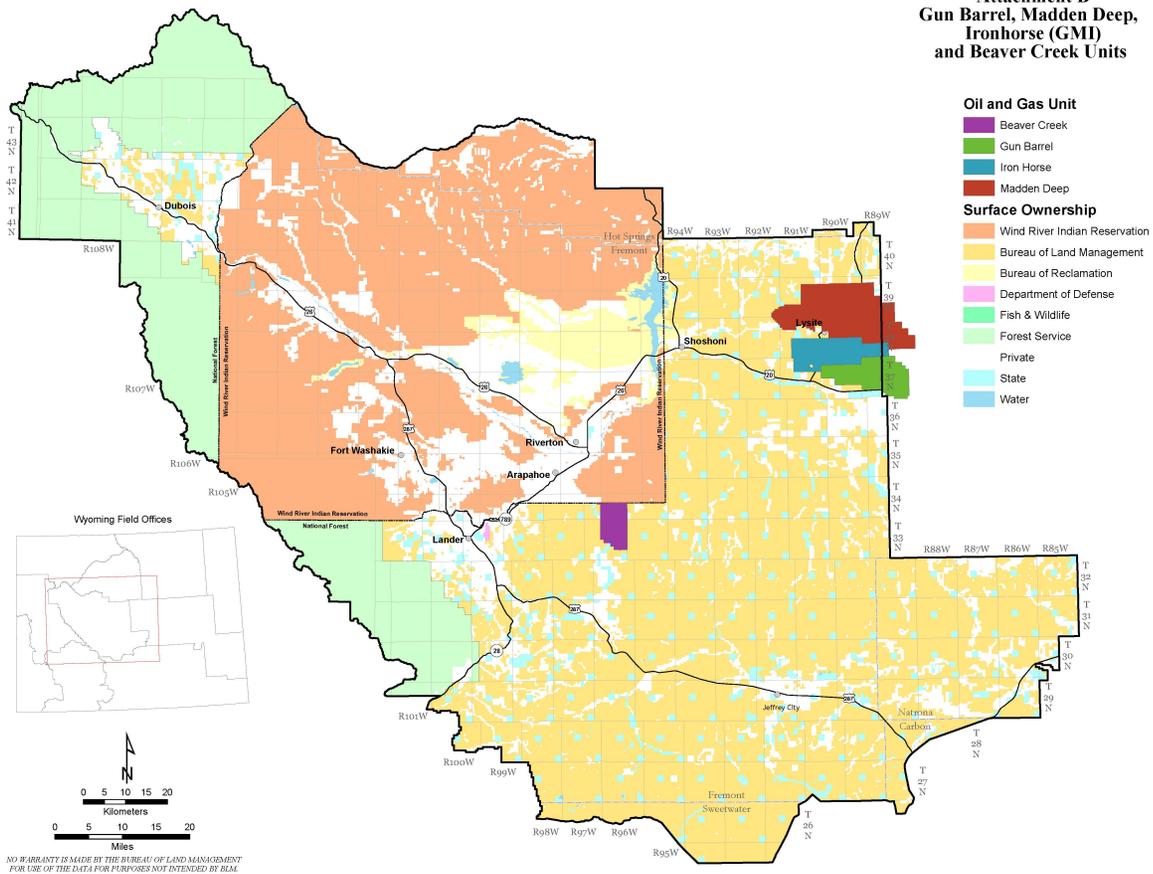
cc: Betsy Chapoose
PO Box 190
Ft. Duchesne UT 84026

**Attachment A
Lander Field Office Planning Area**



NO WARRANTY IS MADE BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT FOR USE OF THE DATA FOR PURPOSES NOT INTENDED BY BLM.

**Attachment B
Gun Barrel, Madden Deep,
Ironhorse (GMI)
and Beaver Creek Units**



CORRESPONDENCE FILE

- CASE FILE
- READING FILE

ATTACHMENT C

PROPOSED FIELD CONSULTATION SCHEDULE

Date	Time	Task
September 8, 2009 (Tuesday)	9:00 a.m.	Meet at the Lander BLM office (1335 Main Street, Lander, WY) for orientation and information regarding the RMP and EIS process
	12:30 p.m.	Field trip to the Beaver Creek oil and gas project. If time permits, visit Beaver Rim.
	5:00 p.m.	Back at BLM office
September 9, 2009 (Wednesday)	9:00 a.m.	Meet at the BLM Office; then field trip to the GMI oil and gas project, including Cedar Ridge (sack lunches included). If time permits and elders are agreeable, visit the Castle Gardens Rock Art Site
	5:00 p.m.	Return to the BLM office
September 10, 2009 (Thursday)	9:00 a.m.	Meet at the Lander BLM office; then field trip to sites of interest in other parts of the Lander Field Office RMP planning area (sack lunches included).
	5:00 p.m.	Return to the BLM office
September 11, 2009 (Friday)	9:00 a.m.	Meet at the Lander BLM office; then field trip to sites of interest in other parts of the Lander Field Office RMP planning area (sack lunches included).
	5:00 p.m.	Return to the BLM office

ATTACHMENT D

TRIBAL CONSULTATION RESPONSE FORM REGARDING THE PROPOSED LANDER RMP REVISION AND THE BEAVER CREEK AND GMI EISS

- _____ Yes, we are interested in participating in this consultation.
- _____ No, we are not interested in participating in this consultation, but information about our concerns is attached. (Any information you provide will be used in a respectful manner, and anything you would like to share with BLM but would prefer not be made public will be kept confidential.)
- _____ No, we are not interested in participating in this consultation, and have no further comments.
- _____ We would like to receive a copy of the consultation summary notes when they are completed.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Name and Title _____

Tribal Affiliation: _____

Phone Number and/or Email: _____

Additional Contact Names Recommended: _____

Please return this form to:

Kristin Yannone
Bureau of Land Management
Lander Field Office
P.O. Box 589
Lander, WY 82520

5.6. List of Preparers

Table 5.2, “List of Preparers” (p. 1360) lists the name, education, title, project role, and years of experience of the individuals involved in the preparation of this document.

Table 5.2. List of Preparers

Name	Education	Title	Role	Years of Experience
<i>Bureau of Land Management</i>				
Kristin Yannone	B.A. History, J.D. Law	Environmental Planner and Coordinator	Project Manager/ Inspector and Team Leader	22
Jim Cagney	B.S. Range/Forest Management	Field Office Manager	Lander Field Office Manager	33
Sydney Schoepke	B.S. Land Resource Management, MS Applied Geographic Information Sciences	Geographic Information System Specialist	Geographic Information System Data Management	3
Greg Bautz	B.S. Resource Management	Soil Scientist	Soil, Surface Water, Invasive Species	30
Jared Oakleaf	B.A. Geography and Recreation, B.A. Environmental and Natural Resources	Outdoor Recreation Planner	Cave and Karst, Recreation, Travel Management, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Wilderness Study Areas, Areas with Wilderness Characteristics, Visual Resources, Area of Critical Environmental Concern, National Scenic and Historic Trails	10
Scott Fluer	B.S. Range Science	Wild Horse Specialist	Vegetation, Riparian-Wetland Areas, Livestock Grazing, Area of Critical Environmental Concern	24
Tim Kramer	B.S. Rangeland Resources and History, M.S. Rangeland Resources, Crops and Soil Sciences	Natural Resource Specialist, Fire and Fuels	Forestry, Fire and Fuels	14
Sue Oberlie	B.S. Wildlife Management, B.S. Secondary Education	Wildlife Biologist	Fish and Wildlife, Special Status Species, Area of Critical Environmental Concern	26
Curtis Bryan	B.S. Rangeland Ecology and Watershed Management	Natural Resource Specialist	Riparian-wetland areas, Invasive species	8

Name	Education	Title	Role	Years of Experience
<i>Bureau of Land Management</i>				
Chris Krassin	B.S. Soil Science and Rangeland Ecology	Natural Resource Specialist	Reclamation	16
Craig Bromley	B.A. Anthropology	Archeologist	Cultural, Paleontology, National Historic Trails, Area of Critical Environmental Concern	32
Jon Kaminsky	B.A. Geology, M. Sci. Hydrogeology	Assistant Field Manager Minerals	Geology, Solid Minerals	23
Roy Packer	B.S. Forestry and Range and Watershed Management	Rangeland Management Specialist	Livestock Grazing, Vegetation, Wild Horses	36
Leta Rinker	B.S. Business Administration, B.A. Business Management	Realty Specialist	Lands and Realty, including Transportation/ Access and Rights-of-way, Renewable Energy Utility/ Communication Corridors, Land Tenure	25
Rubel Vigil	B.S. Rangeland Management	Assistant Field Manager	Livestock Grazing	25
Stuart Cerovski	B.S. Petroleum Engineering	Resource Adviser	Fluid Minerals	26
Roy Allen	B.S. Chemistry, M.S. and PhD Economics	Social Conditions/ Economic Conditions/ Environmental Justice	Socioeconomics	33
Dean Stillwell	B.S. Geology and M.S. Geology	Geologist	Oil and Gas, Reasonable Foreseeable Development	32
Stan William Davis-Lawrence	B.S. Math/Physics/ Geophysical Engineering, M.S. Geophysical Engineering	Petroleum Engineer	Oil and Gas, Reasonable Foreseeable Development	37
Alfred M. Elser	B.S. Geology, M.S. Geology, and Ph.D. Chemistry with a concentration in geochemistry	Petroleum Geologist	Oil and Gas, Reasonable Foreseeable Development	6
Melissa Hovey	B.S. Civil Engineering, M.S. Environmental Engineering	Air Quality Specialist	Air Resources	14
<i>Consultant</i>				
ICF International – Interdisciplinary Team				
Science Applications International Corporation (SAIC) – Interdisciplinary Team				