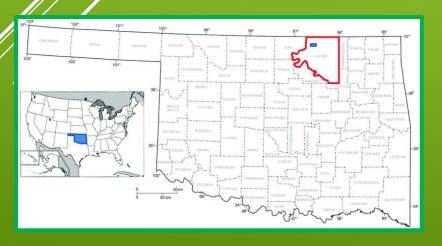
SITE SPECIFIC RISK ASSESSMENT OF SOIL SENSITIVITY TO BRINE RELEASE OSAGE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

Blake Redden

J. Berton Fisher

IMMIX, LLX







- "We found that the Agency's oil and gas management program is fundamentally flawed, thereby preventing the Agency from effectively managing the mineral estate."
- "BIA can only reform the program through sweeping changes in how the Agency conducts oil and gas activities."



"BIA NEEDS SWEEPING CHANGES TO MANAGE THE OSAGE NATION'S ENERGY RESOURCES"



- "Separate legislation specifically excludes the Osage Nation from other Indian oil and gas regulations."
- ".... the Council has":
 - Historically resisted assistance from BLM, BIA, & ONRR, and continues to do so.
 - Gone beyond what it considers to be its unique status to avoid oversight
 - Maintains the status quo with no incentive to opt into a more rigorous system of accountability.



"BIA NEEDS SWEEPING CHANGES TO MANAGE" THE OSAGE NATION'S ENERGY RESOURCES"



Regarding NEPA

- Agency currently relies on a single environmental assessment from 1979 for its Osage mineral leasing NEPA compliance.
- Agency has not conducted any further NEPA review of these activities since its 1979 environmental assessment has exposed it to litigation risk under the NEPA.
- We have noted this litigation risk throughout the course of our evaluation, and now such lawsuits have been filed.



"BIA NEEDS SWEEPING CHANGES TO MANAGE" THE OSAGE NATION'S ENERGY RESOURCES"



Regarding NEPA

- Agency Environmental Policy and Practice Has Exposed it to Litigation Risk
- ▶ OIG/DOI Recommends that:
 - BIA Develop and implement oversight procedures to ensure compliance with the NEPA for all Osage Nation oil and gas activities.
 - Ensure that the (Osage) Agency has permanent environmental staff to address the NEPA requirements.



"BIA NEEDS SWEEPING CHANGES TO MANAGE THE OSAGE NATION'S ENERGY RESOURCES"

- Plaintiff challenged DOI/BIA lease sale and issuance of drilling permit to Chaparral Energy, LLC in Osage Country, OK on basis of failure to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act.
- December 2015 Judge Gregory Frizzell invalidated Chaparral Energy's 2013 oil and gas lease with the Osage Nation – ruled DOI and BIA failed to comply with NEPA – declared lease void ab initio.
- During pendency of appeal, BIA retroactively approved the leases and their assignment to a different company based on a new NEPA analysis.
- ▶ 10th Circuit mooted appeal, vacated judgement and remanded with directions to dismiss.

HAYES V. CHAPARRAL ENERGY, LLC 14-CV-495-GKF-PJC



Judge Frizzell

- Plaintiffs challenged lease sales and issuance of drilling permits to 29 named Defendants in Osage Country, OK on basis of failure to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act.
- Plaintiffs sought declaratory judgment invalidating approval by BIA of leases, assignments, concession agreements, and drilling permits granted to the Defendants without satisfying NEPA's requirements.
- March 2016: Case dismissed on grounds that plaintiffs challenged an entire program of leasing and permitting and did not challenge a specific lease(s) or permit(s)

DONELSON & FRIEND V. US 14-CV-316-JHP-FHM



Judge Payne

- BIA upgraded NEPA compliance measures.
- Responsibility of the applicant (Lessees, including his or her contractor) to conduct and complete all environmental reviews for proposed actions requiring federal approval.
- Environmental reviews must be written in accordance with:
 - 43 CFR Part 46 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT OF 1969
 - INDIAN AFFAIRS NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA) GUIDEBOOK 59 IAM 3-H

- The environmental review document is a mandatory component of the permit application package for
 - Drilling
 - Plugging
 - Deepening
 - Plugging back
 - Conversion
 - Casing alteration
 - Formation treatment



OUTCOMES



(g) An environmental assessment must contain objective analyses that support conclusions concerning environmental impacts.

Site Specific Data

43 CFR 46.310 - CONTENTS OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT.

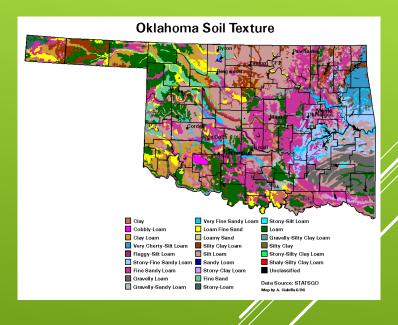




- Public record
- Readily useable
- Massive amount of measured and derived physical data
- Direct interest at oil and gas sites



- Salt scaring
- Infiltration / runoff
- Physical damage
- Trafficability
- Corrosivity

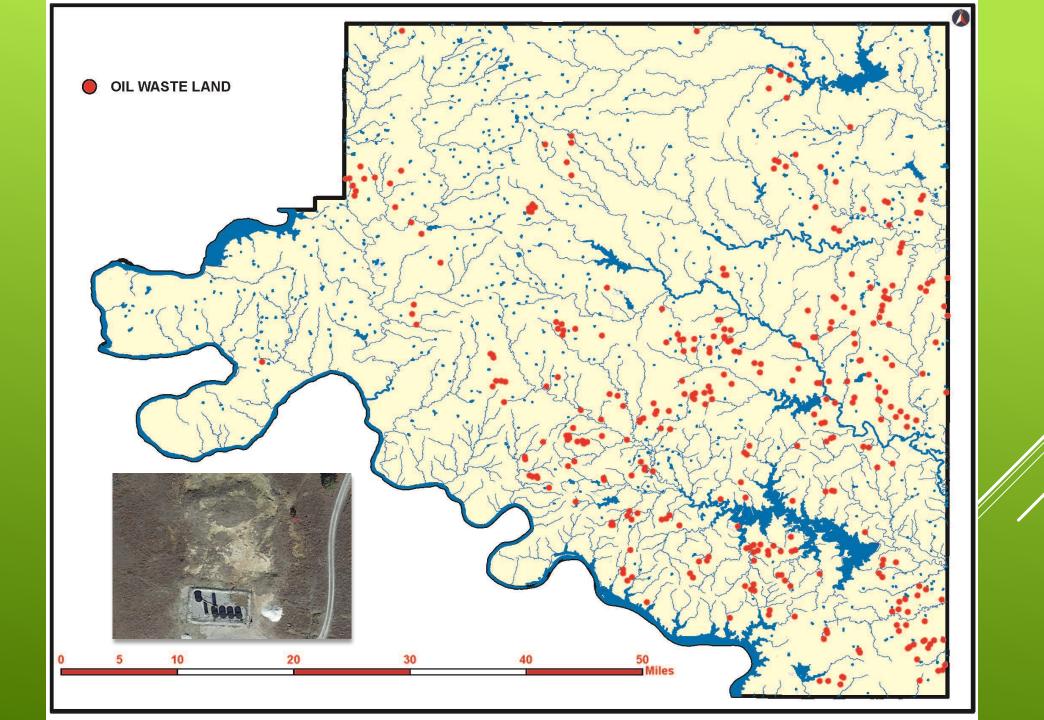


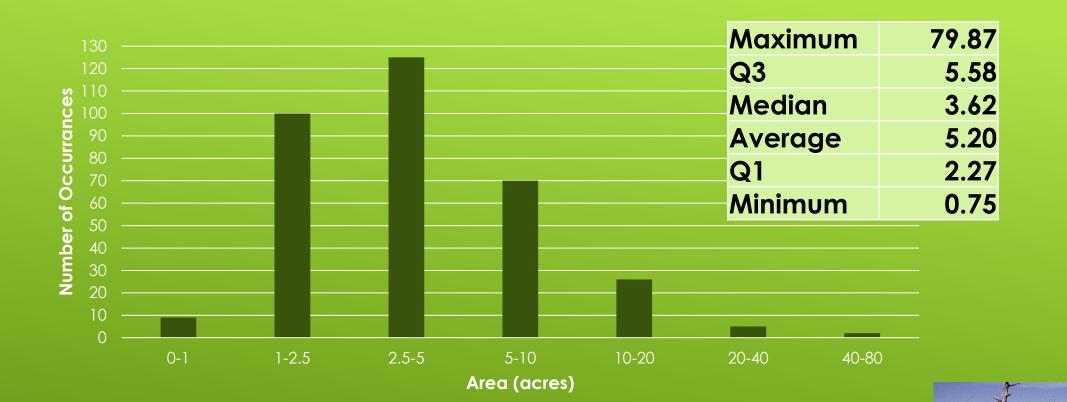
See: https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm



OILFIELD WASTELAND







NRCS OILFIELD WASTELAND AREAS OSAGE COUNTY, OKLAHOMA

231 Mapped Locations; 1,752.8 Acres

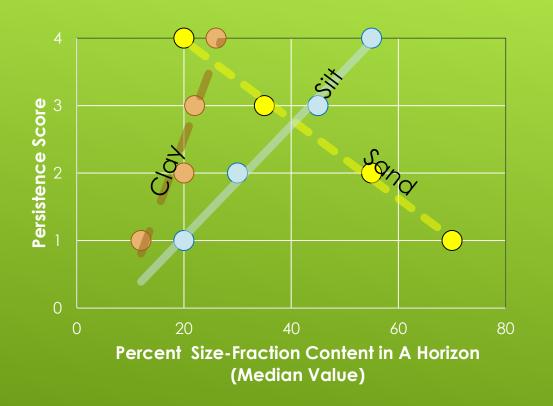
- Extract Oilfield Waste Land Polygons from USDA-NRCS Database
- Overlay Polygons on air photo coverages (1994-2016)
- Score brine spill scars based on persistence
- Examine statistical relationship
 between quantitative soil properties
 and persistence scores





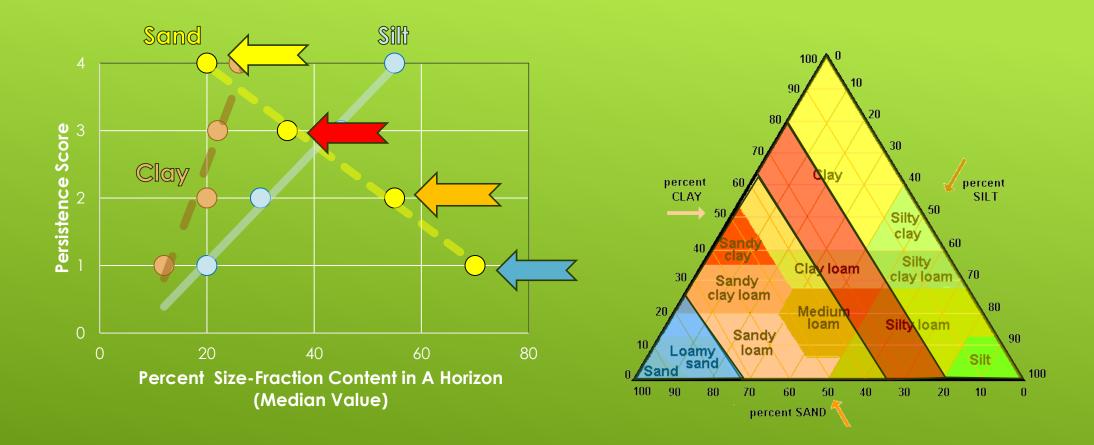
PROCESS

Rating	Qualitative Interpretatoin	Quantitative Interpretation
1	Scar Almost or Entirely Absent	0-25% of Scar Remaining
2	Majority of Scar Absent	25%-50% of Scar Remaining
3	Majority of Scar Present	50%-75% of Scar Remaining
4	Little to No Change Over Time	75%-100% of Scar Remaining

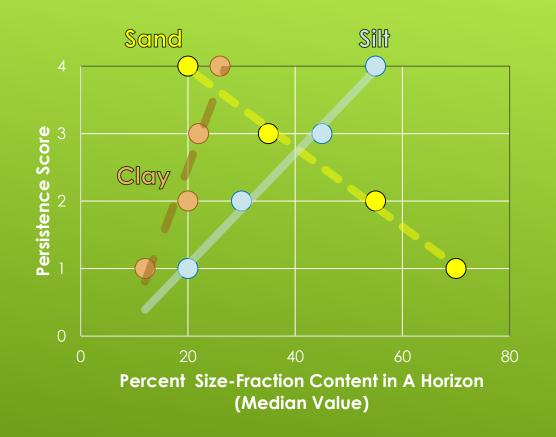


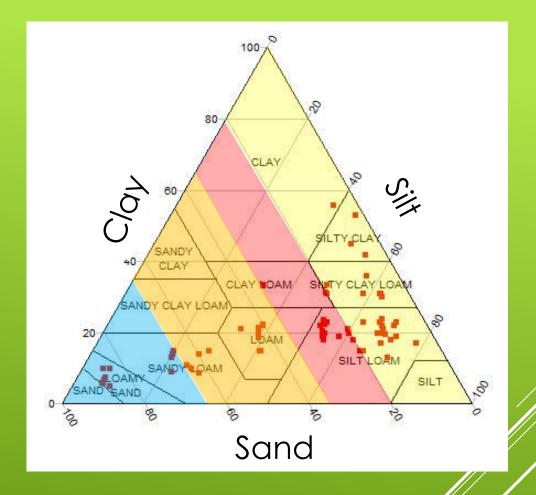


SOIL PROPERTIES AND SALT SCAR PERSISTENCE

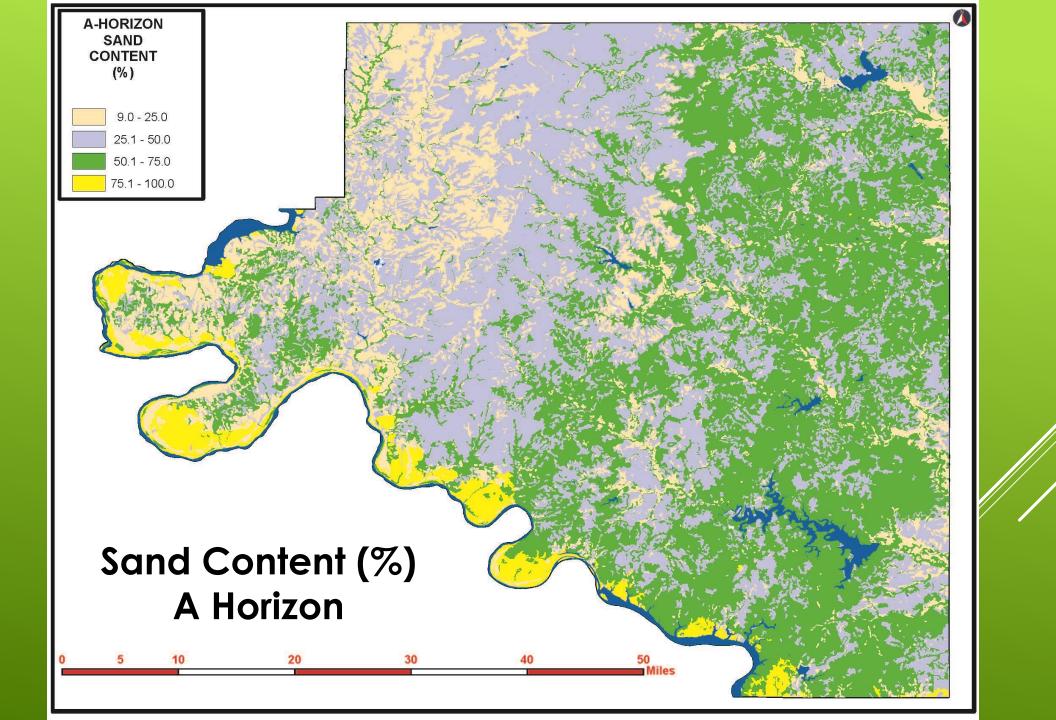


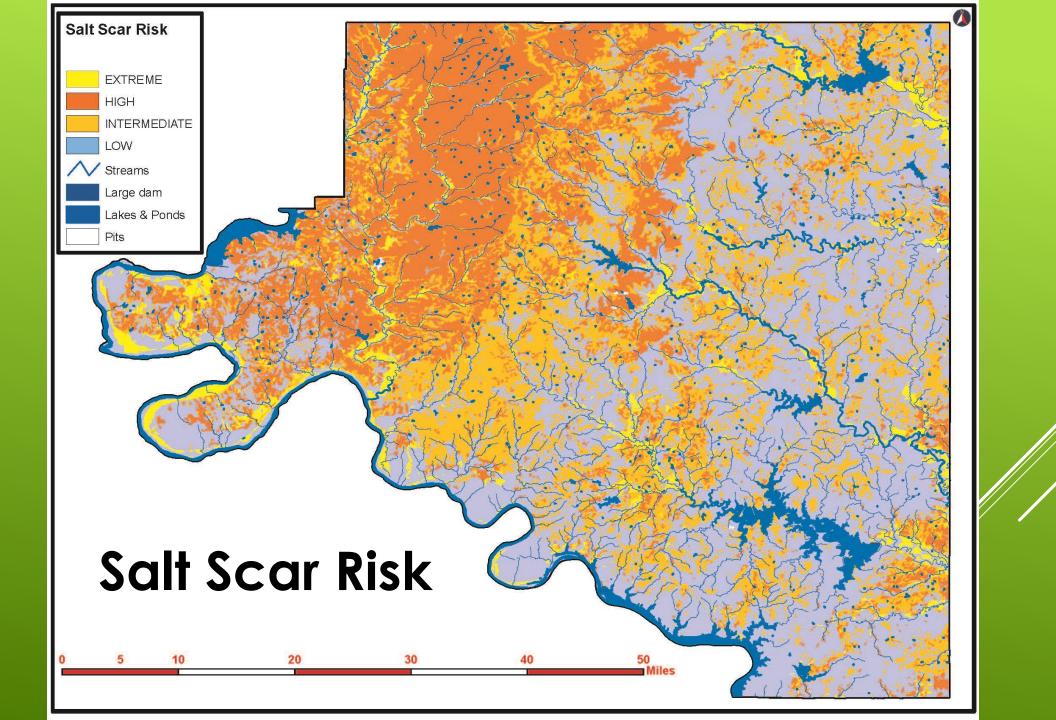
SOIL TEXTURE AND SALT SCAR RISK





SOIL TEXTURE AND SALT SCAR RISK ACTUAL OSAGE SOILS





- The Web Soil Survey is a rich source of numerical and categorical data
- Areas mapped as oil field wasteland can be correlated to probable original soil types
- Textural class of soil is predictive of the persistence of salt scars
- Overall, the best single predictor of salt scar persistence was sand content
- Salt scar persistence varies inversely with soil sand content and directly with silt and clay content

CONCLUSIONS



























