

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
White River Field Office
220 E Market St
Meeker, CO 81641

DETERMINATION OF NEPA ADEQUACY (DNA)

NUMBER: DOI-BLM-CO-110-2013-0039-DNA

CASEFILE/PROJECT NUMBER: COC-60732

PROJECT NAME: WPX Revisions to Ryan Gulch Unit (RGU) 23-23-198 Surface Use Plan (SUP)

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: T1S, R98W, Sections 23, 24, and 25

APPLICANT: WPX Energy Rocky Mountain LLC

DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION:

WPX Energy Rocky Mountain LLC (WPX) requests approval to revise the previously approved RGU 23-23-198 pad layout. The reserved pit is no longer needed because the operator would use a closed-loop drilling system. A longer cuttings trench than was originally permitted is proposed. The newly proposed cuttings trench would be 260 ft long x 65 ft wide x 15 ft deep (See Attachment 1. [Revised Plat.](#)) When this pad was planned and permitted initially, WPX planned to haul cuttings off to a disposal site. WPX instead proposes to store and bury the cuttings in the elongated cuttings trench.

Also, WPX requests approval to remotely frac the wells for this pad from water stored on the RGU 11-25-198 well pad. The operator would lay three 4 ½ inch steel surface frac lines between the RGU 11-25-198 pad and the RGU 23-23-198 pad along existing access roads (in bar ditch) and/or along previously approved pipeline corridors COC74566 and COC75171 (See Attachment 2. [Project Map](#)). Permanent pipeline between the two well pads has been authorized, but not yet installed; vegetation will be cleared and the buried gas pipeline will be installed prior to 5/15/2013. The surface line is scheduled to be placed over the disturbed ROW surface on 6/1/2013, and would be in place no more than six months.

The total length of the line is 7,370 ft, with 2,870 ft along the existing road and 4,500 ft along the existing pipeline right-of-way (ROW). WPX would place signs alongside the temporary surface lines that indicate what the lines contain and who owns them. The frac lines would be welded on the existing road and then pulled into place via cable. If the distance is too long to do this, a loader would drag the surface lines into place and then a welding truck would go out on the ROW and weld the pipe together. Any disturbance caused by the placement or removal of the temporary surface would be reclaimed.

Decision to be Made: BLM would decide whether or not to authorize the installation, operation, and maintenance of 1) an elongated drill cuttings pit to store and bury drill cuttings generated from wells on the RGU 23-23-198 well pad, and 2) temporary surface line between the RGU 11-25-198 well pad and the RGU 23-23-198 well pad, for the remote frac of wells on the RGU 23-23-198 well pad, and if so, under what conditions.

PLAN CONFORMANCE REVIEW:

Name of Plan: White River Record of Decision and Approved Resource Management Plan (ROD/RMP).

Date Approved: July 1, 1997

Decision Number/Page: Page 2-5

Decision Language: "Make federal oil and gas resources available for leasing and development in a manner that provides reasonable protection for other resource values."

REVIEW OF EXISTING NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA) DOCUMENTS:

List by name and date all existing NEPA documents that cover the Proposed Action.

Name of Document: White River Resource Area Proposed Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement (PRMP/FEIS).

Date Approved: June 1996

Name of Document: [DOI-BLM-CO-110-2010-0226-Environmental Assessment \(EA\)](#)

Date Approved: 11/23/2010

Name of Document: [DOI-BLM-CO-110-2009-0232-DNA](#)

Date Approved: 12/1/2009

Name of Document: [CO-110-2007-144-DNA](#)

Date Approved: 5/16/2007

NEPA ADEQUACY CRITERIA:

1. Is the new Proposed Action a feature of, or essentially similar to, an alternative analyzed in the existing NEPA document? Is the project within the same analysis area, or if the project location is different, are the geographic and resource conditions sufficiently similar to those analyzed in the existing NEPA document? If there are differences, can you explain why they are not substantial?

Yes. An environmental assessment (DOI-BLM-CO-110-2010-0226-EA) analyzed the pipeline right-of-way. Additionally, installation of pipelines for the entire length of area where the proposed pipeline would be installed was reviewed in CO-110-2009-0232-DNA and CO-110-2007-144-DNA.

2. Is the range of alternatives analyzed in the existing NEPA document appropriate with respect to the new Proposed Action, given current environmental concerns, interests, and resource values?

Two alternatives (Proposed Action and No Action Alternative) were analyzed in BLM-CO-110-2010-0226-EA. No reasons were identified to analyze additional alternatives and these alternatives are considered to be adequate and valid for the Proposed Action.

3. Is the existing analysis valid in light of any new information or circumstances (such as, rangeland health standard assessment, recent endangered species listings, updated lists of BLM-sensitive species)? Can you reasonably conclude that new information and new circumstances would not substantially change the analysis of the new Proposed Action?

No new information has been received since the pipelines associated with these three NEPA documents were signed, and no new circumstances are known to exist.

4. Are the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects that would result from implementation of the new Proposed Action similar (both quantitatively and qualitatively) to those analyzed in the existing NEPA document?

Yes. Direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts that would be associated with the modifications to the drill cuttings trench or as a result of temporary surface line would not exceed the impacts considered by in the BLM-CO-110-2010-0226-EA.

5. Is the public involvement and interagency review associated with existing NEPA documents adequate for the current Proposed Action?

Yes. Internal scoping was initiated when the project was presented to the White River Field Office (WRFO) interdisciplinary team on 1/29/2013. External scoping was conducted by posting this project on the WRFO's on-line NEPA register on 2/6/2013. As of 3/12/2013, no comments or inquiries have been received.

INTERDISCIPLINARY REVIEW:

The Proposed Action was presented to, and reviewed by, the White River Field Office interdisciplinary team on 1/29/2013. A complete list of resource specialists who participated in this review is available upon request from the White River Field Office. The table below lists resource specialists who provided additional remarks concerning cultural resources and special status species.

Name	Title	Resource	Date
Michael Selle	Archaeologist	Cultural Resources, Native American Religious Concerns	3/8/2013
Laura Dixon	Wildlife Biologist	Special Status Wildlife Species	2/6/2013
Baili Foster	Ecologist Intern	Special Status Plant Species	2/21/2013

REMARKS:

Cultural Resources: The proposed project area has been inventoried at least twice (Conner 1998, Compliance Dated 10/2/1998, Crum 1980, Compliance Dated 9/11/1980) without identification of any cultural resources on the surface within the proposed right-of-way. However, one site is located ca. 46 meters to the south of the proposed right-of-way and could potentially be impacted if activity is not strictly limited to no more than 45 feet (14 meters) from the staked centerline for the road and pipelines routes.

Native American Religious Concerns: No Native American religious concerns are known in the area, and none have been noted by Northern Ute Tribal authorities. Should recommended inventories or future consultations with Tribal authorities reveal the existence of such sensitive properties, appropriate mitigation and/or protection measures may be undertaken.

Paleontological Resources: The Proposed Action is located in an area generally mapped as the Uinta Formation (Tweto 1979) which the BLM, SRFO has classified as a Potential Fossil Yield Classification (PFYC) 5. PFYC 5 formations are formations are known to produce scientifically noteworthy fossil resources (c. f. Armstrong and Wolny 1989). Any excavations into the underlying sedimentary rock under this action could result in potential impacts to noteworthy fossil resources.

Threatened and Endangered Wildlife Species: There are no threatened or endangered wildlife species that are known to inhabit or derive important use form the project area. Expanding the cuttings trench to store and bury the cuttings on site, as opposed to hauling off site, reduces truck traffic and therefore disturbance to wildlife. If expansion to the cuttings pit or installation of the temporary frac lines occurs during the migratory bird nesting season (May 15 – July 15) there would be a greater chance of displacement of birds, nest abandonment and potential mortality (mainly of nestlings). Installation of the frac line with the use of a loader and welding truck along the pipeline ROW COC74566 would not add any additional disturbance to habitat. However, if removal occurs after final reclamation to the pipeline ROW there is potential to cause disturbance to reclaimed areas. Reclamation standards for disturbance caused by removal of the temporary frac lines will meet the same standards as set forth in the original EA (DOI-BLM-CO-

110-2010-0226-EA) for ROW COC74566. The proposed location lies within big game severe winter range and as such is subject to RMP-approved timing limitations designed to limit disturbance during the core period of occupation (January 1 to April 30). However, in November 2010, the Colorado Division of Wildlife (CDOW), Williams, and BLM entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that exempts the area encompassing the Proposed Action from this timing limitation. A complete discussion can be found in the existing EA (DOI-BLM-CO-110-2010-0226-EA). All other wildlife issues were adequately addressed in the original EA (DOI-BLM-CO-110-2010-0226-EA).

Threatened and Endangered Plant Species: The project area occurs on an unnamed tongue of the Uinta geologic formation which has recently been documented as secondary potential habitat for two federally listed plant species; Dudley Bluffs twinpod (*Physaria obcordata*) and Dudley Bluffs bladderpod (*Physaria congesta*).

Surveys in the Proposed Action area found no special status plant species (SSPS) within a 600 meter (1,969 feet) buffer (Roberts 2012). The action area is located approximately 1.2 miles from the nearest known population of *Physaria congesta*. Since the Proposed Action will occur predominately on preexisting disturbance and the nearest known occupied SSPS population is more than 600 meters from the project area, there will be no known impacts to SSPS.

REFERENCES CITED

Armstrong, Harley J., and David G. Wolny

1989 Paleontological Resources of Northwest Colorado: A Regional Analysis. Museum of Western Colorado, Grand Junction, Colorado.

Conner, Carl E.

1998 Class III Cultural Resource Inventory Report for Phase II of a Proposed 138 kV Transmission Line in Piceance Creek Area of Rio Blanco County, Colorado for White River Electric Association. Grand River Institute, Grand Junction, Colorado. (98-11-07: SHPO #RB.LM.R354)

Crum, Sally M.

1980 Cultural Resources Survey for Multi Mineral Corporation in the Piceance Basin. Grand River Institute, Grand Junction, Colorado. (80-11-15)

Tweto, Ogden

1979 Geologic Map of Colorado. United States Geologic Survey, Department of the Interior, Reston, Virginia.

MITIGATION:

Special Status Plant Species Mitigation: If the project is not initiated within three years of approval, the project area will need to be resurveyed for special status plant species. Future development may be subject to further plant surveys.

The following applicable mitigation from DOI-BLM-CO-110-2010-0026-EA has been carried forward:

A. Timing Limitations

- 1) The operator shall apply proper pre-planning and plan all activities and operations in a manner so as to avoid infringing on any timing limitations; without the need to apply for exceptions to the specified timing limitations.
- 2) If construction/development occurs between April 15 and November 15, the operator will be required to water or surface access roads to reduce airborne dust and damage to roadside vegetation communities.

B. Pre-Construction Activities and Notifications

- 3) The operator will be responsible for complying with all local, state, and federal regulations as well as providing documentation to the BLM that they have done so.

C. Resource-Specific Mitigation During Construction, Drilling, and Production:

Roads and Access

- 4) Construct and maintain the access route in accordance to the Gold Book standards Fourth Edition 2007. Apply a dust abatement measures when the dust begins to cause low visibility situations.
- 5) All personnel are restricted to the working well pad area, access route and well tie pipeline route during working hours.

Geology and Minerals

- 6) NSI should be notified by Williams of their plans to drill the proposed wells prior to the commencement of surface disturbing activities to coordinate the mobilization of equipment to the drill site and drilling operations to minimize interference with NSI operations.
- 7) WPX should inform NSI during drilling and cementing of the surface casing and during fracing operations.

Cultural Resources

- 8) The operator is responsible for informing all persons who are associated with the project operations that they will be subject to prosecution for knowingly disturbing historic or archaeological sites, or for collecting artifacts. If historic or archaeological materials are uncovered during any project or construction activities, the operator is to immediately stop activities in the immediate area of the find that might further disturb such materials, and immediately contact the authorized officer (AO). Within five working days the AO will inform the operator as to:
 - whether the materials appear eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

- the mitigation measures the operator will likely have to undertake before the site can be used (assuming in situ preservation is not necessary)
 - a timeframe for the AO to complete an expedited review under 36 CFR 800-11 to confirm, through the State Historic Preservation Officer, that the findings of the AO are correct and that mitigation is appropriate.
- 9) If the operator wishes, at any time, to relocate activities to avoid the expense of mitigation and/or the delays associated with this process, the AO will assume responsibility for whatever recordation and stabilization of the exposed materials may be required. Otherwise, the operator will be responsible for mitigation cost. The AO will provide technical and procedural guidelines for the conduct of mitigation. Upon verification from the AO that the required mitigation has been completed, the operator will then be allowed to resume construction.
- 10) Pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(g) the holder of this authorization must notify the AO, by telephone, with written confirmation, immediately upon the discovery of human remains, funerary items, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony. Further, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.4(c) and (d), you must stop activities in the vicinity of the discovery and protect it for 30 days or until notified to proceed by the authorized officer.
- 11) If it should become necessary to excavate into the underlying rock formation to construct the access road, level the well pad, excavate the reserve/blooi/cuttings pit or bury the well tie pipeline a paleontological monitor shall be present for all such excavations.
- 12) The operator is responsible for informing all persons who are associated with the project operations that they will be subject to prosecution for knowingly disturbing paleontological sites, or for collecting fossils. If fossil materials are uncovered during any project or construction activities, the operator is to immediately stop activities in the immediate area of the find that might further disturb such materials, and immediately contact the authorized officer (AO). Within five working days the AO will inform the operator as to:
- whether the materials appear to be of noteworthy scientific interest
 - the mitigation measures the operator will likely have to undertake before the site can be used (assuming in situ preservation is not feasible)

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Air Quality

- 13) All access roads will be treated with water and/or a chemical dust suppressant during construction and drilling activities so that there is not a visible dust trail behind vehicles. All vehicles will abide by company or public speed restrictions during all activities. If water is used as a dust suppressant, there should be no traces of oil or solvents in the water and it should be properly permitted for this use by the State of Colorado. Only water needed for abating dust should be applied; dust abatement should not be used as a water disposal option under any circumstances.

Soils

14) All construction and drilling activity shall cease when soils or road surfaces become saturated to a depth of three inches unless there are safety concerns or if activities are otherwise approved by the Authorized Officer.

Vegetation, Reclamation, and Weed Control

15) All seed tags will be submitted to the designated Natural Resource Specialist within 14 calendar days from the time the seeding activities have ended via Sundry Notice. The sundry will include the purpose of the seeding activity (i.e., seeding well pad cut and fill slopes, seeding pipeline corridor, etc.). In addition, the SN will include the well or well pad number associated with the seeding activity, if applicable, the name of the contractor that performed the work, his or her phone number, the method used to apply the seed (e.g., broadcast, hydro-seeded, drilled), whether the seeding activity represents interim or final reclamation, an estimate of the total acres seeded, an attached map that clearly identifies all disturbed areas that were seeded, and the date the seed was applied.

16) Promptly revegetate all disturbed areas not necessary for production including roadside and location cut and fill slopes with Native Seed mix #2. Woody debris will not be scattered on the pipeline until after seeding operations are completed.

Seed mixture rates are Pure Live Seed (PLS) pounds per acre. Drill seeding is the preferred method of application.

Species (Variety)	Lbs. PLS per Acre
Western wheatgrass (Rosanna)	2
Indian ricegrass (Nezpar)	1
Bluebunch wheatgrass (Whitmar)	2
Thickspike wheatgrass (Critana)	2
Green needlegrass (Lodorm)	1
Utah sweetvetch	0.5

17) The operator will be required to monitor the project area for the life of the project and eradicate/control noxious and invasive species which occur on site using materials and methods approved in advance by the Authorized Officer.

Wastes

18) All lessees and/or operators shall comply with all federal, state and/or local laws, rules, and regulations, including but not limited to onshore orders and notices to lessees, addressing the emission of and/or the handling, use, and release of any substance that poses a risk of harm to human health or the environment.

19) All lessees and/or operators shall employ, maintain, and periodically update to the best available technology(s) aimed at reducing emissions, fresh water use and hazardous material

utilization, production and releases through all phases of oil and gas exploration, development, and production.

- 20) Substances that pose a risk of harm to human health or the environment shall be stored in appropriate containers. Fluids that pose a risk of harm to human health or the environment, including but not limited to produced water, shall be stored in appropriate containers and in secondary containment systems at 110% of the largest vessel's capacity. Secondary fluid containment systems, including but not limited to tank batteries shall be lined with a minimum 24 mil impermeable liner.
- 21) Construction sites and all facilities shall be maintained in a sanitary condition at all times; waste materials shall be disposed of promptly at an appropriate waste disposal site. "Waste" means all discarded matter including, but not limited to, human waste, trash, garbage, refuse, oil drums, petroleum products, ashes, and equipment. As reasonable and prudent lessees/operators in the oil and gas industry, acting in good faith, all lessees/operators will comply with the reporting requirements of Notice to Lessees-#3A; and, regardless of a substance's status as exempt or nonexempt and regardless of fault, will report all emissions or releases that may pose a risk of harm to human health or the environment to the Bureau of Land Management's White River Field Office at (970) 878-3800.
- 22) As reasonable and prudent lessees/operators in the oil and gas industry, acting in good faith, all lessees/operators will provide for the immediate clean-up and testing of air, water (surface and/or ground) and soils contaminated by the emission or release of any substance that may pose a risk of harm to human health or the environment, regardless of that substance's status as exempt or non-exempt. Where the lessee/operator fails, refuses or neglects to provide for the immediate clean-up and testing of air, water (surface and/or ground) and soils contaminated by the emission or release of any quantity of a substance that poses a risk of harm to human health or the environment, the Bureau of Land Management's White River Field Office may take measures to clean-up and test air, water (surface and/or ground) and soils at the lessee/operator's expense. Such action will not relieve the lessee/operator of any liability or responsibility.
- 23) With the acceptance of an authorization, the commencement of operations under an authorization, or the running of thirty calendar days from the issuance of an authorization, whichever occurs first, and during oil and gas exploration, development and production under an authorization, the lessee/operator, and through the lessee/operator, its agents, employees, subcontractors, successors and assigns, stipulate and agree to indemnify, defend and hold harmless the United States Government, its agencies, and employees from all liability associated with the emission or release of substances that pose a risk to human health or the environment.

COMPLIANCE PLAN: On-going compliance inspections and monitoring will be conducted by the BLM White River Field Office staff during and after construction. Specific mitigation developed in this document will be followed. The operator will be notified of compliance related issues in writing, and depending on the nature of the issue(s), will be provided 30 days to resolve such issues.

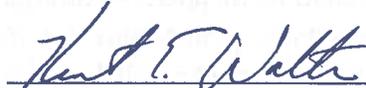
NAME OF PREPARER: Christina Ashley

NAME OF ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR: Heather Sauls

CONCLUSION

Based on the review documented above, I conclude that this proposal conforms to applicable land use plan and that the NEPA documentation fully covers the Proposed Action and constitutes BLM's compliance with the requirements of the NEPA.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL:



Field Manager

DATE SIGNED:

03/12/13

ATTACHMENTS:

Attachment 1. [Revised Plat](#)

Attachment 2. [Project Map](#)

Note: The signed Conclusion in this DNA Worksheet is part of an interim step in the BLM's internal decision process and does not constitute an appealable decision. However, the lease, permit, or other authorization based on this DNA is subject to protest or appeal under 43 CFR Part 4 and the program-specific regulations.

**U.S. Department of the Interior
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DECISION RECORD

PROJECT NAME: WPX Revisions to Ryan Gulch Unit (RGU) 23-23-198 Surface Use Plan

DETERMINATION OF NEPA ADEQUACY NUMBER: DOI-BLM-CO-110-2013-0039-DNA

DECISION

It is my decision to authorize the installation, operation, and maintenance of 1) an elongated drill cuttings pit to store and bury drill cuttings generated from wells on the RGU 23-23-198 well pad, and 2) temporary surface line between the RGU 11-25-198 well pad and the RGU 23-23-198 well pad, for the remote frac of wells on the RGU 23-23-198 well pad as described in DOI-BLM-CO-110-2013-0039-DNA.

In addition to the mitigation measures listed below (which are carried forward from DOI-BLM-CO-110-2010-0026-EA), if the project is not initiated within three years of approval, the project area will need to be resurveyed for special status plant species. Future development may be subject to further plant surveys.

Mitigation Measures

A. Timing Limitations

- 1) The operator shall apply proper pre-planning and plan all activities and operations in a manner so as to avoid infringing on any timing limitations; without the need to apply for exceptions to the specified timing limitations.
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Wastes

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19) All lessees and/or operators shall employ, maintain, and periodically update to the best available technology(s) aimed at reducing emissions, fresh water use and hazardous material utilization, production and releases through all phases of oil and gas exploration, development, and production.

20) Substances that pose a risk of harm to human health or the environment shall be stored in appropriate containers. Fluids that pose a risk of harm to human health or the environment, including but not limited to produced water, shall be stored in appropriate containers and in secondary containment systems at 110% of the largest vessel's capacity. Secondary fluid containment systems, including but not limited to tank batteries shall be lined with a minimum 24 mil impermeable liner.

21) Construction sites and all facilities shall be maintained in a sanitary condition at all times; waste materials shall be disposed of promptly at an appropriate waste disposal site. "Waste" means all discarded matter including, but not limited to, human waste, trash, garbage, refuse, oil drums, petroleum products, ashes, and equipment. As reasonable and prudent lessees/operators in the oil and gas industry, acting in good faith, all lessees/operators will comply with the reporting requirements of Notice to Lessees-#3A; and, regardless of a

substance's status as exempt or nonexempt and regardless of fault, will report all emissions or releases that may pose a risk of harm to human health or the environment to the Bureau of Land Management's White River Field Office at (970) 878-3800.

- 22) As reasonable and prudent lessees/operators in the oil and gas industry, acting in good faith, all lessees/operators will provide for the immediate clean-up and testing of air, water (surface and/or ground) and soils contaminated by the emission or release of any substance that may pose a risk of harm to human health or the environment, regardless of that substance's status as exempt or non-exempt. Where the lessee/operator fails, refuses or neglects to provide for the immediate clean-up and testing of air, water (surface and/or ground) and soils contaminated by the emission or release of any quantity of a substance that poses a risk of harm to human health or the environment, the Bureau of Land Management's White River Field Office may take measures to clean-up and test air, water (surface and/or ground) and soils at the lessee/operator's expense. Such action will not relieve the lessee/operator of any liability or responsibility.
- 23) With the acceptance of an authorization, the commencement of operations under an authorization, or the running of thirty calendar days from the issuance of an authorization, whichever occurs first, and during oil and gas exploration, development and production under an authorization, the lessee/operator, and through the lessee/operator, its agents, employees, subcontractors, successors and assigns, stipulate and agree to indemnify, defend and hold harmless the United States Government, its agencies, and employees from all liability associated with the emission or release of substances that pose a risk to human health or the environment.

COMPLIANCE WITH LAWS & CONFORMANCE WITH THE LAND USE PLAN

This decision is in compliance with the Endangered Species Act and the National Historic Preservation Act. It is also in conformance with the 1997 White River Record of Decision/Approved Resource Management Plan.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Internal scoping was initiated when the project was presented to the White River Field Office (WRFO) interdisciplinary team on 1/29/2013. External scoping was conducted by posting this project on the WRFO's on-line National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) register on 2/6/2013.

RATIONALE

The use of temporary surface lines to remotely frac the wells on the RGU 23-23-198 well pad reduces truck traffic, and is a preferred method of delivering water for well completions. The disposal of drill cuttings off-location also increases truck traffic. Disposal of drill cuttings on-location does not impair the operator's ability to completely recontour and reclaim the well pad during interim or final reclamation.

ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES

State Director Review

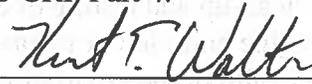
Under regulations addressed in 43 CFR 3165.3(b), any adversely affected party that contests a decision of the Authorized Officer may request an administrative review, before the State Director, either with or without oral presentation. Such request, including all supporting documentation, shall be filed in writing with the BLM Colorado State Office at 2850 Youngfield

Street, Lakewood, Colorado 80215 within 20 business days of the date such decision was received or considered to have been received. Upon request and showing of good cause, an extension may be granted by the State Director. Such review shall include all factors or circumstances relevant to the particular case.

Appeal

Any party who is adversely affected by the decision of the State Director after State Director review, under 43 CFR 3165.3(b), of a decision may appeal that decision to the Interior Board of Land Appeals pursuant to the regulations set out in 43 CFR Part 4.

SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED OFFICIAL:



Field Manager

DATE SIGNED:

03/12/13