

**UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CASPER FIELD OFFICE
DECISION RECORD**

**Howell Petroleum Corporation
Salt Creek Fieldwide Expansion, 2012 Update
CO₂ Enhanced Oil Recovery (EOR) Project
WY-060-EA12-206**

In accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (MLA) (30 United States Code (U.S.C.) 181 *et seq.*), it is my decision to approve the proposal for the Salt Creek Fieldwide Expansion, 2012 Update, CO₂ EOR project, based on the analysis conducted in Environmental Assessment (EA) WY-060-EA12-206 and the attendant Finding of No Significant Impact.

The Salt Creek Fieldwide Expansion, 2012 Update EA (2012 Update) (WY-060-EA12-206) tiers to and incorporates by reference the information and analysis contained in the following previous Salt Creek NEPA documents, which are located at the BLM Casper Field Office for review:

- CO₂ Enhanced Oil Recovery Project in the Salt Creek Field Phase I (Phase I EA); EA No. WY-060-04-001 (BLM 2003).
- CO₂ Phase II Expansion (Phase II EA); EA No. WY-060-04-053 (BLM 2004).
- Phase III/IV CO₂ Enhanced Recovery Project - Salt Creek Oil Field (Phase III-IV EA); EA No. WY-060-EA06-18 (BLM 2006a).
- Salt Creek Phase V Enhanced Oil Recovery Project (Phase V EA); EA No. WY-060-EA07-006 (BLM 2006b).
- Salt Creek Fieldwide Expansion (Fieldwide Expansion); EA No. WY-060-EA07-067 (BLM 2007).
- Use Attainability Analysis Salt Creek and Powder River, Natrona and Johnson County, Wyoming; (UAA); (RETEC 2004).

Conditioned through mitigation measures and conditions of approval, I find that this action will not result in significant impacts on the human environment pursuant to Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1508.27 (a) and (b) (1) through (10) and that an Environmental Impact Statement is not required. I further find this action in conformance with the Casper Resource Management Plan (Dec 2007), and that it will not cause unnecessary or undue degradation. The mitigation measures are listed below.

BACKGROUND

Phases I – VIII, XV, and XVI

Within Salt Creek Oil Field, oil production has declined steadily from a peak of 85,000 BOPD in the 1920s to approximately 4,000 BOPD prior to CO₂ injection. In an effort to reverse the declining

trend of oil production, Howell constructed an extension of the Shute Creek to Bairoil pipeline to deliver up to 250 million cubic feet (mcf) of CO₂ to be used for tertiary recovery operations in the field. Howell introduced state-of-the-art tertiary EOR technology by injecting CO₂ to increase oil production that would otherwise not be recoverable by existing waterflood operations. With the implementation of Phases I and II, oil recovery in Salt Creek Oil Field has increased from 4,000 to 7,500 BOPD.

The locations of Phases I - V (Figure 1.2) were based on factors such as proximity to local communities and populations; geologically representative areas; and existing roads, facilities, and wells. Actual surface disturbances for Phases I through VII and estimated disturbances for Phases XIII, XV and XVI are summarized in Table 1-1.

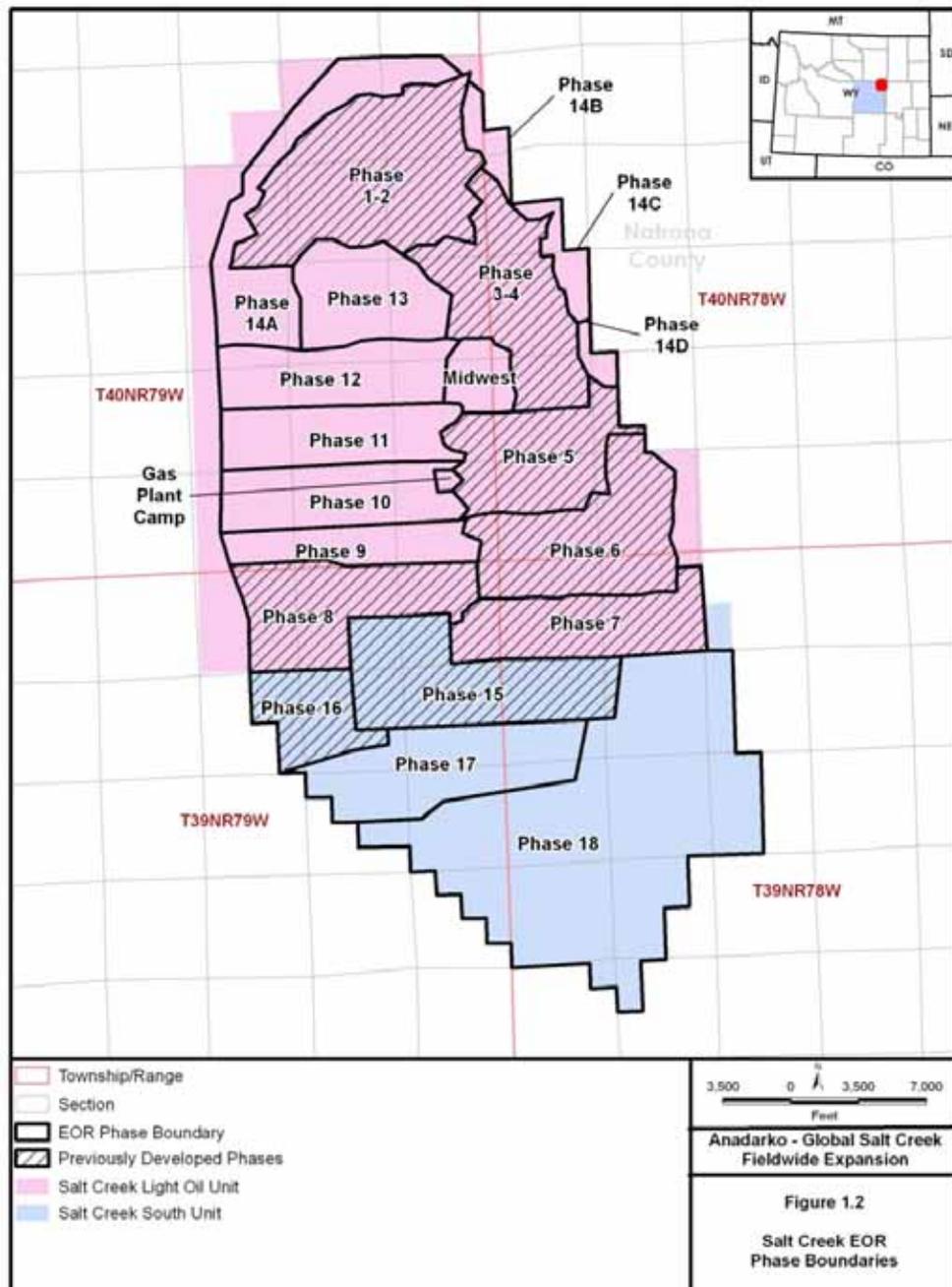
Reclaimed acreages are determined by monitoring for re-vegetation success. For reclamation to be considered successful the perennial herbaceous canopy cover of the reclaimed flow lines must reach a minimum of 70% of the adjacent native undisturbed canopy cover, as required for the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan objectives set by the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (WDEQ).

Phases XV will be commissioned in the third quarter of 2012 while Phases VIII and XVI will be commissioned in the third quarter of 2013. Production from these three phases is expected to increase the total CO₂ production to 14,000 BOPD by 2014.

Category	Units	Actual					Estimated		
		Phase I	Phase II	Phase III/IV	Phase V	Phase VI	Phase VII	Phase XV	Phase VIII/XVI
Wells	Quantity	238	180	381	240	264	225	228	131
	Acres	58.2	37.1	137.7	107.6	117.5	80.7	139	79
Headers	Quantity	13	8	16	8	6	5	6	5
	Acres	3.6	2	2.6	5.5	3.1	1.1	3.1	2.6
Flowlines	Acres	130.4	82.2	158.4	59.4	78	73	152.5	93.1
Trunklines	Acres	89.7	24.6	72.4	28	61	25.9	98.9	23.1
Access	Acres	*	1.4	2.7	26.4	4	4.8	5.5	2.9
Power	Acres	6	0	14	4.6	6.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1
Facilities	Acres	7.1	0	13	17.2	0	0	12.9	21.5
Temporary Use Areas	Acres	11.5	*	23	23	0	0	45.9	45.9
TOTAL		306.5	147.3	423.8	271.7	269.7	185.5	457.8	268.1
Re-claimed Acreage		143	69.2	69.2	0	0	0	0	0
Acres per well		1.3	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	2.0	2.0
Disturbance summary includes short- and long-term, new and existing disturbance.									
* - Not specifically calculated									

PROPOSED ACTION

Specifically, the approval action consists of the continued fieldwide expansion of the Salt Creek Oil Field CO₂ EOR Development Project in Natrona County, Wyoming, as depicted in Figure 1.2. The 2012 Update will involve continued development and injection of CO₂ into the WC2 and WC1 formations as well as development of the Sundance 2, Sundance 3, Lakota, and Tensleep formations. The 2012 Update will inject CO₂ throughout the Salt Creek Light Oil Unit (SCLOU) and Salt Creek South Unit (SCSU). If approved, implementation of the 2012 Update would begin in 2013 and is projected to extend to at least December, 2020.



Periodic Plans of Development (PODs) will be developed to provide additional detail for proposed actions and to summarize the existing conditions. Each POD will be subject to BLM approval, and additional monitoring of potential impacts including those to wildlife and cultural resources will be considered. A summary of existing disturbance and reclamation success will also be included in the PODs.

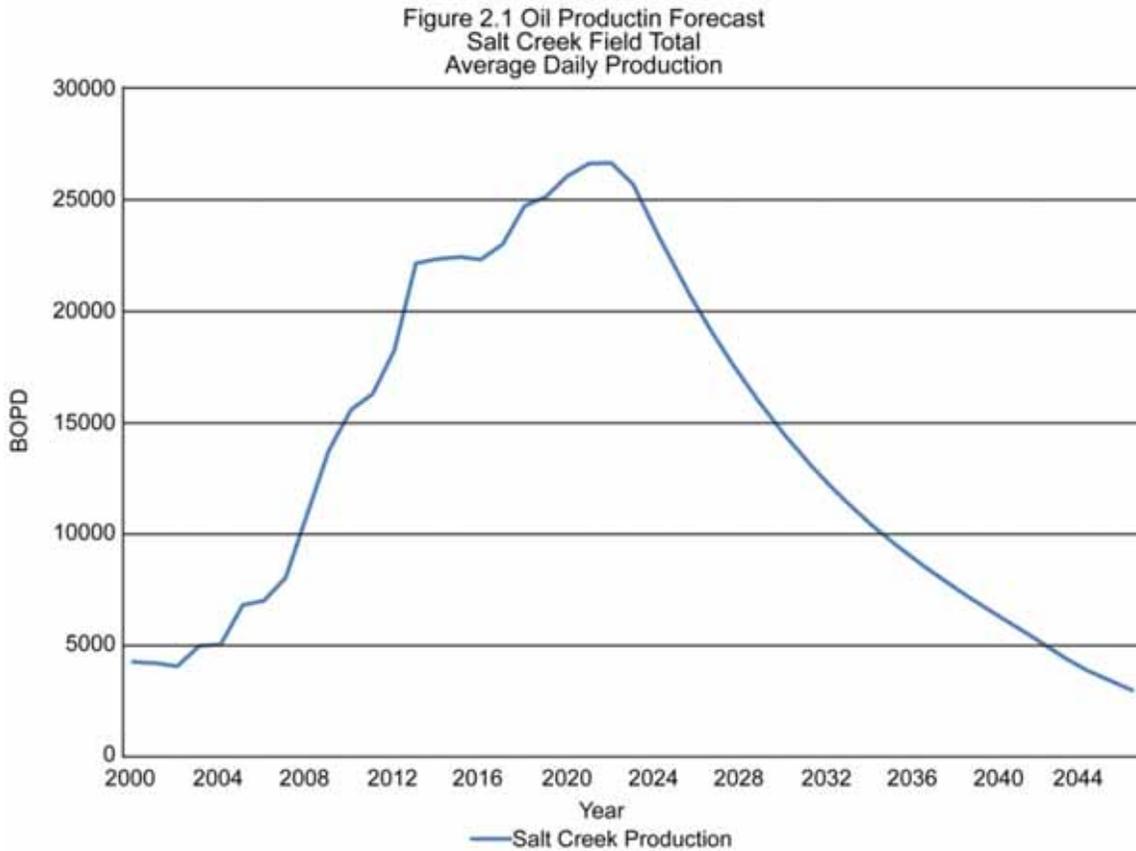
Project Overview

The 2012 Update EA analyzes the continued fieldwide expansion, specifically the 2012 Update, which encompasses approximately 10,197 acres of tertiary EOR development using CO₂ injection. CO₂ EOR involves the alternating injection of CO₂ and water into the reservoir rock to displace liquid hydrocarbons towards production wells where it is withdrawn and further processed. CO₂ produced with the oil would be separated and recycled to the CO₂ injection system for re-injection. The proposed project would be similar to existing waterflood activities; therefore, many of the existing facilities and infrastructure would be used as part of the Proposed Action. Anticipated facilities would include injection and production wells, injection and production pipelines, production test and treating facilities, injection manifold headers, replacement or modification of three existing lease automatic custody transfer (LACT) tank batteries, construction of one new LACT, additional recycle compression stations, and associated electrical lines. Existing wells would be utilized to the extent possible to limit the number of new wells.

The use of CO₂ is being successfully implemented within Salt Creek Oil Field and has resulted in approximately 10,500 BOPD of production attributable to EOR to date. As shown in Figure 2.1, an overview of reservoir modeling results for Salt Creek Oil Field suggests that CO₂ EOR expansion could ultimately increase daily production rates in excess of 20,000 BOPD and increase ultimate oil recovery from the entire field by as much as 200 MMBO, extending the life of the field 30 to 40 years.

CO₂ Flooding Process

Fieldwide expansion encompasses an area located within in T39-40N, R78-79W in both the SCLOU and SCSU (Figure 1.2) and adjacent to the towns of Midwest, Edgerton, and Gas Plant Camp. Although the towns are located within the project area, the Proposed Action does not entail CO₂ injection beneath the towns. Howell continues to isolate and monitor the populated areas as part of previous Proposed Actions. The Phases III/IV EA details the isolation and monitoring efforts associated with the Salt Creek EOR project to ensure CO₂ containment (BLM 2006a).



Well Utilization Plan

The Proposed Action for Fieldwide Expansion of the CO₂ flood will maximize the use of existing wellbores, both active and abandoned, thereby minimizing the disturbance of additional surface area. The plan will require approximately 666 injection wells, 678 production wells, and 73 monitor wells for a total of 1417 wells. The number of wells includes up to 586 new wells which may be required to replace existing wells or to optimize pattern efficiency. Table 2-1 provides a conceptual summary of wells proposed for use in the field and a schematic representing a potential expansion scenario is shown in Figure 2.2. Howell plans to equip all injection, production, and monitoring wells similarly to those described in the Phases III/IV EA (BLM 2006a).

Table 2-1 Summary of Salt Creek Well Utilization by Formation

Reservoir	WELL COUNTS			
	# Injectors	# Producers	# Observation	Total Well Count
Wall Creek 2	548	491	57	1096
Wall Creek 1	0	0	0	0
Lakota	46	91	7	144
Sundance	46	91	7	144
Tensleep	26	5	2	33
Total	666	678	73	1417

The following subsections describe the three basic types of wells to be utilized for the Proposed Action:

- Existing wells
- New wells
- Plugged and abandoned wells to be re-entered

2.1.2.1 Existing Wells

Many of the existing wells in Salt Creek Oil Field will require additional cement behind the casing to adequately contain the CO₂ within the target formation and isolate the other horizons. Each wellbore, active and abandoned, that penetrates the target formation will be evaluated for zonal isolation by previously run or new cement bond logs. Remedial well work will be conducted utilizing the processes and procedures approved and implemented for the Phases II through VIII, XV and XVI areas.

Existing wells not to be used as either production or injection wells will either be equipped to serve as monitoring wells or be shut in. The shut in wells will be used for emergency backup in the case of the unlikely event of a catastrophic failure of an active well.



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Figure 2.2 Production and Injection Schematic
Typical Section
Salt Creek Fieldwide Expansion EA



Number of Formations indicates
number of wells at each location

2 Formations
WC1 and WC2

3 Formations
WC1, WC2, and Sundance 2

4 Formations
WC1, WC2,
Sundance 2,
and
Lakota

5 Formations - WC1, WC2, Sundance 2, Lakota, Sundance 3

Legend

	Injection Manifold		Injection Well
	Production Manifold		Production Well
	Compression Station		Injection Lines
	LACT - Tank Battery		Production Lines
	Substation		Trunk Injection Line
			Trunk Production Line
			Section Lines
			Proved Reserve Limits by Formation

Scale: 0 250 500 1,000 Feet

2.1.2.2 New Wells

Howell's plan to complete the fieldwide pattern expansion includes the drilling of up to 415 new wells. Depending on the target formation, each well will be drilled to an approximate depth of between 900 and 8500 feet from the surface, and will be permitted and constructed according to plans approved in previous EAs for Phases I-VIII, XV, and XVI.

2.1.2.3 Abandoned Wells

Howell plans to workover or re-enter and reactivate approximately 831 previously abandoned wellbores in the project area. Howell also anticipates having to re-plug approximately 1,752 existing abandoned wells. The work procedures for re-entry will follow plans and procedures approved and implemented for the Phases II through XV areas.

Facility Plan

The surface facilities required for the implementation of the 2012 Update will be similar to those installed under Phases I through VIII, XV, and XVI and will include as much of the existing waterflood facilities as possible. The primary differences from waterflood operations will be the use of materials that are compatible with CO₂ production and can withstand higher working pressures. Figure 2.2 shows the layout of a typical section. This figure illustrates a conceptual flow line and injection line layout for areas where multiple target reservoirs are overlaid, as well as locations for production test and treating facilities and injection manifold headers. Under the 2012 Update, the existing system will be extended to accommodate additional EOR wells with new manifolds, flowlines, and pipeline sections. Most of the current gathering and injection systems for existing waterflood activities will be replaced by the new system.

The proposed routing of injection and production lines reflects the use of existing corridors, Rights-of-Way (ROWs), and linear features (e.g., roads). As part of the Proposed Action, Howell will continue to install production and injection lines within the same corridor and follow existing ROWs to the extent practical. Additionally, as with all other phases of the development, Howell will use a Construction Supervisor to ensure that construction and development practices adhere to BLM's guidelines and regulations, such as ROW placement. Howell has either employed contract labor and/or dedicated company personnel to fulfill the role of Construction Supervisor, whose main focus, on behalf of the Project Manager, is to provide on-site company representation and administer the selected installation contractor. This oversight will ensure:

- The scope of work is completed as per the original design, costs, specifications, and applicable permits.
- The work is conducted per Howell's safety and environmental guidelines, regulatory permit requirements, and the Salt Creek Master Service Use Plan (MSUP).
- Necessary departures from the original scope are approved and properly documented.

Howell's proposed 2012 Update includes the continued utilization of existing roads and the replacement or modification of the LACT 11, LACT 20, and LACT 4 in the SCLOU, and A Battery production facility in the SCSU. Howell anticipates constructing a new LACT (LACT 13) in

2013/2014 and other LACTS may be built as conditions warrant... It is not anticipated that the produced water discharge volumes at any LACT will be significantly altered by the new process; therefore, additional discharge points will not be required. Future produced water quality is expected to be generally consistent to that currently being produced and will be subject to existing permit discharge limits and conditions established by the WDEQ under the established Wyoming Pollution Discharge Elimination System (WYPDES) program. Howell is committed to continuing to meet the requirements of its existing discharge permits per WDEQ requirements and procedures and to implement necessary actions to ensure continued compliance.

2.1.3.1 Production System

This proposed expansion will include the installation of approximately 42 additional header buildings which include both production and injection facilities housed in the same building. The one story building design will be the same as used in Phase XV. As with previous expansions, wellhead production volumes will be transported to the manifold stations via new fiberglass flowlines. Production will be commingled at the production/test header building as in previous phases. However, unlike Phase's 1-IV (but identical to Phases V through VII, and Phase XV), the gas and liquid will be split by bulk separators at the header with liquid and gas routed in separate gathering systems. Each of the production header buildings will also include the appropriate well testing equipment, where individual well production will be tested and measured. Where feasible, new flowlines will be designed and constructed along existing roads and surface disturbances.

Production from the Salt Creek Unit will flow to Salt Creek Unit facilities and production from the Salt Creek South Unit will flow to the A Battery facility.

2.1.3.2 Injection System

The injection system design philosophy follows the same basic approach as with previous phases. Injection flow control previously installed at the wellheads will now be centralized at the injection header buildings. As with all other phases, the injection header buildings will distribute either CO₂ or water to individual wells. These manifolds will be equipped with actuated valves that allow for remote or local selection of the injected fluid (water or CO₂). Well injection volumes will be metered individually at the header buildings. One (1) new injection manifold will be housed in the same building as the production manifold. A similar one story building design as used in Phase XV will be used. Injection fluids, CO₂ and water, will be delivered to the header building via newly constructed pipeline segments tied in to the existing water and CO₂ distribution systems.

2.1.3.3 Gas System

As with Phases I through VIII, XV, and XVI, produced CO₂ gas for 2012 Update will be collected and recycled back to the high-compression gas injection system for re-injection. The required recycle and flash gas compression and dehydration of produced gas will be supported by existing and new facilities. The Phase V EA details this gas gathering system (BLM 2006c). Future recycle compression stations (RCS) will be located adjacent to new or existing production batteries in order to have ready access to power supply and fluid for cooling compressed CO₂.

2.1.4 Ancillary Facilities

2.1.4.1 Access Roads

New access roads will be necessary for 586 new drill wells under the Proposed Action and maintenance access to new power lines. Howell will continue an ongoing program conducted in cooperation with BLM to identify and reclaim unused, redundant, and/or unnecessary roads throughout the life of the Project.

2.1.4.2 Production Batteries

To accommodate this expansion, Howell will retrofit existing batteries and/or construct new production batteries. Each production battery will be designed to process volumes sufficient to support surrounding phase development. The process design will be similar to the existing batteries as detailed in the Base Plan of Development and Phase V EA (Howell 2004, BLM 2006c). Retrofitted batteries will be completed within the confines of existing surface disturbance while a new battery will occupy approximately 500'x 500' with a total long term disturbance of about 5.7 acres. Howell will acquire all required regulatory construction permits as stipulated by Wyoming DEQ.

2.1.5 Disturbance Estimates

Operations that will result in surface disturbance will include the re-working of existing wells on previously disturbed sites and construction of drilling pads for new wells, new flow lines and injection lines, limited new access roads, and production facilities. Surface disturbance will be either short-term (during construction and site reclamation) or long-term (lasting at least 5 years).

New construction will be sited to incorporate existing facilities, to parallel existing lines and roads, and to build on previously disturbed areas as much as possible. . . . Continued fieldwide expansion from the 2012 Update will require 2,495.2 acres of new disturbance that will be reclaimed in the short-term and 281.5 acres of new disturbance that will result in long-term surface disturbance (see Table 2-2).

Table 2-2 Estimated Surface Disturbance Area for EOR Phases VIII-XIV and XVII-XVIII

Category	Quantities and Assumptions	Qty	Length	Width	Short-Term (ST) (Acres)			Long-Term (LT) (Acres)		
					Existing	New	Total	Existing	New	Total
Wells	758 Existing well 125 x 125 LT	758	125	125	0.0	0.0	0.0	271.9	0.0	271.9
	73 Existing observation wells 125 x 125 LT	73	125	125	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.2	0.0	26.2
	1752 Existing wells to be reclaimed 125 x 125 LT	1752	125	125	628.4	0.0	628.4	-628.4	0.0	-628.4

Table 2-2 Estimated Surface Disturbance Area for EOR Phases VIII-XIV and XVII-XVIII

Category	Quantities and Assumptions	Qty	Length	Width	Short-Term (ST) (Acres)			Long-Term (LT) (Acres)		
					Existing	New	Total	Existing	New	Total
	415 New WC2 250 x 250 ST 125 x 125 LT	415	250	250	0.0	446.6	446.6	0.0	148.9	148.9
	171 New SD3/Lak/TP 310 x 200 ST 125 x 125 LT	171	310	200	0.0	182.1	182.1	0.0	61.3	61.3
Headers	42 Header Buildings 150 x 150 ST 50 x 100 LT	42	150	150	0.0	16.9	16.9	0.0	4.8	4.8
Flowlines	Lines to 1344 wells	1344	1363	25	0.0	1051.3	1051.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Lines to Header Buildings Per Phase	7	49000	65	0.0	511.8	511.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Trunklines Trenches	Center Loop Line - Wet & Dry CO2 Supply, Produced Fluids, and Water Injection Lines	2	19351	65	0.0	57.8	57.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Lines from Phase 6/7 to RCS #3 Location	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Valve Sets	70 Valve Sets 86.6 x 86.6 ST 40 x 40 LT	70	86.6	86.6	0.0	9.5	9.5	0.0	2.6	2.6
Access	Access to 42 Headers 150 x 30 LT	42	150	30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.3	4.3
	Access to 586 new wells 150 x 20 LT	586	150	20	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.4	40.4
Power	Lines to 42 Headers 3 x 3 LT	210	3	3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.04	0.0
Facilities	Substation Expansion 240 x 346 LT	1	240	346	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9
	Lact Expansions 500 x 750 ST	3	500	750	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	17.2	17.2

Table 2-2 Estimated Surface Disturbance Area for EOR Phases VIII-XIV and XVII-XVIII

Category	Quantities and Assumptions	Qty	Length	Width	Short-Term (ST) (Acres)			Long-Term (LT) (Acres)		
					Existing	New	Total	Existing	New	Total
	500 x 500 LT									
	Compression Stations 750 x 750 ST 500 x 500 LT	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Temporary Use Areas	1 Area Averaging 1000 x 1000 ST	14	1000	1000	0.0	321.4	321.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total					628.4	2606.0	3225.8	-330.4	281.5	-48.9

*Header disturbance included in flowline and trunkline disturbance.

2.1.6 Non-unitized Tracts

Operations to expand EOR in Salt Creek may encompass a number of tracts which are not part of the SCLOU, as well as the adjacent SCSU. During current waterflood operations, lease allocation has been managed by separately metering fluids which are produced or injected in the various leases, then commingling with SCLOU fluids. Future expansion proposes to continue metering of each lease separately. Other options are also being considered and each Plan of Development will address allocation among non-unitized tracts.

MITIGATION MEASURES

The approval of the proposed action is subject to the conductance of all construction, installation, operations, maintenance, reclamation and abandonment activities with all the phases in accordance with applicant committed environmental protection measures (ACEPMs) proposed in previous EAs prepared for the Phase I, Phase II, Phase III-IV, and Phase V projects (BLM 2003, 2004, 2006a, and 2006b), as well as those listed in the Salt Creek Master Surface Use Plan (MSUP) and site-specific mitigations, which are summarized in Appendix A of Salt Creek Fieldwide Expansion, 2012 Update EA (WY060-EA12-206). No additional mitigation measures are required as the current measures have served to eliminate or reduce direct and indirect impacts to the maximum extent practicable.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Howell has held town meetings periodically in Midwest since 2003, the most recent in October of 2011, to present the proposed development and to answer questions regarding development. Topics discussed included future phase development within Salt Creek Oil Field, monitoring plans for the towns of Midwest and Edgerton, and emergency sirens erected in the towns by Natrona County Emergency Management and subsidized by Howell Petroleum. Going forward, due to the limited attendance of the public meetings, Howell will update project progress and plans via city council meetings. Public meetings will be held as needed.

DECISION

The decision to approve the Salt Creek Fieldwide Expansion, 2012 Update Enhanced Oil Recovery Project is based on the impact analysis made in the *Salt Creek Fieldwide Expansion, 2012 Update EA* (WY-060-EA12-206).

The approval of the proposed action is subject to the conductance of all construction, installation, operations, maintenance, reclamation and abandonment activities with all the phases in accordance with applicant committed environmental protection measures (ACEPMs) proposed in previous EAs prepared for the Phase I, Phase II, Phase III-IV, and Phase V projects (BLM 2003, 2004, 2006a, and 2006b), as well as those listed in the Salt Creek Master Surface Use Plan (MSUP) and site-specific mitigations, which are summarized in Appendix A of 2012 Update EA (WY060-EA12-206). No additional mitigation measures are required as the current measures have served to eliminate or reduce direct and indirect impacts to the maximum extent practicable.

This decision record does not grant final approval for the project components in the. Approval of the Proposed Action and individual project actions are conditioned upon and subject to the following pre-authorization administrative requirements:

1. *Before any permit is issued authorizing an action on public lands (i.e. Application for Permit to Drill, Sundry Notice and report on Wells, or Right-of-Way) the final location for each well site, access road, pipeline, header, production unit, utility line, or other facility, the BLM Casper Field Office shall make a site-specific evaluation specifically through a documentation of NEPA adequacy (DNA), Energy Act Section 390 Categorical Exclusion (CX) or an environmental assessment (EA) that may be required to conduct the site-specific evaluation.*
2. *Any modification or development beyond the specified levels outlined in this decision may require further NEPA analysis of the Salt Creek Fieldwide Expansion, 2012 Update EA (WY-060-EA12-206).*

RATIONALE for the DECISION

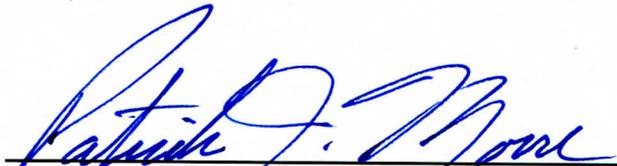
I have reviewed the Salt Creek Fieldwide Expansion, 2012 Update EA (WY-060-EA12-206) and the attendant FONSI for the Salt Creek fieldwide phased expansion of the CO₂ EOR project. I have determined that the proposed project is in conformance with the Record of Decision and Approved Casper Resource Management Plan dated December 7, 2007, and it will not cause unnecessary or undue degradation.

The analysis recognizes that the proposed action is an important and necessary phase of the enhanced oil recovery project at Salt Creek Field which could ultimately increase daily production rates in excess of 20,000 BOPD and increase ultimate oil recovery from the entire field by as much as 200 MMBO from the subsurface that might otherwise remain in place, extending the life of the field 30 to 40 years.

In addition the analysis also recognizes that due to the development and implementation of a comprehensive CO2 Seep Containment Plan, public health and safety will not be affected by the proposed action.

ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW AND APPEAL

This decision is subject to administrative review according to 43 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) 3165. Request for administrative review of this decision must include information required under 43 CFR 3165.3(b) (State Director Review), including all supporting documentation. Such a request must be filed in writing with the State Director, Bureau of Land Management, P.O. Box 1828, Cheyenne, Wyoming 82003, no later than 20 business days after this Decision Record is received or considered to have been received. Any party who is adversely affected by the State Director's decision may appeal that decision to the Interior Board of Land Appeals, as provided in 43 CFR 3165.4.



Assistant Field Manager, Minerals and Lands
Casper Field Office



Date