

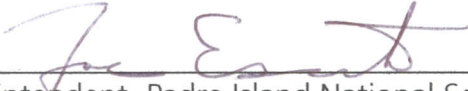
## STATEMENT OF FINDINGS

(PAGES 135 – 141 ST 991 #1, DUNN-MCCAMPBELL 12A, DUNN-MCCAMPBELL 11A  
NATURAL GAS WELLS AND DUNN-MCCAMPBELL A8 WATER WELL EA)

FOR

EXECUTIVE ORDER 11988 'FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT'

BNP PETROLEUM CORPORATION  
ST 991 #1, DUNN-MCCAMPBELL 12A, DUNN-MCCAMPBELL 11A NATURAL GAS WELLS  
AND DUNN-MCCAMPBELL A8 WATER WELL AT  
PADRE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE, TEXAS

Recommended:  11/16/07  
Superintendent, Padre Island National Seashore Date

Concurred:  11/26/07  
Chief, Water Resources Division Date

Approved:  11/29/07  
Director, Intermountain Region Date

**STATEMENT OF FINDINGS FOR EXECUTIVE ORDER 11988  
(FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT)**

**BNP PETROLEUM CORPORATION  
ST 991 #1, DUNN-MCCAMPBELL 12A, DUNN-MCCAMPBELL 11A NATURAL GAS  
WELLS AND DUNN-MCCAMPBELL A8 WATER WELL AT  
PADRE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE, TEXAS**

**INTRODUCTION**

Padre Island National Seashore (the Park) was established by Congress on September 28, 1962 (16 U.S.C. §459d, *et seq.*), "In order to save and preserve, for purposes of public recreation, benefit, and inspiration, a portion of the diminishing seashore of the United States that remains undeveloped..." Padre Island National Seashore preserves the longest undeveloped barrier island in the United States (Figure 1). It encompasses 69 miles of the 113-mile-long barrier island. More than 60% of the Park consists of wetlands comprising marshes, inland waters, wind-tidal flats, and seagrass beds.

At the time of the Park's establishment, surface ownership was held by the State of Texas or by private landowners. In 1973, the surface estate owned by the State of Texas was conveyed to the U.S. Government, while those surface rights held by private landowners were acquired by the federal government through condemnation. All subsurface mineral interests underlying the land portion of the Park were retained by private owners. Those underlying the submerged lands under the Laguna Madre and Gulf of Mexico were retained by the State of Texas and are administered by the General Land Office. Thus, the federal government does not own any of the subsurface oil and gas minerals in the Park. However, Congress directed in the Park's enabling act that nonfederal oil and gas development be regulated.

In accordance with National Park Service (NPS) regulations for nonfederal oil and gas rights, BNP Petroleum Corporation (BNP) has submitted a Plan of Operations to the NPS to directionally drill and produce the ST 991 #1, Dunn-McCampbell

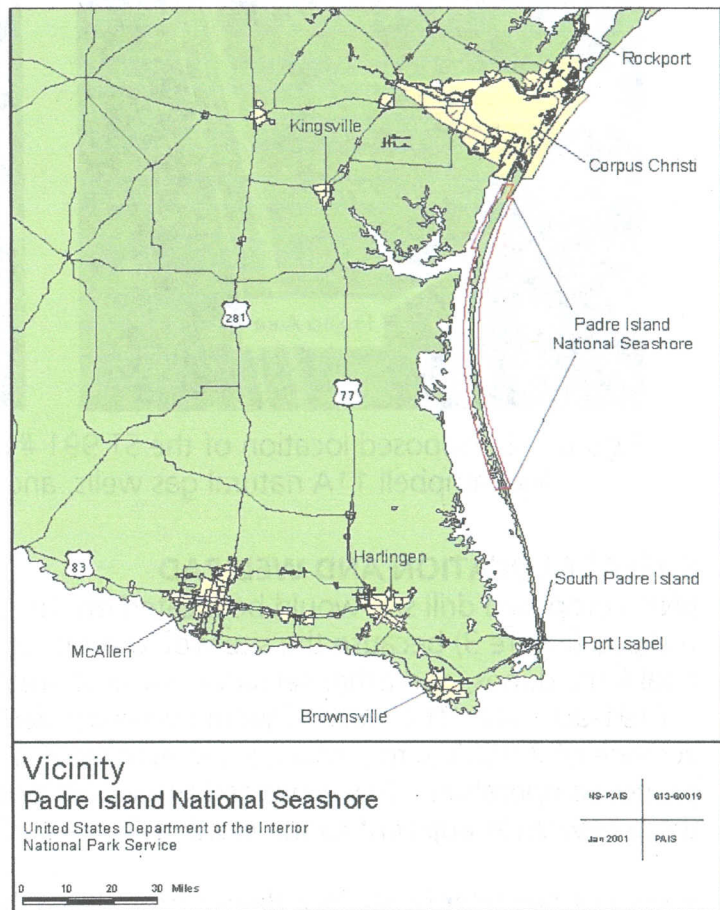


Figure 1. Region/Vicinity map.

12A, and Dunn-McCampbell 11A natural gas wells, and operate the Dunn-McCampbell A8 Water Well from a surface location on Padre Island National Seashore (the Park) (Figures 1 - 3).

### ACCESS

All vehicles used during well pad expansion, drilling, and production operations would enter the Park via Park Road 22, travel approximately eight miles to the end of the paved road, and then proceed approximately seven miles along the Gulf Beach to a gated dune pass and an existing shell/caliche road that extends approximately four miles to the A8 well location (Figure 2).

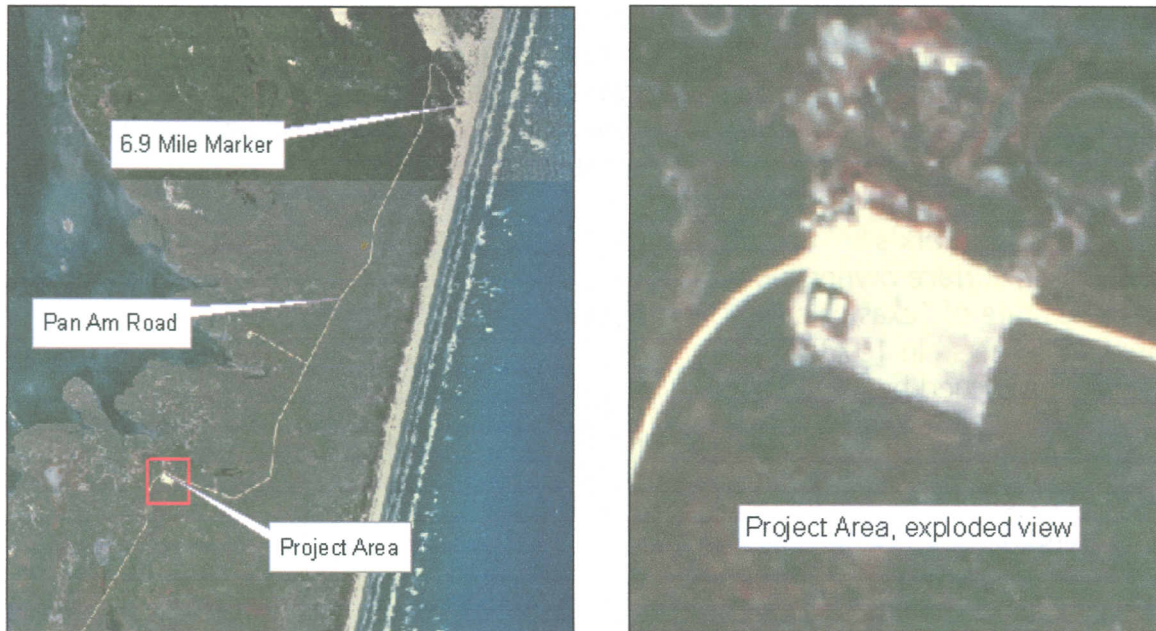


Figure 1-2. Proposed location of the ST 991 #1, Dunn-McCampbell 12A, and Dunn-McCampbell 11A natural gas wells, and Dunn-McCampbell A8 water well.

### SURFACE LOCATION AND WELLPAD

BNP's proposed drill site would be located on the existing Dunn-McCampbell "A" Lease wellpad (Figure 3) because the site would avoid or minimize adverse impacts on wetlands, tidal flats, dunes, and other sensitive resource areas because it is a previously disturbed 1.7191-acre site. The wellpad would be expanded by 0.8312 acres for a total wellpad acreage of 2.5503 acres, which is the acreage BNP has stated, is necessary for the proposed operation. This expanded site would provide for an orderly addition of up to three new wells adjacent to the existing Dunn-McCampbell A8 wellhead.

A six-foot diameter by six-foot deep corrugated galvanized steel cellar would be installed around each well. Cellars would be made of rolled steel with spiral seams and would be effectively watertight. Prior to rigging up the drilling rig, a conductor would be driven to  $\pm$  120 feet (point of refusal) and the bottom of the cellar would be sealed with one foot of cement. Steel conduit would be cemented in place for the rathole and mousehole to

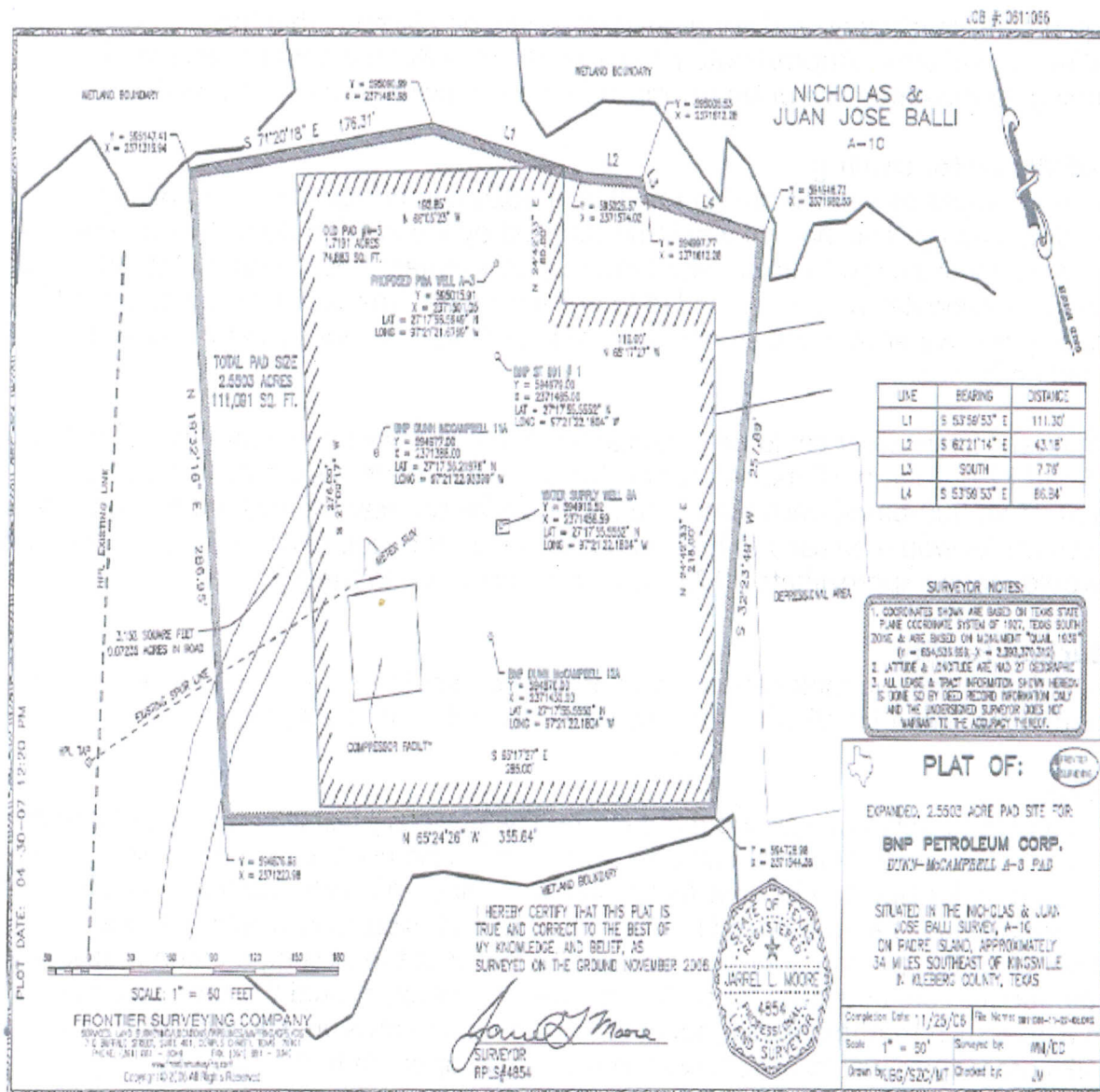


Figure 3. Proposed locations of wellpad and production facility.

prevent communication between groundwater sands and well fluids. The pad would be sloped and drainage ditches would be dug (12 inches wide and 8 inches deep) to route all runoff to the cellar. A portable sump pump would be used to pump the gathered liquids to steel tanks for re-use or disposal. After leveling the pad area, a 20 mm thick polyethylene protective liner would be placed on the pad area with approximately a 6-foot overlap between sheets. A 3-foot high caliche berm would be constructed around the perimeter of the pad area for emergency containment that would also be lined with a 20mm thick impermeable liner.

All equipment, machinery, and living quarters would be placed within the 2.5503-acre pad area. Approximately 1.0 acre of the wellpad would be reclaimed beginning 15 days after the drilling/completion rig is moved off of the last well location.

### **Use of Water for Drilling**

Freshwater would be needed during the drilling operation primarily for mud dilution, cementing, and rig cleaning and would be supplied by the existing Dunn-McCampbell A8 water well. By using synthetic oil based mud, approximately 7,500 barrels (315,000 gallons) of freshwater would be needed to drill each well. The water would be stored in the drilling rigs water tank and, if necessary, an additional fractionating tank would be installed on location.

Alternatively, fresh water could be obtained from one of several fire hydrants located along Park Road 22 outside the Park. A check valve and water meter would be installed on the hydrant. Two 500-barrel fractionating tanks would be set near the hydrant to store water. Vacuum trucks would be used to haul water to the rig as needed. At 130 barrels per load, this would require approximately 173 loads to be delivered to the rig.

### **Production Facility**

BNP would use existing tank batteries and production equipment that are present on the location. Production for all operations could continue for up to 20 years.

### **Pipeline**

BNP proposes to utilize an existing metering facility previously installed for the A3 and A8 wells located within the original pad area. BNP would also use the existing flow line and tap located at the Houston Pipeline (HPL) main trunk line. All such facilities would be built to HPL specifications as authorized by the NPS. The pad expansion would not require disturbance of the existing flow line. BNP anticipates that the existing metering, flow line and tap facilities are adequate for projected flow. However, should the production rate reach a level such that the existing facilities should require revision, NPS would be notified and NPS procedures would be followed to request an upgrade to the facilities.

### Site Description

The Park is located on a largely undeveloped barrier island in southern Texas, along the Gulf of Mexico. The barrier island is a dynamic system subject to many geologic forces and climatic events. The barrier island was formed, and is continually being reshaped, by the actions of wind, gulf currents, and waves. The Park's landscape changes from broad, white, fine-sand beaches on the Gulf side, to ridges of fore-island sand dunes, to grassy interior upland flats dotted with smaller dunes, ephemeral ponds, and freshwater wetlands. The Laguna Madre, back-island dunes, and wind tidal flats that merge with the waters of the Laguna Madre define the western portion of the Park. Two natural and 20 manmade spoil islands in the Laguna Madre also lie within the Park.

A dune line along the Gulf beach provides protection from hurricanes and tropical storm events for the island's backcountry and the Texas mainland. The dunes are fragile and once impacted, can easily be destroyed through erosion and wind action. Dunes are

created when vegetation stabilizes blowing sands that are moved across the beach. Small coppice dunes form first and become primary dunes as vegetation stabilizes more sand, resulting in a line of dunes forming parallel to the beach that varies in height from less than 6 feet to approximately 50 feet above sea level. This primary dune line extends the entire length of the Park, broken only in a few places where storm washover channels have occurred, or road cuts have been constructed.

Drainage from rainfall events tends to accumulate in lower-lying areas before seeping into the ground water, draining to the Laguna Madre tidal flats, or evaporating. Ground water is typically 1-4 feet deep, depending upon the season.

According to the Final Oil and Gas Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement and Federal Emergency Management Agency floodplain maps, most of the Park and all of the proposed project area lie within 100-year floodplains. The exception is the higher dune areas.

#### Nature of Flooding in the Area

Hurricanes, tropical storms, or other storm events that bring high winds and/or substantial rainfall may result in periodic flooding, due to the low elevations. Hurricanes strike the Texas coastline twice every three years for an average rate of 0.67 storms per year. The most recent hurricane to impact the Park was Hurricane Brett in 1999, which came ashore 50 miles south of park headquarters and came ashore as a Category 4 hurricane. Prior to that event, Hurricane Allen in 1980 was the last hurricane to directly impact the Park. The hurricane season begins June 1 and continues through November 30.

#### Justification for Use of the Floodplain

Two legislative authorities identify how non-federal oil and gas interests would be managed by the NPS and include the Park's enabling legislation and the NPS Non-federal Oil and Gas Rights Regulations, 36 CFR Part 9, Subpart B.

Park Enabling Legislation - Congress included provisions allowing the original owners of oil and gas rights to retain these rights within the Park. As a result, the mineral estate underlying the Park is either owned privately or by the State of Texas and is protected by the U.S. Constitution.

One of the primary rights associated with the mineral interest is the right of reasonable access to explore for and develop the mineral interest. If the mineral interest holder chooses to exercise its right to explore for or develop its mineral interest, the NPS must grant reasonable access to do so. However, access to nonfederal oil and gas which requires access on, across, or through federally owned or controlled lands or waters within the Park is subject to the NPS's Nonfederal Oil and Gas Rights Regulations.

Non-federal Oil and Gas Rights Regulations, 36 CFR Part 9, Subpart B - The 9B regulations apply to operations that require access on or through federally owned or controlled lands or waters in connection with non-federally owned oil and gas in all National Park System units.

These regulations assist park managers in managing oil and gas activities so they may be conducted in a manner consistent with the NPS mandate to protect park resources and values. The application and implementation of these regulations on the ground must be assessed parkwide for each site-specific oil and gas activity to determine if these activities have the potential to impair park resources and values.

Because of legislative requirements, there is no practical alternative to locating the proposed, well pad, access road, and flowline outside of the 100-year floodplain because the entire park, with the exception of the fore dunes, is located within floodplains. The formal designation of the floodplain status of the Park was initially conducted by the Federal Emergency Management Agency's National Flood Insurance Program on August 17, 1971, and revised on March 1, 1984.

#### Site-Specific Flood Risk

The greatest percentage of hurricanes occurs in August, September, and October. The number of tropical storms occurring during a season may vary from 4 to 12. The average for the past 40 years has been 10 storms per year within the Gulf of Mexico. The Corpus Christi area has had significant effects from only a small percentage of hurricanes, averaging one storm event every 15 years.

Under normal weather patterns, any flooding of the back island area or the beach face is of short duration. Winds associated with the passage of northern weather fronts during the winter, cause water to rise 1-3 inches and cover back island environments (wind tidal flats) until the wind returns to the southeast. This generally occurs over the course of 2-3 days. Storm events entering the Gulf of Mexico cause Gulf waters to rise, which when coupled with normal lunar tides, inundate the beach until the storm moves ashore. Normally 2-4 days are needed for water levels to recede and allow passage along the Gulf beach.

Padre Island N. S. utilizes the following four stage alert system when a tropical storm or hurricane enters the Gulf of Mexico.

- STAGE I ALERT: National Weather Service hurricane forecast and projected storm path is 72 hours from Padre Island.
- STAGE II ALERT: National Weather Service hurricane forecast and projected storm path is 60 hours from Padre Island or a Hurricane Watch has been declared.
- STAGE III ALERT: National Weather Service hurricane forecast and projected storm path is 36 hours from Padre Island, or a Hurricane Warning has been issued, or a Category 3, 4, or 5 hurricane is within 60 hours of landfall, or projected landfall is within 150 miles south of Corpus Christi or 100 miles north of Corpus Christi, or the Superintendent deems step-up actions are warranted.
- STAGE IV ALERT will be put into effect when conditions for Stage III have occurred and projected hurricane landfall for the Texas Coastal Bend area is within 12 hours.

Should a storm suddenly develop in the western Gulf area, or if an approaching storm suddenly increases its forward speed, any or all of the alerts may be bypassed and the Park could immediately go under a STAGE III or IV ALERT.

#### Project Contingencies

Project impacts would be reduced by locating the proposed operations on existing upland areas and applying mitigation and restoration measures such as constructing a berm around the drilling equipment area on the well pad and the production facility. The berm will provide primary and secondary spill containment to prevent the release of any leaked or spilled hydrocarbons, or hazardous substances off the operations pad into the environment. Because of applying these and other mitigation and restoration measures, construction, drilling, and production operations would result in localized, short- to long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts on floodplains.

The possibility of severe or significant storm events has been taken into consideration during the planning of this project. BNP has developed hurricane preparedness and evacuation plan, which is included as appendices to BNP's Plan of Operations for drilling and production of the ST 991 #1, Dunn-McCampbell 12A, and Dunn-McCampbell 11A natural gas wells and the Dunn-McCampbell A8 Water Well. BNP's hurricane preparedness plan was developed in conjunction with the Park's hurricane plan; however, BNP's alert levels are stricter than those used by the NPS and generally actions begin sooner than NPS actions. Their plan addresses: shutting in, securing the well and equipment, and evacuating personnel. The rig is considered "threatened" when a storm is within 500 miles of landfall. Preparation phases are as follows:

- Preparation for Storm Season,
- Phase I – Storm is 72 hours away from landfall,
- Phase II – Storm is 48 hours away from landfall,
- Phase III – Storm is 24 hours away from landfall.

During initial storm season preparation, the rig will be prepared for storm season by sending unneeded materials and equipment to storage or disposal or is secure, ensuring that all emergency equipment is operational. During phase one, the emergency generator will be tested, the rig secured, and arrangements for personnel evacuation made. During phase two, derrick equipment, drill floor, and pumps will be secured. Evacuation arrangements for personnel will begin. During phase three, all valves will be closed, equipment and doors, main engines are shut down, and rig is evacuated.

#### Summary

The NPS concludes that there is no practical alternative for placement of BNP's ST 991 #1, Dunn-McCampbell 12A, and Dunn-McCampbell 11A natural gas wells and Dunn-McCampbell A8 Water Well outside of designated floodplains. Therefore proposed construction, maintenance, drilling, and production activities associated with these wells would result in localized, short to long-term, negligible to minor, adverse impacts on water resources and floodplains. The NPS, therefore, finds that this project complies with Executive Order 11988: "Floodplain Management."

## STATEMENT OF FINDINGS

(PAGES 163-173 ST 991 #1, DUNN-MCCAMPBELL 12A, DUNN-MCCAMPBELL 11A  
NATURAL GAS WELLS AND DUNN-MCCAMPBELL A8 WATER WELL EA)

FOR

EXECUTIVE ORDER 11990 'PROTECTION OF WETLANDS'

BNP PETROLEUM CORPORATION  
ST 991 #1, DUNN-MCCAMPBELL 12A, DUNN-MCCAMPBELL 11A NATURAL GAS WELLS  
AND DUNN-MCCAMPBELL A8 WATER WELL AT  
PADRE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE, TEXAS

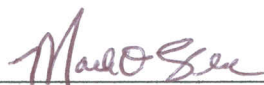
Recommended:



Superintendent, Padre Island National Seashore

11/19/07  
Date

Concurred:



Chief, Water Resources Division

FOR WILLIAM L. JACKSON  
(BY DIRECTION)

11/26/07  
Date

Approved:



Director, Intermountain Region

11/29/07  
Date

**STATEMENT OF FINDINGS FOR EXECUTIVE ORDER 11990  
(PROTECTION OF WETLANDS)**

**BNP PETROLEUM CORPORATION  
ST 991 #1, DUNN-MCCAMPBELL 12A, DUNN-MCCAMPBELL 11A NATURAL GAS  
WELLS AND DUNN-MCCAMPBELL A8 WATER WELL AT  
PADRE ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE, TEXAS**

**INTRODUCTION**

Congress established Padre Island National Seashore (the Park) on September 28, 1962 to "save and preserve, for purposes of public recreation, benefit, and inspiration, a portion of the diminishing seashore of the United States that remains undeveloped" (16 U.S.C. §459d, et seq). The Park preserves the longest undeveloped barrier island in the United States. It encompasses 69 miles of the 113-mile-long barrier island. More than 60% of the Park consists of wetlands comprising marshes, inland waters, wind-tidal flats, and seagrass beds. However, Congress included provisions allowing the original owners of oil and gas rights to retain these rights within the Park. As a result, the mineral estate underlying the Park is either owned privately or by the State of Texas. The National Park Service (NPS) is legally required to allow access to the minerals while applying resource protection requirements and ensuring adherence to federal and state regulations, policies, and guidelines.

BNP Petroleum Corporation (BNP) proposes to drill the ST 991 #1, Dunn-McCampbell 12A, and Dunn-McCampbell 11A natural gas wells and continue the operation of the Dunn-McCampbell A8 water well. The new wells will be placed on the existing A8 wellpad, road, and flowline corridor utilized when the A8 well was originally installed in 1985.

This Statement of Findings addresses potential impacts, alternatives considered, wetland functions, and avoidance, minimization, and park compensation measures associated with a 0.8312-acre expansion of the existing Dunn-McCampbell A8 wellpad. This statement does not address the additional components of the road, flowline, and wellpad. Those components currently exist and have already been addressed in a previous SOF.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

BNP Petroleum Corporation (BNP) proposes to utilize the existing Dunn-McCampbell A8 wellpad, which is approximately seven miles south of the end of the pavement on South Beach (Figure 1) to drill the ST 991 #1, Dunn-McCampbell 12A, and Dunn-McCampbell 11A natural gas wells and continue the operation of the Dunn-McCampbell A8 water well. Their use of the well pad will require an expansion of 0.8312-acre.

Surface Location and Wellpad

BNP's proposed drill site will be located on the existing Dunn-McCampbell "A" Lease wellpad (Figures 1 and 2) because the site will avoid or minimize adverse impacts on the Park's habitats because the site is a previously disturbed 1.7191-acre site. The

wellpad will be expanded by 0.8312-acre for a total wellpad acreage of 2.5503-acres, which is the acreage BNP has stated, is necessary for the proposed operation.



Figure 1-2. Proposed location of the ST 991 #1, Dunn-McCampbell 12A, and Dunn-McCampbell 11A natural gas wells, and Dunn-McCampbell A8 water well.

A six-foot diameter by six-foot deep corrugated galvanized steel cellar will be installed around each well. Cellars will be made of rolled steel with spiral seams and will be effectively watertight. Prior to rigging up the drilling rig, a conductor will be driven to  $\pm 120$  feet (point of refusal) and the bottom of the cellar will be sealed with one foot of cement. Steel conduit will be cemented in place for the rathole and mousehole to prevent communication between groundwater sands and well fluids. The pad will be sloped and drainage ditches will be dug (12 inches wide and 8 inches deep) to route all runoff to the cellar. A portable sump pump will be used to pump the gathered liquids to steel tanks for re-use or disposal. After leveling the pad area, a 20 mm thick polyethylene protective liner will be placed on the pad area with approximately a 6-foot overlap between sheets. A 3-foot high caliche berm will be constructed around the perimeter of the pad area for emergency containment that will also be lined with a 20mm thick impermeable liner.

All equipment, machinery, and living quarters will be placed within the 2.5503-acres acre pad area. Approximately 1.0-acre of the wellpad will be reclaimed beginning 15 days after the drilling/completion rig is moved off of the last well location.

### Use of Water for Drilling

Freshwater will be needed during the drilling operation primarily for mud dilution, cementing, and rig cleaning and will be supplied by the existing Dunn-McCampbell A8 water well. By using synthetic oil based mud, approximately 7,500 barrels (315,000 gallons) of freshwater will be needed to drill each well. The water will be stored in the drilling rigs water tank and, if necessary, an additional fractionating tank will be installed on location.

Alternatively, fresh water could be obtained from one of several fire hydrants located along Park Road 22 outside the Park. A check valve and water meter will be installed on the hydrant. Two 500-barrel fractionating tanks will be set near the hydrant to store water. Vacuum trucks will be used to haul water to the rig as needed. At 130 barrels per load, this will require approximately 173 loads to be delivered to the rig.

### Production Facility

BNP will use existing tank batteries and production equipment that are present on the location for the production facility (Figure 3). Production for all operations could continue for up to 20 years.

### **WETLAND VALUES**

Emergent wetlands are significant because they provide important habitat for various park wildlife resources. Wildlife that use wetlands include white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), bobcat (*Felis rufus*), skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), badger (*Taxidea taxus berlandieri*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus merriami*), bobwhite quail (*Colinus virginianus*), dove (*Zenaida macroura*), meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*), northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), American egret (*Casmerodius albus*), great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*), and various species of ducks, geese, and shorebirds. Reptiles and amphibians that use wetlands include: northern leopard frog (*Rana pipiens*), Hunter's spadefoot toad (*Scaphiopus holbrookii*), diamondback water snake (*Nerodia rhombifer*), Texas coral snake (*Micrurus fulvis*), checkered garter snake (*Thamnophis marcianus*), red-eared slider turtle (*Trachemys scripta*), and yellow mud turtle (*Kinosternon flavescens*).

Federal and/or state listed species that can use park wetlands include: reddish egret (*Egretta rufescens*), peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), white-tailed hawk (*Buteo albicaudatus*), ferruginous hawk (*Glaucidium brasilianum*), and white-faced ibis (*Plegadis chichi*).

Park wetlands are adjacent to or lie within depressions that exist among sandy, low profile hummocks across the island. Wetland hydrology is derived from runoff, precipitation, and a seasonally high water table. Wetlands serve to collect runoff water and eroded sediment, recharge the water table, as a surface expression for a high water table (i.e., ground water), and to store floodwaters.

Restoration of the compensation site at Yarborough Pass will enhance the following wetland functions and values:

- Wildlife habitat: Tidal flow will be re-established to allow periodic saltwater inundation, which will promote the presence and growth of benthic invertebrates and blue green algae and therefore benefit terrestrial and aquatic wildlife. Benthic invertebrates such as polychaetes, amphipods, and insect larvae will provide a food source for many shorebird species including several federally and state protected species. Bluegreen algae provide the basis of the food web within the Laguna Madre by providing a food source for zooplankton and larval fish. Approximately 10 acres of tidal flat habitat will become productive through this wetland compensation project. Enhanced benefits will be realized for wildlife habitat by directly supporting several federal and state protected species, which do not utilize the wetlands impacted from the wellpad expansion.



- Recreational and commercial values: While tidal flats are not typically utilized for direct recreational activity, the removal of the abandoned road and its associated fill material will enhance the scenic beauty of the area associated with the wetland compensation project. Visitors frequenting Yarborough Pass will be able to see a larger expanse of tidal flat habitat without the detractor of an abandoned road. The restored wetland will function as a valuable component of the ecosystem and support birds and other fauna that visitors will utilize through recreational activities such as bird watching.

The promotion of blue green algae will enhance the Laguna Madre and its associated commercial and recreational finfish and shellfish species. Recreational and commercial values will be enhanced to a higher degree than the original wetlands. The impacted wetlands do not provide a food source utilized by the finfish and shellfish species within the Laguna Madre.

### **WETLAND DESCRIPTION**

The NPS would normally conduct wetlands delineation of the proposed project location utilizing the wetland classification system described in *Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States* (Cowardin et. al. 1979) and delineated by a qualified professional based on the methods described in the 1987 *Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual* and prior to construction. The delineation would focus on the analysis of soil properties, vegetation composition, and hydrologic properties. However, construction began prior to conducting the delineation; therefore, the NPS utilized the best available information to determine the extent of wetland impacts.

#### Soils

According to a recent NRCS soil survey, soil series 491 Mustang-Panam Complex were identified within the proposed project area (Figure 4).

The Mustang-Panam soils are gently sloping soils (0-2%) with elevations ranging from 0-10 feet. This series is comprised of very deep, poor draining, and very slow to rapidly permeable soils that formed in sandy eolian and storm washover sediments on barrier islands. They are classified as being 55% hydric.

#### Vegetation

The existing 1.7191-acres pad has already been expanded by 0.8312-acre due to miscommunication between the operator and the NPS to establish the proposed 2.5503-acres pad. The wellpad area was not surveyed for wetland habitats prior to the 0.8312-acre expansion. Therefore, wetland vegetation can only be determined by surrounding wetland plant communities. The predominant wetland emergent species included *Paspalum urvillei* at 30%, *Andropogon glomeratus* at 35%, and *Spartina patens* at 35%.

Fe Trail, Santa Fe, NM 87504-0728; (505) 988-6742.

#### Certification

I hereby certify that the administrative establishment of the Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program Advisory Council is necessary and in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed on the Department of the Interior by the Route 66 Corridor Preservation Act of 1999 (16 U.S.C. 461 note).

Dated: August 6, 2007.

**Dirk Kempthorne,**

*Secretary of the Interior.*

[FR Doc. 07-5164 Filed 10-18-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-M

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Plan of Operations, Environmental Assessment, and Draft Floodplain and Wetland Statements of Findings for BNP Petroleum Corporation's Plan of Operations To Drill and Produce the State Tract 991 #1, Dunn-McCampbell 12A, and Dunn-McCampbell 11A Wells, Padre Island National Seashore, TX

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of availability of a Plan of Operations, Environmental Assessment, and draft Floodplain and Wetland Statements of Findings for a Plan of Operations to drill and produce the State Tract 991 #1, Dunn-McCampbell 12A, and Dunn-McCampbell 11A Wells in Padre Island National Seashore.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given in accordance with Section 9.52(b) of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 9, Subpart B, of a Plan of Operations submitted by BNP Petroleum Corporation, to drill and produce the State Tract 991 #1, Dunn-McCampbell 12A, and Dunn-McCampbell 11A Wells in Padre Island National Seashore, Kleberg County, Texas. Additionally, the NPS has prepared an Environmental Assessment and draft Floodplain and Wetland Statements of Findings for this proposal.

**DATES:** The above documents are available for public review and comment through November 14, 2007.

**ADDRESSES:** The Plan of Operations, Environmental Assessment, and draft Floodplain and Wetland Statements of Findings are available for public review and comment in the Office of the Superintendent, Padre Island National Seashore, 20301 Park Road 22, Corpus

Christi, Texas 78480. The documents are also available at the Planning, Environment and Public Comment (PEPC) Web site at <http://parkplanning.gov>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. Darrell Echols, Chief, Division of Science and Resources Management, Padre Island National Seashore, P.O. Box 181300, Corpus Christi, Texas 78480-1300, Telephone: 361-949-8173, ext. 223, e-mail at [Darrell\\_Echols@nps.gov](mailto:Darrell_Echols@nps.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** If you wish to comment on the Plan of Operations, Environmental Assessment, and draft Floodplain and Wetland Statements of Findings, you may mail comments to the name and address below or post comments online at <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/>. This environmental assessment will be on public review for 30 days. Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Dated: October 10, 2007.

**Joe Escoto,**

*Superintendent, Padre Island National Seashore.*

[FR Doc. 07-5207 Filed 10-18-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-53-P

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### Notice of Meeting for the National Park Service (NPS) Subsistence Resource Commission (SRC) Program Within the Alaska Region

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of meeting for the National Park Service (NPS) Subsistence Resource Commission (SRC) program within the Alaska Region.

**SUMMARY:** The NPS announces a SRC meeting for Gates of the Arctic National Park. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss NPS subsistence management issues and continue work on subsistence hunting program recommendations. This meeting is open to the public and will have time allocated for public testimony. The public is welcomed to present written or

oral comments. The meeting will be recorded and a summary will be available upon request from the Superintendent for public inspection approximately six weeks after each meeting. The NPS SRC program is authorized under Title VIII, Section 808 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, Pub. L. 96-487, to operate in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act.

**DATES:** The Gates of the Arctic National Park SRC meeting will be held on Wednesday, November 7, 2007 and Thursday, November 8, 2007, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Alaska Standard Time. The meeting may end early if all business is completed.

**Location:** Sophie Station Hotel, Conference Room, 1717 University Avenue, Fairbanks, AK, telephone: (907) 456-3642.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Fred Andersen, Subsistence Manager, telephone: (907) 457-5752 at Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve, 4175 Geist Road, Fairbanks, AK 99709.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** SRC meeting location and dates may need to be changed based on weather or local circumstances. If the meeting dates and location are changed, notice of the new meeting will be announced on local radio stations and published in local newspapers.

The agenda for the joint meeting includes the following:

1. Call to order (SRC Chair)
2. SRC Roll Call and Confirmation of Quorums
3. SRC Chair and Superintendent's Welcome and Introductions
4. Review and Approve Agenda
5. Status of SRC Membership
6. SRC Member Reports
7. Superintendent and NPS Staff Reports
8. Federal Subsistence Board Update
9. State of Alaska Board Actions Update
10. New Business
11. Agency and Public Comments
12. SRC Work Session
13. Set time and place of next SRC meeting
14. Adjournment

Dated: September 12, 2007.

**Judy Gottlieb,**

*Associate Regional Director, Subsistence and Partnerships, Alaska Region*

[FR Doc. E7-20626 Filed 10-18-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-HK-P

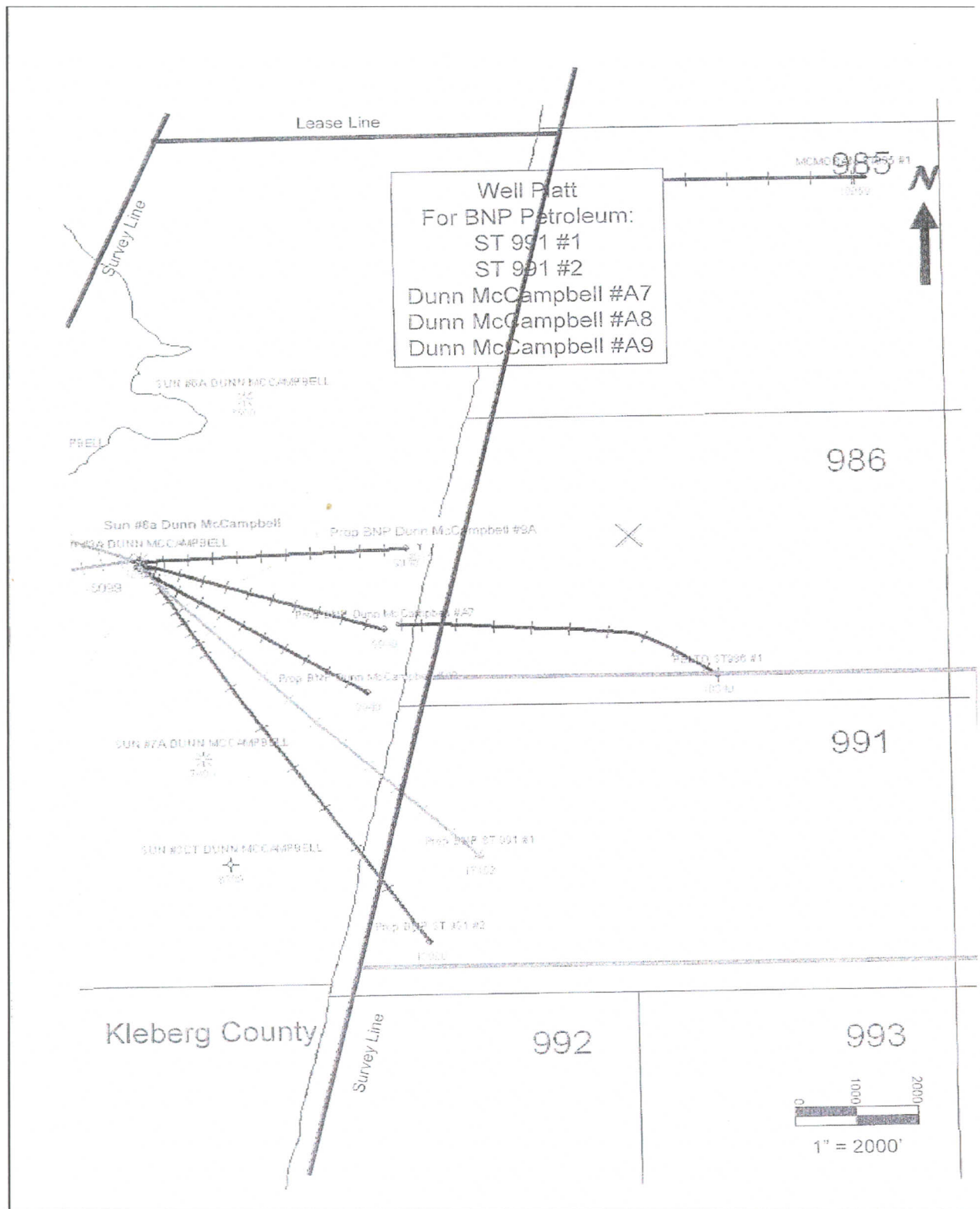


Figure 2. Tract/Lease Location and Boundaries

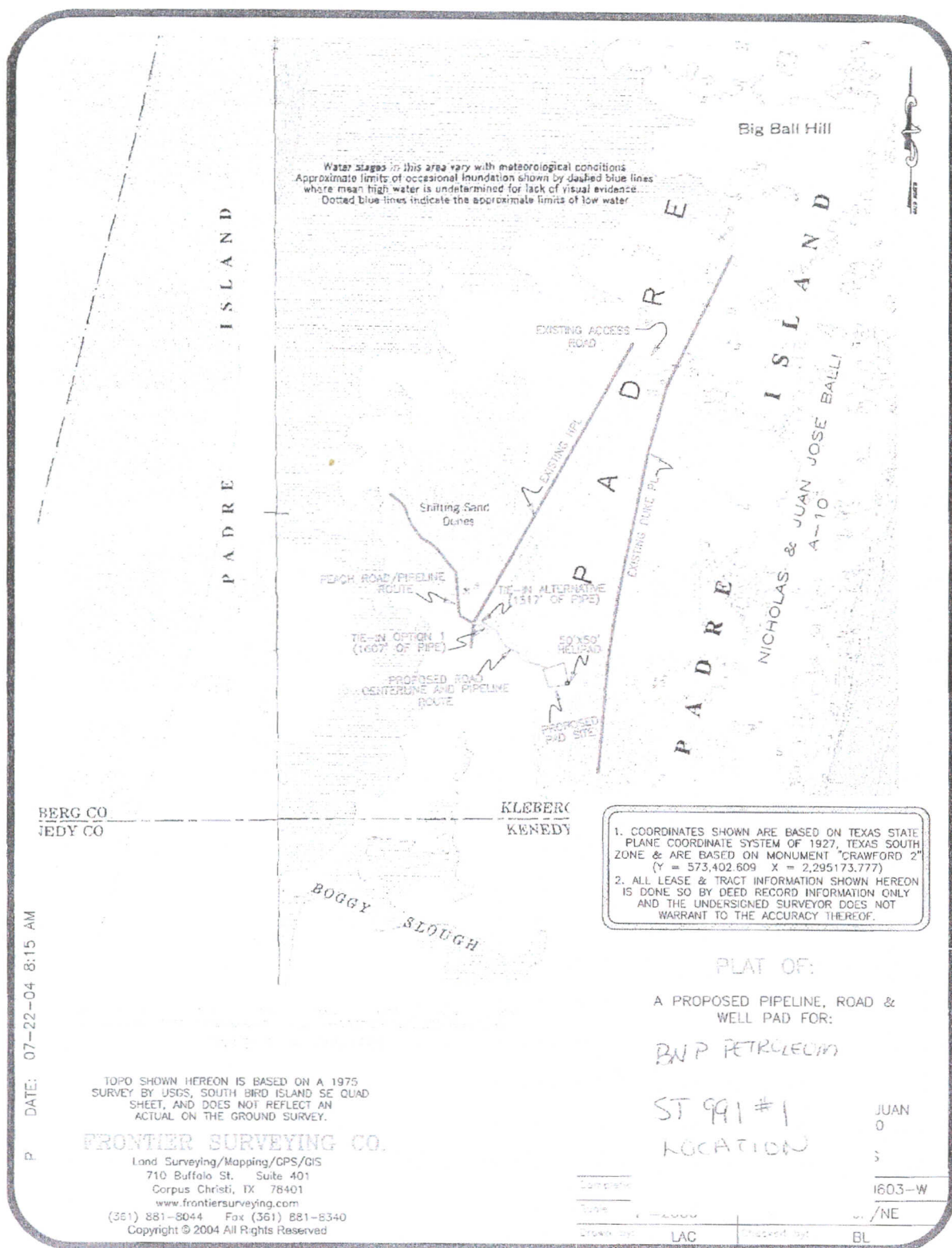


Figure 4. Flowlines and Gathering Lines

Fe Trail, Santa Fe, NM 87504-0728; (505) 988-6742.

#### Certification

I hereby certify that the administrative establishment of the Route 66 Corridor Preservation Program Advisory Council is necessary and in the public interest in connection with the performance of duties imposed on the Department of the Interior by the Route 66 Corridor Preservation Act of 1999 (16 U.S.C. 461 note).

Dated: August 6, 2007.

**Dirk Kempthorne,**

*Secretary of the Interior.*

[FR Doc. 07-5164 Filed 10-18-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-52-M

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

#### National Park Service

##### **Plan of Operations, Environmental Assessment, and Draft Floodplain and Wetland Statements of Findings for BNP Petroleum Corporation's Plan of Operations To Drill and Produce the State Tract 991 #1, Dunn-McCampbell 12A, and Dunn-McCampbell 11A Wells, Padre Island National Seashore, TX**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of availability of a Plan of Operations, Environmental Assessment, and draft Floodplain and Wetland Statements of Findings for a Plan of Operations to drill and produce the State Tract 991 #1, Dunn-McCampbell 12A, and Dunn-McCampbell 11A Wells in Padre Island National Seashore.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given in accordance with Section 9.52(b) of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 9, Subpart B, of a Plan of Operations submitted by BNP Petroleum Corporation, to drill and produce the State Tract 991 #1, Dunn-McCampbell 12A, and Dunn-McCampbell 11A Wells in Padre Island National Seashore, Kleberg County, Texas. Additionally, the NPS has prepared an Environmental Assessment and draft Floodplain and Wetland Statements of Findings for this proposal.

**DATES:** The above documents are available for public review and comment through November 14, 2007.

**ADDRESSES:** The Plan of Operations, Environmental Assessment, and draft Floodplain and Wetland Statements of Findings are available for public review and comment in the Office of the Superintendent, Padre Island National Seashore, 20301 Park Road 22, Corpus

Christi, Texas 78480. The documents are also available at the Planning, Environment and Public Comment (PEPC) Web site at <http://parkplanning.gov>.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Mr. Darrell Echols, Chief, Division of Science and Resources Management, Padre Island National Seashore, P.O. Box 181300, Corpus Christi, Texas 78480-1300, Telephone: 361-949-8173, ext. 223, e-mail at [Darrell\\_Echols@nps.gov](mailto:Darrell_Echols@nps.gov).

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:** If you wish to comment on the Plan of Operations, Environmental Assessment, and draft Floodplain and Wetland Statements of Findings, you may mail comments to the name and address below or post comments online at <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/>. This environmental assessment will be on public review for 30 days. Before including your address, phone number, e-mail address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Dated: October 10, 2007.

**Joe Escoto,**

*Superintendent, Padre Island National Seashore.*

[FR Doc. 07-5207 Filed 10-18-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-53-P

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

#### National Park Service

##### **Notice of Meeting for the National Park Service (NPS) Subsistence Resource Commission (SRC) Program Within the Alaska Region**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice of meeting for the National Park Service (NPS) Subsistence Resource Commission (SRC) program within the Alaska Region.

**SUMMARY:** The NPS announces a SRC meeting for Gates of the Arctic National Park. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss NPS subsistence management issues and continue work on subsistence hunting program recommendations. This meeting is open to the public and will have time allocated for public testimony. The public is welcomed to present written or

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9. State of Alaska Board Actions Update
10. New Business
11. Agency and Public Comments
12. SRC Work Session
13. Set time and place of next SRC meeting
14. Adjournment

Dated: September 12, 2007.

**Judy Gottlieb,**

*Associate Regional Director, Subsistence and Partnerships, Alaska Region*

[FR Doc. E7-20626 Filed 10-18-07; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-HK-P

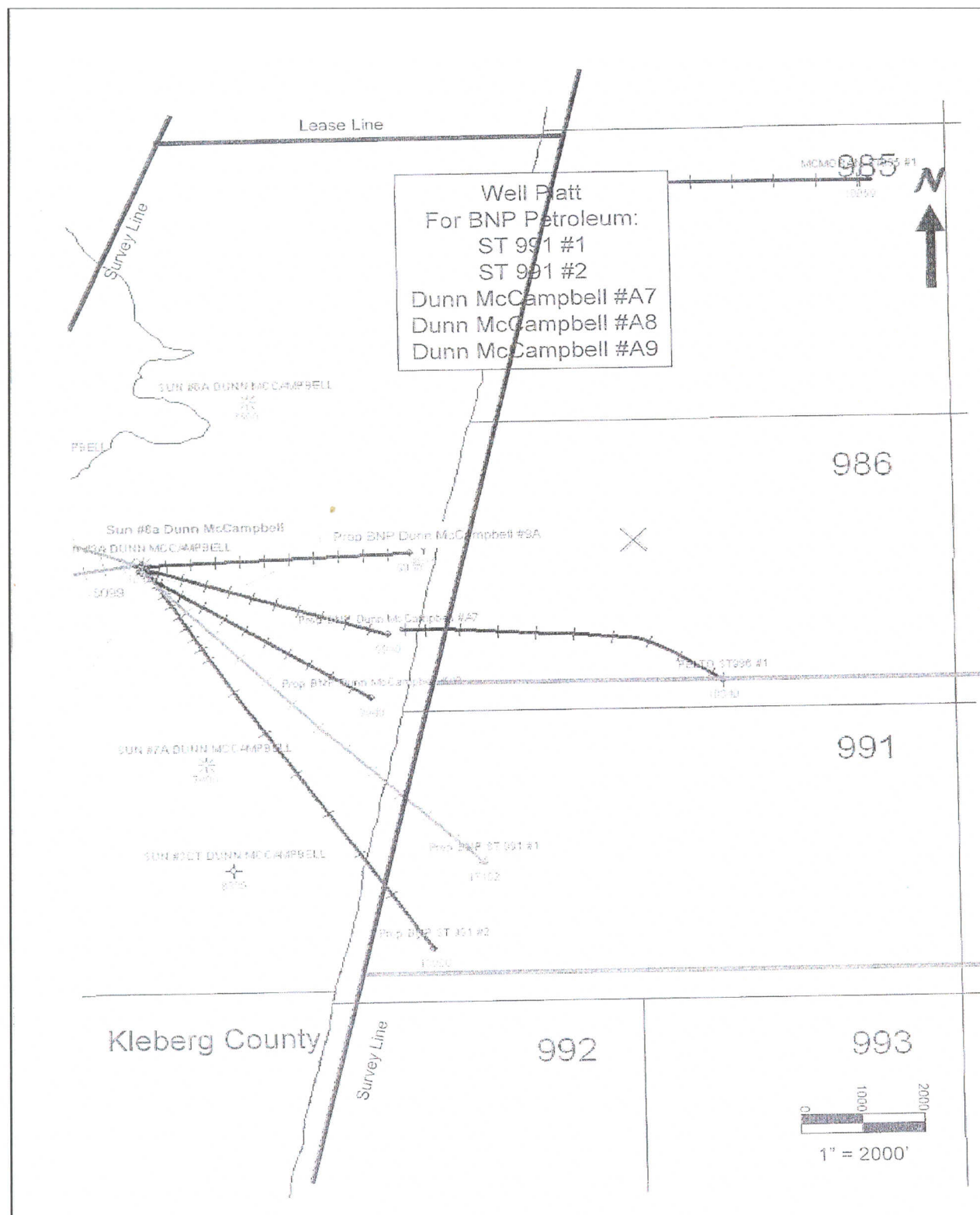


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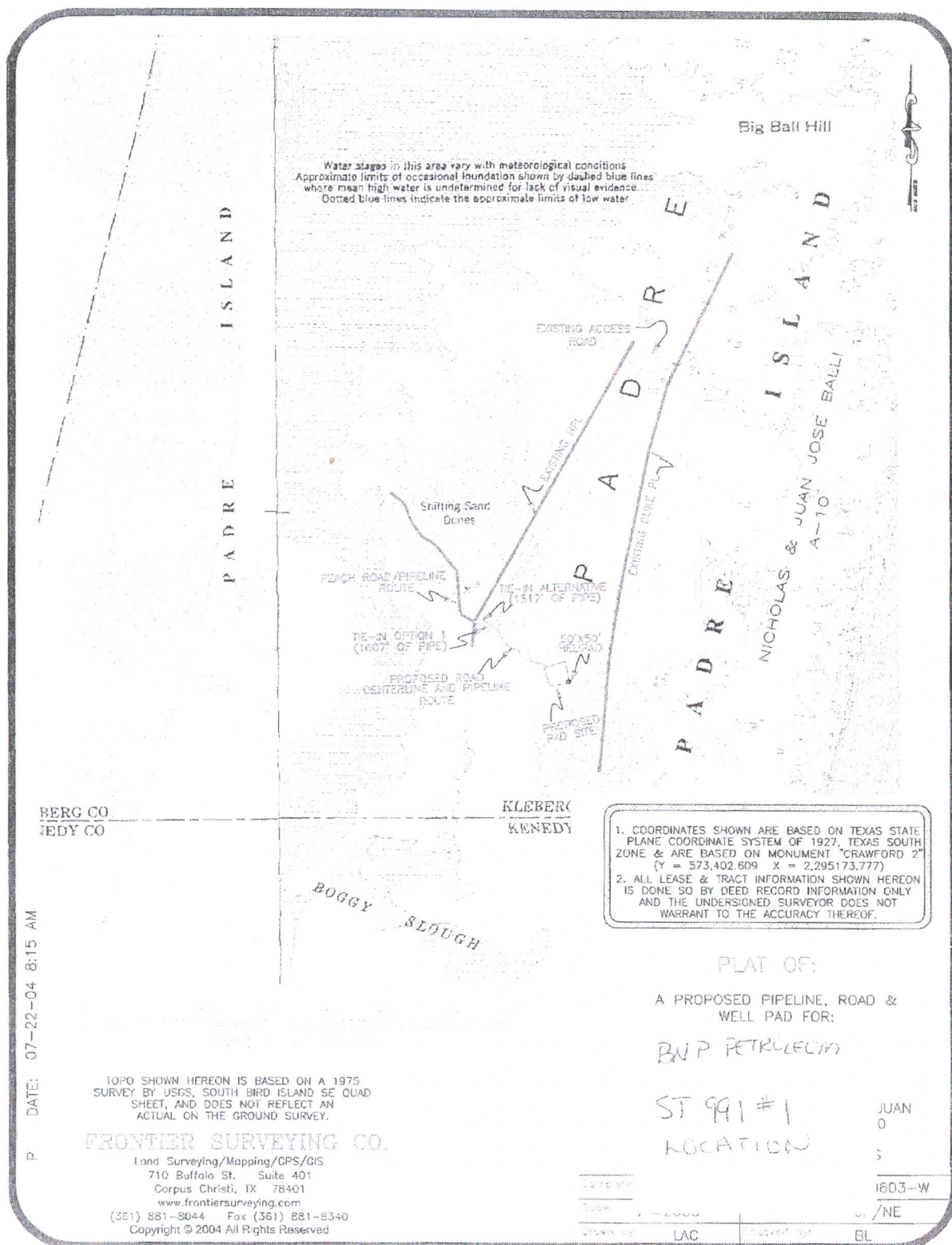


Figure 4. Flowlines and Gathering Lines

