

FINAL REPORT

DOE/FE/64202--T1

STUDY OF ALTERNATIVES FOR
FUTURE OPERATIONS OF
THE NAVAL PETROLEUM AND
OIL SHALE RESERVES

NPR-3

Natrona County, Wyoming
as of October 1, 1996



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

December 1996



GUSTAVSON ASSOCIATES
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**PHASE II - FINAL REPORT
STUDY OF ALTERNATIVES
FOR
FUTURE OPERATIONS OF
THE NAVAL PETROLEUM
AND OIL SHALE RESERVES
NPR-3, WYOMING**

for the

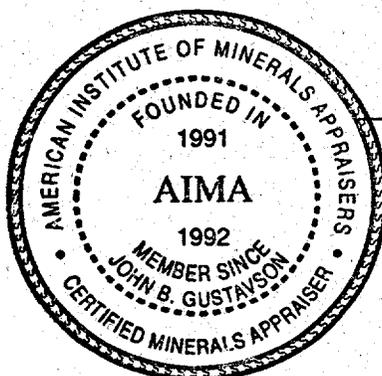
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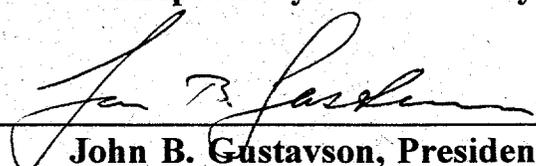
Contract No. DE-AC01-96FE64202

December, 1996

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Respectfully submitted by:




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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has asked Gustavson Associates, Inc. to serve as an Independent Petroleum Consultant under contract DE-AC01-96FE64202. This authorizes a study and recommendations regarding future development of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 3 (NPR-3) in Natrona County, Wyoming (Figure 0.1). The report that follows is the Phase II Final Report for that study. Additional details are provided in the Addendum (the Phase I Property Description and Fact Finding Report).

The key property elements that positively affect the estimated value of NPR-3 include the following: income from production of oil, gas and natural gas liquids; income from grazing or leasing of grazing rights; potential income from oil and gas leasing on exploratory (or nonprospective) acreage; and potential value of trading surface real estate as ranch land for sheep grazing. Key elements that negatively impact the estimated value include plugging and abandonment and environmental liabilities, environmental assessment costs, operating budgets, and lease sale expenses.

The United States of America owns 100 percent of the mineral rights and surface rights in 9,321 acres of NPR-3. This tract was set aside as an oil reserve for the U.S. Navy by an Executive Order of President Wilson in 1916. Management of NPR-3 is the responsibility of DOE.

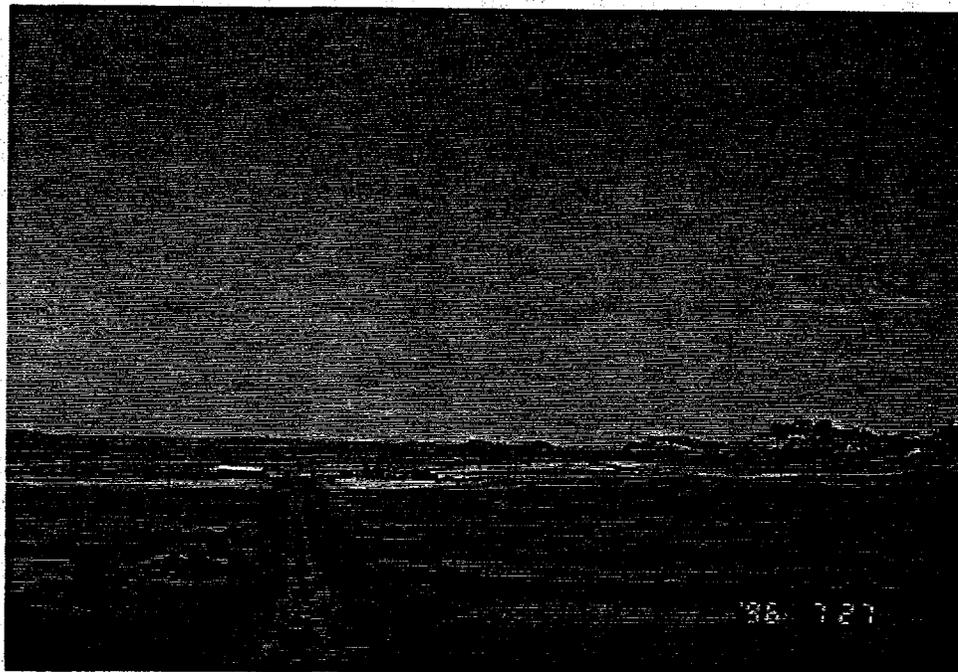
Gustavson Associates has conducted a study and made recommendations regarding which of the following options, or combination of options, would maximize the value of NPR-3 to the United States:

Option 1: Retention and operation of all or part of NPR-3 by the Secretary of Energy under Chapter 641 of Title 10, United States Code.

**FIGURE 0.1
NPR-3 PHOTOGRAPHS**



-Topography and vegetation, south boundary of section 2



-View from east boundary adjacent to GLX Energy Shop

Option 2: Transfer of all or a part of NPR-3 to the Department of the Interior for leasing in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) and surface management in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

Option 3: Transfer of all or part of NPR-3 to the jurisdiction of another federal agency for administration under Chapter 641 of Title 10, United States Code.

Option 4: Sale of the interest of the United States of all or a part of NPR-3.

About 632 wells in the field are producing 1800 barrels of oil per day. Revenues are about \$9.5 million per year. Estimated net reserves to the government's interest include 1.13 million barrels of oil, 900 million cubic feet of gas, and 11.4 million gallons of natural gas liquids. Within NPR-3 but outside the productive area, 2,360 nonprospective acres of DOE property has no identified potential for oil and gas production. Significant environmental and plugging abandonment (P&A) liabilities impact the estimated value of NPR-3 under any scenario. Responsibility for these costs are expected to either rest with the Government, or to be considered as a direct negative impact on the purchase price offered. These costs are estimated at \$7.4 million under DOE operation, or \$6.5 million under a private operator.

The *highest and best use* of the mineral estate at this time is for continued generation of income from oil and gas production from currently producing wells and from generation of income on the balance of the nonprospective acreage by leasing (bonus and rentals.) There is a reasonably active market of recent producing property transactions, and recent leasing of nearby federal, state and private mineral rights. These data have been utilized, with production and economic forecasts for the producing leases, in estimating the Fair Market Value of the mineral rights at NPR-3.

Continued oil and gas production is currently the most economically important use of NPR-3. This is managed by the DOE and provides a revenue stream to the United States.

The *highest and best use* of the surface and water rights is generation of income from grazing sheep. Comparable sales of similar types of lands have been utilized to estimate the Fair Market Value of the surface and water rights at NPR-3. This use is considered to be compatible with, though somewhat diminished by, ongoing oil and gas production operations.

The *highest and best use* of NPR-3 is for a combination of activities related principally to generation of income from production of oil and gas, livestock grazing, and leasing of oil and gas rights. These uses are compatible with each other, provide minimal interference and tend to be additive in value.

The option recommended to maximize value to the United States is Option 1, retention and continued operation of NPR-3 by DOE, without a management and operations contractor. Evaluation of this option results in an estimated value of \$5.25 million, which is 69 percent or \$2.13 million higher than the option with the next highest estimated value, for Option 4 sale of all or part of the interest of the United States.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
1. INTRODUCTION	1-1
1.1 AUTHORIZATION	1-1
1.2 TYPE OF APPRAISAL	1-1
1.3 PROPERTY SUMMARY	1-2
1.4 DESCRIPTION OF SCENARIOS	1-2
1.5 GENERAL SCOPE OF REPORT	1-4
1.6 ORGANIZATION OF REPORT	1-5
1.7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	1-6
1.8 CONFIDENTIALITY	1-6
2. RETENTION AND CONTINUED OPERATION BY DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY	2-1
2.1 RETENTION OVERVIEW	2-1
2.1.1 Introduction	2-1
2.1.2 Summary of Current Operations	2-1
2.1.3 Specific Scope of Review	2-2
2.1.4 Assumptions and Limiting Conditions	2-3
2.2 VALUATION METHODOLOGY	2-15
2.2.1 Standards	2-15
2.2.1.1 Unit Rule	2-15
2.2.1.2 Reserve Reporting	2-15
2.2.2 Income Approach	2-16

	<u>PAGE</u>	
2.3	EXAMINATION AND DISCUSSION OF VALUE	2-16
2.3.1	Minerals	2-16
2.3.2	Surface Rights	2-16
2.3.3	Water Rights	2-17
2.3.4	Opinion of Value	2-18
2.4	VALUATION OF RMOTC	2-18
2.4.1	Purpose of RMOTC	2-18
2.4.2	Legal/Regulatory Nature of RMOTC	2-19
2.4.3	Historic Performance	2-19
2.4.4	Costs to U.S. Government	2-25
2.4.4.1	Cost Overview	2-25
2.4.4.2	Projections	2-26
2.4.5	Benefit Descriptions	2-29
2.4.5.1	R & D Testing	2-29
2.4.5.2	Demonstrations to Assist Sales	2-34
2.4.5.3	Trial Testing for NPR-3	2-34
2.4.5.4	Training	2-35
3.	TRANSFER TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	3-1
3.1	TRANSFER OVERVIEW	3-1
3.1.1	Introduction	3-1
3.1.2	Scope of Review	3-1
3.1.3	Assumptions and Limiting Conditions	3-2
3.2	VALUATION METHODOLOGY	3-6
3.2.1	Income Approach Applied to Potential Mineral Uses under the Mineral Lands Leasing Act	3-6
3.2.2	Income Approach Applied to Potential Surface Uses under the Federal Land Policy Management Act	3-7
3.3	EXAMINATION AND DISCUSSION OF VALUE	3-8
3.3.1	Income from Mineral Leasing and Production	3-8
3.3.2	Income from Surface Leases	3-9
3.3.3	Opinion of Value	3-9
3.4	RMOTC UNDER DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR	3-10

	<u>PAGE</u>
4. TRANSFER TO ANOTHER FEDERAL AGENCY	4-1
4.1 INTRODUCTION	4-1
4.2 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	4-1
4.3 NATIONAL FOREST SERVICE	4-2
4.4 OTHER U.S. AGENCIES HOSTING RMOTC	4-2
4.4.1 General	4-2
4.4.2 Department of Commerce	4-2
4.4.3 Transfer to Bartlesville Laboratories	4-3
5. SALE OF THE PROPERTY	5-1
5.1 INTRODUCTION	5-1
5.2 APPRAISAL OVERVIEW	5-1
5.2.1 Assumptions and Limiting Conditions	5-1
5.2.2 Scope of Appraisal	5-2
5.2.3 Summary of Appraisal Problems	5-3
5.3 APPRAISAL PROPERTY PROFILE	5-3
5.3.1 Description of the Property being Appraised	5-3
5.3.1.1 Surface Descriptions	5-3
5.3.1.2 Mineral Rights Developments	5-4
5.3.2 Owner Contact and Property Inspection	5-9
5.3.3 Division of Ownership	5-9
5.4 HIGHEST AND BEST USE	5-10
5.4.1 Tests	5-10
5.4.2 Highest and Best Use	5-12
5.4.2.1 Surface Rights	5-12
5.4.2.2 Mineral Rights	5-12
5.4.2.3 Water Rights	5-12
5.4.3 Highest and Best Use of Property	5-13
5.5 FAIR MARKET VALUE DEFINITION	5-13
5.6 APPRAISAL METHODS	5-14
5.6.1 General	5-14
5.6.2 Standards	5-14

	<u>PAGE</u>
5.6.3 Obedyance of the Unit Rule	5-14
5.6.4 Approach to Value	5-16
5.6.4.1 Mineral Rights	5-16
5.6.4.2 Surface and Water Rights	5-27
5.7 ANALYSIS OF WHOLE PROPERTY	5-28
5.8 FAIR MARKET VALUES	5-29
5.9 SALE OF RMOTC	5-30
6. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS	6-1
7. RECOMMENDATIONS	7-1

APPENDICES

- A DETAILED OUTPUT OF ECONOMIC MODEL FOR RETENTION BY DOE**
- B DETAILED OUTPUT OF ECONOMIC MODEL FOR TRANSFER TO DOI**
- C DETAILED OUTPUT OF ECONOMIC MODEL FOR SALE**
- D RMOTC COST AND BENEFIT CALCULATIONS**
- E DISCUSSION OF DISCOUNT RATES**

ADDENDUM: PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND FACT-FINDING REPORT (PHASE I)

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>FIGURE</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
0.1	Photograph of NPR-3	ii
1.1	Location Map	1-3
2.1	Interest Rate for Government Securities	2-9
2.2	RMOTC Projections	2-27
2.3	Sales Buildup Forecast	2-32
5.1	Lease Bonus Distribution	5-23

LIST OF TABLES

<u>TABLE</u>		<u>PAGE</u>
2.1	Operating Cost Projections	2-5
2.1A	Sweet Production Operating Expense	2-6
2.1B	Tensleep Operating Expenses	2-7
2.2	Production Forecasts	2-11
2.3	Undeveloped Tensleep Production Forecasts	2-13
2.4	RMOTC Budget	2-20
2.5	Project Classification Breakdown	2-21
2.6	RMOTC Overhead Allocation	2-22
2.7	Historical and Projected Cost Summary	2-28
2.8	1997 - 2011 Tax Revenue Determination	2-33
3.1	RMOTC Well Inventory	3-11
5.1	Comparable Sales of Producing Properties	5-18
5.2	Fair Market Value Worksheet	5-26

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 AUTHORIZATION

The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has asked Gustavson Associates, Inc. to serve as an Independent Petroleum Appraiser under contract DE-AC01-96FE64202. This authorizes a study and recommendations regarding future development of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 3 (NPR-3) in Natrona County, Wyoming. The report that follows is the Phase II Final Report for that study.

1.2 TYPE OF APPRAISAL

The scope of this appraisal engagement or study refers to the extent of the process of collecting, verifying, analyzing, and reconciling relevant data. The U.S. Department of Energy could engage an appraiser to perform either a Complete or Limited Appraisal. In this particular case, it is considered that the requested appraisal or study falls under the designation Complete Appraisal. A Complete Appraisal is the act or process of estimating value without invoking any departure provisions.

This Appraiser has utilized all applicable approaches to value. Our value conclusion reflects all known information about the subject property, market conditions and available data.

The other type of appraisal, namely a Limited Appraisal, is the act or process of estimating value performed under and resulting from invoking substantial departure provisions. In that hypothetical case, both the appraiser and the client would have agreed prior to the engagement that the appraiser will not use all applicable approaches to value or that the value conclusion will not reflect all known information. That has not been the case here. Consequently, this appraisal is considered a Complete Appraisal under the *Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice* (USPAP).

This self-contained report is prepared under USPAP Standard 2-2(A) to document this Appraiser's Complete Appraisal and consulting service. This self-contained report contains to the fullest extent possible and practicable, full and complete explanations of the data, reasoning and analyses that were used to develop the opinion of value and the results of our consulting service. It also includes thorough descriptions of the subject property, the property's locale, the market for the property type and this Appraiser's opinion of the *highest and best use*.

This appraisal report provides enough information on each topic so that the reader of the report can follow the reasoning without having to make leaps of faith. In cases where additional details may be necessary the reader will, at each occasion, be referred to the Property Description and Fact Finding Report for each of the NPR and NOSR properties dated 30 June 1996 and submitted on 18 July 1996, for further substantiation. The intention has therefore been that the reader should understand solely on the basis of what is herein written how this Appraiser has arrived at the conclusions and recommendations.

1.3 PROPERTY SUMMARY

The United States of America owns 100 percent of the mineral rights and surface rights in 9,321-acre NPR-3 (Figure 1.1). This property comprises the Teapot Dome oil field and related production, processing, and other facilities. Discovered in 1914, this field has 632 wells producing about 1,800 barrels of oil per day.

Included within the boundaries of NPR-3 are approximately 2,360 acres of land which do not contain any oil and gas wells, being outside the perimeter of the known productive reservoirs.

1.4 DESCRIPTION OF SCENARIOS

As authorized in contract DE-AC01-96FE64202, Gustavson Associates was retained by DOE to serve as an Independent Petroleum Appraiser as specified in Section 3416 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996, P.L. 104-106 (110 Stat. 186). As stated in the Act, we

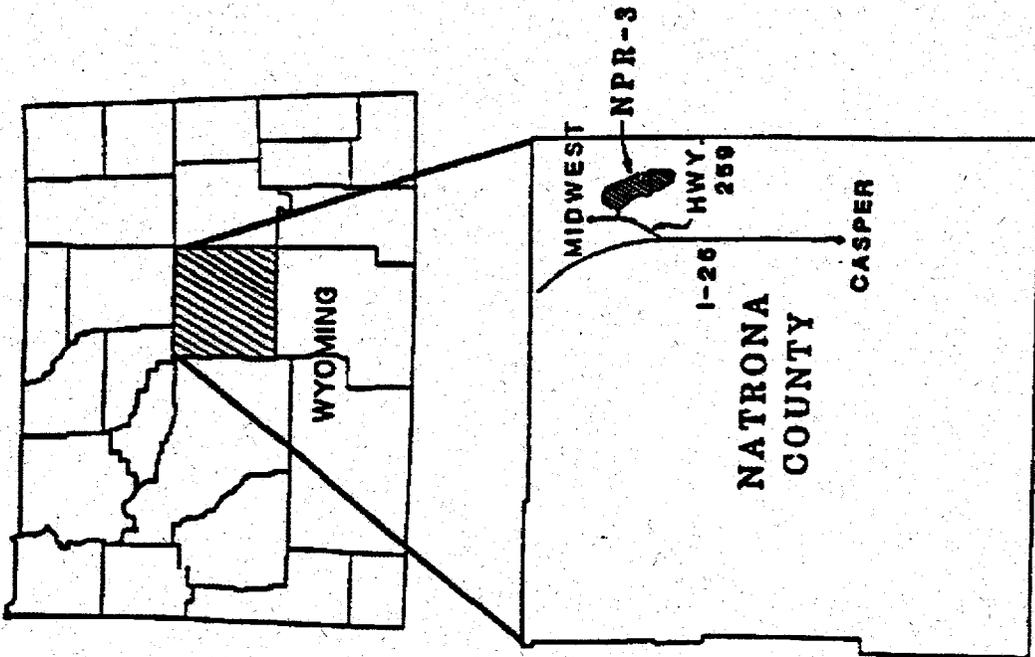
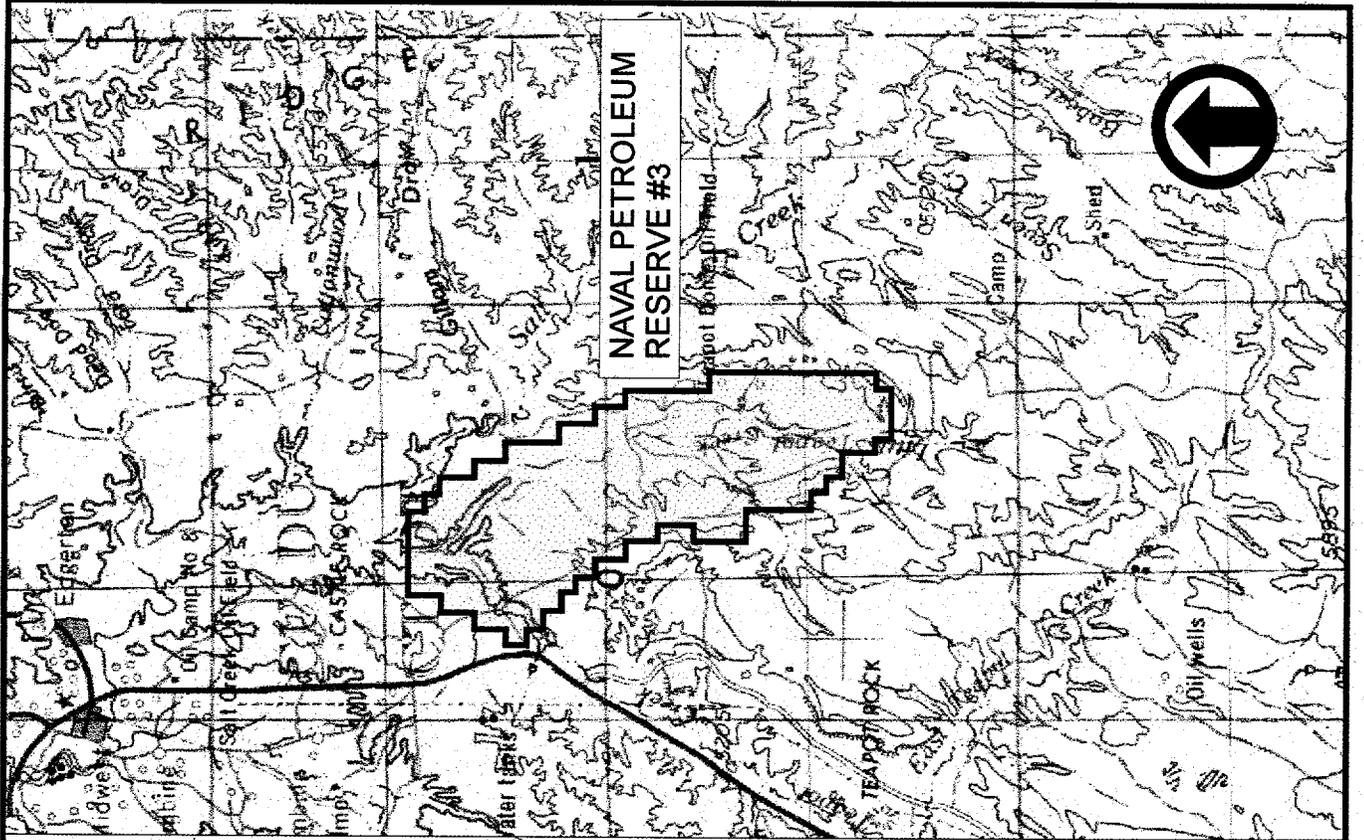


FIGURE 1.1 - Location map.

have conducted a study and made recommendations regarding which of the following options, or combination of options, would maximize the value of NPR-3 to the United States:

- Retention and operation of all or part of NPR-3 by the Secretary of Energy under Chapter 641 of Title 10, United States Code.
- Transfer of all or part of NPR-3 to the jurisdiction of another federal agency for administration under Chapter 641 of Title 10, United States Code.
- Transfer of all or a part of NPR-3 to the Department of the Interior for leasing in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) and surface management in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).
- Sale of the interest of the United States of all or a part of NPR-3.

Our study includes an examination of the value to be derived by the United States from the retention, transfer or sale of NPR-3. The study includes an assessment and estimate of the fair market value of the interest of the United States in this property. The assessment and estimate were made in a manner consistent with customary property valuation practices in the oil and gas industry.

1.5 GENERAL SCOPE OF REPORT

This Report reflects the following general scope of work performed by this Appraiser from April to August, 1996:

1. Delivery of an *Implementation Plan* in May, 1996, containing an initial review of documents, a time frame and schedule for project completion, and identification of additional work and studies required.

2. Meetings with DOE personnel in Washington, D.C. and Casper, Wyoming; with Fluor Daniel (NPOSR) Inc. personnel in Casper; and a personal inspection of the property.
3. Research for, and preparation of, a Phase I report, titled *Property Description and Fact-Finding Report* for NPR-3, which was previously submitted to DOE in draft format, dated June 30, 1996. It is included with this Phase II Final Report as an Addendum. The research was described in detail in the Phase I Report. Corrections to the draft, based on information provided by DOE (and subsequent research), have been made and incorporated in the Addendum.
4. Upon completion of Phase I, research for, and preparation of, this Phase II Final Report, which is consistent with the *Implementation Plan* and contains the relevant findings, supporting data, underlying assumptions and recommendations. The research is described in detail later in this Report.

1.6 ORGANIZATION OF REPORT

This Report is organized in seven major sections. Preceding this Introduction (Section 1) is an Executive Summary which highlights the methodologies utilized and the recommendations provided. Following the Introduction is a Section on each of the alternatives for future operations at NPR-3 that DOE authorized us to consider. These are as follows:

- Section 2: Retention and Continued Operation by DOE
- Section 3: Transfer to the Department of the Interior
- Section 4: Transfer to Another Federal Agency
- Section 5: Sale of the Property.

Section 6 provides a Comparative Analysis of the four alternatives listed above. Section 7 includes our Recommendations for future operations of NPR-3.

A number of Appendices follow Section 7, so that the body of the Report can be kept relatively brief. The original Phase I *Property Description and Fact-Finding Report* is included as an Addendum to this Final Report.

1.7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Gustavson Associates gratefully acknowledges the gracious cooperation of DOE personnel in Washington, D.C. and in Casper, Wyoming and Fluor-Daniel (NPOSR), Inc. personnel in Casper.

1.8 CONFIDENTIALITY

The findings of this Report are considered confidential to our Client, the U.S. Department of Energy. We have not released these findings to any other party.

2. RETENTION AND CONTINUED OPERATION BY DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

2.1 RETENTION OVERVIEW

2.1.1 Introduction

As authorized in contract DE-AC01-96FE64202, Gustavson Associates was retained by DOE to serve as an Independent Petroleum Appraiser as specified in Section 3416 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996, P.L. 104-106 (110 Stat. 186). As stated in the Act, we have conducted a study and made recommendations regarding which option or combination of options, would maximize the value of NPR-3 to the United States, including the following:

- Retention and operation of all or part of NPR-3 by the Secretary of Energy under Chapter 641 of Title 10, United States Code.

Our study includes an examination of the value to be derived by the United States from the retention of NPR-3 and includes an assessment of the interest of the United States in this property. The assessment was made in a manner consistent with the customary property valuation practices in the oil and gas industry.

2.1.2 Summary of Current Operations

NPR-3 is approached from Casper, Wyoming by I-25 and State Route 259. Standard gravel and dirt oilfield roads service the oilfield and numerous buildings, processing facilities, etc.

The U.S. Government owns 100 percent of the surface and mineral rights. The field produces sweet and sour crude oil, natural gas (which is reinjected) and natural gas liquids (propane and butane).

The mission of NPOSR-CUW is to "manage, develop, operate and maintain the resources of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 3". The 9,321-acre NPR-3 comprises the Teapot Dome oil field and related production, processing and other facilities. This field has approximately 632 wells producing 1,807 barrels of oil per day. Production revenues are about \$9.5 million per year. Approximately 2360 acres in the property are non-productive, generally structurally low and non-prospective. DOE has managed NPR-3 at its maximum efficient rate since 1976. The NPR-3 business unit is managed and operated by Fluor Daniel (NPOSR), Inc., under a Management and Operation (M&O) Contract. Leasehold equipment, surface facilities, etc. have been reviewed in detail in Section 1 of the Addendum.

Use of the surface in the surrounding area is for sheep and cattle ranching. The DOE currently leases grazing rights for about 2000 sheep for one month per year at \$1.50 per sheep. Surface and ground water is currently used in steamflood operations. Current operations do not involve the withdrawal of any surface water from the ephemeral streams or small ponds on the property. Although wildlife (including deer and pronghorn) are common, hunting is prohibited at NPR-3.

2.1.3 Specific Scope of Review

To evaluate this option, a review has been conducted of all activities generating income or expense currently carried out by DOE at NPR-3 for the mineral and surface estates. These include operating and producing oil and gas wells, and receiving income from a grazing lease.

Forecast of future income of oil and gas production was based on production forecasts made previously on a reservoir-by-reservoir basis, as described in detail in Section 7 of the Addendum to this Report. Some of these forecasts have been revised based on more recent data.

Current income from surface activities at NPR-3 was estimated based on information provided by personnel with the DOE in Casper. Assumptions are discussed in the following section.

2.1.4 Assumptions and Limiting Conditions

DOE receives two different prices for oil produced from NPR-3, based on whether the oil is sour (from the Tensleep Formation) or sweet (from any other formation). Based upon information supplied by DOE, DOE received \$16.18/bbl for sour crude, \$19.72/bbl for sweet crude, and \$0.35 per gal for liquids from the gas plant. Oil and liquids prices are increased using an annual escalation factor of 2.27 percent. The escalation factor is obtained from the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineer (SPEE) "Fifteenth Annual Survey of Economic Parameters Used in Property Evaluations".

This Appraiser has reviewed several documents provided by the DOE relating to actual and projected costs of operations at NPR-3. The detailed breakdown of projected costs from the Fiscal Year (FY) 1996 Annual Operating Plan, February 1996, has been utilized, with adjustments based on actual year-to-date cost information through May, 1996. Actual costs for FY96 are estimated to total \$6.7 million. This includes \$5.15 million in direct operating costs, or \$8.60 per projected barrel of oil, and \$1.55 million in overhead and contractor fees. This level of expenditure, based on past trends, is expected to be somewhat lower in FY97. The overhead costs are allocated by adding 15 percent to operating expenses, 25 percent to capital expenses, and an additional 15 percent of that overhead for General and Administrative (G&A) costs. These percentages were adjusted to obtain a reasonable FY97 overhead cost as compared to the expected FY96 costs.

In late FY97, the DOE plans to halt the Shannon steamflood project. Also at that time, the infill drilling in the Tensleep formation is expected to be completed. Accordingly, costs have been considered to estimate cost reductions associated with elimination of the steamflood and divestiture of drilling and workover equipment. Based on this Appraiser's experience, and input from DOE engineers, costs have been evaluated and projected on a \$/well/month bases. Based upon the recent success from the Tensleep reservoir (see Addendum Section 1.7), its production is evaluated separately from the other reservoirs. Tensleep wells have a much higher expense per well due to high water production and related electricity costs for operation of the electrical

submersible pumps. Details of these cost projections are shown in Tables 2.1, 2.1A, and 2.1B. The monthly well costs used based on this analysis are \$5000/well for Tensleep wells, about \$1600/well for steamflood wells and about \$400/well for all others. After FY97, steamflood wells are treated as other wells. The number of wells is assumed to decline by 15 percent per year for non-Tensleep wells, and as shown on Table 2.1B for Tensleep wells. All operating costs and overhead are escalated by 3.04 percent annually based upon the SPEE survey.

Additionally, this Appraiser has been requested by the DOE to consider future operations at NPR-3 without the use of an Management and Operations (M&O) contractor such as Fluor Daniel. Fluor Daniel's existing contract expires in 1997. In this scenario, the DOE would have to hire experienced oil field personnel as DOE employees, (ideally, many of the current Fluor Daniel employees) to do the work currently performed by the contractor. Expected costs associated with these employees and the continued field operations would not be expected to change significantly.

The DOE would no longer have to pay the contractor fees, estimated as 7.89 percent of the total operating costs and other overhead, per the FY96 Annual Operating Report. This is accounted for in the economic spreadsheets by reducing the overhead percentages by 8 percent. The DOE would also take on any risk associated with termination of employees involved in any future down-sizing.

Drilling costs are estimated based upon actual cost data provided by the DOE for similar wells. Drilling and completion costs are escalated by 3.07 percent annually based upon the SPEE survey.

The discount rate is a key variable in the income method that is used in determining the net present value (NPV). In the income approach to valuation, a discount rate is applied to future net income to determine the present value of the cash stream. The discount rate is a function of the recipient's cost of capital and its perception of risk associated with realizing the predicted cash flow.

TABLE 2.1

NPR-3 Operating Cost Analysis, FY 1996
(in thousands of dollars per year)

Item	Expected DOE Costs			Expected Private Operator Costs	
	As Is	Without Steamflood & Drilling Programs		As Is	Without Steamflood
	With M&O Contractor	With M&O Contractor	Without Contractor	As Is	Without Steamflood
Facilities	667	600	600	667	600
Gas System	240	216	216	240	216
WO Rig	33	0	0	33	0
Water Sys	7	0	0	7	0
Water Disp	52	52	52	52	52
Cathod. Prot.	26	26	26	26	26
Pits	44	44	44	44	44
Envir Prot	129	129	129	102	102
Safety	167	167	167	100	100
Elect Main	211	211	211	211	211
Power	900	900	900	900	900
Field Main	368	368	368	368	368
Hvy Equip Mnt	227	227	227	227	0
Well Svc	390	390	390	390	390
Chemical, non-EOR	118	118	118	118	118
Chemical, EOR	79	0	0	79	0
EOR	385	0	0	385	0
Fuel Gas	1,112	0	0	1,112	0
Total Direct	5,153	3,447	3,447	5,059	3,127
\$/Bbl	\$ 8.60	\$ 6.09	\$ 6.09	\$ 8.45	\$ 5.52
Op OH	1,057	1,057	1,057	793	793
Cont Fee	490	355	0	0	0
Total Overhead	1,547	1,412	1,057	793	793
Grand Totals	6,700	4,859	4,504	5,852	3,919

1996 Direct Cost - Estimated Breakdown

	# wells	Total Production	Operating Expense		
			\$/well/mo	\$/bbl	Total \$/yr
Tensleep	9	237,250	\$ 5,000	\$ 2.28	\$ 540,000
steamflood	68	164,615	\$ 2,362	\$ 11.71	\$ 2,249,238
other	500	197,100	\$ 394	\$ 11.99	\$ 2,363,927
Total/Average	577	598,965	\$ 744	\$ 8.60	\$ 5,153,165

- Notes:
- 1) Expected P & A costs are handled elsewhere.
 - 2) Detailed costs from FY96 Annual Operating Plan adjusted to match projections based on YTD costs
 - 3) \$/Bbl based on projected FY '96 production
 - 4) Contractor fee assumed to be 7.89 % of operating costs plus other overhead, per FY96 Annual Operating Plan

TABLE 2.1A

NPR-3 Sweet Production Operating Expenses

	# wells	\$/well/mo	prod	\$/bbl	BOPD/Well	Direct Operating Cost	
						Retention	Transfer or Sale
FY97, mo	500	557	24,372	\$ 11.42	1.6	\$ 278,397	\$ 272,829
FY97, yr	500	557	292,464	\$ 11.42	1.6	\$ 3,340,768	\$ 3,273,953
FY98, mo	425	394	15,987	\$ 10.47	1.2	\$ 167,445	\$ 150,700
FY98, yr	361	394	191,842	\$ 8.90	1.5	\$ 1,707,937	\$ 1,537,144
FY99	307	394	131,692	\$ 11.02	1.2	\$ 1,451,747	\$ 1,306,572
FY2000	261	394	101,552	\$ 12.15	1.1	\$ 1,233,985	\$ 1,110,586
FY2001	222	394	80,892	\$ 12.97	1.0	\$ 1,048,887	\$ 943,998
FY2002	189	394	65,877	\$ 13.53	1.0	\$ 891,554	\$ 802,399
FY2003	160	394	54,304	\$ 13.96	0.9	\$ 757,821	\$ 682,039
FY2004	136	394	45,279	\$ 14.23	0.9	\$ 644,148	\$ 579,733

Well count reduction per year - 15%

TABLE 2.1B

NPR-3 Tensleep Operating Expenses

	PDP		PDNP		PUD		Probable	
	Well Count	Operating Cost	Well Count	Operating Cost	Well Count	Operating Cost	Well Count	Operating Cost
10/96	8	\$ 40,000	0	\$ -	0	\$ -	0	\$ -
11/96	8	\$ 40,000	1	\$ 5,000	0	\$ -	0	\$ -
12/96	8	\$ 40,000	1	\$ 5,000	0	\$ -	0	\$ -
01/97	8	\$ 40,000	1	\$ 5,000	0	\$ -	0	\$ -
02/97	8	\$ 40,000	1	\$ 5,000	1	\$ 5,000	0	\$ -
03/97	8	\$ 40,000	1	\$ 5,000	1	\$ 5,000	0	\$ -
04/97	8	\$ 40,000	1	\$ 5,000	1	\$ 5,000	0	\$ -
05/97	8	\$ 40,000	1	\$ 5,000	2	\$ 10,000	0	\$ -
06/97	8	\$ 40,000	1	\$ 5,000	2	\$ 10,000	0	\$ -
07/97	8	\$ 40,000	1	\$ 5,000	2	\$ 10,000	0	\$ -
08/97	8	\$ 40,000	1	\$ 5,000	2	\$ 10,000	1	\$ 5,000
09/97	8	\$ 40,000	1	\$ 5,000	2	\$ 10,000	1	\$ 5,000
10/97	7	\$ 35,000	1	\$ 5,000	2	\$ 10,000	1	\$ 5,000
11/97	7	\$ 35,000	1	\$ 5,000	2	\$ 10,000	2	\$ 10,000
12/97	7	\$ 35,000	1	\$ 5,000	2	\$ 10,000	2	\$ 10,000
01/98	7	\$ 35,000	1	\$ 5,000	2	\$ 10,000	2	\$ 10,000
02/98	7	\$ 35,000	1	\$ 5,000	2	\$ 10,000	2	\$ 10,000
03/98	7	\$ 35,000	1	\$ 5,000	2	\$ 10,000	2	\$ 10,000
04/98	7	\$ 35,000	1	\$ 5,000	2	\$ 10,000	2	\$ 10,000
05/98	7	\$ 35,000	1	\$ 5,000	2	\$ 10,000	2	\$ 10,000
06/98	7	\$ 35,000	1	\$ 5,000	2	\$ 10,000	2	\$ 10,000
07/98	7	\$ 35,000	1	\$ 5,000	2	\$ 10,000	2	\$ 10,000
08/98	7	\$ 35,000	1	\$ 5,000	2	\$ 10,000	2	\$ 10,000
09/98	7	\$ 35,000	1	\$ 5,000	2	\$ 10,000	2	\$ 10,000
FY99	6	\$360,000	1	\$ 60,000	2	\$120,000	2	\$120,000
FY00	5	\$300,000	1	\$ 60,000	2	\$120,000	2	\$120,000
FY01	5	\$300,000	1	\$ 60,000	2	\$120,000	2	\$120,000
FY02	4	\$240,000	1	\$ 60,000	2	\$120,000	2	\$120,000
FY03	4	\$240,000	1	\$ 60,000	2	\$120,000	2	\$120,000

Notes: PUD and Probable wells drilled only under retention scenario.
All costs shown here unescalated.
FY03 well counts apply until abandonment.

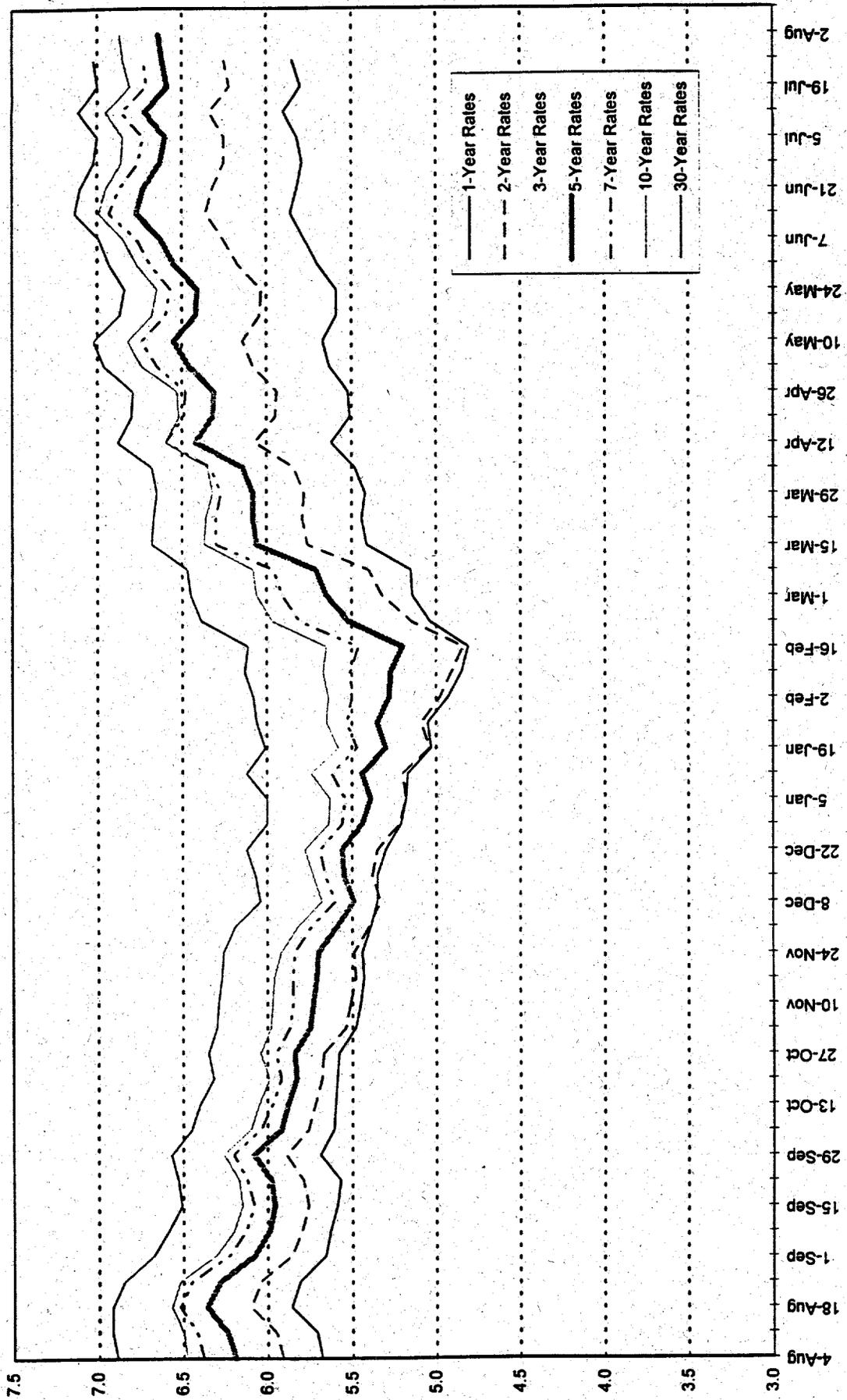
Cost of Capital - The office of NPOSR, as a part of the Federal Government, has the same cost of capital as the U.S. Government. The Federal Government raises capital through the sale of Treasury bonds and bills (T-bonds and T-bills). The weighted average of the portion of debt in each of the various denominations determines the government's cost of capital. As shown in the attached Figure 2.1, the resulting value ranges between five and seven percent. In addition, Treasury rates are shown to vary over time. An estimated cost of capital is based upon the mean average for all government interest rates, that is, the five year T-bond. The rate for the five year T-bond has risen from a low of 5.25 percent to rate over 6.5 percent between mid-February and the first of August, 1996. This analysis assumes the Federal Government's cost of capital to be 6.5 percent.

Perception of Risk - To determine the applicable discount rate, the various components of the perception of risk are added to the cost of capital. The risk of achieving the predicted cash flow from producing oil and gas operations can be divided into three major components, the combination of which yield the cash flow risk. These three components are the price, production and operating cost risks.

Price risk is estimated to equal three percent. The efforts by industry members to protect themselves from oil and gas price fluctuations -- through the use of hedging, future selling and other activities -- has historically resulted in adding three percent to cost of capital. In other words, those who use these risk-reducing instruments are able to lower their cost of capital approximately three percent.

There is production risk in obtaining oil and gas that is unique to the petroleum industry. As opposed to other sectors of the mineral extraction industry, oil and gas production declines significantly over time. Historically, the sale of mineral extraction operations for other types of minerals, such as aggregate stone, marble quarries, etc., are purchased based upon a lower discount rate than petroleum production operations. For comparable examples, the difference -- approximately two percent -- is assumed to be attributable to the uncertainty in forecasting oil and gas production.

FIGURE 2.1
Interest Rates for Government Securities



Increases in operating cost result in lowering the NPV. The risk of higher-than-forecast operating cost results increasing the discount rate by two percent. This difference is apparent when two similar property sales are compared and the only difference between the two sales is the type of interest being purchased. Historically, a working interest purchase is based upon a discount rate that is approximately two percent higher than a similar purchase of only the royalty interest.

Since DOE operates these properties, its revenue is subject to operating risk. As a result, the total perception of risk cost is 7 percent. The result of combining the government's cost of capital (6.5 percent) with the seven percent for the perception of risk provides NPR-3 with a nominal discount rate of 13.5 percent. This is in line with OMB guidelines which allow the government's cost of capital to be increased by the industry risk to determine the proper discount rate (OMB Circular A-94).

OMB recommends using a nominal seven percent discount rate to evaluate the NPV of government programs. Rental income from federal leasing programs is an example of such a government program. However, land leasing activities (for example, as recommended by OMB for grazing rights) include price risk. As such, three percent for perception of risk is added to the nominal seven percent government program discount rate discussed above. The resulting ten percent nominal discount rate is then used to estimate NPV of the land leasing activities.

Future oil and gas production have been forecast for NPR-3 based on decline curve analysis of past production on a reservoir by reservoir basis, as described in detail in Section 7 of the Addendum. Slight revisions have been made to the forecasts included in the draft Addendum, based on subsequently available production data. The Shannon forecast has been subdivided into production attributed to the steamflood and primary production. The steamflood production is forecast to begin a severe decline at the end of FY97, when the steamflood project is expected to end. Revised production forecasts are shown in Table 2.2.

TABLE 2.2
Annual Forecast NPR-3

D Factor n Factor 1096 Rate FY97 FY98 FY99 FY00 FY01 FY02 FY03 FY04 FY05 FY06 FY07 FY08 FY09 FY10 FY11 FY12 FY13 FY14 FY15 FY16 20 YR TOTALS 10 YR TOTALS	Shannon				2nd Wall				3rd Wall				TOTAL				Tensleep				TOTAL		
	Steamflood		Primary	Steel	Niobrara	Creek	Creek	Muddy	Dakota	Lakota	SWEET	Old	76-TPX-10	73-TPX-10	63-TPX-10	75-X-10	380.0%	380.0%	380.0%	380.0%	SOUR	TOTALS	
	various	various	16.1%	100.0%	120.0%	34.9%	12.0%	15.0%	19.0%	-	SWEET	16.3%	380.0%	380.0%	380.0%	380.0%	380.0%	380.0%	380.0%	380.0%	SOUR	TOTALS	
	10,977	8,933	2,690	2,146	2,973	374	179	48	0	28,319	1,634	529	2,558	3,430	2,292	10,443							
	109,928	98,974	26,636	20,075	30,108	4,223	1,998	522	0	292,464	18,096	4,574	19,508	22,496	11,500	76,174							
	49,903	82,572	19,114	13,123	21,233	3,744	1,720	432	0	191,842	15,379	2,669	9,661	9,410	3,590	40,609							
	18,483	68,889	14,718	9,471	14,974	3,320	1,480	357	0	131,692	13,069	1,811	6,076	5,473	1,947	28,377							
	9,652	57,617	11,890	7,284	10,584	2,951	1,277	286	0	101,552	11,135	1,339	4,300	3,736	1,278	21,788							
	5,903	47,925	9,884	5,810	7,440	2,609	1,096	244	0	80,892	9,435	1,040	3,243	2,754	920	17,392							
	3,983	39,983	8,405	4,791	5,247	2,313	943	202	0	65,877	8,018	841	2,569	2,148	707	14,282							
	2,880	33,357	7,293	4,043	3,700	2,051	812	167	0	54,304	6,814	699	2,103	1,739	566	11,919							
	2,181	27,899	6,438	3,483	2,616	1,823	701	138	0	45,279	5,805	1,769	1,450	468	10,086								
	1,701	23,206	5,719	3,028	1,839	1,612	601	114	0	37,819	4,919	512	1,508	1,228	394	8,561							
	1,367	19,361	5,145	2,672	1,297	1,429	517	94	0	31,882	4,180	448	1,310	1,061	338	7,339							
	1,122	16,152	4,667	2,382	914	1,267	445	78	0	27,028	3,553	397	1,153	930	295	6,327							
	940	13,509	4,275	2,147	646	1,126	384	65	0	23,093	3,027	356	1,028	825	261	5,497							
	795	11,237	3,918	1,939	454	996	330	53	0	19,723	2,565	320	919	736	232	4,772							
	683	9,375	3,620	1,768	320	883	284	44	0	16,977	2,179	290	831	664	209	4,173							
	593	7,821	3,361	1,620	226	783	244	36	0	14,686	1,852	265	756	602	189	3,665							
	521	6,542	3,142	1,497	160	696	211	30	0	12,798	1,578	244	694	552	173	3,241							
	459	5,441	2,932	1,381	112	615	181	25	0	11,147	1,337	224	637	505	158	2,862							
	409	4,540	2,753	1,284	79	545	156	21	0	9,786	1,136	208	589	466	146	2,545							
	366	3,787	2,593	1,197	56	483	134	17	0	8,633	966	193	546	432	135	2,273							
	331	3,168	2,455	1,123	39	430	116	14	0	7,675	823	181	510	403	126	2,043							
	205,981	499,783	115,222	73,779	99,039	26,076	11,145	2,567	0	1,033,602	96,849	14,527	52,047	61,396	21,708	236,527							
	10,262,275		2,402,343	1,315,555	10,033,762	343,954	745,187	73,603	22,562		1,421,004	27,975	63,350	48,826	5,128								
	11,075,842	581,355	2,551,282	1,405,671	10,135,809	377,854	758,817	76,554	22,562		1,536,868	45,180	123,061	106,338	28,759								
	10,988,049	499,783	2,517,566	1,389,334	10,132,801	370,030	756,332	76,170	22,562		1,517,853	42,502	115,397	100,223	26,836								

NOTE: Economic limit not considered.

Production was also forecast for five new and planned Tensleep wells falling into the categories of Proved Non-Producing, Proved Undeveloped, and Probable. These forecasts are shown on Table 2.3. These reserves are considered less certain than Proved Developed Producing reserves and as such a chance factor representing the geological chance of success has been applied to these wells as follows: Proved Non-Producing, 80 percent; Proved Undeveloped, 80 percent; and Probable, 60 percent. Well 75-X-10 was considered as Proved Non-Producing in previous reports; however, as of 10/1/96, it was producing. Well 72-x-10 was not yet producing as of 10/1/96, but had been drilled. Thus, it is classified as Proved Developed Non-Producing and given a chance of success of 80 percent.

Production of natural gas liquids has been forecast assuming that gas plant throughput will remain constant at its current level of 5 million cubic feet of gas per day. If additional projects are realized, such as the Veterans Administration gas storage project discussed in Section 1.9.3 of the Addendum, natural gas liquids production would be expected to increase. Any such increase is considered purely speculative at this time.

Production and sales of previously-injected gas from the Second Wall Creek and the Muddy reservoirs (blow-down) are considered reasonably likely to occur in the future at NPR-3. Approximately 1.5 billion cubic feet of gas reserves are expected to be recoverable during blow down. This Appraiser has assumed that blow down of these reservoirs will begin in FY2000 at the current cycling rate of 5 million cubic feet per day. At this high rate, even with a very high decline factor most of the expected reserves are produced in the first year. A 90 percent per year exponential decline was assumed, considering the withdrawal of pressure support when gas injection is ceased. This results in production of 1.2 billion cubic feet of gas produced in FY2002, with 0.3 billion cubic feet remaining to be produced in FY2003.

The production of the two natural gas liquids (NGL), propane and butane, is a function of natural gas production as shown in the Addendum (Figure 1.8). The forecast is shortened due to the anticipated economic need to blow-down the reservoir beginning in 2002. The NGL forecast is altered to reflect the volume of gas anticipated during the blow-down period, that is, 1.00 gal/mcf

TABLE 2.3

Undeveloped Tensleep Production Forecasts

Mo. of 1st Prod.	Proved Non-Producing			Proved Undeveloped				Probable				TOTALS	
	72-TPX-10		Risked @ 80%	PUD 1	PUD 2	TOTAL PUD		Prob - 1	Prob - 2	TOTAL PROBABLE		Unrisked	Risked
	Unrisked	Risked @ 80%				Unrisked	Risked @ 80%	Aug-97	Nov-97	Unrisked	Risked @ 60%		
	Nov-96			Feb-97	May-97								
FY97	37,327	29,861	32,101	24,959	57,060	45,648	0	13,255	7,953	13,255	7,953	107,642	83,463
FY98	11,674	9,339	14,755	19,425	34,180	27,344	37,327	28,013	39,204	65,340	39,204	111,194	75,887
FY99	6,024	4,819	6,923	8,039	14,963	11,970	11,674	9,565	12,744	21,239	12,744	42,226	29,533
FY00	3,864	3,091	4,270	4,737	9,006	7,205	6,036	5,319	6,813	11,355	6,813	24,226	17,110
FY01	2,747	2,197	2,969	3,215	6,185	4,948	3,851	3,509	4,416	7,360	4,416	16,292	11,561
FY02	2,091	1,673	2,229	2,378	4,608	3,686	2,747	2,551	3,179	5,298	3,179	11,997	8,538
FY03	1,664	1,331	1,757	1,855	3,612	2,889	2,091	1,967	2,435	4,058	2,435	9,334	6,655
FY04	1,370	1,096	1,436	1,505	2,941	2,353	1,668	1,583	1,951	3,251	1,951	7,562	5,399
FY05	1,149	919	1,198	1,248	2,446	1,957	1,366	1,305	1,602	2,671	1,602	6,266	4,478
FY06	985	788	1,022	1,061	2,083	1,666	1,149	1,103	1,351	2,252	1,351	5,320	3,805
FY07	857	685	886	916	1,803	1,442	985	950	1,161	1,934	1,161	4,594	3,288
FY08	757	605	781	805	1,585	1,268	859	831	1,014	1,690	1,014	4,032	2,898
FY09	672	537	691	711	1,402	1,121	755	732	892	1,487	892	3,560	2,551
FY10	603	483	619	636	1,255	1,004	672	653	795	1,325	795	3,183	2,281
FY11	546	437	559	573	1,132	906	603	588	715	1,191	715	2,869	2,037
FY12	498	399	510	522	1,032	825	547	534	649	1,081	649	2,611	1,873
FY13	455	364	465	475	940	752	497	486	590	983	590	2,378	1,706
FY14	419	335	428	436	864	691	455	446	540	901	540	2,184	1,567
FY15	388	310	395	403	798	638	419	411	498	830	498	2,015	1,446
FY16	361	289	368	374	742	593	389	381	462	770	462	1,872	1,344
20 YR TOTALS	74,449	59,559	74,361	74,274	148,635	118,908	74,089	74,183	88,963	222,546	88,963	371,356	267,430

NOTE: Economic limit not considered. Performance based on recent Tensleep wells - hyperbolic decline, initial rate=8635 BOPM, DI=380%, n=0.7

in 2002 and 0.98 gal/mcf in 2003. Because of the large uncertainty associated with timing, rates, and volumes of this gas blow-down, a 60 percent risk factor was applied.

It was assumed that a Midwest market can be established for this gas by this time via the Colorado Interstate Gas (CIG) line, with anticipated pricing of \$2.25 per MCF (in 1996 \$) and a transportation cost of \$0.50 per MCF (in 1996 \$) for a net back wellhead price of \$1.75. These prices are escalated at 2.57 percent per year based on the SPEE survey.

There is surface equipment on the NPR-3 property used for oil and gas production. This Appraiser assumes that in 1997 certain equipment, for example, steam generators, water treatment equipment, rigs and heavy equipment, will be sold for an estimated value of \$428,000. At field abandonment, additional income to DOE is expected from selling electrical equipment and a warehouse. This equipment and warehouse are given a current value of \$1,011,290. The value is escalated to date of sale using the general rate of inflation -- 2.86 percent annually -- as provided by the SPEE survey. In addition, 1,170 wells are scheduled to be abandoned over the remaining life of the field as described in the Addendum to this Report. The cost included in the evaluation for abandoning these wells is approximately \$4.186 million in constant dollars, escalated at 3.07 percent per year based on the SPEE survey.

A summary of environmental expenses are provided in the Addendum to this Report. Expected environmental expenses included in the evaluation are \$3.154 million in life-of-field capital costs, including field abandonment. Annual compliance costs and labor costs are included in operating expenses.

The NPOSR, as a part of the Federal Government is not responsible for federal, state, or local taxes. Under continued operation, no taxes or payments in lieu of taxes are anticipated.

We have relied on the information provided by the BLM on surface uses, for example, the number of animal unit months (AUMs) on the subject properties.

The water rights were not valued separately from the value of the land because they are considered to be part of the inherent value of the land which supports the user for the designated use at the time of the water appropriation. Water can be severed from property and sold in most states; however, reappropriating an existing water right for an alternative use is difficult and expensive to accomplish. Therefore, this Appraiser assumes that the water rights will remain with the subject properties in the case of retention, transfer or sale of the properties. The value of the water rights is reflected in the land value as part of its overall utility.

2.2 VALUATION METHODOLOGY

2.2.1 Standards

2.2.1.1 Unit Rule

The standards for using the unit rule are described in detail in Section 5 of this Report. The unit rule is considered when combining the various components of the fee simple estate.

2.2.1.2 Reserve Reporting

Reserves are estimated volumes of hydrocarbons anticipated to be recoverable from known accumulations from a given date forward. The estimation of reserves is predicated upon certain historically-developed principles of petroleum engineering. The application of such principles involves extensive judgments and is subject to change based on existing knowledge data and technology, economic conditions, statutory and regulatory provisions, and the purposes for which the reserve estimate is to be used. The Society of Petroleum Engineers (SPE) has adopted standards pertaining the estimation of oil and gas reserves. The SPE standards include reserve definitions by which all oil and gas reserves should be categorized. All of the reserve estimates included as part of the valuation of the subject property conform to the SPE standards and definitions pertaining to oil and gas reserves.

2.2.2 Income Approach

The income approach bases the value of an asset upon the present worth of the asset's future net income. This approach is common to industry and recommended by the Office of Management and Budget (Circular No. A-94 Section 8.b.1). The present worth is obtained by discounting the asset's future net income to the current year. The discount rates used are described in Section 2.1.4. The midyear discounting method is used to reflect income and/or expenditures occurring over the course of the year. In the case of retention of NPR-3 by the DOE, the income approach is applied to the expected expenditures. Using the income approach to the cashflow results in a positive net present value (NPV) as described in Section 2.3.

2.3 EXAMINATION AND DISCUSSION OF VALUE

2.3.1 Minerals

The future production of oil, gas, and natural gas liquids has been projected as described above. The annual forecast is shown in Table 2.1. This includes net reserves of 1.13 million barrels of oil, 900 million cubic feet of gas, and 11.4 million gallons of natural gas liquids. This production stream with pricing assumptions, operating and overhead costs as described above has been evaluated using the economic model described in detail in the Addendum to this Report. The resulting estimated value is \$3.85 million, based on a NPV at 13.5 percent. The detailed output of this evaluation are included as Appendix A to this Report.

Under the scenario of continued operation by the DOE with elimination of the Management and Operations contractor, the estimated value is \$5.2 million.

2.3.2 Surface Rights

The DOE currently allows the grazing of 2,000 sheep one month each year on NPR-3 property. The DOE charges a fee of \$1.50 per head of sheep, realizing an annual income of \$3,000 from

grazing fees. Retention of this property by the DOE would allow them to continue grazing as a surface activity. The value of this was calculated using the economic model described in the Addendum to this Report. The resulting net present value discounted at ten percent is \$30,000.

2.3.3 Water Rights

The total DOE-appropriated surface water for NPR-3 is 203.48 acre-feet (af) per year. This water is diverted from Teapot Creek and stored in on-site reservoirs. NPR-3 water is drawn on an acre-foot quantity specified by the water rights permits held by the DOE. The primary use for this water is steam injection at well sites.

The total permitted ground water use for the DOE on NPR-3 is 5,049.5 Gallons Per Minute (GPM). This quantity is pumped from 33 wells and is an "instantaneous" water right, which means DOE is entitled to this water every minute of every day of the year. Steam injection is the primary use of this water. In the case of retention and continued operation by the DOE, these water rights will continue as is, as long as they are used beneficially for the designated use.

Wyoming water law is structured so that regardless of applicant and water user, if the point of diversion is on NPR-3 property, the water right ultimately is controlled by the DOE. Under normal circumstances, Wyoming water is not purchased and sold as a commodity separately from the surface value of the property to which it is attached. When a separation does occur, it is generally to sell the water to a municipality for publicly held water. Such water sales are not ongoing nor considered likely in the future.

Thus, existing water rights at NPR-3 enable the current uses of oilfield operations and sheep grazing. They add no independent value.

2.3.4 Opinion of Value

The mineral and surface activities described in the preceding sections are not expected to interfere with each other and are expected to continue concurrently. Therefore the values determined separately for mineral and surface rights are additive. The expected value to the U.S. Government under the scenario of retention and continued operation of NPR-3 by the DOE is estimated as follows:

WITH M&O CONTRACTOR

Mineral Rights -	\$3,850,200
Surface Rights -	<u>\$ 30,000</u>
TOTAL VALUE	\$3,880,200

WITHOUT M&O CONTRACTOR

Mineral Rights -	\$5,219,200
Surface Rights -	<u>\$ 30,000</u>
TOTAL VALUE	\$5,249,200

2.4 VALUATION OF RMOTC

2.4.1 Purpose of RMOTC

The Rocky Mountain Oil Test Center (RMOTC) was created as an oilfield test center to provide research and development testing of products and services which might improve and/or extend production with emphasis on old, declining fields operated by small, independent companies. This purpose has subsequently been broadened by RMOTC to also include demonstration of already commercialized devices, to serve as assistance in sales efforts as well as applied testing of already existing technology in specific geologic formations found locally. This latter testing has been aimed both at improvement of oil production at NPR-3 as well as application testing for major oil companies with similar geologic formations in the local area.

A second purpose of RMOTC is the provision of training through field visits, seminars and internships aimed at trainees from Indian tribal councils and from historically black colleges.

2.4.2 Legal/Regulatory Nature of RMOTC

While NPR-3 was created by an Act of Congress the RMOTC, in contrast, was created under an Internal Initiative by the DOE. Consequently, all work performed by RMOTC takes second place to the operation of NPR-3. In cases of potential conflicts of interest, RMOTC must choose facilities and test wells giving first priority to the prudent operation of NPR-3 under the Act. This generally appears to have been the case since the creation of RMOTC. This duality of the role of RMOTC personnel is expected to continue under Scenario One of retention of management of NPR-3 by the DOE. In other words, RMOTC is a guest on the NPR-3 property. The feasibility of continuing this relationship between NPR-3 and RMOTC under DOE management will be discussed in this chapter. Alternative scenarios will be discussed separately in other chapters of this Report.

2.4.3 Historic Performance

RMOTC has been functioning since 1994 which was a partial year. The RMOTC business unit as a part of NPR-3 worked under the budget shown in Table 2.4 with projections for future years. During that year a total of four test projects were executed of which three were demonstrations of already commercialized products and only one could be classified as R&D testing. However, from a cost standpoint 48 percent of the grant funds can be attributed to the latter R&D test in 1994 (see Table 2.5). No accurate figures are available with regard to the portion of operating overhead funds which were directed to R&D testing versus demonstrations. Estimates have been shown in Table 2.6.

As can be expected in start-up cases, RMOTC experienced high overhead costs (both operating overhead and G&A) as will be discussed further below. The benefits accruing from the results of the testing will be quantified in a subsequent section.

**TABLE 2.4
RMOTC BUDGET**

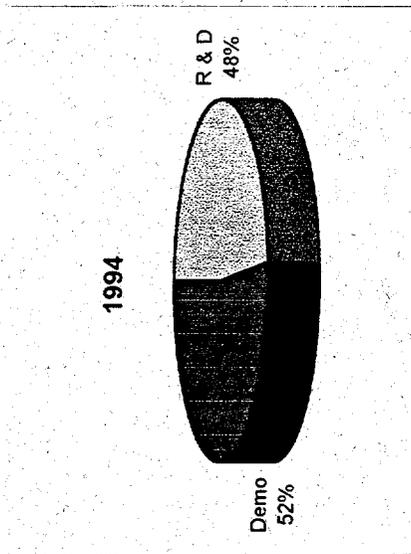
YEAR	FUNDING SOURCE			TOTALS
	DOE-FE	OTHER DOE	STATE OF WY	
1994	\$240,000	\$50,000		\$290,000
1995	\$1,430,000	\$20,000	\$100,000	\$1,550,000
1996	\$2,500,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$2,700,000
1997*	\$2,500,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$2,700,000
1998*	\$2,000,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$2,200,000
1999*	\$1,500,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$1,700,000
2000*	\$1,000,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$1,200,000
2001*	\$500,000	\$100,000		\$600,000
2002*	\$500,000	\$100,000		\$600,000
2003*	\$500,000	\$100,000		\$600,000
2004*	\$500,000	\$100,000		\$600,000
2005*	\$500,000	\$100,000		\$600,000
2006*	\$500,000	\$100,000		\$600,000
2007*	\$500,000	\$100,000		\$600,000
2008*	\$500,000	\$100,000		\$600,000
2009*	\$500,000	\$100,000		\$600,000
2010*	\$500,000	\$100,000		\$600,000
2011*	\$500,000	\$100,000		\$600,000
TOTALS	\$16,670,000	\$1,670,000	\$600,000	\$18,940,000

Source: "RMOTC Business Plan FY 1996-2005", June 10, 1996

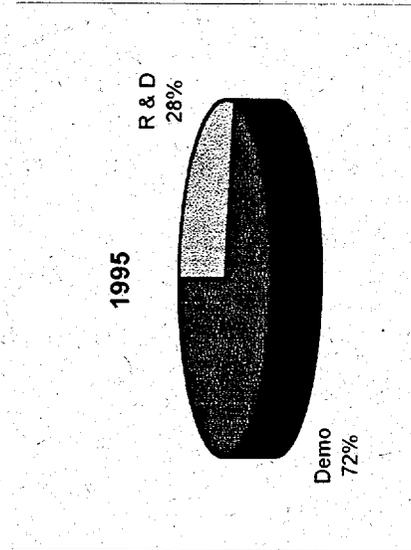
* Estimated

**TABLE 2.5
PROJECT CLASSIFICATION BREAKDOWN BASED ON FEDERAL EXPENDITURES**

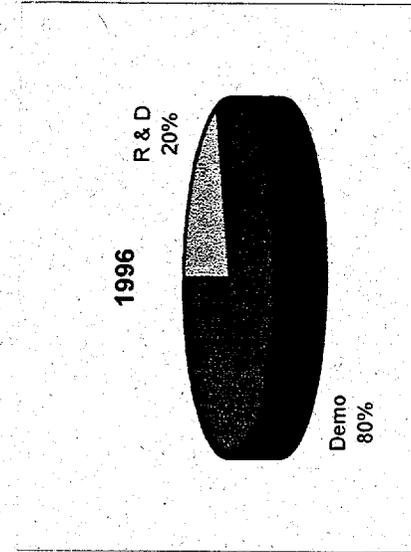
1994			FEDERAL BREAKDOWN		
	Testing Costs	% of Total		Testing Costs	% of Total
R&D	\$18,807	48%			
Demonstration	\$20,158	52%			
Total	\$38,965	100%			



1995			FEDERAL BREAKDOWN		
	Testing Costs	% of Total		Testing Costs	% of Total
R&D	\$78,532	28%			
Demonstration	\$204,317	72%			
Total	\$282,849	100%			



1996			FEDERAL BREAKDOWN		
	Testing Costs	% of Total		Testing Costs	% of Total
R&D	\$30,820	20%			
Demonstration	\$123,237	80%			
Total	\$154,057	100%			



Note: Costs include ERIP expenditures; amounts before operating overhead allocations.

**TABLE 2.6
OVERHEAD ALLOCATION**

	1994	1995	1996
Appropriation	\$290,000	\$1,550,000	\$2,700,000
Total Direct Costs	\$38,207	\$386,598	\$320,049
Operating Overhead*	\$58,011	\$586,990	\$345,122
G & A Overhead*	\$193,782	\$576,412	\$2,034,829

* Estimated

A detailed discussion of the results of each test can be found in the separate Addendum "Property Description and Fact-Finding Report for NPR-3". Each of the tests is described on basis of interviews with the inventors or manufacturers and after several meetings with RMOTC personnel. As can be expected in the testing of oilfield equipment and services, there are varying opinions about the success of the tests or lack thereof; however, after several iterations of discussions with the sponsors (inventors, service companies and manufacturers) and RMOTC personnel, reasonable agreement was reached thereby allowing this Appraiser to form an opinion with regard to the nature and potential benefit of a particular test.

In 1995 a full year was available for the continuation of RMOTC efforts. A total of 13 tests were performed. Of these tests 8 projects were demonstration of existing devices for purposes of promotional assistance while 5 projects were R&D of products or services at the pre-commercialization stage. This ratio is slightly modified when reviewing Federal costs on a before-overhead basis to 72 percent demonstration and 28 percent R&D testing (Table 2.5).

The results of the 1995 testing are detailed in the Addendum "Property Description and Fact-Finding Report for NPR-3" but can be summarized as 63 percent successful demonstrations and 20 percent successful R&D tests. The former percentage is low, possibly because of testing difficulties; the latter percentage is reasonable for R&D testing.

Results for 1996 have been obtained through the month of May and projections have been made for the balance of the fiscal year on basis of on-going efforts and reasonably planned costs. A total of 22 projects are budgeted for 1996. Seven have been completed, five are on-going and as of the end of May, ten additional tests were planned. Of the 12 actual projects, the demonstrations of commercially available products and services amount to 80 percent of federal costs of \$154,000 with the balance being R&D testing.

During the two and one-half years of RMOTC operation, only one demonstration project was found to have been primarily targeted to NPR-3 production enhancement, namely the testing of a lateral drilling service with potential for improvement of oil production rates from the Shannon

Formation. It is obvious that the availability of RMOTC allowed NPR-3 management to utilize the Test Center for the test which otherwise might not have been conducted. Industry assisted in the funding and the test took place without any influence, negative or positive, on existing NPR-3 production. In the opinion of this Appraiser, this type of test was justified at NPR-3; however, we forward no opinion with regard to showing this as a RMOTC cost instead of an NPR-3 field operation cost item. The fact that this test could be performed by RMOTC with industry partners is important in the discussion of alternative scenarios in subsequent chapters of this Report.

The training purpose at RMOTC has been fulfilled only to a limited extent. In 1994 there was no training. In 1995 eleven Native Americans from three tribes attended one-week introductory courses in oilfield operation. There were also 12 students (interns) who attended 10-week hands-on sessions. These were both Native American as well as students from Historically Black Colleges.

A large group of the persons who attended the various training functions was interviewed by phone in order to identify any tangible results from the training. These interviews and the summary observations therefrom are included in the Addendum "Property Description and Fact-Finding Report for NPR-3". Most interviews revealed a very positive reaction to the training experience; however, apart from the broader understanding of the nature and work performed in an oilfield, none of the parties indicated a change to a career in the oil sector and none could point to improved job opportunities.

From additional research of the job market in the oil industry, it was found that most candidates for employment generally acquire familiarity with oilfield activities and technology through their first employment in the private industry sector. The RMOTC training component is therefore not unique. Further discussion of this relatively minor cost element is found in a later section of this Report (Section 2.4.5.4).

The training component at RMOTC saw a substantial setback in 1996 as compared to 1995. Therefore, it difficult to project the future performance by RMOTC in the training sector. Still, this Appraiser given the benefit of the doubt to RMOTC and made projections for resumption of activities nearly up to the earlier levels of persons trained. These forecasts will be used in subsequent sections of this Report.

In summary, the historic performance of RMOTC has been typical of a start-up venture with substantial overhead costs in the beginning and with wide variations from the original purpose. The percentage of successful testing can be expected to continue with a high ratio of shelf products and commercialized services to R&D projects. No deleterious effects have been found on the operation of NPR-3 which continues to operate as of this date under the management of DOE.

2.4.4 Costs to U.S. Government

2.4.4.1 Cost Overview

The costs to the U.S. Government of providing the services described in Section 2.4.1 of this Report have been partially covered in the section on Historic Performance, Section 2.4.3. To summarize, the total appropriations to RMOTC over the 1994-96 three-year period is \$4.34 million. The annual costs over these three years are \$290,000, \$1.45 million and \$2.6 million, respectively.

The costs are broadly comprised of the actual grant sector, namely funds which are contributed by RMOTC, those which are considered operating overhead costs and General Administrative Overhead. The overhead components include costs of overhead nature such as RMOTC activities indirectly applied to the testing activities. Another major portion of the total cost, namely General and Administrative (G&A) overhead, is more conventional, and consists of costs of administration, marketing, travel, and intangible costs related to the promotion and conduct of

the testing, training, and unspecified RMOTC activities. The support contractor's costs are included and can be prorated in a similar fashion.

Table 2.6 summarizes the above costs and provides a reasonable allocation of the operating overhead to each of the direct costs. Tables D-1 through D-3 in Appendix D provide the cost details for each of the projects from 1994 through estimated costs of 1996 as well as additional text.

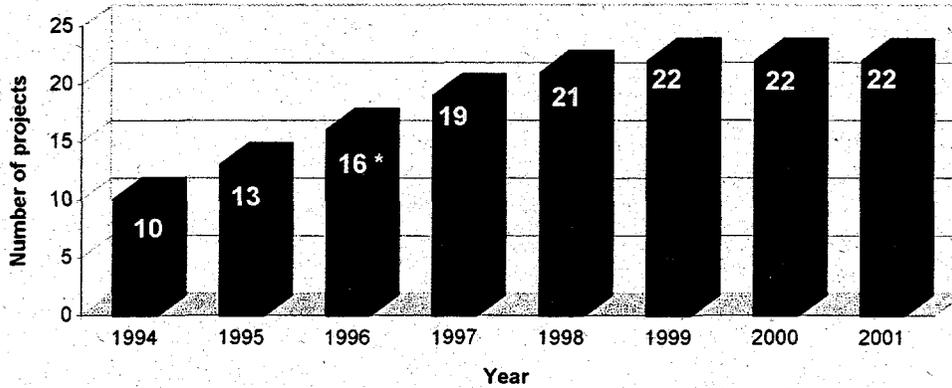
2.4.4.2 Projections

On basis of the past performance and market research derived through data reviews, interviews and costs realized (as detailed in Appendix D), this Appraiser has forecast future activities for RMOTC as a DOE-managed facility over the next 15 years. Detailed forecasts have been provided for the first five years and a flat rate has been projected thereafter, commensurate with the expectation of continued availability and need for oilfield production enhancement and marketing assistance in the foreseeable time period. Figure 2.2 shows the number of projected testing prospects, the testing expenditures and the operating overhead costs.

On basis of the activity forecasts, a corresponding cost forecast has been developed in Appendix D and is shown in summary in Table 2.7.

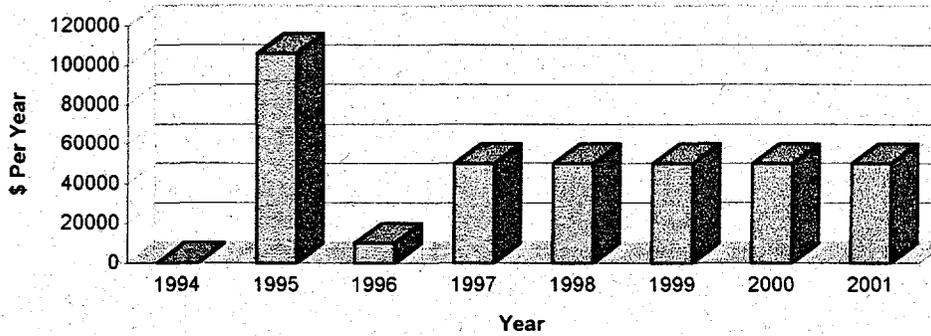
These numbers will be used in a subsequent section on the evaluation of the benefits to the U.S. Government as compared to the costs in accordance with the guidelines provided by the Office of Management and Budget, Circular No. A-94, (1992).

Historical, Current and Projected Demand for Testing Projects at RMOTC

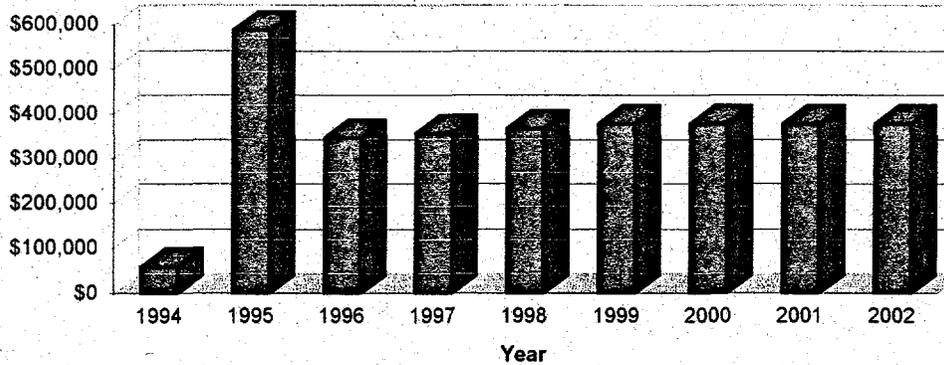


* The 1996 figure was obtained by doubling the number of projects completed to date

Historical, Current and Projected Expenditures for Training Programs at RMOTC



Operating Overhead Cost Projections for RMOTC



**FIGURE 2.2
PROJECTIONS**

TABLE 2.7
TOTAL HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED COST SUMMARY FOR RMOTC

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
TOTAL TESTING	\$84,609	\$527,234	\$938,323	\$794,523	\$878,157	\$919,974	\$919,974	\$919,974	\$919,974
PARTNER SHARE	\$42,735	\$210,514	\$604,673	\$556,166	\$658,618	\$735,979	\$735,979	\$735,979	\$735,979
<i>In-Kind</i>	\$42,735	\$204,245	\$558,173	\$528,358	\$625,687	\$699,180	\$699,180	\$699,180	\$699,180
<i>Cash</i>	\$0	\$6,269	\$46,500	\$27,808	\$32,931	\$36,799	\$36,799	\$36,799	\$36,799
STATE SHARE	\$0	\$33,870	\$22,661	\$23,836	\$26,345	\$27,599	\$27,599	\$27,599	\$27,599
GOVERNMENT TOTAL	\$41,874	\$276,581	\$264,489	\$186,713	\$160,263	\$119,597	\$119,597	\$119,597	\$119,597
TRAINING	\$0	\$106,007	\$9,952	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
OPERATING O/H	\$58,011	\$586,990	\$345,122	\$355,476	\$366,140	\$377,124	\$377,124	\$377,124	\$377,124
TOTAL	\$142,620	\$1,220,231	\$1,293,397	\$1,199,999	\$1,294,297	\$1,347,098	\$1,347,098	\$1,347,098	\$1,347,098
FEDERAL TOTAL	\$99,885	\$969,578	\$619,563	\$592,189	\$576,403	\$546,721	\$546,721	\$546,721	\$546,721

2.4.5 Benefit Descriptions

2.4.5.1 R&D Testing

R&D testing was the original purpose of RMOTC. Consequently, this Appraiser has classified each testing activity at RMOTC into one group, the projects within which meet the primary criteria for R&D testing, namely testing of products or services, which have not yet reached the point of commercialization. This criterion generally corresponds to products and services which are not already being sold to various sectors of the oil industry. A second group contains the demonstration projects (see Sections 2.4.5.2 and 2.4.5.3 below).

The benefits to be derived for the U.S. Government, for the oil sector and for the general society range from tangible in form of income taxes to be paid by workers involved in future services and sales of products undergoing R&D testing at RMOTC, to intangible benefits such as in form of extension of the economic life of stripper fields.

This Appraiser has carefully examined prior studies made by DOE with regard to the tangible benefits from R&D work. One such study is "The Economic, Energy, and Environmental Impacts of Energy-Related Inventions Program" DOE Oak Ridge National Laboratory (1994). This study (the ERIP Study) examined 557 R&D projects which had been funded under the Energy-Related Inventions Program (ERIP).

Briefly, a detailed review of 253 projects, about half of those funded, led to the conclusion that a total of \$763 million sales had been generated after the funding of \$41 million ERIP support grants. A multiplier of 19 to one was found to represent the sales value-to-grant ratio. In short, one grant dollar has led to \$19 in cumulative sales.

Further, the study confirmed and more accurately calculated the average sales volume per employee in the service or product sector at \$82,000 and \$165,000 per employee for direct and indirect sales, respectively. This number is reasonable in the opinion of this Appraiser who has

had experience with derivation of similar numbers from other studies. For the purpose of this Study, this Appraiser accepts the determination of the multiplier without verification.

Once the number of employees is known, then the Federal income tax contribution can be calculated based on the ERIP Study. The number in that study of \$4104 for 1990 was adjusted to 1996, arriving at a \$4,900 income tax contribution per employee. Also, this ERIP Study number is accepted without verification; it appears reasonable, if not slightly low in view of the higher income tax rate experienced at the time of the writing of this Report as compared to the ERIP Study date of 1992.

The above methodology provided credible results in the ERIP Study by including all historic R&D projects under ERIP and comparing the cost of these with the results in form of income taxes on a cumulative basis through 1992. The same multiplier cannot be used without further adjustment for annual R&D testing costs at RMOTC. In other words, the time-value-of-money related to the delay between R&D and future sales must be taken into consideration. This is done by distributing the future sales over multiple years after a reasonable delay for perfecting, manufacturing and marketing the product or service.

In order to include time-value-of money to perform a proper benefit/cost analysis, the following simplistic assumption was made. It was assumed that an invention of a new oilfield service or product would have been two to five years in the making under private sponsorship. Therefore, the product or service would be ready for field testing. It is assumed that it qualified for testing at RMOTC and that the necessary funding was provided or shared. It is further assumed that one year went by for the planning and execution of the test as well as reduction of the test data to improve the product or service for commercialization.

Two additional years are assumed for a combination of manufacturing and marketing of the product or service with sales starting early in the third year after field test execution. As is experienced in the oil industry, the life cycle of the first generation of such commercialized services or products averages about seven years. The sales will correspond thereto with a buildup

in sales over the first couple of years and a gradual decline until second generation products or services start entering the market. This is shown schematically in Figure 2.3. The corresponding sales can be compiled on an annual basis as a percentage of the total sales as being 10, 25, 22, 17, 13, 8, 5 percent over these seven years.

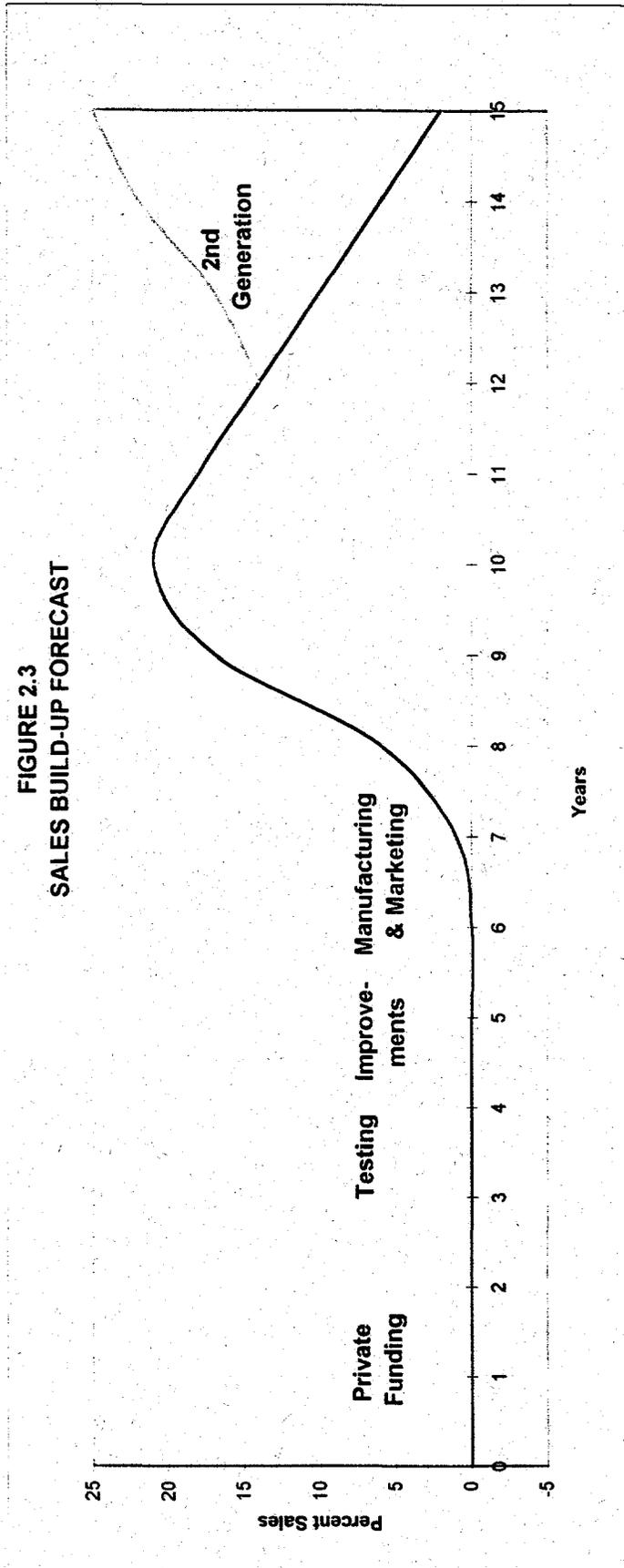
On basis of this future sales assumption the NPV at 12 percent (see below) related to sales can be calculated together with the employment associated with those sales. Finally, the future income tax can be derived.

Table 2.8 extends the costs of R&D testing at RMOTC through such future spread-out sales volumes, number of employees associated therewith, to the income taxes paid as the primary, tangible result to the U.S. Government. These amounts are further discounted back to a net present value in 1996 utilizing a discount rate of 12 percent as being representative of the cost of capital to the Government (six and one-half percent) plus an adjustment related to the risk of deriving income from the oil supply and service sector of five and one-half percent.

The latter number is chosen after due consideration to the pure oil industry risk adjustment of seven percent and the broad industrial service sector risk adjustment of four percent above capital cost, as historically experienced in the United States. The risk is substantially lower in this latter industrial service sector; but it is still influenced by the viability and economics of the pure oil sector which it serves. Therefore, the five and one-half percent above cost of capital has been chosen as a compromise. For further discussion of discount factors, please see Section 2.1.4.

When applied to the specific case of the R&D testing at RMOTC the following results are obtained (see Table 2.8) yielding the total future income in form of taxes. This future income has a net present value of \$1,066,669. For a more detailed discussion as well as tables of interim calculations, the reader is referred to Appendix D.

FIGURE 2.3
SALES BUILD-UP FORECAST



**TABLE 2.8
1997-2011 TAX REVENUE DETERMINATION**

YEAR	DIRECT AMOUNT	OPERATING OVERHEAD	PARTNER AMOUNT	ADJUSTED GRANT	INFLATION	CUMULATIVE SALES	NPV*	TOTAL JOBS	TAX REVENUE
1997	\$71,507	\$42,924	\$166,850	\$281,281	\$289,719	\$5,504,666	\$2,555,046	22	\$108,902
1998	\$65,862	\$41,837	\$197,585	\$305,284	\$323,875	\$6,153,631	\$2,550,249	22	\$108,698
1999	\$55,199	\$38,076	\$220,794	\$314,069	\$343,192	\$6,520,639	\$2,412,767	21	\$102,838
2000	\$55,199	\$38,076	\$220,794	\$314,069	\$353,487	\$6,716,258	\$2,218,917	19	\$94,576
2001	\$55,199	\$38,076	\$220,794	\$314,069	\$364,092	\$6,917,746	\$2,040,597	18	\$86,975
2002	\$55,199	\$38,076	\$220,794	\$314,069	\$375,015	\$7,125,278	\$1,876,656	16	\$79,988
2003	\$55,199	\$38,076	\$220,794	\$314,069	\$386,265	\$7,339,036	\$1,725,848	15	\$73,560
2004	\$55,199	\$38,076	\$220,794	\$314,069	\$397,853	\$7,559,207	\$1,587,131	14	\$67,647
2005	\$55,199	\$38,076	\$220,794	\$314,069	\$409,789	\$7,785,984	\$1,459,638	13	\$62,213
2006	\$55,199	\$38,076	\$220,794	\$314,069	\$422,082	\$8,019,563	\$1,342,314	12	\$57,213
2007	\$55,199	\$38,076	\$220,794	\$314,069	\$434,745	\$8,260,150	\$1,234,479	11	\$52,616
2008	\$55,199	\$38,076	\$220,794	\$314,069	\$447,787	\$8,507,955	\$1,135,216	10	\$48,386
2009	\$55,199	\$38,076	\$220,794	\$314,069	\$461,221	\$8,763,193	\$1,044,047	9	\$44,500
2010	\$55,199	\$38,076	\$220,794	\$314,069	\$475,057	\$9,026,089	\$960,105	8	\$40,922
2011	\$55,199	\$38,076	\$220,794	\$314,069	\$489,309	\$9,296,872	\$883,017	8	\$37,636
TOTALS	\$854,956	\$579,746	\$3,234,757	\$4,669,459	\$5,973,488	\$113,496,267	\$25,026,028	218	\$1,066,669

2.4.5.2 Demonstrations to Assist Sales

As described above in this chapter the product and service demonstrations at RMOTC included marketing demonstrations, so labeled because they primarily were aimed by the product manufacturers at securing sales for already commercialized products either to NPR-3 itself or increase in sales through the advertising medium and endorsement of RMOTC. The benefits from the former of these, namely sales to NPR, is readily quantified. It is nil because none of the demonstration projects have led to NPR-3 purchase of the demonstrated hardware or service as of this date. Consequently, it would be unrealistic to predict any value to the Government at NPR-3 from this particular type of demonstration.

The second type of demonstrations for projects at RMOTC, namely marketing demonstrations in support of increase in sales to industry, is more difficult to quantify and is, almost intangible. The reason for this is in that practically all interviews with manufacturers having already commercialized products tested at RMOTC for endorsement or advertising they stated that so far no increases in sales have been noticed. This may be either because existing sales efforts already adequately tap the available market, or, that the products or services are meeting resistance which demonstration at RMOTC has not been able to overcome. One exception is noted where recently a manufacturer sold two devices in Canada and two to Belgium after exposure in a U.S. trade magazine.

Therefore, any possible increase in sales level or acceptance by industry may be long-term or, at best, intangible. Lacking any multipliers as in case of R&D testing or any other support, this Appraiser is of the opinion that marketing demonstrations at RMOTC at best result in a negligible and non-quantifiable benefit.

2.4.5.3 Trial Testing for NPR-3

As indicated above, there has been one actual instance of testing of lateral drilling with a primary objective of testing reservoir drainage by this technology in the Shannon Formation. The

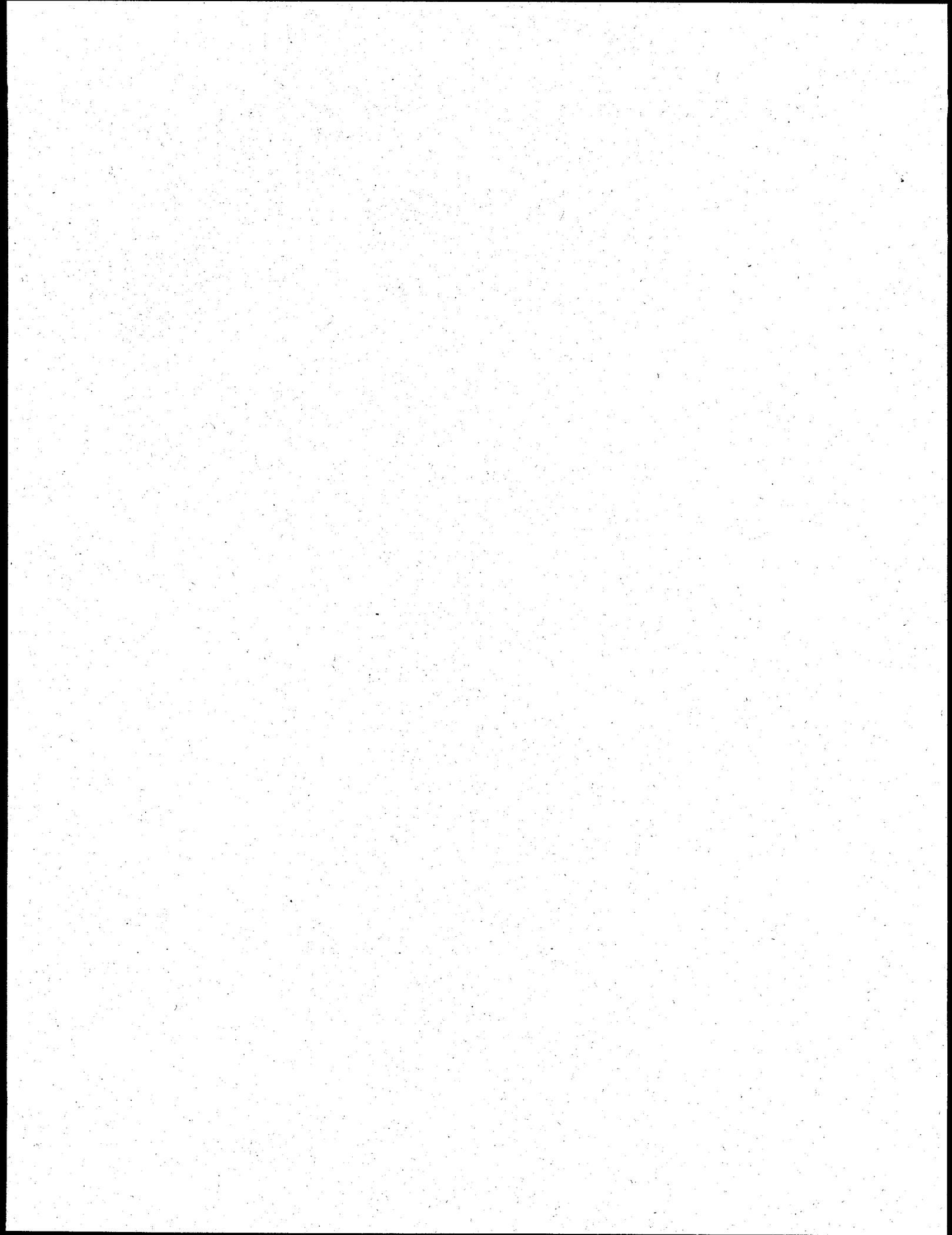
Shannon Formation has been one of the major oil producers at NPR-3 and still contains oil in place. However, the low reservoir pressure after many years of production associated with the high cost of drilling wells has made it uneconomic so far to drain additional quantities of oil. New technology of so-called lateral drilling promises to increase the production rates by not only drilling vertically down through the pancake layers of the Shannon Formation, but also by lateral offshoots to the main drill bore to drain oil at greater production rates. If this were to be shown feasible then additional oil production might be achieved at NPR-3.

Therefore, the trial testing at NPR-3 was justified, particularly in view of the fact that the technology was well-developed and had been found to be successful in other reservoirs. Unfortunately, the results of the trial testing was negative inasmuch as the production rate did not increase. Consequently, this technology has not been introduced as a development method at NPR-3. At the present time, there are no plans for other RMOTC trial testing toward enhancement of NPR-3 production. Consequently, this Appraiser assigns no financial benefit to the credit of RMOTC or the Government in this regard.

2.4.5.4 Training

The training at RMOTC has been successful from a student viewpoint. The training has been enjoyed and led to a better understanding of oilfield principles and techniques. As mentioned before, this has not led to increased employment opportunities or career decisions. Also, the oil industry sector itself is directly competing with this aspect of RMOTC's activities inasmuch as early field assignments are regularly provided by oil companies to their new personnel.

From an economic standpoint, this Appraiser also makes note that the oil industry sector is employing educators and instructors specifically for purposes of training. The effect to the U.S. Government of also offering such services at RMOTC only serve to provide a substitute at practically the same intangible benefit level albeit at a higher cost. Consequently, no quantified financial benefit is assigned to training at RMOTC.



3. TRANSFER TO THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

3.1 TRANSFER OVERVIEW

3.1.1 Introduction

As authorized in contract DE-AC01-96FE64202, Gustavson Associates was retained by DOE to serve as an Independent Petroleum Appraiser as specified in Section 3416 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996, P.L. 104-106 (110 Stat. 186). As stated in the Act, we have conducted a study and made recommendations regarding which options or combination of options, would maximize the value of NPR-3 to the United States, including the following:

- Transfer of all or a part of NPR-3 to the Department of the Interior for leasing in accordance with the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) and surface management in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

Through the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Department of the Interior has the responsibility for leasing and administering federal mineral rights. There is no current minerals leasing activity at NPR-3 and such activity would typically fall under the jurisdiction of BLM.

3.1.2 Scope of Review

This Appraiser researched and identified standard terms for oil and gas leasing on federal lands. In addition, data were obtained on market bonuses and rentals in order to estimate the future income from oil and gas leasing.

Research was also conducted for surface uses of public lands as it pertains to Federal Land Policy Act. Certain officials at the Colorado State office of the BLM were interviewed regarding DOI rules and regulations for oil and gas leasing and surface uses under FLPMA (The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976).

To evaluate this option, a review has been conducted of all activities expected to generate income or expense if management of the mineral and surface estates of NPR-3 were carried out by the Bureau of Land Management. These include issuing oil and gas leases and receiving royalties from oil and gas production, overseeing and auditing the payment of these royalties, receiving bonuses and rental from leasing out non-productive acreage and receiving income from surface leases for grazing sheep.

The projection of future oil and gas production was the same for this scenario as for that of DOE retention. A review of federal leasing activity in the area was carried out and described in the Addendum to this Report. Data obtained from this review were analyzed in this phase of the study in order to estimate expected lease bonuses and frequency of leasing for the currently unleased acreage.

An evaluation was made of the expected income from issuing grazing leases for sheep on government-owned surface within NPR-3, based on information provided by the DOE on current leasing practices, and the BLM office in Casper.

3.1.3 Assumptions and Limiting Conditions

Based on discussions with Robert Lopes in BLM's Salt Lake City, Utah office, leasing costs BLM approximately \$0.82 per acre for the 250,000 to 300,000 acres this office currently leases annually. We assume that the 2360 undeveloped acres at NPR-3 would increase the cost to BLM by \$0.75/acre. Furthermore, Mr. Lopes stated that costs to maintain their lease records were minimal. We assumed no additional cost for these 2360 acres for record keeping. Expected costs are thus calculated as follows: Acres leased (2360) times \$0.75/acre = \$1770. The BLM cost per acre is an agency-wide policy and would apply to all their leasing costs.

Assumptions described in Section 2.1.4 regarding surface uses for grazing and water rights pertain to this option, as well.

Administration by the BLM of the receipt of royalties from the existing producing property is assumed to add no significant costs to the handling of the other royalties BLM administers.

Operating costs considered in this scenario represent those costs expected to be expended by a private oil company which would lease and then take over operatorship of Teapot Dome. These costs were estimated based on costs reported and projected by the DOE as discussed in Section 2.1.4, modified by this Appraiser as considered appropriate to reflect industry practice. Details of these modifications are shown in Table 2.1, and result in expected costs of \$8.45 per barrel of oil produced in FY97, and \$5.52 thereafter, assuming the discontinuation of steamflooding the Shannon and any further drilling, or about 90 percent of government costs. Overhead is estimated using the same percentages of operating and capital costs as used for the DOE without a M&O contractor.

Many of the economic assumptions and limiting conditions described in Section 2.1.4 remain applicable if the properties are transferred to DOI with a few exceptions. As discussed in that previous section, a cash flow stream is discounted differently due to the perception of risk associated with realizing the revenue.

Based upon a negative NPV at 17.2 percent from the PUD's and Probable reserves, this Appraiser expects no incremental value to the government from these properties to come from lease bonus bids. It is assumed that a private oil and gas company would not give incremental bonus value to these undeveloped reserves, and would likely not drill the wells at all.

A lease transfers the perception of risk concerning operating costs to the lessee. Thus, the appropriate discount rate for the revenue to the government from royalties would be their cost of money, 6.5 percent, and five percent for price and production risk for a total of 11.5 percent. The Federal Government would receive additional income from income taxes paid by the lessee.

These taxes carry the full weight of price, production and operating cost risk and are discounted using 13.5 percent. Furthermore, the ten percent nominal rate for land leasing is applicable to bonus and rentals income from mineral leasing.

Operating and capital costs are expected to be reduced by approximately 10 percent by transferring the property to the private sector as discussed above. We assumed a similar division of operating costs after the first year as described in Section 1.2.4 with the new estimated rates. Consistent with the DOE retention scenario, the overhead costs are split using the same percentage changes against the lower operating and capital costs. These costs are escalated by 3.04 percent as in the previous scenario.

This Appraiser assumes that DOI will offer all unleased properties in a single sale within the first year of management. NEPA compliance and re-writing plans are expected to cost \$30,000 prior to the first lease sale. The lease sale is expected to cost an additional \$0.75 per acre or \$1770 for the 2360 undeveloped acres, as discussed previously. An average bonus of \$4.00 per acre is expected based upon extensive review of recent leasing activity in the area on comparable properties. Only income from rentals and bonuses are considered in the NPV analysis. Royalty income from these 2360 acres is considered speculative and suffers from an extremely low realization risk. The analysis is based upon three rental cycles occurring with one year hiatus between cycles, that is, thirty two years. Rentals beyond three cycles are tentative and their NPV would add little value.

As in the first scenario, surface income of \$3000 per year from sheep grazing is assumed to continue for the next thirty two years.

The acreage with existing production is expected to command a lease bonus that is estimated to be the NPV of the future cash flow as expected by an existing oil and gas producer. For this acreage, a royalty rate of 12.5 percent is assumed. Operating costs are adjusted as discussed above. The applicable discount rate (17.2 percent before tax) is one that incorporates the industry cost of money; based upon the SPEE survey, the average cost of money to industry is 10.2 percent.

Although the Federal Government is not subject to taxes, the new owner is. And as such, the tax situation is anticipated when determining the NPV. All appropriate federal, state, and local taxes, as discussed in Section 1.14 of the Addendum, are included to determine the expected future net income. The purchaser is expected to take maximum legal advantage of all applicable depreciation and depletion allowances in reducing taxable income.

The value to the government includes 50 percent of the lease bonus and 50 percent of the NPV of royalties from producing properties, 50 percent of bonus and rentals from nonproducing properties (exclusive of maintenance and leasing costs), and future federal income taxes expected to be paid by the purchaser.

The possibility was investigated that a small independent producer which might lease the existing production at NPR-3 and take over operatorship would attempt to defer all plugging and abandonment (P&A) costs as long as possible. The Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission was contacted to discuss the details of delaying the plugging of idle wells in Wyoming. Basically it is the responsibility of the operator to submit a plan for each idle well. If there is sufficient reason not to plug a well, then the State of Wyoming will grant an extension on a case-by-case basis. Otherwise, the operator has two years to plug an idle well that has no plan for future use.

In the case of a field that is approaching its economic limit, the commission wants to see a plan from the operator that has all the wells being plugged in conjunction with the field reaching its economic limit.

Given these comments from the Wyoming Oil & Gas Conservation Commission, it is the opinion of this Appraiser that there will be no differences in the P&A schedule between the retention case and the transfer or sales case. Because NPR-3 is near its economic limit, the P&A schedule will have to exhibit a plan that ensures that all wells are plugged when the economic limit is reached, regardless of who is the operator.

3.2 VALUATION METHODOLOGY

3.2.1 Income Approach Applied to Potential Mineral Uses under the Mineral Lands Leasing Act

As discussed in detail in the Addendum, the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, 30 U.S.C. §§ 181 *et seq.*, and the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947, as amended, 30 U.S.C. §§ 351 *et seq.*, give the BLM responsibility for oil and gas leasing on BLM, national forest and other federal lands where mineral rights have been retained by the Federal Government. Regulations that govern the BLM's oil and gas leasing program are found in 43 C.F.R. §§ 3100.0 *et seq.*

According to the director of the Real Estate and Appraisal Section of the Colorado State Office of the BLM, since Congress enacted legislation in 1977 creating DOE and transferred to it jurisdiction over the Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves, Congressional approval will be required for the transfer of full jurisdiction over the reserves from DOE to DOI. Future leases issued by the BLM on any portion of the NPOSRs would, however, be subject to the applicable Mineral Leasing Act and would be subject to the provisions of the act requiring payment of the 50 percent state impact fee (50 percent of bonuses, rentals, and royalties payable under any oil and gas lease) and would be subject to all other BLM rules and regulations currently applicable to leasing activity, both surface and mineral, conducted by BLM. Although it would theoretically be possible for Congress to incorporate a change in this provision for sharing revenues with the states, we have assumed that no change is made.

No comparative lease bonus data exist for the leasing out of a producing oil field such as Teapot Dome. Therefore the lease bonus in this case was assumed to approximate the purchase of a working interest in a producing property. An expected cash flow to the lessee discounted at 17.2 percent was assumed to approximate the lease bonus expected for the producing property at Teapot Dome. A value of \$2.57 million was thus selected by this Appraiser as the most likely value to be paid as an up-front bonus for the producing area of Teapot Dome, or \$1.28 million

for the Federal Government's share. This equates to a bonus per BOE of net remaining reserves of \$2.60. This value is somewhat lower than typical producing property transactions (Table 5.1), due to the high plugging and abandonment and environmental liabilities associated with this field.

The 2360 acres of non-prospective land within NPR-3 but outside the productive area were assumed to be issued for leasing separately from the producing acreage. Although this acreage is near productive acreage, a criteria which frequently results in high lease bonuses, in this case the structural position is known to be poor in currently producing reservoirs and there is no known potential for production from other reservoirs. Thus the lease bonuses for this acreage are expected to be little better than for rank wildcat acreage. The minimum bid required for bonuses on federal leases is \$2.00 per acre. The mean, median, and mode of federal leases issued in the area of NPR-3 for the last three years are \$7.26, \$2.00, and \$2.00, respectively. This Appraiser estimates a lease bonus of \$4.00 per acre for the 2360 acres of non-prospective land surrounding the producing area of NPR-3. Lease rental payments are assumed to be \$1.50 per acre per year for the first five years, and \$2.00 per acre per year for the next five years, based on the standard federal lease terms. Fifty percent of the acreage is assumed to be leased.

3.2.2 Income Approach Applied to Potential Surface Uses under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), 43 U.S.C. §§ 1701 *et seq.* directs the Secretary of the Interior to develop and maintain "land use plans which provide by tracts or areas for the use of the public lands." FLPMA declares a general policy that the United States should "receive fair market value of the use of the public lands and their resources." *Id.* §§ 1716(a). FLPMA further impacts BLM land management by reaffirming the management principle of "multiple use" by imposing the substantive duty" to manage the public lands under principles of multiple use and sustained yield." The BLM implements these FLPMA directives through various statutes, including, among numerous other acts, the Mineral Leasing Acts discussed in the following section of this Report, and the Taylor Grazing Act, 43 U.S.C. §§ 315 *et seq.*, which authorized the Secretary of the Interior to establish "grazing districts ... from any

part of the public domain ... which in his opinion are chiefly valuable for grazing and raising forage crops." In these grazing districts, the privilege of grazing livestock is regulated through a system of allocating grazing permits.

NPR-3 land consists of 9,321 acres of land. The land surface is characterized by prairie with occasional sagebrush, several cut ravines, and sandstone bluffs. In the case of a transfer to the Department of the Interior, surface use potential for NPR-3 consists of agriculture and grazing domestic livestock. Income from agricultural leases is subject to quantity of acreage, water availability and irrigability of land.

3.3 EXAMINATION AND DISCUSSION OF VALUE

3.3.1 Income from Mineral Leasing and Production

The projected income from receiving bonuses, royalty payments and income taxes from the productive acreage at NPR-3, less the expected costs of administering the royalties, as described above, has been evaluated using the economic model described in the Addendum to this Report.

(See Appendix A for detailed output from the economic model for this scenario.) Resulting NPV to the government as follows:

Bonus	\$1,283,500
Royalties	\$1,312,000
Taxes	<u>(\$208,750)</u>
TOTAL	\$2,386,750

The projected income from receiving 50 percent of the bonuses and rental payments for the non-productive acreage at NPR-3, less the expected costs of issuing the leases, as described above, has been evaluated using the economic model. (See Appendix A for detailed output from the economic model for this scenario.) Resulting NPV to the government discounted at 10 percent

is \$10,300. The transfer to DOI is also expected to require an Environmental Assessment at a cost of \$30,000 (\$28,604 discounted). This cost reduces the net value of leasing to a negative \$18,300.

Thus the total estimated value of the mineral rights under this scenario is \$2.4 million.

3.3.2 Income from Surface Leases

Grazing permits administered by the Bureau of Land Management cost \$1.35 per animal unit month (AUM) in 1996. An AUM is defined as the amount of forage required to maintain one animal unit for one month. The ratio of AUM to acres for this region averages 9 acres per AUM. Assuming grazing permits issued for 12 months per year, an AUM per 9 acres on the approximate 9,321 surface acres on NPR-3 with income of \$1.35 per AUM, the BLM has a potential annual grazing income of \$16,800 (rounded). Evaluation of the NPV of this projected cash flow stream yields \$167,900 discounted at ten percent.

Hunting permits issued for big game hunting on NPR-3 acreage could be an additional revenue source from surface activities; however, this speculative income was not valued.

No additional income is expected from water rights at NPR-3.

3.3.3 Opinion of Value

In this case, none of the anticipated surface uses of the property interfere with the anticipated mineral uses and vice-versa. Therefore, the values described in the two preceding sections are additive. This yields a total expected value to the government for transfer of NPR-3 to the Department of Interior for leasing as follows.

Minerals	\$2,368,450
Surface	<u>\$167,900</u>
TOTAL	\$2,536,350

3.4 RMOTC UNDER DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

Under the scenario of transferring NPR-3 to the Department of the Interior for leasing out the oil development and production to private industry, RMOTC can readily continue its present function, even under DOE. In short, there is no need to transfer RMOTC to agencies like the BLM or U.S. Geological Survey under the Department of the Interior.

The main reason is that RMOTC only requires occasional access to the field and then only to a very small number of either abandoned wells or stripper wells. This has been the experience over the last three years as shown in Table 3.1. It is seen that out of a total of 1,200 locations with active (650 wells) or inactive wells, only about 22 were used for the testing done by RMOTC. Of these, four were abandoned wells, 16 were low-productivity strippers (less than 10 barrels of oil per day) and two were producing more than 10 BOPD.

This level could be expected to continue whether NPR-3 is managed by DOE or by DOI.

The reason this is entirely feasible is the fact that private operators who may be expected to lease NPR-3 will find no effect, at least nothing negative, by having hardware tested on abandoned or low-production wells. It is standard oilfield practice to conduct various tests on old wells in order to attempt to improve production. In most such cases the tests are being conducted under contract between the operator and the service contractor. Under this study such testing can continue with only minor modifications to the contract.

The contractual terms may include, but not be limited to:

1. Clarification that the contractor works on the site and utilizes the well or location at his own risk, and that he will hold the Government and the oil company operator harmless.

TABLE 3.1

RMOTC WELL INVENTORY

Project Title	Wells	Dormant or Temporarily Abandoned	Stripper	More Than 10 BOPD
UW Motor Efficiency Study	18 Surface Installations used			
Oil Well Power Controller	38-AX-10		X	
V-GER Lubricator	64-25-SX-10		X	
	52-45-SX-10		X	
	82-AX-20	X		
Downhole Steam Generator Phase I	65-12-SX-3-FI	X		
Mud Devil-Deaerator/Mixer	1-M-18			
	1-M-18 ST			
In-Situ H2S Remediation	66-46-SX-3		X	
	67-13-SX-3		X	
	76-14-SX-3		X	
	77-32-SX-3		X	
D-Jax Pump-Off Controller	64-65-SX-10		X	
	73-31-SX-10		X	
Paraffin & Scale Control	72-2-SX-3		X	
	62-1-SX-3		X	
	55-STX-23			X
	48-2-SHX-34		X	
Downhole Dynamometer	13-AX-21		X	
Short-Radius Lateral Drilling	73-SX-10-H			
	57-SHX-14-H			
Electronic Tank Gauging	63-STX-29			X
Paraffin and Scale Control	72-2-SX-3		X	
	62-1-SX-3		X	
	55-STX-23			X
	48-2-SHX-34		X	
PowerJet Slotting Tool	23-1-SX-2	X		
Slimhole Drill Stem Tester	1 well (site unknown)			
Percussion Drilling				
Automatic Shutdown Valve	Truck-mounted hydraulic test bed			
Short Radius Lateral Drilling Tool A350XF	56-LX-10	X		
Microbial EOR/H2S Remediation	77-S-3		X	
	72-S-10		X	
	68-1-SX-3		X	
AJUSTA- Pump	85-S-10		X	
Smart Cable	Not conducted in wells (oil field testing center)			

2. Stipulations with regard to liquidated damages such as assumption of plugging and abandonment (P&A) liabilities for stripper wells which may be rendered nonproductive after testing (thereby relieving the oil company operator of the P&A expense).
3. Provisions that any increase in production and/or reduction of operating cost of a test well may either accrue totally to the oil company operator or possibly be shared by the operator and the Government.

It is important to recognize that the oil industry has for decades worked under similar arrangements where a new technology may improve production from old or neglected fields and share in the increase with the original owner. Primary examples are readily found from the many private ventures undertaken in the Former Soviet Union.

Consequently, the leasing out of NPR-3 to private industry by the BLM, even when subject to occasional testing of a few locations under RMOTC management, can be accomplished in such a manner as to provide a totally neutral effect on NPR-3 with its lease bonus and royalty income potential.

RMOTC can in this scenario be expected to continue as it presently is under DOE funding or under DOI funding and under the economic conditions described in Section 2.4 of this Report.

4. TRANSFER TO ANOTHER FEDERAL AGENCY

4.1 INTRODUCTION

As authorized in contract DE-AC01-96FE64202, Gustavson Associates was retained by DOE to serve as an Independent Petroleum Appraiser as specified in Section 3416 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996, P.L. 104-106 (110 Stat. 186). As stated in the Act, we have conducted a study and made recommendations regarding which option or combination of options would maximize the value of NPR-3 to the United States, including the following:

- Transfer of all or part of NPR-3 to the jurisdiction of another federal agency for administration under Chapter 641 of Title 10, United States Code.

In this regard several other federal agencies were considered for transfer, but none were found to be suitable for this purpose. This alternative for the future operations of NPR-3 was considered inappropriate. No assessment of the value to be derived by the United States from the transfer to another federal agency was made. The other federal agencies considered are briefly discussed below.

4.2 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

This Appraiser contacted officials at the National Park Service (NPS) in Denver regarding interest in acquiring the subject properties as part of any potential acquisition or expansion of lands within the park system. They reported that NPS is restricted by law to only acquiring lands that are either within or contiguous to existing Park boundaries. NPR-3 would not fit this criteria; therefore, it would not be suitable for transfer to the National Park Service.

4.3 NATIONAL FOREST SERVICE

Another federal agency considered for transfer is the Department of Agriculture's National Forest Service (NFS). Mineral rights under NFS surface are administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Therefore, Option 2, transfer to the Department of the Interior, applies directly to this option, as well.

4.4 OTHER U.S. AGENCIES HOSTING RMOTC

4.4.1 General

In the preceding section of this chapter the transfer of NPR-3, itself to DOI has been discussed. In Chapter 2 of this Report this Appraiser discussed the fact that RMOTC could be considered independent of DOE at NPR-3 and in actuality has worked that way in the past. Consequently, in this chapter, a brief discussion will be provided of the feasibility of transferring RMOTC *independently* of NPR-3 to another agency of the Government.

The greatest use of RMOTC has historically been for the testing of already commercialized products and services with the intent of disseminating information about the tests. Such information, when discussing in particular any successful demonstrations, may assist the inventor, the small company or even large manufacturers and service companies in their marketing of the product or service.

4.4.2 Department of Commerce

Because the function to be performed is one of business development including advertising and promotion, these functions are independent of any particular industry sector, the most reasonable change of agency for RMOTC is the Department of Commerce. This Department has the ability to focus on the support of trade and has experience with numerous incentive and promotional programs for small industries. Likewise, the fact that the demonstration tests at RMOTC involve

some degree of technology would not be foreign for the Department of Commerce, which is the host agency for technical departments such as the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration including the National Laboratories (formerly National Bureau of Standards).

From a logistics standpoint the transfer of RMOTC management to existing Department of Commerce facilities in Denver, Colorado can be easy. Other Department of Commerce facilities may be farther removed from the Wyoming location of RMOTC but may prove better suited to take over the marketing assistance task.

As was noted in Section 2.4.5 of this Report, there is no tangible benefit detected from the demonstration tests as of this date; therefore, only the intangible benefits, if any, of marketing assistance from the Government sector as compared to industry-funded marketing efforts can be considered. Such a benefit/cost study (if RMOTC is transferred into the U.S. Department of Commerce), goes beyond of the scope of this present Study.

4.4.3 Transfer to Bartlesville Laboratories

Such a transfer could take place at little or no expense since the demonstration projects would be reviewed, selected and managed by DOE personnel who already had participated in exactly these types of activities, or at least would be knowledgeable thereof. Again, the benefit/cost ratio of the demonstration tests even under DOE Bartlesville management is indeterminable as discussed above; however, the R&D test projects would show less of a negative effect because of an assumed lower G&A overhead at Bartlesville.

5. SALE OF THE PROPERTY

5.1 INTRODUCTION

As authorized in contract DE-AC01-96FE64202, Gustavson Associates was retained by DOE to serve as an Independent Petroleum Appraiser as specified in Section 3416 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996, P.L. 104-106 (110 Stat. 186). As stated in the Act, we have conducted a study and made recommendations regarding which option or combination of options would maximize the value of NPR-3 to the United States, including the following:

- Sale of the interest of the United States of all or a part of NPR-3.

Our study includes an examination of the value to be derived by the United States from the sale of NPR-3. The study includes an assessment and estimate of the fair market value of the interest of the United States in this property. The assessment and estimate were made in a manner consistent with customary property valuation practices in the oil and gas industry.

5.2 APPRAISAL OVERVIEW

5.2.1 Assumptions and Limiting Conditions

Assumptions described in Section 2.1.4 regarding surface uses for grazing and water rights pertain to this option, as well.

The assumptions discussed in Section 2.1.4 regarding product pricing, inflation, and production forecasts are consistent through this scenario as well. The operating cost discussion in Section 3.1.3 relating to operation by a private oil company applies here.

The ability to lease the minerals would transfer to the purchaser. The present value of the net income from leasing is determined using an industry nominal interest rate of 13.2 percent. This

rate is calculated by adding the cost of capital (10.2 percent as previously discussed) to the price risk of 3 percent.

This Report is based on information obtained from the Department of Energy, Fluor Daniel, the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management, various parties involved in market transactions, and other sources available in our firm's library. We have relied on data supplied by these sources and have not verified all information obtained in this manner.

Acreage totals and land descriptions for the appraisal tract were obtained from the Department of Energy, and we have relied on this information as presented to us.

5.2.2 Scope of Appraisal

The purpose of the appraisal is to provide the DOE with an estimate of the Fair Market Value for both the mineral and surface components of the NPR-3 should the property be considered for sale. This value, will then be compared to the other options analyzed in this Report to make recommendations for which option maximizes the value to the USA.

This Appraiser met with DOE officials in Casper, Wyoming and Washington D.C. and with personnel from Fluor Daniels (Contractor to the DOE) over the course of the project. The property was also visited in April and May for the purposes of inspecting production operations and valuing surface facilities.

This Appraiser has analyzed the *highest and best use* of both the surface and mineral components of the property. All relevant reports provided by the DOE were reviewed and considered as part of this appraisal.

Copies of records were obtained from the county courthouse of Natrona County in order to review transactions involving the purchase and sale of mineral properties. This Appraiser made a diligent effort to contact affected parties involved in the relevant transactions in order to establish the terms of each sale.

Oil and gas production data were obtained from the DOE files. These data were used as a basis for making projections of future production from NPR-3.

Market data used in the surface appraisal were obtained from research within the county and surrounding area, contact with other appraisers and others familiar with the market.

5.2.3 Summary of Appraisal Problems

Problems were encountered in obtaining information regarding terms of sale and reserves involved in the producing property transactions identified in this area of Wyoming over the past three years. Personnel contact either could or would not share the relevant information necessary to evaluate comparability of the sales and estimate \$/BOE paid. Therefore, we expanded our search for comparable sales to published information on transactions throughout the Rocky Mountain area. Sufficient information was obtained in this manner.

5.3 APPRAISAL PROPERTY PROFILE

5.3.1 Description of the Property being Appraised

5.3.1.1 Surface Description

NPR-3 is approached from Casper, Wyoming by Interstate Highway 25 and State Route 259, both paved. It is about 35 miles north of Casper. The nearest towns are Midwest and Edgerton, which serve the giant Salt Creek Field, operated by Amoco. The entrance to NPR-3 is posted but not locked. Standard gravel and dirt oilfield roads service the entire field and numerous buildings, processing facilities, etc.

The surface is rolling-to-flat in the heart of the field. Teapot Creek flows through the property. Spectacular outcrops surrounding the east, west, and south flanks of the field are characterized by steep bluffs. Surface use includes grazing which does not appear to interfere with oil and gas

operations. Vegetation is typical of an arid, high plains environment. Hunting is prohibited, and wildlife, including deer and pronghorn antelope, are common.

Teapot Dome Field is about 7 x 2 miles in area and includes almost 15 square miles in Townships 38 and 39 North, Range 79 West, Natrona County, Wyoming (Addendum, Figure 1.1). The U.S. Government owns 100 percent of the surface and mineral rights. The field produces sweet and sour crude oil, natural gas (which is reinjected) and natural gas liquids (propane and butane).

The mission of NPOSR-CUW is to "manage, develop, operate and maintain the resources of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 3." As part of the effort to achieve this, 1,312 wells have been drilled, of which 675 (51 percent) are still active as producers, injectors or disposal wells. Six hundred thirty seven wells are plugged and abandoned, shut-in or are otherwise not used. The NPR-3 business unit is managed and operated by Fluor Daniel (NPOSR), Inc., under a Management and Operations (M&O) Contract. Leasehold equipment, surface facilities, etc. are reviewed in detail in Section 1 of the Addendum.

Located in the southwestern part of the Powder River Basin, NPR-3 is situated on Teapot Dome, an asymmetric, doubly-plunging anticline (Addendum, Figure 1.2). The field occupies a crestal position on the axis of the south plunge of the larger Salt Creek anticline, on which the giant Salt Creek Field is also located (to the north).

5.3.1.2 Mineral Rights Developments

Producing Acreage

The 9,321-acre NPR-3 comprises the Teapot Dome oil field and related production, processing and other facilities. This field has approximately 632 wells producing 1,807 barrels of oil per day. Production revenues are about \$9.5 million per year. Remaining recoverable reserves are approximately 1.1 million barrels of oil. Approximately 2360 acres in the property are nonproductive, generally structurally low and non-prospective.

Production began in 1922, was discontinued after 1927, and renewed in 1959. Prior to 1976 the field yielded about 7.7 MMBO. At that time the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976 was passed, requiring that the NPRs be produced at their maximum efficient rate (MER). DOE has managed NPR-3 at its MER since then, and production after 1976 is about 18.8 MMBO. Additional details are provided in Section 1 of the Addendum.

The Shannon is the most important producing reservoir at Teapot Dome, with the most oil originally in-place (OOIP) at 144 MMBO, the most cumulative production at 10.15 MMBO, and the most remaining reserves. The Shannon is very shallow, at an average depth across the field of 350 feet. Low initial reservoir energy and its highly-fractured, heterogeneous character have combined to yield relatively low recovery, currently at about seven percent of OOIP. Several enhanced recovery techniques have been attempted in the Shannon, with varying degrees of success. Although steam injection is ongoing, economics of continuing or expanding the project are marginal. The project is expected to be discontinued in 1997, per DOE plans.

Current production from the Shannon is 792 BOPD from 430 producing wells, for an average rate per well of only 1.8 BOPD. This includes 68 producing wells in an active steamflood pattern, which reportedly contribute 451 BOPD of incremental oil. This represents 6.6 BOPD per well for these 68 wells. The current primary production is thus about 340 BOPD, or less than a barrel of oil a day per well.

The other major producing reservoir at Teapot Dome is the Second Wall Creek, which consists of two accumulations separated by faulting: the Northern Second Wall Creek containing 39 MMBO of OOIP, and South Second Wall Creek containing 18 MMBO. Cumulative production has been 6.2 MMBO and 3.8 MMBO, for 16 and 21 percent recovery, respectively, from these two areas. Both waterflooding and gas injection projects have been performed in the Second Wall Creek. Gas injection is ongoing. The current production rate is 120 BOPD from 77 wells, for an average rate per well of 1.6 BOPD.

The vast majority of the gas currently processed by the NPR-3 gas plant is produced from the Second Wall Creek. This gas yields propane and butane when processed. Almost all the gas is reinjected into the Second Wall Creek.

The next most important reservoirs at Teapot Dome are the Steele Shale and Niobrara Shale, with OOIP of 16 and 9 MMBO, respectively. Cumulative production has been 2.4 MMBO from the Steele, and 1.3 MMBO from the Niobrara, for percentage recoveries of about 15 percent from each. All production is primary. The 102 producing shale wells yield 219 BOPD, for an average of 2.1 BOPD per well.

The Tensleep is another important reservoir at Teapot Dome, with almost 4 MMBO estimated OOIP. This reservoir is currently contributing 36 percent of the production from the field, with 650 BOPD. This production is from only ten wells, for the highest production rate per well from Teapot Dome of 65 BOPD per well. A recent successful drilling program has contributed to this rate, with 589 BOPD (as of March 1996) coming from three new wells drilled within the last year-and-a-half at NPR-3. Although the areal extent of the productive Tensleep reservoir is somewhat limited, several additional Tensleep locations are available for drilling. The Tensleep produces under natural water drive at a high water cut with high initial oil rates and a steep decline.

Many different enhanced oil recovery pilot projects (Addendum, Section 1.6.6) have been attempted at NPR-3. Notable projects with short project lives include the Shannon polymer flood and the Shannon fireflood. The waterflood in the Second Wall Creek was operated for some period as was the Shannon huff and puff, but those projects have been discontinued. Today only gas reinjection into the Second Wall Creek and the Shannon steamflood are ongoing enhanced oil recovery projects.

Estimated oil production from NPR-3 over the next 20 years is expected to be 1.55 million barrels for all reservoirs. This represents our estimate of Proved Developed Producing reserves.

No natural gas is currently sold from Teapot Dome. Gas injection was initiated into the Second Wall Creek as part of a pressure maintenance program. Although this program was abandoned in 1994; periodic gas injection continues for the purpose of storing gas for later use as fuel for the Shannon steamflood project. Production rates, recoverable volumes, gas market, and timing of a blow down of this gas are all uncertain. Thus, no gas reserves can be assigned in the Proved Developed Producing category.

Remaining gas reserves at NPR-3 are considered to be in the Possible classification. The DOE estimate of 1.5 billion cubic feet (BCF) is judged to be reasonable and suitable for our evaluation of this property. These reserves have been risked at 60 percent.

The gas produced from the Second Wall Creek reservoir is processed at the NPR-3 gas plant prior to reinjection or use in the steamflood. Natural gas liquids production is currently at about 1,200 gallons per day of propane and 4,000 gallons per day of butane. Recent recovery per thousand cubic feet (MCF) has been 0.27 gallons/MCF of propane, and 0.86 gallons/MCF of butane. A slowly declining trend is projected.

Based on the current gas throughput of the gas plant, natural gas liquids reserves are estimated at 11.4 million gallons. This assumes no additional gas throughput from the Veterans Administration (VA) gas storage program nor any other source.

Undeveloped Locations

The recent drilling program in the Tensleep at Teapot Dome has proved to be successful, although not without risk. Of the five Tensleep wells drilled since early 1995, three have come in at high initial rates ranging from 160 to 789 BOPD and quickly paid out their drilling costs. The other two have been noncommercial, with only a show of oil from the 52-1-TPX-10 and 12 BOPD from the 46-X-10. Addendum Figure 1.6 is a map showing Tensleep structure, productive area, and well locations.

The DOE has recently drilled two additional locations in the Tensleep: the 75-X-10, classified by this Appraiser as having Proved Developed Producing reserves; and 72-X-10, which was drilled, but not yet producing as of 10/1/96. Therefore, 72-X-10 reserves are classified as Proved Developed Nonproducing. The relatively poor early production rates from the 75-x-10 resulted in lower average initial rates predicted for other new wells than had previously been considered.

Additional infill locations have been identified. These include two classified as Proved Undeveloped, two more classified as Probable, and three classified as Possible, for a total of seven additional infill locations. Reserves for these locations are expected to be variable; however, an average of the expected ultimate recoveries for the four most recent commercial wells, or about 74 thousand barrels of oil (MBO), is a reasonable estimate of reserves for the additional locations. Risk factors vary with the category of reserves. We estimate a chance of success of 80 percent for the Proved Undeveloped, and Proved Developed Nonproducing reserves, and 60 percent for the Probable. The possible locations are considered to be too speculative to value using the Income Method. Risked economic evaluation of the undeveloped Tensleep reserves, assuming \$450,000 drilling cost per well, has led to the conclusion that the Proved Undeveloped reserves yield a rate of return slightly more than 13.5 percent before consideration of overhead costs, and do not contribute to our estimate of Fair Market Value of NPR-3. The Probable locations, risked at 60 percent, yield a negative expected cash flow. Although we expect the DOE to complete the Tensleep drilling program under the scenario of continued DOE operations, this drilling is not included in our valuation for sale.

Nonprospective Acreage

NPR-3 also includes acreage which would fall into the nonprospective acreage designation. This is acreage that is structurally low on the producing anticline. Generally, this may also include acreage over which seismic data may or may not have been acquired, but where the interpretation has shown no specific promise of any prospects. It can also be acreage where no data are available or which is so far removed from any type of data that it must be considered rank exploratory acreage. Still, oil companies may be willing to lease such acreage from time to time to conduct exploration.

This Appraiser reviewed maps of NPR-3 to determine the approximate acreage that has never been productive. The principal source of information was a computer-generated base map labeled "All Wells Blank" that was provided by DOE in May, 1996, as the most up-to-date illustration of all drilling at Teapot Dome. Based upon this map, approximately 2,360 acres within the boundary of NPR-3 would be considered nonproductive. Undrilled areas smaller than about 40 acres were not included. If additional producing wells have been drilled (beyond those shown on the map), this acreage number would decrease.

5.3.2 Owner Contact and Property Inspection

The surface and minerals on the subject property are owned by the United States of America. This Appraiser met with the U.S. Department of Energy and its contractor, Fluor Daniel, in Casper, Wyoming, to discuss detailed aspects of the property. In addition, this Appraiser made several visits to the site in April and May, 1995, for the purposes of general review of field conditions, and specific inspection of surface equipment. A physical inspection of the mineral estate was not possible since it lies many thousands of feet in the subsurface. However, the surface part of the leasehold estate was briefly viewed and found to be standard for the oil industry in this area.

5.3.3 Division of Ownership

NPR-3 includes 9,321 acres, all of which is fully owned by the U.S. Government. The Department of Energy currently operates this field through the services of a contract operator, Fluor Daniel (NPOSR), Inc. Appendix B of the Addendum includes a complete real property description.

NPR-3 was created by President Wilson in 1915 from lands already in the public domain. Originally it consisted of 9,481 acres, but 160 acres were in a school section ceded to the State of Wyoming and were withdrawn.

There is no leasehold interest (no lessees) at NPR-3. The U.S. Government holds a full interest in the surface and mineral rights in the property.

5.4 HIGHEST AND BEST USE

5.4.1 Tests

The Appraisal Institute (1992) defines *highest and best use* as: "The reasonable probable and legal use of vacant land or improved property, which is physically possible, appropriately supported, financially feasible, and that results in the highest value." Each of these criteria must be met sequentially.

For oil, gas and mineral properties the comparable definition can be applied by testing the candidate uses sequentially against each of five criteria:

1. Physically possible. The property must possess adequate size, dimension, shape, quality of reservoir and resource, and geotechnical quality to support the proposed use. As an example, an oil reservoir consisting of many, very thin interfingering sands and shales may not be physically possible to produce. (a) *Continued production from NPR-3 is physically possible;* (b) *Drilling undeveloped Tensleep locations at NPR-3 is physically possible;* and (c) *Leasing of nonprospective acreage at NPR-3 is physically possible.*
2. Legally permissible. The proposed use of the property must conform to all local, state and federal zoning and use restrictions for the property. A negative example is an otherwise well-tested stone quarry, ready to develop except for the lack of a mining permit. (a) *Continued production from NPR-3 is legally permissible;* (b) *Drilling undeveloped locations at NPR-3 is legally permissible;* and (c) *Additional legislation may be required to enable leasing at NPR-3, but passage would be considered likely.*

3. Financially feasible. The proposed use must be capable of providing a net return to the property owner or leaseholder. Here, the uncertainty of, for example, the amount and category of gas reserves could reduce an undeveloped location to an exploratory drilling prospect. (a) *Income from continued production at NPR-3 is financially feasible;* (b) *Expected income from drilling and producing undeveloped locations at NPR-3 is not financially feasible;* and (c) *Income from leasing nonprospective acreage at NPR-3 is financially feasible.*

4. Maximally productive. Of those physically possible, legally permissible, and financially feasible uses, the *highest and best use* for a property is that use which results in the highest value; that is, the use that provides the greatest net return to the property owner and leaseholder in combination, and as of the date of the evaluation or firmly planned for the immediate future. (a) *Continued generation of income from production will provide the highest value to the owner of NPR-3;* (b) *Drilling and producing undeveloped locations at NPR-3 will not provide the highest values to the owner;* and (c) *Leasing of oil and gas rights in non-prospective acreage will provide the highest value to the owner.*

5. Economically fitting. This fifth criterion adds: the proposed use must fit with the constraints with regard to oil and mineral development of relevant firms, institutions, governments, and markets. For example, impending environmental or surface access regulations on the area as a whole may make the proposed use of a mineral property problematic. (a) *Continued production satisfies this criterion;* (b) *Drilling and producing undeveloped locations does not satisfy this criterion;* and (c) *Leasing of non-prospective acreage satisfies this criterion.*

5.4.2 Highest and Best Use

5.4.2.1 Surface Rights

The subject property consists of 9,321 acres of land that is presently improved with an existing oil field. Use of the surface of the surrounding area is for sheep and cattle ranching; however, considering the location and livestock production capability of the land, it is too small to be an economic agricultural unit but would be desirable plottage to adjacent ranches.

Considering the surface rights only, the fact that the land is extensively encumbered with oil wells and other production and exploration equipment, the *highest and best use* for the surface without oil production activities would be for grazing livestock.

5.4.2.2 Mineral Rights

The *highest and best use* of the mineral rights at NPR-3 is to continue to generate income from continued production of oil, and to generate income from lease bonuses and rentals for the non-productive acreage.

5.4.2.3 Water Rights

If a buyer continues to use the 203.48 acre feet (af) of surface water and the 5,049.5 gallons per minute (GPM) with diligence, the water right would remain intact. A change of use and ownership would be required by the State Engineer's office if it is used for an activity outside of its originally designated use. Such a change is not expected to be difficult. The current primary use for this water is steam injection at well sites.

5.4.3 Highest and Best Use of Property

In conformance with standard appraisal techniques the property to be appraised must first be examined for its *highest and best use*. This Appraiser is using the following definition for *highest and best use*.

"Either some existing use on the date of the transaction, or one of which the evidence shows was so reasonably likely in the near future that the use would have affected its market price on the date of the transaction and would have been taken into account by a purchaser under Fair Market conditions" (emphasis added).

This definition has been adopted from the *Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions, 1992*.

As indicated above the *highest and best use* of NPR-3 is to generate income from production of oil, gas and natural gas liquids, and to generate income from lease bonuses and rentals for the non-productive acreage. Surface uses such as livestock grazing are often compatible with this use.

5.5 FAIR MARKET VALUE DEFINITION

In the guidelines set out in the *Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisition, Interagency Land Acquisition Conference, Washington, D.C., 1992*, the definition of "Fair Market Value" is set forth as "...the amount in cash, or in terms reasonably equivalent to cash, for which in all probability the property would be sold by a knowledgeable owner willing but not obligated to sell to a knowledgeable purchaser who desires but is not obligated to buy. In ascertaining that figure, consideration should be given to all matters that might be brought forward and reasonably given substantial weight in bargaining by persons of ordinary prudence, but no consideration whatever should be given to matters not affecting market value" (pp. 3-4).

5.6 APPRAISAL METHODS

5.6.1 General

Analysis of geologic, engineering and economic factors were necessary for this Appraiser's choice of which appraisal method(s) to use in appraising the subject acreage. Research of the courthouse records in Natrona, Johnson, Campbell, and Converse Counties, Wyoming was also conducted in order to check for data on recent leasing activity that might be used to establish market bonuses. Because of the nature of the appraisal tract, the Income Approach and the Lease Bonus methods were both chosen to estimate the Fair Market Value of the mineral estate. The Market Data Approach was chosen to estimate Fair Market Value of the surface.

A minerals appraiser must estimate the Fair Market Value as of a specific date using information available as of that date. The minerals appraiser must use research data to create an accurate market model. This model is then used to estimate the Fair Market Value of the subject property.

5.6.2 Standards

This appraisal has been conducted according to the guidelines set out in the *Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice*, The Appraisal Institute, 1992, and the *Uniform Standards for Federal Land Acquisition*, Interagency Land Acquisition Conference, 1992.

5.6.3 Obedience of the Unit Rule

All appraisal standards require adherence to the Unit Rule. It is a principle designed to reflect the true situation in the market for Fair Market estimation. The rule has two main aspects.

First, the Rule requires the property to be valued as a whole (as a "bundle" of "sticks") rather than summing the value of the various portions of ownership (the individual "sticks"). Value of the constituent parts (the "sticks") are to be considered to the extent of their contribution to the

value of the whole. The essence of this principle is that it is the property and not the various titles which is being considered for Fair Market appraisal.

Second, the Rule requires that "different elements of a tract of land are not to be separately valued and added together. The property is to be valued as a whole and its constituent parts considered only in light of how they enhance or diminish to value of the whole, with care being exercised to avoid so-called "cumulative appraisals". (Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisition A-12, pp. 25-28.)

The values of buildings and improvements, timber, crops, mineral rights, oil and gas production, and other rights are considered to the extent that Fair Market Value of the property as a whole is enhanced. It is stated in the Standards that the mere possibility of the existence of minerals, oil, or gas is not sufficient to affect market value. It is further stated that such a possibility can be given consideration only when there is sufficient likelihood of the presence of minerals, such as oil or gas, as to affect market value and when that likelihood would be given weight by a prudent person in bargaining.

These guidelines should be followed when valuing the mineral and surface components of a given property. The quantity of minerals must be estimated by a qualified expert along with a determination of the market for the mineral commodity in question.

It must be understood that under the Unit Rule, technically there can be only one appraiser. Appraisers are often employed by this overall appraiser to estimate Fair Market Value of producing and nonproducing mineral rights, equipment, timber rights, and other rights. Results of secondary valuation reports prepared by them cannot be added to the value of the land in order to arrive at a value of the property as a whole without proper analysis by the overall appraiser.

The appraiser must consider the value of the components of the property only in light of how the components contribute to the value of the property as a whole. Thus, it is improper to simply multiply the mineral quantity by a unit value or gross multiplier and then add it to the value of

the land. This results in a summation or cumulative appraisal which is not reflective of market. The various components (surface, mineral and otherwise) of the fee simple property must be considered by the appraiser as factors in arriving at the market value of the property as a whole (Eaton, 1989).

In this particular case it will be shown that the value of the mineral component is the greatest, it is classified as the "dominant estate". Yet, this Appraiser has followed the Unit Rule. From a skill and expertise standpoint it is important to make full disclosure and state (a) that Gustavson Associates is primarily a mineral appraisal firm, (b) that surface and water appraisals are less frequently performed wherefore we have utilized qualified appraisal consultants for those components, as needed, and (c) that the overall appraisal under the Unit Rule and for the purpose of this Study has been performed by Gustavson Associates in accordance with the standards of the appraisal profession.

Thus, inaccuracies, even if inadvertently introduced, are not likely to occur in the major and most valuable component of the property, namely the mineral component due to the expertise of this Appraiser. Likewise, we have taken utmost care in evaluating the effects of the surface and water components in the overall appraisal and recommendation.

5.6.4 Approach to Value

5.6.4.1 Mineral Rights

Market Data/Sales Comparison Approach

Prior Sales of Identical Property

There were no direct sales of the identical property appraised herein which could be used to estimate Fair Market Value of the subject property.

Prior Sales of Comparable Property

There are no prior sales of reasonably comparable property that could be used directly for appraising the subject property. However, several sales of reasonably comparable property have been identified from which purchase price in dollars per barrel of oil equivalent reserves (\$/BOE) has been derived. These sales are listed on Table 5.1.

This approach to appraisal of oil and gas properties is referred to as the "Dollars per BOE-in-the-ground" method, and is generally based on determining a national or regional average value per barrel of oil equivalent reserves from similar property transactions. The advantages of this method are that it is very simple to apply and understand, and that it provides for convenient comparison among property transactions. The major disadvantage is that it has no sensitivity to cash flow timing. The factor derived from the market data for the producing acreage at Teapot Dome is \$5.00 per BOE.

Cost Approach

The cost approach bases the Fair Market Value of an asset on either the costs invested in it or its replacement cost. This approach is sometimes useful for facilities and equipment. Also, in some cases, the Fair Market Value of a drilling prospect can be estimated based on the various costs which have been spent in developing it: the costs of obtaining seismic data, conducting geological and geophysical analysis, and the cost of obtaining a land position. This method is not considered applicable to any portion of the mineral estate at NPR-3.

Engineering (Income) Approach

This approach makes use of an estimate of oil and gas reserves of the appraised tracts, and of an analysis of production therefrom and from surrounding tracts, if appropriate. This estimate is sometimes determined by volumetric computations involving thickness of producing formations,

TABLE 5.1

NPR-3 AREA PRODUCING PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS

Purchaser	Seller	Description of Property Sold	Type of Interest	Date of Transaction	Reserves	Sales Price	\$/BOE	Comments/ Other Information
Universal Resources	Union Pacific Resources Company	Rocky Mountains, Texas & Oklahoma	Working Interest	1st 1/4 1994	11.9 MMBOE	\$80 MM	\$ 6.70	An additional \$14.5 MM for a gas gathering system, interest in gas processing plants and undeveloped acreage.
Cabot Oil & Gas	Washington Energy Resources	Wyoming and Texas	Working Interest	1st 1/4 1994	30.5 MMBOE	\$180 MM	\$ 5.90	Tax-free exchange
Bridge Oil	Santa Fe Energy	Assets in Anadarko Basin & Rocky Mountain Region	Working Interest and mineral rights	1st 1/4 1994	6 MMBOE	\$51 MM	\$ 8.50	Includes 1.7 MM acres of minerals and leasehold plus options on 7.5 MM acres/
Parker and Parsley	Prudential Bache	Texas, Louisiana, and Rocky Mountain Region.	Limited Partnership Interests	Jul-93	100 MMBOE	\$348 MM	\$ 3.48	Tender Offer
Hunt Oil	Pacific Enterprises	Oil & Gas assets in Rockies, Oklahoma, and Gulf Coast	Working Interest	1992	63 MMBO	\$371 MM	\$ 5.89	Includes 1 MM leasehold acres (gross)
Median Value		Rocky Mountain Reserves	Oil and Gas reserves	1992			\$ 5.66	Assume 8:1 conversion.
Carol-Holly Oil Corp., et al	Timberline Production Co.	Soda Lake Field, 1 well on 80 acres 18 mi. S. of NPR-3	Working Interest	Jan-96	Depleted sold for salvage	\$5,000	N/A	Timberline recently purchased interest at auction using NPV 10
Wellstar Corp., et al.	Mustang Oil & Gas Corp.	320 producing acres, Powder River Basin Wyoming	Working Interest	Mar-96	unknown	Under \$10,000	N/A	properties acquired via a merger
Vessels Oil & Gas Company	Snyder Oil Corp.	Large producing and developmental property in the Browning field, Wyoming	Working Interest	Jun-95	100 MBO 1 BCF @ 8 MCF/BOE, 225 MBOE	\$1 MM	\$ 4.44	
EOG (New Mexico) Inc.	DCD, Inc.	Holler Draw field, 36 mi N. of NPR-3 31.2525% of one well	W.I.	Apr-96	N/A	\$39 M	N/A	Secondary unit Participation would have cost \$120 M so purchaser expects to spend \$159 M within a year. Received 3 year payout.

TABLE 5.1
NPR-3 AREA PRODUCING PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS

Purchaser	Seller	Description of Property Sold	Type of Interest	Date of Transaction	Reserves	Sales Price	\$/BOE	Comments/ Other Information
Philip Gates	McMurry Oil Co.	Salt Creek unit, 10 mi N. of NPR-3, 14,800 acres	.085% W.I. .082% NRI	Oct-94	N/A	\$15,000	N/A	Roughly 2000 wells on property. 750 are active.
Estate of Emanuel M. Josephson	George G. Vaught Jr. et al.	Salt Creek, 8 mi N. of NPR-3, 16,500 acres Twenty mile hill, 10 mi from NPR-3, Roughly 1500 acres, 10 wells		Apr-95	N/A	\$20,000	N/A	Roughly 2000 wells on property. 750 are active.
Stan A. Cadwell & Melody R. Holm	Elaine Allred			Jan-95	N/A	\$10,000	N/A	Slow Production, barely economic.

porosity of source rocks, water saturation levels, drainage areas, etc. In some cases the reserves are estimated by analogy or the average of oil and gas reserves for other wells in the area. Probabilities of success are sometimes introduced wherefore the confidence level in the estimate reduces with the distance away from actual production.

Oil and gas production exists in the appraisal tract, as well as several undeveloped locations with reasonable certainty that production can be established therefrom and can be estimated. Therefore, the Engineering (Income) Approach is considered applicable for appraising those portions of the mineral estate. Projected future production and income and costs associated with that production have been estimated as described in previous sections of this Report. These projections have been evaluated using the economic model described in the Addendum. (See Appendix A for detailed output from the economic model for this scenario.)

This Appraiser utilized three methods for the Engineering Income Approach. The first of these methods is the "Cumulative Cash Flow" method, which is used in individual transactions among operators in various oil 'patches'. This method represents a Fair Market Value that results in the return of the purchaser's investment within a certain amount of time. While this is a classic income approach, it does not consider the time value of money. To attempt to compensate for this, a longer recovery period can be used for long-lived properties, or a shorter period for short-lived properties. In this case, this Appraiser considered a three-year cash flow.

The second method is the "Risked Present Worth" method. This approach begins with a present worth representing the effects of the time value of money on the expected cash flow stream, and further adjusts the value by a factor representing risk/desire for profit. In general, it is expected that the higher the risk associated with an oil or gas property, the higher the profit desired by the investor, and so the lower the Fair Market Value. To use this method, the Appraiser must assess the mechanical/operator risks associated with operating and producing the property. Adjustments are made to a base risk/profit factor determined by general market analysis, accounting for the relative risk/lack of risk for a specific property. This Appraiser currently uses a base factor of

71 percent, applied to the present worth of a property discounted at 10 percent. After review of the type of operations at NPR-3, this Appraiser adjusted the mechanical/operator risk factor upward to 75 percent.

The third and final appraisal method is the "Rate-of-Return-Targeted Present Worth" method. This method is frequently used by financial institutions or large institutional investors. It is based on targeting an internal rate of return typical for the oil industry, and approximating that by discounting the cash flow expected from a property at that discount rate. The rate used by this Appraiser for this method is 17.2 percent.

Each method used in this appraisal allows for the consideration of a geologic/development risk factor. The risk to capital in this analysis was applied to the cash flow before making the Fair Market Value analysis.

Lease Bonus Method

This method is a derivative of the Income Approach, being based on the income from a different *highest and best use* of the property than that represented by oil or gas production. The value of interests to be appraised under this method derive from the actual or potential future income stream from the receipt of bonus and rentals through leasing, which represents the *highest and best use* of the exploratory oil and gas rights. This method is based on a present value analysis of that future income stream. The Lease Bonus method will be applied to the 2360 acres containing non-prospective mineral rights within NPR-3, since there is no production and only speculative potential therefore. In contrast, leases are executed, sold and bargained in the market, providing actual market data.

Large amounts of acreage in the vicinity of the subject property are federal and state owned and as a result provide accessible data on bonuses, rentals and lease terms. Additionally, several fee

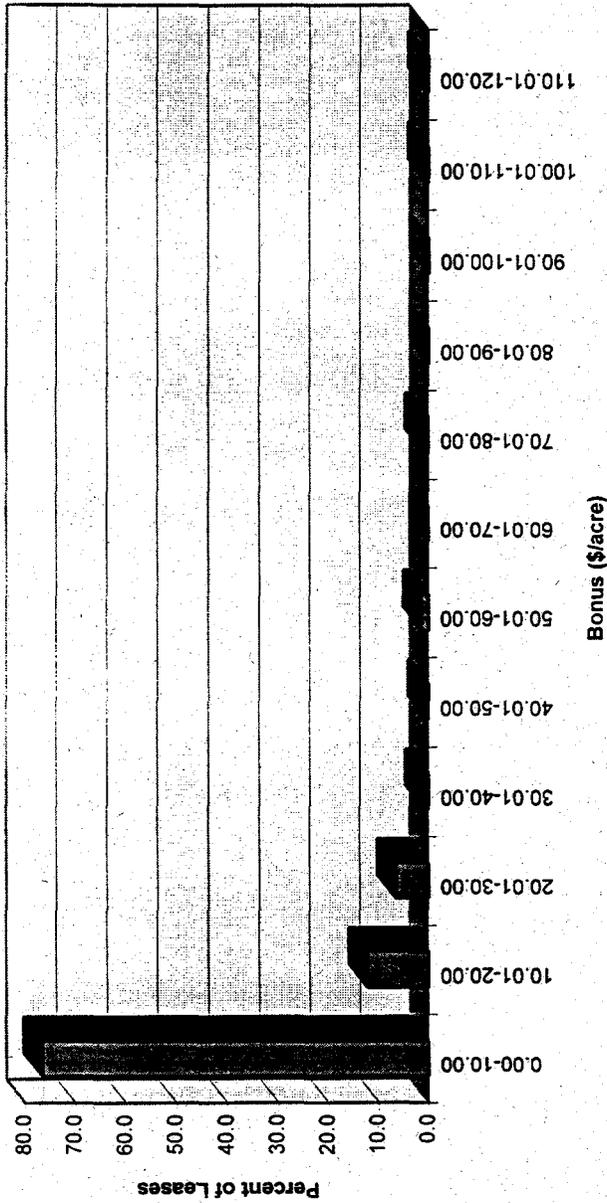
mineral leases in the area were identified through courthouse research. A summary of the leasing activity for the area is provided in the Addendum. Figure 5.1 illustrates the distribution of the bonus amounts that were paid in the area of study. These data establish market trends and value patterns which can be used for appraising that portion of the mineral estate involving oil and gas exploratory potential. The value of this potential is additive to the value estimated for the remainder of the mineral estate.

Figure 5.1 is a histogram showing a high concentration of leases in a) the \$1 to \$2 per-acre range; a few leases in b) the \$10 to \$30 per-acre range; and c) one lease at \$110 to \$120 per acre. Examination of the specific conditions involved in these transactions reveals that a) the low range represents the value paid for rank exploratory acreage. The higher bonus amounts b) are typically paid for fairly good prospective leases; and the highest bonus at c) is paid for acreage closer to production. In short, the bonuses represent a tri-modal distribution.

These data can now be used to appraise the subject property. The nature of this property is such that, although it is close to existing production, the likelihood of extending that production to the subject property is quite small, based on engineering and geologic assessments of available data. Therefore, bonus values paid for the subject property would be somewhat higher than rank exploratory acreage, but still in the low range of comparable bonuses. Therefore, the market lease terms would be as follows:

Bonus. The bonus is the consideration initially paid in exchange for an oil and gas lease. Usually the Lease Bonus is a one-time payment made to an owner of the mineral estate upon the owner's execution of a lease. Although bonuses are occasionally paid in installments, and sometimes paid in forms other than U.S. dollars, we have determined from market data for this appraisal that a leasehold bonus is a one-time payment made in its entirety to the mineral owner upon the owner's execution of an oil and gas lease. The current market leasehold bonus for the oil and gas leasehold estate (commonly referred to within an oil and gas lease as "oil, gas, and related hydrocarbons") on the subject property is in the range of \$4 per mineral acre.

NPR-3 Lease Bonus Data



Breakdown of NPR-3 Lease Bonus Data

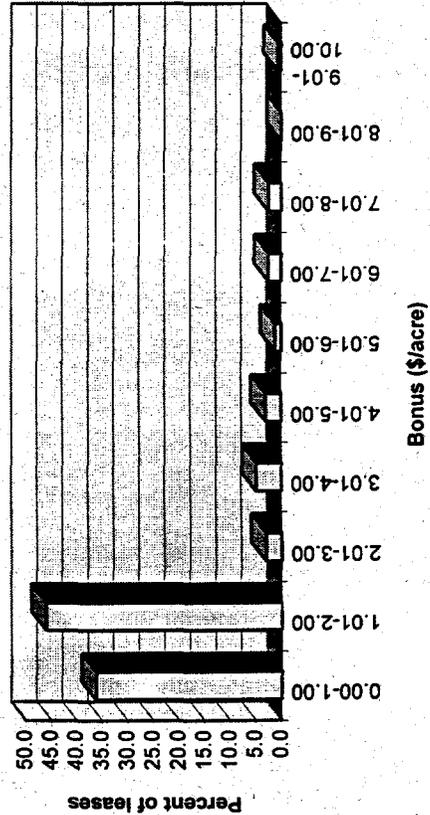


Figure 5.1. Bonus data from 102 Federal, 108 State, and 3 Fee Leases is graphed in these two figures. "A" represents the breakdown of all the data; "B" represents the breakdown of the \$0.00 to \$ 10.00.

Statistical Data	Mean	Median	Mode
Federal	\$7.26	\$2.00	\$2.00
State	\$8.79	\$1.00	\$1.00
Fee	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00
Combined	\$8.29	\$2.00	\$2.00

Figure 5.1

Royalty. Landowner's royalty is a percentage of the value of production made payable to a landowner through contractual provisions within an oil and gas lease. Landowner's royalty is usually expressed as a fraction of total production removed from the leasehold premises that will be stored for the lessor's account, or paid in dollar equivalents to the lessor. The landowner's royalty share is paid "off the top," or without being subject to drilling or lifting costs. The market landowner's royalty is one-eighth, or 12.5 percent, for leases similar to these tracts.

Annual (or Delay) Rentals. Oil and gas leases for more than one year's duration usually contain provisions for an annual rental amount to be paid to the lessor's credit at a specified bank or address in order to compensate for delay of drilling. Annual rentals may sometimes be consolidated into an addition to the initial leasehold bonus (and thereby comprising total payment obligations under a "paid-up" oil and gas lease).

If delay rentals are not paid on time, and pursuant to the general instructions given in a lease, the lease will often expire under its own terms. We have assumed that leases on the present tract will be for the market term of years shown below and that all rentals will be paid. The market annual (delay) rental for oil and gas leases similar to this tract is \$1.50 per mineral acre for the first five years, and \$2.00 per acre for an additional five-year period. We have also assumed that the first delay rental payment will be paid on the first anniversary of lease execution.

Term of Years. This is the length of time that a typical oil and gas lease will be in effect. Usually the term of years specified in an oil and gas lease will be automatically extended for so long as oil or gas are produced from the lands under lease, or for so long as drilling and development operations are conducted on the leasehold property.

The term of years for which this acreage could be expected to be leased is five to ten years (state and federal leases, respectively). We have assumed that such a lease would expire at the end of ten years and a new lease would be granted within one year.

Percentage of the Acreage Expected to be Leased

Based on a review of recent lease sales in the area, this Appraiser has estimated that 50 percent of available land is leased each year. This same percentage is assumed to occur for the non-prospective acreage at NPR-3.

The estimated future income from hypothetical leasing of the subject acreage is shown in Appendix C. This income would approximate the value of the cash flow from the exploratory acreage as a prospect that the landowners would receive from oil companies interested in exploring and possibly developing the acreage.

In short, the cash flow in Appendix C reflects the market. The future income is based on market bonuses of \$4 per acre and rentals as described above. The net present value at 13.2 percent discount rate of this future income stream is \$18,600 (rounded). This amount represents the Fair Market Value for the mineral ownership in the non-prospective acreage at NPR-3.

Reconciliation

Four different methods were used to value the mineral interest in the producing portion of the subject property. The Comparable Sales Approach and three different methods of applying the Income Approach were used to value the reserves and future income therefrom. Table 5.2 is a Fair Market Value worksheet summarizing these value estimates. The three income-based methods are considered to be more reliable. Reconciliation of the four estimates provided an estimated Fair Market Value of \$4,100,000 as of October 1, 1996.

The Lease Bonus method was used to value the speculative oil and gas potential from exploration of the non-productive acreage, and provided a value of \$18,600 (rounded) as of the date of this appraisal. The two portions of the mineral estate are physically separate, and therefore are additive. This Appraiser's Fair Market estimate of the total mineral estate is therefore \$4,118,600 as of October 1, 1996.

TABLE 5.2

FAIR MARKET VALUE WORKSHEET

NPR-3

Category: Proved Developed, Producing and Non-producing**1) METHOD ONE (\$ per BOE-in-the-ground):**

Total Net Oil and NGLs				1,332,767	BOE
Total Net Gas			900,000 MCF		
1 Years, @ 1/	10.9	BOE/MCF x	450,000 MCF	41,319	BOE
1 Years, @ 1/	6.0	BOE/MCF x	450,000 MCF	75,000	BOE
Total Gas				116,319	BOE
Total Oil and Gas				1,449,086	BOE
Value @	5 \$/BOE			\$7,245,431	
Value Risked at	100%	(for geol./devt.)*		\$7,245,431	
Capital Costs**				\$6,024,759	
Method One Value of Property					\$1,220,672

2) METHOD TWO (Return of Purchase Price):

First Year Net Cash	(12 months)	\$3,298,901
Second Year Net Cash	(12 months)	\$2,426,599
Third Year Net Cash	(12 months)	\$1,443,814
Fourth Year Net Cash	(0 months)	\$0
Fifth Year Net Cash	(0 months)	\$0
Total Net Cash		\$7,169,314
Value Risked at	100% (for geol./devt.)	\$7,169,314
Capital Costs		\$1,278,376
Method Two Value of Property		\$5,890,938

3) METHOD THREE (Risk-Discounted Present Worth):

Present Worth		\$4,736,000
at a discount rate of		10%
Mechanical/Operator Risk Factor		75%
Value of Property (at production stage)		\$3,552,000
Plus Capital Costs		\$6,024,759
Value (before Capital Load)		\$9,576,759
Value Risked at	100% (for geol./devt.)	\$9,576,759
Less Capital Costs (at 100%)		\$6,024,759
Method Three Value of Property		\$3,552,000

4) METHOD FOUR (17% Present Worth):

Future Net Cash Flow Discounted @	17.2%	\$4,661,000
Plus Capital Costs		\$6,024,759
Value (before Capital Load)		\$10,685,759
Value Risked at	100% (for geol./devt.)	\$10,685,759
Less Capital Costs (at 100%)		\$6,024,759
Method Four Value of Property		\$4,661,000

5) FAIR MARKET VALUE

After reconciliation of above methods: **\$4,100,000**

* Cash flow and reserves for Proved Non-producing reserves risked separately.

** Capital costs include P&A and environmental remediation costs.

5.6.4.2 Surface and Water Rights

This Appraiser has prepared a summary appraisal of the surface and water rights which is intended to comply with the reporting requirements set forth under Standards Rule 2-2(b) of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice for a Summary Appraisal Report. As such, we have presented below summary discussions of the data, reasoning, and analyses that were used in the appraisal process to develop the opinion of value. Supporting documentation concerning the data, reasoning, and analyses is provided in Section 4 of the Addendum or retained in the Appraiser's file.

This summary is the result of a limited appraisal process in that certain allowable departures from specific guidelines of the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice were invoked.

The Market Data or Comparable Sales Approach involves using data from comparable properties which have sold or are listed for which are similar to the subject property to estimate its value. A major premise of this approach is that the market value of the property is directly related to the prices of competitive comparable properties. This method works best when adequate market data is available of similar properties.

Whenever possible, all appraisal estimation procedures are used, but in some instances, some of the approaches are not applicable. In this analysis, as a limited appraisal of the surface rights, the Income Approach and the Cost Approach Methods are considered but not included in this Report.

This Appraiser searched the central and northeastern Wyoming real estate market for sales of properties comparable to the subject. Twenty sales of ranch properties located in northeastern Wyoming that sold between 1994 and the present were analyzed and the six sales most like NPR-3 are included in this analysis. These properties, though dissimilar in some respects, are considered to provide reliable indications of the various components of the subject property.

A summary of the pertinent data on comparable sales (see Section 4 of the Addendum for full details) is as follows:

The six sales listed sold in a price range of \$250,075 to \$1,960,000 with a per-acre range of \$50.10/acre to \$88.56/acre. Fully adjusted, the sales indicate a per-acre value range for the subject of \$70.05/acre to \$79.50/acre with a mean of \$74.55/acre. Sales No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 are located in the immediate area of NPR-3 and are encumbered with oil wells similar to the subject. These three sales are considered to be the best indicators of the subject's market value and indicate a price per-acre range of \$72.92/acre to \$79.50/acre for NPR-3. This Appraiser has selected \$75.00/acre as the price per-acre for NPR-3.

Based on the foregoing data, analysis, and conclusions, the "as is" market value for the subject land, excluding any value for the oil reserves, mineral rights, and surface structural improvements and equipment is estimated to be:

$$\$75.00/\text{acre} \times 9,321 \text{ acres} = \$ 699,075$$

This has been rounded to: \$ 699,000

The water rights were not valued separately from the value of the surface rights because they are considered to be part of the inherent value of the land which supports the user for the designated use at the time of the water appropriation. Water can be severed from property and sold in most states; however, reappropriating an existing water right for an alternative use is difficult and expensive to accomplish. Therefore, this Appraiser assumes that the water rights will remain with NPR-3 in the case of retention, transfer or sale of the properties. The value of the water rights is reflected in the land value as part of its overall utility.

5.7 ANALYSIS OF WHOLE PROPERTY

The surface value of the property is calculated as follows:

$$\$75 \text{ per acre} \times 9321 \text{ acres} - \$699,000$$

The mineral value of this property is estimated as follows:

Producing acreage -	\$4,100,000
Non-producing acreage -	\$ <u>18,600</u>
TOTAL	\$4,118,600

Because the surface value estimate was based on comparable sales of properties with active oilfield operations similar to those on the subject property, these values are considered additive under the unit rule. Although the value of the surface is considered to be impacted by the intensive oil production operations, that impact is included in the estimated value which contributes to the value of the whole estate at 100 percent. The mineral rights represent the dominant estate, and contribute at 100 percent. The total value is thus estimated as follows:

Surface value	\$699,000
Mineral value	\$4,118,600
GRAND TOTAL	\$4,817,600

5.8 FAIR MARKET VALUE

Based on the analysis described above, the Fair Market Value of the mineral, surface, and water rights of NPR-3 is estimated at \$4.82 million as of October 1, 1996. This is the amount that could be expected to be realized if the option of sale of NPR-3 is carried out.

The value to the government would also include revenue from federal income taxes paid by the purchaser on subsequent income from NPR-3 operations. This projected tax stream has an estimated NPV discounted at 13.5 percent of \$324,900. Additionally, an update to the recent Environmental Assessment would be expected under this scenario at an estimated cost of \$30,000 (a negative \$28,197 discounted). Finally, cost of handling the sale of NPR-3 and termination of existing staff was estimated by DOE personnel at \$2 million. Therefore the net total value to the government under the sale option is \$3,114,300.

5.9 SALE OF RMOTC

Outright sale of the Rocky Mountain Test Center is an impossibility because of the highly negative cashflow presently experienced and forecast for the future. Only a positive financial which income statement could motivate a private test laboratory to purchase RMOTC, either as part of NPR-3 or on a stand-alone basis. Chapter 2.4 of this Report has provided the benefits and the costs to the U.S. Government if continued under RMOTC economic conditions. Under that retention scenario, the tangible benefit to the U.S. Government was in form of income taxes from employees engaged in manufacturing and providing services in connection with the results of R&D testing at RMOTC.

Totally different sources of income would have to induce a private sector company to invest in the continuation of RMOTC. Such laboratories would, by necessity, include a substantial charge for private test center services and/or a participation in the sales income from subsequent development and marketing of successful products or services. The specific economic results presented in Chapter 2.4 hereof preclude a privatized RMOTC from being competitive with any existing private test laboratory, research establishment within major oil companies, or with laboratories being part of major service companies or manufacturers of oilfield equipment. Consequently, the option of "packaging" RMOTC for an outright sale either as a stand-alone entity or as an integral part of NPR-3 is assumed to be nonviable.

A further study of a totally reorganized test center with occasional access to NPR-3 (Government or privately owned) is beyond the scope of this Study.

6. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

The value of NPR-3 to the United States under each of the specified options is as follows:

Option 1: Retention and operation of all or part of NPR-3 by the Secretary of Energy under Chapter 641 of Title 10, United States Code. With Management and Operations Contractor: **Value = \$3,880,200.** Without Management and Operations Contractor: **Value = \$5,249,200.**

Option 2: Transfer of all or a part of NPR-3 to the Department of the Interior for leasing in accordance with the Mineral leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) and surface management in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.). **Value = \$2,536,000.**

Option 3: Transfer of all or part of NPR-3 to the jurisdiction of another federal agency for administration under Chapter 641 of Title 10, United States Code. **No value derived, this option is considered nonviable.**

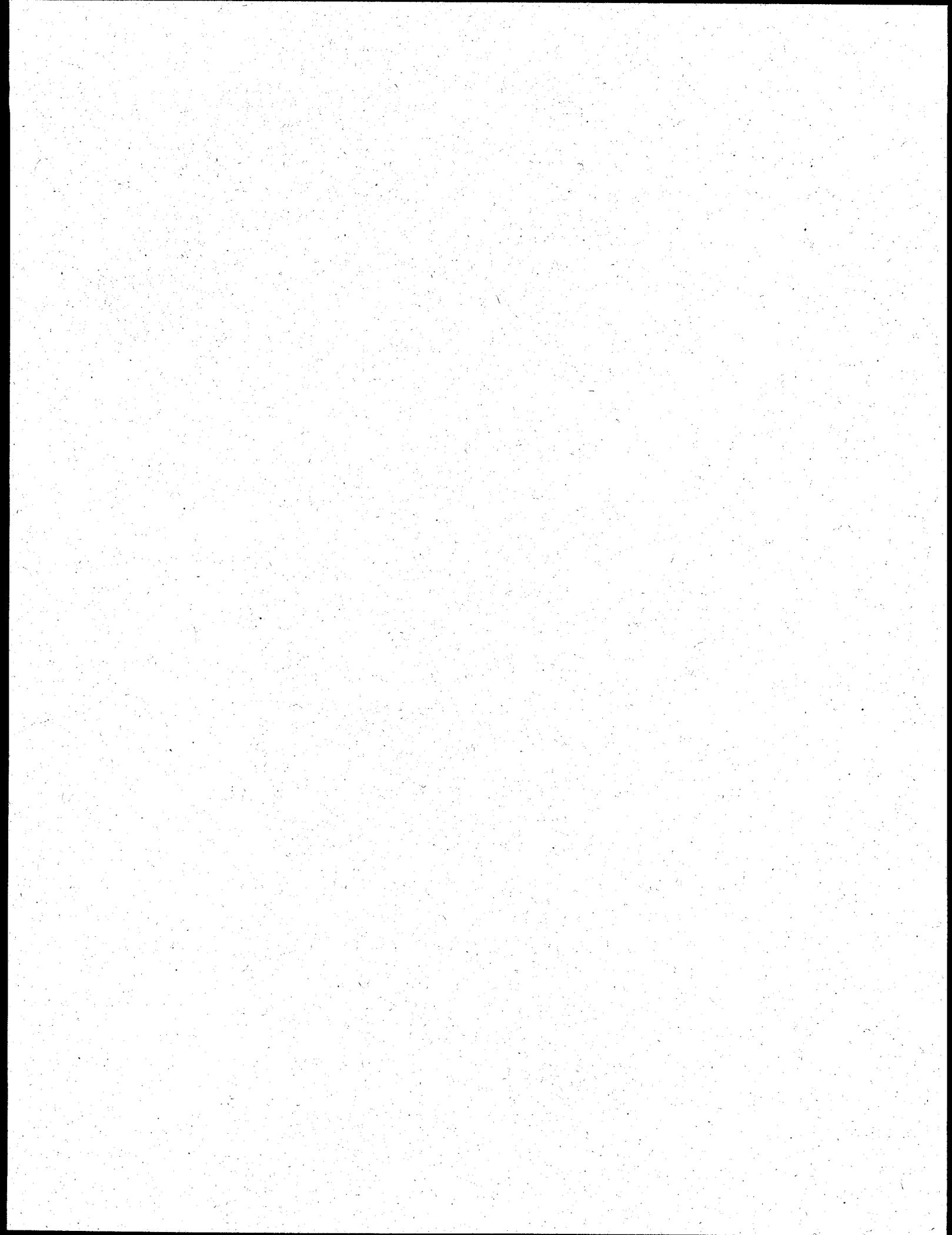
Option 4: Sale of the interest of the United States of all or a part of NPR-3. **Value = \$3,114,300.**

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

This option recommended to maximize value to the United States is Option 1, retention by DOE of the interest of the United States of all or part of NPR-3, with elimination of the contract operator under a Management and Operations (M&O) contract. Evaluation of this option results in a value of \$5.25 million which is 69 percent higher than the next highest value of 3.11 million for Option 4, sale of the interest of the United States of NPR-3. Note that even without elimination of the M&O contractor, Option 1 still yields a higher value than the other options, at \$3.88 million, or 25 percent higher than Option 4.

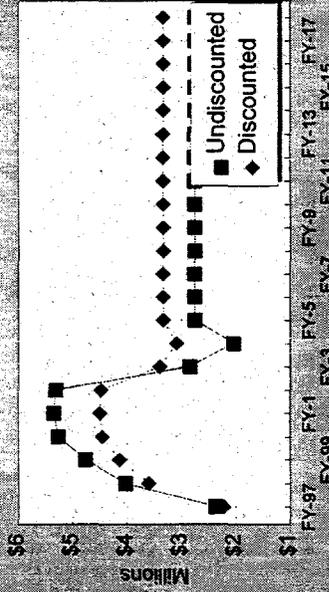
APPENDIX A

**DETAILED OUTPUT OF ECONOMIC MODEL FOR
RETENTION BY DOE**



Current Parameters
 Price=INFL
 Case=1
 Royalty=not used
 Bonus=\$0
 Severance=none
 Ad Valorem = none
 St. Tax Rate=none
 Fed Tax Rate= 35%
 Mcf/bbl=6
 Industry Rate=17.20%

Cumulative Federal Income

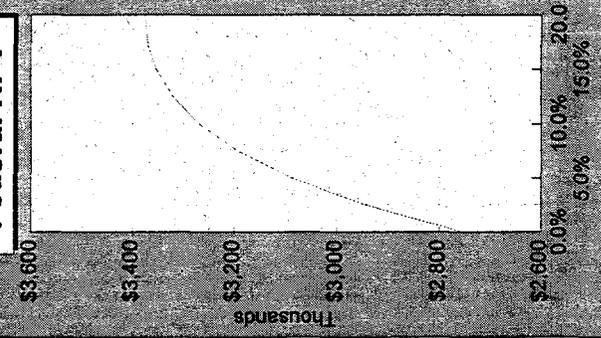


Operator Concerns

	PDP	PD-NP	PUD	Unproven	Production	Expenses
					100.0%	100.0%
					80.0%	100.0%
					60.0%	100.0%
					60.0%	100.0%

Federal Benefits Model
 NPR=3

Federal NPV



	Initial Income	Royalties	Federal Income Taxes	Total Federal Income	Cumulative	Discounted	Cumulative
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$000	\$000	\$000
FY-97	0	0	0	2,375,234	2,375	2,229,505	2,230
FY-98	0	0	0	1,659,031	4,034	1,372,021	3,602
FY-99	0	0	0	739,352	4,774	538,718	4,140
FY-00	0	0	0	500,804	5,274	321,501	4,462
FY-01	0	0	0	74,623	5,349	42,208	4,504
FY-02	0	0	0	(32,247)	5,317	(16,070)	4,488
FY-03	0	0	0	(2,473,542)	2,843	(1,086,041)	3,402
FY-04	0	0	0	(799,500)	2,044	(309,278)	3,093
FY-05	0	0	0	715,249	2,759	243,777	3,336
FY-06	0	0	0	0	2,759	0	3,336
FY-07	0	0	0	0	2,759	0	3,336
FY-08	0	0	0	0	2,759	0	3,336
FY-09	0	0	0	0	2,759	0	3,336
FY-10	0	0	0	0	2,759	0	3,336
FY-11	0	0	0	0	2,759	0	3,336
FY-12	0	0	0	0	2,759	0	3,336
FY-13	0	0	0	0	2,759	0	3,336
FY-14	0	0	0	0	2,759	0	3,336
FY-15	0	0	0	0	2,759	0	3,336
FY-16	0	0	0	0	2,759	0	3,336
FY-17	0	0	0	0	2,759	0	3,336
FY-18	0	0	0	0	2,759	0	3,336
Thereafter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	2,759,005	2,759	3,336,341	3,336
NPV=							

(WITH FD)

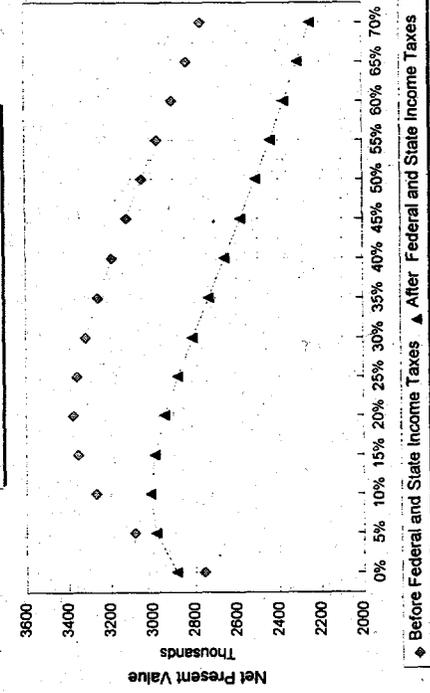
Federal Income Tax Calculations

	Revenue	Royalty, 80% Cap. OpEx, and Prod. Tax	Allocated Overhead	Depreciation	Depletion	Total Deductions	Taxable Income	State Income Taxes	Federal Income Taxes	After Tax Cash Flow	Cumulative \$'000	Discounted @ 14.2%	Cumulative Discounted \$'000
FY-97	\$ 6,477,498	\$ 3,498,736	\$ 603,532	\$ 0	\$ 971,625	\$ 5,073,893	\$ 1,403,605	\$ 0	\$ 491,262	\$ 1,883,972	1,884	1,762,956	1,763
FY-98	4,572,872	2,485,151	428,689	0	685,931	3,599,771	973,101	0	340,585	1,318,446	3,202	1,080,347	2,843
FY-99	3,413,156	2,280,430	393,374	0	511,973	3,185,777	227,379	0	79,582	659,769	3,862	473,399	3,317
FY-00	2,835,903	1,991,556	343,543	0	425,385	2,760,484	75,419	0	26,397	474,407	4,337	298,071	3,615
FY-01	2,438,179	2,015,826	347,730	0	74,623	2,438,179	0	0	0	74,623	4,411	41,056	3,656
FY-02	2,021,557	1,858,884	320,658	0	0	2,179,542	(157,985)	0	(55,295)	23,048	4,434	11,104	3,667
FY-03	1,583,810	4,098,592	295,693	0	0	4,394,285	(2,810,475)	0	(983,666)	(1,489,876)	2,944	(628,522)	3,038
FY-04	0	681,876	117,624	0	0	799,500	(799,500)	0	(279,825)	(519,675)	2,425	(191,971)	2,846
FY-05	0	(762,039)	46,790	0	0	(715,249)	715,249	0	250,337	464,912	2,880	150,387	2,997
FY-06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,890	0	2,997
FY-07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,890	0	2,997
FY-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,890	0	2,997
FY-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,890	0	2,997
FY-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,890	0	2,997
FY-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,890	0	2,997
FY-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,890	0	2,997
FY-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,890	0	2,997
FY-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,890	0	2,997
FY-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,890	0	2,997
FY-16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,890	0	2,997
FY-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,890	0	2,997
FY-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,890	0	2,997
Thereafter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,890	0	2,997
TOTAL	23,342,975	18,149,013	2,897,632	0	2,669,537	23,716,182	(373,207)	0	(130,622)	2,859,628	2,890	2,996,826	2,997

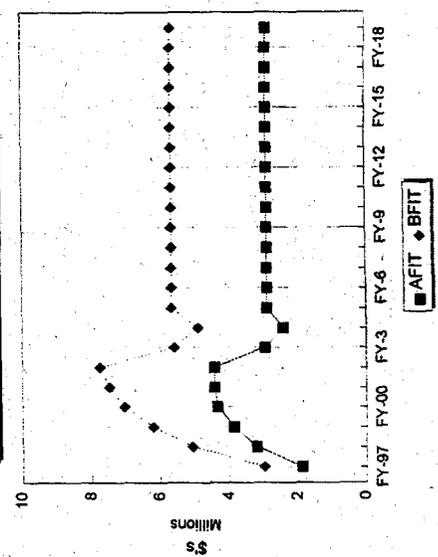
NPR-3

Discount Factor	Before Federal and State Taxes	After Federal and State Taxes
17.20%	3,370,000	2,997,000
14.20%	2,759,000	2,987,000
0%	3,088,000	3,012,000
5%	3,269,000	2,991,000
10%	3,354,000	2,944,000
15%	3,377,000	2,880,000
20%	3,359,000	2,809,000
25%	3,317,000	2,733,000
30%	3,259,000	2,657,000
35%	3,193,000	2,581,000
40%	3,121,000	2,508,000
45%	3,048,000	2,437,000
50%	2,974,000	2,370,000
55%	2,902,000	2,306,000
60%	2,832,000	2,245,000
65%	2,764,000	
70%		

Industry Net Present Value



Cumulative Income to Industry



(WITH FD)

PD, PD-NP, PUD plus Unproven Before Federal Income Tax

Date	PRODUCTION		REVENUE		Total	Royalty @	COSTS		FDOL	Net Revenue before bonus/price	Cumulative	Future Net Income
	Oil	Gas	Oil	Gas			Capex	Opex				
Oct-86	24,372	0	156,188	0	53,104	0	291,561	0	291,561	242,159	242	242
Nov-86	24,372	0	156,188	0	53,213	0	291,561	0	291,561	243,255	485	485
Dec-86	24,372	0	156,188	0	53,322	0	291,561	0	291,561	244,354	730	730
Jan-87	24,372	0	156,188	0	53,432	0	291,561	0	291,561	245,455	975	975
Feb-87	24,372	0	156,188	0	53,541	0	291,561	0	291,561	246,557	1,222	1,222
Mar-87	24,372	0	156,188	0	53,651	0	291,561	0	291,561	247,663	1,469	1,469
Apr-87	24,372	0	156,188	0	53,762	0	291,561	0	291,561	248,771	1,718	1,718
May-87	24,372	0	156,188	0	53,872	0	291,561	0	291,561	249,881	1,968	1,968
Jun-87	24,372	0	156,188	0	53,983	0	291,561	0	291,561	250,994	2,219	2,219
Jul-87	24,372	0	156,188	0	54,094	0	291,561	0	291,561	252,108	2,471	2,471
Aug-87	24,372	0	156,188	0	54,205	0	291,561	0	291,561	253,225	2,724	2,724
Sep-87	24,372	0	156,188	0	54,316	0	291,561	0	291,561	254,344	2,979	2,979
Oct-87	292,464	0	1,874,250	0	644,498	0	3,488,736	0	3,488,736	2,978,766	2,801	2,801
Nov-87	15,987	0	154,000	0	53,665	0	207,096	0	207,096	169,693	3,148	3,148
Dec-87	15,987	0	154,000	0	53,776	0	207,096	0	207,096	170,468	3,319	3,319
Jan-88	15,987	0	154,000	0	53,886	0	207,096	0	207,096	171,243	3,490	3,490
Feb-88	15,987	0	154,000	0	53,997	0	207,096	0	207,096	172,021	3,662	3,662
Mar-88	15,987	0	154,000	0	54,108	0	207,096	0	207,096	172,799	3,835	3,835
Apr-88	15,987	0	154,000	0	54,219	0	207,096	0	207,096	173,580	4,009	4,009
May-88	15,987	0	154,000	0	54,330	0	207,096	0	207,096	174,361	4,183	4,183
Jun-88	15,987	0	154,000	0	54,442	0	207,096	0	207,096	175,145	4,358	4,358
Jul-88	15,987	0	154,000	0	54,554	0	207,096	0	207,096	175,931	4,534	4,534
Aug-88	15,986	0	154,000	0	54,666	0	207,096	0	207,096	176,718	4,711	4,711
Sep-88	15,986	0	154,000	0	54,778	0	207,096	0	207,096	177,495	4,888	4,888
Oct-88	191,842	0	1,848,000	0	651,312	0	2,485,151	0	2,485,151	2,067,720	5,066	5,066
Nov-88	131,892	0	1,821,750	0	657,293	0	2,280,430	0	2,280,430	1,132,726	6,199	6,199
Dec-88	101,952	0	1,795,500	0	662,527	0	1,991,556	0	1,991,556	844,347	7,044	7,044
Jan-89	80,892	0	1,769,250	0	667,861	0	2,015,826	0	2,015,826	422,353	7,466	7,466
Feb-89	65,877	0	1,743,000	0	672,886	0	1,858,884	0	1,858,884	288,411	7,754	7,754
Mar-89	54,304	0	1,716,750	0	677,595	0	4,098,592	0	4,098,592	(2,177,849)	5,575	5,575
Apr-89	0	0	0	0	681,876	0	(762,039)	0	(762,039)	762,039	4,865	4,865
May-89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,657	5,657
Jun-89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,657	5,657
Jul-89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,657	5,657
Aug-89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,657	5,657
Sep-89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,657	5,657
Oct-89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,657	5,657
Nov-89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,657	5,657
Dec-89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,657	5,657
Jan-90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,657	5,657
Feb-90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,657	5,657
Mar-90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,657	5,657
Apr-90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,657	5,657
May-90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,657	5,657
Jun-90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,657	5,657
Jul-90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,657	5,657
Aug-90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,657	5,657
Sep-90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,657	5,657
Oct-90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,657	5,657
Nov-90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,657	5,657
Dec-90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,657	5,657
Thru-90	918,623	900,000	11,369,050	0	4,170,898	0	21,343,904	0	21,343,904	5,656,637	5,657	5,657
TOTAL												5,308

(WITH FD)

PDP	PRODUCTION		PRICES		GROSS REVENUE		COSTS		FUTURE NET INCOME	
	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q	Q
Oct-96	24,372	15,185	\$19.72	NA	\$480,616	\$53,720	\$286,861	\$247,155	\$246,859	\$247
Nov-96	24,372	15,188	\$19.76	NA	481,603	53,213	286,861	247,744	246,859	495
Dec-96	24,372	15,188	\$19.80	NA	482,593	53,222	286,861	248,054	245,197	492
Jan-97	24,372	15,184	\$19.84	NA	483,584	53,432	286,861	250,155	243,543	496
Feb-97	24,372	15,188	\$19.88	NA	484,574	53,541	286,861	252,257	241,889	497
Mar-97	24,372	15,188	\$19.92	NA	485,565	53,541	286,861	254,359	240,235	497
Apr-97	24,372	15,188	\$19.96	NA	486,556	53,762	286,861	256,461	238,581	496
May-97	24,372	15,188	\$20.00	NA	487,547	53,872	286,861	258,563	236,927	495
Jun-97	24,372	15,188	\$20.05	NA	488,538	53,983	286,861	260,665	235,273	494
Jul-97	24,372	15,188	\$20.09	NA	489,529	54,094	286,861	262,767	233,619	493
Aug-97	24,372	15,188	\$20.13	NA	490,520	54,205	286,861	264,869	231,965	492
Sep-97	24,372	15,188	\$20.17	NA	491,511	54,316	286,861	266,971	230,311	491
Oct-97	24,372	15,188	\$20.21	NA	492,502	54,427	286,861	269,073	228,657	490
Nov-97	24,372	15,188	\$20.25	NA	493,493	54,538	286,861	271,175	226,999	489
Dec-97	24,372	15,188	\$20.29	NA	494,484	54,649	286,861	273,277	225,341	488
Jan-98	24,372	15,188	\$20.34	NA	495,475	54,760	286,861	275,379	223,683	487
Feb-98	24,372	15,188	\$20.38	NA	496,466	54,871	286,861	277,481	222,025	486
Mar-98	24,372	15,188	\$20.42	NA	497,457	54,982	286,861	279,583	220,367	485
Apr-98	24,372	15,188	\$20.46	NA	498,448	55,093	286,861	281,685	218,709	484
May-98	24,372	15,188	\$20.50	NA	499,439	55,204	286,861	283,787	217,051	483
Jun-98	24,372	15,188	\$20.55	NA	500,430	55,315	286,861	285,889	215,393	482
Jul-98	24,372	15,188	\$20.59	NA	501,421	55,426	286,861	287,991	213,735	481
Aug-98	24,372	15,188	\$20.63	NA	502,412	55,537	286,861	290,093	212,077	480
Sep-98	24,372	15,188	\$20.67	NA	503,403	55,648	286,861	292,195	210,419	479
Oct-98	24,372	15,188	\$20.71	NA	504,394	55,759	286,861	294,297	208,761	478
Nov-98	24,372	15,188	\$20.75	NA	505,385	55,870	286,861	296,399	207,103	477
Dec-98	24,372	15,188	\$20.79	NA	506,376	55,981	286,861	298,501	205,445	476
Jan-99	24,372	15,188	\$20.83	NA	507,367	56,092	286,861	300,603	203,787	475
Feb-99	24,372	15,188	\$20.87	NA	508,358	56,203	286,861	302,705	202,129	474
Mar-99	24,372	15,188	\$20.91	NA	509,349	56,314	286,861	304,807	200,471	473
Apr-99	24,372	15,188	\$20.95	NA	510,340	56,425	286,861	306,909	198,813	472
May-99	24,372	15,188	\$20.99	NA	511,331	56,536	286,861	309,011	197,155	471
Jun-99	24,372	15,188	\$21.03	NA	512,322	56,647	286,861	311,113	195,497	470
Jul-99	24,372	15,188	\$21.07	NA	513,313	56,758	286,861	313,215	193,839	469
Aug-99	24,372	15,188	\$21.11	NA	514,304	56,869	286,861	315,317	192,181	468
Sep-99	24,372	15,188	\$21.15	NA	515,295	56,980	286,861	317,419	190,523	467
Oct-99	24,372	15,188	\$21.19	NA	516,286	57,091	286,861	319,521	188,865	466
Nov-99	24,372	15,188	\$21.23	NA	517,277	57,202	286,861	321,623	187,207	465
Dec-99	24,372	15,188	\$21.27	NA	518,268	57,313	286,861	323,725	185,549	464
Jan-00	24,372	15,188	\$21.31	NA	519,259	57,424	286,861	325,827	183,891	463
Feb-00	24,372	15,188	\$21.35	NA	520,250	57,535	286,861	327,929	182,233	462
Mar-00	24,372	15,188	\$21.39	NA	521,241	57,646	286,861	330,031	180,575	461
Apr-00	24,372	15,188	\$21.43	NA	522,232	57,757	286,861	332,133	178,917	460
May-00	24,372	15,188	\$21.47	NA	523,223	57,868	286,861	334,235	177,259	459
Jun-00	24,372	15,188	\$21.51	NA	524,214	57,979	286,861	336,337	175,601	458
Jul-00	24,372	15,188	\$21.55	NA	525,205	58,090	286,861	338,439	173,943	457
Aug-00	24,372	15,188	\$21.59	NA	526,196	58,201	286,861	340,541	172,285	456
Sep-00	24,372	15,188	\$21.63	NA	527,187	58,312	286,861	342,643	170,627	455
Oct-00	24,372	15,188	\$21.67	NA	528,178	58,423	286,861	344,745	168,969	454
Nov-00	24,372	15,188	\$21.71	NA	529,169	58,534	286,861	346,847	167,311	453
Dec-00	24,372	15,188	\$21.75	NA	530,160	58,645	286,861	348,949	165,653	452
Jan-01	24,372	15,188	\$21.79	NA	531,151	58,756	286,861	351,051	163,995	451
Feb-01	24,372	15,188	\$21.83	NA	532,142	58,867	286,861	353,153	162,337	450
Mar-01	24,372	15,188	\$21.87	NA	533,133	58,978	286,861	355,255	160,679	449
Apr-01	24,372	15,188	\$21.91	NA	534,124	59,089	286,861	357,357	159,021	448
May-01	24,372	15,188	\$21.95	NA	535,115	59,200	286,861	359,459	157,363	447
Jun-01	24,372	15,188	\$21.99	NA	536,106	59,311	286,861	361,561	155,705	446
Jul-01	24,372	15,188	\$22.03	NA	537,097	59,422	286,861	363,663	154,047	445
Aug-01	24,372	15,188	\$22.07	NA	538,088	59,533	286,861	365,765	152,389	444
Sep-01	24,372	15,188	\$22.11	NA	539,079	59,644	286,861	367,867	150,731	443
Oct-01	24,372	15,188	\$22.15	NA	540,070	59,755	286,861	370,000	149,073	442
Nov-01	24,372	15,188	\$22.19	NA	541,061	59,866	286,861	372,102	147,415	441
Dec-01	24,372	15,188	\$22.23	NA	542,052	59,977	286,861	374,204	145,757	440
Jan-02	24,372	15,188	\$22.27	NA	543,043	60,088	286,861	376,306	144,099	439
Feb-02	24,372	15,188	\$22.31	NA	544,034	60,199	286,861	378,408	142,441	438
Mar-02	24,372	15,188	\$22.35	NA	545,025	60,310	286,861	380,510	140,783	437
Apr-02	24,372	15,188	\$22.39	NA	546,016	60,421	286,861	382,612	139,125	436
May-02	24,372	15,188	\$22.43	NA	547,007	60,532	286,861	384,714	137,467	435
Jun-02	24,372	15,188	\$22.47	NA	548,000	60,643	286,861	386,816	135,809	434
Jul-02	24,372	15,188	\$22.51	NA	549,000	60,754	286,861	388,918	134,151	433
Aug-02	24,372	15,188	\$22.55	NA	550,000	60,865	286,861	391,020	132,493	432
Sep-02	24,372	15,188	\$22.59	NA	551,000	60,976	286,861	393,122	130,835	431
Oct-02	24,372	15,188	\$22.63	NA	552,000	61,087	286,861	395,224	129,177	430
Nov-02	24,372	15,188	\$22.67	NA	553,000	61,198	286,861	397,326	127,519	429
Dec-02	24,372	15,188	\$22.71	NA	554,000	61,309	286,861	399,428	125,861	428
Jan-03	24,372	15,188	\$22.75	NA	555,000	61,420	286,861	401,530	124,203	427
Feb-03	24,372	15,188	\$22.79	NA	556,000	61,531	286,861	403,632	122,545	426
Mar-03	24,372	15,188	\$22.83	NA	557,000	61,642	286,861	405,734	120,887	425
Apr-03	24,372	15,188	\$22.87	NA	558,000	61,753	286,861	407,836	119,229	424
May-03	24,372	15,188	\$22.91	NA	559,000	61,864	286,861	409,938	117,571	423
Jun-03	24,372	15,188	\$22.95	NA	560,000	61,975	286,861	412,040	115,913	422
Jul-03	24,372	15,188	\$22.99	NA	561,000	62,086	286,861	414,142	114,255	421
Aug-03	24,372	15,188	\$23.03	NA	562,000	62,197	286,861	416,244	112,597	420
Sep-03	24,372	15,188	\$23.07	NA	563,000	62,308	286,861	418,346	110,939	419
Oct-03	24,372	15,188	\$23.11	NA	564,000	62,419	286,861	420,448	109,281	418
Nov-03	24,372	15,188	\$23.15	NA	565,000	62,530	286,861	422,550	107,623	417
Dec-03	24,372	15,188	\$23.19	NA	566,000	62,641	286,861	424,652	105,965	416
Jan-04	24,372	15,188	\$23.23	NA	567,000	62,752	286,861	426,754	104,307	415
Feb-04	24,372	15,188	\$23.27	NA	568,000	62,863	286,861	428,856	102,649	414
Mar-04	24,372	15,188	\$23.31	NA	569,000	62,974	286,861	430,958	100,991	413
Apr-04	24,372	15,188	\$23.35	NA	570,000	63,085	286,861	433,060	99,333	412
May-04	24,372	15,188	\$23.39	NA	571,000	63,196	286,861			

(WITH FD)

NPR-3	Retention Case				DOE Summarized Output				DOE Net Income Calculations			
	Production		Prices		Oil & Gas Revenue (\$ 000)	Oil & Gas Costs (\$ 000)	Overhead Costs (\$ 000)	Cash Flow (\$ 000)	Discounted Cash Flow (\$ 000)			
	OIL (MBO)	GAS (MMCF)	NGLs (GPD)	NGLs (\$/Gal)						GAS (\$/MMBTU)	OIL (\$/BO)	
1997	292.464	0.000	1874	\$0.34	\$6,477.498	\$3,498.736	\$603.532	\$2,375	\$2,230			
1998	191.842	0.000	1848	\$0.35	\$4,572.872	\$2,485.151	\$428.689	\$1,659	\$1,372			
1999	131.692	0.000	1822	\$0.36	\$3,413.156	\$2,280.430	\$393.374	\$739	\$539			
2000	101.552	0.000	1796	\$0.37	\$2,835.903	\$1,991.556	\$343.543	\$501	\$322			
2001	80.892	0.000	1769	\$0.38	\$2,438.179	\$2,015.826	\$347.730	\$75	\$42			
2002	65.877	0.000	1743	\$0.39	\$2,021.557	\$1,858.884	\$320.658	(\$32)	(\$16)			
2003	54.304	0.000	1717	\$0.39	\$1,583.810	\$4,098.592	\$295.693	(\$2,474)	(\$1,086)			
2004	0.000	0.000	0	NA	\$0.000	\$681.876	\$117.624	(\$799)	(\$309)			
2005	0.000	0.000	0	NA	\$0.000	(\$762.039)	\$46.790	\$715	\$244			
2006	0.000	0.000	0	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2007	0.000	0.000	0	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2008	0.000	0.000	0	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2009	0.000	0.000	0	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2010	0.000	0.000	0	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2011	0.000	0.000	0	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2012	0.000	0.000	0	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2013	0.000	0.000	0	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2014	0.000	0.000	0	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2015	0.000	0.000	0	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2016	0.000	0.000	0	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2017	0.000	0.000	0	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2018	0.000	0.000	0	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
TOTALS	918.623	0.000	12569		\$23,342.975	\$18,149.013	\$2,897.632	\$2,759	\$3,336			

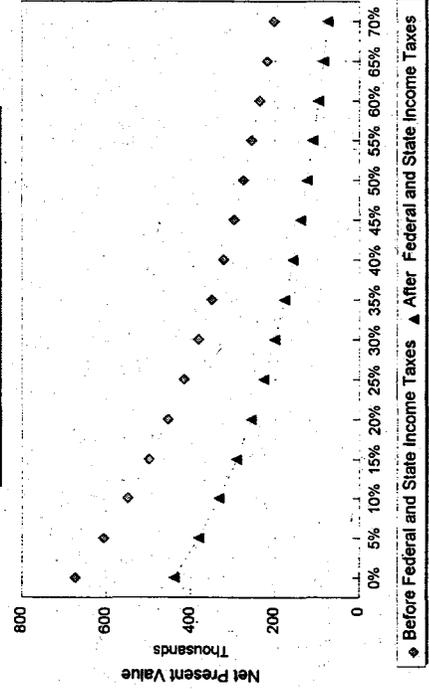
(WITH FD)

Federal Income Tax Calculations

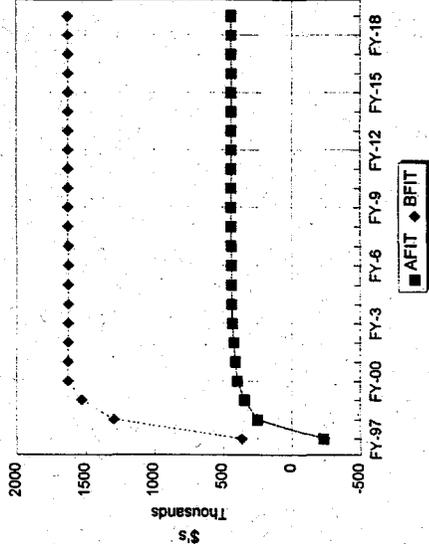
	Revenue	Royalty, 80% Cap. OpEx and Prod. Tax	Allocated Overhead	Depreciation	Depletion	Total Deductions	Taxable Income	State Income Taxes	Federal Income Taxes	After Tax Cash Flow	Cumulative \$'000	Discounted @ 14.2%	Cumulative Discounted \$'000
FY-97	2,618,247	1,926,948	575,002	46,368	0	2,548,218	70,029	0	24,510	(232,689)	(233)	(217,742)	(218)
FY-98	1,954,249	978,469	204,500	86,313	0	1,269,282	684,967	0	239,739	483,760	251	396,397	179
FY-99	953,203	722,040	124,552	68,478	0	915,070	38,133	0	13,347	93,264	344	66,919	246
FY-00	382,592	282,072	48,657	48,913	2,950	382,592	0	0	0	51,863	396	32,585	278
FY-1	0	0	0	34,938	0	34,938	(34,938)	0	(12,228)	12,228	408	6,728	285
FY-2	0	0	0	33,232	0	33,232	(33,232)	0	(11,631)	11,631	420	5,604	290
FY-3	0	0	0	33,232	0	33,232	(33,232)	0	(11,631)	11,631	432	4,907	295
FY-4	0	0	0	18,748	0	18,748	(18,748)	0	(6,562)	6,562	438	2,424	298
FY-5	0	0	0	2,132	0	2,132	(2,132)	0	(746)	746	439	241	298
FY-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	439	0	298
FY-7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	439	0	298
FY-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	439	0	298
FY-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	439	0	298
FY-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	439	0	298
FY-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	439	0	298
FY-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	439	0	298
FY-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	439	0	298
FY-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	439	0	298
FY-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	439	0	298
FY-16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	439	0	298
FY-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	439	0	298
FY-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	439	0	298
Thereafter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	439	0	298
TOTAL	5,908,291	3,909,429	952,711	372,354	2,950	5,237,443	670,848	0	234,797	438,996	439	298,063	298

NPR-3+

Industry Net Present Value



Cumulative Income to Industry



Discount Factor	Before Federal and State Income Taxes	After Federal and State Income Taxes
17.20%	479,000	298,000
14.20%	674,000	439,000
0%	607,000	381,000
5%	550,000	333,000
10%	500,000	292,000
15%	455,000	257,000
20%	416,000	227,000
25%	382,000	201,000
30%	351,000	178,000
35%	323,000	158,000
40%	298,000	140,000
45%	275,000	124,000
50%	255,000	110,000
55%	236,000	97,000
60%	219,000	85,000
65%	203,000	75,000
70%		

(WITH FD)

PD, PD-NP, PUD plus Unproven Before Federal Income Tax

NPR-3+	PRODUCTION		REVENUE		Total	Royalty @	COSTS		Total	Future Net Income	
	Oil bbls	Gas mcf	Oil \$	Gas \$			Capex	Prod. Tax \$		Net Revenue before bonusrisk \$	Cumulative \$000
Oct-96	6,348	0	102,711	0	102,711	0	41,216	0	41,216	61	61,495
Nov-96	9,062	0	146,931	0	146,931	0	46,368	0	46,368	162	99,444
Dec-96	9,062	0	147,233	0	147,233	0	46,368	0	46,368	31	(130,077)
Jan-97	9,062	0	147,535	0	147,535	0	46,368	0	46,368	(100)	(126,360)
Feb-97	12,274	0	200,223	0	200,223	0	51,520	0	51,520	49	142,195
Mar-97	12,273	0	200,622	0	200,622	0	51,520	0	51,520	(34)	(78,237)
Apr-97	12,273	0	201,034	0	201,034	0	51,520	0	51,520	(116)	(76,981)
May-97	16,266	0	266,985	0	266,985	0	56,672	0	56,672	94	194,472
Jun-97	16,266	0	267,547	0	267,547	0	56,672	0	56,672	73	(19,170)
Jul-97	16,266	0	268,096	0	268,096	0	56,672	0	56,672	53	(18,461)
Aug-97	20,243	0	334,326	0	334,326	0	61,824	0	61,824	325	243,660
Sep-97	20,243	0	335,004	0	335,004	0	61,824	0	61,824	367	36,553
FY-97	159,639	0	2,618,247	0	2,618,247	0	1,622,880	0	2,251,424	330,533	330,533
Oct-97	7,843	0	130,057	0	130,057	0	60,197	0	60,197	198	(147,794)
Nov-97	9,878	0	164,155	0	164,155	0	66,106	0	66,106	286	84,778
Dec-97	9,878	0	164,491	0	164,491	0	66,106	0	66,106	394	84,122
Jan-98	9,878	0	164,829	0	164,829	0	66,106	0	66,106	493	83,472
Feb-98	9,878	0	165,155	0	165,155	0	66,106	0	66,106	592	82,816
Mar-98	9,878	0	165,484	0	165,484	0	66,106	0	66,106	691	82,175
Apr-98	9,878	0	165,834	0	165,834	0	66,106	0	66,106	791	81,539
May-98	9,878	0	166,174	0	166,174	0	66,106	0	66,106	891	80,906
Jun-98	9,878	0	166,515	0	166,515	0	66,106	0	66,106	992	80,279
Jul-98	9,878	0	166,857	0	166,857	0	66,106	0	66,106	1,092	79,656
Aug-98	9,876	0	167,177	0	167,177	0	66,106	0	66,106	1,193	79,020
Sep-98	9,876	0	167,511	0	167,511	0	66,106	0	66,106	1,295	78,389
FY-98	116,495	0	1,954,249	0	1,954,249	0	787,358	0	1,026,246	749,368	749,368
FY-99	55,516	0	953,203	0	953,203	0	231,163	0	231,163	1,526	186,434
FY-00	21,788	0	382,592	0	382,592	0	282,072	0	282,072	1,627	64,531
FY-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0
FY-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0
FY-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0
FY-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0
FY-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0
FY-06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0
FY-07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0
FY-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0
FY-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0
FY-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0
FY-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0
FY-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0
FY-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0
FY-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0
FY-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0
FY-16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0
FY-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0
FY-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0
Thereafter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0
TOTAL	353,437	0	5,908,291	0	5,908,291	0	2,420,015	0	4,281,763	1,626,504	1,312,866

(WITH FD)

Date	PRODUCTION		PRICES		GROSS REVENUE		COSTS		Total	Net Revenue	Cumulative	Discounted @ 15.00%	Cumulative Discounted
	Q	MGs	Q	MGs	Q	MGs	Q	MGs					
Oct-88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nov-88	2,714	0	0	0	44,009	0	0	5,192	0	38,817	38,817	338,425	338,425
Dec-88	2,714	0	0	0	44,100	0	0	5,192	0	38,908	77,725	339,086	377,811
Jan-89	2,714	0	0	0	44,190	0	0	5,192	0	39,000	116,725	339,766	414,495
Feb-89	2,714	0	0	0	44,281	0	0	5,192	0	39,092	155,817	340,517	491,012
Mar-89	2,714	0	0	0	44,372	0	0	5,192	0	39,184	194,909	341,278	567,529
Apr-89	2,714	0	0	0	44,463	0	0	5,192	0	39,276	234,001	342,039	644,046
May-89	2,714	0	0	0	44,554	0	0	5,192	0	39,368	273,093	342,800	720,563
Jun-89	2,715	0	0	0	44,659	0	0	5,192	0	39,460	312,185	343,561	797,080
Jul-89	2,715	0	0	0	44,751	0	0	5,192	0	39,552	351,277	344,322	873,597
Aug-89	2,715	0	0	0	44,843	0	0	5,192	0	39,644	390,369	345,083	950,114
Sep-89	2,715	0	0	0	44,935	0	0	5,192	0	39,736	389,457	345,844	1,026,631
Oct-89	29,962	0	0	0	489,157	0	0	56,672	0	432,485	821,942	400,688	1,427,319
Nov-89	778	0	0	0	12,909	0	0	5,309	0	7,600	829,542	401,449	1,503,836
Dec-89	778	0	0	0	12,935	0	0	5,309	0	7,626	837,168	402,210	1,580,353
Jan-90	778	0	0	0	12,962	0	0	5,309	0	7,653	844,821	402,971	1,656,870
Feb-90	778	0	0	0	12,988	0	0	5,309	0	7,679	852,474	403,732	1,733,387
Mar-90	778	0	0	0	13,015	0	0	5,309	0	7,706	860,127	404,493	1,809,904
Apr-90	778	0	0	0	13,042	0	0	5,309	0	7,733	867,780	405,254	1,886,421
May-90	778	0	0	0	13,068	0	0	5,309	0	7,759	875,433	406,015	1,962,938
Jun-90	778	0	0	0	13,095	0	0	5,309	0	7,786	883,086	406,776	2,039,455
Jul-90	778	0	0	0	13,122	0	0	5,309	0	7,813	890,739	407,537	2,115,972
Aug-90	778	0	0	0	13,149	0	0	5,309	0	7,840	898,392	408,298	2,192,489
Sep-90	778	0	0	0	13,163	0	0	5,309	0	7,854	906,045	409,059	2,269,006
Oct-90	8,338	0	0	0	136,638	0	0	63,703	0	72,935	978,980	410,820	2,345,523
Nov-90	4,818	0	0	0	82,748	0	0	65,640	0	17,108	996,088	411,581	2,422,040
Dec-90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	412,342	2,498,557
Jan-91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	413,103	2,575,074
Feb-91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	413,864	2,651,591
Mar-91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	414,625	2,728,108
Apr-91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	415,386	2,804,625
May-91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	416,147	2,881,142
Jun-91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	416,908	2,957,659
Jul-91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	417,669	3,034,176
Aug-91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	418,430	3,110,693
Sep-91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	419,191	3,187,210
Oct-91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	420,000	3,263,727
Nov-91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	420,809	3,340,244
Dec-91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	421,618	3,416,761
Jan-92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	422,427	3,493,278
Feb-92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	423,236	3,569,795
Mar-92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	424,045	3,646,312
Apr-92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	424,854	3,722,829
May-92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	425,663	3,799,346
Jun-92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	426,472	3,875,863
Jul-92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	427,281	3,952,380
Aug-92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	428,090	4,028,897
Sep-92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	428,900	4,105,414
Oct-92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	429,709	4,181,931
Nov-92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	430,518	4,258,448
Dec-92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	431,327	4,334,965
Jan-93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	432,136	4,411,482
Feb-93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	432,945	4,487,999
Mar-93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	433,754	4,564,516
Apr-93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	434,563	4,641,033
May-93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	435,372	4,717,550
Jun-93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	436,181	4,794,067
Jul-93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	436,990	4,870,584
Aug-93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	437,799	4,947,101
Sep-93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	438,608	5,023,618
Oct-93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	439,417	5,100,135
Nov-93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	440,226	5,176,652
Dec-93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	441,035	5,253,169
Jan-94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	441,844	5,329,686
Feb-94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	442,653	5,406,203
Mar-94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	443,462	5,482,720
Apr-94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	444,271	5,559,237
May-94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	445,080	5,635,754
Jun-94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	445,889	5,712,271
Jul-94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	446,698	5,788,788
Aug-94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	447,507	5,865,305
Sep-94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	448,316	5,941,822
Oct-94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	449,125	6,018,339
Nov-94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	449,934	6,094,856
Dec-94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	450,743	6,171,373
Jan-95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	451,552	6,247,890
Feb-95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	452,361	6,324,407
Mar-95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	453,170	6,400,924
Apr-95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	453,979	6,477,441
May-95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	454,788	6,553,958
Jun-95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	455,597	6,630,475
Jul-95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	456,406	6,706,992
Aug-95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	457,215	6,783,509
Sep-95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	458,024	6,860,026
Oct-95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	458,833	6,936,543
Nov-95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	459,642	7,013,060
Dec-95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	460,451	7,089,577
Jan-96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	461,260	7,166,094
Feb-96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	462,069	7,242,611
Mar-96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	462,878	7,319,128
Apr-96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	996,088	463,687	7,395,645
May-96	0	0	0										

(WITH FD)

Cash Flows

Unproven	PRODUCTION		PRICES		GROSS REVENUE		COSTS		Net Revenue		Future Net Income	
	qt	med	qt	med	qt	med	qt	med	qt	med	Cumulative	Discounted @ 13.20%
Oct-86	0	0	\$ 15.18	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Nov-86	0	0	\$ 16.21	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Dec-86	0	0	\$ 16.25	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Jan-87	0	0	\$ 16.28	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Feb-87	0	0	\$ 16.31	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Mar-87	0	0	\$ 16.35	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Apr-87	0	0	\$ 16.38	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
May-87	0	0	\$ 16.36	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Jun-87	0	0	\$ 16.41	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Jul-87	0	0	\$ 16.45	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Aug-87	3,977	0	\$ 16.48	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0
Sep-87	3,876	0	\$ 16.45	NA	65,679	0	0	0	0	231,840	(\$231,840)	(\$21,982)
Oct-87	7,873	0	\$ 16.52	NA	65,904	0	0	0	0	(\$231,840)	(\$464)	(\$209,654)
Nov-87	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$54,121)
Dec-87	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$151,366)
Jan-88	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$319,571)
Feb-88	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$491,379)
Mar-88	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$663,187)
Apr-88	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$835,000)
May-88	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$1,006,812)
Jun-88	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$1,178,625)
Jul-88	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$1,350,437)
Aug-88	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$1,522,250)
Sep-88	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$1,694,062)
Oct-88	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$1,865,875)
Nov-88	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$2,037,687)
Dec-88	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$2,209,500)
Jan-89	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$2,381,312)
Feb-89	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$2,553,125)
Mar-89	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$2,724,937)
Apr-89	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$2,896,750)
May-89	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$3,068,562)
Jun-89	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$3,240,375)
Jul-89	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$3,412,187)
Aug-89	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$3,584,000)
Sep-89	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$3,755,812)
Oct-89	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$3,927,625)
Nov-89	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$4,099,437)
Dec-89	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$4,271,250)
Jan-90	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$4,443,062)
Feb-90	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$4,614,875)
Mar-90	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$4,786,687)
Apr-90	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$4,958,500)
May-90	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$5,130,312)
Jun-90	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$5,302,125)
Jul-90	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$5,473,937)
Aug-90	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$5,645,750)
Sep-90	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$5,817,562)
Oct-90	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$5,989,375)
Nov-90	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$6,161,187)
Dec-90	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$6,333,000)
Jan-91	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$6,504,812)
Feb-91	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$6,676,625)
Mar-91	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$6,848,437)
Apr-91	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$7,020,250)
May-91	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$7,192,062)
Jun-91	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$7,363,875)
Jul-91	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$7,535,687)
Aug-91	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$7,707,500)
Sep-91	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$7,879,312)
Oct-91	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$8,051,125)
Nov-91	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$8,222,937)
Dec-91	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$8,394,750)
Jan-92	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$8,566,562)
Feb-92	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$8,738,375)
Mar-92	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$8,910,187)
Apr-92	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$9,082,000)
May-92	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$9,253,812)
Jun-92	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$9,425,625)
Jul-92	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$9,597,437)
Aug-92	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$9,769,250)
Sep-92	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$9,941,062)
Oct-92	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$10,112,875)
Nov-92	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$10,284,687)
Dec-92	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$10,456,500)
Jan-93	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$10,628,312)
Feb-93	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$10,800,125)
Mar-93	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$10,971,937)
Apr-93	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$11,143,750)
May-93	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$11,315,562)
Jun-93	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$11,487,375)
Jul-93	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$11,659,187)
Aug-93	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$11,831,000)
Sep-93	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$11,999,812)
Oct-93	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$12,168,625)
Nov-93	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$12,337,437)
Dec-93	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$12,506,250)
Jan-94	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$12,675,062)
Feb-94	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$12,843,875)
Mar-94	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$13,012,687)
Apr-94	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$13,181,500)
May-94	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$13,350,312)
Jun-94	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$13,519,125)
Jul-94	7,873	0	\$ 16.55	NA	131,808	0	0	0	0	(\$464)	(\$464)	(\$13,687,937)
Aug-94												

(WITH FD)

NPR-3+	Retention Case		DOE Summarized Output				DOE Net Income Calculations			
	Production		Prices		Oil & Gas Revenue (\$ 000)	Oil & Gas Costs (\$ 000)	Overhead Costs (\$ 000)	Cash Flow (\$ 000)	Discounted Cash Flow (\$ 000)	
	OIL (MBO)	GAS (MMCF)	NGLs (GPD)	NGLs (\$/Gal)						GAS (\$/MMBTU)
1997	159.639	0.000	0	\$16.36	\$2,618,247	\$2,251,424	\$575,002	(\$208)	(\$195)	
1998	116.495	0.000	0	\$16.77	\$1,954,249	\$1,026,246	\$204,500	\$723	\$598	
1999	55.516	0.000	0	\$17.17	\$953,203	\$722,040	\$124,552	\$107	\$78	
2000	21.788	0.000	0	\$17.56	\$382,592	\$282,072	\$48,657	\$52	\$33	
2001	0.000	0.000	0	\$17.96	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0	
2002	0.000	0.000	0	\$18.37	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0	
2003	0.000	0.000	0	\$18.78	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0	
2004	0.000	0.000	0	\$19.21	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0	
2005	0.000	0.000	0	\$19.65	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0	
2006	0.000	0.000	0	\$20.09	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0	
2007	0.000	0.000	0	\$20.55	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0	
2008	0.000	0.000	0	\$21.01	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0	
2009	0.000	0.000	0	\$21.49	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0	
2010	0.000	0.000	0	\$21.98	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0	
2011	0.000	0.000	0	\$22.48	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0	
2012	0.000	0.000	0	\$22.99	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0	
2013	0.000	0.000	0	\$23.51	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0	
2014	0.000	0.000	0	\$24.04	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0	
2015	0.000	0.000	0	\$24.59	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0	
2016	0.000	0.000	0	\$25.15	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0	
2017	0.000	0.000	0	\$25.72	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0	
2018	0.000	0.000	0	\$26.30	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0	
TOTALS	353.437	0.000	0		\$5,908,291	\$4,281,783	\$952,711	\$674	\$514	

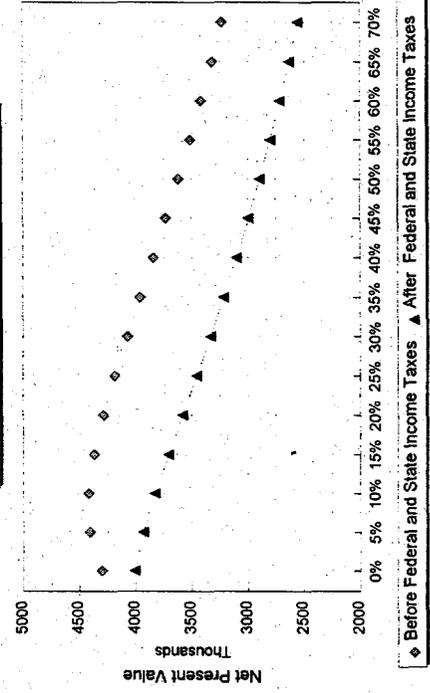
Federal Income Tax Calculations

Revenue	Royalty, 80% Cap. OpEx. and Prod. Tax	Allocated Overhead	Depreciation	Depletion	Total Deductions	Taxable Income	State Income Taxes	Federal Income Taxes	After Tax Cash Flow	Cumulative \$'000	Discounted @ 14.2%	Cumulative Discounted \$'000
FY-97	6,477,498	3,498,736	281,648	971,625	4,752,009	1,725,489	0	603,921	2,093,197	2,093	1,958,741	1,959
FY-98	4,572,872	2,485,151	200,055	685,931	3,371,137	1,201,735	0	420,607	1,467,058	3,560	1,202,121	3,161
FY-99	3,413,156	2,280,430	183,575	511,973	2,975,978	437,178	0	153,012	796,139	4,356	571,247	3,732
FY-00	2,835,903	1,991,556	160,320	425,385	2,577,261	258,642	0	90,525	593,502	4,950	372,899	4,105
FY-1	2,438,179	2,015,826	162,274	260,079	2,438,179	0	0	0	260,079	5,210	143,090	4,248
FY-2	2,021,557	1,858,884	149,640	138,770	2,147,295	(125,738)	0	(44,008)	182,779	5,393	88,057	4,336
FY-3	1,583,810	4,098,592	(137,990)	0	4,236,582	(2,652,772)	0	(928,470)	(1,387,369)	4,005	(585,278)	3,751
FY-4	0	681,876	54,891	0	736,767	(736,767)	0	(257,869)	(478,898)	3,526	(176,908)	3,574
FY-5	0	(762,039)	21,835	0	(740,204)	740,204	0	259,071	481,133	4,008	155,633	3,730
FY-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,008	0	3,730
FY-7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,008	0	3,730
FY-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,008	0	3,730
FY-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,008	0	3,730
FY-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,008	0	3,730
FY-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,008	0	3,730
FY-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,008	0	3,730
FY-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,008	0	3,730
FY-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,008	0	3,730
FY-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,008	0	3,730
FY-16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,008	0	3,730
FY-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,008	0	3,730
FY-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,008	0	3,730
Thereafter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,008	0	3,730
TOTAL	23,342,975	18,149,013	1,352,228	2,993,764	22,495,005	847,970	0	296,790	4,007,619	4,007,619	3,729,601	3,730

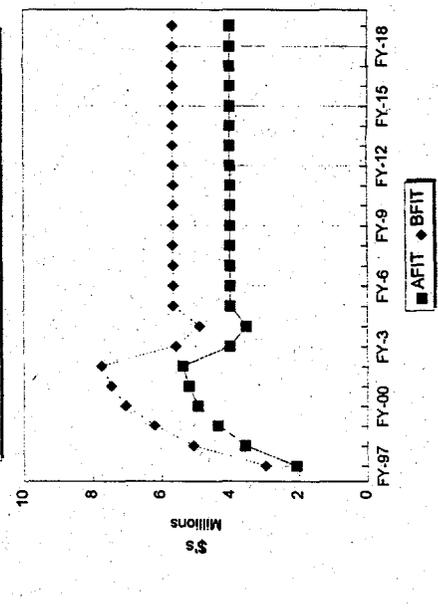
NPR-3

Discount Factor	Before Federal and State Income Taxes	After Federal and State Income Taxes
17.20%	4,338,000	3,730,000
14.20%	4,304,000	4,008,000
0%	4,410,000	3,935,000
5%	4,420,000	3,830,000
10%	4,371,000	3,710,000
15%	4,288,000	3,583,000
20%	4,185,000	3,455,000
25%	4,073,000	3,331,000
30%	3,957,000	3,213,000
35%	3,841,000	3,100,000
40%	3,728,000	2,994,000
45%	3,619,000	2,895,000
50%	3,514,000	2,802,000
55%	3,415,000	2,715,000
60%	3,320,000	2,633,000
65%	3,231,000	2,557,000
70%		

Industry Net Present Value



Cumulative Income to Industry



PD, PD-NP, PUD plus Unproven Before Federal Income Tax

NPR-3	PRODUCTION		REVENUE		COSTS		Future Net Income	
	Oil	Gas	Oil	Gas	Oil	Gas	Net Revenue Before Depreciation	Cumulative Discounted
	bbls	mcf	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Oct-86	24,372	0	156,188	0	53,104	633,120	242,159	242
Nov-86	24,372	0	156,188	0	53,213	534,915	291,561	483
Dec-86	24,372	0	156,188	0	53,322	535,915	244,354	722
Jan-87	24,372	0	156,188	0	53,432	537,016	291,561	959
Feb-87	24,372	0	156,188	0	53,541	538,118	246,557	1,195
Mar-87	24,372	0	156,188	0	53,651	539,224	291,561	1,429
Apr-87	24,372	0	156,188	0	53,762	540,332	248,771	1,662
May-87	24,372	0	156,188	0	53,872	541,442	291,561	1,893
Jun-87	24,372	0	156,188	0	53,983	542,555	249,881	2,122
Jul-87	24,372	0	156,188	0	54,094	543,669	291,561	2,350
Aug-87	24,372	0	156,188	0	54,205	544,785	253,225	2,577
Sep-87	24,372	0	156,188	0	54,316	545,905	291,561	2,801
Oct-87	292,764	0	1,874,250	0	644,495	6,477,498	2,978,766	2,801,431
Nov-87	15,987	0	154,000	0	53,665	376,789	207,096	3,148
Dec-87	15,987	0	154,000	0	53,776	377,564	170,468	3,319
Jan-88	15,987	0	154,000	0	53,886	378,338	171,243	3,490
Feb-88	15,987	0	154,000	0	53,997	379,117	172,021	3,662
Mar-88	15,987	0	154,000	0	54,108	379,895	172,799	3,835
Apr-88	15,987	0	154,000	0	54,219	380,675	173,580	4,009
May-88	15,987	0	154,000	0	54,330	381,457	174,361	4,183
Jun-88	15,987	0	154,000	0	54,442	382,241	175,145	4,358
Jul-88	15,987	0	154,000	0	54,554	383,027	175,931	4,534
Aug-88	15,986	0	154,000	0	54,666	383,814	176,718	4,711
Sep-88	15,986	0	154,000	0	54,778	384,591	177,505	4,888
Oct-88	191,842	0	1,848,000	0	651,312	3,855,372	2,087,720	5,066
Nov-88	131,862	0	1,621,750	0	657,293	4,572,372	2,485,151	6,199
Dec-88	101,552	0	1,795,500	0	662,527	3,413,156	1,132,726	7,044
Jan-89	80,892	0	1,769,250	0	667,661	2,635,903	844,347	7,886
Feb-89	65,877	0	1,743,000	0	672,696	2,436,179	422,353	8,726
Mar-89	54,304	0	1,716,750	0	677,665	2,231,557	288,411	9,568
Apr-89	0	0	0	0	682,555	1,983,810	143,725	10,408
May-89	0	0	0	0	687,445	1,738,365	0	11,248
Jun-89	0	0	0	0	692,335	1,493,920	0	12,088
Jul-89	0	0	0	0	697,225	1,249,475	0	12,928
Aug-89	0	0	0	0	702,115	1,005,030	0	13,768
Sep-89	0	0	0	0	707,005	760,585	0	14,608
Oct-89	0	0	0	0	711,895	516,140	0	15,448
Nov-89	0	0	0	0	716,785	271,695	0	16,288
Dec-89	0	0	0	0	721,675	27,250	0	17,128
Jan-90	0	0	0	0	726,565	0	0	17,968
Feb-90	0	0	0	0	731,455	0	0	18,808
Mar-90	0	0	0	0	736,345	0	0	19,648
Apr-90	0	0	0	0	741,235	0	0	20,488
May-90	0	0	0	0	746,125	0	0	21,328
Jun-90	0	0	0	0	751,015	0	0	22,168
Jul-90	0	0	0	0	755,905	0	0	23,008
Aug-90	0	0	0	0	760,795	0	0	23,848
Sep-90	0	0	0	0	765,685	0	0	24,688
Oct-90	0	0	0	0	770,575	0	0	25,528
Nov-90	0	0	0	0	775,465	0	0	26,368
Dec-90	0	0	0	0	780,355	0	0	27,208
Jan-91	0	0	0	0	785,245	0	0	28,048
Feb-91	0	0	0	0	790,135	0	0	28,888
Mar-91	0	0	0	0	795,025	0	0	29,728
Apr-91	0	0	0	0	800,000	0	0	30,568
May-91	0	0	0	0	805,000	0	0	31,408
Jun-91	0	0	0	0	810,000	0	0	32,248
Jul-91	0	0	0	0	815,000	0	0	33,088
Aug-91	0	0	0	0	820,000	0	0	33,928
Sep-91	0	0	0	0	825,000	0	0	34,768
Oct-91	0	0	0	0	830,000	0	0	35,608
Nov-91	0	0	0	0	835,000	0	0	36,448
Dec-91	0	0	0	0	840,000	0	0	37,288
Jan-92	0	0	0	0	845,000	0	0	38,128
Feb-92	0	0	0	0	850,000	0	0	38,968
Mar-92	0	0	0	0	855,000	0	0	39,808
Apr-92	0	0	0	0	860,000	0	0	40,648
May-92	0	0	0	0	865,000	0	0	41,488
Jun-92	0	0	0	0	870,000	0	0	42,328
Jul-92	0	0	0	0	875,000	0	0	43,168
Aug-92	0	0	0	0	880,000	0	0	44,008
Sep-92	0	0	0	0	885,000	0	0	44,848
Oct-92	0	0	0	0	890,000	0	0	45,688
Nov-92	0	0	0	0	895,000	0	0	46,528
Dec-92	0	0	0	0	900,000	0	0	47,368
Jan-93	0	0	0	0	905,000	0	0	48,208
Feb-93	0	0	0	0	910,000	0	0	49,048
Mar-93	0	0	0	0	915,000	0	0	49,888
Apr-93	0	0	0	0	920,000	0	0	50,728
May-93	0	0	0	0	925,000	0	0	51,568
Jun-93	0	0	0	0	930,000	0	0	52,408
Jul-93	0	0	0	0	935,000	0	0	53,248
Aug-93	0	0	0	0	940,000	0	0	54,088
Sep-93	0	0	0	0	945,000	0	0	54,928
Oct-93	0	0	0	0	950,000	0	0	55,768
Nov-93	0	0	0	0	955,000	0	0	56,608
Dec-93	0	0	0	0	960,000	0	0	57,448
Jan-94	0	0	0	0	965,000	0	0	58,288
Feb-94	0	0	0	0	970,000	0	0	59,128
Mar-94	0	0	0	0	975,000	0	0	59,968
Apr-94	0	0	0	0	980,000	0	0	60,808
May-94	0	0	0	0	985,000	0	0	61,648
Jun-94	0	0	0	0	990,000	0	0	62,488
Jul-94	0	0	0	0	995,000	0	0	63,328
Aug-94	0	0	0	0	1,000,000	0	0	64,168
Sep-94	0	0	0	0	1,005,000	0	0	65,008
Oct-94	0	0	0	0	1,010,000	0	0	65,848
Nov-94	0	0	0	0	1,015,000	0	0	66,688
Dec-94	0	0	0	0	1,020,000	0	0	67,528
Jan-95	0	0	0	0	1,025,000	0	0	68,368
Feb-95	0	0	0	0	1,030,000	0	0	69,208
Mar-95	0	0	0	0	1,035,000	0	0	70,048
Apr-95	0	0	0	0	1,040,000	0	0	70,888
May-95	0	0	0	0	1,045,000	0	0	71,728
Jun-95	0	0	0	0	1,050,000	0	0	72,568
Jul-95	0	0	0	0	1,055,000	0	0	73,408
Aug-95	0	0	0	0	1,060,000	0	0	74,248
Sep-95	0	0	0	0	1,065,000	0	0	75,088
Oct-95	0	0	0	0	1,070,000	0	0	75,928
Nov-95	0	0	0	0	1,075,000	0	0	76,768
Dec-95	0	0	0	0	1,080,000	0	0	77,608
Jan-96	0	0	0	0	1,085,000	0	0	78,448
Feb-96	0	0	0	0	1,090,000	0	0	79,288
Mar-96	0	0	0	0	1,095,000	0	0	80,128
Apr-96	0	0	0	0	1,100,000	0	0	80,968
May-96	0	0	0	0	1,105,000	0	0	81,808
Jun-96	0	0	0	0	1,110,000	0	0	82,648
Jul-96	0	0	0	0	1,115,000	0	0	83,488
Aug-96	0	0	0	0	1,120,000	0	0	84,328
Sep-96	0	0	0	0	1,125,000	0	0	85,168
Oct-96	0	0	0	0	1,130,000	0	0	86,008
Nov-96	0	0	0	0	1,135,000	0	0	86,848
Dec-96	0	0	0	0	1,140,000	0	0	87,688
Jan-97	0	0	0	0	1,145,000	0	0	88,528
Feb-97	0	0	0	0	1,150,000	0	0	89,368
Mar-97	0	0	0	0	1,155,000	0	0	90,208
Apr-97	0	0	0	0	1,160,000	0	0	91,048
May-97	0	0	0	0	1,165,000	0	0	91,888
Jun-97	0	0	0	0	1,170,000	0	0	92,728
Jul-97	0	0	0	0	1,175,000	0	0	93,568
Aug-97	0	0	0	0	1,180,000	0	0	94,408
Sep-97	0	0	0	0	1,185,000	0	0	95,248
Oct-97	0	0	0	0	1,190,000	0	0	96,088
Nov-97	0	0	0	0	1,195,0			

PDP	Date	PRODUCTION		PRICES		GROSS REVENUE		COSTS		Net Revenue		Discounted @ 5.5%	Cumulative Discounted \$000
		QTY	UNIT	QTY	UNIT	QTY	UNIT	QTY	UNIT	QTY	UNIT		
Oct-86	24,372	0	156,188	0	19.72	0	3,104	0	0	3,104	\$246,169	\$247	\$492
Nov-86	24,372	0	156,188	0	19.76	0	3,213	0	0	3,213	\$246,169	\$495	\$736
Dec-86	24,372	0	156,188	0	19.80	0	3,322	0	0	3,322	\$246,169	\$744	\$977
Jan-87	24,372	0	156,188	0	19.84	0	3,431	0	0	3,431	\$246,169	\$994	\$1,218
Feb-87	24,372	0	156,188	0	19.88	0	3,541	0	0	3,541	\$246,169	\$1,245	\$1,456
Mar-87	24,372	0	156,188	0	19.92	0	3,651	0	0	3,651	\$246,169	\$1,490	\$1,653
Apr-87	24,372	0	156,188	0	19.96	0	3,762	0	0	3,762	\$246,169	\$1,751	\$1,829
May-87	24,372	0	156,188	0	20.01	0	3,872	0	0	3,872	\$246,169	\$2,006	\$2,163
Jun-87	24,372	0	156,188	0	20.05	0	3,983	0	0	3,983	\$246,169	\$2,281	\$2,395
Jul-87	24,372	0	156,188	0	20.09	0	4,094	0	0	4,094	\$246,169	\$2,578	\$2,625
Aug-87	24,372	0	156,188	0	20.13	0	4,205	0	0	4,205	\$246,169	\$2,876	\$2,855
Sep-87	24,372	0	156,188	0	20.17	0	4,316	0	0	4,316	\$246,169	\$3,185	\$3,052
Oct-87	24,372	0	156,188	0	20.21	0	4,427	0	0	4,427	\$246,169	\$3,505	\$3,442
Nov-87	24,372	0	156,188	0	20.25	0	4,538	0	0	4,538	\$246,169	\$3,835	\$3,825
Dec-87	24,372	0	156,188	0	20.29	0	4,649	0	0	4,649	\$246,169	\$4,175	\$4,016
Jan-88	24,372	0	156,188	0	20.34	0	4,760	0	0	4,760	\$246,169	\$4,525	\$4,204
Feb-88	24,372	0	156,188	0	20.38	0	4,871	0	0	4,871	\$246,169	\$4,885	\$4,631
Mar-88	24,372	0	156,188	0	20.42	0	4,982	0	0	4,982	\$246,169	\$5,255	\$4,994
Apr-88	24,372	0	156,188	0	20.46	0	5,093	0	0	5,093	\$246,169	\$5,635	\$5,377
May-88	24,372	0	156,188	0	20.50	0	5,204	0	0	5,204	\$246,169	\$6,025	\$5,760
Jun-88	24,372	0	156,188	0	20.55	0	5,315	0	0	5,315	\$246,169	\$6,425	\$6,154
Jul-88	24,372	0	156,188	0	20.59	0	5,426	0	0	5,426	\$246,169	\$6,835	\$6,543
Aug-88	24,372	0	156,188	0	20.63	0	5,537	0	0	5,537	\$246,169	\$7,255	\$6,943
Sep-88	24,372	0	156,188	0	20.67	0	5,648	0	0	5,648	\$246,169	\$7,685	\$7,352
Oct-88	24,372	0	156,188	0	20.71	0	5,759	0	0	5,759	\$246,169	\$8,125	\$7,860
Nov-88	24,372	0	156,188	0	20.75	0	5,870	0	0	5,870	\$246,169	\$8,575	\$8,378
Dec-88	24,372	0	156,188	0	20.79	0	5,981	0	0	5,981	\$246,169	\$9,035	\$8,806
Jan-89	24,372	0	156,188	0	20.83	0	6,092	0	0	6,092	\$246,169	\$9,505	\$9,343
Feb-89	24,372	0	156,188	0	20.87	0	6,203	0	0	6,203	\$246,169	\$9,985	\$9,801
Mar-89	24,372	0	156,188	0	20.91	0	6,314	0	0	6,314	\$246,169	\$10,475	\$10,268
Apr-89	24,372	0	156,188	0	20.95	0	6,425	0	0	6,425	\$246,169	\$10,975	\$10,786
May-89	24,372	0	156,188	0	20.99	0	6,536	0	0	6,536	\$246,169	\$11,485	\$11,316
Jun-89	24,372	0	156,188	0	21.03	0	6,647	0	0	6,647	\$246,169	\$12,005	\$11,856
Jul-89	24,372	0	156,188	0	21.07	0	6,758	0	0	6,758	\$246,169	\$12,535	\$12,407
Aug-89	24,372	0	156,188	0	21.11	0	6,869	0	0	6,869	\$246,169	\$13,075	\$12,957
Sep-89	24,372	0	156,188	0	21.15	0	6,980	0	0	6,980	\$246,169	\$13,625	\$13,517
Oct-89	24,372	0	156,188	0	21.19	0	7,091	0	0	7,091	\$246,169	\$14,185	\$14,077
Nov-89	24,372	0	156,188	0	21.23	0	7,202	0	0	7,202	\$246,169	\$14,755	\$14,647
Dec-89	24,372	0	156,188	0	21.27	0	7,313	0	0	7,313	\$246,169	\$15,335	\$15,229
Jan-90	24,372	0	156,188	0	21.31	0	7,424	0	0	7,424	\$246,169	\$15,925	\$15,819
Feb-90	24,372	0	156,188	0	21.35	0	7,535	0	0	7,535	\$246,169	\$16,525	\$16,419
Mar-90	24,372	0	156,188	0	21.39	0	7,646	0	0	7,646	\$246,169	\$17,135	\$17,013
Apr-90	24,372	0	156,188	0	21.43	0	7,757	0	0	7,757	\$246,169	\$17,755	\$17,621
May-90	24,372	0	156,188	0	21.47	0	7,868	0	0	7,868	\$246,169	\$18,385	\$18,241
Jun-90	24,372	0	156,188	0	21.51	0	7,979	0	0	7,979	\$246,169	\$19,025	\$18,887
Jul-90	24,372	0	156,188	0	21.55	0	8,090	0	0	8,090	\$246,169	\$19,675	\$19,543
Aug-90	24,372	0	156,188	0	21.59	0	8,201	0	0	8,201	\$246,169	\$20,335	\$20,211
Sep-90	24,372	0	156,188	0	21.63	0	8,312	0	0	8,312	\$246,169	\$21,005	\$20,887
Oct-90	24,372	0	156,188	0	21.67	0	8,423	0	0	8,423	\$246,169	\$21,685	\$21,573
Nov-90	24,372	0	156,188	0	21.71	0	8,534	0	0	8,534	\$246,169	\$22,375	\$22,273
Dec-90	24,372	0	156,188	0	21.75	0	8,645	0	0	8,645	\$246,169	\$23,075	\$22,981
Jan-91	24,372	0	156,188	0	21.79	0	8,756	0	0	8,756	\$246,169	\$23,785	\$23,699
Feb-91	24,372	0	156,188	0	21.83	0	8,867	0	0	8,867	\$246,169	\$24,505	\$24,429
Mar-91	24,372	0	156,188	0	21.87	0	8,978	0	0	8,978	\$246,169	\$25,235	\$25,169
Apr-91	24,372	0	156,188	0	21.91	0	9,089	0	0	9,089	\$246,169	\$25,975	\$25,919
May-91	24,372	0	156,188	0	21.95	0	9,200	0	0	9,200	\$246,169	\$26,725	\$26,669
Jun-91	24,372	0	156,188	0	21.99	0	9,311	0	0	9,311	\$246,169	\$27,485	\$27,429
Jul-91	24,372	0	156,188	0	22.03	0	9,422	0	0	9,422	\$246,169	\$28,255	\$28,209
Aug-91	24,372	0	156,188	0	22.07	0	9,533	0	0	9,533	\$246,169	\$29,035	\$28,989
Sep-91	24,372	0	156,188	0	22.11	0	9,644	0	0	9,644	\$246,169	\$29,825	\$29,779
Oct-91	24,372	0	156,188	0	22.15	0	9,755	0	0	9,755	\$246,169	\$30,625	\$30,579
Nov-91	24,372	0	156,188	0	22.19	0	9,866	0	0	9,866	\$246,169	\$31,435	\$31,389
Dec-91	24,372	0	156,188	0	22.23	0	9,977	0	0	9,977	\$246,169	\$32,255	\$32,209
Jan-92	24,372	0	156,188	0	22.27	0	10,088	0	0	10,088	\$246,169	\$33,085	\$33,039
Feb-92	24,372	0	156,188	0	22.31	0	10,199	0	0	10,199	\$246,169	\$33,925	\$33,879
Mar-92	24,372	0	156,188	0	22.35	0	10,310	0	0	10,310	\$246,169	\$34,775	\$34,729
Apr-92	24,372	0	156,188	0	22.39	0	10,421	0	0	10,421	\$246,169	\$35,635	\$35,589
May-92	24,372	0	156,188	0	22.43	0	10,532	0	0	10,532	\$246,169	\$36,505	\$36,459
Jun-92	24,372	0	156,188	0	22.47	0	10,643	0	0	10,643	\$246,169	\$37,385	\$37,339
Jul-92	24,372	0	156,188	0	22.51	0	10,754	0	0	10,754	\$246,169	\$38,275	\$38,229
Aug-92	24,372	0	156,188	0	22.55	0	10,865	0	0	10,865	\$246,169	\$39,175	\$39,129
Sep-92	24,372	0	156,188	0	22.59	0	10,976	0	0	10,976	\$246,169	\$40,085	\$39,999
Oct-92	24,372	0	156,188	0	22.63	0	11,087	0	0	11,087	\$246,169	\$41,005	\$40,879
Nov-92	24,372	0	156,188	0	22.67	0	11,198	0	0	11,198	\$246,169	\$41,935	\$41,759
Dec-92	24,372	0	156,188	0	22.71	0	11,309	0	0	11,309	\$246,169	\$42,875	\$42,639
Jan-93	24,372	0	156,188	0	22.75	0	11,420	0	0	11,420	\$246,169	\$43,825	\$43,579
Feb-93	24,372	0	156,188	0	22.79	0	11,531	0	0	11,531	\$246,169	\$44,785	\$44,529
Mar-93	24,372	0	156,188	0	22.83	0	11,642	0	0	11,642	\$246,169	\$45,755	\$45,479
Apr-93	24,372	0	156,188	0	22.87	0	11,753	0	0	11,753	\$246,169	\$46,735	\$46,429
May-93	24,372	0	156,188	0	22.91	0	11,864	0	0	11,864	\$246,169	\$47,725	\$47,379
Jun-93	24,372	0	156,188	0	22.95	0	11,975	0	0	11,975	\$246,169	\$48,725	\$48,379
Jul-93	24,372	0	156,188	0	22.99	0	12,086	0	0	12,086	\$246,169	\$49,735	\$49,379
Aug-93	24,372	0	156,188	0	23.03	0	12,						

Proved Developed Non-Producing

PD-NP	PRODUCTION		PRICES		GROSS REVENUE		Totl	Capex	Opex	Prod. Tax	Totl	Net Revenue	Cumulative \$988	Discounted @ 10.50%	Cumulative Discounted \$900
	Oil	NGLS	Oil	NGLS	Oil	NGLS									
Oct-86	0	0	0	\$0.34	0	0	0	0	4,700	exempt	0	\$4,700	(\$4,700)	(\$4,700)	(\$5)
Nov-86	0	0	0	\$19.76	0	0	0	0	4,700	0	0	\$4,700	(\$4,700)	(\$4,700)	(\$9)
Dec-86	0	0	0	\$19.80	0	0	0	0	4,700	0	0	\$4,700	(\$4,700)	(\$4,700)	(\$14)
Jan-87	0	0	0	\$19.84	0	0	0	0	4,700	0	0	\$4,700	(\$4,700)	(\$4,700)	(\$18)
Feb-87	0	0	0	\$19.88	0	0	0	0	4,700	0	0	\$4,700	(\$4,700)	(\$4,700)	(\$23)
Mar-87	0	0	0	\$19.92	0	0	0	0	4,700	0	0	\$4,700	(\$4,700)	(\$4,700)	(\$27)
Apr-87	0	0	0	\$19.96	0	0	0	0	4,700	0	0	\$4,700	(\$4,700)	(\$4,700)	(\$32)
May-87	0	0	0	\$20.01	0	0	0	0	4,700	0	0	\$4,700	(\$4,700)	(\$4,700)	(\$36)
Jun-87	0	0	0	\$20.05	0	0	0	0	4,700	0	0	\$4,700	(\$4,700)	(\$4,700)	(\$40)
Jul-87	0	0	0	\$20.09	0	0	0	0	4,700	0	0	\$4,700	(\$4,700)	(\$4,700)	(\$45)
Aug-87	0	0	0	\$20.13	0	0	0	0	4,700	0	0	\$4,700	(\$4,700)	(\$4,700)	(\$49)
Sep-87	0	0	0	\$20.17	0	0	0	0	4,700	0	0	\$4,700	(\$4,700)	(\$4,700)	(\$53)
Oct-87	0	0	0	\$20.21	0	0	0	0	58,404	0	0	\$58,404	(\$58,404)	(\$58,404)	(\$102)
Nov-87	0	0	0	\$20.25	0	0	0	0	55,983	0	0	\$55,983	(\$55,983)	(\$55,983)	(\$150)
Dec-87	0	0	0	\$20.29	0	0	0	0	55,983	0	0	\$55,983	(\$55,983)	(\$55,983)	(\$198)
Jan-88	0	0	0	\$20.34	0	0	0	0	55,983	0	0	\$55,983	(\$55,983)	(\$55,983)	(\$246)
Feb-88	0	0	0	\$20.38	0	0	0	0	55,983	0	0	\$55,983	(\$55,983)	(\$55,983)	(\$292)
Mar-88	0	0	0	\$20.42	0	0	0	0	55,983	0	0	\$55,983	(\$55,983)	(\$55,983)	(\$339)
Apr-88	0	0	0	\$20.46	0	0	0	0	55,983	0	0	\$55,983	(\$55,983)	(\$55,983)	(\$385)
May-88	0	0	0	\$20.50	0	0	0	0	55,983	0	0	\$55,983	(\$55,983)	(\$55,983)	(\$430)
Jun-88	0	0	0	\$20.55	0	0	0	0	55,983	0	0	\$55,983	(\$55,983)	(\$55,983)	(\$475)
Jul-88	0	0	0	\$20.59	0	0	0	0	55,983	0	0	\$55,983	(\$55,983)	(\$55,983)	(\$519)
Aug-88	0	0	0	\$20.63	0	0	0	0	55,983	0	0	\$55,983	(\$55,983)	(\$55,983)	(\$563)
Sep-88	0	0	0	\$20.67	0	0	0	0	55,983	0	0	\$55,983	(\$55,983)	(\$55,983)	(\$606)
Oct-88	0	0	0	\$20.93	0	0	0	0	871,795	0	0	\$871,795	(\$871,795)	(\$871,795)	(\$1,110)
Nov-88	0	0	0	\$21.40	0	0	0	0	892,218	0	0	\$892,218	(\$892,218)	(\$892,218)	(\$1,496)
Dec-88	0	0	0	\$21.89	0	0	0	0	800,536	0	0	\$800,536	(\$800,536)	(\$800,536)	(\$1,947)
Jan-89	0	0	0	\$22.38	0	0	0	0	797,516	0	0	\$797,516	(\$797,516)	(\$797,516)	(\$2,341)
Feb-89	0	0	0	\$22.89	0	0	0	0	791,839	0	0	\$791,839	(\$791,839)	(\$791,839)	(\$2,731)
Mar-89	0	0	0	\$23.41	0	0	0	0	3,164,031	0	0	\$3,164,031	(\$3,164,031)	(\$3,164,031)	(\$3,984)
Apr-89	0	0	0	\$23.94	0	0	0	0	881,876	0	0	\$881,876	(\$881,876)	(\$881,876)	(\$4,375)
May-89	0	0	0	\$24.48	0	0	0	0	(762,039)	0	0	\$762,039	(\$762,039)	(\$762,039)	(\$4,735)
Jun-89	0	0	0	\$25.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	(\$0)	(\$0)	(\$4,735)
Jul-89	0	0	0	\$25.61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	(\$0)	(\$0)	(\$4,735)
Aug-89	0	0	0	\$26.19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	(\$0)	(\$0)	(\$4,735)
Sep-89	0	0	0	\$26.79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	(\$0)	(\$0)	(\$4,735)
Oct-89	0	0	0	\$27.40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	(\$0)	(\$0)	(\$4,735)
Nov-89	0	0	0	\$28.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	(\$0)	(\$0)	(\$4,735)
Dec-89	0	0	0	\$28.65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	(\$0)	(\$0)	(\$4,735)
Jan-90	0	0	0	\$29.30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	(\$0)	(\$0)	(\$4,735)
Feb-90	0	0	0	\$29.97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	(\$0)	(\$0)	(\$4,735)
Mar-90	0	0	0	\$30.65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	(\$0)	(\$0)	(\$4,735)
Apr-90	0	0	0	\$31.34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	(\$0)	(\$0)	(\$4,735)
May-90	0	0	0	\$32.06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	(\$0)	(\$0)	(\$4,735)
Jun-90	0	0	0	\$32.78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	(\$0)	(\$0)	(\$4,735)
Jul-90	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	(\$0)	(\$0)	(\$4,735)
Aug-90	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	(\$0)	(\$0)	(\$4,735)
Sep-90	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	(\$0)	(\$0)	(\$4,735)
Oct-90	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	(\$0)	(\$0)	(\$4,735)
Nov-90	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	(\$0)	(\$0)	(\$4,735)
Dec-90	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	(\$0)	(\$0)	(\$4,735)
Thereafter	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	(\$0)	(\$0)	(\$4,735)
Total									6,894,177			\$6,894,177		(\$3,734,687)	

NP-3

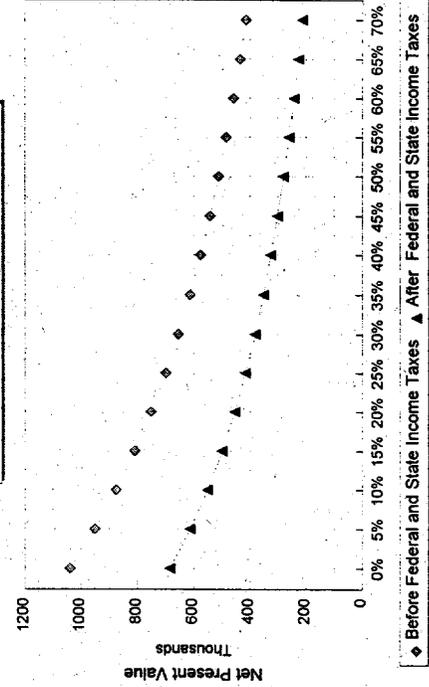
NPR-3	Retention Case				DOE Summarized Output				DOE Net Income Calculations				
	Production		Prices		Oil & Gas Revenue (\$ 000)	Oil & Gas Costs (\$ 000)	Overhead Costs (\$ 000)	Cash Flow (\$ 000)	Discounted Cash Flow (\$ 000)	DOE Net Income Calculations		DOE Net Income Calculations	
	OIL (MBO)	GAS (MMCF)	NGLs (GPD)	OIL (\$/BO)						GAS (\$/MMBTU)	NGLs (\$/Gall)	Oil & Gas Costs (\$ 000)	Overhead Costs (\$ 000)
1997	292,464	0.000	1874	\$19.94	NA	\$0.34	\$3,498,736	\$281,648	\$2,697	\$2,532			
1998	191,842	0.000	1848	\$20.44	NA	\$0.35	\$4,572,872	\$200,055	\$1,888	\$1,561			
1999	131,692	0.000	1822	\$20.93	NA	\$0.36	\$3,413,156	\$183,575	\$949	\$692			
2000	101,552	0.000	1796	\$21.40	NA	\$0.37	\$2,835,903	\$160,320	\$684	\$439			
2001	80,892	0.000	1769	\$21.89	NA	\$0.38	\$2,438,179	\$162,274	\$260	\$147			
2002	65,877	0.000	1743	\$22.38	NA	\$0.39	\$2,021,557	\$149,640	\$139	\$69			
2003	54,304	0.000	1717	\$22.89	NA	\$0.39	\$1,583,810	\$137,990	(\$2,316)	(\$1,017)			
2004	0.000	0.000	0	\$23.41	NA	NA	\$681,876	\$54,891	(\$737)	(\$285)			
2005	0.000	0.000	0	\$23.94	NA	NA	(\$762,039)	\$21,835	\$740	\$252			
2006	0.000	0.000	0	\$24.49	NA	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2007	0.000	0.000	0	\$25.04	NA	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2008	0.000	0.000	0	\$25.61	NA	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2009	0.000	0.000	0	\$26.19	NA	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2010	0.000	0.000	0	\$26.79	NA	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2011	0.000	0.000	0	\$27.40	NA	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2012	0.000	0.000	0	\$28.02	NA	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2013	0.000	0.000	0	\$28.65	NA	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2014	0.000	0.000	0	\$29.30	NA	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2015	0.000	0.000	0	\$29.97	NA	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2016	0.000	0.000	0	\$30.65	NA	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2017	0.000	0.000	0	\$31.34	NA	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2018	0.000	0.000	0	\$32.06	NA	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
TOTALS	918,623	0.000	12569				\$23,342,975	\$18,149,013	\$4,304	\$4,390			

Federal Income Tax Calculations

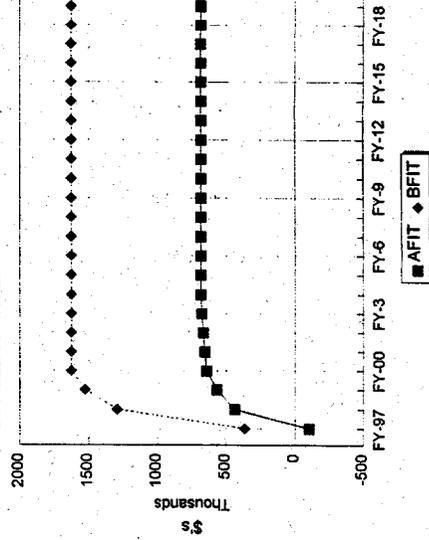
	Revenue	Royalty, 80% Cap. OpEx. and Prod. Tax	Allocated Overhead	Depreciation	Depletion	Total Deductions	Taxable Income	State Income Taxes	Federal Income Taxes	After Tax Cash Flow	Cumulative \$'000	Discounted @ 14.2%	Cumulative Discounted \$'000
FY-97	2,618,247	1,926,848	375,099	46,368	0	2,348,315	269,932	0	94,476	(102,752)	(103)	(96,152)	(96)
FY-98	1,954,249	978,469	119,140	86,313	0	1,183,922	770,327	0	269,615	539,244	436	441,861	346
FY-99	953,203	722,040	66,428	68,478	0	856,946	96,257	0	33,690	131,045	568	94,028	440
FY-00	382,592	282,072	25,951	48,913	25,656	382,592	0	0	0	74,569	642	46,852	487
FY-1	0	0	0	34,938	0	34,938	(34,938)	0	(12,228)	12,228	654	6,728	493
FY-2	0	0	0	33,232	0	33,232	(33,232)	0	(11,631)	11,631	666	5,604	499
FY-3	0	0	0	33,232	0	33,232	(33,232)	0	(11,631)	11,631	678	4,907	504
FY-4	0	0	0	18,748	0	18,748	(18,748)	0	(6,562)	6,562	684	2,424	506
FY-5	0	0	0	2,132	0	2,132	(2,132)	0	(746)	746	685	241	506
FY-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	685	0	506
FY-7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	685	0	506
FY-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	685	0	506
FY-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	685	0	506
FY-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	685	0	506
FY-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	685	0	506
FY-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	685	0	506
FY-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	685	0	506
FY-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	685	0	506
FY-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	685	0	506
FY-16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	685	0	506
FY-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	685	0	506
FY-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	685	0	506
Thereafter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	685	0	506
TOTAL	5,908,291	3,909,429	586,617	372,354	25,656	4,894,056	1,014,235	0	354,982	684,905	684,905	506,493	506

NPR-3*

Industry Net Present Value



Cumulative Income to Industry



Discount Factor	Before Federal and State Income Taxes	After Federal and State Income Taxes
17.20%	783,000	506,000
14.20%	1,040,000	685,000
0%	952,000	612,000
5%	876,000	551,000
10%	810,000	499,000
15%	752,000	454,000
20%	700,000	415,000
25%	654,000	381,000
30%	612,000	351,000
35%	575,000	325,000
40%	542,000	301,000
45%	511,000	280,000
50%	484,000	260,000
55%	458,000	243,000
60%	435,000	227,000
65%	414,000	213,000
70%		

PD, PD-NP, PUD plus Unproven Before Federal Income Tax

NPR-3+	PRODUCTION		REVENUE		COSTS		Relative @ Market		Total		Future Net Income			
	Oil	Gas	Oil	Gas	Oil	Gas	Oil	Gas	Oil	Gas	Net Revenue before bonus/price	Cumulative \$000	Discounted @ 13.5% \$000	Cumulative Discounted \$000
Oct-86	6,346	0	102,711	0	0	0	0	0	41,216	0	61,495	61	61,495	61
Nov-86	9,062	0	146,931	0	0	0	0	0	46,368	0	100,563	161	99,444	161
Dec-86	9,062	0	147,233	0	0	0	0	0	46,368	0	130,975	31	(128,077)	31
Jan-87	9,062	0	147,535	0	0	0	0	0	46,368	0	(130,673)	(100)	(126,360)	(93)
Feb-87	12,274	0	200,223	0	0	0	0	0	51,520	0	148,703	49	142,195	49
Mar-87	12,273	0	200,622	0	0	0	0	0	51,520	0	283,360	(30)	(78,237)	(30)
Apr-87	12,273	0	201,034	0	0	0	0	0	51,520	0	(62,738)	(116)	(76,951)	(107)
May-87	16,266	0	266,985	0	0	0	0	0	56,672	0	283,360	94	194,472	88
Jun-87	16,266	0	267,547	0	0	0	0	0	56,672	0	288,512	73	(18,170)	69
Jul-87	16,266	0	268,096	0	0	0	0	0	56,672	0	(20,965)	53	(18,461)	50
Aug-87	20,243	0	334,326	0	0	0	0	0	61,824	0	272,502	325	243,660	294
Sep-87	20,243	0	335,004	0	0	0	0	0	61,824	0	41,340	367	36,553	331
Oct-87	159,639	0	2,618,247	0	0	0	0	0	1,822,880	628,544	366,823	1,888	330,533	183
Nov-87	7,843	0	130,057	0	0	0	0	0	238,888	60,197	(168,028)	198	(147,794)	288
Dec-87	9,878	0	164,155	0	0	0	0	0	66,106	0	98,049	296	84,778	288
Jan-88	9,878	0	164,491	0	0	0	0	0	66,106	0	98,385	394	84,122	352
Feb-88	9,878	0	164,829	0	0	0	0	0	66,106	0	98,723	493	83,472	435
Mar-88	9,878	0	165,155	0	0	0	0	0	66,106	0	99,049	592	82,816	518
Apr-88	9,878	0	165,484	0	0	0	0	0	66,106	0	99,388	691	82,175	600
May-88	9,878	0	165,834	0	0	0	0	0	66,106	0	99,728	791	81,539	682
Jun-88	9,878	0	166,174	0	0	0	0	0	66,106	0	100,068	891	80,906	763
Jul-88	9,878	0	166,515	0	0	0	0	0	66,106	0	100,409	992	80,279	843
Aug-88	9,878	0	166,857	0	0	0	0	0	66,106	0	100,751	1,092	79,658	922
Sep-88	9,876	0	167,177	0	0	0	0	0	66,106	0	101,071	1,193	79,020	1,002
Oct-88	116,495	0	1,854,249	0	0	0	0	0	238,888	787,358	927,958	1,295	78,399	1,080
Nov-88	55,516	0	953,203	0	0	0	0	0	722,040	0	231,163	1,526	168,434	1,248
Dec-88	21,788	0	382,592	0	0	0	0	0	282,072	0	100,520	1,627	64,591	1,313
Jan-89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0	1,313
Feb-89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0	1,313
Mar-89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0	1,313
Apr-89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0	1,313
May-89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0	1,313
Jun-89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0	1,313
Jul-89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0	1,313
Aug-89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0	1,313
Sep-89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0	1,313
Oct-89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0	1,313
Nov-89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0	1,313
Dec-89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0	1,313
Jan-90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0	1,313
Feb-90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0	1,313
Mar-90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0	1,313
Apr-90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0	1,313
May-90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0	1,313
Jun-90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0	1,313
Jul-90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0	1,313
Aug-90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0	1,313
Sep-90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0	1,313
Oct-90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0	1,313
Nov-90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0	1,313
Dec-90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,627	0	1,313
Thereafter	359,437	0	5,908,291	0	0	0	0	0	1,861,788	2,420,015	1,626,504	1,627	1,312,866	1,313
TOTAL			5,908,291						1,861,788	2,420,015	1,626,504	1,627	1,312,866	1,313

Proved Developed Producing

PDP	PRODUCTION		PRICES		GROSS REVENUE		Total	COSTS		Total	Net Revenue	Cumulative \$000	Discounted @ 15.5%	Cumulative Discounted \$000
	Q	MG	MGs	Q	MG	MGs		Q	MG					
Oct-96	8,346	0	0	\$ 16.16	0	102,711	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 61,493	\$ 61,493	\$ 61,493
Nov-96	8,346	0	0	0	102,922	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 112,711	\$ 112,711	\$ 112,711
Dec-96	8,346	0	0	\$ 16.23	0	103,133	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 153,929	\$ 153,929	\$ 153,929
Jan-97	8,346	0	0	0	103,345	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 195,147	\$ 195,147	\$ 195,147
Feb-97	8,346	0	0	\$ 16.31	0	103,557	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 236,365	\$ 236,365	\$ 236,365
Mar-97	8,346	0	0	0	103,770	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 277,583	\$ 277,583	\$ 277,583
Apr-97	8,346	0	0	\$ 16.35	0	103,983	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 318,801	\$ 318,801	\$ 318,801
May-97	8,346	0	0	0	104,195	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 359,019	\$ 359,019	\$ 359,019
Jun-97	8,346	0	0	\$ 16.41	0	104,411	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 399,237	\$ 399,237	\$ 399,237
Jul-97	8,346	0	0	0	104,625	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 439,455	\$ 439,455	\$ 439,455
Aug-97	8,346	0	0	\$ 16.45	0	104,840	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 479,673	\$ 479,673	\$ 479,673
Sep-97	8,346	0	0	0	105,055	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 519,891	\$ 519,891	\$ 519,891
Oct-97	8,346	0	0	\$ 16.52	0	105,269	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 560,109	\$ 560,109	\$ 560,109
Nov-97	8,346	0	0	0	105,484	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 600,327	\$ 600,327	\$ 600,327
Dec-97	8,346	0	0	\$ 16.55	0	105,698	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 640,545	\$ 640,545	\$ 640,545
Jan-98	8,346	0	0	0	105,913	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 680,763	\$ 680,763	\$ 680,763
Feb-98	8,346	0	0	\$ 16.58	0	106,127	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 720,981	\$ 720,981	\$ 720,981
Mar-98	8,346	0	0	0	106,342	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 761,199	\$ 761,199	\$ 761,199
Apr-98	8,346	0	0	\$ 16.62	0	106,556	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 801,417	\$ 801,417	\$ 801,417
May-98	8,346	0	0	0	106,771	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 841,635	\$ 841,635	\$ 841,635
Jun-98	8,346	0	0	\$ 16.65	0	106,985	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 881,853	\$ 881,853	\$ 881,853
Jul-98	8,346	0	0	0	107,200	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 922,071	\$ 922,071	\$ 922,071
Aug-98	8,346	0	0	\$ 16.69	0	107,414	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 962,289	\$ 962,289	\$ 962,289
Sep-98	8,346	0	0	0	107,629	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 1,002,507	\$ 1,002,507	\$ 1,002,507
Oct-98	8,346	0	0	\$ 16.73	0	107,843	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 1,042,725	\$ 1,042,725	\$ 1,042,725
Nov-98	8,346	0	0	0	108,058	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 1,082,943	\$ 1,082,943	\$ 1,082,943
Dec-98	8,346	0	0	\$ 16.77	0	108,272	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 1,123,161	\$ 1,123,161	\$ 1,123,161
Jan-99	8,346	0	0	0	108,487	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 1,163,379	\$ 1,163,379	\$ 1,163,379
Feb-99	8,346	0	0	\$ 16.81	0	108,701	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 1,203,597	\$ 1,203,597	\$ 1,203,597
Mar-99	8,346	0	0	0	108,916	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 1,243,815	\$ 1,243,815	\$ 1,243,815
Apr-99	8,346	0	0	\$ 16.85	0	109,130	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 1,284,033	\$ 1,284,033	\$ 1,284,033
May-99	8,346	0	0	0	109,345	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 1,324,251	\$ 1,324,251	\$ 1,324,251
Jun-99	8,346	0	0	\$ 16.89	0	109,559	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 1,364,469	\$ 1,364,469	\$ 1,364,469
Jul-99	8,346	0	0	0	109,774	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 1,404,687	\$ 1,404,687	\$ 1,404,687
Aug-99	8,346	0	0	\$ 16.93	0	110,000	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 1,444,905	\$ 1,444,905	\$ 1,444,905
Sep-99	8,346	0	0	0	110,214	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 1,485,123	\$ 1,485,123	\$ 1,485,123
Oct-99	8,346	0	0	\$ 16.96	0	110,429	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 1,525,341	\$ 1,525,341	\$ 1,525,341
Nov-99	8,346	0	0	0	110,643	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 1,565,559	\$ 1,565,559	\$ 1,565,559
Dec-99	8,346	0	0	\$ 17.00	0	110,858	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 1,605,777	\$ 1,605,777	\$ 1,605,777
Jan-00	8,346	0	0	0	111,072	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 1,645,995	\$ 1,645,995	\$ 1,645,995
Feb-00	8,346	0	0	\$ 17.04	0	111,287	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 1,686,213	\$ 1,686,213	\$ 1,686,213
Mar-00	8,346	0	0	0	111,501	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 1,726,431	\$ 1,726,431	\$ 1,726,431
Apr-00	8,346	0	0	\$ 17.08	0	111,716	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 1,766,649	\$ 1,766,649	\$ 1,766,649
May-00	8,346	0	0	0	111,930	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 1,806,867	\$ 1,806,867	\$ 1,806,867
Jun-00	8,346	0	0	\$ 17.12	0	112,145	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 1,847,085	\$ 1,847,085	\$ 1,847,085
Jul-00	8,346	0	0	0	112,359	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 1,887,303	\$ 1,887,303	\$ 1,887,303
Aug-00	8,346	0	0	\$ 17.16	0	112,574	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 1,927,521	\$ 1,927,521	\$ 1,927,521
Sep-00	8,346	0	0	0	112,788	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 1,967,739	\$ 1,967,739	\$ 1,967,739
Oct-00	8,346	0	0	\$ 17.20	0	113,003	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 2,007,957	\$ 2,007,957	\$ 2,007,957
Nov-00	8,346	0	0	0	113,217	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 2,048,175	\$ 2,048,175	\$ 2,048,175
Dec-00	8,346	0	0	\$ 17.24	0	113,432	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 2,088,393	\$ 2,088,393	\$ 2,088,393
Jan-01	8,346	0	0	0	113,646	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 2,128,611	\$ 2,128,611	\$ 2,128,611
Feb-01	8,346	0	0	\$ 17.28	0	113,861	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 2,168,829	\$ 2,168,829	\$ 2,168,829
Mar-01	8,346	0	0	0	114,075	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 2,209,047	\$ 2,209,047	\$ 2,209,047
Apr-01	8,346	0	0	\$ 17.32	0	114,290	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 2,249,265	\$ 2,249,265	\$ 2,249,265
May-01	8,346	0	0	0	114,504	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 2,289,483	\$ 2,289,483	\$ 2,289,483
Jun-01	8,346	0	0	\$ 17.36	0	114,719	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 2,329,701	\$ 2,329,701	\$ 2,329,701
Jul-01	8,346	0	0	0	114,933	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 2,369,919	\$ 2,369,919	\$ 2,369,919
Aug-01	8,346	0	0	\$ 17.40	0	115,148	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 2,410,137	\$ 2,410,137	\$ 2,410,137
Sep-01	8,346	0	0	0	115,362	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 2,450,355	\$ 2,450,355	\$ 2,450,355
Oct-01	8,346	0	0	\$ 17.44	0	115,577	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 2,490,573	\$ 2,490,573	\$ 2,490,573
Nov-01	8,346	0	0	0	115,791	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 2,530,791	\$ 2,530,791	\$ 2,530,791
Dec-01	8,346	0	0	\$ 17.48	0	116,006	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 2,571,009	\$ 2,571,009	\$ 2,571,009
Jan-02	8,346	0	0	0	116,220	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 2,611,227	\$ 2,611,227	\$ 2,611,227
Feb-02	8,346	0	0	\$ 17.52	0	116,435	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 2,651,445	\$ 2,651,445	\$ 2,651,445
Mar-02	8,346	0	0	0	116,649	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 2,691,663	\$ 2,691,663	\$ 2,691,663
Apr-02	8,346	0	0	\$ 17.56	0	116,864	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 2,731,881	\$ 2,731,881	\$ 2,731,881
May-02	8,346	0	0	0	117,078	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 2,772,099	\$ 2,772,099	\$ 2,772,099
Jun-02	8,346	0	0	\$ 17.60	0	117,293	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 2,812,317	\$ 2,812,317	\$ 2,812,317
Jul-02	8,346	0	0	0	117,507	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 2,852,535	\$ 2,852,535	\$ 2,852,535
Aug-02	8,346	0	0	\$ 17.64	0	117,722	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 2,892,753	\$ 2,892,753	\$ 2,892,753
Sep-02	8,346	0	0	0	117,936	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 2,932,971	\$ 2,932,971	\$ 2,932,971
Oct-02	8,346	0	0	\$ 17.68	0	118,151	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 2,973,189	\$ 2,973,189	\$ 2,973,189
Nov-02	8,346	0	0	0	118,365	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 3,013,407	\$ 3,013,407	\$ 3,013,407
Dec-02	8,346	0	0	\$ 17.72	0	118,580	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 3,053,625	\$ 3,053,625	\$ 3,053,625
Jan-03	8,346	0	0	0	118,794	0	0	0	0	0	\$ 41,218	\$ 3,093		

Unproven NPR-3+	PRODUCTION		PRICES		GROSS REVENUE		COSTS		FUTURE NET REVENUE		Cumulative Discounted \$'000	
	Q	MG	Q	\$/MG	Q	\$	Q	\$	Net Revenue \$	Cumulative \$'000		Discounted @ 11.50%
Oct-96	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nov-96	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dec-96	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jan-97	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feb-97	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mar-97	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apr-97	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May-97	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jun-97	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jul-97	0	0	0	NA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aug-97	3,877	0	0	NA	65,679	0	0	0	0	65,679	(\$211,992)	(\$211,992)
Sep-97	3,876	0	0	NA	65,804	0	0	0	0	131,483	(\$209,654)	(\$422,646)
Oct-97	7,853	0	0	NA	131,483	0	0	0	0	262,966	(\$151,366)	(\$574,012)
Nov-97	1,401	0	0	NA	23,233	0	0	0	0	286,199	(\$183,730)	(\$757,742)
Dec-97	3,437	0	0	NA	57,111	0	0	0	0	343,310	(\$93,437)	(\$851,179)
Jan-98	3,437	0	0	NA	57,228	0	0	0	0	400,538	(\$38,827)	(\$890,006)
Feb-98	3,437	0	0	NA	57,346	0	0	0	0	457,884	(\$38,495)	(\$928,501)
Mar-98	3,437	0	0	NA	57,464	0	0	0	0	515,348	(\$37,163)	(\$965,664)
Apr-98	3,437	0	0	NA	57,582	0	0	0	0	572,930	(\$35,831)	(\$1,002,835)
May-98	3,437	0	0	NA	57,700	0	0	0	0	630,630	(\$34,500)	(\$1,039,335)
Jun-98	3,437	0	0	NA	57,819	0	0	0	0	688,449	(\$33,168)	(\$1,076,503)
Jul-98	3,437	0	0	NA	57,937	0	0	0	0	746,386	(\$31,837)	(\$1,113,670)
Aug-98	3,437	0	0	NA	58,056	0	0	0	0	804,442	(\$30,505)	(\$1,151,175)
Sep-98	3,438	0	0	NA	58,175	0	0	0	0	862,617	(\$29,174)	(\$1,189,349)
Oct-98	3,438	0	0	NA	58,294	0	0	0	0	920,911	(\$27,842)	(\$1,227,523)
Nov-98	3,438	0	0	NA	58,413	0	0	0	0	979,324	(\$26,511)	(\$1,265,697)
Dec-98	3,438	0	0	NA	58,532	0	0	0	0	1,037,856	(\$25,180)	(\$1,303,871)
Jan-99	3,438	0	0	NA	58,651	0	0	0	0	1,096,507	(\$23,849)	(\$1,342,045)
Feb-99	3,438	0	0	NA	58,770	0	0	0	0	1,155,277	(\$22,518)	(\$1,380,219)
Mar-99	3,438	0	0	NA	58,889	0	0	0	0	1,214,166	(\$21,187)	(\$1,418,393)
Apr-99	3,438	0	0	NA	59,008	0	0	0	0	1,273,174	(\$19,856)	(\$1,456,567)
May-99	3,438	0	0	NA	59,127	0	0	0	0	1,332,301	(\$18,525)	(\$1,494,741)
Jun-99	3,438	0	0	NA	59,246	0	0	0	0	1,391,547	(\$17,194)	(\$1,532,915)
Jul-99	3,438	0	0	NA	59,365	0	0	0	0	1,450,912	(\$15,863)	(\$1,571,089)
Aug-99	3,438	0	0	NA	59,484	0	0	0	0	1,510,396	(\$14,532)	(\$1,609,263)
Sep-99	3,438	0	0	NA	59,603	0	0	0	0	1,569,999	(\$13,201)	(\$1,647,437)
Oct-99	3,438	0	0	NA	59,722	0	0	0	0	1,629,721	(\$11,870)	(\$1,685,611)
Nov-99	3,438	0	0	NA	59,841	0	0	0	0	1,689,562	(\$10,539)	(\$1,723,785)
Dec-99	3,438	0	0	NA	59,960	0	0	0	0	1,749,522	(\$9,208)	(\$1,761,959)
Jan-00	3,438	0	0	NA	60,079	0	0	0	0	1,809,601	(\$7,877)	(\$1,800,133)
Feb-00	3,438	0	0	NA	60,198	0	0	0	0	1,869,800	(\$6,546)	(\$1,838,307)
Mar-00	3,438	0	0	NA	60,317	0	0	0	0	1,930,217	(\$5,215)	(\$1,876,481)
Apr-00	3,438	0	0	NA	60,436	0	0	0	0	1,990,853	(\$3,884)	(\$1,914,655)
May-00	3,438	0	0	NA	60,555	0	0	0	0	2,051,708	(\$2,553)	(\$1,952,829)
Jun-00	3,438	0	0	NA	60,674	0	0	0	0	2,112,782	(\$1,222)	(\$1,990,997)
Jul-00	3,438	0	0	NA	60,793	0	0	0	0	2,174,075	0	(\$1,989,161)
Aug-00	3,438	0	0	NA	60,912	0	0	0	0	2,235,587	0	(\$1,987,325)
Sep-00	3,438	0	0	NA	61,031	0	0	0	0	2,297,318	0	(\$1,985,489)
Oct-00	3,438	0	0	NA	61,150	0	0	0	0	2,359,268	0	(\$1,983,653)
Nov-00	3,438	0	0	NA	61,269	0	0	0	0	2,421,437	0	(\$1,981,817)
Dec-00	3,438	0	0	NA	61,388	0	0	0	0	2,483,825	0	(\$1,980,000)
Jan-01	3,438	0	0	NA	61,507	0	0	0	0	2,546,432	0	(\$1,978,183)
Feb-01	3,438	0	0	NA	61,626	0	0	0	0	2,609,258	0	(\$1,976,366)
Mar-01	3,438	0	0	NA	61,745	0	0	0	0	2,672,303	0	(\$1,974,549)
Apr-01	3,438	0	0	NA	61,864	0	0	0	0	2,735,567	0	(\$1,972,732)
May-01	3,438	0	0	NA	61,983	0	0	0	0	2,799,050	0	(\$1,970,915)
Jun-01	3,438	0	0	NA	62,102	0	0	0	0	2,862,752	0	(\$1,969,098)
Jul-01	3,438	0	0	NA	62,221	0	0	0	0	2,926,673	0	(\$1,967,281)
Aug-01	3,438	0	0	NA	62,340	0	0	0	0	2,990,813	0	(\$1,965,464)
Sep-01	3,438	0	0	NA	62,459	0	0	0	0	3,055,172	0	(\$1,963,647)
Oct-01	3,438	0	0	NA	62,578	0	0	0	0	3,119,750	0	(\$1,961,830)
Nov-01	3,438	0	0	NA	62,697	0	0	0	0	3,184,547	0	(\$1,960,013)
Dec-01	3,438	0	0	NA	62,816	0	0	0	0	3,249,563	0	(\$1,958,196)
Jan-02	3,438	0	0	NA	62,935	0	0	0	0	3,314,800	0	(\$1,956,379)
Feb-02	3,438	0	0	NA	63,054	0	0	0	0	3,380,268	0	(\$1,954,562)
Mar-02	3,438	0	0	NA	63,173	0	0	0	0	3,445,967	0	(\$1,952,745)
Apr-02	3,438	0	0	NA	63,292	0	0	0	0	3,511,899	0	(\$1,950,928)
May-02	3,438	0	0	NA	63,411	0	0	0	0	3,578,050	0	(\$1,949,111)
Jun-02	3,438	0	0	NA	63,530	0	0	0	0	3,644,420	0	(\$1,947,294)
Jul-02	3,438	0	0	NA	63,649	0	0	0	0	3,711,019	0	(\$1,945,477)
Aug-02	3,438	0	0	NA	63,768	0	0	0	0	3,777,847	0	(\$1,943,660)
Sep-02	3,438	0	0	NA	63,887	0	0	0	0	3,844,904	0	(\$1,941,843)
Oct-02	3,438	0	0	NA	64,006	0	0	0	0	3,912,190	0	(\$1,940,026)
Nov-02	3,438	0	0	NA	64,125	0	0	0	0	3,979,715	0	(\$1,938,209)
Dec-02	3,438	0	0	NA	64,244	0	0	0	0	4,047,479	0	(\$1,936,392)
Jan-03	3,438	0	0	NA	64,363	0	0	0	0	4,115,472	0	(\$1,934,575)
Feb-03	3,438	0	0	NA	64,482	0	0	0	0	4,183,694	0	(\$1,932,758)
Mar-03	3,438	0	0	NA	64,601	0	0	0	0	4,252,145	0	(\$1,930,941)
Apr-03	3,438	0	0	NA	64,720	0	0	0	0	4,320,825	0	(\$1,929,124)
May-03	3,438	0	0	NA	64,839	0	0	0	0	4,389,734	0	(\$1,927,307)
Jun-03	3,438	0	0	NA	64,958	0	0	0	0	4,458,872	0	(\$1,925,490)
Jul-03	3,438	0	0	NA	65,077	0	0	0	0	4,528,239	0	(\$1,923,673)
Aug-03	3,438	0	0	NA	65,196	0	0	0	0	4,597,835	0	(\$1,921,856)
Sep-03	3,438	0	0	NA	65,315	0	0	0	0	4,667,650	0	(\$1,920,039)
Oct-03	3,438	0	0	NA	65,434	0	0	0	0	4,737,694	0	(\$1,918,222)
Nov-03	3,438	0	0	NA	65,553	0	0	0	0	4,807,967	0	(\$1,916,405)
Dec-03	3,438	0	0	NA	65,672	0	0	0	0	4,878,469	0	(\$1,914,588)
Jan-04	3,438	0	0	NA	65,791	0	0	0	0	4,949,190	0	(\$1,912,771)
Feb-04	3,438	0	0	NA	65,910	0	0	0	0	5,020,130	0	(\$1,910,954)
Mar-04	3,438	0	0	NA	66,029	0	0	0	0	5,091,289	0	(\$1,909,137)
Apr-04	3,438	0	0	NA	66,148	0	0	0	0	5,162,667	0	(\$1,907,320)
May-04	3,438	0	0	NA	66,267	0	0	0	0	5,234,264	0	(\$1,905,503)
Jun-04	3,438	0	0	NA	66,386	0	0	0	0	5,306,080	0	(\$1,903,686)
Jul-04	3,438	0	0	NA	66,505	0	0	0	0	5,378,115	0	(\$1,901,869)
Aug-04	3,438	0	0	NA	66,624	0	0	0	0	5,450,369	0	(\$1,900,052)
Sep-04	3,438	0	0	NA	66,743	0	0	0	0	5,522,842	0	(\$1,898,235)

NPR-3+	Retention Case				DOE Summarized Output						DOE Net Income Calculations			
	Production		Prices		Oil & Gas Revenue (\$ 000)	Oil & Gas Costs (\$ 000)	Overhead Costs (\$ 000)	Cash Flow (\$ 000)	Discounted Cash Flow (\$ 000)	Oil & Gas Costs (\$ 000)		Overhead Costs (\$ 000)		
	OIL (MBO)	GAS (MMCF)	NGLs (GPD)	NGLs (\$/Gal)						OIL (\$/BO)	GAS (\$/MMBTU)	OIL & Gas	Overhead	Cash Flow
1997	159.639	0.000	0	NA	\$16.36	NA	\$2,618,247	\$2,251,424	\$375,099	(\$6)	(\$6)			
1998	116.495	0.000	0	NA	\$16.77	NA	\$1,954,249	\$1,026,246	\$119,140	\$809	\$669			
1999	55.516	0.000	0	NA	\$17.17	NA	\$953,203	\$722,040	\$66,428	\$165	\$120			
2000	21.788	0.000	0	NA	\$17.56	NA	\$382,592	\$282,072	\$25,951	\$75	\$48			
2001	0.000	0.000	0	NA	\$17.96	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2002	0.000	0.000	0	NA	\$18.37	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2003	0.000	0.000	0	NA	\$18.78	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2004	0.000	0.000	0	NA	\$19.21	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2005	0.000	0.000	0	NA	\$19.65	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2006	0.000	0.000	0	NA	\$20.09	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2007	0.000	0.000	0	NA	\$20.55	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2008	0.000	0.000	0	NA	\$21.01	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2009	0.000	0.000	0	NA	\$21.49	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2010	0.000	0.000	0	NA	\$21.98	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2011	0.000	0.000	0	NA	\$22.48	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2012	0.000	0.000	0	NA	\$22.99	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2013	0.000	0.000	0	NA	\$23.51	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2014	0.000	0.000	0	NA	\$24.04	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2015	0.000	0.000	0	NA	\$24.59	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2016	0.000	0.000	0	NA	\$25.15	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2017	0.000	0.000	0	NA	\$25.72	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
2018	0.000	0.000	0	NA	\$26.30	NA	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0	\$0			
TOTALS	353.437	0.000	0				\$5,908,291	\$4,281,783	\$586,618	\$1,040	\$829			

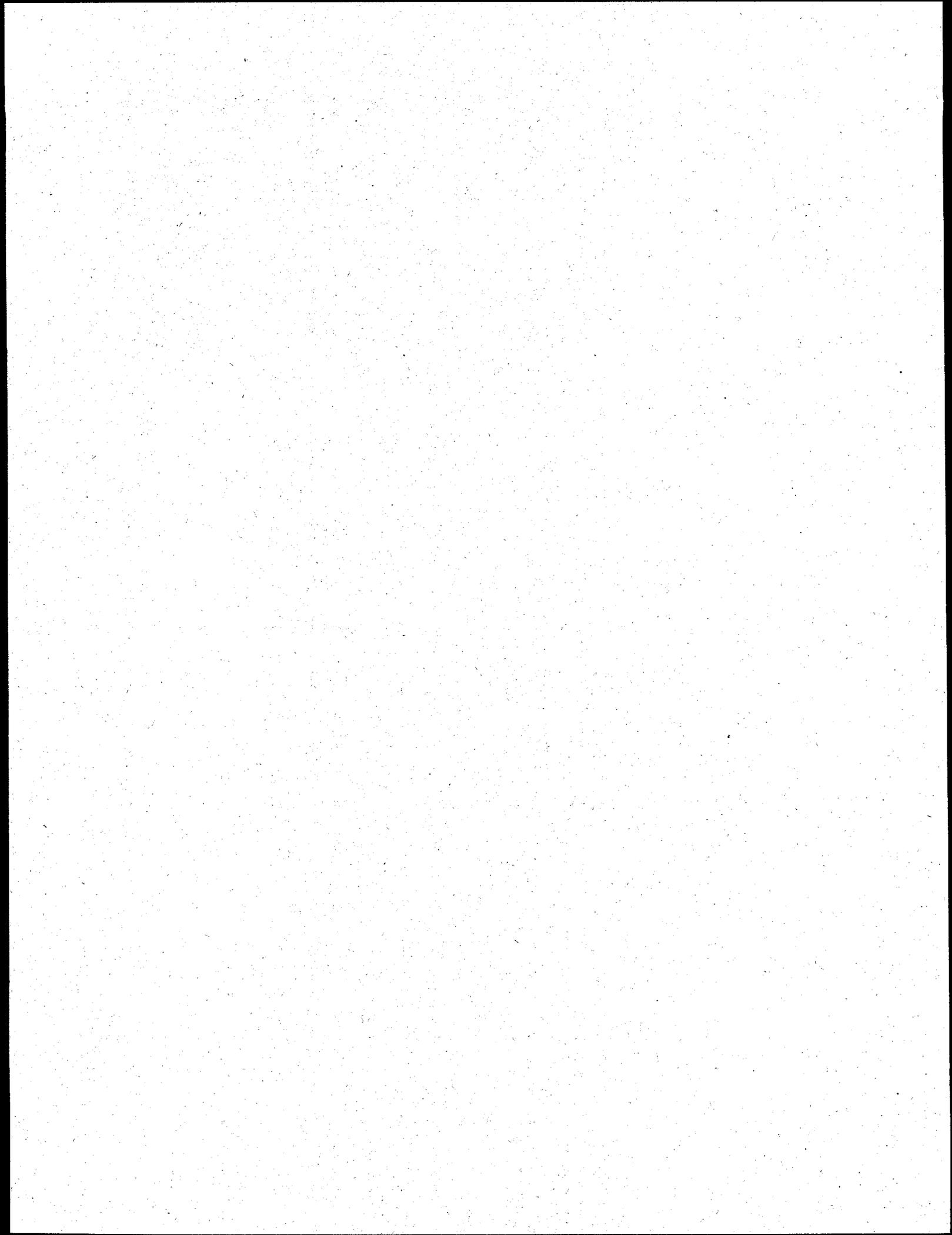
Surface and Mineral Leasing and Maintenance

NPR-3 DOE Case	Maintenance Costs		Surface Income	NPV @ 10.00%	Leasing Program			Total Revenue	NPV @ 10.00%
	Annual	NPV @ 7.00%			First Sale Bonus	Rentals	Costs		
FY97	0	0	3,000	2,860	0	0	0	0	0
FY98	0	0	3,000	2,600		0	0	0	0
FY99	0	0	3,000	2,364		0	0	0	0
FY00	0	0	3,000	2,149		0	0	0	0
FY1	0	0	3,000	1,954		0	0	0	0
FY2	0	0	3,000	1,776		0	0	0	0
FY3	0	0	3,000	1,615		0	0	0	0
FY4	0	0	3,000	1,468		0	0	0	0
FY5	0	0	3,000	1,334		0	0	0	0
FY6	0	0	3,000	1,213		0	0	0	0
FY7	0	0	3,000	1,103		0	0	0	0
FY8	0	0	3,000	1,003	0	0	0	0	0
FY9	0	0	3,000	911		0	0	0	0
FY10	0	0	3,000	829		0	0	0	0
FY11	0	0	3,000	753		0	0	0	0
FY12	0	0	3,000	685		0	0	0	0
FY13	0	0	3,000	623		0	0	0	0
FY14	0	0	3,000	566		0	0	0	0
FY15	0	0	3,000	514		0	0	0	0
FY16	0	0	3,000	468		0	0	0	0
FY17	0	0	3,000	425		0	0	0	0
FY18	0	0	3,000	387		0	0	0	0
FY19	0	0	3,000	351	0	0	0	0	0
FY20	0	0	3,000	319		0	0	0	0
FY21	0	0	3,000	290		0	0	0	0
FY22	0	0	3,000	264		0	0	0	0
FY23	0	0	3,000	240		0	0	0	0
FY24	0	0	3,000	218		0	0	0	0
FY25	0	0	3,000	198		0	0	0	0
FY26	0	0	3,000	180		0	0	0	0
FY27	0	0	3,000	164		0	0	0	0
FY28	0	0	3,000	149		0	0	0	0
TOTAL	\$0	\$0	\$96,000	\$29,974	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

Known
 2,360 acres in NPR-3 w/o mineral leases
 50% of acres offered for leased were actually taken.
 50% of bonus and rentals go to the state.

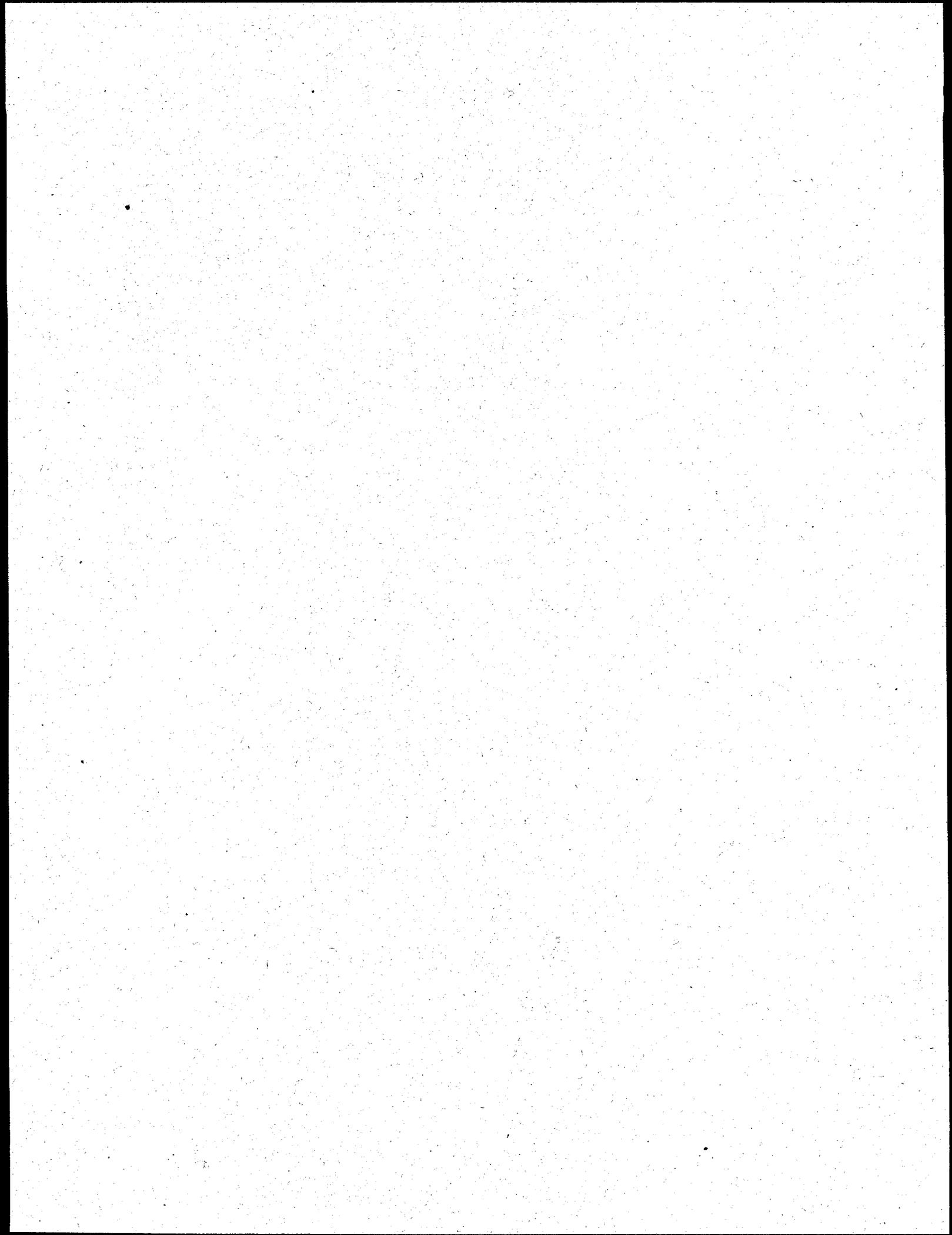
Assumed
 Mineral leasing begins in FY97.
 \$0 Environmental costs required to begin leasing.
 \$0.00 initial bonus per acre
 \$0.00 rental per bonus first 5 yrs
 \$0.00 rental per bonus second 5 yrs
 \$3,000 per year in surface leases
 \$0 annual costs to maintain fee property
 \$0 Lease sale expenses @ \$0.75/acre.

	Value	
	(\$)	(\$/acre)
Maintenance	0	0
Surface Inc.	29,974	12.70
Mineral Inc.	0	0.00
NEPA cost	0	0.00
Total	\$29,974	\$12.70



APPENDIX B

**DETAILED OUTPUT OF ECONOMIC MODEL
FOR TRANSFER TO DOI**

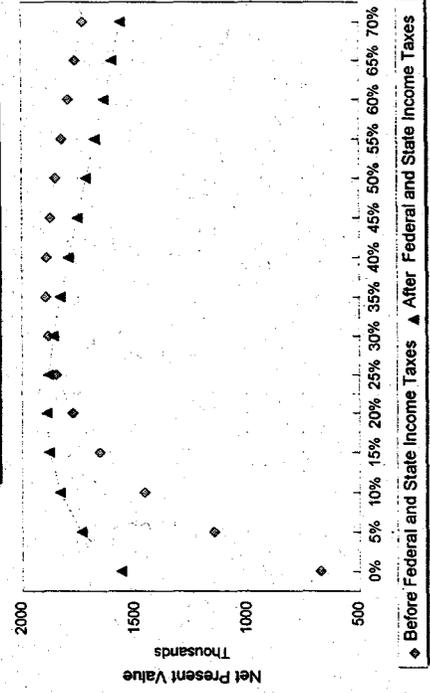


Federal Income Tax Calculations

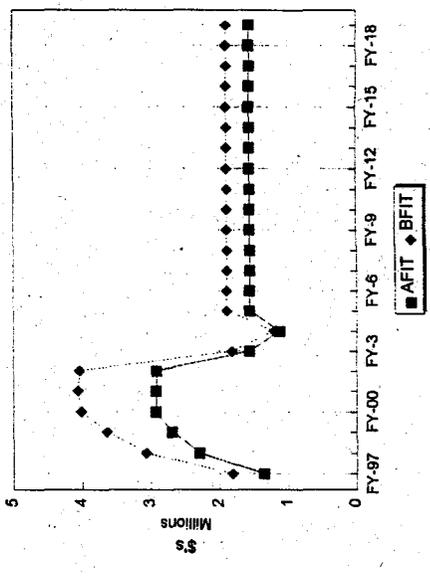
	Revenue	Royalty, 80% Cap. OpEx and Prod. Tax	Allocated Overhead	Depreciation	Depletion	Total Deductions	Taxable Income	State Income Taxes	Federal Income Taxes	After Tax Cash Flow	Cumulative \$'000	Discounted @ 14.2%	Cumulative Discounted \$'000
FY-97	\$ 6,477,498	\$ 4,667,027	\$ 253,483	\$ 0	\$ 971,625	\$ 5,892,136	\$ 585,362	\$ 0	\$ 204,877	\$ 1,352,113	1,352	1,265,260	1,265
FY-98	4,572,872	3,308,406	180,049	0	685,931	4,174,386	398,486	0	139,470	944,951	2,297	774,301	2,040
FY-99	3,413,156	2,852,346	165,217	0	395,593	3,413,156	0	0	0	395,593	2,893	283,846	2,323
FY-00	2,835,903	2,457,065	144,288	0	234,550	2,835,903	0	0	0	234,550	2,927	147,368	2,471
FY-01	2,438,179	2,385,691	146,047	0	173,333	2,705,071	(266,992)	0	(93,412)	(9,410)	(147)	(81)	2,471
FY-02	2,021,557	2,176,268	134,676	0	151,296	2,462,240	(440,683)	0	(154,239)	(9,410)	2,918	(4,533)	2,466
FY-03	1,583,810	4,138,907	124,191	0	134,109	4,397,206	(2,813,396)	0	(984,689)	(1,357,666)	1,560	(572,748)	1,893
FY-04	0	613,689	49,402	0	0	663,091	(663,091)	0	(232,082)	(431,009)	1,129	(159,218)	1,734
FY-05	0	(685,835)	19,652	0	0	(666,183)	666,183	0	233,164	433,019	1,562	140,070	1,874
FY-06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,562	0	1,874
FY-07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,562	0	1,874
FY-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,562	0	1,874
FY-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,562	0	1,874
FY-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,562	0	1,874
FY-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,562	0	1,874
FY-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,562	0	1,874
FY-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,562	0	1,874
FY-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,562	0	1,874
FY-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,562	0	1,874
FY-16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,562	0	1,874
FY-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,562	0	1,874
FY-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,562	0	1,874
Thereafter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,562	0	1,874
TOTAL	23,342,975	21,913,564	1,217,005	0	2,746,435	25,877,005	(2,534,030)	0	(886,910)	1,561,993		1,874,267	

NPR-3

Industry Net Present Value



Cumulative Income to Industry



Discount Factor	Before Federal and State Income Taxes	After Federal and State Income Taxes
17.20%	1,716,000	1,874,000
14.20%	1,562,000	1,562,000
0%	675,000	1,737,000
5%	1,149,000	1,833,000
10%	1,458,000	1,879,000
15%	1,655,000	1,891,000
20%	1,776,000	1,882,000
25%	1,847,000	1,860,000
30%	1,882,000	1,829,000
35%	1,894,000	1,792,000
40%	1,889,000	1,753,000
45%	1,874,000	1,714,000
50%	1,851,000	1,673,000
55%	1,823,000	1,634,000
60%	1,793,000	1,595,000
65%	1,761,000	1,558,000
70%	1,728,000	1,558,000

PD, PD-NP, PUD plus Unproven Before Federal Income Tax

	PRODUCTION			REVENUE			COSTS			Future Net Income			
	Oil bbls	Gas mcf	NGLS gals	Oil \$	Gas \$	NGLS \$	Capex \$	Opex \$	Prod. Taxes \$	Total \$	Net Revenue before bonuses/prca \$	Cumulative \$1000	Discounted @ 17.20% \$1000
Oct-96	24,372	0	156,188	480,616	0	53,104	0	262,405	58,376	387,496	146,224	146,224	146
Nov-96	24,372	0	156,188	481,603	0	53,213	0	262,405	58,486	387,753	147,063	144,985	291
Dec-96	24,372	0	156,188	482,593	0	53,322	0	262,405	58,595	388,010	147,905	143,755	435
Jan-97	24,372	0	156,188	483,584	0	53,432	0	262,405	58,705	388,268	148,748	142,531	577
Feb-97	24,372	0	156,188	484,577	0	53,541	0	262,405	58,815	388,527	149,591	141,313	719
Mar-97	24,372	0	156,188	485,573	0	53,651	0	262,405	58,924	388,786	150,438	140,105	869
Apr-97	24,372	0	156,188	486,570	0	53,762	0	262,405	59,039	389,046	151,286	138,904	998
May-97	24,372	0	156,188	487,570	0	53,872	0	262,405	59,152	389,305	152,137	137,711	1,136
Jun-97	24,372	0	156,188	488,572	0	53,983	0	262,405	59,264	389,566	152,989	136,526	1,272
Jul-97	24,372	0	156,188	489,575	0	54,094	0	262,405	59,376	389,828	153,841	135,346	1,407
Aug-97	24,372	0	156,188	490,581	0	54,205	0	262,405	59,486	390,089	154,697	134,176	1,542
Sep-97	24,372	0	156,188	491,589	0	54,318	0	262,405	59,597	390,351	155,554	133,013	1,675
FY-97	292,464	0	1,874,250	5,833,003	0	644,485	0	3,148,862	708,478	4,667,027	1,810,473	1,674,568	0
Oct-97	15,987	0	154,000	323,124	0	53,865	0	186,386	41,211	274,696	102,093	86,065	1,761
Nov-97	15,987	0	154,000	323,788	0	53,776	0	186,386	41,296	274,878	102,686	85,342	1,846
Dec-97	15,987	0	154,000	324,453	0	53,886	0	186,386	41,381	275,059	103,280	84,623	1,931
Jan-98	15,987	0	154,000	325,120	0	53,997	0	186,386	41,466	275,242	103,875	83,907	2,015
Feb-98	15,987	0	154,000	325,787	0	54,108	0	186,386	41,551	275,424	104,471	83,196	2,098
Mar-98	15,987	0	154,000	326,457	0	54,219	0	186,386	41,636	275,607	105,069	82,480	2,180
Apr-98	15,987	0	154,000	327,127	0	54,330	0	186,386	41,722	275,790	105,667	81,767	2,262
May-98	15,987	0	154,000	327,799	0	54,442	0	186,386	41,808	275,974	106,267	81,050	2,343
Jun-98	15,987	0	154,000	328,473	0	54,554	0	186,386	41,894	276,158	106,869	80,337	2,423
Jul-98	15,987	0	154,000	329,148	0	54,666	0	186,386	41,980	276,343	107,471	79,620	2,503
Aug-98	15,986	0	154,000	329,803	0	54,778	0	186,386	42,064	276,523	108,058	78,901	2,582
Sep-98	15,986	0	154,000	330,481	0	54,891	0	186,386	42,150	276,708	108,654	78,180	2,661
FY-98	181,842	0	1,848,000	3,921,560	0	651,372	0	2,236,636	500,159	3,308,408	1,264,470	985,944	0
FY-99	131,692	0	1,821,750	2,765,853	0	657,283	0	2,052,387	373,314	2,852,346	560,810	3,636	3,038
FY-00	101,552	0	1,795,500	2,173,376	0	662,527	0	1,792,400	310,177	2,457,065	378,838	217,374	3,255
FY-01	80,892	0	1,769,250	1,770,518	0	667,661	0	1,814,243	266,676	2,385,691	52,488	25,697	3,281
FY-02	65,877	0	1,743,000	1,474,609	0	672,686	0	1,672,996	234,860	2,176,268	(28,973)	(12,103)	3,269
FY-03	54,304	0	1,716,750	1,243,148	0	677,695	0	3,688,733	210,081	4,138,907	(2,218,164)	(790,613)	2,478
FY-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	613,689	0	613,689	1,206	(186,634)	2,291
FY-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(685,835)	0	(685,835)	1,892	177,965	2,469
FY-06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,892	0	2,469
FY-07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,892	0	2,469
FY-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,892	0	2,469
FY-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,892	0	2,469
FY-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,892	0	2,469
FY-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,892	0	2,469
FY-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,892	0	2,469
FY-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,892	0	2,469
FY-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,892	0	2,469
FY-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,892	0	2,469
FY-16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,892	0	2,469
FY-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,892	0	2,469
FY-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,892	0	2,469
Transfer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	918,623	900,000	11,389,050	18,172,077	0	4,170,988	0	16,334,111	2,553,140	21,805,125	1,892,088	2,469,354	0

NPR-3

PDP

NPR-3

Proved Developed Producing

Date	PRODUCTION		PRICES		GROSS REVENUE		Net Rev	Capex	Opex	12.50% PDI	FID	Net Revenue	Cumulative	Discounted @ 17.20%	Cumulative Discounted
	bbls	mcf	Oil	Gas	\$	\$									
Oct-98	24,372	0	158,188	116.72	NA	480,616	53,104	0	258,175	333,268	150,454	150,454	\$150,454	\$150,454	\$150
Nov-98	24,372	0	158,188	119.76	NA	481,603	53,213	0	258,175	333,268	151,293	302	\$149,155	\$149,155	\$300
Dec-98	24,372	0	158,188	119.80	NA	482,593	53,322	0	258,175	333,268	152,136	454	\$147,866	\$147,866	\$447
Jan-99	24,372	0	158,188	119.84	NA	483,584	53,432	0	258,175	333,268	152,978	607	\$146,564	\$146,564	\$694
Feb-99	24,372	0	158,188	119.88	NA	484,574	53,541	0	258,175	333,268	153,821	761	\$145,259	\$145,259	\$739
Mar-99	24,372	0	158,188	119.92	NA	485,564	53,651	0	258,175	333,268	154,668	915	\$143,945	\$143,945	\$883
Apr-99	24,372	0	158,188	119.96	NA	486,554	53,762	0	258,175	333,268	155,516	1,071	\$142,628	\$142,628	\$1,026
May-99	24,372	0	158,188	120.01	NA	487,544	53,872	0	258,175	333,268	156,367	1,227	\$141,301	\$141,301	\$1,168
Jun-99	24,372	0	158,188	120.05	NA	488,534	53,983	0	258,175	333,268	157,219	1,384	\$140,000	\$140,000	\$1,308
Jul-99	24,372	0	158,188	120.09	NA	489,524	54,094	0	258,175	333,268	158,071	1,543	\$138,688	\$138,688	\$1,447
Aug-99	24,372	0	158,188	120.13	NA	490,514	54,205	0	258,175	333,268	158,927	1,701	\$137,374	\$137,374	\$1,585
Sep-99	24,372	0	158,188	120.17	NA	491,504	54,316	0	258,175	333,268	159,784	1,861	\$136,060	\$136,060	\$1,722
Oct-99	24,372	0	158,188	120.21	NA	492,494	54,427	0	258,175	333,268	160,641	2,021	\$134,745	\$134,745	\$1,859
Nov-99	24,372	0	158,188	120.25	NA	493,484	54,538	0	258,175	333,268	161,498	2,181	\$133,430	\$133,430	\$1,996
Dec-99	24,372	0	158,188	120.29	NA	494,474	54,649	0	258,175	333,268	162,355	2,341	\$132,115	\$132,115	\$2,133
Jan-00	24,372	0	158,188	120.33	NA	495,464	54,760	0	258,175	333,268	163,212	2,501	\$130,800	\$130,800	\$2,270
Feb-00	24,372	0	158,188	120.37	NA	496,454	54,871	0	258,175	333,268	164,069	2,661	\$129,485	\$129,485	\$2,407
Mar-00	24,372	0	158,188	120.41	NA	497,444	54,982	0	258,175	333,268	164,926	2,821	\$128,170	\$128,170	\$2,544
Apr-00	24,372	0	158,188	120.45	NA	498,434	55,093	0	258,175	333,268	165,783	2,981	\$126,855	\$126,855	\$2,681
May-00	24,372	0	158,188	120.49	NA	499,424	55,204	0	258,175	333,268	166,640	3,141	\$125,540	\$125,540	\$2,818
Jun-00	24,372	0	158,188	120.53	NA	500,414	55,315	0	258,175	333,268	167,497	3,301	\$124,225	\$124,225	\$2,955
Jul-00	24,372	0	158,188	120.57	NA	501,404	55,426	0	258,175	333,268	168,354	3,461	\$122,910	\$122,910	\$3,092
Aug-00	24,372	0	158,188	120.61	NA	502,394	55,537	0	258,175	333,268	169,211	3,621	\$121,595	\$121,595	\$3,229
Sep-00	24,372	0	158,188	120.65	NA	503,384	55,648	0	258,175	333,268	170,068	3,781	\$120,280	\$120,280	\$3,366
Oct-00	24,372	0	158,188	120.69	NA	504,374	55,759	0	258,175	333,268	170,925	3,941	\$118,965	\$118,965	\$3,503
Nov-00	24,372	0	158,188	120.73	NA	505,364	55,870	0	258,175	333,268	171,782	4,101	\$117,650	\$117,650	\$3,640
Dec-00	24,372	0	158,188	120.77	NA	506,354	55,981	0	258,175	333,268	172,639	4,261	\$116,335	\$116,335	\$3,777
Jan-01	24,372	0	158,188	120.81	NA	507,344	56,092	0	258,175	333,268	173,496	4,421	\$115,020	\$115,020	\$3,914
Feb-01	24,372	0	158,188	120.85	NA	508,334	56,203	0	258,175	333,268	174,353	4,581	\$113,705	\$113,705	\$4,051
Mar-01	24,372	0	158,188	120.89	NA	509,324	56,314	0	258,175	333,268	175,210	4,741	\$112,390	\$112,390	\$4,188
Apr-01	24,372	0	158,188	120.93	NA	510,314	56,425	0	258,175	333,268	176,067	4,901	\$111,075	\$111,075	\$4,325
May-01	24,372	0	158,188	120.97	NA	511,304	56,536	0	258,175	333,268	176,924	5,061	\$109,760	\$109,760	\$4,462
Jun-01	24,372	0	158,188	121.01	NA	512,294	56,647	0	258,175	333,268	177,781	5,221	\$108,445	\$108,445	\$4,599
Jul-01	24,372	0	158,188	121.05	NA	513,284	56,758	0	258,175	333,268	178,638	5,381	\$107,130	\$107,130	\$4,736
Aug-01	24,372	0	158,188	121.09	NA	514,274	56,869	0	258,175	333,268	179,495	5,541	\$105,815	\$105,815	\$4,873
Sep-01	24,372	0	158,188	121.13	NA	515,264	56,980	0	258,175	333,268	180,352	5,701	\$104,500	\$104,500	\$5,010
Oct-01	24,372	0	158,188	121.17	NA	516,254	57,091	0	258,175	333,268	181,209	5,861	\$103,185	\$103,185	\$5,147
Nov-01	24,372	0	158,188	121.21	NA	517,244	57,202	0	258,175	333,268	182,066	6,021	\$101,870	\$101,870	\$5,284
Dec-01	24,372	0	158,188	121.25	NA	518,234	57,313	0	258,175	333,268	182,923	6,181	\$100,555	\$100,555	\$5,421
Jan-02	24,372	0	158,188	121.29	NA	519,224	57,424	0	258,175	333,268	183,780	6,341	\$99,240	\$99,240	\$5,558
Feb-02	24,372	0	158,188	121.33	NA	520,214	57,535	0	258,175	333,268	184,637	6,501	\$97,925	\$97,925	\$5,695
Mar-02	24,372	0	158,188	121.37	NA	521,204	57,646	0	258,175	333,268	185,494	6,661	\$96,610	\$96,610	\$5,832
Apr-02	24,372	0	158,188	121.41	NA	522,194	57,757	0	258,175	333,268	186,351	6,821	\$95,295	\$95,295	\$5,969
May-02	24,372	0	158,188	121.45	NA	523,184	57,868	0	258,175	333,268	187,208	6,981	\$93,980	\$93,980	\$6,106
Jun-02	24,372	0	158,188	121.49	NA	524,174	57,979	0	258,175	333,268	188,065	7,141	\$92,665	\$92,665	\$6,243
Jul-02	24,372	0	158,188	121.53	NA	525,164	58,090	0	258,175	333,268	188,922	7,301	\$91,350	\$91,350	\$6,380
Aug-02	24,372	0	158,188	121.57	NA	526,154	58,201	0	258,175	333,268	189,779	7,461	\$90,035	\$90,035	\$6,517
Sep-02	24,372	0	158,188	121.61	NA	527,144	58,312	0	258,175	333,268	190,636	7,621	\$88,720	\$88,720	\$6,654
Oct-02	24,372	0	158,188	121.65	NA	528,134	58,423	0	258,175	333,268	191,493	7,781	\$87,405	\$87,405	\$6,791
Nov-02	24,372	0	158,188	121.69	NA	529,124	58,534	0	258,175	333,268	192,350	7,941	\$86,090	\$86,090	\$6,928
Dec-02	24,372	0	158,188	121.73	NA	530,114	58,645	0	258,175	333,268	193,207	8,101	\$84,775	\$84,775	\$7,065
Jan-03	24,372	0	158,188	121.77	NA	531,104	58,756	0	258,175	333,268	194,064	8,261	\$83,460	\$83,460	\$7,202
Feb-03	24,372	0	158,188	121.81	NA	532,094	58,867	0	258,175	333,268	194,921	8,421	\$82,145	\$82,145	\$7,339
Mar-03	24,372	0	158,188	121.85	NA	533,084	58,978	0	258,175	333,268	195,778	8,581	\$80,830	\$80,830	\$7,476
Apr-03	24,372	0	158,188	121.89	NA	534,074	59,089	0	258,175	333,268	196,635	8,741	\$79,515	\$79,515	\$7,613
May-03	24,372	0	158,188	121.93	NA	535,064	59,200	0	258,175	333,268	197,492	8,901	\$78,200	\$78,200	\$7,750
Jun-03	24,372	0	158,188	121.97	NA	536,054	59,311	0	258,175	333,268	198,349	9,061	\$76,885	\$76,885	\$7,887
Jul-03	24,372	0	158,188	122.01	NA	537,044	59,422	0	258,175	333,268	199,206	9,221	\$75,570	\$75,570	\$8,024
Aug-03	24,372	0	158,188	122.05	NA	538,034	59,533	0	258,175	333,268	200,063	9,381	\$74,255	\$74,255	\$8,161
Sep-03	24,372	0	158,188	122.09	NA	539,024	59,644	0	258,175	333,268	200,920	9,541	\$72,940	\$72,940	\$8,298
Oct-03	24,372	0	158,188	122.13	NA	540,014	59,755	0	258,175	333,268	201,777	9,701	\$71,625	\$71,625	\$8,435
Nov-03	24,372	0	158,188	122.17	NA	541,004	59,866	0	258,175	333,268	202,634	9,861	\$70,310	\$70,310	\$8,572
Dec-03	24,372	0	158,188	122.21	NA	542,000	59,977	0	258,175	333,268	203,491	10,021	\$68,995	\$68,995	\$8,709
Jan-04	24,372	0	158,188	122.25	NA	543,000	60,088	0	258,175	333,268	204,348	10,181	\$67,680	\$67,680	\$8,846
Feb-04	24,3														

Current Parameters		Cumulative Federal Income		Operator Concerns	
Price=INFL Case=3 Royalty=12.50% Bonus=\$851,000 Severance=5.00% Ad Valorem =7.50% St. Tax Rate=0.00% Fed Tax Rate= 35% Mcf/bbl=6 Industry Rate=17.20%				Production Expenses 100.0% PDP 100.0% PD-NP 80.0% PUD 0.0% Unproven 0.0%	
Federal Benefits Model		Total Federal Income		Cumulative Discounted	
NPR 3+		Federal Income Taxes		Cumulative	
Federal NPV		Royalties		Discounted	
Initial Income		Federal Income Taxes		Cumulative	
Total		Total Federal Income		Discounted	
Thereafter		Total Federal Income		Discounted	
TOTAL		Total Federal Income		Discounted	
NPV=		Total Federal Income		Discounted	
FY-97	\$851,000	\$108,482	\$142,000	\$1,101,482	\$1,087,023
FY-98	\$851,000	\$52,357	\$(21,000)	\$1,133,314	\$1,114,271
FY-99	\$851,000	\$35,624	\$(54,000)	\$1,114,114	\$1,102,114
FY-00	\$851,000	\$23,912	\$(32,000)	\$1,106,106	\$1,098,106
FY-01	\$851,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,106,106	\$1,098,106
FY-02	\$851,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,106,106	\$1,098,106
FY-03	\$851,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,106,106	\$1,098,106
FY-04	\$851,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,106,106	\$1,098,106
FY-05	\$851,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,106,106	\$1,098,106
FY-06	\$851,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,106,106	\$1,098,106
FY-07	\$851,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,106,106	\$1,098,106
FY-08	\$851,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,106,106	\$1,098,106
FY-09	\$851,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,106,106	\$1,098,106
FY-10	\$851,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,106,106	\$1,098,106
FY-11	\$851,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,106,106	\$1,098,106
FY-12	\$851,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,106,106	\$1,098,106
FY-13	\$851,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,106,106	\$1,098,106
FY-14	\$851,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,106,106	\$1,098,106
FY-15	\$851,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,106,106	\$1,098,106
FY-16	\$851,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,106,106	\$1,098,106
FY-17	\$851,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,106,106	\$1,098,106
FY-18	\$851,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,106,106	\$1,098,106
TOTAL	\$851,000	\$220,375	\$35,000	\$1,106,375	\$1,097,709
NPV=	\$851,000	\$190,678	\$56,031		

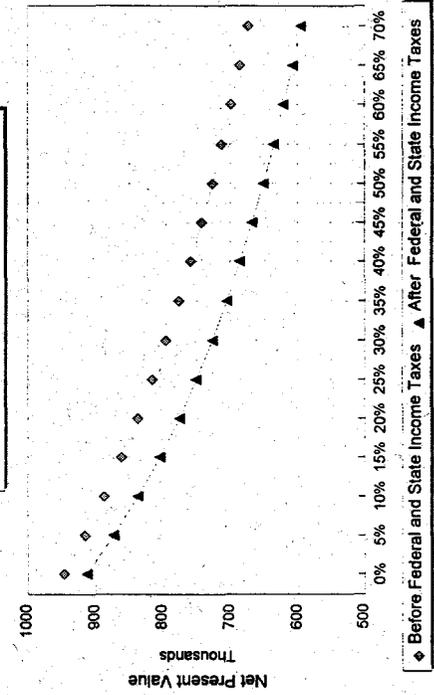
Federal Income Tax Calculations

	Revenue	Royalty, 80% Cap. OpEx, and Prod. Tax	Allocated Overhead	Depreciation	Depletion	Total Deductions	Taxable Income	State Income Taxes	Federal Income Taxes	After Tax Cash Flow	Cumulative \$000	Discounted @ 14.2%	Cumulative Discounted \$000
FY-97	1,735,707	902,946	39,939	388,297	0	1,331,182	404,525	0	141,584	651,241	651	609,409	609
FY-98	837,719	655,017	36,923	206,994	0	898,934	(61,215)	0	(21,425)	167,200	818	137,005	746
FY-99	569,979	547,120	33,289	144,648	0	725,057	(155,078)	0	(54,277)	43,847	862	31,461	778
FY-00	382,592	343,535	20,436	111,061	0	475,032	(92,440)	0	(32,354)	50,975	913	32,028	810
FY-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	913	0	810
FY-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	913	0	810
FY-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	913	0	810
FY-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	913	0	810
FY-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	913	0	810
FY-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	913	0	810
FY-7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	913	0	810
FY-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	913	0	810
FY-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	913	0	810
FY-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	913	0	810
FY-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	913	0	810
FY-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	913	0	810
FY-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	913	0	810
FY-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	913	0	810
FY-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	913	0	810
FY-16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	913	0	810
FY-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	913	0	810
FY-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	913	0	810
Thereafter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	913	0	810
TOTAL	3,525,997	2,448,617	130,588	851,000	0	3,430,205	95,792	0	33,527	913,263	913	809,903	810

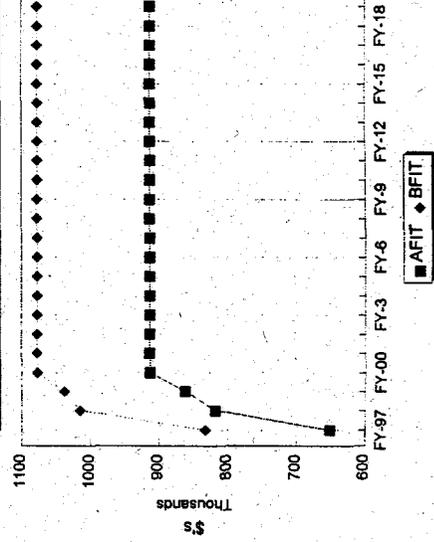
NPR-3*

Discount Factor	Before Federal and State Taxes	After Federal and State Taxes
17.20%	851,000	810,000
14.20%	947,000	913,000
0%	916,000	873,000
5%	887,000	837,000
10%	862,000	805,000
15%	838,000	776,000
20%	816,000	751,000
25%	796,000	727,000
30%	777,000	706,000
35%	759,000	686,000
40%	743,000	668,000
45%	727,000	651,000
50%	713,000	635,000
55%	699,000	621,000
60%	686,000	607,000
65%	674,000	595,000
70%		

Industry Net Present Value



Cumulative Income to Industry



PD, PD-NP, PUD plus Unproven Before Federal Income Tax

Date	PRODUCTION		REVENUE		COSTS		Net Income		Future Net Income
	Oil	Gas	Oil	Gas	Oil	Gas	Net Revenue before bonus/prize	Cumulative	
Oct-86	6,348	0	102,711	0	12,839	0	41,544	42	41,544
Nov-86	9,062	0	146,931	0	18,366	0	70,763	112	69,763
Dec-86	9,062	0	147,233	0	18,405	0	70,994	183	69,002
Jan-87	9,062	0	147,535	0	18,442	0	71,226	255	68,249
Feb-87	9,062	0	147,838	0	18,480	0	71,457	326	67,503
Mar-87	9,062	0	148,142	0	18,518	0	71,690	398	66,766
Apr-87	9,062	0	148,446	0	18,556	0	71,923	470	66,036
May-87	9,062	0	148,751	0	18,594	0	72,156	542	65,314
Jun-87	9,063	0	149,070	0	18,633	0	72,401	614	64,610
Jul-87	9,063	0	149,376	0	18,672	0	72,635	687	63,903
Aug-87	9,063	0	149,683	0	18,710	0	72,870	760	63,204
Sep-87	9,063	0	149,991	0	18,749	0	73,105	833	62,511
FY-87	106,038	0	1,735,707	0	216,964	0	902,946	768,405	768,405
Oct-87	4,162	0	69,027	0	8,829	0	14,635	847	12,329
Nov-87	4,162	0	69,169	0	8,646	0	14,734	862	12,245
Dec-87	4,162	0	69,311	0	8,664	0	14,843	877	12,162
Jan-88	4,162	0	69,453	0	8,682	0	14,951	892	12,077
Feb-88	4,162	0	69,595	0	8,700	0	15,060	907	11,993
Mar-88	4,162	0	69,739	0	8,717	0	15,171	922	11,911
Apr-88	4,162	0	69,882	0	8,736	0	15,280	937	11,827
May-88	4,162	0	70,025	0	8,753	0	15,390	953	11,744
Jun-88	4,162	0	70,169	0	8,771	0	15,500	968	11,661
Jul-88	4,162	0	70,313	0	8,790	0	15,610	984	11,577
Aug-88	4,162	0	70,445	0	8,805	0	15,712	1,000	11,488
Sep-88	4,162	0	70,590	0	8,824	0	15,822	1,015	11,405
FY-88	49,947	0	637,719	0	104,717	0	655,017	142,419	142,419
FY-89	33,196	0	569,979	0	71,247	0	547,120	1,038	15,372
FY-90	21,788	0	382,592	0	47,824	0	39,057	1,077	22,411
FY-91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,077	0
FY-92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,077	0
FY-93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,077	0
FY-94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,077	0
FY-95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,077	0
FY-96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,077	0
FY-97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,077	0
FY-98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,077	0
FY-99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,077	0
FY-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,077	0
FY-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,077	0
FY-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,077	0
FY-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,077	0
FY-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,077	0
FY-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,077	0
FY-16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,077	0
FY-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,077	0
FY-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,077	0
Transfer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	210,869	0	3,525,997	0	440,752	0	2,448,617	948,607	948,607

NPR-3*

Proved Developed Producing

PDP	PRODUCTION		PRICES		GROSS REVENUE		COSTS		Future Net Income	
	Oil	Gas	Oil	Gas	Oil	Gas	Oil	Gas	Net Revenue	Cumulative
	bbl	mmcf	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$000
Oct-96	6,348	0	\$16.18	NA	102,711	0	37,094	0	\$81,617	\$42
Nov-96	6,348	0	\$16.21	NA	102,922	0	37,094	0	\$65,216	\$83
Dec-96	6,348	0	\$16.25	NA	103,133	0	37,094	0	\$41,706	\$125
Jan-97	6,348	0	\$16.28	NA	103,345	0	37,094	0	\$1,867	\$164
Feb-97	6,348	0	\$16.31	NA	103,557	0	37,094	0	\$42,030	\$203
Mar-97	6,348	0	\$16.35	NA	103,770	0	37,094	0	\$2,191	\$243
Apr-97	6,348	0	\$16.38	NA	103,983	0	37,094	0	\$2,455	\$282
May-97	6,348	0	\$16.41	NA	104,195	0	37,094	0	\$2,719	\$321
Jun-97	6,348	0	\$16.45	NA	104,411	0	37,094	0	\$2,983	\$359
Jul-97	6,348	0	\$16.48	NA	104,625	0	37,094	0	\$3,247	\$397
Aug-97	6,348	0	\$16.52	NA	104,840	0	37,094	0	\$3,511	\$434
Sep-97	6,348	0	\$16.55	NA	105,056	0	37,094	0	\$3,775	\$471
Oct-97	76,176	0	\$16.58	NA	1,248,550	0	445,133	0	\$737,234	\$471
Nov-97	3,384	0	\$16.58	NA	56,118	0	33,445	0	\$22,673	\$498
Dec-97	3,384	0	\$16.62	NA	56,234	0	33,445	0	\$19,228	\$525
Jan-98	3,384	0	\$16.65	NA	56,349	0	33,445	0	\$15,783	\$552
Feb-98	3,384	0	\$16.69	NA	56,465	0	33,445	0	\$12,338	\$579
Mar-98	3,384	0	\$16.72	NA	56,581	0	33,445	0	\$8,893	\$606
Apr-98	3,384	0	\$16.75	NA	56,697	0	33,445	0	\$5,448	\$633
May-98	3,384	0	\$16.79	NA	56,814	0	33,445	0	\$2,003	\$660
Jun-98	3,384	0	\$16.82	NA	56,930	0	33,445	0	\$-1,442	\$687
Jul-98	3,384	0	\$16.86	NA	57,047	0	33,445	0	\$-4,887	\$714
Aug-98	3,384	0	\$16.89	NA	57,164	0	33,445	0	\$-8,332	\$741
Sep-98	3,384	0	\$16.93	NA	57,282	0	33,445	0	\$-11,777	\$768
Oct-98	40,808	0	\$16.96	NA	681,081	0	401,338	0	\$279,743	\$805
Nov-98	28,377	0	\$17.17	NA	487,233	0	354,456	0	\$132,777	\$937
Dec-98	21,768	0	\$17.56	NA	382,592	0	253,865	0	\$128,727	\$1,065
Jan-99	0	0	\$17.96	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$1,193
Feb-99	0	0	\$18.37	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$1,321
Mar-99	0	0	\$18.78	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$1,449
Apr-99	0	0	\$19.21	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$1,577
May-99	0	0	\$19.65	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$1,705
Jun-99	0	0	\$20.09	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$1,833
Jul-99	0	0	\$20.55	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$1,961
Aug-99	0	0	\$21.01	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$2,089
Sep-99	0	0	\$21.49	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$2,217
Oct-99	0	0	\$21.98	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$2,345
Nov-99	0	0	\$22.48	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$2,473
Dec-99	0	0	\$22.99	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$2,601
Jan-00	0	0	\$23.51	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$2,729
Feb-00	0	0	\$24.04	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$2,857
Mar-00	0	0	\$24.59	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$2,985
Apr-00	0	0	\$25.15	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$3,113
May-00	0	0	\$25.72	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$3,241
Jun-00	0	0	\$26.30	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$3,369
Jul-00	0	0	\$26.90	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$3,497
Aug-00	0	0	\$27.50	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$3,625
Sep-00	0	0	\$28.10	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$3,753
Oct-00	0	0	\$28.70	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$3,881
Nov-00	0	0	\$29.30	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$4,009
Dec-00	0	0	\$29.90	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$4,137
Jan-01	0	0	\$30.50	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$4,265
Feb-01	0	0	\$31.10	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$4,393
Mar-01	0	0	\$31.70	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$4,521
Apr-01	0	0	\$32.30	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$4,649
May-01	0	0	\$32.90	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$4,777
Jun-01	0	0	\$33.50	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$4,905
Jul-01	0	0	\$34.10	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$5,033
Aug-01	0	0	\$34.70	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$5,161
Sep-01	0	0	\$35.30	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$5,289
Oct-01	0	0	\$35.90	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$5,417
Nov-01	0	0	\$36.50	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$5,545
Dec-01	0	0	\$37.10	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$5,673
Jan-02	0	0	\$37.70	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$5,801
Feb-02	0	0	\$38.30	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$5,929
Mar-02	0	0	\$38.90	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$6,057
Apr-02	0	0	\$39.50	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$6,185
May-02	0	0	\$40.10	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$6,313
Jun-02	0	0	\$40.70	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$6,441
Jul-02	0	0	\$41.30	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$6,569
Aug-02	0	0	\$41.90	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$6,697
Sep-02	0	0	\$42.50	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$6,825
Oct-02	0	0	\$43.10	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$6,953
Nov-02	0	0	\$43.70	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$7,081
Dec-02	0	0	\$44.30	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$7,209
Jan-03	0	0	\$44.90	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$7,337
Feb-03	0	0	\$45.50	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$7,465
Mar-03	0	0	\$46.10	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$7,593
Apr-03	0	0	\$46.70	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$7,721
May-03	0	0	\$47.30	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$7,849
Jun-03	0	0	\$47.90	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$7,977
Jul-03	0	0	\$48.50	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$8,105
Aug-03	0	0	\$49.10	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$8,233
Sep-03	0	0	\$49.70	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$8,361
Oct-03	0	0	\$50.30	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$8,489
Nov-03	0	0	\$50.90	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$8,617
Dec-03	0	0	\$51.50	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$8,745
Jan-04	0	0	\$52.10	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$8,873
Feb-04	0	0	\$52.70	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$9,001
Mar-04	0	0	\$53.30	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$9,129
Apr-04	0	0	\$53.90	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$9,257
May-04	0	0	\$54.50	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$9,385
Jun-04	0	0	\$55.10	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$9,513
Jul-04	0	0	\$55.70	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$9,641
Aug-04	0	0	\$56.30	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$9,769
Sep-04	0	0	\$56.90	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$9,897
Oct-04	0	0	\$57.50	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$10,025
Nov-04	0	0	\$58.10	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$10,153
Dec-04	0	0	\$58.70	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$10,281
Jan-05	0	0	\$59.30	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$10,409
Feb-05	0	0	\$59.90	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$10,537
Mar-05	0	0	\$60.50	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$10,665
Apr-05	0	0	\$61.10	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$10,793
May-05	0	0	\$61.70	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$10,921
Jun-05	0	0	\$62.30	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$11,049
Jul-05	0	0	\$62.90	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$11,177
Aug-05	0	0	\$63.50	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$11,305
Sep-05	0	0	\$64.10	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$11,433
Oct-05	0	0	\$64.70	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$11,561
Nov-05	0	0	\$65.30	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$11,689
Dec-05	0	0	\$65.90	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$11,817
Jan-06	0	0	\$66.50	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$11,945
Feb-06	0	0	\$67.10	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$12,073
Mar-06	0	0	\$67.70	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$12,201
Apr-06	0	0	\$68.30	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$12,329
May-06	0	0	\$68.90	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$12,457
Jun-06	0	0	\$69.50	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$12,585
Jul-06	0	0	\$70.10	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$12,713
Aug-06	0	0	\$70.70	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$12,841
Sep-06	0	0	\$71.30	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$12,969
Oct-06	0	0	\$71.90	NA	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$13,097
Nov-06	0	0								

Proved Developed Non-Producing

PD-NP	PRODUCTION		PRICES		GROSS REVENUE		COSTS		FUTURE NET INCOME	
	Oil	Gas	Oil	Gas	Oil	Gas	Oil	Gas	Net Revenue	Cumulative
Oct-86	2,714	0	\$16.18	NA	44,008	0	4,637	0	\$0	\$0
Nov-86	2,714	0	\$16.21	NA	44,100	0	4,637	4,614	\$29,057	\$28,647
Dec-86	2,714	0	\$16.25	NA	44,190	0	4,637	8,823	\$29,127	\$28,310
Jan-87	2,714	0	\$16.28	NA	44,281	0	4,637	13,032	\$29,196	\$27,978
Feb-87	2,714	0	\$16.31	NA	44,372	0	4,637	17,241	\$29,266	\$27,647
Mar-87	2,714	0	\$16.35	NA	44,463	0	4,637	21,450	\$29,335	\$27,320
Apr-87	2,714	0	\$16.38	NA	44,554	0	4,637	25,659	\$29,405	\$26,999
May-87	2,714	0	\$16.41	NA	44,645	0	4,637	29,868	\$29,475	\$26,680
Jun-87	2,715	0	\$16.45	NA	44,736	0	4,637	34,077	\$29,545	\$26,375
Jul-87	2,715	0	\$16.48	NA	44,827	0	4,637	38,286	\$29,615	\$26,074
Aug-87	2,715	0	\$16.52	NA	44,918	0	4,637	42,495	\$29,685	\$25,774
Sep-87	2,715	0	\$16.55	NA	45,009	0	4,637	46,704	\$29,755	\$25,473
Oct-87	2,715	0	\$16.58	NA	45,100	0	4,637	50,913	\$29,825	\$25,172
Nov-87	2,715	0	\$16.62	NA	45,191	0	4,637	55,122	\$29,895	\$24,871
Dec-87	2,715	0	\$16.65	NA	45,282	0	4,637	59,331	\$29,965	\$24,570
Jan-88	2,715	0	\$16.69	NA	45,373	0	4,637	63,540	\$29,995	\$24,269
Feb-88	2,715	0	\$16.72	NA	45,464	0	4,637	67,749	\$29,995	\$23,968
Mar-88	2,715	0	\$16.75	NA	45,555	0	4,637	71,958	\$29,995	\$23,667
Apr-88	2,715	0	\$16.79	NA	45,646	0	4,637	76,167	\$29,995	\$23,366
May-88	2,715	0	\$16.82	NA	45,737	0	4,637	80,376	\$29,995	\$23,065
Jun-88	2,715	0	\$16.86	NA	45,828	0	4,637	84,585	\$29,995	\$22,764
Jul-88	2,715	0	\$16.89	NA	45,919	0	4,637	88,794	\$29,995	\$22,463
Aug-88	2,715	0	\$16.93	NA	46,010	0	4,637	93,003	\$29,995	\$22,162
Sep-88	2,715	0	\$16.96	NA	46,101	0	4,637	97,212	\$29,995	\$21,861
Oct-88	2,715	0	\$17.00	NA	46,192	0	4,637	101,421	\$29,995	\$21,560
Nov-88	2,715	0	\$17.04	NA	46,283	0	4,637	105,630	\$29,995	\$21,259
Dec-88	2,715	0	\$17.08	NA	46,374	0	4,637	109,839	\$29,995	\$20,958
Jan-89	2,715	0	\$17.12	NA	46,465	0	4,637	114,048	\$29,995	\$20,657
Feb-89	2,715	0	\$17.16	NA	46,556	0	4,637	118,257	\$29,995	\$20,356
Mar-89	2,715	0	\$17.20	NA	46,647	0	4,637	122,466	\$29,995	\$20,055
Apr-89	2,715	0	\$17.24	NA	46,738	0	4,637	126,675	\$29,995	\$19,754
May-89	2,715	0	\$17.28	NA	46,829	0	4,637	130,884	\$29,995	\$19,453
Jun-89	2,715	0	\$17.32	NA	46,920	0	4,637	135,093	\$29,995	\$19,152
Jul-89	2,715	0	\$17.36	NA	47,011	0	4,637	139,302	\$29,995	\$18,851
Aug-89	2,715	0	\$17.40	NA	47,102	0	4,637	143,511	\$29,995	\$18,550
Sep-89	2,715	0	\$17.44	NA	47,193	0	4,637	147,720	\$29,995	\$18,249
Oct-89	2,715	0	\$17.48	NA	47,284	0	4,637	151,929	\$29,995	\$17,948
Nov-89	2,715	0	\$17.52	NA	47,375	0	4,637	156,138	\$29,995	\$17,647
Dec-89	2,715	0	\$17.56	NA	47,466	0	4,637	160,347	\$29,995	\$17,346
Jan-90	2,715	0	\$17.60	NA	47,557	0	4,637	164,556	\$29,995	\$17,045
Feb-90	2,715	0	\$17.64	NA	47,648	0	4,637	168,765	\$29,995	\$16,744
Mar-90	2,715	0	\$17.68	NA	47,739	0	4,637	172,974	\$29,995	\$16,443
Apr-90	2,715	0	\$17.72	NA	47,830	0	4,637	177,183	\$29,995	\$16,142
May-90	2,715	0	\$17.76	NA	47,921	0	4,637	181,392	\$29,995	\$15,841
Jun-90	2,715	0	\$17.80	NA	48,012	0	4,637	185,601	\$29,995	\$15,540
Jul-90	2,715	0	\$17.84	NA	48,103	0	4,637	189,810	\$29,995	\$15,239
Aug-90	2,715	0	\$17.88	NA	48,194	0	4,637	194,019	\$29,995	\$14,938
Sep-90	2,715	0	\$17.92	NA	48,285	0	4,637	198,228	\$29,995	\$14,637
Oct-90	2,715	0	\$17.96	NA	48,376	0	4,637	202,437	\$29,995	\$14,336
Nov-90	2,715	0	\$18.00	NA	48,467	0	4,637	206,646	\$29,995	\$14,035
Dec-90	2,715	0	\$18.04	NA	48,558	0	4,637	210,855	\$29,995	\$13,734
Jan-91	2,715	0	\$18.08	NA	48,649	0	4,637	215,064	\$29,995	\$13,433
Feb-91	2,715	0	\$18.12	NA	48,740	0	4,637	219,273	\$29,995	\$13,132
Mar-91	2,715	0	\$18.16	NA	48,831	0	4,637	223,482	\$29,995	\$12,831
Apr-91	2,715	0	\$18.20	NA	48,922	0	4,637	227,691	\$29,995	\$12,530
May-91	2,715	0	\$18.24	NA	49,013	0	4,637	231,900	\$29,995	\$12,229
Jun-91	2,715	0	\$18.28	NA	49,104	0	4,637	236,109	\$29,995	\$11,928
Jul-91	2,715	0	\$18.32	NA	49,195	0	4,637	240,318	\$29,995	\$11,627
Aug-91	2,715	0	\$18.36	NA	49,286	0	4,637	244,527	\$29,995	\$11,326
Sep-91	2,715	0	\$18.40	NA	49,377	0	4,637	248,736	\$29,995	\$11,025
Oct-91	2,715	0	\$18.44	NA	49,468	0	4,637	252,945	\$29,995	\$10,724
Nov-91	2,715	0	\$18.48	NA	49,559	0	4,637	257,154	\$29,995	\$10,423
Dec-91	2,715	0	\$18.52	NA	49,650	0	4,637	261,363	\$29,995	\$10,122
Jan-92	2,715	0	\$18.56	NA	49,741	0	4,637	265,572	\$29,995	\$9,821
Feb-92	2,715	0	\$18.60	NA	49,832	0	4,637	269,781	\$29,995	\$9,520
Mar-92	2,715	0	\$18.64	NA	49,923	0	4,637	273,990	\$29,995	\$9,219
Apr-92	2,715	0	\$18.68	NA	50,014	0	4,637	278,199	\$29,995	\$8,918
May-92	2,715	0	\$18.72	NA	50,105	0	4,637	282,408	\$29,995	\$8,617
Jun-92	2,715	0	\$18.76	NA	50,196	0	4,637	286,617	\$29,995	\$8,316
Jul-92	2,715	0	\$18.80	NA	50,287	0	4,637	290,826	\$29,995	\$8,015
Aug-92	2,715	0	\$18.84	NA	50,378	0	4,637	295,035	\$29,995	\$7,714
Sep-92	2,715	0	\$18.88	NA	50,469	0	4,637	299,244	\$29,995	\$7,413
Oct-92	2,715	0	\$18.92	NA	50,560	0	4,637	303,453	\$29,995	\$7,112
Nov-92	2,715	0	\$18.96	NA	50,651	0	4,637	307,662	\$29,995	\$6,811
Dec-92	2,715	0	\$19.00	NA	50,742	0	4,637	311,871	\$29,995	\$6,510
Jan-93	2,715	0	\$19.04	NA	50,833	0	4,637	316,080	\$29,995	\$6,209
Feb-93	2,715	0	\$19.08	NA	50,924	0	4,637	320,289	\$29,995	\$5,908
Mar-93	2,715	0	\$19.12	NA	51,015	0	4,637	324,498	\$29,995	\$5,607
Apr-93	2,715	0	\$19.16	NA	51,106	0	4,637	328,707	\$29,995	\$5,306
May-93	2,715	0	\$19.20	NA	51,197	0	4,637	332,916	\$29,995	\$5,005
Jun-93	2,715	0	\$19.24	NA	51,288	0	4,637	337,125	\$29,995	\$4,704
Jul-93	2,715	0	\$19.28	NA	51,379	0	4,637	341,334	\$29,995	\$4,403
Aug-93	2,715	0	\$19.32	NA	51,470	0	4,637	345,543	\$29,995	\$4,102
Sep-93	2,715	0	\$19.36	NA	51,561	0	4,637	349,752	\$29,995	\$3,801
Oct-93	2,715	0	\$19.40	NA	51,652	0	4,637	353,961	\$29,995	\$3,500
Nov-93	2,715	0	\$19.44	NA	51,743	0	4,637	358,170	\$29,995	\$3,199
Dec-93	2,715	0	\$19.48	NA	51,834	0	4,637	362,379	\$29,995	\$2,898
Jan-94	2,715	0	\$19.52	NA	51,925	0	4,637	366,588	\$29,995	\$2,597
Feb-94	2,715	0	\$19.56	NA	52,016	0	4,637	370,797	\$29,995	\$2,296
Mar-94	2,715	0	\$19.60	NA	52,107	0	4,637	375,006	\$29,995	\$1,995
Apr-94	2,715	0	\$19.64	NA	52,198	0	4,637	379,215	\$29,995	\$1,694
May-94	2,715	0	\$19.68	NA	52,289	0	4,637	383,424	\$29,995	\$1,393
Jun-94	2,715	0	\$19.72	NA	52,380	0	4,637	387,633	\$29,995	\$1,092
Jul-94	2,715	0	\$19.76	NA	52,471	0	4,637	391,842	\$29,995	\$791
Aug-94	2,715	0	\$19.80	NA	52,562	0	4,637	396,051	\$29,995	\$490
Sep-94	2,715	0	\$19.84	NA	52,653	0	4,637	400,260	\$29,995	\$189
Oct-94	2,715	0	\$19.88	NA	52,744	0	4,637	404,469	\$29,995	\$-112
Nov-94	2,715	0	\$19.92	NA	52,835	0	4,637	408,678	\$29,995	\$-413
Dec-94	2,715	0	\$19.96	NA	52,926	0	4,637	412,887	\$29,995	\$-714
Jan-95	2,715	0	\$20.00	NA	53,017	0	4,637	417,096	\$29,995	\$-1,015
Feb-95	2,715	0	\$20.04	NA	53,108	0	4,637	421,305	\$29,995	\$-1,316
Mar-95	2,715	0	\$20.08	NA	53,199</					

Cash Flows

PUD NPR-3*	PRODUCTION				PRICES				GROSS REVENUE				COSTS				Future Net Income								
	Oil		NGLS		Oil		NGLS		Oil		NGLS		Capex		Opex		Total		Net Revenue		Cumulative		Discourmed @ 17.00%		
	MMbbl	MMcfs	MMbbl	MMcfs	\$/bbl	\$/cfs	\$/bbl	\$/cfs	\$/bbl	\$/cfs	\$/bbl	\$/cfs	MM\$	MM\$	MM\$	MM\$	MM\$	MM\$	MM\$	MM\$	MM\$	MM\$	MM\$	MM\$	MM\$
Oct-96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nov-96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dec-96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jan-97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feb-97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mar-97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apr-97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May-97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jun-97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jul-97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aug-97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sep-97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY-97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oct-97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nov-97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dec-97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jan-98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feb-98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mar-98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Apr-98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May-98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jun-98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jul-98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aug-98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sep-98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY-98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY-99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY-00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY-06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY-07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY-16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FY-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thereafter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Surface and Mineral Leasing and Maintenance

NPR-3 DOI Case	Maintenance Costs		Surface Income	NPV @ 10.00%	Leasing Program			Total Revenue	NPV @ 10.00%
	Annual	NPV @ 7.00%			First Sale Bonus	Rentals	Costs		
FY97	0	0	16,800	16,018	2,360	885	(1,770)	1,475	1,406
FY98	0	0	16,800	14,562		885	0	885	767
FY99	0	0	16,800	13,238		885	0	885	697
FY00	0	0	16,800	12,035		885	0	885	634
FY1	0	0	16,800	10,941		885	0	885	576
FY2	0	0	16,800	9,946		1,180	0	1,180	699
FY3	0	0	16,800	9,042		1,180	0	1,180	635
FY4	0	0	16,800	8,220		1,180	0	1,180	577
FY5	0	0	16,800	7,473		1,180	0	1,180	525
FY6	0	0	16,800	6,793		1,180	0	1,180	477
FY7	0	0	16,800	6,176			0	0	0
FY8	0	0	16,800	5,614	2,360	885	(1,770)	1,475	493
FY9	0	0	16,800	5,104		885	0	885	269
FY10	0	0	16,800	4,640		885	0	885	244
FY11	0	0	16,800	4,218		885	0	885	222
FY12	0	0	16,800	3,835		885	0	885	202
FY13	0	0	16,800	3,486		1,180	0	1,180	245
FY14	0	0	16,800	3,169		1,180	0	1,180	223
FY15	0	0	16,800	2,881		1,180	0	1,180	202
FY16	0	0	16,800	2,619		1,180	0	1,180	184
FY17	0	0	16,800	2,381		1,180	0	1,180	167
FY18	0	0	16,800	2,165			0	0	0
FY19	0	0	16,800	1,968	2,360	885	(1,770)	1,475	173
FY20	0	0	16,800	1,789		885	0	885	94
FY21	0	0	16,800	1,626		885	0	885	86
FY22	0	0	16,800	1,478		885	0	885	78
FY23	0	0	16,800	1,344		885	0	885	71
FY24	0	0	16,800	1,222		1,180	0	1,180	86
FY25	0	0	16,800	1,111		1,180	0	1,180	78
FY26	0	0	16,800	1,010		1,180	0	1,180	71
FY27	0	0	16,800	918		1,180	0	1,180	64
FY28	0	0	16,800	835		1,180	0	1,180	59
TOTAL	\$0	\$0	\$537,600	\$167,855	\$7,080	\$30,975	(\$5,310)	\$32,745	\$10,305

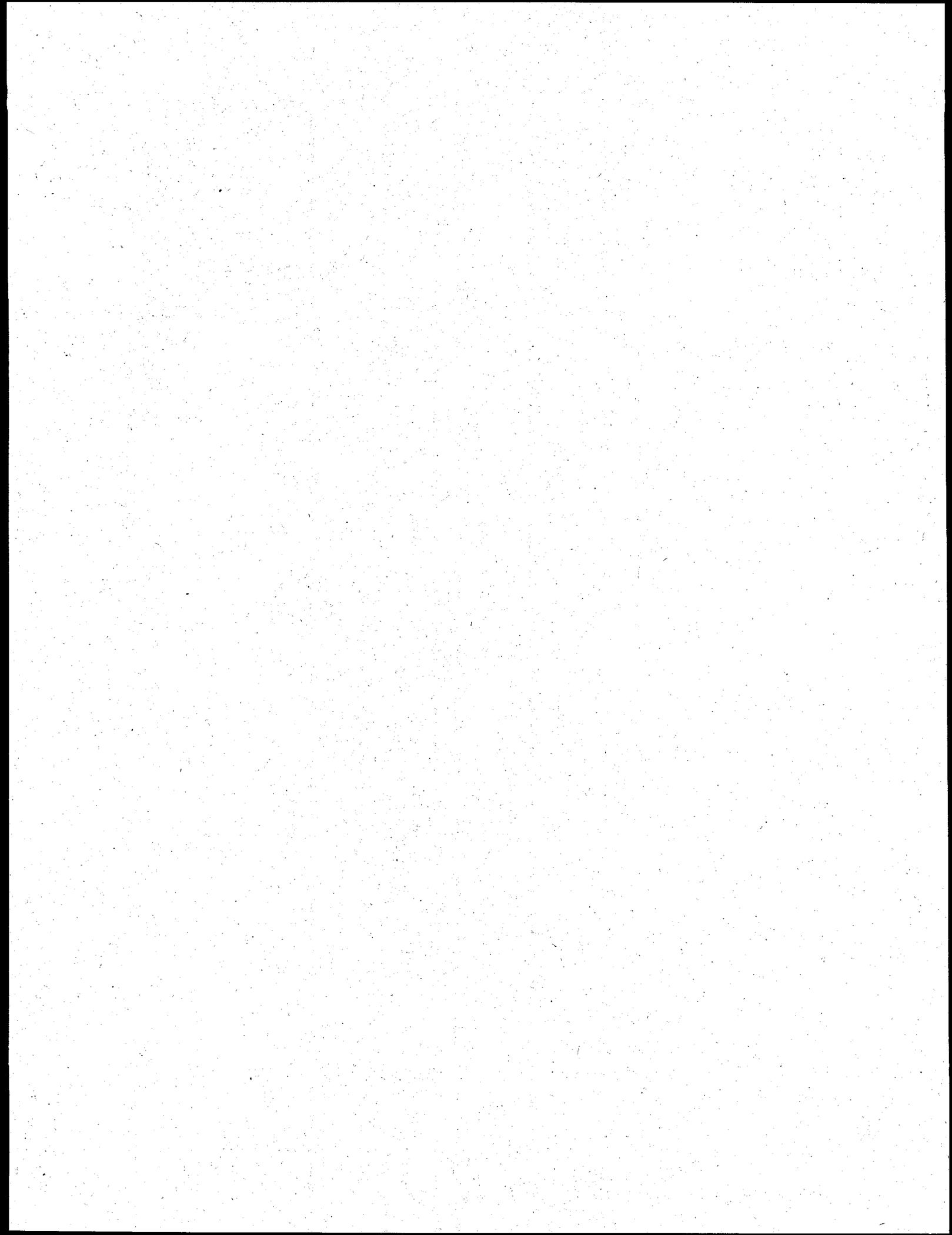
Known

2,360 acres in NPR-3 w/o mineral leases
 50% of acres offered for leased were actually taken.
 50% of bonus and rentals go to the lessor.

Assumed

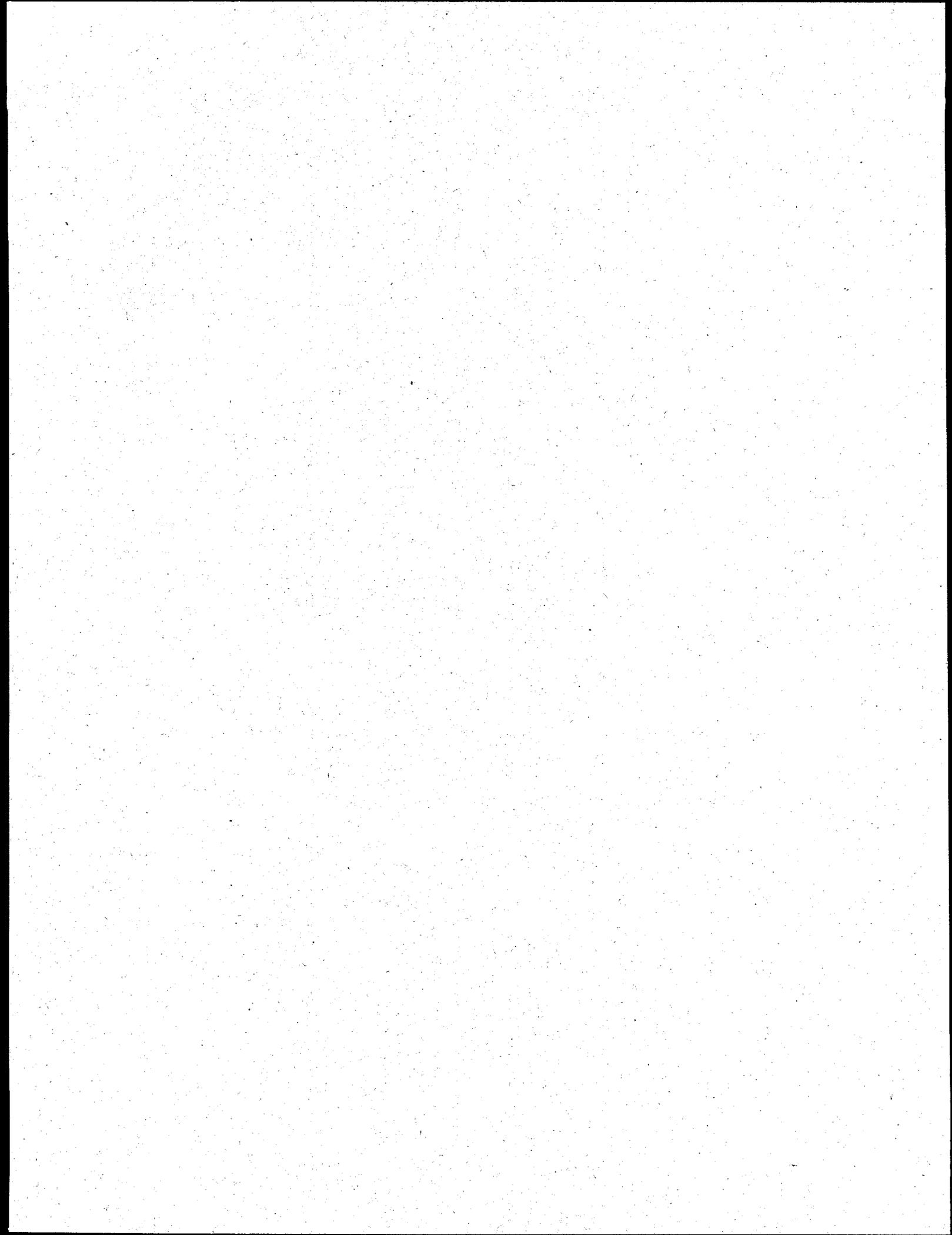
Mineral leasing begins in FY97.
 \$0 Environmental costs required to begin leasing.
 \$4.00 initial bonus per acre
 \$1.50 rental per bonus first 5 yrs
 \$2.00 rental per bonus second 5 yrs
 \$16,800 per year in surface leases
 \$0 annual costs to maintain fee property
 \$1,770 Lease sale expenses @ \$0.75/acre.

	Value	
	(\$)	(\$/acre)
Maintenance	0	0
Surface Inc.	167,855	71.12
Mineral Inc.	10,305	4.37
NEPA cost	(28,604)	(12.12)
Total	\$149,555	\$63.37



APPENDIX C

DETAILED OUTPUT OF ECONOMIC MODEL FOR SALE

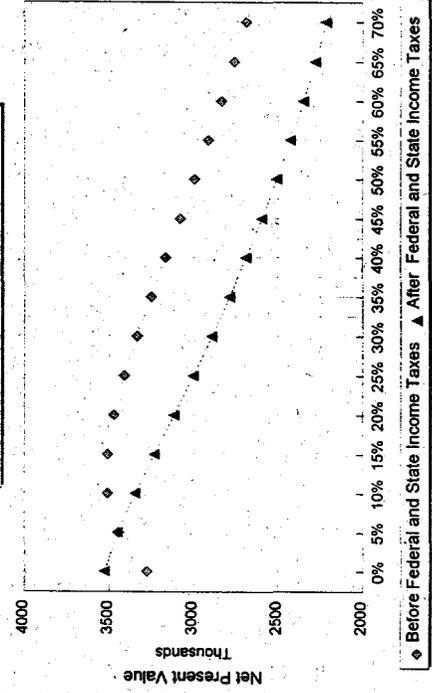


Federal Income Tax Calculations

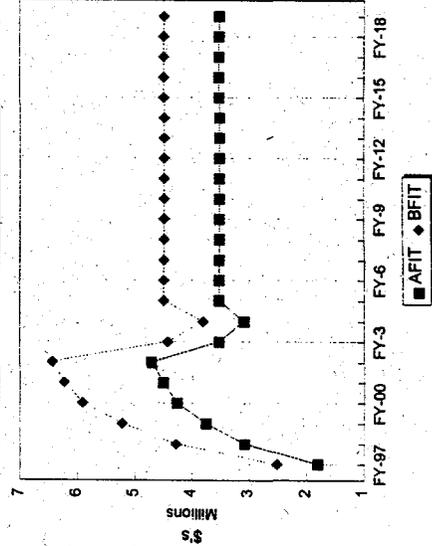
	Revenue	Royalty 80% Cap, OpEx and Prod. Tax	Allocated Overhead	Depreciation	Depletion	Total Deductions	Taxable Income	State Income Taxes	Federal Income Taxes	After Tax Cash Flow	Cumulative \$000	Discounted @ 14.2%	Cumulative Discounted \$000
FY-97	\$ 6,477,498	\$ 3,958,549	\$ 253,483	\$ 0	\$ 971,625	\$ 5,183,658	\$ 1,293,840	\$ 0	\$ 452,844	\$ 1,812,623	1,813	1,696,190	1,696
FY-98	4,572,872	2,808,247	180,049	0	685,931	3,674,227	898,645	0	314,526	1,270,054	3,083	1,040,694	2,737
FY-99	3,413,155	2,479,032	165,217	0	511,973	3,156,222	256,934	0	89,927	678,980	3,762	487,183	3,224
FY-00	2,835,903	2,146,888	144,288	0	425,385	2,716,562	119,341	0	41,769	502,957	4,265	316,009	3,540
FY-1	2,438,179	2,119,015	146,047	0	353,231	2,618,293	(180,114)	0	(63,040)	236,157	4,501	129,928	3,670
FY-2	2,021,557	1,941,408	134,676	0	308,322	2,384,407	(362,850)	0	(126,997)	198,208	4,699	95,490	3,765
FY-3	1,583,810	3,928,826	124,191	0	273,297	4,326,314	(2,742,504)	0	(959,876)	(1,172,398)	3,527	(494,590)	3,271
FY-4	0	613,689	49,402	0	0	663,091	(663,091)	0	(232,082)	(431,009)	3,096	(159,218)	3,112
FY-5	0	(685,895)	19,652	0	0	(666,183)	666,183	0	233,164	433,019	3,529	140,070	3,252
FY-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,529	0	3,252
FY-7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,529	0	3,252
FY-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,529	0	3,252
FY-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,529	0	3,252
FY-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,529	0	3,252
FY-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,529	0	3,252
FY-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,529	0	3,252
FY-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,529	0	3,252
FY-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,529	0	3,252
FY-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,529	0	3,252
FY-16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,529	0	3,252
FY-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,529	0	3,252
FY-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,529	0	3,252
Thereafter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,529	0	3,252
TOTAL	23,342,975	19,309,819	1,217,005	0	3,529,765	24,056,589	(713,614)	0	(249,765)	3,528,593	0	3,251,757	0

NPR-3

Industry Net Present Value



Cumulative Income to Industry



Discount Factor	Before Federal and State Income Taxes	After Federal and State Income Taxes
17.20%	3,497,000	3,252,000
14.20%	3,279,000	3,529,000
0%	3,444,000	3,449,000
5%	3,509,000	3,346,000
10%	3,510,000	3,233,000
15%	3,472,000	3,117,000
20%	3,410,000	3,003,000
25%	3,334,000	2,892,000
30%	3,251,000	2,787,000
35%	3,166,000	2,688,000
40%	3,080,000	2,595,000
45%	2,914,000	2,508,000
50%	2,835,000	2,427,000
55%	2,760,000	2,351,000
60%	2,688,000	2,280,000
65%	2,614,000	2,214,000
70%	2,540,000	2,148,000

Proved Developed Producing

Future Net Income

PDP

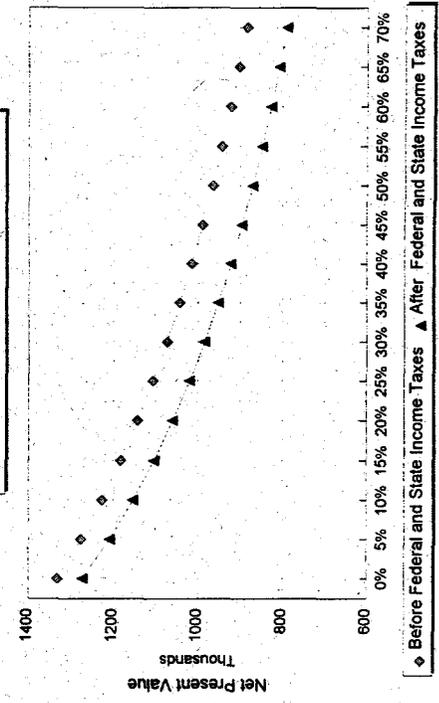
Date	PRODUCTION		PRICES		GROSS REVENUE		COSTS		Total	Net Revenue	Cumulative	Discounted	Cumulative
	bbls	mcf	gas	oil	gas	oil	gas	oil					
Oct-98	24,372	0	156.88	\$19.72	\$0.34	\$480,616	\$0	\$0	\$533,720	\$324,990	\$208,830	\$209	\$208,830
Nov-98	24,372	0	156.88	\$19.76	\$0.34	481,603	0	0	534,816	325,027	209,789	\$419	\$209,789
Dec-98	24,372	0	156.88	\$19.80	\$0.34	482,593	0	0	535,915	325,164	210,751	\$629	\$210,751
Jan-99	24,372	0	156.88	\$19.84	\$0.34	483,584	0	0	537,016	325,302	211,714	\$841	\$211,714
Feb-99	24,372	0	156.88	\$19.88	\$0.34	484,574	0	0	538,118	325,440	212,678	\$1,054	\$212,678
Mar-99	24,372	0	156.88	\$19.92	\$0.34	485,573	0	0	539,224	325,578	213,646	\$1,267	\$213,646
Apr-99	24,372	0	156.88	\$19.96	\$0.34	486,570	0	0	540,332	325,717	214,615	\$1,482	\$214,615
May-99	24,372	0	156.88	\$20.01	\$0.34	488,570	0	0	541,442	325,855	215,587	\$1,698	\$215,587
Jun-99	24,372	0	156.88	\$20.05	\$0.35	488,572	0	0	542,555	325,994	216,561	\$1,914	\$216,561
Jul-99	24,372	0	156.88	\$20.09	\$0.35	489,575	0	0	543,669	326,134	217,535	\$2,132	\$217,535
Aug-99	24,372	0	156.88	\$20.13	\$0.35	490,581	0	0	544,786	326,273	218,513	\$2,350	\$218,513
Sep-99	24,372	0	156.88	\$20.17	\$0.35	491,589	0	0	545,905	326,413	219,492	\$2,570	\$219,492
Oct-99	24,372	0	156.88	\$20.21	\$0.35	492,589	0	0	547,028	326,552	220,472	\$2,791	\$220,472
Nov-99	24,372	0	156.88	\$20.25	\$0.35	493,589	0	0	548,156	326,692	221,456	\$3,014	\$221,456
Dec-99	24,372	0	156.88	\$20.29	\$0.35	494,589	0	0	549,289	326,832	222,444	\$3,239	\$222,444
Jan-00	24,372	0	156.88	\$20.33	\$0.35	495,589	0	0	550,427	326,972	223,436	\$3,466	\$223,436
Feb-00	24,372	0	156.88	\$20.37	\$0.35	496,589	0	0	551,570	327,112	224,432	\$3,695	\$224,432
Mar-00	24,372	0	156.88	\$20.41	\$0.35	497,589	0	0	552,718	327,252	225,432	\$3,926	\$225,432
Apr-00	24,372	0	156.88	\$20.45	\$0.35	498,589	0	0	553,871	327,392	226,436	\$4,159	\$226,436
May-00	24,372	0	156.88	\$20.49	\$0.35	499,589	0	0	555,029	327,532	227,444	\$4,394	\$227,444
Jun-00	24,372	0	156.88	\$20.53	\$0.35	500,589	0	0	556,192	327,672	228,456	\$4,631	\$228,456
Jul-00	24,372	0	156.88	\$20.57	\$0.35	501,589	0	0	557,360	327,812	229,472	\$4,870	\$229,472
Aug-00	24,372	0	156.88	\$20.61	\$0.35	502,589	0	0	558,533	327,952	230,492	\$5,111	\$230,492
Sep-00	24,372	0	156.88	\$20.65	\$0.35	503,589	0	0	559,711	328,092	231,516	\$5,354	\$231,516
Oct-00	24,372	0	156.88	\$20.69	\$0.35	504,589	0	0	560,894	328,232	232,544	\$5,600	\$232,544
Nov-00	24,372	0	156.88	\$20.73	\$0.35	505,589	0	0	562,082	328,372	233,576	\$5,848	\$233,576
Dec-00	24,372	0	156.88	\$20.77	\$0.35	506,589	0	0	563,275	328,512	234,612	\$6,098	\$234,612
Jan-01	24,372	0	156.88	\$20.81	\$0.35	507,589	0	0	564,473	328,652	235,652	\$6,350	\$235,652
Feb-01	24,372	0	156.88	\$20.85	\$0.35	508,589	0	0	565,676	328,792	236,696	\$6,604	\$236,696
Mar-01	24,372	0	156.88	\$20.89	\$0.35	509,589	0	0	566,884	328,932	237,744	\$6,860	\$237,744
Apr-01	24,372	0	156.88	\$20.93	\$0.35	510,589	0	0	568,097	329,072	238,796	\$7,118	\$238,796
May-01	24,372	0	156.88	\$20.97	\$0.35	511,589	0	0	569,315	329,212	239,852	\$7,378	\$239,852
Jun-01	24,372	0	156.88	\$21.01	\$0.35	512,589	0	0	570,538	329,352	240,912	\$7,640	\$240,912
Jul-01	24,372	0	156.88	\$21.05	\$0.35	513,589	0	0	571,766	329,492	241,976	\$7,904	\$241,976
Aug-01	24,372	0	156.88	\$21.09	\$0.35	514,589	0	0	572,999	329,632	243,044	\$8,170	\$243,044
Sep-01	24,372	0	156.88	\$21.13	\$0.35	515,589	0	0	574,237	329,772	244,116	\$8,438	\$244,116
Oct-01	24,372	0	156.88	\$21.17	\$0.35	516,589	0	0	575,480	329,912	245,192	\$8,708	\$245,192
Nov-01	24,372	0	156.88	\$21.21	\$0.35	517,589	0	0	576,728	330,052	246,272	\$8,980	\$246,272
Dec-01	24,372	0	156.88	\$21.25	\$0.35	518,589	0	0	577,981	330,192	247,356	\$9,254	\$247,356
Jan-02	24,372	0	156.88	\$21.29	\$0.35	519,589	0	0	579,239	330,332	248,444	\$9,530	\$248,444
Feb-02	24,372	0	156.88	\$21.33	\$0.35	520,589	0	0	580,502	330,472	249,536	\$9,808	\$249,536
Mar-02	24,372	0	156.88	\$21.37	\$0.35	521,589	0	0	581,770	330,612	250,632	\$10,088	\$250,632
Apr-02	24,372	0	156.88	\$21.41	\$0.35	522,589	0	0	583,043	330,752	251,732	\$10,370	\$251,732
May-02	24,372	0	156.88	\$21.45	\$0.35	523,589	0	0	584,321	330,892	252,836	\$10,654	\$252,836
Jun-02	24,372	0	156.88	\$21.49	\$0.35	524,589	0	0	585,604	331,032	253,944	\$10,940	\$253,944
Jul-02	24,372	0	156.88	\$21.53	\$0.35	525,589	0	0	586,892	331,172	255,056	\$11,228	\$255,056
Aug-02	24,372	0	156.88	\$21.57	\$0.35	526,589	0	0	588,185	331,312	256,172	\$11,518	\$256,172
Sep-02	24,372	0	156.88	\$21.61	\$0.35	527,589	0	0	589,483	331,452	257,292	\$11,810	\$257,292
Oct-02	24,372	0	156.88	\$21.65	\$0.35	528,589	0	0	590,786	331,592	258,416	\$12,104	\$258,416
Nov-02	24,372	0	156.88	\$21.69	\$0.35	529,589	0	0	592,094	331,732	259,544	\$12,400	\$259,544
Dec-02	24,372	0	156.88	\$21.73	\$0.35	530,589	0	0	593,407	331,872	260,676	\$12,700	\$260,676
Jan-03	24,372	0	156.88	\$21.77	\$0.35	531,589	0	0	594,725	332,012	261,812	\$13,002	\$261,812
Feb-03	24,372	0	156.88	\$21.81	\$0.35	532,589	0	0	596,048	332,152	262,952	\$13,306	\$262,952
Mar-03	24,372	0	156.88	\$21.85	\$0.35	533,589	0	0	597,376	332,292	264,096	\$13,612	\$264,096
Apr-03	24,372	0	156.88	\$21.89	\$0.35	534,589	0	0	598,709	332,432	265,244	\$13,920	\$265,244
May-03	24,372	0	156.88	\$21.93	\$0.35	535,589	0	0	600,047	332,572	266,396	\$14,230	\$266,396
Jun-03	24,372	0	156.88	\$21.97	\$0.35	536,589	0	0	601,390	332,712	267,552	\$14,542	\$267,552
Jul-03	24,372	0	156.88	\$22.01	\$0.35	537,589	0	0	602,738	332,852	268,712	\$14,856	\$268,712
Aug-03	24,372	0	156.88	\$22.05	\$0.35	538,589	0	0	604,091	332,992	269,876	\$15,172	\$269,876
Sep-03	24,372	0	156.88	\$22.09	\$0.35	539,589	0	0	605,449	333,132	271,044	\$15,490	\$271,044
Oct-03	24,372	0	156.88	\$22.13	\$0.35	540,589	0	0	606,812	333,272	272,216	\$15,810	\$272,216
Nov-03	24,372	0	156.88	\$22.17	\$0.35	541,589	0	0	608,180	333,412	273,392	\$16,132	\$273,392
Dec-03	24,372	0	156.88	\$22.21	\$0.35	542,589	0	0	609,553	333,552	274,572	\$16,456	\$274,572
Jan-04	24,372	0	156.88	\$22.25	\$0.35	543,589	0	0	610,931	333,692	275,756	\$16,782	\$275,756
Feb-04	24,372	0	156.88	\$22.29	\$0.35	544,589	0	0	612,314	333,832	276,944	\$17,110	\$276,944
Mar-04	24,372	0	156.88	\$22.33	\$0.35	545,589	0	0	613,702	333,972	278,136	\$17,440	\$278,136
Apr-04	24,372	0	156.88	\$22.37	\$0.35	546,589	0	0	615,095	334,112	279,332	\$17,772	\$279,332
May-04	24,372	0	156.88	\$22.41	\$0.35	547,589	0	0	616,493	334,252	280,532	\$18,106	\$280,532
Jun-04	24,372	0	156.88	\$22.45	\$0.35	548,589	0	0	617,896	334,392	281,736	\$18,442	\$281,736
Jul-04	24,372	0	156.88	\$22.49	\$0.35	549,589	0	0	619,304	334,532	282,944	\$18,780	\$282,944
Aug-04	24,372	0	156.88	\$22.53	\$0.35	550,589	0	0	620,717	334,672	284,156	\$19,120	\$284,156
Sep-04	24,372	0	156.88	\$22.57	\$0.35	551,589	0	0	622,135	334,812	285,372	\$19,462	\$285,372
Oct-04	24,372	0	156.88	\$22.61	\$0.35	552,589	0	0	623,558	334,952	286,592	\$19,806	\$286,592
Nov-04	24,372	0	156.88	\$22.65	\$0.35	553,589	0	0	624,986	335,092	287,816	\$20,152	\$287,816
Dec-04	24,372	0	156.88	\$22.69	\$0.35	554,589	0	0	626,419	335,232	289,044	\$20,500	\$289,044
Jan-05	24,372	0	156.88										

Federal Income Tax Calculations

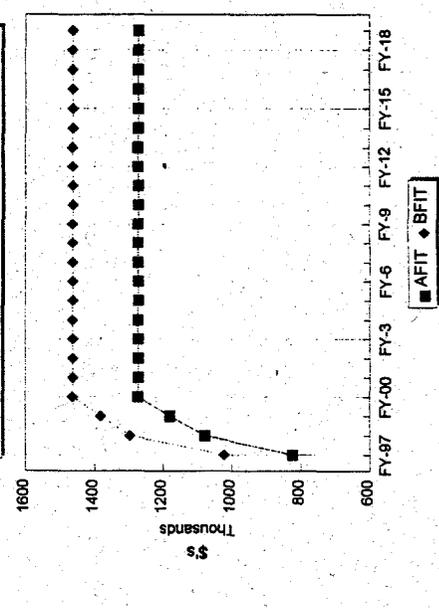
	Revenue	Royalty, 80% Cap. OpEx. and Prod. Tax	Allocated Overhead	Depreciation	Depletion	Total Deductions	Taxable Income	State Income Taxes	Federal Income Taxes	After Tax Cash Flow	Cumulative \$000	Discounted @ 14.2%	Cumulative Discounted \$000
FY-97	1,735,707	713,102	39,939	0	531,113	1,284,154	451,353	0	158,043	824,625	825	771,556	772
FY-98	837,719	563,389	36,923	0	283,127	883,439	(45,720)	0	(16,002)	253,405	1,078	207,942	979
FY-99	569,979	484,779	33,289	0	197,850	715,918	(145,939)	0	(51,079)	102,989	1,181	73,897	1,053
FY-00	382,592	301,689	20,436	0	151,910	474,035	(91,443)	0	(32,005)	92,472	1,273	58,100	1,111
FY-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,273	0	1,111
FY-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,273	0	1,111
FY-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,273	0	1,111
FY-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,273	0	1,111
FY-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,273	0	1,111
FY-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,273	0	1,111
FY-7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,273	0	1,111
FY-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,273	0	1,111
FY-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,273	0	1,111
FY-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,273	0	1,111
FY-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,273	0	1,111
FY-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,273	0	1,111
FY-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,273	0	1,111
FY-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,273	0	1,111
FY-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,273	0	1,111
FY-16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,273	0	1,111
FY-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,273	0	1,111
FY-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,273	0	1,111
Thereafter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,273	0	1,111
TOTAL	3,525,987	2,062,958	130,588	0	1,164,000	3,357,546	163,451	0	58,958	1,273,492	1,111,296	0	1,111

NPR-3*

Industry Net Present Value



Cumulative Income to Industry



Discount Factor	Before Federal and State Income Taxes	After Federal and State Income Taxes
17.20%	1,164,000	1,111,000
14.20%	1,332,000	1,273,000
0%	1,277,000	1,209,000
5%	1,227,000	1,153,000
10%	1,183,000	1,104,000
15%	1,143,000	1,060,000
20%	1,106,000	1,020,000
25%	1,073,000	985,000
30%	1,043,000	952,000
35%	1,015,000	923,000
40%	989,000	896,000
45%	965,000	871,000
50%	943,000	848,000
55%	922,000	827,000
60%	902,000	807,000
65%	884,000	789,000
70%		

PD, PD-NP, PUD plus Unproven Before Federal Income Tax

Date	PRODUCTION		REVENUE		COSTS		Future Net Income	
	Oil	Gas	Oil	Gas	OpEx	CapEx	Net Revenue before bonus/pfca	Cumulative
	bbbls	mcf	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$000
Oct-96	6,348	0	102,711	0	37,094	49,933	52,778	53
Nov-96	9,062	0	146,931	0	41,731	18,366	86,834	140
Dec-96	9,062	0	147,233	0	41,731	18,405	87,097	227
Jan-97	9,062	0	147,535	0	41,731	18,442	87,362	314
Feb-97	9,062	0	147,838	0	41,731	18,480	87,627	402
Mar-97	9,062	0	148,142	0	41,731	18,518	87,893	490
Apr-97	9,062	0	148,446	0	41,731	18,556	88,159	578
May-97	9,062	0	148,751	0	41,731	18,594	88,426	666
Jun-97	9,063	0	149,070	0	41,731	18,633	88,706	755
Jul-97	9,063	0	149,376	0	41,731	18,672	88,973	844
Aug-97	9,063	0	149,683	0	41,731	18,710	89,242	933
Sep-97	9,063	0	149,991	0	41,731	18,749	89,511	1,023
FY-97	106,038	0	1,795,707	0	496,198	216,964	1,022,608	944
Oct-97	4,162	0	69,027	0	38,223	8,629	22,175	1,045
Nov-97	4,162	0	69,169	0	38,223	8,646	22,300	1,067
Dec-97	4,162	0	69,311	0	38,223	8,664	22,424	1,090
Jan-98	4,162	0	69,453	0	38,223	8,682	22,548	1,112
Feb-98	4,162	0	69,596	0	38,223	8,700	22,673	1,135
Mar-98	4,162	0	69,739	0	38,223	8,717	22,799	1,158
Apr-98	4,162	0	69,882	0	38,223	8,736	22,923	1,180
May-98	4,162	0	70,025	0	38,223	8,754	23,049	1,203
Jun-98	4,162	0	70,169	0	38,223	8,771	23,175	1,227
Jul-98	4,162	0	70,313	0	38,223	8,790	23,300	1,250
Aug-98	4,162	0	70,445	0	38,223	8,805	23,417	1,273
Sep-98	4,162	0	70,590	0	38,223	8,824	23,543	1,297
FY-98	49,947	0	837,719	0	458,672	104,717	274,326	1,463
FY-99	33,196	0	569,979	0	413,552	71,247	85,200	1,382
FY-00	21,788	0	382,592	0	253,865	47,824	60,903	1,463
FY-01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,463
FY-02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,463
FY-03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,463
FY-04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,463
FY-05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,463
FY-06	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,463
FY-07	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,463
FY-08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,463
FY-09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,463
FY-10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,463
FY-11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,463
FY-12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,463
FY-13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,463
FY-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,463
FY-15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,463
FY-16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,463
FY-17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,463
FY-18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,463
TOTAL	210,969	0	3,525,997	0	1,622,206	440,752	1,463,037	1,261,375

NPR-3*

Proved Developed Producing

PDP	PRODUCTION		PRICES		GROSS REVENUE		TOTAL	COSTS				PATENT NET INCOME		
	Q	md	Q	md	Q	md		Q	md	Q	md	Q	md	
Oct-06	3,348	0	0	0	16.18	0	102,711	0	37,094	12.83%	0	0	52,718	353
Nov-06	3,348	0	0	0	16.21	0	102,922	0	37,094	12.86%	0	0	52,933	105
Dec-06	3,348	0	0	0	16.25	0	103,133	0	37,094	12.89%	0	0	53,147	157
Jan-07	3,348	0	0	0	16.28	0	103,345	0	37,094	12.91%	0	0	53,361	208
Feb-07	3,348	0	0	0	16.31	0	103,557	0	37,094	12.94%	0	0	53,575	258
Mar-07	3,348	0	0	0	16.35	0	103,770	0	37,094	12.97%	0	0	53,789	308
Apr-07	3,348	0	0	0	16.38	0	103,983	0	37,094	13.00%	0	0	54,003	358
May-07	3,348	0	0	0	16.41	0	104,197	0	37,094	13.02%	0	0	54,217	407
Jun-07	3,348	0	0	0	16.45	0	104,411	0	37,094	13.05%	0	0	54,431	455
Jul-07	3,348	0	0	0	16.48	0	104,625	0	37,094	13.07%	0	0	54,645	503
Aug-07	3,348	0	0	0	16.52	0	104,840	0	37,094	13.10%	0	0	54,859	550
Sep-07	3,348	0	0	0	16.55	0	105,055	0	37,094	13.13%	0	0	55,073	597
Oct-07	3,384	0	0	0	16.58	0	105,270	0	37,094	13.16%	0	0	55,287	644
Nov-07	3,384	0	0	0	16.62	0	105,485	0	37,094	13.19%	0	0	55,501	691
Dec-07	3,384	0	0	0	16.65	0	105,700	0	37,094	13.22%	0	0	55,715	738
Jan-08	3,384	0	0	0	16.69	0	105,915	0	37,094	13.25%	0	0	55,929	785
Feb-08	3,384	0	0	0	16.72	0	106,130	0	37,094	13.28%	0	0	56,143	832
Mar-08	3,384	0	0	0	16.75	0	106,345	0	37,094	13.31%	0	0	56,357	879
Apr-08	3,384	0	0	0	16.79	0	106,560	0	37,094	13.34%	0	0	56,571	926
May-08	3,384	0	0	0	16.82	0	106,775	0	37,094	13.37%	0	0	56,785	973
Jun-08	3,384	0	0	0	16.86	0	106,990	0	37,094	13.40%	0	0	57,000	1,020
Jul-08	3,384	0	0	0	16.89	0	107,205	0	37,094	13.43%	0	0	57,214	1,067
Aug-08	3,384	0	0	0	16.93	0	107,420	0	37,094	13.46%	0	0	57,428	1,114
Sep-08	3,384	0	0	0	16.96	0	107,635	0	37,094	13.49%	0	0	57,642	1,161
Oct-08	3,420	0	0	0	17.00	0	107,850	0	37,094	13.52%	0	0	57,856	1,208
Nov-08	3,420	0	0	0	17.04	0	108,065	0	37,094	13.55%	0	0	58,070	1,255
Dec-08	3,420	0	0	0	17.08	0	108,280	0	37,094	13.58%	0	0	58,284	1,302
Jan-09	3,420	0	0	0	17.12	0	108,495	0	37,094	13.61%	0	0	58,498	1,349
Feb-09	3,420	0	0	0	17.16	0	108,710	0	37,094	13.64%	0	0	58,712	1,396
Mar-09	3,420	0	0	0	17.20	0	108,925	0	37,094	13.67%	0	0	58,926	1,443
Apr-09	3,420	0	0	0	17.24	0	109,140	0	37,094	13.70%	0	0	59,140	1,490
May-09	3,420	0	0	0	17.28	0	109,355	0	37,094	13.73%	0	0	59,354	1,537
Jun-09	3,420	0	0	0	17.32	0	109,570	0	37,094	13.76%	0	0	59,568	1,584
Jul-09	3,420	0	0	0	17.36	0	109,785	0	37,094	13.79%	0	0	59,782	1,631
Aug-09	3,420	0	0	0	17.40	0	110,000	0	37,094	13.82%	0	0	60,000	1,678
Sep-09	3,420	0	0	0	17.44	0	110,215	0	37,094	13.85%	0	0	60,214	1,725
Oct-09	3,420	0	0	0	17.48	0	110,430	0	37,094	13.88%	0	0	60,428	1,772
Nov-09	3,420	0	0	0	17.52	0	110,645	0	37,094	13.91%	0	0	60,642	1,819
Dec-09	3,420	0	0	0	17.56	0	110,860	0	37,094	13.94%	0	0	60,856	1,866
Jan-10	3,420	0	0	0	17.60	0	111,075	0	37,094	13.97%	0	0	61,070	1,913
Feb-10	3,420	0	0	0	17.64	0	111,290	0	37,094	14.00%	0	0	61,284	1,960
Mar-10	3,420	0	0	0	17.68	0	111,505	0	37,094	14.03%	0	0	61,498	2,007
Apr-10	3,420	0	0	0	17.72	0	111,720	0	37,094	14.06%	0	0	61,712	2,054
May-10	3,420	0	0	0	17.76	0	111,935	0	37,094	14.09%	0	0	61,926	2,101
Jun-10	3,420	0	0	0	17.80	0	112,150	0	37,094	14.12%	0	0	62,140	2,148
Jul-10	3,420	0	0	0	17.84	0	112,365	0	37,094	14.15%	0	0	62,354	2,195
Aug-10	3,420	0	0	0	17.88	0	112,580	0	37,094	14.18%	0	0	62,568	2,242
Sep-10	3,420	0	0	0	17.92	0	112,795	0	37,094	14.21%	0	0	62,782	2,289
Oct-10	3,420	0	0	0	17.96	0	113,010	0	37,094	14.24%	0	0	63,000	2,336
Nov-10	3,420	0	0	0	18.00	0	113,225	0	37,094	14.27%	0	0	63,214	2,383
Dec-10	3,420	0	0	0	18.04	0	113,440	0	37,094	14.30%	0	0	63,428	2,430
Jan-11	3,420	0	0	0	18.08	0	113,655	0	37,094	14.33%	0	0	63,642	2,477
Feb-11	3,420	0	0	0	18.12	0	113,870	0	37,094	14.36%	0	0	63,856	2,524
Mar-11	3,420	0	0	0	18.16	0	114,085	0	37,094	14.39%	0	0	64,070	2,571
Apr-11	3,420	0	0	0	18.20	0	114,300	0	37,094	14.42%	0	0	64,284	2,618
May-11	3,420	0	0	0	18.24	0	114,515	0	37,094	14.45%	0	0	64,498	2,665
Jun-11	3,420	0	0	0	18.28	0	114,730	0	37,094	14.48%	0	0	64,712	2,712
Jul-11	3,420	0	0	0	18.32	0	114,945	0	37,094	14.51%	0	0	64,926	2,759
Aug-11	3,420	0	0	0	18.36	0	115,160	0	37,094	14.54%	0	0	65,140	2,806
Sep-11	3,420	0	0	0	18.40	0	115,375	0	37,094	14.57%	0	0	65,354	2,853
Oct-11	3,420	0	0	0	18.44	0	115,590	0	37,094	14.60%	0	0	65,568	2,900
Nov-11	3,420	0	0	0	18.48	0	115,805	0	37,094	14.63%	0	0	65,782	2,947
Dec-11	3,420	0	0	0	18.52	0	116,020	0	37,094	14.66%	0	0	66,000	2,994
Jan-12	3,420	0	0	0	18.56	0	116,235	0	37,094	14.69%	0	0	66,214	3,041
Feb-12	3,420	0	0	0	18.60	0	116,450	0	37,094	14.72%	0	0	66,428	3,088
Mar-12	3,420	0	0	0	18.64	0	116,665	0	37,094	14.75%	0	0	66,642	3,135
Apr-12	3,420	0	0	0	18.68	0	116,880	0	37,094	14.78%	0	0	66,856	3,182
May-12	3,420	0	0	0	18.72	0	117,095	0	37,094	14.81%	0	0	67,070	3,229
Jun-12	3,420	0	0	0	18.76	0	117,310	0	37,094	14.84%	0	0	67,284	3,276
Jul-12	3,420	0	0	0	18.80	0	117,525	0	37,094	14.87%	0	0	67,498	3,323
Aug-12	3,420	0	0	0	18.84	0	117,740	0	37,094	14.90%	0	0	67,712	3,370
Sep-12	3,420	0	0	0	18.88	0	117,955	0	37,094	14.93%	0	0	67,926	3,417
Oct-12	3,420	0	0	0	18.92	0	118,170	0	37,094	14.96%	0	0	68,140	3,464
Nov-12	3,420	0	0	0	18.96	0	118,385	0	37,094	14.99%	0	0	68,354	3,511
Dec-12	3,420	0	0	0	19.00	0	118,600	0	37,094	15.02%	0	0	68,568	3,558
Jan-13	3,420	0	0	0	19.04	0	118,815	0	37,094	15.05%	0	0	68,782	3,605
Feb-13	3,420	0	0	0	19.08	0	119,030	0	37,094	15.08%	0	0	69,000	3,652
Mar-13	3,420	0	0	0	19.12	0	119,245	0	37,094	15.11%	0	0	69,214	3,699
Apr-13	3,420	0	0	0	19.16	0	119,460	0	37,094	15.14%	0	0	69,428	3,746
May-13	3,420	0	0	0	19.20	0	119,675	0	37,094	15.17%	0	0	69,642	3,793
Jun-13	3,420	0	0	0	19.24	0	119,890	0	37,094	15.20%	0	0	69,856	3,840
Jul-13	3,420	0	0	0	19.28	0	120,105	0	37,094	15.23%	0	0	70,070	3,887
Aug-13	3,420	0	0	0	19.32	0								

Proved Developed Non-Producing

PD-NP	PRODUCTION		PRICES		GROSS REVENUE		TOTAL		COSTS		FOL	Net Revenue	Cumulative \$000	Discounted @ 17.25%	Cumulative Discounted \$000
	Q	GE	NGS	Q	GE	Q	NGS	Q	NGS	Q					
Oct-86	0	0	0	\$ 16.18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Nov-86	2714	0	0	\$ 16.21	0	0	44,009	0	0	0	0	\$33,871	\$34	\$33,393	\$33
Dec-86	2714	0	0	\$ 16.25	0	0	44,100	0	0	0	0	\$33,950	\$68	\$33,997	\$68
Jan-87	2714	0	0	\$ 16.28	0	0	44,190	0	0	0	0	\$34,028	\$102	\$32,607	\$99
Feb-87	2714	0	0	\$ 16.31	0	0	44,281	0	0	0	0	\$34,109	\$136	\$32,222	\$131
Mar-87	2714	0	0	\$ 16.35	0	0	44,372	0	0	0	0	\$34,188	\$170	\$31,840	\$165
Apr-87	2714	0	0	\$ 16.38	0	0	44,463	0	0	0	0	\$34,268	\$204	\$31,464	\$195
May-87	2714	0	0	\$ 16.41	0	0	44,554	0	0	0	0	\$34,348	\$239	\$31,081	\$226
Jun-87	2715	0	0	\$ 16.45	0	0	44,659	0	0	0	0	\$34,440	\$273	\$30,734	\$256
Jul-87	2715	0	0	\$ 16.48	0	0	44,751	0	0	0	0	\$34,520	\$308	\$30,370	\$287
Aug-87	2715	0	0	\$ 16.52	0	0	44,843	0	0	0	0	\$34,601	\$342	\$30,011	\$317
Sep-87	2715	0	0	\$ 16.55	0	0	44,935	0	0	0	0	\$34,681	\$377	\$29,658	\$346
Oct-87	2882	0	0	\$ 16.58	0	0	489,157	0	0	0	0	\$377,007	\$348,385	\$348,385	\$348
Nov-87	778	0	0	\$ 16.58	0	0	12,909	0	0	0	0	\$6,517	\$384	\$352	\$352
Dec-87	778	0	0	\$ 16.65	0	0	12,935	0	0	0	0	\$6,540	\$390	\$357	\$357
Jan-88	778	0	0	\$ 16.69	0	0	12,962	0	0	0	0	\$6,564	\$397	\$363	\$363
Feb-88	778	0	0	\$ 16.72	0	0	13,015	0	0	0	0	\$6,586	\$403	\$368	\$368
Mar-88	778	0	0	\$ 16.75	0	0	13,042	0	0	0	0	\$6,610	\$410	\$373	\$373
Apr-88	778	0	0	\$ 16.79	0	0	13,068	0	0	0	0	\$6,634	\$416	\$378	\$378
May-88	778	0	0	\$ 16.82	0	0	13,095	0	0	0	0	\$6,656	\$423	\$384	\$384
Jun-88	778	0	0	\$ 16.85	0	0	13,122	0	0	0	0	\$6,680	\$430	\$389	\$389
Jul-88	778	0	0	\$ 16.88	0	0	13,149	0	0	0	0	\$6,704	\$437	\$394	\$394
Aug-88	778	0	0	\$ 16.93	0	0	13,163	0	0	0	0	\$6,727	\$443	\$399	\$399
Sep-88	778	0	0	\$ 16.95	0	0	13,190	0	0	0	0	\$6,740	\$450	\$404	\$404
Oct-88	833	0	0	\$ 17.17	0	0	155,638	0	0	0	0	\$6,763	\$457	\$409	\$409
Nov-88	4319	0	0	\$ 17.56	0	0	82,746	0	0	0	0	\$7,724	\$467	\$418	\$418
Dec-88	0	0	0	\$ 17.96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Jan-89	0	0	0	\$ 18.37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Feb-89	0	0	0	\$ 19.21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Mar-89	0	0	0	\$ 19.65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Apr-89	0	0	0	\$ 20.09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
May-89	0	0	0	\$ 20.55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Jun-89	0	0	0	\$ 21.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Jul-89	0	0	0	\$ 21.49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Aug-89	0	0	0	\$ 21.98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Sep-89	0	0	0	\$ 22.48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Oct-89	0	0	0	\$ 22.99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Nov-89	0	0	0	\$ 23.51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Dec-89	0	0	0	\$ 24.04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Jan-90	0	0	0	\$ 24.59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Feb-90	0	0	0	\$ 25.15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Mar-90	0	0	0	\$ 25.72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Apr-90	0	0	0	\$ 26.30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
May-90	0	0	0	\$ 26.90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Jun-90	0	0	0	\$ 27.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Jul-90	0	0	0	\$ 28.10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Aug-90	0	0	0	\$ 28.70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Sep-90	0	0	0	\$ 29.30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Oct-90	0	0	0	\$ 29.90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Nov-90	0	0	0	\$ 30.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Dec-90	0	0	0	\$ 31.10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Jan-91	0	0	0	\$ 31.70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Feb-91	0	0	0	\$ 32.30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Mar-91	0	0	0	\$ 32.90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Apr-91	0	0	0	\$ 33.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
May-91	0	0	0	\$ 34.10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Jun-91	0	0	0	\$ 34.70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Jul-91	0	0	0	\$ 35.30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Aug-91	0	0	0	\$ 35.90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Sep-91	0	0	0	\$ 36.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Oct-91	0	0	0	\$ 37.10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Nov-91	0	0	0	\$ 37.70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Dec-91	0	0	0	\$ 38.30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Jan-92	0	0	0	\$ 38.90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Feb-92	0	0	0	\$ 39.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Mar-92	0	0	0	\$ 40.10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Apr-92	0	0	0	\$ 40.70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
May-92	0	0	0	\$ 41.30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Jun-92	0	0	0	\$ 41.90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Jul-92	0	0	0	\$ 42.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Aug-92	0	0	0	\$ 43.10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Sep-92	0	0	0	\$ 43.70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Oct-92	0	0	0	\$ 44.30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Nov-92	0	0	0	\$ 44.90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Dec-92	0	0	0	\$ 45.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Jan-93	0	0	0	\$ 46.10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Feb-93	0	0	0	\$ 46.70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Mar-93	0	0	0	\$ 47.30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Apr-93	0	0	0	\$ 47.90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
May-93	0	0	0	\$ 48.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Jun-93	0	0	0	\$ 49.10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Jul-93	0	0	0	\$ 49.70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Aug-93	0	0	0	\$ 50.30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Sep-93	0	0	0	\$ 50.90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Oct-93	0	0	0	\$ 51.50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Nov-93	0	0	0	\$ 52.10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Dec-93	0	0	0	\$ 52.70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470	\$418	\$418
Jan-94	0	0	0	\$ 53.30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0	\$470		

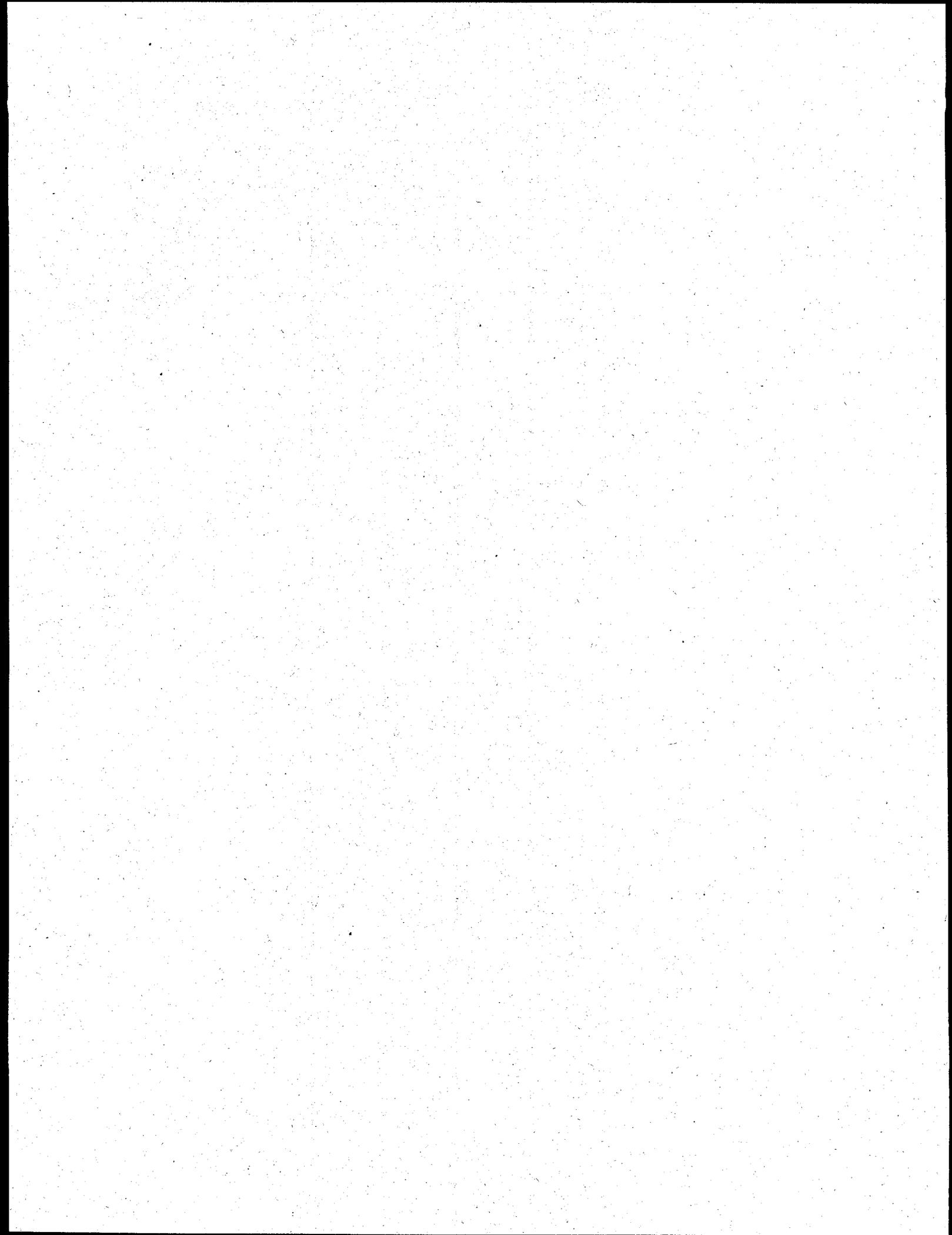
Surface and Mineral Leasing and Maintenance

NPR-3 Sale Case	Maintenance Costs		Surface Income	NPV @ 13.20%	Leasing Program				
	Annual	NPV @ 7.00%			First Sale Bonus	Rentals	Costs	Total Revenue	NPV @ 13.20%
FY97	0	0	0	0	4,720	1,770	(1,770)	4,720	4,436
FY98	0	0	0	0		1,770	0	1,770	1,470
FY99	0	0	0	0		1,770	0	1,770	1,298
FY00	0	0	0	0		1,770	0	1,770	1,147
FY01	0	0	0	0		1,770	0	1,770	1,013
FY02	0	0	0	0		2,360	0	2,360	1,193
FY03	0	0	0	0		2,360	0	2,360	1,054
FY04	0	0	0	0		2,360	0	2,360	931
FY05	0	0	0	0		2,360	0	2,360	823
FY06	0	0	0	0		2,360	0	2,360	727
FY07	0	0	0	0			0	0	0
FY08	0	0	0	0	4,720	1,770	(1,770)	4,720	1,134
FY09	0	0	0	0		1,770	0	1,770	376
FY10	0	0	0	0		1,770	0	1,770	332
FY11	0	0	0	0		1,770	0	1,770	293
FY12	0	0	0	0		1,770	0	1,770	259
FY13	0	0	0	0		2,360	0	2,360	305
FY14	0	0	0	0		2,360	0	2,360	270
FY15	0	0	0	0		2,360	0	2,360	238
FY16	0	0	0	0		2,360	0	2,360	210
FY17	0	0	0	0		2,360	0	2,360	186
FY18	0	0	0	0			0	0	0
FY19	0	0	0	0	4,720	1,770	(1,770)	4,720	290
FY20	0	0	0	0		1,770	0	1,770	96
FY21	0	0	0	0		1,770	0	1,770	85
FY22	0	0	0	0		1,770	0	1,770	75
FY23	0	0	0	0		1,770	0	1,770	66
FY24	0	0	0	0		2,360	0	2,360	78
FY25	0	0	0	0		2,360	0	2,360	69
FY26	0	0	0	0		2,360	0	2,360	61
FY27	0	0	0	0		2,360	0	2,360	54
FY28	0	0	0	0		2,360	0	2,360	48
TOTAL	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,160	\$61,950	(\$5,310)	\$70,800	\$18,616

Known
 2,360 acres in NPR-3 w/o mineral leases
 50% of acres offered for leased were actually taken.
 100% of bonus and rentals go to the lessor.

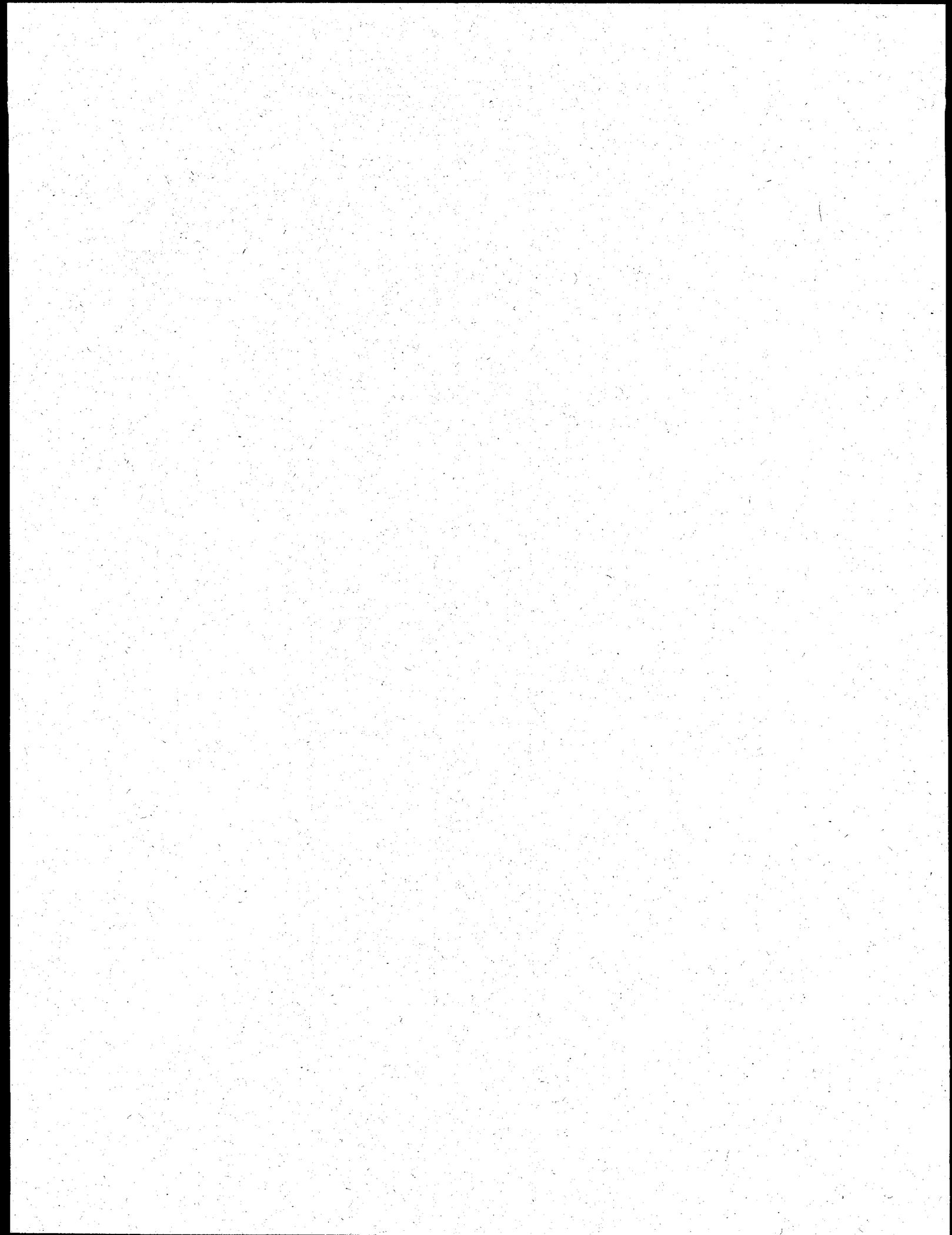
Assumed
 Mineral leasing begins in FY97.
 \$0 Environmental costs required to begin leasing.
 \$4.00 initial bonus per acre
 \$1.50 rental per bonus first 5 yrs
 \$2.00 rental per bonus second 5 yrs
 \$0 per year in surface leases
 \$0 annual costs to maintain fee property
 \$1,770 Lease sale expenses @ \$0.75/acre.

	Value	
	(\$)	(\$/acre)
Maintenance	0	0
Surface Inc.	0	0.00
Mineral Inc.	18,616	7.89
NEPA cost	(28,197)	(11.95)
Total	(\$9,581)	(\$4.06)



APPENDIX D

RMOTC COST AND BENEFIT CALCULATIONS



D.1 COST REVIEW

Some of the projects listed in this Appendix D actually took place over a period of more than one single year, but have been included in only one year above for simplification. The year chosen was based on the year in which the project was started, and weight was also given to that particular year in which the majority of the testing took place, if this information was easily discernible. For instance, the project "Bentonite Plugging" actually started in 1995, but has been included in 1996 spreadsheet above due to the fact that a majority of this project has yet to be completed due to certain delays. An exception to this general rule is the "Microbial EOR" project. The work for this project is currently ongoing, but a lot of work was taking place in 1995, thus its costs have been divided in half and included in both Tables D-2 and D-3.

This approach was chosen due to the fact that with the accounting information available to this Appraiser it was very difficult, if not impossible to quantify exactly how much was spent on a particular project during a particular year. Some projects last much longer than one year, and more importantly, some projects incur substantially higher costs at the end of the project (or at the beginning).

Table D-4 serves as a summary table of the total (and estimated) costs incurred by the Federal Government through the operation of RMOTC since its creation in 1994. Those costs include all DOE In-House Energy Management (IHEM) costs, all Energy Related Inventions Program (ERIP) funded costs, all Bartlesville Project Office (BPO) costs, and all Naval Petroleum Oil Shale Reserves (NPOSR) costs.

D.2 TESTING PROJECTIONS

Based on the research undertaken during the construction of this Report (such as the telephone interviews with potential future testing clients such as Schlumberger, Ltd.), on face-to-face interviews with RMOTC personnel, and finally on market data (i.e. the market study prepared for

**TABLE D-1
RMOTC'S COSTS IN FISCAL YEAR 1994**

Item	IHEM Funding	ERIP Funding	State Funding	BPO Funding	NPOSR Funding	Partner's Cash Contribution	Partner's In-Kind Contribution	Total Cost
Total Cost of Dropped Projects		\$37.87			\$2,870.57			\$2,908.44
Testing Projects								
UW Motor Efficiency Study (94)		\$1,596.79			\$16,528.78		\$10,000.00	\$26,528.78
Oil Well Power Controller (94)		\$2,032.24					\$3,735.00	\$5,331.79
V-GER Lubricator (94)							\$4,000.00	\$6,032.24
Downhole Steam Generator (94)					\$18,807.41		\$25,000.00	\$43,807.41
Total cost of 1994 testing projects		\$3,666.90			\$38,206.76		\$42,735.00	\$84,608.66
FY 1994 IHEM Projects	\$37,883.00							\$37,883.00
FY 1994 Indirect/Overhead Costs					\$322,500.59			\$322,500.59
Total Costs in FY 1994	\$37,883.00	\$3,666.90			\$360,707.35		\$42,735.00	\$444,992.25
Source: RMOTC Project Record, 5/31/96								

* These numbers were obtained by dividing the 94/95 cost summaries provided by RMOTC in half to obtain a value for 1994 alone.

TABLE D-2
RMOTC'S COSTS IN FISCAL YEAR 1995

Item	IHEM Funding	ERIP Funding	State Funding	BPO Funding	NPOSR Funding	Partner's Cash Contribution	Partner's In-Kind Contribution	Total Cost
Testing Projects								
Mud Devil-Deerator (95)		\$7,084.45					\$5,000.00	\$12,084.45
In-Situ H ₂ S Remediation (95)			\$1,983.89				\$700.00	\$2,683.89
D-Jax Pump-Off Controller (95)					\$4,929.29		\$5,000.00	\$9,929.29
Paraffin & Scale Control (95)			\$19,111.82				\$2,500.00	\$21,611.82
Downhole Dynamometer (95)					\$1,709.48		\$12,050.00	\$13,759.48
Short-Radius Lateral Drilling (95)					\$167,176.54		\$50,000.00	\$217,176.54
Electronic Tank Gauging (95)					\$8,556.42		\$3,500.00	\$12,056.42
Paraffin & Scale Control (95)			\$4,810.40				\$2,000.00	\$6,810.40
PowerJet Slotting Tool (95)					\$60,448.44	\$6,269.28	\$25,648.00	\$92,365.72
Slimhole Drill Stem Tester (95)					\$22,553.70		\$18,500.00	\$41,053.70
Percussion Drilling (95)					\$3,555.17		\$60,000.00	\$63,555.17
ASD Valve-Hydraulic Systems (95)					\$2,573.06		\$1,951.00	\$4,524.06
Microbial EOR (95/96)		\$2,341.31	\$7,964.15		\$1,921.63		\$17,395.56	\$29,622.64
Total Cost of 1995 Testing Projects	\$0.00	\$9,425.76	\$93,870.26	\$0.00	\$273,423.73	\$6,269.28	\$204,244.56	\$527,233.58
Training Programs								
Native American Environmental Training				\$19,315.68				\$19,315.68
Native American Drilling/Production Training				\$24,087.18				\$24,087.18
NOSR Core Analysis Undergrad Training					\$18,877.14			\$18,877.14
Juan Juarez - DOE Intern				\$481.19				\$481.19
HBCU Training Program					\$8,086.93			\$8,086.93
HBCU Training Program					\$2,274.83			\$2,274.83
Jay LeBeau - Intern (95/96)	#				\$1,936.56			\$1,936.56
Oilfield Training Program (95/96)	#				\$1,708.02			\$1,708.02
RMOTC Training Center (95/96)	#			\$887.93	\$1,732.87			\$2,620.80
Total Cost for 1995 Training Programs				\$44,771.98	\$61,234.69			\$106,006.67

**TABLE D-2
RMOTC'S COSTS IN FISCAL YEAR 1995**

Item	IHEM Funding	ERIP Funding	State Funding	BPO Funding	NPOSR Funding	Partner's Cash Contribution	Partner's In-Kind Contribution	Total Cost
1995 IHEM Projects	* \$37,883.00							\$37,883.00
1995 Contractor Fee					\$51,940.00			\$51,940.00
1995 Indirect/Overhead Costs	*				\$322,500.59			\$322,500.59
Total Costs-FY 1995 (Projects/Training/Overhead)	\$37,883.00	\$9,425.76	\$33,870.26	\$44,771.98	\$709,099.01	\$6,269.28	\$204,244.86	\$1,045,563.64

Source: RMOTC Project Report, 5/31/96
 * These numbers were obtained by dividing the 94/95 cost summaries provided by RMOTC in half to obtain a value for 1995 alone.
 # The 95/96 costs were divided in half, with half counted in 1995 and half counted in 1996.

TABLE D-3
RMOTC'S COSTS IN FISCAL YEAR 1996

Item	IHEM Funding	ERIP Funding	State Funding	BPO Funding	NPOSR Funding	Partner's Cash Contribution	Partner's In-Kind Contribution	Total Costs To Date	RMOTC'S Estimated Additional Costs **	Partner's Estimated In-Kind Contributions	Estimated Total Project Cost for Ongoing and Planned Projects
Testing Projects Completed											
Microbial EOR (95/96)		\$2,341.31	\$7,964.15		\$1,921.63		\$17,395.56	\$29,622.64			\$29,622.64
ADJUST-A-Pump (96) (95 State Carry-Over Funding)			\$12,429.36		\$3,483.41		\$5,600.00	\$18,029.36			\$18,029.36
Smart Cable (96)							\$5,000.00	\$8,483.41			\$8,483.41
Anadrill A350XF Field Test (96)					\$66,811.87	\$46,500.00	\$200,000.00	\$313,311.87			\$313,311.87
Downhole Telemetry Test (96)					\$13,673.39		\$52,000.00	\$65,673.39			\$65,673.39
Uniflo Oilcorp Pump (96)					\$954.46			\$954.46			\$954.46
Second Wall Creek MARCIT (96)											
RMOTC Test Well (96)					\$17.72			\$17.72			\$17.72
Oil Removal from Produced Water using Bentonite (96)								\$0.00			\$0.00
Ongoing											
Auto Shut-Off Valve (96)					\$2,135.21			\$2,135.21	\$2,064.79	\$1,500.00	\$5,700.00
Liquid Level Sensor (96)					\$1,474.47			\$1,474.47	\$3,725.53	\$3,000.00	\$8,200.00
Bentonite Plugging (95/96)					\$10,334.44			\$10,334.44	\$8,600.56	\$40,000.00	\$58,935.00
Downhole Permanent Pressure Gauge (96)					\$2,116.63			\$2,116.63	\$16,401.37	\$73,400.00	\$91,918.00
Paraffin Control (96)					\$4,111.39			\$4,111.39	\$13,888.61	\$18,000.00	\$36,000.00
Planned											
Schlumberger Gas Generator (96)					\$1,785.45			\$1,785.45	\$5,114.55		\$6,900.00
Air Injection Microbe Squeeze (96)					\$1,719.29			\$1,719.29	\$11,060.71	\$20,760.00	\$33,540.00
TaBoRR (96)			\$1,933.58					\$1,933.58	\$15,066.42	\$17,000.00	\$34,000.00
Low Pressure Fracs (96)					\$1,320.53			\$1,320.53	\$41,999.47	\$24,000.00	\$67,320.00
Biodiesel (96)			\$333.45					\$333.45	\$2,666.55	\$3,000.00	\$6,000.00
Bull Darger Test (96)					\$1,780.13			\$1,780.13	\$12,719.87	\$1,275.00	\$15,775.00
Rust Inhibitive Coatings (96)								\$0.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$6,000.00
Cameron Elastomers Pump (96)					\$1,575.19			\$1,575.19	\$14,624.81	\$40,742.00	\$56,942.00
Petroleum Sludge Treatment (95/96 On Hold)					\$450.02			\$450.02	\$12,049.98	\$12,500.00	\$25,000.00
Tensleep MARCIT (96)								\$0.00	\$30,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$50,000.00
Total Cost of 1996 Testing Projects	\$0.00	\$2,341.31	\$22,667.54	\$0.00	\$115,665.23	\$46,500.00	\$279,995.56	\$467,162.53	\$192,983.22	\$278,177.00	\$938,222.99

**TABLE D-3
RMOTC'S COSTS IN FISCAL YEAR 1996**

Item	IHEM Funding	ERIP Funding	State Funding	BPO Funding	NPOSR Funding	Partner's Cash Contribution	Partner's In-Kind Contribution	Total Costs To Date	RMOTC'S Estimated Additional Costs **	Partner's Estimated In-Kind Contributions	Estimated Total Project Cost for Ongoing and Planned Projects
Training Programs											
Jay LeBeau - Intern (95/96) #					\$1,936.56			\$1,936.56			
Oilfield Training Program (95/96) #					\$1,708.02			\$1,708.02			
RMOTC Training Center (95/96) #				\$887.93	\$1,732.87			\$2,620.80			
FY-96 Internship Program					\$2,080.41			\$2,080.41			
FY-96 HBCU Internship Program					\$1,310.88			\$1,310.88			
Core Storage Facility (96)					\$295.75			\$295.75			
Total Cost for 1996 Training Programs				\$887.93	\$9,064.49	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$9,952.42			
1996 IHEM Costs					\$2,336.43			\$2,336.43			
1996 Indirect/Overhead Costs					\$342,786.00		\$649.38	\$343,635.38			
Total Costs FY 1996 (Project/Overhead Training)		\$2,241.31	\$22,660.54	\$887.93	\$459,852.18	\$45,500.00	\$280,844.94	\$823,086.86	\$12,983.22	\$276,171.00	\$1,224,241.08

Source: RMOTC Project Record, 5/31/96

The 95/96 costs were divided in half, with half counted in 1995 and half counted in 1996.

* The estimated cost that has not yet been paid by RMOTC

** RMOTC's estimated additional costs will be derived from Federal sources (NPOSR).

**TABLE D-4
SUMMARY OF FEDERAL FUNDS SPENT ON RMOTC**

1994	FEDERAL TOTALS	COMPLETE TOTALS	RATIO %
Testing Projects (10)*	\$41,874	\$84,609	49%
IHEM Projects	\$37,883	\$37,883	100%
Indirect/Overhead Costs	\$58,011	\$58,011	100%
1994 TOTALS	\$137,768	\$180,503	76%
1995	FEDERAL TOTALS	COMPLETE TOTALS	RATIO %
Testing Projects (13)	\$282,849	\$527,234	54%
Training Programs	\$106,007	\$106,007	100%
IHEM Projects	\$37,883	\$37,883	100%
Contractor Fees	\$51,940	\$51,940	100%
Indirect/Overhead Costs	\$586,990	\$586,990	100%
1995 TOTALS	\$1,065,669	\$1,310,054	81%
1996	FEDERAL TOTALS	COMPLETE TOTALS	RATIO %
Testing Projects (8)(To Date)	\$118,007	\$467,163	25%
Estimated Additional Costs of Ongoing and Planned Testing Projects **	\$192,983	\$471,160	41%
Training Programs	\$9,952	\$9,952	100%
IHEM Projects	\$2,336	\$2,336	100%
Indirect/Overhead Costs	\$345,122	\$345,122	100%
1996 TOTALS	\$668,401	\$1,295,733	52%

* Includes dropped projects

** RMOTC's estimated additional costs will be derived from Federal Sources (NPOSR)

RMOTC by the Mid-Continent Technology Transfer Center) it can be reasonably assumed that the total demand for testing at RMOTC will increase over the next several years. This includes both the total number of future projects per/year as well as the total number of project costs per/year. This assumption is based on the following observations.

RMOTC has undergone extensive personnel and policy changes over the past year. This is clearly evident when looking at the Schlumberger Anadrill A350XF Field Test. This improvement also includes the appointment of a new RMOTC contractor manager, Clair Opsal, who seems to have much more engineering and more importantly, diversified management experience and overall capability than the previous RMOTC manager.

Furthermore, the continued marketing by RMOTC at conferences and in papers will serve to increase industry's knowledge of the facility as a potential test center. This had a major effect on RMOTC in 1995 as compared to 1994, when it was still very new and very unknown. As more and more information is disseminated concerning the testing center, this will undoubtedly increase the overall knowledge of RMOTC to industry, and thus will also increase the demand for testing new projects at RMOTC.

The question is how much of an increase will occur during the next several years. Although an increase is anticipated based on the general observations above, future increases in demand for testing at RMOTC will not be as dramatic as they have been during the last two and one-half years.

Demand for additional tests at RMOTC will continually decrease (diminishing returns) over the next several years, and will eventually level out (estimated at three to four years from the present; five and one-half to seven years based on total RMOTC project life).

An extremely important point must be noted before this analysis concerning the future demand for testing at RMOTC proceeds. The potential for RMOTC to serve as a testing site for horizontal and lateral drilling tests is currently unknown, but is slightly negative based on past tests. It is still unclear whether the integrity of the rock at NPR-3 is of sufficient quality to make these types of drilling tests feasible for industry in the future (see Schlumberger project, and letter included in

Appendix E of Fact-Finding Report). Due to recent breakthroughs in drilling technologies such as horizontal and lateral drilling, these types of tests are in high demand in the oilfield testing industry at the current time, and are anticipated to remain there for several years to come. Therefore the results of the current experimentation by Schlumberger concerning the integrity of the rock at NPR-3 is tantamount to the future success of the testing center.

Table D-4 also lists the number of testing projects completed at RMOTC for the 1994, 1995, and 1996 years. As mentioned above, some of these projects took place over a period of more than one year, but have been placed in only one for simplification. As stated, this was done based on the start date, and any additional information available concerning the project (i.e. delays, expenditures by year, etc.), and is considered an accurate representation of the overall testing load at the facility over its first two and one-half years. Using this information along with the general observations made in the preceding paragraph, the projected increases in demand for testing projects at RMOTC was estimated, and is included in the main body of this Report.

It is anticipated that the total amount of testing projects at RMOTC each year will increase as it has over the past two and one-half years (three per year) and eventually will level out at approximately 22 projects in the year 1999, where it will remain indefinitely. In the year 1999, the RMOTC program will be six years of age and it is thus expected that any additional gains from "introduction" to new individuals in industry will have been eroded substantially, if not completely.

Also, the maximum number of projects reached (22), is consistent with RMOTC's current capabilities while remaining a high-quality, customer-oriented testing facility.

In order to project the future costs to the Federal Government under this particular scenario, an average cost per project has been calculated, based on 38 completed, ongoing, and planned projects at RMOTC. These projects, along with their respective costs have been included in Table D-5. As shown at the bottom of Table D-5, the average cost per testing project at RMOTC has historically been approximately \$41,817.

**TABLE D-5
AVERAGE PROJECT COST AT RMOTC**

TESTING PROJECT	TOTAL COST
1994 Projects	
UW Motor Efficiency Study (94)	\$26,529
Oil Well Power Controller (94)	\$5,332
V-GER Lubricator (94)	\$6,032
Downhole Steam Generator (94)	\$43,807
1995 Projects	
Mud Devil-Deaerator (95)	\$12,084
In-Situ H ₂ S Remediation (95)	\$2,684
D-Jax Pump-Off Controller (95)	\$9,929
Paraffin & Scale Control (95)	\$21,612
Downhole Dynamometer (95)	\$13,759
Short-Radius Lateral Drilling (95)	\$217,177
Electronic Tank Gauging (95)	\$12,056
Paraffin & Scale Control (95)	\$6,810
PowerJet Slotting Tool (95)	\$92,366
Slimhole Drill Stem Tester (95)	\$41,054
Percussion Drilling (95)	\$63,555
ASD Valve-Hydraulic Systems (95)	\$4,524
Microbial EOR (95/96)	\$59,245
1996 Projects (completed)	
ADJUST-A-Pump (96) (95 State Carry Over Funding)	\$18,029
Smart Cable (96)	\$8,483
Anadrill A350XF Field Test (96)	\$313,312
Downhole Telemetry Test (96)	\$65,673
Uniflo Oilcorp Pump (96)	\$954
1996 Projects (ongoing&planned)*	
Auto Shut-Off Valve	\$5,700
Liquid Level Sensor	\$8,200
Bentonite Plugging	\$58,935
Downhole Permanent Pressure Gauge	\$91,918
Paraffin Control	\$36,000
Schlumberger Gas Generator	\$6,900
Air Injection Microbe Squeeze	\$33,540
TaBoRR	\$34,000
Low Pressure Fracs	\$67,320
Biodiesel	\$6,000
Bull Dauge Test	\$15,775
Rust Inhibitive Coatings	\$6,000
Cameron Elastomers Pump	\$56,942
Petroleum Sludge	\$25,000
Tensleep MARCIT	\$50,000
AVERAGE COST PER PROJECT:	\$41,817

D.3 TRAINING PROJECTIONS

Training at RMOTC has declined substantially from 1995 to 1996 (no training programs took place during 1994). This has been explained in the Fact-Finding Report, and in brief, was basically due to financial factors which prevented the Native American groups from committing to visit NPR-3 in the State of Wyoming. RMOTC further considered the possibility of traveling to Oklahoma to conduct some training programs, but this was deemed non-cost-effective, and thus all plans involving the training of Native Americans were canceled for 1996.

RMOTC still sponsors various interns as also discussed in the Fact-Finding Report, and some of these programs are being carried out or have already been planned for 1996. The total amount spent to date on training programs, and the estimated expenditures for the remainder of 1996, however, are far lower than those for 1995. Besides the problems experienced concerning the Native American programs, RMOTC has also expended more resources and effort towards the attraction of companies for testing projects, which RMOTC hopes to use to become more self-sufficient.

Projections for training expenditures at RMOTC are thus difficult to determine based solely on historical data. It can be reasonably assumed, however, that there will be future training programs, and although not on the scale as was seen in 1995, there probably will be more expended towards training in 1997 and beyond than was spent in 1996. It should be noted that the Native American training programs which occurred in 1995 accounted for nearly \$50,000 in expenditures. Michael Tyler, training manager at RMOTC claims that these programs will still be pursued vigorously in the future.

Based on these general observations, future training program expenditures at RMOTC for the next several years have been estimated, and are included in the main body of this Report. These expenditures are anticipated to be approximately \$50,000 per year indefinitely.

D.4 OPERATING OVERHEAD PROJECTIONS

Under this analysis, these nominal costs (excluding inflation) are projected to increase as testing project demand rises over the next three years. This is anticipated to be a three percent increase in operating overhead costs due to the increased load on the testing facility. From 1999 on, these expenditures are forecasted to remain constant. These future increases are summarized graphically in the main body of this Report.

D.5 TOTAL COST PROJECTIONS

Future project testing costs were derived from the projected number of future testing projects and were based on an average project cost of \$41,817 (see Table D-5). Future project training costs are based on assumptions made above, and for this analysis that amount is projected to be approximately \$50,000 per year. Operating overhead projections have also been estimated based on the above discussion.

Both government and partner shares are included in the main body of this Report ("Total Historical and Projected Cost Summary for RMOTC"), and were based on the following observations. First of all, the Federal Government has been and will continue to be responsible in the future for all training costs incurred at RMOTC. As discussed in detail in the Fact-Finding Report, RMOTC was created by the DOE with training as one of its "missions" or goals, and RMOTC has completed training programs for Native Americans, Historically Black Colleges and Universities students, among others, and will continue to pursue these opportunities in the future. Therefore, the projected future training program costs will be borne completely by the Federal Government. Also, any overhead-related costs as defined above will also accrue completely to the Federal Government.

This is not the case, however, for future testing projects conducted at RMOTC. Historically, the Federal Government has borne a substantial amount of these costs, as part of the general "cost-

share" programs available to potential inventors who may not be able to afford expensive testing programs, and also to help "jump start" the success of the RMOTC program. This is changing, however, and RMOTC has set as one of its goals in its most recently published Business Plan, that they intend to rely more on partner funds than those derived from the government or "cost-share" funds. Therefore, the government share for future testing projects has been projected to decrease by 5 percent per year until 1999 (starting at 30 percent in 1997, 25 percent in 1998, and 20 percent in 1999), after which point it will remain constant.

D.6 BENEFITS ASSOCIATED WITH RMOTC

The only tangible benefit associated with RMOTC and quantified in this section is that income tax revenue accruing to the Federal Government from the employment that is generated through the testing of various technologies at RMOTC. In other words, RMOTC funded testing projects create employment through, at the very least, those people that are directly working on RMOTC technologies. These technologies also foster further employment through sales of those successful products. This occurs directly, when an inventor sells his product himself or through a small venture company, and indirectly, when an inventor licenses this technology to a larger company for resale.

RMOTC is a very young program, and thus, there is not sufficient sales data available currently concerning the technologies that have been successfully tested there. Future sales of those true R&D projects, therefore, will have to be estimated, and the ERIP Study is used to create these sales projections. That document summarizes that every \$1 grant given to an average inventor generates \$19 in total cumulative sales. This ratio is used to project future sales of products already tested at RMOTC, and also for future testing projections, which were quantified in an earlier section.

The first step in this analysis is the quantification of the equivalent ERIP grant at RMOTC. This has been done in Table D-6 for all those projects tested at RMOTC which were considered to be

**TABLE D-6
1994-1996 ADJUSTED GRANT AMOUNTS**

	DIRECT AMOUNT	OPERATING OVERHEAD	PARTNER AMOUNT	ADJUSTED GRANT
1994 R&D PROJECTS				
Downhole Steam Generator	\$18,807	\$28,555	\$25,000	\$72,362
1994 TOTAL				\$72,362
1995 R&D PROJECTS				
Downhole Dynamometer	\$1,709	\$3,669	\$12,050	\$17,428
Electronic Tank Gauging	\$8,556	\$18,368	\$3,500	\$30,424
PowerJet Slotting Tool	\$60,448	\$129,771	\$31,917	\$222,136
Percussion Drilling	\$3,555	\$7,632	\$60,000	\$71,187
Microbial EOR	\$12,227	\$26,249	\$17,396	\$55,872
1995 TOTAL				\$397,047
1996 R&D PROJECTS				
Microbial EOR	\$12,227	\$13,185	\$17,396	\$42,808
Smart Cable	\$3,483	\$3,756	\$5,000	\$12,239
Downhole Telemetry	\$13,673	\$14,744	\$52,000	\$80,417
Auto Shut-Off Valve	\$4,200	\$4,529	\$1,500	\$10,229
Liquid Level Sensor	\$5,200	\$5,607	\$3,000	\$13,807
1996 TOTAL				\$159,500
1994 - 1996 TOTAL				\$628,909

true R&D projects. The RMOTC equivalent grant includes: the direct amount contributed to the particular project by RMOTC; the estimated portion of total operating overhead allocated to that particular project; the partner amount contributed during the testing project, in both in-kind and cash. The total of all of these items equals the "adjusted grant" or equivalent ERIP grant for each R&D project completed at RMOTC.

The estimated tax revenue generated from a particular project can then be estimated for each year (or each project), and this has been done in Table D-7. The present value of the adjusted grant amounts is first calculated using an escalation rate of 12 percent per year. Thus, the 1994 grant amount is compounded twice using this rate, while 1995 amounts are compounded once. The Net Present Value (NPV) of this amount is then calculated based on the "Sales Build-Up Forecast" Table included in the main body of this Report. At this point the adjusted grant has been both compounded and discounted to account for the time value of money both in the past and in the future (with regards to future sales).

The ratio described above (19:1) is then used to estimate total cumulative sales for all of those R&D projects. The ERIP study concludes that of all ERIP technologies studied from the 1980 to 1992 period, approximately 43 percent of total sales occurred directly (by the inventor or by a company created by the inventor), while 57 percent of total sales of ERIP technologies occurred indirectly (through a licensee or new owner of the technology). This percentage has been applied to the total estimated cumulative sales of those R&D products at RMOTC, and the direct and indirect sales are therefore also listed in Table D-7.

These sales numbers are then used to estimate the total number of jobs that will be created (through both direct and indirect sales). The ERIP study further concludes that in 1992, one full-time job is created through every \$82,000 in direct sales and one for every \$165,000 in indirect sales.

The total income tax revenue can then be calculated, also using the ERIP study, which concludes that in 1990, the average federal income tax per return was \$4104. This number has been

**TABLE D-7
1994-1996 TAX REVENUE DETERMINATION**

	GRANT AMOUNT	PV 1996	NPV 1996	SALES TYPE	CUMULATIVE SALES	JOBS CREATED	TAX REVENUE
1994	\$72,362	\$90,771	\$47,188	TOTAL:	\$896,575		
				DIRECT:	\$385,527	5	\$23,038
				INDIRECT:	\$511,048	3	\$15,177
						8	\$38,214
1995	\$397,047	\$444,693	\$231,178	TOTAL:	\$4,392,380		
				DIRECT:	\$1,888,724	23	\$112,863
				INDIRECT:	\$2,503,657	15	\$74,351
						38	\$187,214
1996	\$159,500	\$159,500	\$82,918	TOTAL:	\$1,575,436		
				DIRECT:	\$677,437	8	\$40,481
				INDIRECT:	\$897,998	5	\$26,668
						14	\$67,149
TOTAL	\$628,909	\$694,964	\$361,284		\$6,864,391	60	\$292,577

adjusted for inflation, and is actually \$4900 in 1996. The total tax revenue is then the total number of jobs created times this average income tax. These numbers are listed in the last column of Table D-7.

This same methodology has been applied to the testing projections of RMOTC, which are discussed in an earlier section of this report. These testing projections have been divided into the number of R&D projects versus demonstration projects, based on Table D-8, which lists all R&D projects and all demonstration projects tested at RMOTC and the total costs associated with them. As can be seen from the table, approximately 30 percent of total realized testing costs have been for those projects considered to be R&D, while the remaining 70 percent were spent for projects considered demonstration.

This ratio has then been applied to those future testing projections (above), and this is summarized in Table D-9. These numbers are then divided according to project funding source, which is also based on historical data (above). Thus total projected government and partner R&D project costs have been estimated, and are those two lines shaded gray in Table D-9.

Total projected income tax revenue can then be calculated, and is summarized in Table D-10. This Table is similar to Table D-7 described above. The direct and partner testing amounts are taken from Table D-9, and are added to the estimated operating overhead for R&D testing projects which was discussed in detail in an earlier section of this report. This gives us the projected grant amounts for all future years up to 2011.

Inflation at 3 percent per year is then factored in solely for the purpose of using a simpler discount rate in the "NPV" column of Table D-10. This discount factor is applied to projected cumulative sales for each year, and then total jobs (both direct and indirect) is estimated in the second to last column of Table D-10. Finally, the \$4900 income tax average for 1996 is applied to estimate total projected tax revenues, listed in the last column of Table D-10.

**TABLE D-8
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT VS. DEMONSTRATION RATIOS**

R&D PROJECTS	TOTAL COST	RATIO
Downhole Steam Generator	\$43,807	
Downhole Dynamometer	\$13,759	
Electronic Tank Gauging	\$12,056	
PowerJet Slotting Tool	\$92,366	
Percussion Drilling	\$63,555	
Microbial EOR	\$59,245	
Smart Cable	\$8,483	
Downhole Telemetry Test	\$65,673	
Auto Shut-Off Valve	\$5,700	
Liquid Level Sensor	\$8,200	
TOTAL	\$372,844	30%
DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS		
UW Motor Efficiency Study	\$26,529	
Oil Well Power Controller	\$5,332	
V-GER Lubricator	\$6,032	
Mud Devil-Deaerator	\$12,084	
In-Situ H2S Remediation	\$2,684	
D-Jax Pump-Off Controller	\$9,929	
Paraffin & Scale Control	\$21,612	
Short-Radius Lateral Drilling	\$217,177	
Paraffin & Scale Control	\$6,810	
Slimhole Drill Stem Tester	\$41,054	
ASD Valve-Hydraulic Systems	\$4,524	
ADJUST-A-Pump	\$18,029	
Anadrill A350XF Field Test	\$313,312	
Uniflo Oilcorp Pump	\$954	
Second Wall Creek MARCIT	\$18	
Bentonite Plugging	\$58,935	
Downhole Permanent Pressure Gauge	\$91,918	
Paraffin Control	\$36,000	
TOTAL	\$872,933	70%
TOTAL COSTS	\$1,245,777	100%

**TABLE D-9
ADVANCED BREAKDOWN OF TESTING PROJECTIONS**

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
PROJECTED TESTING COSTS						
R&D (30%)	\$794,523	\$878,157	\$919,974	\$919,974	\$919,974	\$919,974
DEMO (70%)	\$238,357	\$263,447	\$275,992	\$275,992	\$275,992	\$275,992
	\$556,166	\$614,710	\$643,982	\$643,982	\$643,982	\$643,982
FUNDING SOURCE						
GOVERNMENT	\$238,357	\$219,539	\$183,995	\$183,995	\$183,995	\$183,995
R&D	\$71,507	\$65,862	\$55,199	\$55,199	\$55,199	\$55,199
DEMO	\$166,850	\$153,677	\$128,797	\$128,797	\$128,797	\$128,797
PARTNER	\$556,166	\$658,618	\$735,979	\$735,979	\$735,979	\$735,979
R&D	\$166,850	\$197,585	\$220,794	\$220,794	\$220,794	\$220,794
DEMO	\$389,316	\$461,033	\$515,185	\$515,185	\$515,185	\$515,185

**TABLE D-10
1997-2011 TAX REVENUE DETERMINATION**

YEAR	DIRECT AMOUNT	OPERATING OVERHEAD	PARTNER AMOUNT	ADJUSTED GRANT	INFLATION	CUMULATIVE SALES	NPV*	TOTAL JOBS	TAX REVENUE
1997	\$71,507	\$42,924	\$166,850	\$281,281	\$289,719	\$5,504,666	\$2,555,046	22	\$108,902
1998	\$65,862	\$41,837	\$197,585	\$305,284	\$323,875	\$6,153,631	\$2,550,249	22	\$108,698
1999	\$55,199	\$38,076	\$220,794	\$314,069	\$343,192	\$6,520,639	\$2,412,767	21	\$102,838
2000	\$55,199	\$38,076	\$220,794	\$314,069	\$353,487	\$6,716,258	\$2,218,917	19	\$94,576
2001	\$55,199	\$38,076	\$220,794	\$314,069	\$364,092	\$6,917,746	\$2,040,597	18	\$86,975
2002	\$55,199	\$38,076	\$220,794	\$314,069	\$375,015	\$7,125,278	\$1,876,656	16	\$79,988
2003	\$55,199	\$38,076	\$220,794	\$314,069	\$386,265	\$7,339,036	\$1,725,848	15	\$73,560
2004	\$55,199	\$38,076	\$220,794	\$314,069	\$397,853	\$7,559,207	\$1,587,131	14	\$67,647
2005	\$55,199	\$38,076	\$220,794	\$314,069	\$409,789	\$7,785,984	\$1,459,638	13	\$62,213
2006	\$55,199	\$38,076	\$220,794	\$314,069	\$422,082	\$8,019,563	\$1,342,314	12	\$57,213
2007	\$55,199	\$38,076	\$220,794	\$314,069	\$434,745	\$8,260,150	\$1,234,479	11	\$52,616
2008	\$55,199	\$38,076	\$220,794	\$314,069	\$447,787	\$8,507,955	\$1,135,216	10	\$48,386
2009	\$55,199	\$38,076	\$220,794	\$314,069	\$461,221	\$8,763,193	\$1,044,047	9	\$44,500
2010	\$55,199	\$38,076	\$220,794	\$314,069	\$475,057	\$9,026,089	\$960,105	8	\$40,922
2011	\$55,199	\$38,076	\$220,794	\$314,069	\$489,309	\$9,296,872	\$883,017	8	\$37,636
TOTALS	\$854,956	\$579,746	\$3,234,757	\$4,669,459	\$5,973,488	\$113,496,267	\$25,026,028	218	\$1,066,669

A benefit-cost analysis can then be calculated and this is done in Table D-11. As can be seen from the Table, the total estimated costs for 1994 and 1995 (from RMOTC budget estimates, see above) are compounded to obtain a present value, and those future costs (1997-2011) are discounted at 7 percent (based on OMB Circular No. A-94, October 29, 1992). All of these adjusted costs are then summed to calculate the total costs associated with the operation of RMOTC, which is estimated to be \$14,325,332.

The total benefits which have been estimated in Tables D-7 and D-10 are adjusted in the exact same manner to calculate the NPV of all past and projected benefits arising from RMOTC. The total tangible benefits (income tax revenues) arising from RMOTC is estimated to be \$1,066,669 for the 1994 to 2011 time period. This gives a benefit-cost ratio of 0.10.

**TABLE D-11
BENEFIT-COST ANALYSIS OF RMOTC**

YEAR	COSTS	PV 1996 OF HISTORICAL COSTS	YEAR	BENEFITS	PV 1996 OF HISTORICAL BENEFITS
1994	\$290,000	\$332,021	1994	\$38,214	\$43,751
1995	\$1,450,000	\$1,551,500	1995	\$187,214	\$200,319
1996	\$2,600,000	\$2,600,000	1996	\$67,149	\$67,149
1997	\$2,600,000	\$4,483,521	1997	\$108,902	\$311,219
1998	\$2,100,000		1998	\$108,698	
1999	\$1,600,000		1999	\$102,838	
2000	\$1,100,000		2000	\$94,576	
2001	\$600,000		2001	\$86,975	
2002	\$600,000		2002	\$79,998	
2003	\$600,000		2003	\$73,560	
2004	\$600,000		2004	\$67,647	
2005	\$600,000		2005	\$62,213	
2006	\$600,000		2006	\$57,213	
2007	\$600,000		2007	\$52,616	
2008	\$600,000		2008	\$48,386	
2009	\$600,000		2009	\$44,500	
2010	\$600,000		2010	\$40,922	
2011	\$600,000		2011	\$37,636	
		NPV OF PROJECTED COSTS: \$9,841,811			NPV OF PROJECTED BENEFITS: \$1,069,669
		NET PRESENT VALUE OF TOTAL COSTS: \$14,325,332			NET PRESENT VALUE OF TOTAL BENEFITS: \$1,377,888
					BENEFIT/COST RATIO: 0.10

APPENDIX E

DISCUSSION OF DISCOUNT RATES

DISCUSSION OF DISCOUNT RATES

Concept of Discounting Cashflow vs. Market Values

Although the concept of discounting is widely accepted, the selection of the appropriate discount rate has been the source of considerable debate and much disagreement. Gustavson Associates, for the purposes of valuing the NPR-2 & 3 as well as NOSR-1,2 & 3 properties, applied different discount rates to the different sites due to (a) the relative risk associated with developing and producing them and (b) the different ownership and operator under the retention and sale scenarios. These discount rates were built up as described in detail below.

Gustavson Associates have studied the market for producing oil and gas properties. It has been found that recent market transactions (sales and purchases) have recently been conducted at net present values of the future cashflows determined at discount rates in the 17 to 18 percent range. These rates are applied on a pre-tax basis and to a cashflow based on nominal oil prices. At the same time the weighted cost of capital has been 10 to 11 percent.

Further, it has been found that the market discount rate has been varying over the last decade as a direct function of the weighted cost of capital for the oil sector. For example, in the early to mid-1980s during high inflation rates and with the cost of capital being in the 15 percent range, producing properties sold at discount rates around 22 to 23 percent, again a mark-up of about 7 percent.

It is apparent that the oil sector in general requires a reasonable reward or profit corresponding to about seven percentage points for taking the risk of putting its capital to work. The same seven point mark-up for risk has also been experienced in other extractive industries of high unit-value commodities such as copper. Interviews with financial executives have revealed that these industries target their internal rate of return at the same general level, namely 17 to 18 percent. They discount at higher rates for more risky properties such as non-producing reserves and at lower discount rates for less risky (thereby buying at higher purchase prices).

We have analyzed these seven percentage points which the oil sector wants to realize above and beyond the return of its capital, with interest. But first, we will discuss the cost of capital.

COST OF CAPITAL

Cost of capital rates vary, but can be generalized for particular industries. This is the case with the oil industry, where the cost of capital as surveyed by the Society of Petroleum Evaluation Engineers (SPEE) is averaging 10.2 percent in 1996 (Spring). This number is weighted for debt at 30 percent. On the other hand, it was hypothesized that the government's cost of capital should approximate Treasury bill rates, that is, be weighted as 100 percent debt. Further, the financial industry will normally not make commercial oil loans much past five years due to oilfield reserve half-life generally being around five years. A rate of 6.5 percent (an average of the 5-year U.S. Treasury-bill interest rate over the last several years) was considered appropriate for this analysis. That rate (6.5 percent) is readily reconciled with the 7 percent suggested as a fall-back by the OM&B.

As mentioned above, producing U.S. oil properties sell at 7 percent above the industry cost of capital. We make the assumption that the Federal Government will be exposed to the same risks as an oil operator as will a large oil company.

In this Consultant's opinion, this risk associated with oil and gas production can be further summarized as follows. The risks relate to the realization of the predicted cashflow. Cashflow (net revenue before income taxes) is predominantly the produced net quantity of oil or gas multiplied by the market prices of the commodity less the operating cost. Local taxes play less of a role. Therefore, there are three risk categories inherent in oil and gas production, namely market price risk, operating cost risk, and production rate (quantity) risk. Market price risk is that risk associated with the rise and fall of oil and/or gas prices worldwide, in the operating region or both. The second category, operating cost risk, is that risk associated with the fluctuations in the cost of operations. Finally, there is production rate or engineering risks inherent in any oil and gas project, namely that risk associated with the ability to forecast and meet a specific rate of production subject to reservoir dynamics.

Based on market research, these various subcategories of risks have been broadly quantified as follows: market price risk weighs heavily and makes up about 3 percent of the total of 7 percent while operating cost and production rate risks are approximately 2 percent each.

A few market examples help support the numbers presented above. The 2 percent adjustment for operating cost risk can be clearly seen through the following example. Oil company and other investors are often given the choice between purchasing full working interest in a particular property, or merely a royalty interest in a producing property. Full working interest indicates that the investor will be responsible for all costs and will share in the net revenue interest from the production. A royalty interest conveys the right to receive oil or cash from the production without being responsible for any operating cost. Therefore, royalty interests usually sell at a 15 percent discount rate or expected rate of return), while total working interests sell at 17 percent discount rates as discussed above. This 2 percent difference represents the market's operating cost risk adjustment. In other words, when there is no operating cost risk the market values a producing property at a higher value corresponding to a 2 percent reduction in the discount rate.

Production rate risk can be quantified by comparing the oil industry with another extractive industry, where the rate of production of the commodity is rarely a factor, for instance, the aggregate industry. Only sand and gravel price and cost of production and transportation are major risks and not reserves or short-term rates of production. Aggregate industry operators usually experience a discount rate of around 15 percent for discounting the net cashflows associated with an operating mine or quarry. Production rate risk is again the difference between these two numbers, namely 2 percent.

Finally, the remaining three percent can in discount rate adjustment for risks be attributed to price risk. This is further proved by looking at the newly formed oil and gas derivatives market. A knowledgeable investor who understands and has experience in the derivative markets can nearly eliminate all market price risk associated with oil and gas investments, by locking into a set price for the commodity well into the future. This has had a profound effect on the valuation of oil and gas properties; the cumulative effect of efficiently using derivatives to hedge against price

fluctuations has increased the value of subject properties by about 3 percent (when applied to future net cash flow) lending further proof to the discussion above.

A summation of the three major risk factors and their corresponding effect on discounted present value yield a total of a 7 percent adjustment, equal to the difference between cost of capital and market price.

APPLICATION TO DOE STUDY

The composition of both the public (government) and private (US oil company) discount rates used in the DOE study are summarized in Table E-1. All of the specific discount rates used in the study for all of the different properties are summarized under different use scenarios in Table E-2. As discussed throughout the DOE study, Gustavson Associates studies four general scenarios available to the DOE for each of the five properties. The property could be retained by DOE (Scenario 1), the property could be transferred to the DOI for leasing by the BLM (Scenario 2), or to another department or agency (Scenario 3) or the property could be sold outright to the private sector (Scenario 4). For purposes of discounting future cashflow (income and expenses), Scenarios 2 and 3 can be treated as one.

Table E-2 includes eight different "income" categories for all five properties (not all are applicable to all properties), and one expense category (surface maintenance) with varying discount rates applied depending on the characteristics of the property and the owner. Each category as well as its determined discount rate can be explained as follows:

"Royalties" is defined as that royalty income to be received by the DOE or another government agency/department (only possible under Scenarios 1, 2 and/or 3 and/or for NPR-2, NPR-3 and NOSR-3), from existing and future production on a property currently operated by a third party; thus only those properties which are currently producing or predicted to produce are applicable. The appropriate rate to be used to discount this expected income stream would be the government's or public sector cost of capital (6.5

TABLE E-1 COMPOSITION OF A DISCOUNT RATE

DISCOUNT RATE COMPONENT	ENTITY TYPE	
	PUBLIC (US GOVERNMENT)	PRIVATE (US OIL COMPANY)
COST OF CAPITAL	6.50%	10.20%
PROJECT RISK:		
PRICE RISK	3.00%	3.00%
OPERATING COST RISK	2.00%	2.00%
PRODUCTION RATE	2.00%	2.00%
TOTALS	13.50%	17.20%

TABLE E-2 DISCOUNT RATE SUMMARY

		SCENARIO		
	INCOME CATEGORY	(1) RETENTION	(2) and (3) LEASING	(4) SALE
NPR-2	Royalties	11.5	11.5	N/A
	Surface Maintenance	7	7	N/A
	Grazing	N/A	10	13.2
	Income Taxes	N/A	N/A	13.5
	Mineral Leasing (Bonuses & Rentals)	N/A	10	13.2
	Rental of Existing Leases	10	10	13.2
	Royalties (to Estimate Bonus/Sale Price)	N/A	N/A	15.2
NPR-3	Production	13.5	N/A	N/A
	Grazing	10	10	13.2
	Income Taxes	N/A	13.5	13.5
	Mineral Leasing (Bonuses & Rentals)	N/A	10	13.2
	Royalties	N/A	11.5	N/A
	Production (to Estimate Bonus/Sale Price)	N/A	17.2	17.2
NOSR-2	Royalties	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Surface Maintenance	7	7	N/A
	Grazing	10	10	13.2
	Income Taxes	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Mineral Leasing (Bonuses & Rentals)	N/A	10	13.2
	Rental of Existing Leases	N/A	N/A	N/A
NOSR-1	Production	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Surface Maintenance	7	7	N/A
	Grazing	10	10	13.2
	Income Taxes	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Mineral Leasing (Bonuses & Rentals)	N/A	10	13.2
	Royalties	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Production (to Estimate Bonus/Sale Price)	N/A	N/A	N/A
NOSR-3	Production	13.5	N/A	N/A
	Surface Maintenance	7	7	N/A
	Grazing	10	10	13.2
	Income Taxes	N/A	13.5	13.5
	Mineral Leasing (Bonuses & Rentals)	N/A	10	13.5
	Royalties	N/A	11.5	N/A
	Production (to Estimate Bonus/Sale Price)	N/A	17.2	17.2

percent, see above) plus price risk (3 percent) and production rate risk (2 percent) which relate to the amount of royalty. The total adjusted discount rate equals 11.5 percent total. Since DOE would not operate these properties, its royalty revenue is not subject to operating cost risk.

“Royalties (to estimate bonus/sale price)”, is the same royalty income as above; however, the property has been sold to the private sector (not the public sector) (Scenario 4 - only for NPR-2), and thus should be discounted as an investment from the private sector’s perspective. Thus, instead of starting at the public sector’s cost of capital, we start with the private sector’s (10.2 percent, see above) and add price and production rate risks (3 and 2 percent, respectively) which equals a total of 15.2 percent. This revenue is likewise not subject to any operating cost risk.

“Grazing”, is considered income received by allowing ranchers grazing privileges for their livestock (Scenarios 1, 2, 3 and 4 applied to all properties). A discount rate of 10 percent is used for Scenarios 1, 2 and 3. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular No. A-94 recommends using a discount rate of 7 percent for “public investments”; conveying independent rights to graze on government property is considered to constitute such an investment. To this 7 percent must be added an additional “livestock price risk” component of 3 percent, the only difference being that the commodity in question under this analysis is livestock and not oil or gas. We have not studied the commodity market and hedging for best prices, but this approach was substantiated based on interviews with a few representatives of the ranching community. For Scenario 4, however, we start with the private sector’s cost of capital (10.2 percent) and account for “price risk” (3 percent) which equals 13.2 percent total.

“Production” is that working interest income received from produced oil and/or gas (Scenario 1 and only applicable to NPR-3 and NOSR-3) on those currently produced properties which are operated by NPOS. The discount rate adjustment used for these scenarios is 2 percent higher than that used for royalty income (as explained above) due to the fact that the DOE is now the operator and does indeed face operating cost risk.

“Production (to estimate bonus/sale price)”, is based on the exact same income as under “Production” but as transferred to another department and leased/sold or to the private sector (Scenarios 2, 3 and 4 for NPR-3 and NOSR-3). We must account for the value to that third party. In other words, this category assumes an industry operator who continues producing the field until an economic limit is reached. The appropriate discount rate is therefore the same as the “Royalties (to estimate bonus/sale price)” plus an additional 2 percent due to the fact that operating cost risk must be accounted for, adjusting to a total of 17.2 percent for these scenarios.

“Mineral leasing (bonuses & rentals)”, are those particular scenarios whereby a party (either another government agency/department or a private investor) would lease the property out to the other oil companies for their purpose of mineral extraction (Scenarios 2, 3 and 4 for all properties). Under Scenarios 2 and 3 (another government agency/department), a discount rate is found by taking the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) recommendation for the appropriate discount rate used above for public investments, which is 7 percent. To this must added price risk, because a potential oil company lessor would be faced with commodity price risk. This is the same derivation used under the “grazing” scenario above. It is assumed that if prices for the commodity (be it livestock or oil) suddenly became depressed, the chances to lease the land for a particular use (be it grazing or oil production) is directly affected by the price of that commodity; thus, perception of price risk must be included when discounting the expected future income stream. This same methodology is also used under Scenario 4; however, since the property has been sold to the private sector under this case, we begin with *industry's* cost of capital (10.2 percent). When perception of price risk is included, as above the total selected discount rate under this income category and Scenario will equal 13.2 percent.

“Rental of existing leases”, applies to those oil and gas leases that are pre-existing (applicable under all Scenarios for NPR-2). The appropriate discount rates are derived under the exact same methodology as “Mineral leasing” described in the preceding paragraph.

"Income taxes", refers to the federal tax income accruing to the Federal Government from first transferring and leasing or outright selling a property to an oil company and then expecting that taxpayer to produce the oil and/or gas. The latter would in turn pay income taxes to the government (applicable for the three producing properties - NPR-2, NPR-3 and NOSR-3 for Scenarios 2, 3 and 4). The first component of the discount rate, therefore, would be the *government's* cost of capital, since the government is the "owner" of the tax rights. The risk components, however, should include all risk components outlined above (3 percent price risk + 2 percent operating cost risk + 2 percent production rate risk = 7 percent) because they all directly affect the net taxable total revenue generated, and therefore the perception of the risk of receiving the income tax to be paid to the government. The selected discount rate used under the "Income tax" scenario is thus 13.5 percent.

"Surface maintenance" is actually an "expense" category, and involves the perception of the government's future incurred expenses due to maintaining the surface land on all of the five properties. This future expenditure stream must be discounted in the same manner as the future income streams defined above for risk perception above the cost of capital; the appropriate discount rate is simply the base rate recommended by the OMB for public investments, namely 7 percent for each of the properties, under Scenarios 1, 2 and 3 (the government retains the property under some form). There is no probability that the surface maintenance shall not be paid.