APPENDIX A:
BLM INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM REVIEW RECORD

Ely District Scoping Documentation

Form B—To be completed by project lead in Step 7 of flow chart, during scoping meeting.

Scoping Date: 9/4/12 and 1/28/13

Project Name: Atlanta Mine Drilling Exploration

Project Lead: Dave Davis

Proponent: Meadow Bay Gold, Corp.

Resource/ Concerns Considered	Issue	Brief Description of Issue or Comments Attached	No Detailed Analysis Necessary	Initial	Date
Air Quality	N	Scope of project would not alter AQ classification in analysis area.	X	MSD	2/8/13
Water Quality, Drinking/Ground	?	Only if boreholes would hit water and potentially contaminate groundwater. If water is hit, the boreholes would need to be plugged using State of Nevada approved methods. If no water is reached, WQ is not an issue.	?	Mark	2/8/13
Wetlands/Riparian Zones	N	Resources are not present.	X	MSD	2/8/13
Floodplains	N	Analysis area is not identified as floodplains by FEMA.	X	MSD	2/8/13
Water Resources (Water Rights)	?	Only if groundwater is reached or surface water accessed otherwise resource not present.	?	MSD	2/8/13
Soils	Y	There will be new surface disturbance at pads. What type of soil and risk to wind or water erosion. Will access and pads be used during wet conditions? How will sites be restored? The drilling areas possess soils with Hydrologic Soil Groups C & D which mean susceptible to runoff due to low infiltration rates. If using when wet or during a ppt event it could lead to rutting, displacement, etc.		MSD	2/8/13
Farmlands, Prime or Unique	N	There are no Unique farmlands in Nevada and there are no Prime Farmlands in the analysis area.	X	MSD	2/8/13
Invasive Non-native Species	Y	To be analyzed in EA		CM	2/11/13

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Resource/ Concerns Considered	Issue	Brief Description of Issue or Comments Attached	No Detailed Analysis Necessary	Initial	Date
Grazing Uses	No	The may be a temporary loss to 15 acres of potential grazing forage. However, successful reclamation would increase the grazing forage over time.	X	Ken	2/12/13
Rangeland Health	No	The proposed action would not affect the overall rangeland health.	X	Ken	2/12/13
Vegetative Resources	Yes	Analyze in the EA		Ken	2/12/13
Special Status Plant Species, other than those listed or proposed by the FWS as Threatened or Endangered	Yes	There are known occurrences of *Penstemon concinnus* and *Astragalus oophorus* var. lonchocalyx <0.5 miles from the project area. Recent surveys did not document any occurrences of either plant at drill site locations (Will need to change if plants discovered with additional surveys)		ACT NMH	9/26/12 2/8/13
Forest Resources	No			Matt	
Cultural Resources	Yes	There are known, significant cultural resources within the area of the proposed action which may be adversely affected. The EA should address the potential effects of the proposed action on historic properties, as well as alternatives and measures for avoidance. Effects considered should include both direct and indirect effects, including increased visitation by work crews. Cultural restrictions should include adequate buffer areas for known, significant archaeological sites. Areas with a high density of cultural properties should be avoided. In areas where there is a high probability of subsurface finds, and surface disturbance is extensive, monitoring should be required. Provisions for mitigating unanticipated discoveries should also be addressed. In addition to the EA, a Programmatic Agreement should be executed.		KRB	2-11-13

Ely District Scoping Documentation

Form B—To be completed by project lead in Step 7 of flow chart, during scoping meeting.

Resource/ Concerns Considered	Issue	Brief Description of Issue or Comments Attached	No Detailed Analysis Necessary	Initial	Date
Paleontological Resources	Yes	The EA should address the identification and avoidance of significant paleontological resources that could be adversely affected by the proposed action.		KRB	2-11-13
Migratory Birds	Yes	Work would have to occur outside of migratory bird nesting season or nest surveys would be required (work area and buffer around work area).		ACT	9/26/12
FWS Listed or proposed for listing Threatened or Endangered Species or critical habitat	No	Does not occur in the project area.	X	ACT	9/26/12
Special Status Animal Species, other than those listed or proposed by the FWS as Threatened or Endangered	Yes	The project area overlaps with Sage Grouse Preliminary Priority Habitat; however field verification as indicated it is not ideal sage grouse habitat. There are no sage grouse leks within the project area, however there are 3 active leks within two miles of the access roads (see stipulation below). Possible direct mortality to sage grouse and disturbance to nesting grouse near access roads. Sage grouse timing stipulations will need to be applied to roads within 2 miles of an active lek. Cannot use road one hour before and 3 hours after sunrise from March 1 – May 15. Recommend use of east access road as much as possible due to limited sage grouse habitat and leks. Pygmy rabbit located adjacent to access roads and may be impacted (mortality) by vehicular traffic. Ferruginous Hawk could nest in the project area.		ACT NMH	9/26/12 2/8/13

Resource/ Concerns Considered	Issue	Brief Description of Issue or Comments Attached	No Detailed Analysis Necessary	Initial	Date
		Other special status species may occur in the project area.			
Fish and Wildlife	Yes	Project area falls within pronghorn and elk year round range and within mule deer winter range. Other wildlife species occurring in the project area may be impacted. South Spring Big Game Guzzler is located within mine claim boundary and exploratory drilling may affect use of this guzzler. Temporary displacement of big game and other wildlife during drilling operations and from vehicle access to site, possible mortality from vehicular collisions.		ACT NMH	9/26/12 2/8/13
Wild Horses	No	There may be a temporary displacement of horses in the area. However, once drilling operations are completed within 2 years, the horses will return to the area.	X	BN	2/5/13
Wilderness	No	Wilderness is not present in the project area. The closest wilderness is the Fortification Range Wilderness, 5 miles to the NW. However, a *Lands with Wilderness Characteristics* review is required. Documentation has been provided for the record.	X	ES	02/04/13
Wilderness Study Areas	No	WSA's are not present in the project area. The closest WSA is about 50 miles to the west.	X	ES	02/04/13
Special Designations other than Designated Wilderness					
Visual Resource Management	Yes	To be analyzed in EA		JM	2/8/13
Recreation Uses	Yes	To be analyzed in EA		JM	2/8/13
Mineral Resources	No	The Project involves exploration-based activities, such as, core sampling drill rock or removing and sampling rock chips that	X	DD	9/26/12

Resource/ Concerns Considered	Issue	Brief Description of Issue or Comments Attached	No Detailed Analysis Necessary	Initial	Date
		would not involve the removal of large volumes of earth or mineral resources. No impacts to mineral resources from the Proposed Action are projected; therefore, mineral resources are not further analyzed in this EA.			
Land Uses	Yes	Most of the drill holes are within either the LCCRDA Corridor or the Spring Valley Corridor, which are closed to mineral entry. If the mine claim were active before the minerals were withdrawn, then they can explore. But if they were after, then they may not be able to drill or develop those mine claims. Needs to be analyzed in EA.		BL	2/11/13
Native American Concerns	No	Letters describing the proposed action and asking for tribal input were sent to the tribes on 9/27/12. No comments or issues were received from any of the tribes.	X	EW	10/30/12
Wastes, Hazardous or Solid	No	By following the BMPs and procedures outlined in the proposed action, no impacts would occur.	X	Mel	2/12/13
Environmental Justice	No	There would not be a significant impact due to the low population density and ephemeral state of workers in the area.	X	Solomon	2/8/13

Alternatives for Analysis:

Design Features to Minimize Impacts:

Baseline Data Need:

External Consultation:

Subsequent ID Team Meeting Needed?

Tentative Schedule Date_____

FORM 1
Project: Atlanta Mine – Meadow Bay Gold

Documentation of BLM Wilderness Characteristics Inventory Findings on Record

1. Is there existing BLM wilderness characteristics inventory information on all or part of this area?

No_____ (Go to Form 2) **Yes** ___**X**____ (If yes, and if more than one area is within the area, list the unique identifiers for those areas.):

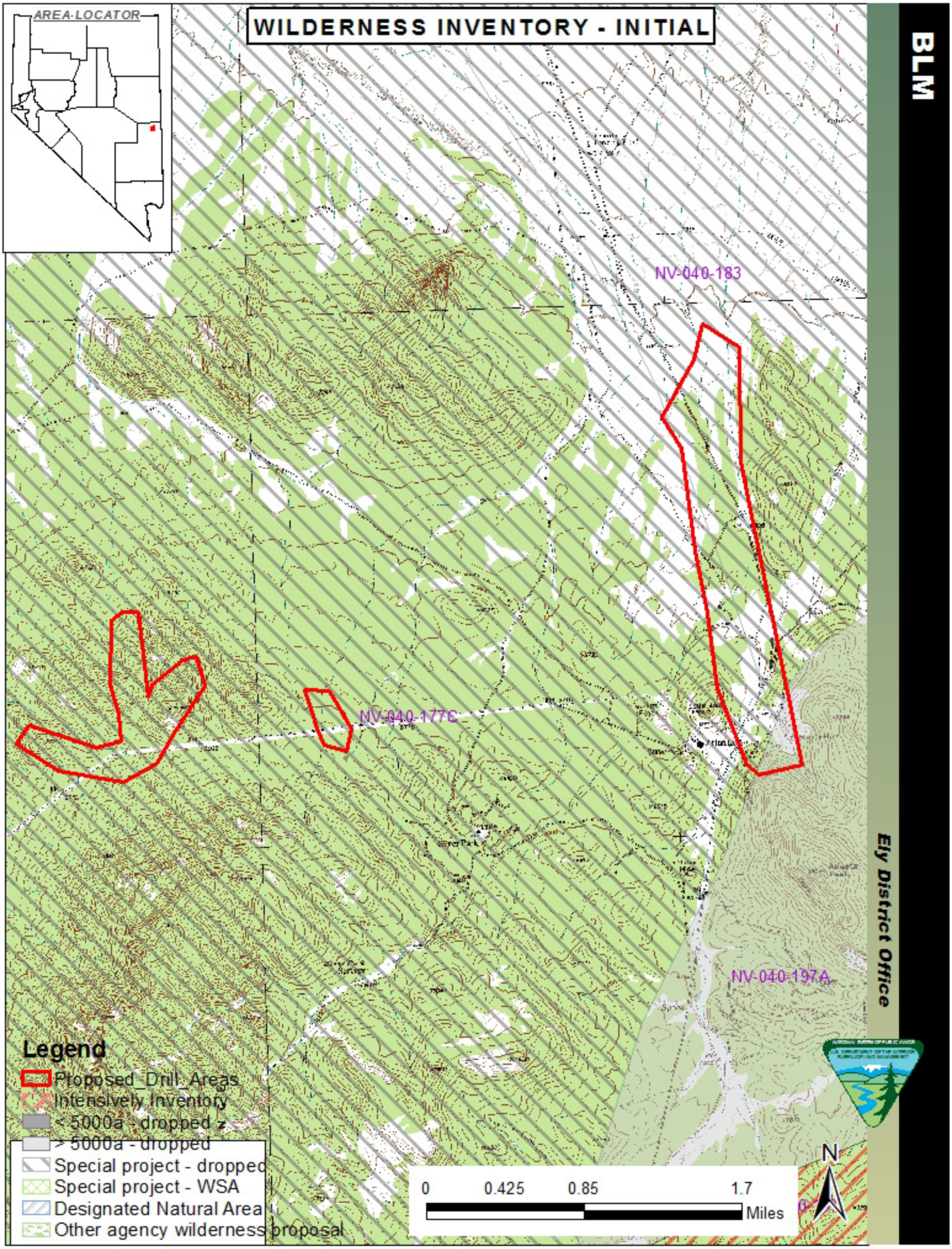
a) Inventory Source: 1979 Nevada Intensive Wilderness Inventory (September 1979) & Draft 1979 Nevada Intensive Wilderness Inventory (May 1979)
b) Inventory Area Unique Identifier(s): see table below
c) Map Name(s)/Number(s): 1979 Nevada BLM Intensive Wilderness Inventory Map & 1980 Nevada Wilderness Study Area Map
d) BLM District(s)/Field Office(s): Schell Field Office

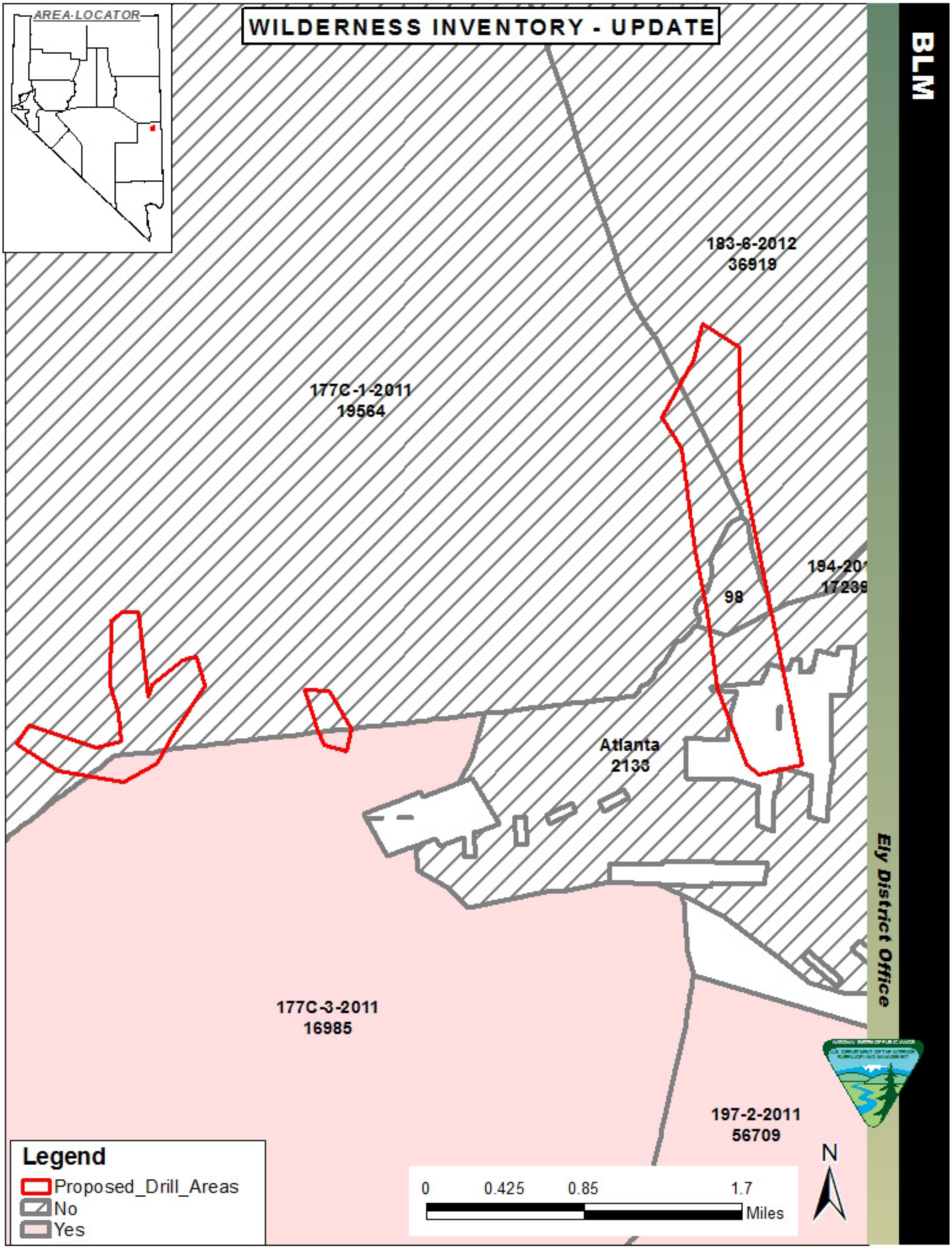
2. BLM Inventory Findings on Record:
Existing inventory information regarding wilderness characteristics (if more than one BLM inventory area is associated with the area, list each area and answer each question individually for each inventory area):

Area Unique Identifier	**Sufficient Size? Yes/No (acres)**	**Naturalness? Yes/No**	**Outstanding Solitude? Yes/No**	**Outstanding Primitive & Unconfined Recreation? Yes/No**	**Supplemental Values? Yes/No**	**Original Recommendation**
Original Inventory						
NV-040-197A Table Mountain Subunit	No casefile to determine details of this subunit.					> 5,000 acres and is dropped from wilderness review process.
NV-040-177C Southeast Fortification Benchlands	Yes – 41,300	No	No	No		Inventoried under special project not meeting wilderness study criteria.
NV-040-183 South Spring Valley	Yes – 73,680	Yes	No	No		Inventoried under special project not meeting wilderness study criteria.
Updated Inventory						
NV-040-177C-3-2011	Yes 16,985	Yes	Yes	Yes	Red volcanic outcrops	Yes
NV-040-177C-1-2011	Yes 19564	Yes	No	No	n/a	No
NV-040-183-6-2012	Yes 36919	Yes	No	No	N/a	No
Atlanta	No 2133	No				No

Comments: The original, initial inventory found wilderness character to be lacking throughout the project area. The updated inventory found one unit to possess wilderness characteristics.

Name and Title: Emily Simpson, Wilderness Planner **Date: February 5, 2013**


WILDERNESS INVENTORY - INITIAL
AREA LOCATOR
BLM
Ely District Office
NV-040-183
NV-040-177C
NV-040-197A
Legend
Proposed_Drill_Areas
Intensively Inventory
< 5000a - dropped
> 5000a - dropped
Special project - dropped
Special project - WSA
Designated Natural Area
Other agency wilderness proposal
0
0.425
0.85
1.7
Miles
N


WILDERNESS INVENTORY - UPDATE
AREA·LOCATOR
BLM
Ely District Office
183-6-2012
36919
177C-1-2011
19564
194-201
17239
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Atlanta
2133
177C-3-2011
16985
197-2-2011
56709
Legend
Proposed_Drill_Areas
No
Yes
0
0.425
0.85
1.7
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APPENDIX B:
Selected Tables

Table 2-2. Applicant-committed Environmental Protection Measures (ACEPMs)

Resource	Protection Measure
Cultural Resources	To prevent direct impacts to cultural resources, Meadow Bay will conduct inventories of cultural resources in areas of potential impact using qualified archaeologists, in consultation with the BLM. Discoveries of previously unidentified cultural sites will be evaluated for significance, or eligibility to the NRHP. Meadow Bay will ensure avoidance of all eligible or unevaluated cultural sites within the project area, with a buffer zone of at least 50 m from the nearest surface impacts. When areas of disturbance are located within 100 m of eligible or unevaluated sites, exploration activities will be monitored by a qualified archaeologist to ensure non-disturbance of cultural resources. As directed by the BLM, all surface disturbance, as shown in Figure 2-1, would avoid all eligible cultural resource. If any eligible or unevaluated cultural site is located within the area of proposed surface disturbance, the identified cultural site(s) would be avoided.
	Meadow Bay would ensure that all activities within 100 meters of a cultural discovery are halted and the discovery is appropriately protected, until the BLM Authorized Officer (AO) issues a Notice to Proceed. A Notice to Proceed may be issued by the BLM under any of the following conditions: • Evaluation of potentially eligible resource(s) results in a determination that the resource(s) are not eligible; • The fieldwork phase of the mitigation and treatment has been completed; and • The BLM has accepted a summary description of the fieldwork performed and a reporting schedule for that work.
	Archaeological monitors may be required in special cases as determined by BLM to avoid cultural resources in proximity to where exploratory activities would be carried out. The BLM archaeologist would be informed prior to exploratory activities in proximity to these cultural resources that require monitoring.
	Meadow Bay will inform all persons associated with the project that knowingly disturbing cultural resources (historic or archaeological) or collecting artifacts is illegal.
Paleonto-logical Resources	In the event that paleontological resources of potential scientific interest are encountered (including all vertebrate fossils and deposits of petrified wood) during exploration or reclamation activities, the activities would be stopped within 100 feet of the discovery, and the BLM would be notified. Activity that might impact the identified paleontological find would be suspended until after the discovery has been evaluated, any necessary mitigation measures completed, and the BLM AO has issued a written Notice to Proceed.
Solid and Hazardous Waste	Project-related trash, garbage, debris, and foreign matter would be hauled from the site on a regular basis for disposal at an offsite authorized facility; no refuse would be disposed of onsite. Site would be maintained and left in a clean and safe condition. Burning would not be allowed in the project area.
	Employees would be instructed regarding the types and locations of onsite petroleum products, as well as the health effects, hazards (such as fire and explosion), and environmental impacts associated with the products. In accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200, a material safety data sheet (MSDS) for every chemical or hazardous material brought onsite would be kept on file at the primary office.
	Fuel would be transferred from the 5,500-gallon aboveground tank (located at the crew quarters) to and from pickup truck tanks by electric transfer pumps. A portable generator would be used at the 5,500-gallon tank location. Pickup trucks would be equipped with pumps that operate off the vehicle's electric supply. Sorbent materials shall be immediately available to control fuel spills up to 50 gallons. The fuel delivery transport operator would be certified and is the individual responsible for loading the fuel tank. Clean-up supplies would be stored on-site in conex containers.
	Meadow Bay would store petroleum products such as gasoline, diesel fuel, and lubricants or any other hazardous materials in approved containers to prevent mixing, drainage, or accidents. Meadow Bay would adequately fence, post, or cover hazardous material storage areas.
	Meadow Bay would not drain oil or lubricants onto the ground surface.
	In the event hazardous or regulated materials, such as diesel fuel, are spilled, Meadow Bay would take immediate measures to control the spill. Meadow Bay would immediately clean up any spills under 25 gallons immediately and would clean up any spills over 25 gallons within 24 hours and report the incident to the BLM AO and Nevada Division of Environmental Protection. After clean up, the oil, toxic fluids, or chemicals and any contaminated material would be removed from the site and disposed of at an approved disposal facility.
	Meadow Bay would work with the BLM AO on the containment of drilling fluids and drill hole cuttings.

Table 2-2. ACEPMs (Continued)

	All construction, operation, and maintenance activities would comply with all applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations regarding the use of hazardous substances and the protection of air and water quality.
Air Quality	Meadow Bay would use surface application of water from a water truck before and during surface clearing, and excavation activities to reduce fugitive dust emissions, when necessary. Meadow Bay would use surface application of water and reduced speed limits on dirt access roads or other unpaved, unvegetated surfaces as needed (for example, during high-wind conditions) to reduce fugitive dust emissions. Dragging or grading may be utilized to reduce road wear and dust generation on drill access routes.
	Drill rigs would be equipped with a cyclone to collect/sample dust to the greatest extent practicable. Drilling would be conducted using water as a dust control measure. No dry or air drilling would be conducted during exploration.
	All internal combustion equipment would be kept in good working order.
	Meadow Bay would cover construction materials and stockpiled soils if they are a source of fugitive dust.
Erosion and Sediment Control (Soil and Water Resources)	Meadow Bay would plug all drill holes per Nevada State statute (NDWR *Regulations for Water Well and Related Drilling*), as waivered. If artesian flow is encountered, the drill hole would be plugged immediately. The location, depth, and relative flow rate of any water intercepted would be reported to the BLM AO. Drill cuttings would be returned to the hole if possible, or at a minimum, raked and spread out so as not to impede regrowth of vegetation or to create erosion problems.
	Meadow Bay would use specialized low-surface impact equipment (e.g., balloon tired vehicles) as determined by the BLM AO for activities in off-road areas where it is deemed necessary to protect fragile soils and other resource values.
	During periods of adverse soil moisture conditions caused by climatic factors such as thawing, heavy rains, snow, flooding, or drought, Meadow Bay would suspend activities on existing roads that could create excessive surface rutting. When adverse conditions exist, Meadow Bay would contact the BLM AO for an evaluation and decision based on soil types, soil moisture, slope, vegetation, and cover.
	Meadow Bay would use BMPs for water management measures. These measures would include contour furrowing; terracing; reduction of steep cut and fill slopes; installing water bars in appropriate locations to control runoff and erosion; using sumps to manage drilling fluids; installing silt fences, weed-free hay bales, or other sediment control structures at appropriate locations; having suitable spill control and cleanup equipment and supplies readily available; and implementing concurrent reclamation measures. When drainages must be crossed with a road, BMPs would be followed to minimize the surface disturbance and erosion potential. Temporary culverts could also be installed within the drilling area and as necessary on the access road. Maintenance of the exploration roads would include seasonal regrading when necessary. Meadow Bay would inspect erosion controls in the spring and fall and after exceptional storm events.
	Meadow Bay's restoration requirements include reshaping, recontouring, and/or resurfacing with growth medium, installation of water bars, and seeding on the contour. Removal of structures such as culverts, concrete pads, cattle guards, and signs would usually be required. Additional erosion control measures (e.g., fiber matting and barriers) to discourage road travel may be required as required by BLM.
	Meadow Bay would employ additional protective measures, such as restrictions on surface entry during periods of excessive runoff, avoidance of selected areas, and special reclamation techniques, on lands containing unstable/highly erodible soils, as determined by the BLM AO.
	Soil stockpiles and road berms, if scheduled to be left in place over the growing season, would be seeded with a BLM-approved site-specific interim seed mix to reduce erosion, preserve the biological flora and fauna, and prevent the establishment of noxious weeds and other undesirable plant species.
	To provide for effective rehabilitation of the disturbed area, all available growth media, as practical, would be removed and stockpiled. Any trees removed would be separated from soils and stockpiled separately. Meadow Bay would cover stockpiled soils if needed to minimize wind and water erosion of these stockpiles.
Vegetation Resources	Meadow Bay would keep removal and disturbance of vegetation to a minimum through construction site management (e.g., using previously disturbed areas and existing easements, limiting equipment/materials storage and staging area sites, etc.). Meadow Bay would reclaim the disturbed area concurrently or at the earliest feasible time by recontouring to conform to pre-existing topography (including filling of sumps), to the extent possible, followed by redistribution of stockpiled growth media over the reclaimed area. Compacted areas would be ripped to a depth of 12 inches unless in solid rock. Ripped areas may need further work to break up large clods and produce a fine-grained seed bed. Where seeding is required, Meadow Bay would use appropriate seed mixture and seeding techniques approved by the BLM AO. Meadow Bay would generally conduct reclamation with native seeds that are

Table 2-2. ACEPMs (Continued)

	representative of the indigenous species present in the adjacent habitat, unless documenting rationale for potential seeding with selected non-native species. Possible exceptions would include use of non-native species for a temporary cover crop to out-compete weeds. In all cases, seed mixes would be approved by the BLM AO prior to planting. Meadow Bay would generally seed during the 3rd and 4th quarter of the year.
	Areas would be considered to be satisfactorily reclaimed when all disturbed areas have been recontoured to blend with the natural topography, erosion has been stabilized, and an acceptable vegetative cover has been established. Meadow Bay would use the Nevada Guidelines for Successful Revegetation prepared by the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, the BLM, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service (or most current revision or replacement of this document) to determine if revegetation is successful. Reclamation bond release criteria would consist of the following: The perennial plant cover of the reclaimed area would equal or exceed perennial cover of selected comparison areas (normally adjacent habitat). If the adjacent habitat is severely disturbed, an ecological site description may be used as a cover standard. Cover is normally canopy or foliar cover as estimated by the point intercept method. Selected cover can be determined using a method as described in Sampling Vegetation Attributes, Interagency Technical Reference, 1996, BLM/RS/ST- 96/002+1730. The Reclamation Plan for the project area would identify the site-specific release criteria and associated statistical methods in the Reclamation Plan or permit.
	o Meadow Bay would re-spread weed-free vegetation removed from the right-of-way to provide protection, nutrient recycling, and seed source.
Wildlife – general	Project-related traffic would observe prudent speed limits (10 miles per hour [mph] for access routes to drill sites and 25 mph on existing roads in the project area) to protect wild horses, wildlife, and livestock.
Special Status Species	Raptors: Active hawk nests would be protected with a 0.5-mile buffer during the nesting season between April 1 and July 31. Active eagle nests would be protected with a 1.0-mile buffer during the nesting season between March 15 and August 15.
	Migratory Birds: Where possible, land clearing, surface disturbance and drilling would be timed to prevent destruction or disturbance of active bird nests or young birds during the avian breeding season (April 15 to July 31) to comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). If surface-disturbing activities are unavoidable during this period, Meadow Bay would have a qualified biologist survey the areas proposed for immediate disturbance for the presence of active nests. If active nests are located, or if other evidence of nesting is observed (mating pairs, territorial defense, carrying of nesting material, transporting of food), the area would be avoided to prevent destruction or disturbance of nests until the young birds have fledged. Avian surveys would be conducted only during the avian breeding season and immediately prior (within 7 days) to Meadow Bay conducting exploration activities that would result in disturbance. After such surveys are performed and disturbance created (i.e., drill pad construction), Meadow Bay would not conduct any additional disturbance during the avian breeding season without first conducting another avian survey.
	Sage Grouse: There are three active leks within two miles of the access road to the project site. Sage grouse timing stipulations would be applied to the road within 2 miles of an active lek. The access road would not be used from one hour before sunrise to three hours after sunrise, and the traffic speed limit would be 15 mph during other hours between February 15 and May 1.
Invasive Nonnative Species	To eliminate the transport of vehicle-borne weed seeds, roots, or rhizomes, all vehicles and heavy equipment used for the completion, maintenance, inspection, or monitoring of ground disturbing activities; for emergency fire suppression; or for authorized off-road driving would be free of soil and debris capable of transporting weed propagules. All such vehicles and equipment would be cleaned with power or high pressure equipment at the Primary Office (See Figure 2-2) where vehicles and equipment can be washed off on sterile gravel prior to entering or leaving the work site. Vehicles used for emergency fire suppression would be cleaned as a part of check-in and demobilization procedures. Cleaning efforts would concentrate on tracks, feet and tires, and on the undercarriage. Special emphasis would be applied to axels, frames, cross members, motor mounts, and on underneath steps, running boards, and front bumper/brush guard assemblies. Vehicle cabs would be swept out, and refuse would be disposed of in waste receptacles. Cleaning sites would be recorded using global positioning systems or other mutually acceptable equipment and provided to the BLM AO. Employees and contractors would be educated to identify weeds that could spread further in the project area.

Table 2-2. ACEPMs (Continued)

	To eliminate the transport of soil-borne noxious weed seeds, roots, or rhizomes, infested soils or materials would not be moved and redistributed on weed-free or relatively weed-free areas. In areas where infestations are identified or noted and infested soils, rock, or overburden must be moved, these materials would be salvaged and stockpiled adjacent to the area from which they were stripped. During reclamation, the materials would be returned to the area from which they were stripped. Further, all source sites such as borrow pits, fill sources, or gravel pits used to supply inorganic materials used for construction, maintenance, or reclamation would be inspected and found to be free of plant species listed on the Nevada noxious weed list or specifically identified by the BLM Schell FO. Inspections would be conducted by a BLM weed scientist or qualified biologist as needed.
	In areas of known noxious weed infestations, monitoring of noxious weeds would be conducted on an annual basis. Monitoring would be conducted until project release. If the spread of noxious weeds is noted, the infested areas would be further evaluated to determine the appropriate remedial action and appropriate treatment. Appropriate weed control procedures, including target species, timing of control, and method of control, would be determined in consultation with BLM personnel.
	No noxious weeds would be allowed on the site for reclamation release. Any noxious weeds that become established would be controlled. Bonds would be retained for weed control until the site is returned to desired vegetative conditions.
	To eliminate the introduction of noxious weed seeds, roots, or rhizomes, all interim and final seed mixes, hay, straw, or other organic products used for reclamation or stabilization activities, feed, bedding would be certified free of plant species listed on the Nevada noxious weed list or specifically identified by the BLM Schell FO.
	Removal and disturbance of vegetation would be kept to a minimum through construction site management (e.g. using previously disturbed areas and existing easements, limiting equipment/materials storage and staging area sites, etc.)
	Reclamation would normally be accomplished with native seeds only. These would be representative of the indigenous species present in the adjacent habitat. Rationale for potential seeding with selected non-native species would be documented. Possible exceptions would include use of non-native species for a temporary cover crop to out-compete weeds. Where large acreages are burned by fires and seeding is required for erosion control, all native species could be cost prohibitive and/or unavailable. In all cases, seed mixes would be approved by the BLM AO prior to planting.
Water Resources	Impacts to groundwater quality could occur if groundwater is encountered during drilling activities. Impacts would effectively be eliminated, reduced, or mitigated though the application of required stipulations and through the Nevada State statute and BLM regulations and conditions of approval. Meadow Bay would use only approved drilling fluids and would plug all drill holes per Nevada State statute (see NDWR's *Regulations for Water Well and Related Drilling* [NDWR 2010]), as waivered. If artesian flow is encountered, the drill hole would be plugged immediately. In all cases, the location, depth, and relative flow rate of any water intercepted would be reported to the Schell FO or the BLM AO. Meadow Bay would obtain a waiver for water use during the proposed drilling operations from the Nevada Division of Water Resources before drilling activities commence.
Visual Resources	During the implementation of vegetation treatments, Meadow Bay would create irregular margins around treatment areas to better maintain and mimic the surrounding visual character of the landscape.
Fire Protection	Mobile equipment would be properly muffled and equipped with suitable fire suppression equipment, such as fire extinguishers, hand tools, and portable water pumps. All applicable state and federal fire laws and regulations would be complied with, and all reasonable measures would be taken to prevent and suppress fires in the project area. Adequate fire protection/suppression equipment prescribed by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Codes 10 and NFPA 30 for the quantity of fuel stored would be on-site whenever work is being conducted. Meadow Bay would report uncontrolled fires immediately to the BLM AO. The BLM Fire Dispatch telephone number is (775) 289-1925 or 1-800-633-6092. After working hours, staff would call 911, or the Lincoln County Sheriff's Office at (775) 962-5151.
Employee Training	Meadow Bay would train employees, contractors, and other related personnel regarding the environmental and safety responsibilities required under the 2012 PoO.
Exploratory Operations	Meadow Bay would notify the BLM AO within 5 days of completion of reclamation work so that timely compliance inspections can be completed.

Table 2-2. ACEPMs (Continued)

	Any change or amendment to the exploratory operations would be brought to the attention of the BLM AO prior to implementation of the change on the ground.
	Existing access would be used whenever possible. Off-road vehicular travel would be restricted to the access routes to drill sites as shown in Figure 2-1 to complete operations. Additional access routes to drill sites, if needed, would be kept to an absolute minimum. The location of all routes would be approved by the BLM AO prior to use.
	All survey monuments claim markers, witness corners, reference monuments, bearing trees, etc., would be protected against destruction, obliteration, or damage. When operations are concluded, Meadow Bay would remove all survey markers, stakes, flagging, etc., for which Meadow Bay has no further need.
	Removal or alteration of existing improvements (fences, cattle guards, etc.) would not be allowed without prior approval of the BLM AO. Existing improvements would be maintained in a serviceable and safe condition. Upon completion of operations, any authorized facility alterations would be restored to the specifications of the BLM AO.
	Meadow Bay would work with the BLM AO on the containment of drilling fluids and drill hole cuttings.
	No more than five drill pads and drill holes would be left open at any time. No sump would be left open or unclaimed for more than one month after drilling operations are completed at the pad.

Table 3-1. Resources Eliminated from Detailed Analysis in this EA

Resource	Rationale for Elimination
Wetland-riparian resources	Not present in the project area.
Prime and unique farmlands	Not present in the project area.
Livestock grazing	Due to the size of this project relative to the overall size of the grazing allotment, the phased nature of the project, and the concurrent rehabilitation, this exploration project would not affect livestock, designated animal unit months and/or BLM's Rangeland Health Standards.
Wild Horses	Due to the size of this project relative to the overall size of the herd management unit, the phased nature of the project, the concurrent rehabilitation, and the ACEPMs regarding road speed, this exploration project would not affect wild horse ability to forage, would cause minimal displacement, and minimal risk of mortality due to collisions with vehicles
Floodplains	Not present in the project area.
Forests and rangelands	No forests are present in the project area. BLM's Rangeland Health Standards would not be affected.
Wild and scenic rivers	Not present in the project area
Environmental justice	No adverse impacts that would disproportionally adversely impact minority or low-income populations.
Wilderness	Not present in the project area. The Fortification Wilderness is only a mile northwest of the project area. The Parsnip Peak Wilderness is about 12 miles south of the project area.
Wilderness Study Areas	Wilderness Study Areas (WSA) are not present in the project area. The closest WSA is about 50 miles to the west.
Special Designations other than Designated Wilderness	Not present in the project area.
Forest Resources	Not Present in the project area.
Air quality	Scope of project would not alter air quality classification.
Mineral Resources	The Project involves exploration-based activities, such as, core sampling or removing and sampling rock chips that would not involve the removal of large volumes of earth or mineral resources from the Proposed Action are projected; therefore, mineral resources are not further analyzed in this EA.
Native American Concerns	Letters describing the Proposed Action and asking for tribal input were sent to the tribes on September 27, 2012. No comments or issues were received from any of the tribes.

Table 3-3. Acres and Characteristics of Soil Types within the Project Area

Soil Type (Map Symbol)	Acres in Project Area	Percentage of Project Area	Reclamation Limiting Factors
Ursine-Escalante association (1030)	649	6%	Highly restrictive: droughtiness Moderately restrictive: alkalinity
Chuckmill-Qwynn association (1040)	1,331	12%	Highly restrictive: droughtiness Moderately restrictive: alkalinity and wind erosion
Chuckridge-Cath-Sevenmile association (1042)	492	4%	Highly restrictive: droughtiness and wind erosion Moderately restrictive: alkalinity
Ursine-Escalante-Lien association (1050)	1	0%	Highly restrictive: droughtiness Moderately restrictive: alkalinity
Kyler-Eaglepass-Rock outcrop association (1090)	338	3%	Highly restrictive: droughtiness and water erosion Moderately restrictive: alkalinity and rooting depth
Nuhelen-Chubard-Rock outcrop association (1110)	213	2%	Highly restrictive: droughtiness and water erosion Moderately restrictive: alkalinity
Farepeak-Slockey-Schoolmarm association (1113)	38	0%	Highly restrictive: droughtiness and water erosion Moderately restrictive: wind erosion
Littleailie-Lien-Sevenmile association (1138)	1,226	11%	Highly restrictive: droughtiness and wind erosion Moderately restrictive: alkalinity and rooting depth
Kyler-Amtoft-Eaglepass association (1307)	525	5%	Highly restrictive: droughtiness and water erosion Moderately restrictive: alkalinity and rooting depth
Cath-Chuckridge association (1731)	626	6%	Highly restrictive: droughtiness Moderately restrictive: alkalinity
Chubard association (2296)	1,207	11%	Highly restrictive: droughtiness and water erosion Moderately restrictive: rooting depth
Newvil-Chuckmill-Sevenmile association (3870)	226	2%	Highly restrictive: droughtiness and wind erosion Moderately restrictive: alkalinity
Slockey-Hamtah-Schoolmarm association (3892)	997	9%	Highly restrictive: droughtiness and water erosion Moderately restrictive: wind erosion
Schoolmarm-Eagle-Rock outcrop association (4020)	997	9%	Highly restrictive: droughtiness and water erosion Moderately restrictive: wind erosion
Slockey-Schoolmarm association (4024)	2,500	22%	Highly restrictive: droughtiness and water erosion Moderately restrictive: wind erosion
Total	**11,365**	**100%**	

Table 3-6. Vegetation Observed in the Project Area

Common Name	*Scientific Name*
yarrow	*Achillea millefolium*
Indian ricegrass	*Achnatherum hymenoides*
desert needlegrass	*Achnatherum speciosum*
pussy toes	*Antennaria* spp.
prickly poppy	*Argemone corymbosa*
black sagebrush	*Artemisia nova*
basin big sage	*Artemisia Tridentata ssp. Tridentate*
crescent milkvetch	*Astragalus amphioxys*
freckled milkvetch	*Astragalus lentigenosus*
4-wing salt brush	*Atriplex canescens*
cheatgrass	*Bromus tectorum*
dunhead sedge	*Carex phaeocephala*
Indian paintbrush	*Castilleja chromosa*
rattlesnake weed	*Chamaesyce albomarginata*
yellow rabbitbrush	*Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus*
Basin yellow cryptantha	*Cryptantha confertifolia*
dwarf cryptantha	*Cryptantha torreyana var. pumila*
hedge-hog cactus	*Echinocereus engelmannii*
squirreltail	*Elymus elymoides*
green ephedra	*Ephedra viridis*
oval-leaved buckwheat	*Eriogonum ovalifolium*
sticky snakeweed	*Gutierrezia microcephala*
broom snakeweed	*Gutierrezia sarothrae*
hare barley	*Hordeum jubatum*
poverty sump weed	*Iva axillaris*
rush	*Juncus balticus*
Utah juniper	*Juniperous osteosperma*
mountain pepperweed	*Lepidium montanum*
horehound	*Marrubium vulgare*
plains pricklypear	*Opuntia polyacantha*
Owen's Valley beardtongue	*Penstemon confuses*
low beardtongue	*Penstemon humilis*
thickleaf beardtongue	*Penstemon pachyphyllus var. congestus*
Palmer's penstemon	*Penstemon palmeri*
pinyon pine	*Pinus monophylla*
stansbury cliffrose	*Purshia stansburiana*
bitter brush	*Purshia tridentate*
tumbleweed	*Salsola tragus*
California butterweed	*Senecio* spp
tumble mustard	*Sisymbrium altissimum*
globemallow	*Sphaeralcea coccinea*
sand dropseed	*Sporobolus cryptandrus*
needle and thread grass	*Stipa comate*

Table 3-7. Noxious Weed Species of Potential Concern

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	State Category
African Rue	*Peganum harmala*	A
Australian fieldcress	*Rorippa austiraca*	A
Black henbane	*Hyoscyamus niger*	A
Camelthorn	*Alhagi camelorum*	A
Common crupina	*Crupina vulgaris*	A
Common St. Johnswort	*Hypericum perforatum*	A
Crimson fountain grass	*Pennisetum setaceum*	A
Dalmatian toadflax	*Linaria dalmatica*	A
Dyer's woad	*Isatis tinctoria*	A
Eurasian water-milfoil	*Myriophyllum spicatum*	A
Giant reed	*Arundo donax*	A
Giant salvinia	*Salvinia molesta*	A
Goatsrue	*Galega officinalis*	A
Houndstongue	*Cynoglossum officinale*	A
Hydrilla	*Hydrilla verticillata*	A
Iberian starthistle	*Centaurea iberica*	A
Malta starthistle	*Centaurea melitensis*	A
Mayweed chamomile	*Anthemis cotyla*	A
Mediterranean sage	*Salvia aethiopis*	A
Purple loosestrife	*Lythrum salicaria, L. virgatum & cultivars*	A
Purples starthistle	*Centaurea calcitrapa*	A
Rush skeletonweed	*Chondrilla juncea*	A
Sow thistle	*Sonchus arvensis*	A
Spotted knapweed	*Centaurrea maculosa*	A
Squarrose knapweed	*Centaurea virgate*	A
Sulfur cinquefoil	*Potentilla recta*	A
Swainsonpea	*Sphaerophysa salsula*	A
Syrian been capper	*Zygophyllum fabago*	A
Yellow starthistle	*Centaurea solstitialis*	A
Yellow toadflax	*Linaria vulgaris*	A
African mustard	*Brassica tournefortii*	B
Diffuse knapweed	*Centaurea diffusa*	B
Horsenettle	*Solanum carolinense*	B
Leafy spurge	*Euphorbia esula*	B
Medusahead	*Tweniatherum caput-medusae*	B
Musk thistle	*Carduus nutans*	B
Russian knapweed	*Acroptilon repens*	B
Scotch thistle	*Onopordum acanthium*	B
Silverleaf nightshade	*Solanum elaeagnifolium*	B
Canada thistle	*Cirsium aarvense*	C
Hoary cress	*Cardaria draba*	C
Johnsongrass	*Sorghum halepense*	C
Perennial pepperweed	*Lepidium latifolium*	C
Poison-hemlock	*Conium maculatum*	C
Puncture vine	*Tribulus terrestris*	C
Salt cedar (tamarisk)	*Tamaris spp.*	C
Spotted water hemlock	*Cicuta maculate*	C

Table 3-8. Sensitive Plant Species with Potential to Occur in the Project Area and Analyses for the Project

Common Name ***Scientific Name***	**Current Status**	**Known Habitat Requirements***	**Site Review For Species**
Long-calyx eggvetch *Astragalus oophorus* var. *lonchocalyx*	BLM Sensitive	P/J, sagebrush and mixed desert shrub communities. 5,800 – 7,500 feet msl. Pods bladdery-inflated, ellipsoid, 25-55 mm long, 10-30 mm wide, glabrous, unilocular, often mottled (Welsh, 1993).	Potential. None discovered during site review.
Tunnel Springs beardtongue *Penstemon concinnus*	BLM Sensitive	Gravelly alluvial soils in P/J community. Flowers May – June. 6,200 – 6,600 feet msl. Species recorded near Big Springs road and Johnson Ranch road junction.*	None discovered during site review.

* Nevada Rare Plant Atlas, August 8, 2001

Table 3-9. Wildlife Species Observed in the Project Area

Common Name	*Scientific Name*
Mammals	
Black tailed jack rabbit	*Lepus californicus*
Cottontail rabbit	*Sylvilagus nuttallii*
Wild horse (sign)	*Equus ferus*
Mule deer (sign)	*Odocoileus hemionus*
Pronghorn	*Antilocapra Americana*
Rocky Mountain elk (sign)	*Cervus Canadensis*
Birds	
Black-throated gray warbler	*Setophaga virens*
Black-throated sparrow	*Amphispiza bilineata*
Blue-gray gnatcatcher	*Polioptila caerulea*
Brewer's sparrow	*Spizella breweri*
Cassin's finch	*Haemorhous cassinii*
Chipping sparrow	*Spizella passerine*
Ferruginous hawk	*Buteo regalis*
Golden eagle	*Aquila chrysaetos*
Gray vireo	*Vireo vicinior*
Great horned owl	*Bubo virginianus*
Green swallow	*Tachycineta sp.*
Juniper titmouse	*Baeolophus griseus*
Mountain bluebird	*Sialia currucoides*
Mourning dove	*Zenaida macroura*
Night hawk	*Chordeiles minor*
Northern harrier	*Circus cyaneus*
Pinyon jay	*Gymnorhinus cyanocephalus*
Raven	*Corvus corax*
Red-tailed hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*
Rock wren	*Salpinctes obsoletus*
Western scrub jay	*Aphelocoma californica*
White-crowned sparrow	*Zonotrichia leucophrys*

Table 3-10. Wildlife Special Status Species with Potential to Occur in the Project Area and Analyses for the Project

Common Name *Scientific Name*	Status	Suitable Habitat	Rational
Greater sage grouse *Centrocercus urophasianus*	Federal Candidate	Breeding, nesting and brood-rearing along access road	PPH has been identified within the project area. However, a field verification revealed it was not suitable sage grouse habitat due to tree cover. The access road to the project area passes through PGH and PPH and is within two miles of two active leks.
Golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	BLM Sensitive Migratory	Foraging	No suitable nest sites. Potential migration or foraging habitat. None discovered during survey.
Bald eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	BLM Sensitive Migratory	Potential upland winter foraging habitat	No known nest sites within 1 mile of the project area or access routes. No lakes within 1 mile of the project area.
Peregrine falcon *Falco peregrines anatum*	BLM Sensitive Migratory	Migration range. Not suitable nesting habitat	No suitable cliff habitat within 1-mile of proposed disturbance. None discovered during survey.
Ferruginous hawk *Buteo ragalis*	BLM Sensitive	Yes	Suitable nesting habitat in pinyon pines. None discovered during survey. Few prey species.
Pinyon jay *Cymnorhinum cyanocephalus*	BLM Sensitive	Yes	Suitable foraging and breeding pinyon-juniper habitat. One individual visually recorded during site survey, no nest discovered.
Northern goshawk *Accipiter gentilis*	BLM Sensitive	Potential foraging	Prefers high altitude mixed conifer forests for breeding. Few prey species. No nests or individuals discovered within 0.5 mile of project site or access route during site review.
Brewer’s sparrow Spizella breweri	BLM Sensitive Migratory	Potential nesting habitat	Suitable sagebrush, pinyon-juniper habitat. Prefers sagebrush deserts and alpine meadows. One Brewer's sparrow was recorded by auditory identification during site survey, no nest discovered.

Table 3-10. Wildlife Special Status Species with Potential to Occur in the Project Area and Analysis for the Project (Continued)

California myotis (*Myotis colifornicus)* Western small-footed myotis (*Myotis ciliolabrum)* Long-eared myotis (M*yotis volans)* Little brown myotis (*Myotis lucifugus)* Fringed myotis (*Myotis thysanodes)* Long-legged myotis (*Myotis volans)* Yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis)*	BLM Sensitive	Potential foraging habitat.	No suitable roosting or nesting habitat. These myotis prefer mines, caves, and rock crevices. No suitable watering sites.
Pygmy Rabbit *Brachylagus idahoensis*	BLM Sensitive	Potential in depressional drainage area.	Suitable sagebrush habitat below 8,500 feet msl is present in the depression at the northern end of project area. This area is not within the footprint or access roads of the proposed drill sites. Most of the project site is unsuitable for burrowing animals. No burrows or individuals were discovered during site review. This species has been recorded 6.7 miles northwest of the study area in the low lands (NNHP 2012).
Townsend's Big-eared Bat *(Corynorhinus townsendii)* Spotted Bat *(Euderma maculatum)* Big brown bat *(Eptesicus fuscus)* Western pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus hesperus)* Greater western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus)* Silver-haired bat (*Lasionycteris noctivagans),* Western red bat (*Lasiurus blosssevillii),* *H*oary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus),* Brazilian free-tailed bat *(Tadarida brasiliensis),* Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus)*	BLM Sensitive	Potential foraging habitat.	No suitable roosting or nesting habitat. These bats tend to prefers mines, caves, and rock crevices. No suitable watering sites.

APPENDIX C:

Completed BLM Form 8400-4-Visual Contrast Rating Worksheets

Form 8400-4
(September 1985)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET

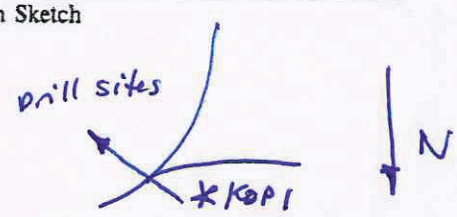
Date April 26, 2013
District
Resource Area
Activity (program)

SECTION A. PROJECT INFORMATION

1. Project Name
2. Key Observation Point 1
3. VRM Class

4. Location
Township
Range
Section

5. Location Sketch



SECTION B. CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	flat to rolling terrain prominent Knoll to South	uniform + prominent	road
LINE	Complex & curving	green with tan	curving
COLOR	green w/ tan		brown/tan
TEXTURE	medium + coarse	medium to dense coarse vegetation	gravel

SECTION C. PROPOSED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	Cannot see any drill pad locations	Potential for partial views of 1 or 2 sites to SE (roadclass)	
LINE			
COLOR	- Trees next to road obstruct view		
TEXTURE			

SECTION D. CONTRAST RATING ☐ SHORT TERM ☐ LONG TERM

1. DEGREE OF CONTRAST

ELEMENTS	FEATURES: LAND/WATER BODY (1) Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	VEGETATION (2) Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	STRUCTURES (3) Strong	Moderate	Weak	None
Form												
Line												
Color												
Texture												

2. Does project design meet visual resource management objectives? ☐ Yes ☐ No (Explain on reverse side)

3. Additional mitigating measures recommended ☐ Yes ☐ No (Explain on reverse side)

Evaluator's Names Date

Rel. 8-30
1/17/86

Form 8400-4
(September 1985)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET

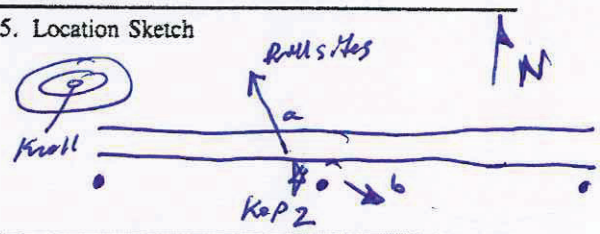
Date April 26, 2013
District
Resource Area
Activity (program)

SECTION A. PROJECT INFORMATION

1. Project Name
2. Key Observation Point 2
3. VRM Class

4. Location
Township
Range
Section

5. Location Sketch



SECTION B. CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	Mountains to the North Juniper covered landscape Knoll to the west	homogeneous juniper pattern	Telephone / Power poles power lines / Road
LINE	~~Rugged, mount arrows~~ rugged / undulating	Weak	Straight / uniform
COLOR	green / grey ~~mountains~~ ~~green forested landscape~~ / ~~Junipers~~ tans	light to dark green with tans	Brown
TEXTURE	~~Juniper / Brush, heavily vegetated~~ rough, jagged	Juniper / Brush, heavily dense vegetated desert landscape	wood, gravel

rugged and rolling terrain

SECTION C. PROPOSED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	Due to obstruction from juniper vegetation		
LINE	we cannot see any drill pads		
COLOR			
TEXTURE			

SECTION D. CONTRAST RATING ☐ SHORT TERM ☐ LONG TERM

1. DEGREE OF CONTRAST

	FEATURES: LAND/WATER BODY (1)				VEGETATION (2)				STRUCTURES (3)			
	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None
ELEMENTS: Form				✓				✓				✓
Line				✓				✓				✓
Color				✓				✓				✓
Texture				✓				✓				✓

2. Does project design meet visual resource management objectives? ☑ Yes ☐ No (Explain on reverse side)

3. Additional mitigating measures recommended ☐ Yes ☑ No (Explain on reverse side)

Evaluator's Names Date

~~Rel. 8-30~~
1/17/86

Form 8400-4
(September 1985)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET

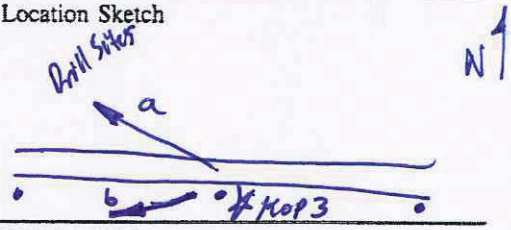
Date April 26, 2013
District
Resource Area
Activity (program)

SECTION A. PROJECT INFORMATION

1. Project Name
2. Key Observation Point 3
3. VRM Class

4. Location
Township
Range
Section

5. Location Sketch



SECTION B. CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	rolling terrain	homogeneous	power poles / lines + road
LINE	smooth undulating ridelines		straight / uniform
COLOR	greens and tans		Brown
TEXTURE	coarse + dense	dense juniper w/ brush coarse	wood / gravel

SECTION C. PROPOSED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	N/A		
LINE	can't see drill sites		
COLOR			
TEXTURE			

SECTION D. CONTRAST RATING ☐ SHORT TERM ☐ LONG TERM

1. DEGREE OF CONTRAST

ELEMENTS	FEATURES: LAND/WATER BODY (1) Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	VEGETATION (2) Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	STRUCTURES (3) Strong	Moderate	Weak	None
Form				✓				✓				✓
Line				✓				✓				✓
Color				✓				✓				✓
Texture				✓				✓				✓

2. Does project design meet visual resource management objectives? ☒ Yes ☐ No (Explain on reverse side)

3. Additional mitigating measures recommended ☐ Yes ☒ No (Explain on reverse side)

Evaluator's Names Date

Rel. 8-30
1/17/86

Form 8400-4
(September 1985)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET

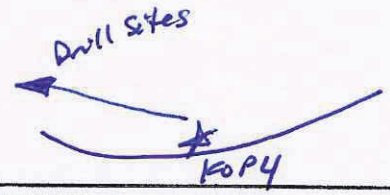
Date April 26, 2013
District
Resource Area
Activity (program)

SECTION A. PROJECT INFORMATION

1. Project Name
2. Key Observation Point 4
3. VRM Class

4. Location
Township
Range
Section

5. Location Sketch



SECTION B. CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	flat to rolling to jagged	smooth to coarse	powerpoles / powerlines
LINE	complex + jagged	curving line, prominent change in vegetation	straight
COLOR	green with red + tan	red to green w/ tan	brown
TEX-TURE	medium to coarse	smooth to coarse	

SECTION C. PROPOSED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	N/A cannot see any drill pads		
LINE			
COLOR			
TEX-TURE			

SECTION D. CONTRAST RATING ☐ SHORT TERM ☐ LONG TERM

1. DEGREE OF CONTRAST

ELEMENTS	FEATURES: LAND/WATER BODY (1) Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	VEGETATION (2) Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	STRUCTURES (3) Strong	Moderate	Weak	None
Form				✓				✓				✓
Line				✓				✓				✓
Color				✓				✓				✓
Texture				✓				✓				✓

2. Does project design meet visual resource management objectives? ☑ Yes ☐ No (Explain on reverse side)

3. Additional mitigating measures recommended ☐ Yes ☑ No (Explain on reverse side)

Evaluator's Names Date

Rel. 8-30
1/17/86

Form 8400-4
(September 1985)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET

Date	
District	
Resource Area	
Activity (program)	

SECTION A. PROJECT INFORMATION

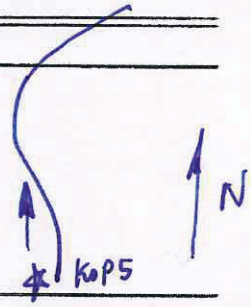
1. Project Name

2. Key Observation Point 5 / [illegible]

3. VRM Class

4. Location
Township
Range
Section

5. Location Sketch



SECTION B. CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	rolling terrain	simple forms, vegetative pattern change	powerline, road
LINE	complex, curvy & jagged	strong line from brush to juniper	weak powerline strong road
COLOR	reds / greens / tans	light green to dark green w/ tan tread	tan
TEXTURE	sparse to medium density (medium) →		smooth

SECTION C. PROPOSED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	N/A		
LINE			
COLOR			
TEXTURE			

SECTION D. CONTRAST RATING ☐ SHORT TERM ☐ LONG TERM

1. DEGREE OF CONTRAST

ELEMENTS	FEATURES: LAND/WATER BODY (1) Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	VEGETATION (2) Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	STRUCTURES (3) Strong	Moderate	Weak	None
Form				✓				✓				✓
Line				✓				✓				✓
Color				✓				✓				✓
Texture				✓				✓				✓

2. Does project design meet visual resource management objectives? ☐ Yes ☐ No (Explain on reverse side)

3. Additional mitigating measures recommended ☐ Yes ☐ No (Explain on reverse side)

Evaluator's Names Date

Rel. 8-30
1/17/86

Form 8400-4
(September 1985)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET

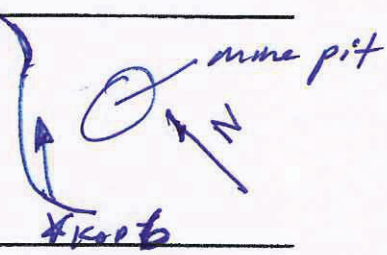
Date: April 26, 2013
District:
Resource Area:
Activity (program):

SECTION A. PROJECT INFORMATION

1. Project Name
2. Key Observation Point: ~~#~~ 6
3. VRM Class

4. Location
Township
Range
Section

5. Location Sketch



SECTION B. CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	Rolling to jagged terrain	Simple pattern	road / ~~mine pit~~
LINE	curving	curving	strong / curving
COLOR	green / brown to grey	green to brown / tan	tan
TEXTURE	medium to coarse then sparse	medium to coarse the sparse	smooth

SECTION C. PROPOSED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM			
LINE	N/A		
COLOR	cannot see any pads to the north - the cut in the hill next to the road obstructs the view of pads		
TEXTURE			

SECTION D. CONTRAST RATING ☐ SHORT TERM ☐ LONG TERM

1. DEGREE OF CONTRAST

ELEMENTS	FEATURES: LAND/WATER BODY (1) Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	VEGETATION (2) Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	STRUCTURES (3) Strong	Moderate	Weak	None
Form				✓				✓				✓
Line				✓				✓				✓
Color				✓				✓				✓
Texture				✓				✓				✓

2. Does project design meet visual resource management objectives? ☑ Yes ☐ No (Explain on reverse side)

3. Additional mitigating measures recommended ☐ Yes ☑ No (Explain on reverse side)

Evaluator's Names Date

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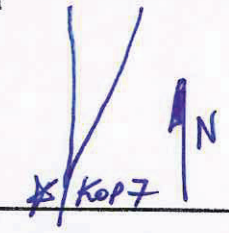
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET

Date: April 26, 2013
District:
Resource Area:
Activity (program):

SECTION A. PROJECT INFORMATION

1. Project Name:
2. Key Observation Point: 7
3. VRM Class:
4. Location
   Township:
   Range:
   Section:
5. Location Sketch



SECTION B. CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	rolling to rugged	simple forms / uniform in nature	roads
LINE	curving	weak / a	strong, curving
COLOR	green w/ brown	green / with Brown	Tan
TEXTURE	medium	medium to coarse	smooth

SECTION C. PROPOSED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM			
LINE	N/A		
COLOR	cannot see any drill pads due to Junipers		
TEXTURE			

SECTION D. CONTRAST RATING ☐ SHORT TERM ☐ LONG TERM

1. DEGREE OF CONTRAST

ELEMENTS	FEATURES: LAND/WATER BODY (1) Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	VEGETATION (2) Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	STRUCTURES (3) Strong	Moderate	Weak	None
Form				✓				✓				✓
Line				✓				✓				✓
Color				✓				✓				✓
Texture				✓				✓				✓

2. Does project design meet visual resource management objectives? ☑ Yes ☐ No (Explain on reverse side)

3. Additional mitigating measures recommended ☐ Yes ☑ No (Explain on reverse side)

Evaluator's Names Date

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UNITED STATES
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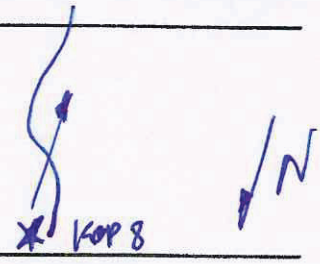
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET

Date: April 26, 2013
District:
Resource Area:
Activity (program):

SECTION A. PROJECT INFORMATION

1. Project Name:
2. Key Observation Point: 8
3. VRM Class:
4. Location
   Township:
   Range:
   Section:
5. Location Sketch



SECTION B. CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	Flat to rolling to rugged terrain		Road, water tank
LINE	Curving	Curving	~~Curving~~ Strong
COLOR	light to dark green with tan	light green to dark green	brown/tan
TEXTURE	Sparse to coarse	Sparse brush to coarse juniper	Smooth

SECTION C. PROPOSED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	Possibly see a drill rig location		
LINE	– trees obscure pads		
COLOR	– potentially see a rig		
TEXTURE	– there may be a pad in the open just to the SE		

SECTION D. CONTRAST RATING ☐ SHORT TERM ☐ LONG TERM

1. DEGREE OF CONTRAST

ELEMENTS	FEATURES: LAND/WATER BODY (1)				VEGETATION (2)				STRUCTURES (3)			
	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None
Form												
Line												
Color												
Texture												

2. Does project design meet visual resource management objectives? ☐ Yes ☐ No (Explain on reverse side)

3. Additional mitigating measures recommended ☐ Yes ☐ No (Explain on reverse side)

Evaluator's Names | Date

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VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET

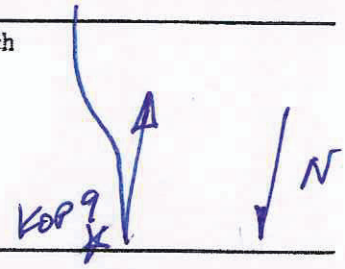
Date: April 26, 2013
District:
Resource Area:
Activity (program):

SECTION A. PROJECT INFORMATION

1. Project Name
2. Key Observation Point: 9
3. VRM Class

4. Location
Township
Range
Section

5. Location Sketch



SECTION B. CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	Flat to rolling to rugged terrain	Smooth forms, uniform	road
LINE	Curving	curving line separating sage from juniper	Strong
COLOR	light green to dark green	light green to dark green	tan
TEXTURE	Smooth	Coarse	Smooth

SECTION C. PROPOSED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	N/A		
LINE			
COLOR	-possibly see a rig w/ binoculars		
TEXTURE			

SECTION D. CONTRAST RATING ☐ SHORT TERM ☐ LONG TERM

1. DEGREE OF CONTRAST

ELEMENTS	FEATURES: LAND/WATER BODY (1) Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	VEGETATION (2) Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	STRUCTURES (3) Strong	Moderate	Weak	None
Form												
Line												
Color												
Texture												

2. Does project design meet visual resource management objectives? ☐ Yes ☐ No (Explain on reverse side)

3. Additional mitigating measures recommended ☐ Yes ☐ No (Explain on reverse side)

Evaluator's Names Date

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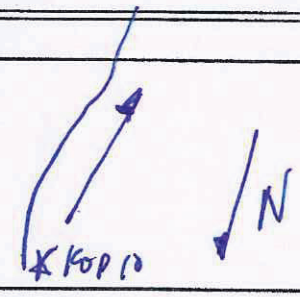
VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET

Date: April 26, 2013
District:
Resource Area:
Activity (program):

SECTION A. PROJECT INFORMATION

1. Project Name:
2. Key Observation Point: 10
3. VRM Class:
4. Location
   Township:
   Range:
   Section:
5. Location Sketch



SECTION B. CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	Flat to rolling to rugged terrain	Smooth forms, uniform	road
LINE	Curving	curving	Stony
COLOR	light green with patches of tan	light green	tan
TEXTURE	Smooth	Coarse	Smooth

SECTION C. PROPOSED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	N/A		
LINE			
COLOR	- Impossible to see drill pads		
TEXTURE			

SECTION D. CONTRAST RATING ☐ SHORT TERM ☐ LONG TERM

1. DEGREE OF CONTRAST

ELEMENTS	FEATURES: LAND/WATER BODY (1) Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	VEGETATION (2) Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	STRUCTURES (3) Strong	Moderate	Weak	None
Form				✓				✓				✓
Line				✓				✓				✓
Color				✓				✓				✓
Texture				✓				✓				✓

2. Does project design meet visual resource management objectives? ☑ Yes ☐ No (Explain on reverse side)

3. Additional mitigating measures recommended ☐ Yes ☑ No (Explain on reverse side)

Evaluator's Names: Date:

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1/17/86