

APPENDIX B

SCOPING NOTICE



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Rock Springs Field Office
280 Highway 191 North
Rock Springs, Wyoming 82901



SCOPING NOTICE RUBICON 3D SEISMIC SURVEY

Devon Energy Production Company LP

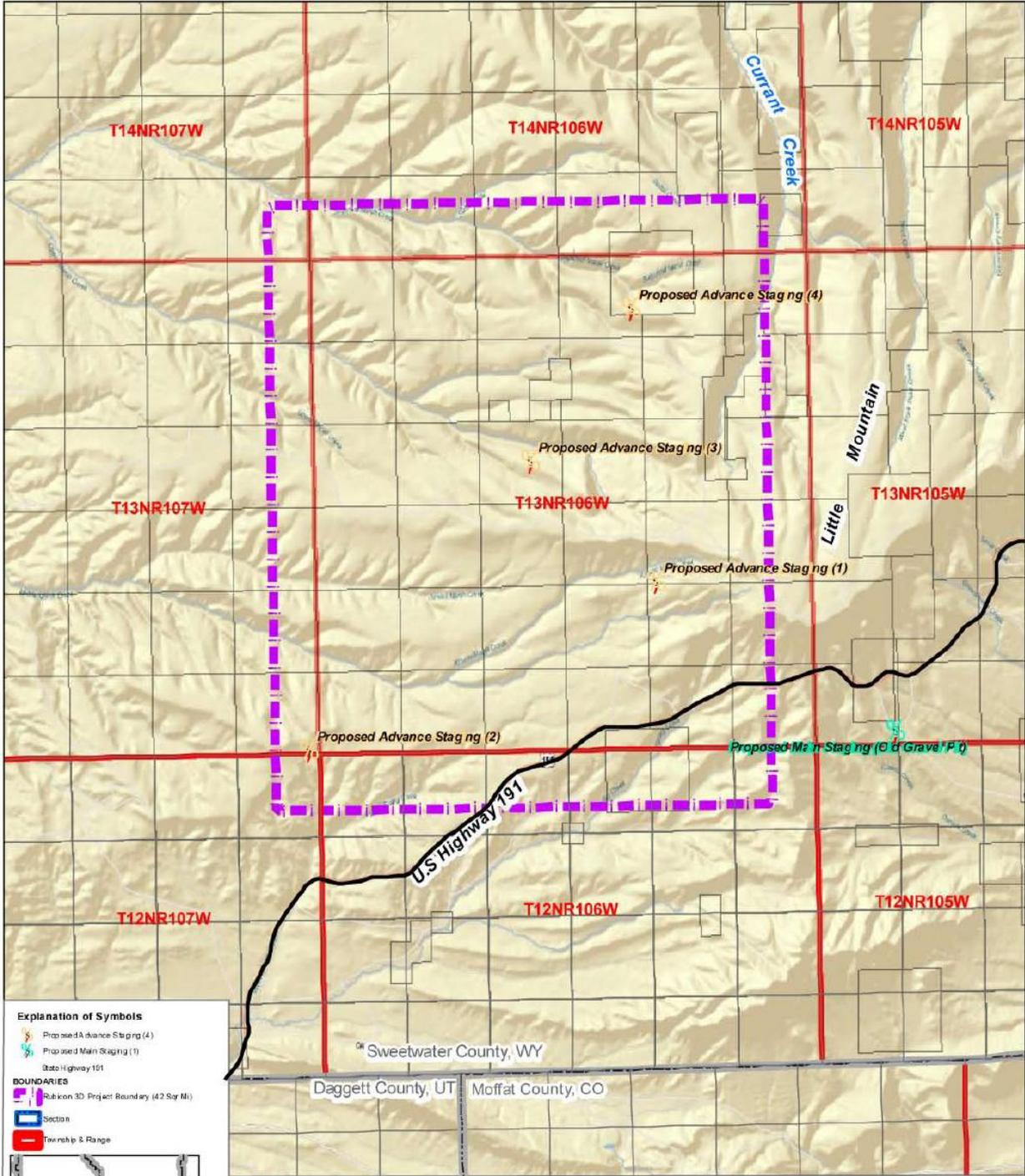
Project Description

Devon Energy Production Company LP (Devon) has notified the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Rock Springs Field Office (RSFO) regarding a proposal to operate a heli-portable 3D seismic survey in Ts. 12-13 N., Rs. 106-107 W, Sweetwater County, Wyoming (see Map). The outside perimeter of the proposed survey area encompasses 41.82 square miles including 37.22 square miles of BLM-administered land, 4.09 square miles of State land, and 0.51 acres of private land. Because this project will be conducted using heli-portable procedures, actual acreage used for source and receiver lines is 135.43 acres. Staging areas will require an additional 12.5 acres.

In order to reduce potential environmental impacts, the Rubicon 3D Seismic Survey project will utilize 3D recording techniques that will provide high resolution of subsurface geological formations. These features may provide images that indicate the potential for hydrocarbon accumulation. This 3D data set will provide Devon with a tool for determining and evaluating potential future drilling operations. Future surface disturbance may be substantially reduced after evaluations are made by Devon technical staff.

The project will be conducted using heli-portable drilling and recording techniques. No vibroseis vehicles will be used. Light trucks will be used when possible to ferry personnel and equipment to various sites, but will only travel on pre-approved access routes. These access routes will be identified in the Environmental Assessment. In addition, all terrain vehicles (ATVs), or other similar mechanized vehicles may transport personnel and equipment on approved routes, which include existing two-track and improved roads. No mechanized vehicles will be operated during periods of saturated soil conditions when surface ruts greater than 4 inches would occur along straight traveled routes. In the event that ruts occur, caused directly by Devon's seismic operations, reclamation measures will be undertaken as soon as possible to restore these areas as close to their original condition as possible.

Field operations will be conducted from staging areas in or near the project area. Activities at the staging areas include offloading or loading of equipment from tractor trailer units, transfer of equipment to and from light trucks and helicopter(s), temporary storage of equipment, battery charging from several light trailers, minor equipment repairs, and logistical coordination. In addition, staging areas can be used as muster points should the Emergency Response Plan be enacted. Proposed Staging Areas are indicated on the map submitted and on file with the BLM. Any fuel stored on these remote sites will have secondary containment.



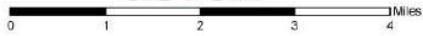
Explanation of Symbols

- Proposed Advance Staging (4)
- Proposed Main Staging (1)
- State Highway 151

BOUNDARIES

- Rubicon 3D Project Boundary (42.5 Sq Mi)
- Section
- Township & Range

Devon Rubicon 3D Seismic Survey



1:100,000

<p>STATEMENT OF WORK</p> <p>SEISMIC SURVEY</p> <p>OPERATIONAL</p> <p>TECHNICAL</p> <p>LOGISTICS</p> <p>ENVIRONMENTAL</p> <p>PERMITS</p> <p>REGULATORY</p> <p>SAFETY</p> <p>TRAINING</p> <p>QUALITY</p> <p>COMMUNICATIONS</p> <p>INTEGRATION</p> <p>REPORTING</p> <p>COMPLETION</p>		
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Based on current planning, the project is expected to begin in the northwest corner and proceed in a generally southerly direction.

Devon will hire and direct the operations of various contract permitting, survey, drilling, recording, and reclamation contractors necessary to conduct the survey. Devon and its contractors will comply with all Federal, State, and local laws and regulations. During the process required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), Devon and the RSFO for the BLM will agree upon specific special mitigation measures and conditions of approval for the program.

This project is divided into four activity segments as outlined below. Time lines are tentative due to uncertainty of weather conditions. A detailed schedule will be provided as early as possible prior to any field activities.

Archaeology Survey

Prior to starting field work, a registered archaeologist will complete a Class I Archaeological survey to identify previously recorded archaeological, historic, or prehistoric sites within the project area.

During the Class III clearance, the archaeologist will work behind the survey crew identifying previously unknown additional archaeological sites and flagging them for avoidance. The archaeological clearance will consist of a corridor of 50 feet from the centerline of the source point location on each side for the length of the source lines. This would create a contiguous 100-foot swath down line.

The archaeologist will utilize a unique color of flagging to mark areas for avoidance. If an access route or source point falls within a site, the archaeologist will flag the site and re-route the access flagging. The surveyors will be notified and source points that fall within the site will be relocated.

Vehicular traffic will only be allowed on existing two-track or improved roads. These areas will be restricted to foot traffic and recording equipment only. The project manager and surveyor will work closely with the archaeologist to ensure a safe, thorough, and timely survey. Devon, or its contractor, will develop a Travel Plan for the project identifying by GPS existing two tracks that will be utilized. Once the Travel Plan has been completed, any two tracks used for this project will be surveyed for Class III clearance. This will also include all helicopter Landing Zones (LZ). All staging areas located on BLM-administered lands will be surveyed by the archaeologist and approved by the BLM.

To conduct the project as expeditiously as possible, the archaeological reports will be submitted in two phases split approximately between Receiver Line 189 and receiver Line 185. This will allow drilling operations to commence from the North half in those areas that have been cleared and approved.

Source Point Survey

The ideal location of source and receiver points is determined prior to survey commencement. Pre-plot coordinates are sent to the surveyor who in turn uploads this to the GPC receiver. Using only source point coordinates, a team of 10 GPS operators will walk from source point to source point (in this case 220 feet). When the location of the GPS operator matches the ideal location, the spot will be marked with a wooden hub and/or surveyors flagging.

GPS operators will be dropped off each morning and picked up each night at whatever nearby existing road or trail is convenient. Truck or ATV traffic will **NOT** be allowed off existing two tracks or improved roads. In very hilly or remote terrain personnel and equipment may be shuttled with the helicopter. All personnel or teams of people will carry handheld radios and, if required, survival packs in remote areas.

The survey team will also erect temporary towers and radio transmitters at several locations throughout the project area (usually on hill tops). These sites are used to transmit GPS corrections necessary for real time, high accuracy positioning. It may be necessary, based on individual source point conditions, to move the source point (e.g., terrain too steep to safely land the helicopter). In these cases, source points may be moved as much as 1,000 feet to a more suitable location. Skid and offset locations as well as the helicopter Landing Zones (LZ) are thoroughly inventoried, documented, and mapped.

During source point layout, GPS operators will make sketches of obstacles, hazards, and archaeological site and exclusion zones. This "hazard" map will contain the entire post plot positions of the source and receiver points surveyed. This will be used by all of the crew and forwarded to the BLM.

Resurvey

Using methods and procedures outlined above, re-survey will be necessary to replace hubs and or lathe and markers previously established for the archaeology survey that are destroyed by wind, wildlife, or livestock.

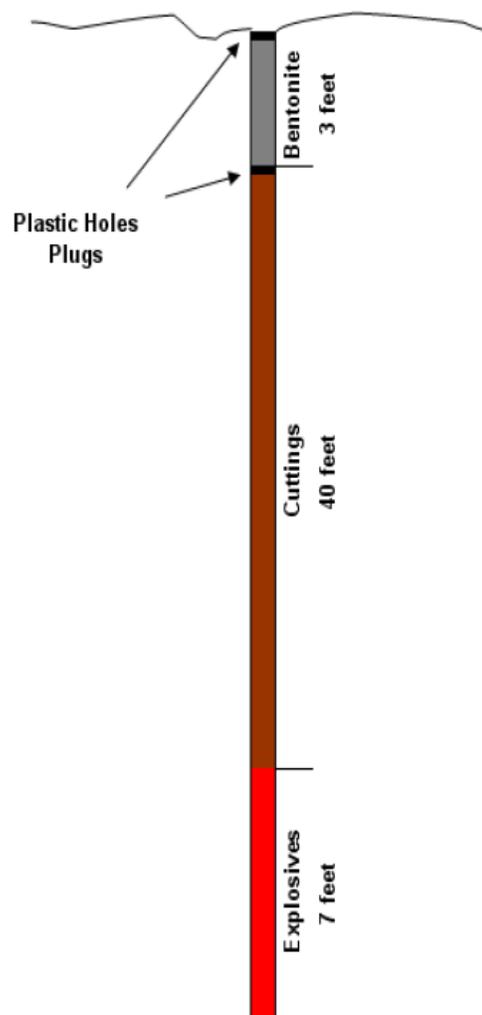
The survey crew will concentrate on re-survey, or source points to enable uninterrupted progress of drilling operations. When source points are complete, layout of receiver points will start. Source and receiver points will be marked with lathe, flagging, and a 1-foot diameter spray paint mark.

Shot Hole Drilling

Shot holes will be drilled using heli-portable drilling equipment. Shot holes will not be drilled closer than 1,320 feet from any springs. A ground-based drilling coordinator operating on foot will locate the surveyed shot hole location. The coordinator will then direct the helicopter via VHF radio communication to set the drill on location. Up to 10 drills could be utilized concurrently using this program. The drill is operated by a driller and drill helper. Drilling activities will take place only during daylight hours. The drilling crews may be flown to their drill site every morning by helicopter and picked up at night.

The rigs consist of a drill unit and a compressor unit, each weighing approximately 1,600 pounds. All industry safety requirements are met. All rigs are audited, prior to commencement of drilling, and a daily inspection of each unit is documented. Each unit is transported from source point to source point by a Bell 205 "Huey", or equivalent helicopter, and set down beside each other. The drill and compressor are connected using "quick connect" air and hydraulic fittings. Drill cuttings from the hole are brought to the surface using compressed air.

Upon completion of the hole, 10 pounds of explosives are loaded into the hole. The remainder of the hole is back filled and tamped using drill cuttings and 20 pounds of bentonite (see diagram). The shot holes will be plugged at the time of drilling in accordance with the Wyoming Oil & Gas Commission rules and regulations.



Access to shot holes in sensitive areas will be approved before they are drilled. Explosive storage and staging areas are planned to be on fee or state land. If no suitable sites can be found on these lands, the BLM will be contacted for possible locations on federal lands. If locations are selected on BLM-administered properties, they will have archaeological clearance prior to entry.

Prior to deployment on the project area, equipment will be power washed to prevent spread of noxious weeds.

Detonation and Recording

The survey will utilize helicopter and ATV support for moving recording equipment. Helicopters will utilize navigational devices which allow for accurate deployment of recording equipment regardless of ground cover. Post plot coordinates generated by the survey crew are uploaded into the device. The accuracies are within a few square feet. The crew may utilize ATVs on pre-approved access routes, where possible, to assist in troubleshooting recording equipment and move personnel. The crew will be provided with updated hazard maps showing approved drive routes and areas of avoidance. They will also receive this information at a start up meeting prior to entry into the field.

During the recording phase, a minimum of 26 lines of recording equipment will be active at any given time. The “spread” (area occupied by live recording equipment), will encompass approximately 24 square miles. The parallel receiver lines are 880 feet apart with 220-foot intervals between receiver points. The parallel source lines are 1,980 feet apart with 220-foot intervals between source points. Source lines run north-south while receiver lines run east-west.

The survey must be recorded in a sequential manner, beginning at one end of the project and working through to the opposite end. The design of this 3D grid requires the survey to be recorded north to south.

Two-man teams of “shooters” will move down the source lines detonating the charges. There may be as many as 5 of these teams spread out on the active spread. Actual detonation of the charges is controlled by the observer in the recording vehicle. A sequence of procedures is completed prior to any detonation to ensure safe operations. Depending upon site-specific conditions, this process can take up to ten minutes between detonations or happen as quickly as 2-3 minutes. Conditions which may prevent the recording crew from recording the data are lightening; strong winds; animals chewing on the recording equipment; cattle, horses, or human vandalism disrupting the geophones; or surface noise created by vehicles or other industrial equipment.

A main staging area with a landing zone (LZ) will be utilized to bag and prepare equipment to be transported by helicopter. Staging areas are located on previously disturbed areas when possible and usually encompass approximately a 200-foot radius. Crew vehicles may be parked at the staging area as well as several 45-foot trailers. Mini LZs may be utilized in some remote areas to reduce helicopter flight time and speed the progress of the seismic program. An equipment truck may transport bagged equipment to a well pad or similar area utilizing existing two tracks or improved roads where the helicopter utilizing a long-line will pick up equipment and fly it to

nearby receiver lines. The seismic contractor will attempt to locate staging areas on private or State of Wyoming land when possible. All staging areas located on BLM-administered lands will be surveyed by the archaeologist and approved by the BLM.

A crew of approximately 45 people will perform operations 7 days a week for approximately 45 days during the recording phase. The majority of troubleshooting (locating and replacing bad equipment) will be completed on foot. The majority of crew will stay in Rock Springs and will be transported by bus to the main staging area in the morning after a safety and briefing meeting.

Safety

Keeping all workers and the public safe is of utmost importance to Devon. All contractors must adhere to Devon's comprehensive Geophysical Safety Guidelines policy. The contractor's corporate safety manual also addresses potential safety issues. Devon has a dedicated Geophysical Safety Coordinator who works closely with contractors to ensure compliance with all safety rules and regulations. Daily safety meetings are held with all contractors and documented. Devon and its contractors will have firefighting apparatus on hand in various locations throughout the project area. Helicopter "Bambi Buckets" will also be placed in staging areas to allow for rapid deployment. Water source areas will be identified prior to start-up of recording or drilling operations. Fire drills will be conducted on a regular basis.

Safe handling, transportation, and storage of explosives are of primary importance. These activities are strictly regulated by policies and procedures of several federal agencies. Explosives will be transported in industry-standard portable magazines. Explosives will be handheld under the care and control of personnel possessing a federally-approved explosives handling license. Storage of explosives will be in an approved magazine, temporarily established near or within the project area. The magazine will be accessible by truck and under the care and control of licensed personnel. Explosives not loaded into a shot hole must be returned to the central magazine each night and logged. A strict inventory is maintained.

An Emergency Response Plan (ERP) will be created prior to the activity commencing. In the unlikely event of a medical evacuation, the ERP will be initiated. The ERP will be provided to BLM prior to approval of the Environmental Assessment Decision Record.

If outside security is warranted onsite, Devon will provide the necessary personnel to secure the project area.

Impacts and Mitigation

The greatest impact of this operation will likely be the helicopter-generated noise. Impacts resulting from the actual drill operations will be limited to dust covering vegetation within an approximately 30-foot radius depending on local wind conditions. Drill cuttings will be spread over an area with approximately a 3-foot radius and not exceeding 2 inches deep.

The survey will be conducted in a remote area approximately 50 miles south of Rock Springs. There are few people living in the project area and when encountered will be treated with the utmost respect. Buffers will be implemented with 1,320 feet from any springs, 500 feet from riparian vegetation, and 100 feet from the inner gorge of ephemeral channels.

Crews will be instructed to avoid overflights of domestic and wild animals. Harassment of wildlife and livestock or otherwise impeding their movement will be strictly forbidden. Crew members will not be allowed to carry firearms.

The crew will not use power or hand tools to fell, or otherwise harm, native or non-native vegetation. Source and receiver lines will be accessed on foot, assuring disturbance to the land to be negligible. Mechanized vehicles will only be permitted access on pre-approved routes.

Total overall impact from this type of seismic heli-portable methodology is minimal and is short term in duration. Linear lines will not be visible from the air or on the ground during or after the acquisition is complete. Shot holes will be unidentifiable the year following the seismic acquisition, but will then return to pre-disturbance conditions. All debris will be removed from the area.

Reclamation

Project reclamation will proceed concurrently with completion of recording operations. All pin flags, flagging, and trash will be collected as the program progresses. Reclamation measures will be undertaken as soon as possible to restore areas as close to their original condition as possible. As the program progresses forward, a final inspection will also be completed.

Reclamation will be planned for any staging area on BLM-administered land and will include the planting of approved weed free certified native seed as approved by the authorized BLM official. In the event that rutting of roads or trails occurs, repairs will be conducted prior to the crew departing the area. Damages to roads and trails will be documented and reported to the BLM. Reclamation will, to the extent possible, repair the damaged area to as close to its original condition as possible. Failure of crew personnel to follow these and other plan or action commitments is grounds for immediate dismissal.

Relationship to Existing Plans and Documents

The document that directs management on federal lands within the RSFO is the 1997 “Approved Record of Decision (ROD) for the Green River Resource Management Plan (RMP).” The objective for management of oil and gas resources, as stated in the Green River RMP, is to provide for leasing, exploration, and development of oil and gas while protecting other resource values. In addition, the Green River RMP states that public lands within the project area are open to mineral leasing and development to promote mineral recovery on behalf of the United States, along with appropriate mitigation of disturbance on a case-by-case basis.

Seismic exploration for oil and gas reserves within the project area is in conformance with the Green River RMP. The environmental analysis that will be prepared for the proposed project will incorporate decisions, terms, and conditions of use as described in the Green River RMP.

National Environmental Policy Act

The proposed project will be analyzed in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). To comply with NEPA and applicable Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations implementing NEPA, the BLM is required to prepare

an environmental analysis. For this project, the required environmental document will be an environmental assessment (EA). It will serve the following purposes:

- Provide the public and government agencies with information about potential environmental consequences of the project and alternatives;
- Identify all practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm from the project and alternatives; and
- Provide responsible officials with information upon which to make an informed decision regarding the project.

One element of the NEPA process is “scoping.” Scoping activities are initiated early in the process to:

- identify reasonable alternatives to be evaluated in the environmental analysis;
- identify issues of environmental concern related to the proposed project; and
- determine depth of analysis for issues addressed in the EA.

This Scoping Statement has been prepared to enable governmental agencies, the general public, and other interested parties to participate in and contribute to the analysis process. Public input is important in establishing the scope of analysis for any NEPA document so the BLM encourages public participation.

Preliminary Resource Management Issues, Concerns, and Opportunities

The following issues and concerns have been identified by an interdisciplinary team of resource specialists. The issues identified below are not meant to be all-inclusive, but rather a starting point for public input.

- Potential increased traffic and associated impacts on existing county, state, and BLM roads;
- Potential socioeconomic impacts to local communities;
- Potential impacts to surface water and groundwater resources, including riparian areas;
- Potential impacts related to reclamation of disturbed areas and control of invasive plants;
- Potential conflicts with livestock operations within the project area;
- Potential impacts to cultural and historical resources within the project area;
- Potential impacts to wildlife habitats and populations within the project area, including big game and raptors;
- Potential impacts to threatened, endangered, or sensitive plant and animal species, including the midget-faded rattlesnake and pygmy rabbit;
- Potential conflict between the proposed action and recreational opportunities including hunting;
- Potential cumulative effects when combined with other ongoing and proposed developments.

Interdisciplinary Team

Based upon current understanding of issues, concerns, and opportunities, an interdisciplinary team (IDT) comprises the following resource specialists:

- IDT Leader
- Air Quality Specialist
- Soil Scientist
- Rangeland Management Specialist
- Archaeologist
- Geologist
- Realty Specialist
- Transportation Specialist
- Outdoor Recreation Planner
- Hydrologist
- Petroleum Engineer
- Wildlife Biologist
- Fisheries Biologist
- Botanist
- Wild Horse Specialist
- Socioeconomic Specialist
- Public Affairs Specialist
- Natural Resources Specialist
- Planning and Environmental Coordinator
- Writer/Editor

Public Input

Public input is important in establishing the level and scope of the analysis necessary. The public is encouraged to participate throughout the environmental analysis process to help identify the level of analysis needed, alternatives to the proposed action, other issues or concerns that should be analyzed, mitigation opportunities, and any other comments or ideas to help ensure the completeness of the analysis process. It would best serve the needs of the BLM for a concentrated analysis if scoping comments are submitted by June 10, 2008, allowing a 30-day comment period.

Please submit comments to:

Jeromy Caldwell, Natural Resource Specialist
Bureau of Land Management
Rock Springs Field Office
280 Highway 191 North
Rock Springs, Wyoming 82901

Or Email: rock_springs_wymail@blm.gov (Please add "Rubicon 3D Seismic Survey" in the Subject line.)

Initial Mailing List

The initial mailing distribution for this Scoping Notice includes the following agencies, organizations, and media, in addition to leaseholders and individuals.

Local Government

City of Rock Springs
Sweetwater County
Sweetwater County Conservation District
Sweetwater County Extension
Sweetwater County Weed and Pest

Educational Institutions, Universities, and Museums

Library-University of Wyoming
Sweetwater County Library
University of Wyoming American Studies Program
University of Wyoming Dept. of Anthropology
University of Wyoming Natural Diversity Database
University of Wyoming Renewable Resources
Western Wyoming Community College
Wyoming Association of Professional Archaeologists
Wyoming Association of Professional Historians

Environmental or Conservation Groups

American Lands Alliance
Animal Protection Institute of America
Biodiversity Conservation Alliance
Center for Native Ecosystems
Defenders of Wildlife
Earthjustice Legal Defense Fund
Environmental Defense Fund
Land and Water Fund for the Rockies
Mormon Trails Association
National Pony Express Association (NPEA)
National Wildlife Federation
People for the USA
People for the West
People for Wyoming
Predator Project
Public Lands Foundation

Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
Sierra Club
Southwest Wyoming Mule Deer Foundation
The Alliance for Historic Wyoming
The Nature Conservancy
Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership
The Wilderness Society
Trout Unlimited
Western Watersheds Project, Wyoming Office
Western Wyoming Mule Deer Foundation
Wildlife Management Institute
Wyoming Advocates for Animals
Wyoming Conservation Voters
Wyoming Outdoor Council
Wyoming People for the USA
Wyoming Wilderness Association
Wyoming Wildlife Federation

Federal Agencies

Federal Aviation Administration
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Department of Energy
U.S. EPA, Region 8
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
USDI Bureau of Reclamation
USDI Minerals Management Service
USDI National Park Service-Long Distance Trail Office
USDI Office of Surface Mining
USDI Office of the Regional Solicitor

Federal Elected Officials

U.S. Representative Barbara Cubin
U.S. Senator Mike Enzi
U.S. Senator John Barrasso

Trade Groups

Independent Petroleum Association of
Mountain States
Southwest Wyoming Industrial Association
Southwest Wyoming Mineral Association
Petroleum Association of Wyoming
Public Lands Advocacy
Wyoming Business Alliance
Wyoming Mining Association

Media

Casper Star-Tribune
Rock Springs Daily Rocket-Miner
Green River Star

Other

Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Natural Resources Defense Council
Western Governors' Association
Western Wyoming Resource Conservation
& Development
Wyoming Association of Municipalities

Public Land Users or User Groups

Oregon-California Trail Association
Rock Springs Grazing Association
Wyoming Farm Bureau Federation
Wyoming Public Lands Council
Wyoming Sportsman's Association
Wyoming State Grazing Board
Wyoming Stock Growers Association
Wyoming Wool Growers Association

State Agencies/Boards

Department of Agriculture
Department of Environmental Quality
Department of Game and Fish
Department of Revenue
Department of Transportation
Geological Survey
Oil and Gas Conservation Commission
Planning Office
State Engineer's Office
State Forestry Division

State Historic Preservation Office
State Lands and Investments
Wyoming Business Council
Wyoming Livestock Board
Wyoming Outfitters and Guides Association
Wyoming State Library
Wyoming State Museum

State Elected Officials

Governor Dave Freudenthal
Representative Stan Blake
Representative Bernadine Craft
Representative Kathy Davison
Representative Allen Jaggi
Representative Marty Martin
Representative Bill Thompson
Senator Stan Cooper
Senator John Hastert
Senator Rae Lyn Job

Tribes

Eastern Shoshone Tribe
Northern Arapaho Tribe
Northern Ute Tribe
Shoshone-Bannock Tribe

APPENDIX C

RMP MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

**APPENDIX C —GREEN RIVER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN
OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS APPLICABLE TO THE RUBICON EA**

Resource	Objectives and Actions
AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT	<p>AIR-1—MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: (1) To maintain and, where possible, enhance present air quality levels; (2) to protect public health and safety and sensitive natural resources; and (3) within the scope of BLM’s authority, minimize emissions which may add to acid rain, cause violations of air quality standards, or reduce visibility.</p> <p>AIR-4—Surface disturbing activities will be managed to prevent violation of air quality regulations. Construction and surface disturbing activities will be designed with dust control measures to reduce general air quality impacts and visibility impacts.</p>
CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT	<p>CULT-1—MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: (1) To expand the opportunities for scientific study, and educational and interpretive uses of cultural and paleontological resources; (2) To protect and preserve important cultural and paleontological resources and/or their historic record for future generations.</p> <p>CULT-5—Motorized vehicles, such as those used for geophysical exploration, or large heavy vehicles such as buses used in recreational tours or similar activities, could cross and drive down the trails provided a site-specific analysis determines that no adverse effects will occur.</p>
	CULT-11—Other cultural sites would be managed on a case-by-case basis according to their resource values.
Paleontological Resources	CULT-14—Significant paleontological resources will be managed for their scientific and educational values and in accordance with 43 CFR 3600, 43 CFR 3622, and 43 CFR 8365.
FIRE MANAGEMENT	FIRE-9—A site-specific analysis will be prepared for sensitive areas such as special status plant species, cultural sites, historic trails, and areas of critical environmental concern (ACEC) to determine the appropriate suppression activity that will be acceptable.
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT	<p>HAZ-2—MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: For BLM-authorized activities that involve hazardous materials or their use, precautionary measures will be used to guard against releases or spills into the environment. If safety hazards are identified as a result of hazardous waste spills on BLM-administered public lands, BLM would provide appropriate warnings to the public.</p> <p>HAZ-3—BLM-administered public land sites contaminated with hazardous wastes will be reported, secured, and cleaned up according to applicable federal and state regulations and contingency plans. Parties responsible for contamination will be liable for cleanup and resource damage costs, as prescribed in federal and state regulations.</p>

Resource	Objectives and Actions
LANDS AND REALTY MANAGEMENT	<p>LANDS-1–MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: (1) To manage the public lands to support the goals and objectives of other resource programs, (2) To respond to public demand for land use authorizations, and (3) To acquire administrative and public access where necessary.</p> <p>LANDS-7–Areas are designated for avoidance or exclusion to rights-of-way where these uses are incompatible with management of sensitive resources and/or would have unacceptable impacts.</p> <p>LANDS-8–Withdrawals and classifications will be processed to protect important resource values. Withdrawals that no longer serve the purpose for which they were established will be revoked. Prior to revocation, withdrawn lands will be reviewed to determine whether any other resource values require withdrawal protection.</p> <p>LANDS-11–Access to public lands will be provided throughout the planning area. Where necessary and consistent with off-highway vehicle (OHV) designations, access will be closed or restricted in specific areas to protect public health and safety and to protect significant resource values.</p>
LIVESTOCK GRAZING MANAGEMENT	<p>LVSTK-14–Site-specific analyses will be conducted where necessary to help determine how to alleviate conflicts between wildlife use, livestock grazing, and development activities.</p> <p>LVSTK-14–Site-specific analyses will be conducted where necessary to help determine how to alleviate conflicts between wildlife use, livestock grazing, and development activities.</p>
MINERALS MANAGEMENT Leasable Minerals	<p>MINS-1–MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: The objective for management of BLM-administered federal minerals is to maintain or enhance opportunities for mineral exploration and development while protecting other resource values. The objective for management of oil and gas resources is to provide for leasing, exploration, and development of oil and gas while protecting other values.</p>
	<p>MINS-3–WSAs are closed to leasing in accordance with wilderness interim management requirements. This closure is not subject to a land use planning decision (nondiscretionary closure).</p>
	<p>MINS-4–MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: BLM-administered public lands not specifically closed are open to consideration of oil and gas leasing. The remainder of the public lands in the planning area are open to consideration for oil and gas leasing with appropriate mitigation measures. Table 7 provides information on which restrictions apply to particular actions and land uses to protect resource values in certain areas. This table provides guidelines for all surface disturbing activities, not just those related to oil and gas exploration and development activities.</p>

Resource	Objectives and Actions
	MINS-5–Where maximum protection of resources is necessary, a No Surface Occupancy requirement will be imposed. Additional areas may be identified through site-specific environmental analysis and activity planning.
MINERALS MANAGEMENT Oil and Gas	MINS-6–Timing limitations (seasonal restrictions) will be applied when activities occur during crucial periods or would adversely affect crucial or sensitive resources. Such resources include, but are not limited to, soils during wet and muddy periods, crucial wildlife seasonal use areas, and raptor nesting areas. Exceptions to seasonal restrictions may be granted.
	MINS-7–Where controlled use or restrictions on specific activities are needed but do not necessarily exclude activities, controlled surface use or surface disturbance restrictions will be designed to protect those resources. These restrictions will be placed on areas where resources could be avoided or adverse effects could be mitigated.
Geophysical	<p>MINS-8–Development actions will be analyzed on a case-by-case basis to identify mitigation needs to meet RMP objectives, to provide for resource protection, and to provide for logical development. Limitations on the amount, sequence, timing, or level of development may occur. This may result in transportation planning and in limitations in the number of roads and drill pads, or in deferring development in some areas until other areas have been restored to previous uses.</p> <p>MINS-42–MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE: To provide opportunity for exploration of mineral resources and collection of geophysical data, while protecting other resource values.</p> <p>MINS-43–MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: Most of the planning area is open to consideration of geophysical activities, except where OHV use or explosive charges would cause unacceptable impacts.</p> <p>MINS-44–Geophysical activities generally will be required to conform to OHV designations and OHV management prescriptions (see Off-Highway Vehicle Management). However, geophysical exploration has been and will continue to be routinely granted site-specific authorization for OHV use subject to appropriate limitations to protect various resources identified during analysis of proposed actions. Geophysical Notices of Intent will continue to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, and all authorizations will be issued with appropriate analysis and mitigation requirements.</p> <p>MINS-45–Geophysical travel through developed and semideveloped recreation sites is restricted to existing roads and trails.</p>

Resource	Objectives and Actions
OHV MANAGEMENT	<p>OHV-2 MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: In areas designated as either “limited” to designated roads and trails, or “limited” to existing roads and trails for OHV use, motorized vehicles must stay on designated or existing roads and trails, unless allowed an exception by the authorized officer. This limitation applies to all activities involving motorized vehicles. Except for areas that are closed to OHV travel, some types of off-highway motor vehicle use may be allowed by the authorized officer provided resource damage does not occur.</p> <p>OHV-4–Vehicular travel in crucial and important wildlife habitats (strutting grounds, spawning beds, big game ranges, etc.) and during crucial and important periods (such as calving/fawning periods) will be restricted seasonally as necessary.</p> <p>OHV-5–Vehicular travel is restricted to designated roads in sensitive watersheds and in cultural site management areas.</p>
RECREATION RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	<p>REC-2–MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: Most public lands in the planning area are open to consideration of all individual, commercial, and competitive outdoor recreation uses.</p>
	<p>REC-14–Surface disturbing activities are prohibited within a quarter-mile of recreation sites, unless such activities are determined to be compatible with or are performed for meeting recreation objectives for the area. Generally, such activities (e.g., those associated with mineral development, roads, pipelines, powerlines, etc.) will be designed to avoid these areas. These areas would be open to development of recreation site facilities. An approved plan will be required prior to the site disturbance.</p>
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES MANAGEMENT	<p>SSP-2–MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: Any management actions on potential habitat of special status plant species communities on federal land or on split-estate lands (i.e., nonfederal land surface ownership with BLM-administered federal minerals ownership) will require searches for the plant species prior to project or activity implementation to determine the locations of special status plant species and essential and/or important habitats. Special status plant populations are closed to activities that could adversely affect these species and their habitat. Management requirements in habitat areas may include prohibiting or limiting motorized vehicle use, surface uses, and explosive charges or any other surface disturbing or disruptive activity that may cause adverse effects to the plants.</p>
	<p>SSP-3–Known locations of special status plant species communities will be protected and closed to the following activities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Surface disturbing activities or any disruptive activity that could adversely affect the plants or their habitat 2. Location of new mining claims (withdrawal from mineral location and entry under the land laws will be pursued) 3. Mineral material sales 4. All OHV use, including those vehicles used for geophysical exploration activities and surveying 5. The use of explosives and blasting.
	<p>SSP-4–Locations of special status plant species are open to consideration for mineral leasing with a No Surface Occupancy requirement.</p>

Resource	Objectives and Actions
	SSP-8–Management prescriptions for threatened and endangered species and proposed threatened and endangered species will be developed on a case-by-case basis in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
VEGETATION MANAGEMENT	VEG-1–MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: (1) To maintain or enhance vegetation community health, composition, and diversity to meet watershed, wild horse, wildlife, and livestock grazing resource management objectives; and (2) To provide for plant diversity (desired plant communities).
	<p>VEG-2–MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: Riparian habitat will be maintained, improved, or restored to provide wildlife and fish habitat, improve water quality, and enhance forage conditions. Where possible, acquisition of additional riparian area acreage will be pursued to enhance riparian area management.</p> <p>VEG-3–The minimum management goal for riparian areas is to achieve proper functioning condition. This is considered the first priority for vegetation management. Desired plant communities must meet the criteria for proper functioning condition.</p>
	VEG-16–Vegetation buffer strips would be provided along streams to control sedimentation. Generally vegetation buffer strips 100 feet wide would be left intact adjacent to perennial streams.
	VEG-19–Riparian Vegetation Management Actions: Riparian habitat in proper functioning condition is the minimum acceptable status or level within the Green River Resource Area. Under this RMP, 75 percent of the riparian areas should, within 10 years, have activity and implementation plans in various states of implementation that will allow riparian areas to achieve or maintain proper functioning condition.
	VEG-20–Site-specific activity and implementation plans will be used to identify methods to achieve or maintain proper functioning condition in riparian areas.
VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	VRM-1–MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: (1) To maintain or improve scenic values and visual quality; and (2) To establish priorities for managing the visual resources in conjunction with other resource values.
	VRM-2–MANAGEMENT ACTIONS: Visual resource classes will be retained or modified to enhance other resource objectives, such as those for cultural resource and recreation management, wild horse viewing, and special management areas.
	VRM-4–All surface disturbing actions, regardless of the visual resource management class, are required to be mitigated to reduce visual impacts. This will be achieved by designing and locating the disturbances in a manner that most closely meets the minimum degree of contrast acceptable for the visual resource management class.
	VRM-5–Management actions on public lands with a Class II visual resource management classification must be designed to blend into and retain the existing character of the natural landscape.

Resource	Objectives and Actions
	VRM-6–Management actions on public lands with a Class III visual resource management classification must be designed to partially retain the existing character of the landscape.
WATERSHED/SOILS MANAGEMENT	WATER-1–MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: (1) To stabilize and conserve soils; (2) To increase vegetative production; (3) To maintain or improve surface and ground water quality; and (4) To protect, maintain, or improve wetlands, floodplains, and riparian areas.
	WATER-4- Maintaining and improving drainage channel stability.
	WATER-16–Aquifer recharge areas will be managed to protect ground water quality and to ensure continued ability for recharging aquifers. Protection will be provided by limiting road density and surface occupancy to maintain a healthy recharge area. Vegetative cover and geologic soil conditions that are conducive to ground water recharge will be maintained.
	WATER-18 Areas may be considered for acquisition under a willing seller/willing buyer situation to enhance BLM management of watershed resources.
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT	WLIFE-1–MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: (1) To maintain, improve, or enhance the biological diversity of plant and wildlife species while ensuring healthy ecosystems, and (2) To restore disturbed or altered habitat, with the objective of attaining desired native plant communities, while providing for wildlife needs and soil stability.
	WLIFE-2–The objectives for management of wetlands/riparian areas are (1) To achieve a healthy and productive condition for long-term benefits and values in concert with range, watershed, and wildlife needs; and (2) To enhance or maintain riparian habitats by managing for deep-rooted native herbaceous or woody vegetation.
	WLIFE-3–The objective for management of threatened, endangered, special status, and sensitive plant and animal species is to provide, maintain, or improve habitat through vegetative manipulation, mitigation measures, or other management actions, including habitat acquisition and easements.
	WLIFE-6–High-value wildlife habitats will be maintained or improved by reducing habitat loss or alteration and by applying appropriate distance and seasonal restrictions and rehabilitation standards to all appropriate activities. These habitats include crucial winter habitat, parturition areas, and sensitive fisheries habitat.
	WLIFE-7–Big game crucial winter ranges and parturition areas will be protected to ensure continued usability by limiting activities during critical seasons of use and by limiting the amount of habitat disturbed.

Resource	Objectives and Actions
	WLIFE-12–Active and historic raptor nesting sites will be protected and managed for continued nesting activities. An active raptor nest is one that has been occupied within the past 3 years; an historic nesting site is an area of high topographic relief, particularly cliff areas, known to have supported concentrations of nesting raptors
	WLIFE-14–Nesting raptors will be protected through restricting disruptive activities seasonally within a one-half-mile to 1-mile radius of occupied raptor nesting sites.
	WLIFE-15–Raptor nest surveys will be conducted within a 1-mile radius or linear distance of proposed surface uses or activities, if such activities are proposed to be conducted during raptor nesting seasons (usually between February 1 and July 31).
<u>MANAGEMENT AREAS ON BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS</u>	
SUGARLOAF BASIN SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA	MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: The management objectives for the area are to: 1) improve watershed condition and enhance watershed values; 2) improve riparian areas to proper functioning condition, as a minimum; 3) provide opportunities for dispersed recreation uses in the area consistent with the primary watershed, riparian, and wildlife objectives; and 4) maintain and protect important wildlife habitat.
	The Sugarloaf Basin SMA will be managed as an avoidance area for rights-of-way and surface disturbing activities.
	The SMA is open to mineral leasing and related exploration and development activities with appropriate mitigation requirements (controlled surface use) applied to protect all other resource values.

Resource	Objectives and Actions
	<p>Activities that preclude the achievement or maintenance of proper functioning condition of uplands and riparian areas and achievement of other management objectives in the area are prohibited.</p> <p>Forested areas will be managed primarily toward meeting the watershed, riparian, wildlife, and recreation objectives for the area. Timber harvest levels and logging practices will be designed to help meet those objectives.</p> <p>Any increase in vegetative production will be reserved for watershed stabilization and improvement purposes.</p> <p>Management of habitat or special status species, if identified, will be developed on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>Restrictions for protection of raptors, big game crucial winter range, and big game calving/fawning areas will apply</p> <p>Aquifer recharge zones in the area will be managed to protect groundwater quality and aquifer function.</p> <p>The area will be managed consistent with the Class II and Class III visual resource management classifications.</p>
<p>GREATER RED CREEK ACEC</p>	<p>MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES: The management objectives for the area are to: 1) improve watershed condition and enhance watershed values, including, but not limited to, improving channel stability, vegetation diversity and abundance, and water quality; 2) improve riparian areas that are at less than proper functioning condition to proper functioning condition as a minimum; 3) repair, improve, or maintain Colorado River cutthroat trout habitat in Red, Currant, Trout, and Sage Creeks and their tributaries; 4) provide opportunities for dispersed recreation uses in the area that are consistent with the primary watershed, riparian, and fisheries management objectives; 5) allow the recreation user the opportunity to have a high degree of interaction with the natural environment, to have moderate challenge, and to use outdoor skills; 6) maintain important wildlife habitat; 7) preserve scenic resources; and 8) reduce the amount of sediment being delivered to the Green River through Red Creek by reducing accelerated sheet, rill, gully, and channel erosion.</p> <p>All resource and land uses in the area will be managed in support of watershed stability and Colorado River cutthroat trout habitat management objectives.</p> <p>The Greater Red Creek ACEC will, in general, be managed as an avoidance area for rights-of- way and surface disturbing activities.</p> <p>Most of the area is open to mineral leasing and related exploration and development activities with appropriate mitigation requirements applied to protect the other important resource values.</p> <p>Any activity that could preclude the achievement of proper functioning condition of uplands and riparian areas and achievement of other management objectives is prohibited</p>

Resource	Objectives and Actions
<p>CURRENT CREEK portion of the GREATER RED CREEK ACEC</p>	<p>Re-introduction of Colorado River cutthroat trout and other native species will be considered if consistent with watershed and riparian objectives.</p> <p>Aquifer recharge zones in the area will be managed to protect groundwater quality.</p> <p>Off-road vehicle travel on BLM-administered public lands within the area is limited to designated roads and trails.</p> <p>The watershed (about 52,270 acres) will be managed consistent with the Class III visual resource management classification.</p> <p>All BLM-administered public lands within this watershed (about 23,740 acres) are closed to: 1) surface disturbing activities ; 2) mineral material sales; and 3) mineral location. A withdrawal from entry under land laws and mineral location will be pursued. This area is also an exclusion area for rights-of-way</p> <p>The rim areas within the Currant Creek watershed (tops of the watershed ridges) with slopes of less than 25 percent could be considered for surface disturbing activities if environmental analysis demonstrates that watershed, fisheries, wildlife, and scenic objectives could be met. Within the Currant Creek watershed, slopes greater than 25 percent and areas in or within 500 feet of riparian areas and floodplains are closed to surface disturbance unless the action is designed specifically for the enhancement of watershed values and Colorado River cutthroat trout habitat.</p> <p>BLM will pursue possibilities of land exchanges to acquire lands along Currant Creek and Trout Creek to improve management opportunities for Colorado River cutthroat trout and its habitat</p> <p>The area will be managed consistent with the Class II visual resource management classification.</p>

APPENDIX D
CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL
RUBICON 3D SEISMIC SURVEY PROJECT

Conditions of Approval

1. This authorization is contingent upon receipt of and compliance with all appropriate federal, state, county and local, permits.
2. Seismic survey progress reports shall be filed directly to the Rock Springs Field Office on a weekly basis.
3. Approval of the EA does not grant any exclusive right to the described lands for geophysical exploration, or other purposes. The public lands described in the EA are subject at all times to any other lawful uses by the United States, its lessees, permittees, and licensees.
4. If geophysical operations damage or destroy existing authorized facilities or improvements, Devon will be responsible for repairing or replacing such facilities or improvements to their former condition, or better, prior to disturbance or damage.
5. Devon shall contact the Rock Springs Field Office (Jeromy Caldwell), at least 48 hours prior to the start of the project to schedule a pre-work conference. The Crew Supervisor and additional crew chiefs (if needed) will attend the pre-work conference to discuss the Conditions of Approval for this operation.
6. The operator's representative will attend a meeting with BLM to discuss cultural artifacts and potential penalties for tampering with cultural artifacts. The meeting can be held as part of the pre-work conference.
7. No new roads, two tracks, or trails will be constructed for this project.
8. Vehicular travel shall be suspended when ground conditions are wet enough to cause rutting or other noticeable surface deformation and severe compaction. As a general rule, if vehicles or other project equipment create ruts in excess of four inches deep when traveling cross-country over wet soils, the soil shall be deemed too wet for vehicular use.
9. Staging area(s) will be situated on privately owned lands with good, safe access where ever possible. The fuel truck for the helicopter will also be utilized at the staging area(s). The regulations of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms regarding explosives will be followed and any driveway type permits that may be required will be obtained.
10. Vehicles of any kind including ATVs and/or mules will only be allowed on existing two tracks and unimproved roads that have been culturally cleared. Devon and its contractors, under the direction of the BLM, will establish a transportation map with the existing two tracks and unimproved roads that have been culturally cleared and can be travelled on. (Improved roads do not need to be archeologically cleared.)
11. Staging area(s) shall be kept clean and free of litter. Appropriate human waste facilities will be provided and properly maintained. Such waste facilities shall be removed from the site upon completion of the project.

12. Operators of vehicles and equipment shall be responsible for not damaging fences and keeping gates as found. As a last resort, should a fence be cut or damaged for access, that fence must be repaired to former or better condition, after equipment has passed through.
13. Prior to any new surface-disturbing activities between February 1 and July 31, Devon or their contractor would survey all areas within one mile of proposed surface disturbance for the presence of raptor nests. If occupied/active raptor nests are found, construction would not occur between a ½ to 1-mile radius during the critical nesting season, depending on raptor species.
14. Any project activities that occur during the raptor nesting season (February 1-July 31) will require a fledging survey to determine chick age. If young birds are present, no shot holes will be drilled within the identified species specific buffer area. No overflights will occur over any nests with young birds. Any dead young birds found in nests known to be occupied will be considered a "taking".
15. Timing restrictions for protection of big game crucial winter range (Nov. 15 - April 30), and big game parturition areas (May 1- June 30) will apply in portions of the Project Area. Refer to critical winter range and parturition maps for closure areas.

If Devon requests an exemption to the elk parturition stipulations in June 2009, field surveys will be required to determine animal presence and consultation with the WGFD will occur prior to the approval of the resumption of any seismic exploration activity in the parturition area (Figure 2-3 in map pocket). Should an exemption be granted, helicopter flights will commence from the west and progress eastward towards Little Mountain, unless otherwise agreed upon.

16. Devon will use a qualified botanist to identify, delineate, and monitor Ownbey's thistle plant sites that could be impacted by project activities. No project activities, including vehicle and foot-traffic, shot hole drilling, and detonation of charges, within a 50-ft. radius of the boundary of identified sub-populations will occur.
17. Devon will adhere to setbacks or "buffer zones" from sensitive resources that are set forth in the following tables.

Sensitive Resource	Setback Distance
Springs	1,320 feet (1/4 mile)
Riparian Areas	500 feet
Streams	100 feet
Archeological Sites	100 feet
Slopes greater than 25%	Drilling not allowed
State and County Road ROW	100 feet

18. Devon will adhere to setbacks or “buffer zones” from human built features that are set forth in the following tables.

Offset in Feet, from Certain Objects (based on pounds of explosive charge)

Object	½ lb	1 lb	2 lbs	3 lbs	5 lbs	6 to 10 lbs	11 to 15 lbs	16 to 20 lbs
Pipeline less than 6” diameter	50’	100’	150’	150’	200’	250’	300’	400’
Pipeline 6” to 12” diameter	75’	150’	200’	200’	300’	400’	500’	600’
Pipeline greater than 12” diameter	100’	200’	250’	250’	300’	500’	600’	800’
Telephone line	20’	20’	30’	40’	40’	50’	50’	50’
Railroad Track or main paved Highway	50’	100’	150’	150’	150’	220’	280’	350’
Electric Powerline (Shot holes not to exceed 200’ depth)	75’	100’	200’	200’	200’	200’	250’	300’
Water wells, buildings, underground cistern, and all other similar objects	225’	300’	400’	450’	700’	800’	1000’	1200’
Brick and/or concrete block buildings	275’	400’	500’	600’	800’	1000’	1200’	1500’
Producing oil and gas well	250’	450’	600’	700’	800’	900’	1000’	1000’
Irrigation wells	500’	800’	1000’	1200’	1500’	2000’	2500’	2500’

19. Any pygmy rabbit burrows located during the wildlife survey will be protected with an 800 foot buffer from the shot holes to minimize the chance of burrow collapse and mortality to individuals.

20. Any midget faded rattlesnake dens located during the wildlife survey will be protected with an 800 foot buffer from the shot holes to minimize the chance of den collapse and mortality to individuals.

21. The operator is responsible for informing all persons associated with this project that they shall be subject to prosecution for damaging, altering, excavating or removing any archaeological, historical, or vertebrate fossil objects or sites. If archaeological, historical, or vertebrate fossil materials are discovered, the Operator is to suspend all operations that further disturb such materials and immediately contact the Authorized Officer. Operations are not to resume until written authorization to proceed is issued by the Authorized Officer.

Within five (5) working days, the Authorized Officer will evaluate the discovery and inform the Operator of actions that will be necessary to prevent loss of significant cultural or scientific values. The Operator is responsible for the cost of any mitigation required by the Authorized Officer. The Authorized Officer will provide technical and procedural guidelines for the implementation of mitigation. Upon verification from the Authorized Officer that the required mitigation has been completed, the Operator will be allowed to resume operations.

22. The Operator shall notify the Authorized Officer, by telephone, with written confirmation, immediately upon the discovery of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, or objects of cultural patrimony. The Operator shall immediately stop all activities in the vicinity of the discovery and protect it until notified to proceed by the Authorized Officer
23. Shot holes will be backfilled and plugged, in accordance with the Wyoming Oil and Gas Conservation Commission requirements, after they are loaded with the explosive charge. Any cuttings resulting from shot hole drilling, and not used in backfilling the shot hole, will be scattered around the immediate area to blend with the natural terrain and to reduce visual impacts.
24. All equipment will be power washed prior to entering state, private, and federal lands to help mitigate the spread of noxious plants.
25. Vehicles and drill rigs will carry fire extinguishers, shovels to extinguish any fires that are accidentally started by the seismic operations.
26. If oil, lubricants and other petroleum or man-made products are accidentally spilled onto the ground surface the BLM will be contacted and provided specific information about the spill and/or leak. Spills or leaks will be remediated and any contaminated soil or other material will be disposed of at an authorized facility.
27. Signs will be placed on nearby roads to discourage recreationists and other travelers from entering the work areas.
28. The operator shall be responsible for the prevention and suppression of fires on public lands caused by its employees, contractors or subcontractors. During conditions of extreme fire danger, surface use operations may be limited or suspended in specific areas.
29. All flagging, lath, pin flags, and similar materials used in the seismic project will be removed from public land and disposed of at an authorized landfill
30. When crossing private surface 43 CFR 3814 regulations must be complied with. When crossing public surface off-lease the operator must have an approved rights-of-way agreement.
31. If soil is disturbed to the extent that erosion is likely or visual impacts are readily apparent, the disturbed areas will be rehabilitated utilizing the following techniques:
 - a. Ruts and vehicle tracks will be filled with soil and/or obliterated by either hand raking or some other method. When completing this work, care will be taken to minimize disturbance to surrounding lands that have not been disturbed. All areas where rehabilitation work is accomplished will be reseeded with the approved seed
 - b. The seeded area should be hand raked to assure the seed is covered with approximately ¼ to ½ inch of soil. This seeding should be accomplished during the late fall, in October or November, before moisture conditions become prohibitive.
32. The recommended seed mix for the proposal area is shown below. The mix used should be based on the type of soil present. These species are suitable to the area and have the best chance to successfully revegetate disturbed areas. Reseeding should be completed after September 1 and prior to ground frost, or after frost has melted and prior to May 15. Fall seeding after the potential for germination is the preferred method. Additional seeding may be necessary in order to attain successful revegetation where soils are stable and vegetative composition and

establishment are similar to other naturally occurring disturbances. At that time BLM determines the reclamation is acceptable for bond release.

BLM APPROVED SEED MIX A – Loamy Clay

Grasses – USE ALL	lbs/acre
Thickspike wheatgrass	6
Indian ricegrass	2
Sandberg bluegrass or Bluebunch wheatgrass	6
Bottlebrush squirreltail	2

Shrubs – USE TWO, (in winter range – use big sagebrush)	lbs/acre
Basin or Wyoming big sagebrush	1
Shadscale	1
Winterfat	2
Gardners saltbush	2
Four wing saltbush	2

Forbs – USE TWO	lbs/acre
scarlet globemallow	½
Lupine	½
blue flax	¼
Rocky Mountain penstemon	1/2

BLM APPROVED SEED MIX B – Sandy

Grasses – USE ALL	lbs/acre
Needle and thread grass	6
Thickspike wheatgrass	6
Indian ricegrass	3
Bottlebrush squirreltail	2
Bluebunch wheatgrass	2

Shrubs – USE TWO, (in winter range – use big sagebrush)	lbs/acre
Shadscale	1
spiny hopsage	1

Forbs – USE TWO	lbs/acre
Northern Sweetvetch	½
Louisiana (Prairie) sagebrush	½

33. At the Proposed Project completion, a final inspection will also be completed by the BLM Authorized Officer (AO). Additional reclamation will be carried out if required by the BLM AO.
34. A Sundry Notice (subsequent report) must be submitted including the date of initial seeding and a copy of the seed tags used for seeding within the project area.

35. Devon is responsible for control of all invasive/noxious weed species on any and all disturbed sites. Devon is responsible for consultation with the BLM Authorized Officer and/or local authorities for acceptable weed control methods, and shall comply with the following:

Use of pesticides/herbicides shall comply with all applicable RMP requirements, and Federal and State laws. Pesticides/herbicides shall be used only in accordance with their registered uses, within limitations imposed by the Secretary of the Interior. Prior to the use of the pesticides/herbicides, the lease holder shall obtain from the Authorized Officer, written approval of a Pesticide/Herbicide Use Proposal Plan showing the type and quantity of material to be used, pest(s) to be controlled, method of application, locations of storage and disposal of containers, and any other information deemed necessary by the Authorized Officer.

Applicator(s) of chemicals used must have completed the pesticide/herbicide certification training and have a current up-to-date Certified Pesticide/Herbicide Applicator's License.

36. All reclamation shall be completed in accordance with Onshore Order No. 1.
37. Devon may request an exception in writing to the above Conditions of Approval. Any exceptions to the Conditions of Approval must have prior written approval from the AO. The exception requests must explain the reason(s) for the exception, and the conditions that exist that would no longer require the Conditions of Approval. All data supporting the exception must accompany the written request.

Decisions on waivers, exceptions, or modifications submitted after seismic work has commenced are final and are not subject to administrative review by the State Director or appeal pursuant to 43 CFR part 4.