

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
NEEDLES FIELD OFFICE**

Horse Thief Springs Riparian Area Restoration
and Public Use Management Program -
Supplemental Environmental Project
Molycorp Consent Agreement

Completion Report/Status Report
2008 Scheduled Tasks

This report documents the completion of four Horse Thief Springs Riparian Area Restoration and Public Use Management Project tasks and documents the status of the remaining Supplemental Environmental Project (SEP) tasks.

Completion Report

Task ¹~~2~~: HABS/HAER

1. A Historic American Buildings Survey - Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) of Horse Thief Springs was completed by the Harry Reid Center, Environmental Studies Department, University of Nevada – Las Vegas. The attached HABS/HAER includes a Class III cultural resource survey, a thorough archival records search, California Historical Landmark eligibility evaluation and an oral history with individuals having a historical connection with the site, attached.

Task ³~~2~~: Contaminated Soil and Water Quality Sampling

The E.S Babcock & Sons, Inc. laboratory performed analyses of solid and water samples taken from the Horse Thief Springs site in late 2008. Based on the laboratory's analyses, the attached Horse Thief Springs Work Plan concludes that "No VOC or GRO were detected in the soil samples." and "None of the organic compounds were detected in the water of the downgradient wetland."

Task 8: Exotic Plant Removal

On April 10, 2008, the mature tree of heaven and associated saplings were treated with Garlon 4 at Horsethief Springs by the National Park Service (NPS) Lake Mead exotic plant management team (EPMT). This was accomplished through a service first agreement between the Bureau and the NPS. A chop and squirt method was used to treat the trees, spraying Garlon 4 herbicide into the crevice. A follow-up visit revealed that the treatment had successfully killed the invasive tree and saplings. The invasive species treatment at Horse Thief Springs was among several other locations treated in

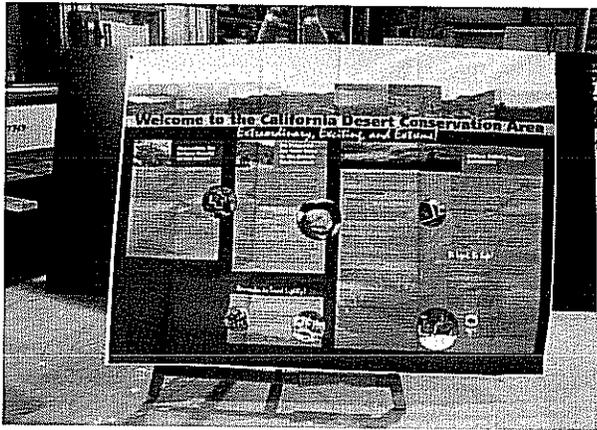
the Needles Field Office area, funded through a grant reimbursement administered by the California Wildlife Conservation Board (riparian habitat restoration). Accordingly, reimbursement through the SEP is not sought.

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Task 6: Wetland Habitat Observation and Information Area

The Needles Field Office recreation team developed a series of issues targeted at Horse Thief Springs and Horse Thief Camp. These issues were spread out over three different panels and an associated brochure.

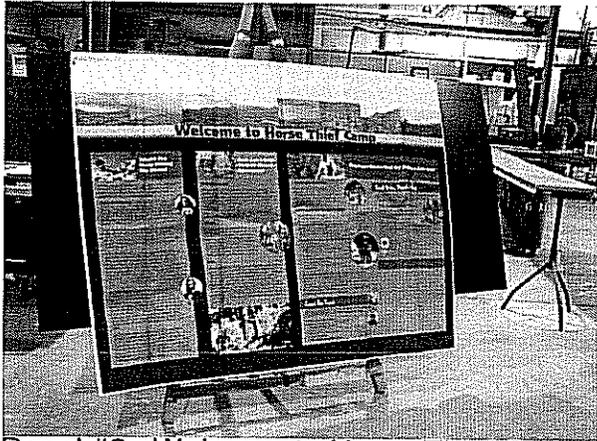
The Needles team forwarded this information and photos to the BLM National Graphics Department for illustration layouts. Once this process was completed the information was saved onto CD and sent to the BLM National Sign Shop in Wyoming. According to the BLM Sign Shop, the longevity of these panels without human interference is expected to be 5-7 years.

A combination of data from the following panels are compiled into one brochure.



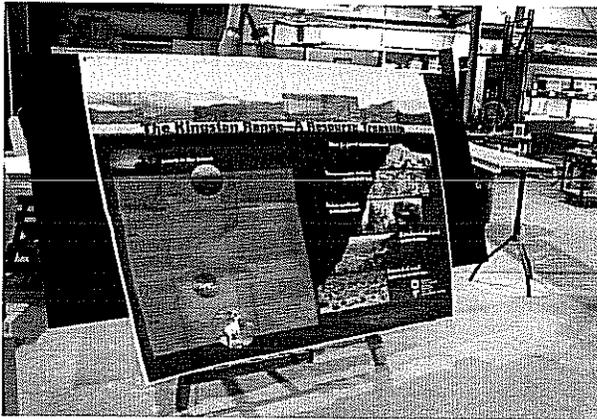
Panel #1 Welcome to the California Desert Conservation Area focuses on:

1. Appreciate the unique Beauty of the Desert, explains what the California Desert Conservation Area is and what we are trying to preserve.
2. Be Prepared for Your Time in the Desert Environment addresses personal health and safety while traveling.
3. Remember to Tread Lightly touches on land ethics.
4. Follow Vehicle Travel Guidelines is an explanation of rules and regulations of the area.



Panel #2: Welcome to Horse Thief Camp focuses on:

1. What's the Story Behind the Name? The panel gives a brief history of the area and resources.
2. How Can I Help Protect Desert Resources? This topic fosters visitors' need to protect the area.
3. How Can I Ensure That My Visit Is a Safe One? Again, this panel teaches the visitor about the health and safety issues, as well as the ethics of Leave No Trace.



Panel #3: The Kingston Range - A Resource Treasure

This is an educational panel informing the visitor of the different and unique values that the desert landscape has to offer. It addresses wilderness, plants, wildlife, and land use in the past and the present. It also illustrates the change in environment due to elevation gains.

Status Report

Task 4 - Septic Tank Filling, Task 5 - Electric Line, Task 6 - Boardwalk and Task 7 - Securing of Spring Boxes

The aforementioned tasks were not completed during the SEP funding period. The tasks will be scheduled for completion upon securing other funding sources.

Horse Thief Springs Work Plan

Introduction

Overall Characterization Effort

The proximity of residual hydrocarbon contaminated soils to a perennial spring/wetland has raised the concern of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region (Water Board). The two agencies entered into a memorandum of understanding (MOU) for implementation of a supplemental environmental project entitled "*Horse Thief Springs Riparian Restoration and Public Use Management Program.*" Task 3 of this MOU states the site will be characterized for residual hydrocarbon contamination, and possible removal.

The characterization effort occurred in three steps. First, an initial walk-overall of the site was performed to map any visually stained surface soil. This was followed with a geophysical survey, using electromagnetic (EM) induction, to identify the location of a previous unsupervised removal effort of the contaminated soil and to potentially identify the location and extent of any remaining areas of relatively high concentrations of hydrocarbon. The third step was a soil and surface water sampling effort to confirm the location and concentration of any residual contamination.

General Information

Site Location

The Horse Thief Springs site is located at the northern base of the Kingston Range, San Bernardino County, California in Township 19 North, Range 10 East, Section 3 (Latitude 35.77174 degrees and Longitude -115.88705 degrees. A unique wetland occurs at the site at an elevation of 4,610 feet above mean sea level. This wetland forms a short reach that crosses the study area just east of the abandoned ranch cabin (Figure 1).

Historical Information

Horse Thief Springs was utilized as a ranch center since at least 1945 and remnants of historic structures may lie below the soil surface. The now-abandoned cabin was constructed by Harry Adams in 1945. Charles Mitchell purchased the Horse Thief Springs grazing allotment from a Mr. Adams in 1961 and subsequently took up residence of the cabin. Following Mr. Mitchell's retirement, his son Pat Mitchell (operating as Kingston Range Enterprises) took over management of the allotment in the late 1970's. Thereafter, various Kingston Range Enterprises (KRE) ranch employees occupied the cabin. The BLM issued a lease to occupy the cabin in 1985 to resolve KRE's unauthorized use of the cabin. The lease was subject to yearly renewal for the sole purpose of

maintaining a ranch center subject to the needs of managing the grazing allotment. KRE lost its base property in 1997 as a result of a foreclosure and its grazing lease was subsequently terminated by the BLM. Following the termination of the grazing allotment lease, the BLM terminated the lease for the cabin's use in 1999.

The only ranch structures that remain are the cabin and two septic tanks that potentially drained to groundwater table. One system is located down slope and east of the cabin, approximately 50-feet from the wetland (Figure 2). The second system is south of the cabin adjacent to the former location of a double-wide trailer, proximal to the upper spring. There is no reason to suspect the septic tanks contain hydrocarbons, and therefore, will not be investigated as part of this characterization effort.

Although few structures remain, the locations of various former outbuildings and diesel-powered electric generators are of interest to this investigation. The outbuildings, e.g., shed, and a double-wide trailer were removed from the premises in the late 1980's. The former maintenance shed/shop site (Figure 2) was previously investigated for environmental contamination by the ranch operator and will be revisited during this investigation. Additional information of this previous environmental investigation is on file at the BLM office. Historic photographs will be used to help locate the sites of these former structures and generators.

Three, diesel-powered electric generators were operated in the study area during various times in the past. One was near the cabin and two others were within and adjacent to the wetland. These later two were operated after the mid-1940s in association with nearby mining operations and later removed after the mid-1970s.

Previous Environmental Investigations

On May 1, 1993 the BLM notified Mr. Mitchell that ranching activities at Horse Thief Springs had resulted in the hydrocarbon contamination of soils from their practices of discarding engine oil on the ground near their generator and above-ground fuel tank. BLM required the submission of a plan detailing an appropriate method of sampling and removal of this contaminated soil. He was further directed that BLM's approval of the plan was required prior to actual removal of the contaminated soils. Mr. Mitchell admitted to the BLM on June 2, 1993 that he had proceeded with removal of the contaminated soils without a plan or authorization. The volume of contaminated soils removed by Mr. Mitchell is unknown. In its August 24, 1993 correspondence, the BLM reminded Mr. Mitchell of his obligations to have the contaminated soils properly sampled and removed. The correspondence also confirmed the BLM understanding that Mr. Mitchell had subsequently retained Holguin, Fahan and Associates, Inc. (HFA) to test the site and prepare a removal plan. HFA submitted a *Work Plan for Additional Excavation at the Horse Thief Springs Excelsior Mine Road, San*

Bernardino County, California to the BLM September 20, 1993 and an updated document of this title September 30, 1993. HFA sampled and analyzed two areas (designated S-1 and S-2), both are located a short distance (approx. 40 feet) southeast and east, respectively, of the cabin. Sample S-1 was collected from the location of the former above ground fuel tanks which were located southwest of the maintenance shop. Sample S-2 was collected from the "oil pit" associated with an electric generator, and was located on the west side of the former maintenance shop. The oil pit was previously subject to an unsupervised attempt to remove hydrocarbon contaminated soils by the ranch lessee. The HFA sample results conclude that petroleum contamination remained in both areas (Table 1). HFA estimated less than 20 cubic yards remain, and this estimate includes unintentional mixing of clean soils which occurs during a removal. HFA also proposed to investigate the former electrical generator shed, the location of a single drum of waste engine oil adjacent to (east) of HFA's sample S-1 (Figure 2) and other equipment storage areas to determine the degree of contamination; however, this investigation was never implemented. Ultimately, the extent of soil contamination was not determined by the time of KRE's grazing and cabin leases were terminated in 1997 and 1999. To date, no further soil sampling or contaminated soil removal has been done.

Table 1. Holguin, Fahan and Associates, Inc., soil sample results collected in 1993.

Sample Number	Sample Location	Depth (feet)	TPH - Diesel (mg/kg)	Benzene (mg/kg)	Toluene (mg/kg)	Ethyl Benzene (mg/kg)	Total Xylenes (mg/kg)
S-1	generator	1.5	22	0.016	0.018	ND	ND
S-2	Fuel Tank	1.5	14	0.03	ND	ND	ND
Composite of removed soil	Drummed Soil		70	0.019	0.015	ND	ND

Overall Objective of the 2007 Characterization

Problem Statement

The unsupervised soil removal by the rancher and subsequent abbreviated sampling conducted by HFA confirmed the presence of residual hydrocarbon contamination. Although the amount of soil removed by the rancher is unknown, HFA estimated no more than 20 cubic yards remain on-site with the majority of the contaminated soils existing at the former locations of the electric generator's oil pit (sample S-2) and the above ground fuel tanks (sample S-1).

Because the full extent of soil contamination associated with these two areas remains unknown, the primary goal of this characterization effort is to delineate

the lateral and vertical extent of the residual hydrocarbon contaminated soil in these areas.

Characterization Results and Discussions

Step 1. Mapping the Hydrocarbon Stained Surface Soil.

The site was walk to identify and map any surface indications of soil contamination or disturbance that may be related to the ranching activities suspected of producing hydrocarbon contamination. Particular attention was given to locations documented in historical photographs. Although the locations of the suspected hydrocarbon sources were located with reasonable confidence, no surface attributes were indicative of past activities. Several shallow stake holes (approx. 6 inch deep) were placed and screened with a Photoionization Detector (PID) in these areas with no detections.

Step2: Electromagnetic Induction Survey

To assist in locating the previous soil removal, and assessing the lateral extent and depth of potential contamination, an electromagnetic (EM) induction survey was be implemented. This survey used a multi-frequency EM instrument; a GEM-2 EM meter manufactured by Geophex. This meter measures the apparent electrical conductivity of the soil, a geophysical property commonly used to map spatial changes occurring in the shallow (less than 30 feet) subsurface. These changes are related to moisture, soil and rock types, and if present, buried waste and/or material that has leaked or spilled. It is important to recognize that the absolute conductivity values, measured in milliSiemens per meter (mS/m), are not diagnostic by themselves, but it is the spatial variations in the values relative to undisturbed soils that indicate a possible anomaly of contamination. Moreover, as with all geophysical methods, a contrast in the geophysical property must be measurable for these spatial changes to be detected. Therefore it is important to understand a site conceptual model so to anticipate and recognize the potential cause for spatial changes that may be encountered. For example, due to the increased moisture content, it was anticipated that the wetland area would be relatively more conductive than the dry-land areas. This was confirmed in the results of the survey as the overall conductivity decreases with increased distance from the wetland (east to west across the site).

The EM survey was conducted along a grid of parallel transects 3 to 5-meters wide. The preliminary EM results were assessed in the field, and augmented with the historical photographs in order to place additional survey lines in the area of the above ground storage tanks and the maintenance shop (figures 3 and 4). The survey lines (black lines) are shown in figures 3 and 4. Several breaks occur in the eastern end of the survey due to the tree canopy interfering with GPS coverage. Two EM frequencies are chosen to illustrate the changes in EM properties at slightly greater depths. The 47k Hz (figure 3) is relatively shallow, and considered to be (less than 0.5m depth). The 7k Hz frequency is considered to illustrate the apparent conductivity at greater depths (approx. 1m to 1.5m).

A resistive anomaly is found in the area of the maintenance shop (figure 3 and 4), and is considered to be the area of the previous soil removal. The cause for this anomaly is the backfill material used to fill the removal pit is sandier relative to the surrounding soil thereby producing a good EM contrast. The signature of this anomaly weakens with lower EM frequency (figure 4) suggesting a relative shallow depth.

Only one other EM anomaly was found, and occurs in the location of the septic field south of the cabin. A transect line curves around this area to avoid a scrap wood pile containing a metal gate. Nonetheless, a subtle conductive anomaly occurs beneath two adjacent lines in the lower EM frequency (figure 4) suggesting an occurrence at a slightly greater depth.

Step 3: Soil and Surface Water Sampling:

Based upon the findings of Step 1 and 2, the soil sampling focused on the source areas with the greatest potential of producing hydrocarbon contamination impacting the wetland; the maintenance shop/electrical generator and above ground fuel storage tanks (figure 5).

Six soil samples were collected from a depth of 1ft and analyzed for Diesel Range Organics (DRO) and Gasoline Range Organics (GRO). The soil type amongst the samples were the same; a sandy silty matrix with some organic plant material.

The analytical results of the soil samples indicate the presence of only DRO in the immediate location of the maintenance shop and above ground fuel storage (figure 5). The sample with the greatest DRO concentration (8mg/kg) occurs near the above ground fuel storage tanks. There is no detection of GRO.

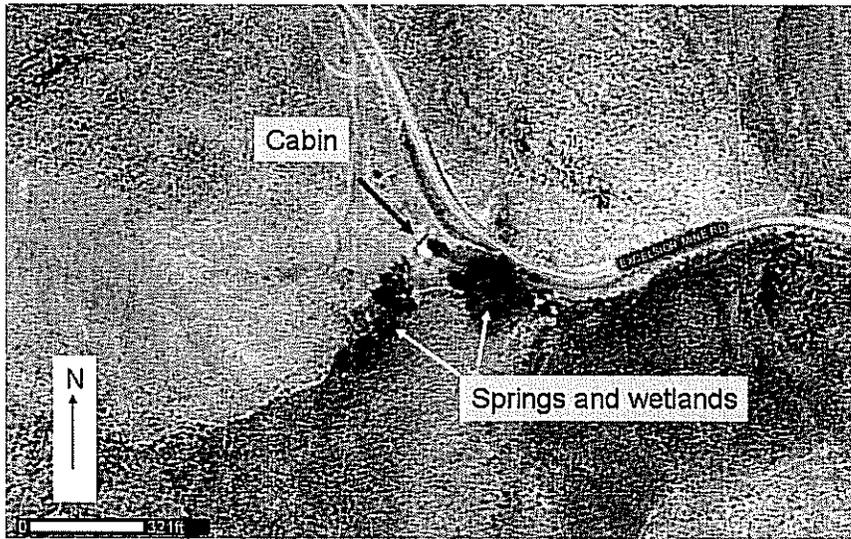
Surface Water Sampling Results.

Surface water samples from the downstream spring were collected from the spring box and analyzed for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), and GRO and DRO. There were no detections of these analytes.

Conclusions

Historical photographs and an EM geophysical survey were used to optimize the sampling locations of six soil samples. Based on the results of these samples, only low concentrations DRO is detectable with the greatest (8mg/kg) found in the area of the former fuel storage tanks. No VOC or GRO were detected in the soil samples. None of the organic compounds were detected in the water of the downgradient wetland. In comparison with the sample results collected in previous investigations, the concentrations have decreased. Overall, the data indicate the sources are not releasing to the wetland and the DRO is likely biodegrading in-place.

Figure 1. Site Map



The investigation focused on the wetland southeast of the cabin.

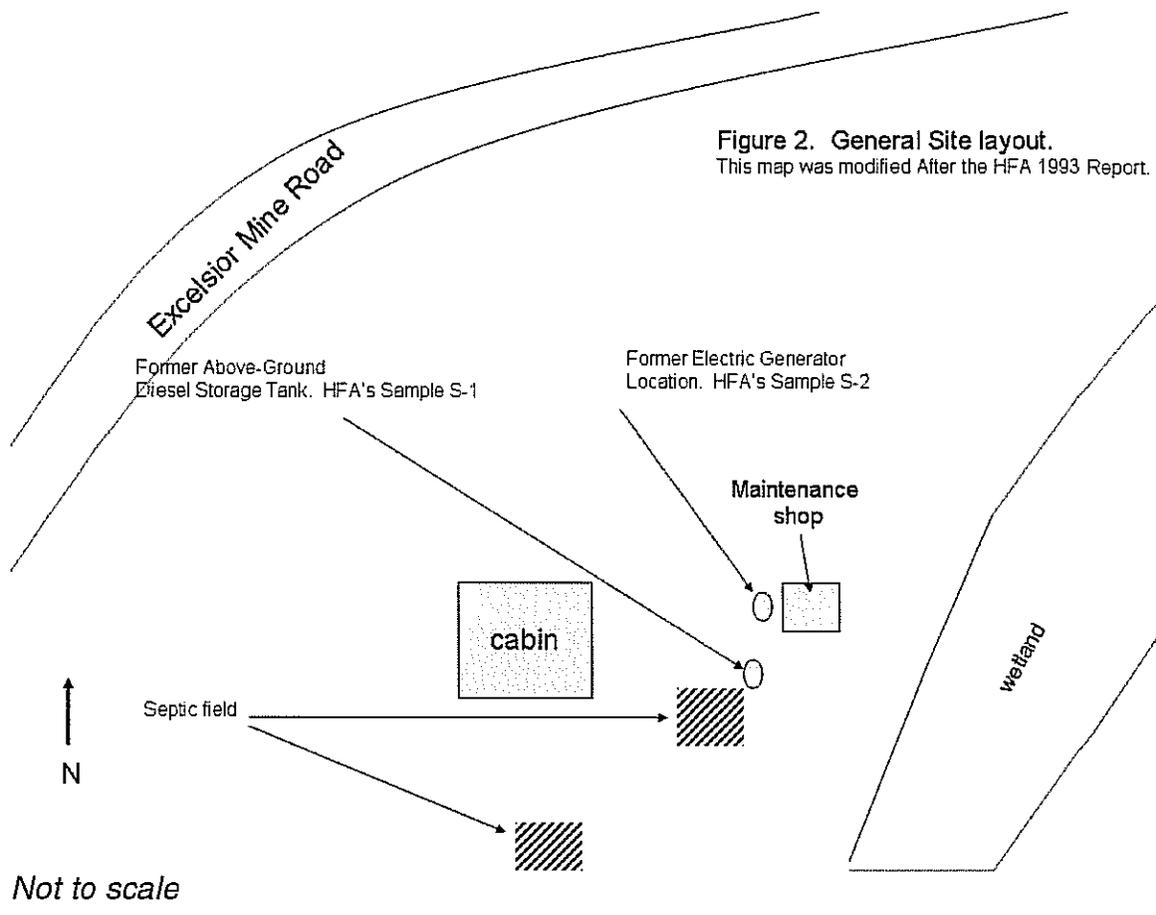
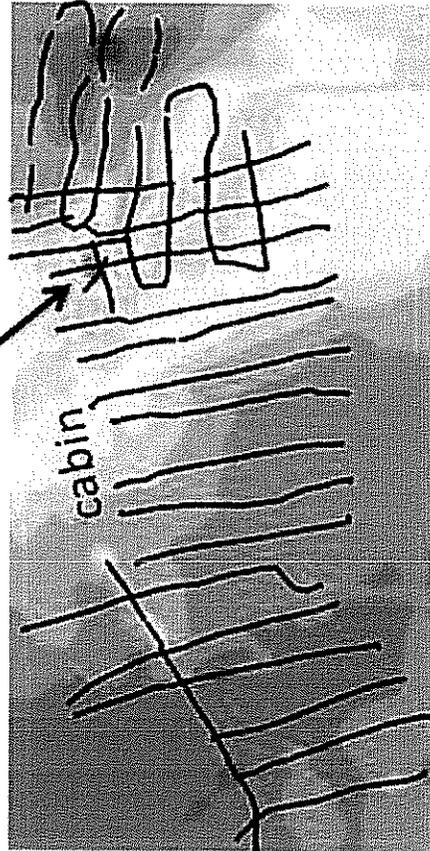


Figure 2. General Site layout.
This map was modified After the HFA 1993 Report.

Figure 2. General Site Layout. The approximate locations of the HFA samples collected in 1993 are shown. Sample S-1 was collected from soils beneath the location of the above ground fuel tanks. Sample S-2 was collected from the "oil pit" associated with the electric generator.

Figure 3. The EM's 47k Hz located a resistive anomaly at the location of the previous soil removal that occurred near the Maintenance shop



Legend
 • GEM Points

— EM Survey Line

Field Contours

21 - 35
35 - 40
40 - 50
50 - 65
65 - 75
75 - 100
100 - 150
150 - 225
225 - 305

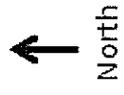
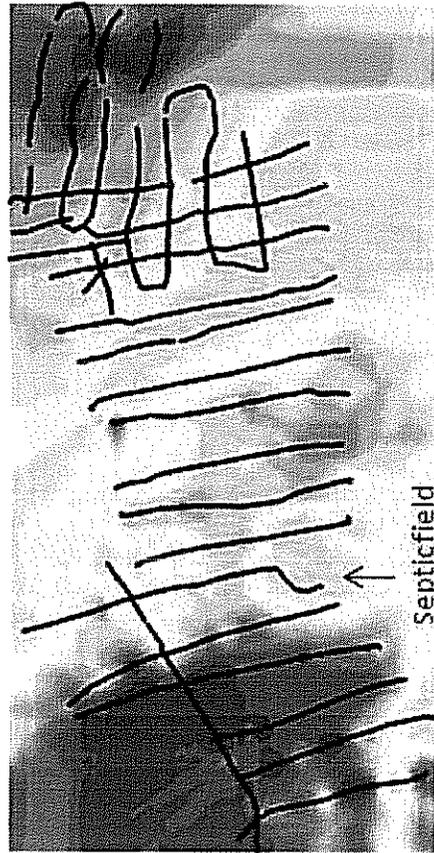


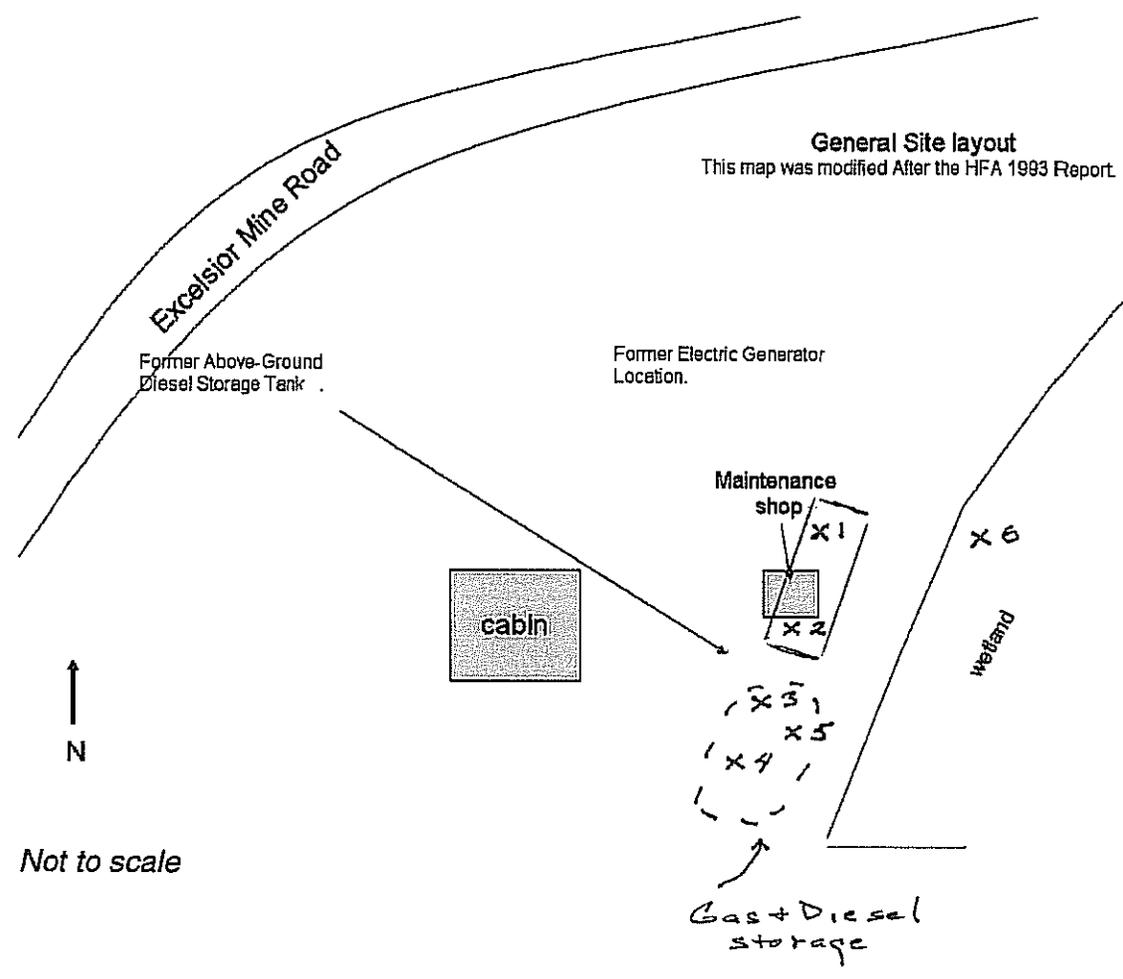
Figure 4. The EM's 7k Hz map also shows the location of the previous removal and also shows the location of the septic field



Legend

- GEM Points
- 10W 40k Final
- Prediction Map
- [Empty] Outcrop [EC-270104H]
- Filled Contours
 - 27 - 35
 - 35 - 40
 - 40 - 50
 - 50 - 65
 - 65 - 75
 - 75 - 100
 - 100 - 150
 - 150 - 200
 - 200 - 275
 - 275 - 300

Horse Thief Springs - Solid Matrix Sample Locations



General Site layout

This map was modified After the HFA 1993 Report.

Excelsior Mine Road

Former Above-Ground Diesel Storage Tank

Former Electric Generator Location.

cabin

Maintenance shop

X1

X2

X6

wetland

N

Not to scale

Gas + Diesel storage

X3

X5

X4

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**Horse Thief Springs Riparian Area Restoration
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Molycorp Consent Agreement**

**Completion Report/Status Report
Fiscal Year 2007 Scheduled Tasks**

This report documents the completion of four Horse Thief Springs Riparian Area Restoration and Public Use Management Project tasks and documents the status of the remaining three tasks scheduled for fiscal year 2007. Completed tasks include Task 2 - Abandoned Facilities Removal, Task 5 - Cattle Allotment Drift Fences, Task 6 - Wetland Habitat Observation/Information Area, and Task 7 - Primitive Camp Site. An invoice for the completed tasks is attached (Appendix A). Task 1 - Historic American Buildings Survey and Task 3 - Contaminated Soils/Water Quality Sampling are in progress, and Task 4- Exotic/Invasive Plant Removal is scheduled to be conducted in late fiscal year 2007.

Completion Report

Task 2: Abandoned Facilities Removal

1. Abandoned materials and refuse located in the former ranch headquarters area were removed and disposed in a solid waste facility in June.

Task 5: Cattle Allotment Drift Fences

1. Two cattle guards were installed within Excelsior Mine Road in May. The trenches were excavated, and the sections of the cattle guard were installed by a backhoe and the remaining fill dirt was spread along the road by dump truck to fortify the road base.

2. Project associated fence wire, t-posts and cattle guards were purchased in April. Fencing material was transported to the Landing Strip Coral adjacent to the observation site in June.



3. The two drift fences of approximately 1,700 feet, located approximately .6 miles east and .4 miles west of the riparian area were installed early July.

Task 6: Wetland Habitat Observation and Information Area

1. Parking Area

Since the design of the Horse Thief Springs project, the extent of spring seepage has expanded along the western site access road. Consequently, the Bureau of Land Management believes that the planned usage and development of the western access road should not be undertaken in deference to the wetland's natural expansion.



The construction of a visitor parking area at the western site access road entry adjacent Excelsior Mine Road was completed in April.

2. Kiosk and Visitor Register Box

Concrete foundation for the observation area kiosk was poured in May. An interpretive kiosk and visitor register box were installed in early July.

3. Observation Area Picnic Table

The picnic table for the observation area has been purchased and will be installed in front of the cabin (east side) on the concrete foundation where a lean-to presently stands. The lean-to is of late construction not contemporaneous with the cabin structure. Based on the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) in preparation, the lean-to is being determined to be a non-contributing element to the cabin's National Register of Historic Places eligibility and will be removed from the cabin structure.

Task 7: Primitive Camp Site

Construction of Horse Thief Camp has been completed. The camping area includes four camp sites, a vault toilet, an information kiosk and a vehicle turnaround

Three camp sites have been constructed to accommodate single parties and a fourth site will accommodate two parties. Each camp site has been elevated above the surrounding terrain and leveled. Single party sites feature a picnic table, fire ring, lantern holder. The group site varies from the single party site in having two picnic

tables. The picnic tables, lantern holders, and campfire rings have been installed and secured in concrete.

A pre-cast, single unit vault style restroom has been installed in proximity to the camp sites.

1. Signage

A. All signs were ordered in early May arrived and were installed in early July.

B. Federal recreation camp site icon signs indicating the presence of camping locations have been installed on the two route SH023 access points along Excelsior Mine Road. Each camp site has been signed after individuals associated with the Old Spanish Trail (i.e., Armijo, Fremont, Carson, and Pegleg)

2. Turnaround and Spurs

A. Construction of the turnaround on route NN0435 to proper radius was completed during camp site construction in April.

B. Camp site spurs and access roads were completed during camp site construction in April.



3. Camp Sites (3 single party and 1 two party)

A. Site layout was completed in March.

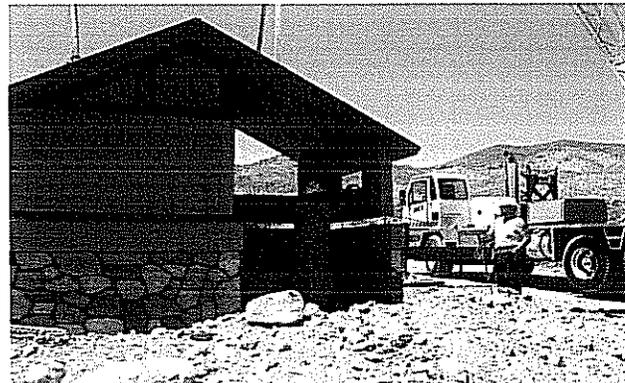
B. Layout and construction of back-in spurs, tent pads, and community areas were completed in April. All site amenities, (picnic tables, fire rings, and lantern holders) were installed in concrete in April.



4. Vault Toilet

A. Site layout and site clearing was completed in April.

B. The vault toilet was delivered and installed in May. Weekly maintenance of the vault toilet is now being performed by BLM staff.



5. Camp Site Kiosk

- A. A concrete foundation for the kiosk was poured in May.
- B. Installation of the interpretive kiosk was completed in early July.
 - 1. The visitor register box was attached to the Kiosk frame in early July.

Status Report

Task 1: Historic American Buildings Survey

1. A Statement of Work for the preparation of the Historic American Buildings Survey - Historic American Engineering Record was completed in April 2007.



2. A contract with the University of Nevada – Las Vegas to prepare the HABS-HAER was awarded in April and task related field work has been completed. A completion report is anticipated in July.

Task 3: Exotic/Invasive Plant Removal

1. The mature Tree of Heaven must be treated during a dormant growth period; therefore, this project has been rescheduled for fall 2007. Well-timed and executed control measures will effectively eliminate the top growth and reduce the root system, and effective follow-up will prevent the re-establishment of the treated ailanthus. Herbicide treatment of the mature Tree of Heaven and nearby saplings will be accomplished through a partnership with the Exotic Plant Management Team with Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

Task 4: Contaminated Soils/Water Quality Sampling

1. A final Work Plan addressing soil and water quality sampling was submitted to, and approved by, the Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board in June. A dense stand of rabbitbrush was removed from the former ranch headquarters area in June to facilitate sampling activities. On site sampling is scheduled to begin in late July or early August.

It has been great pleasure working with the Lahontan Water Control District on this project. Together we have provided an alternative site for the public to camp, a hardened parking and Wildlife Observation Area, and are ensuring the cleanup and

protection of an important natural water source for all Californians. We look forward to reviewing the project with you at your convenience. Please do not hesitate to contact us for a complete tour and project review. Should you have any questions concerning this report or the attached invoice, please contact George Meckfessel at 7760 326 7008.

Appendix A

Horse Thief Springs Riparian Area Restoration and Public Use Management Program - Supplemental Environmental Project Molycorp Consent Agreement

Invoice for Completed Tasks including
Task 2 - Abandoned Facilities Removal
Task 5 - Cattle Allotment Drift Fences
Task 6 - Wetland Habitat Observation/Information Area
Task 7 - Primitive Camp Site
Fiscal Year 2007 Scheduled Tasks

As documented the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has completed four of the seven FY07 Tasks addressed in the Memorandum of Understanding. Typically, when the BLM completes project work funded through external funds, BLM receives those funds prior to initiating the project. The BLM budget is not readily designed to accommodate projects that require completion prior to receiving funding. The BLM budget is divided into numerous categories to ensure accountability. Funds appropriated by congress are contained in the Lands, Minerals, and Resources (MLR) accounts. These funds are appropriated each year and must be expended each year. These funds are further divided into sub-accounts to support specific programs such as Recreation, Minerals, and Wildlife etc. These funds must be used for their specific purpose and cannot be over expended. To accommodate this project the Needles Field Office (NFO) used its MLR Recreation funds to complete the four tasks, as these funds were appropriate to use for these types of work. However, without timely reimbursement the NFO Recreation account will be over expended which will cause a serious accounting problem. Therefore, your attention to this billing is greatly appreciated.

For the remaining three tasks, the NFO is utilizing funds retained by the BLM California State Office which have been collected from various projects as compensation for damaged lands. These funds are appropriate for the types of work being completed in the three remaining tasks. Additionally, these funds do not have to be expended in the current fiscal year (FY); therefore while timely reimbursement is important, payment after the end of the FY will not create the same accounting problems.

Expenditures required to complete the four tasks are displayed in a series of attached Excel charts. The expenditures are illustrated by charge, and are grouped by task in five different categories; Labor, Contract Services, Supplies / Materials, Travel, and Vehicles. To expedite your review, the charges are displayed in two different chart formats. The "Horse Thief Springs Expenditures" chart offers a quick look at all of the charges at a glance. The "Horse Thief Springs Specific Task and Overlapping Charges"

chart displays all of the charges, but segregates those charges that are specific to each task and those charges that applied to more than one task.

These "Overlapping" charges are costs that have been spread out over multiple accounts based on the percentage of usage on individual project tasks. In an effort to be more efficient, overlapping charges occurred in each category of tasks. Similar assignments at each site such as marking layouts, clearing pads and parking areas, building up and leveling of pads, vegetation and rubbish removal all required the same staff and machines to move from one task to another and from site to site (only about a mile apart) allowing for several projects at different sites to be accomplished efficiently. These are costs associated with rental equipment (dump trucks, bulldozer, bobcat, and grader, etc.), fuel for equipment, vehicles expenses, labor, and travel costs.

As agreed, charges for each task were kept to not more than 15% of the funds allocated for that task. The total cost (\$89,245.30) for the four tasks did exceed the total allocation (\$88,000) for those tasks. The NFO will either make up these costs through savings in the remaining three tasks, or will contribute the remaining cost to the project. In no way does the NFO anticipate payment above the total allocation for FY07 and FY08.

Appendix B

Horse Thief Springs Riparian Area Restoration and Public Use Management Program - Supplemental Environmental Project Molycorp Consent Agreement

Photo Gallery

- Task 2 - Abandoned Facilities Removal
- Task 5 - Cattle Allotment Drift Fences
- Task 6 - Wetland Habitat Observation/Information Area
- Task 7 - Primitive Camp Site
 - A. Turnaround and Spurs
 - B. Camping Sites
 - C. Vault Toilet

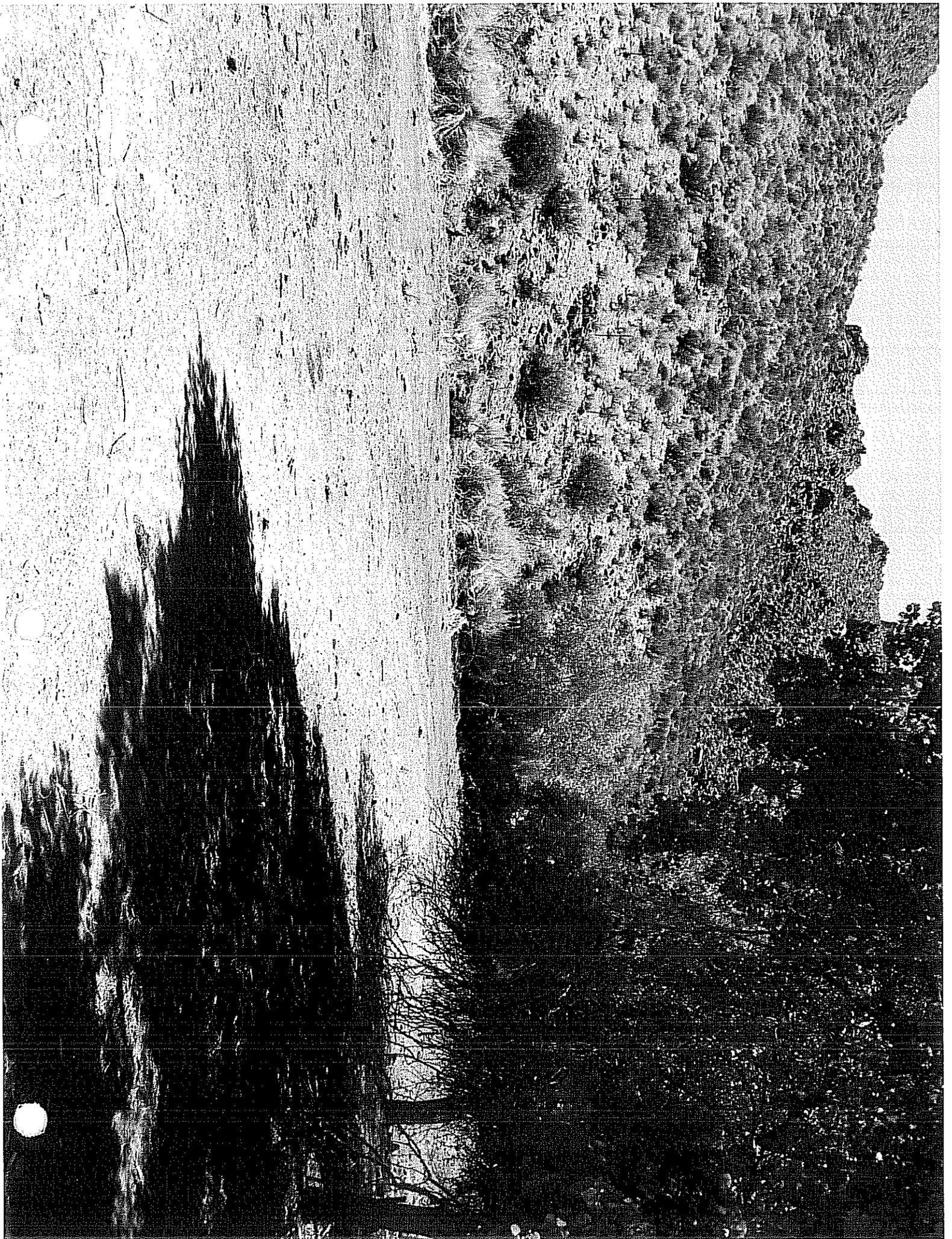
Appendix B

Horse Thief Springs Riparian Area Restoration and Public Use Management Program - Supplemental Environmental Project Molycorp Consent Agreement

Photo Gallery

Task 2 - Abandoned Facilities Removal







Appendix B

Horse Thief Springs Riparian Area Restoration and Public Use Management Program - Supplemental Environmental Project Molycorp Consent Agreement

Photo Gallery

Task 5 - Cattle Allotment Drift Fences



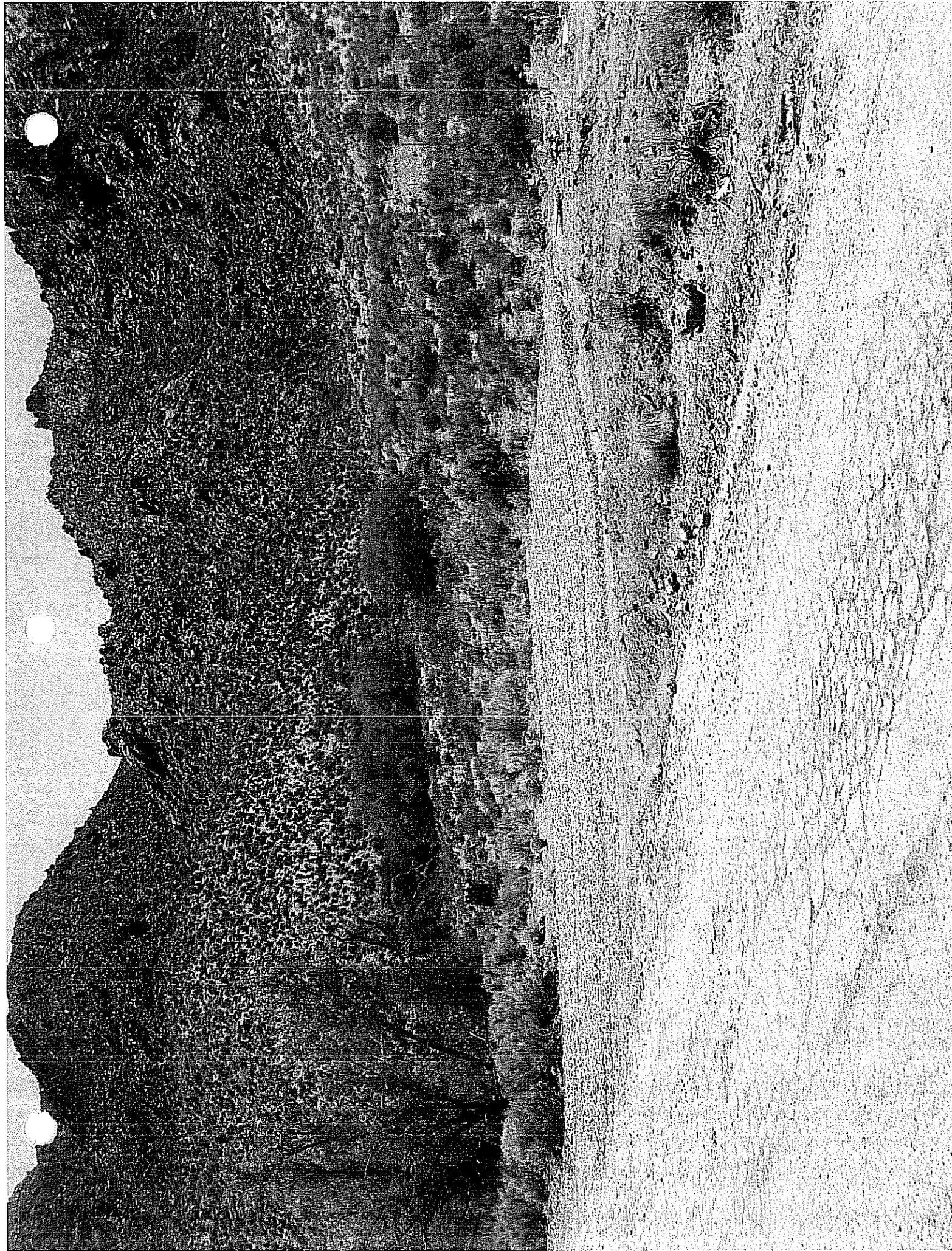


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Photo Gallery

Task 6 - Wetland Habitat Observation/Information Area

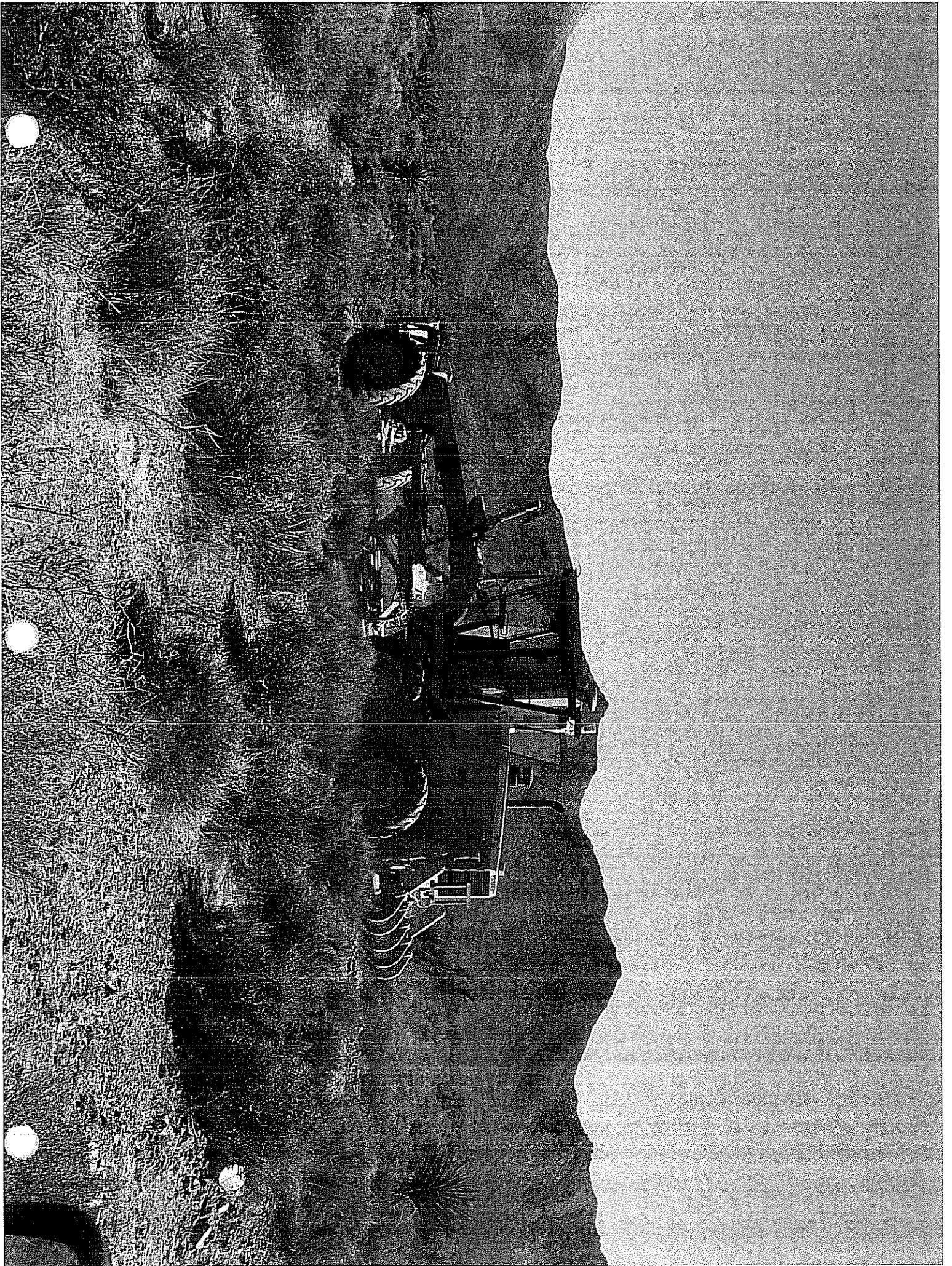


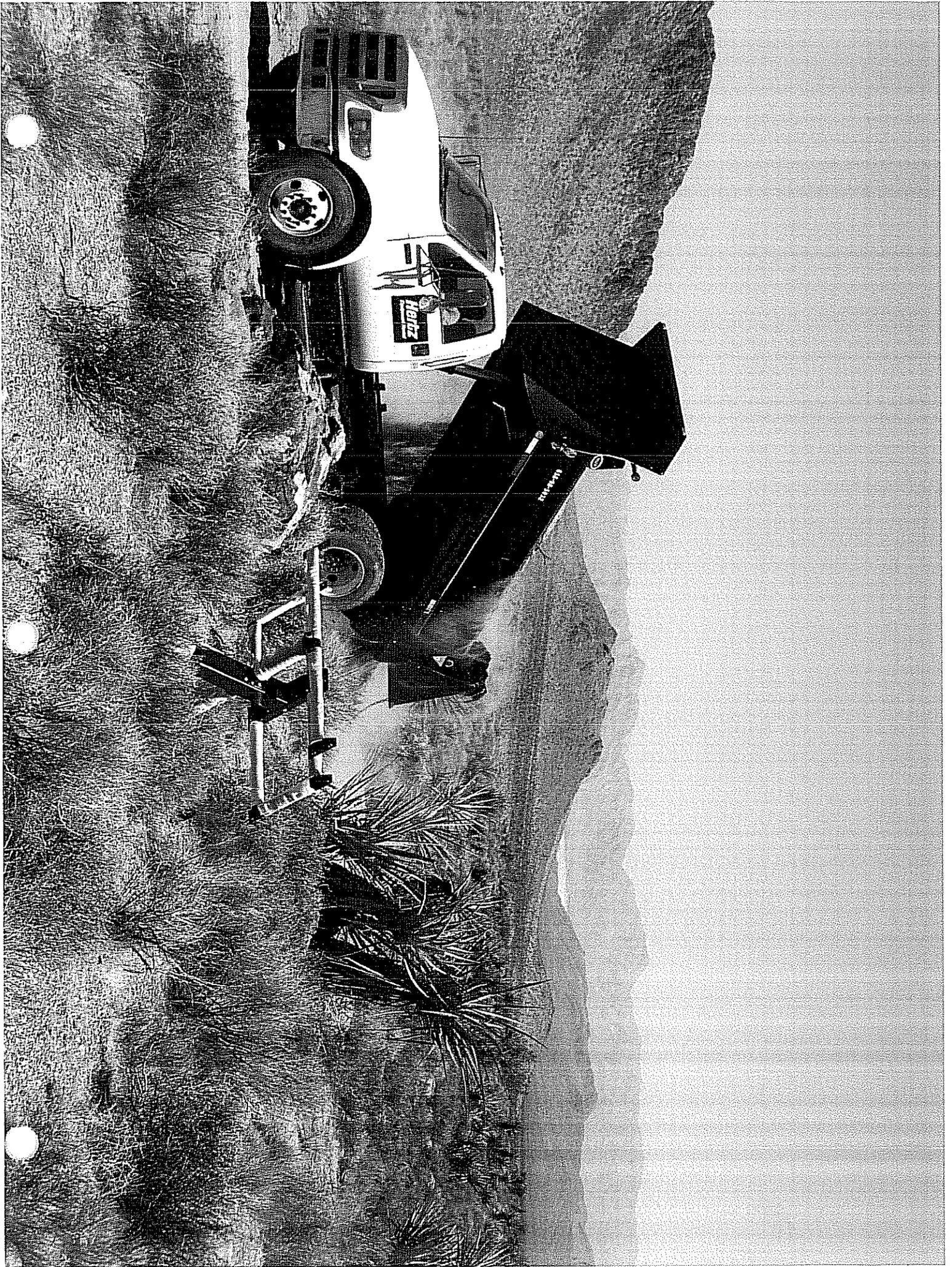
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Photo Gallery

Task 7 - Primitive Camp Site A. Turnaround and Spurs





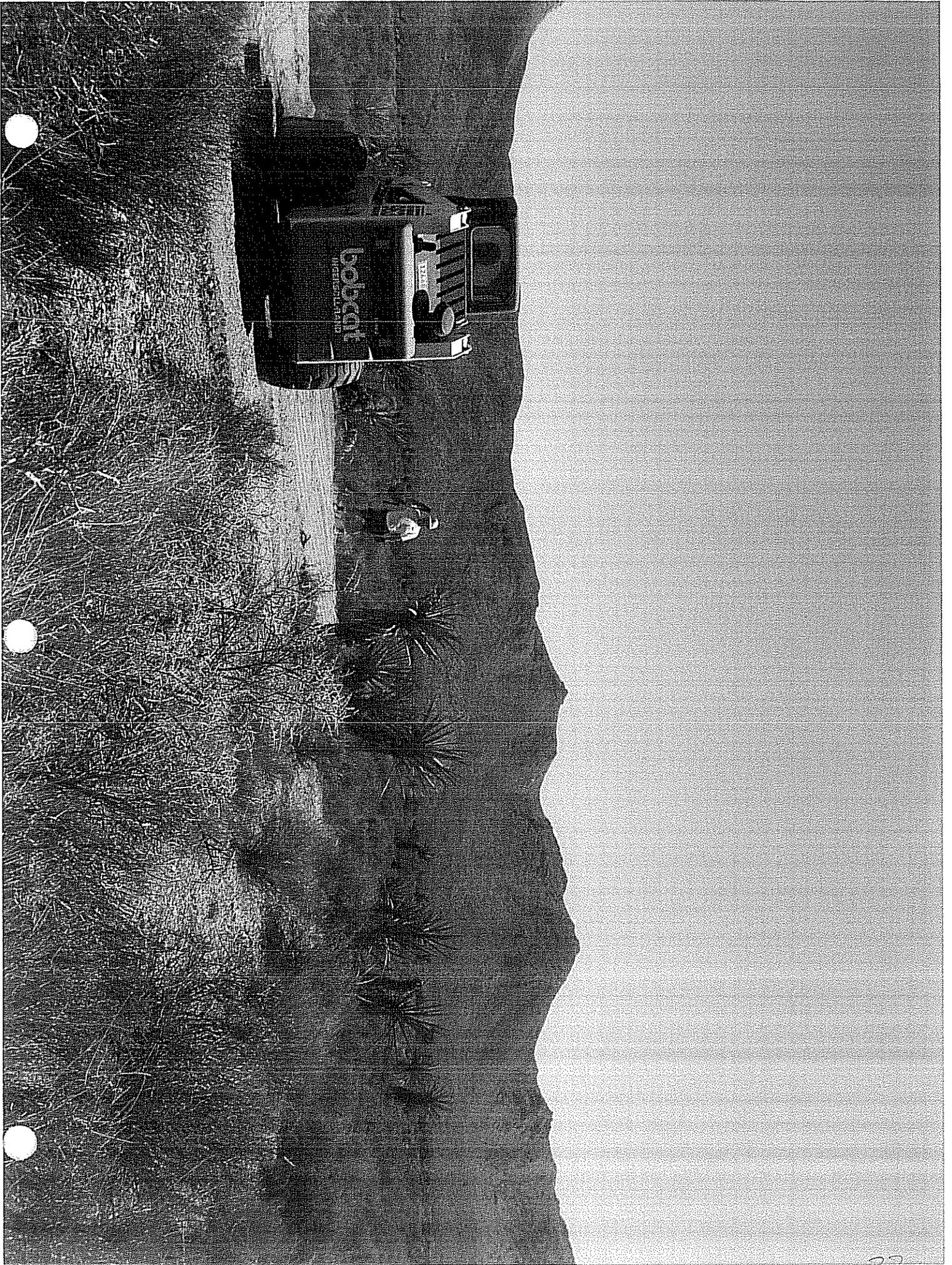
Appendix B

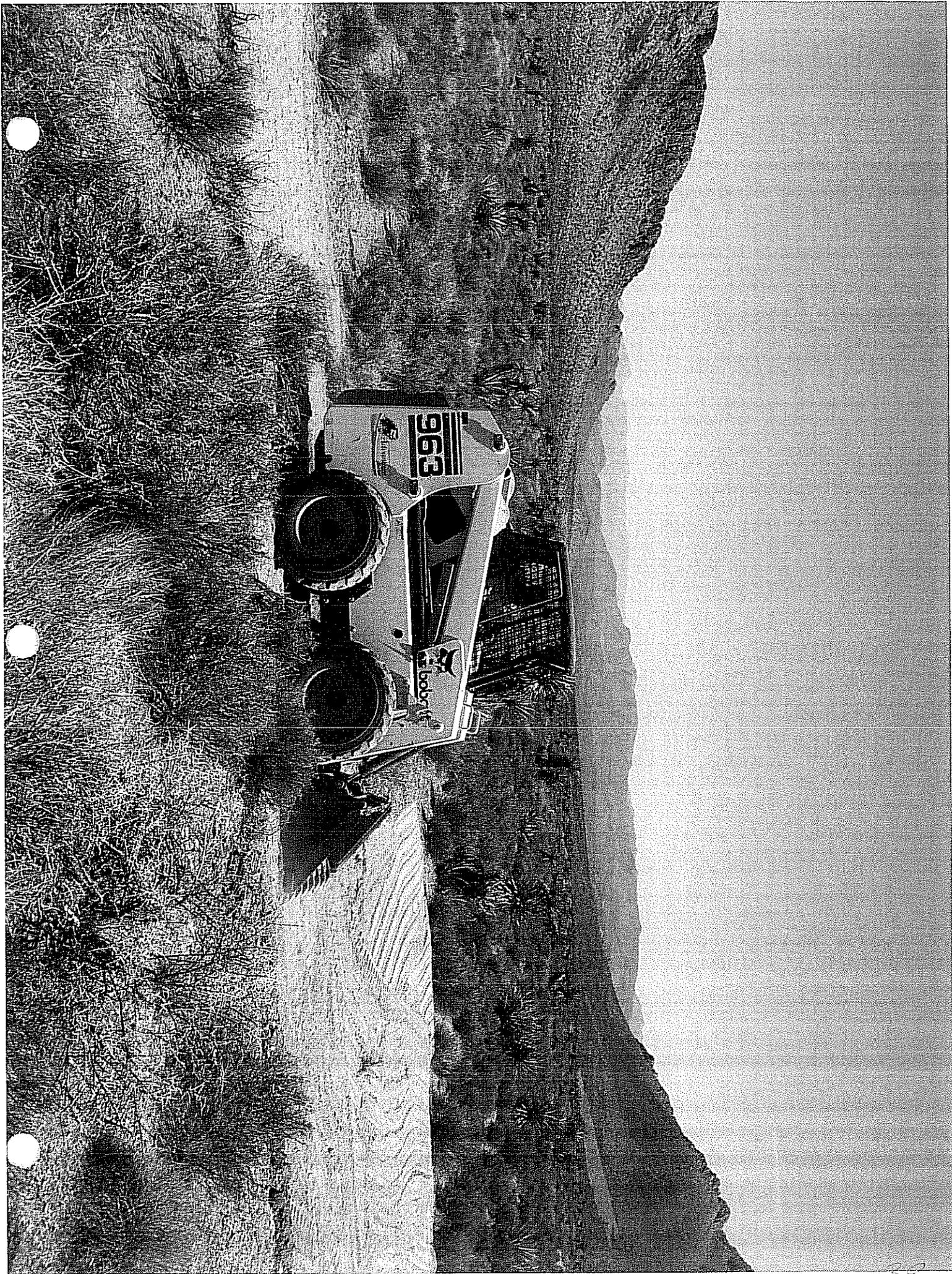
Horse Thief Springs Riparian Area Restoration and Public Use Management Program - Supplemental Environmental Project Molycorp Consent Agreement

Photo Gallery

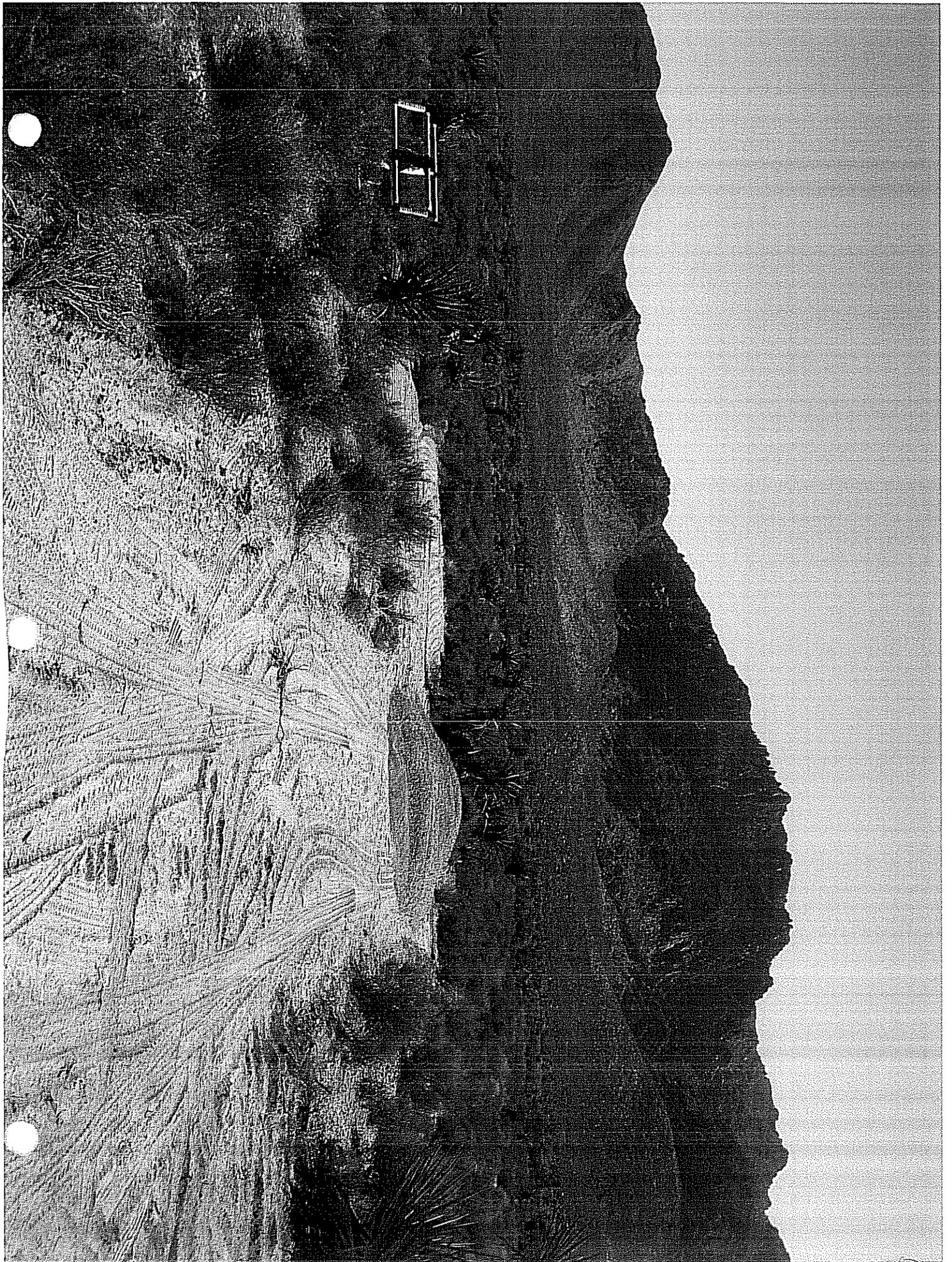
Task 7 - Primitive Camp Site B. Camping Sites

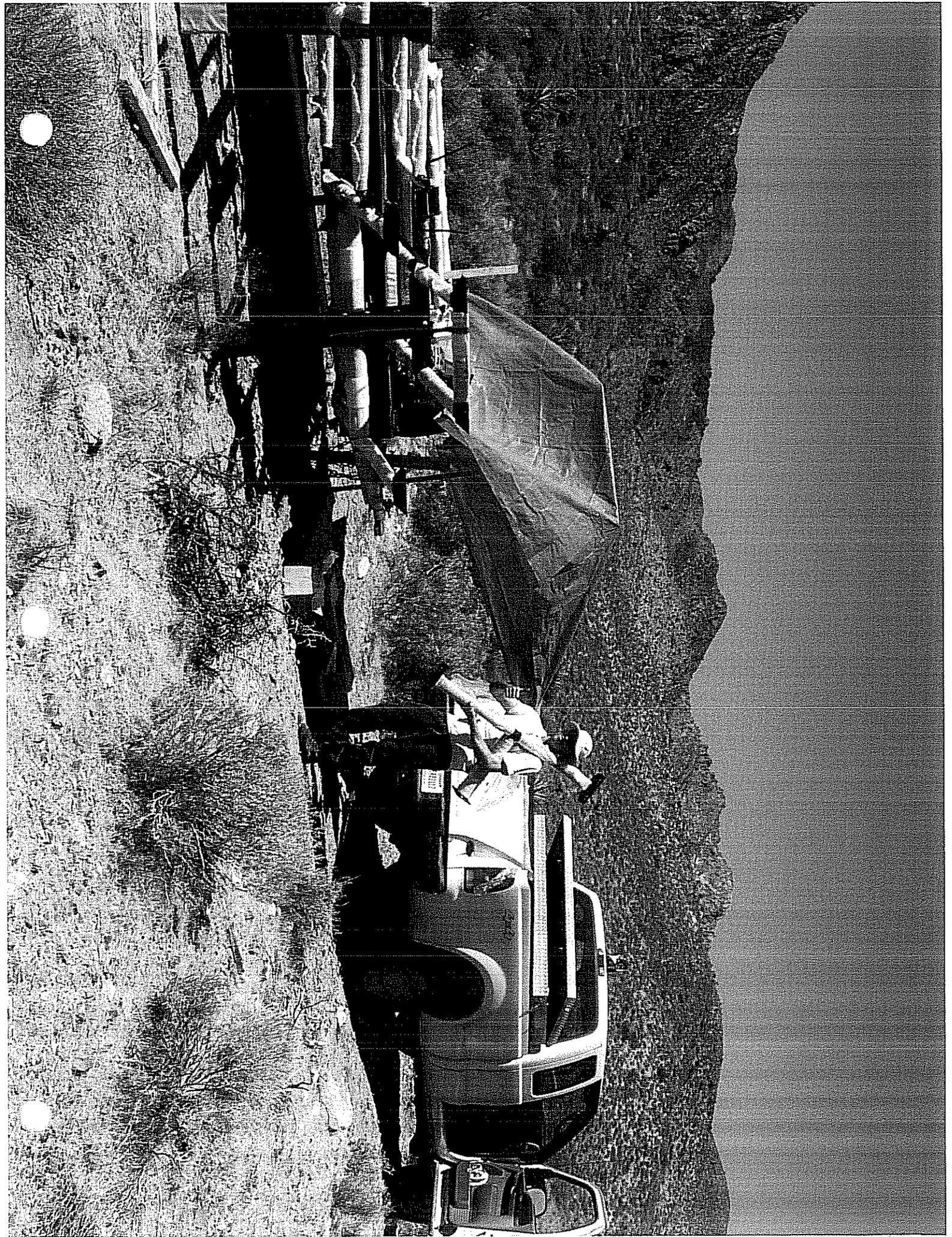


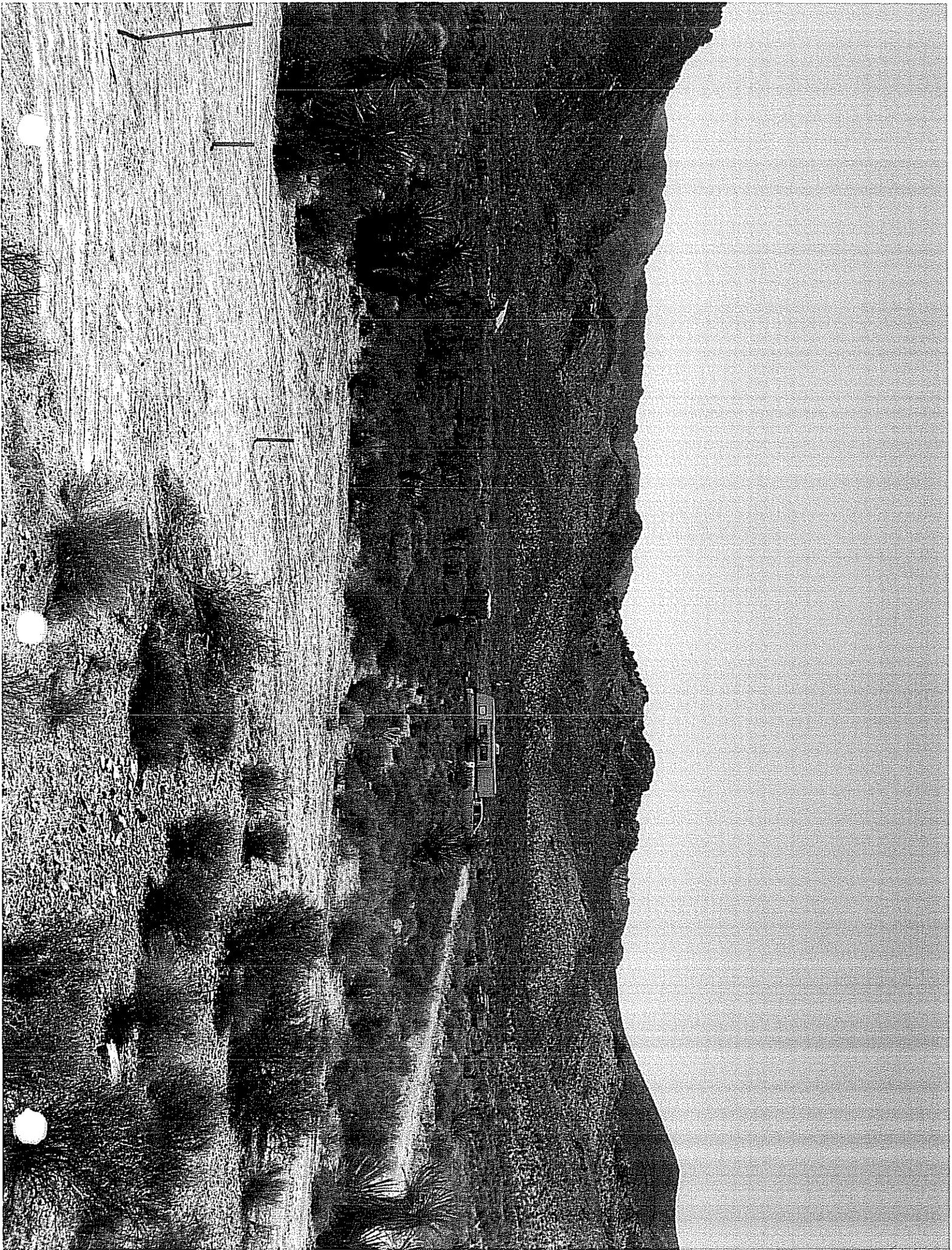


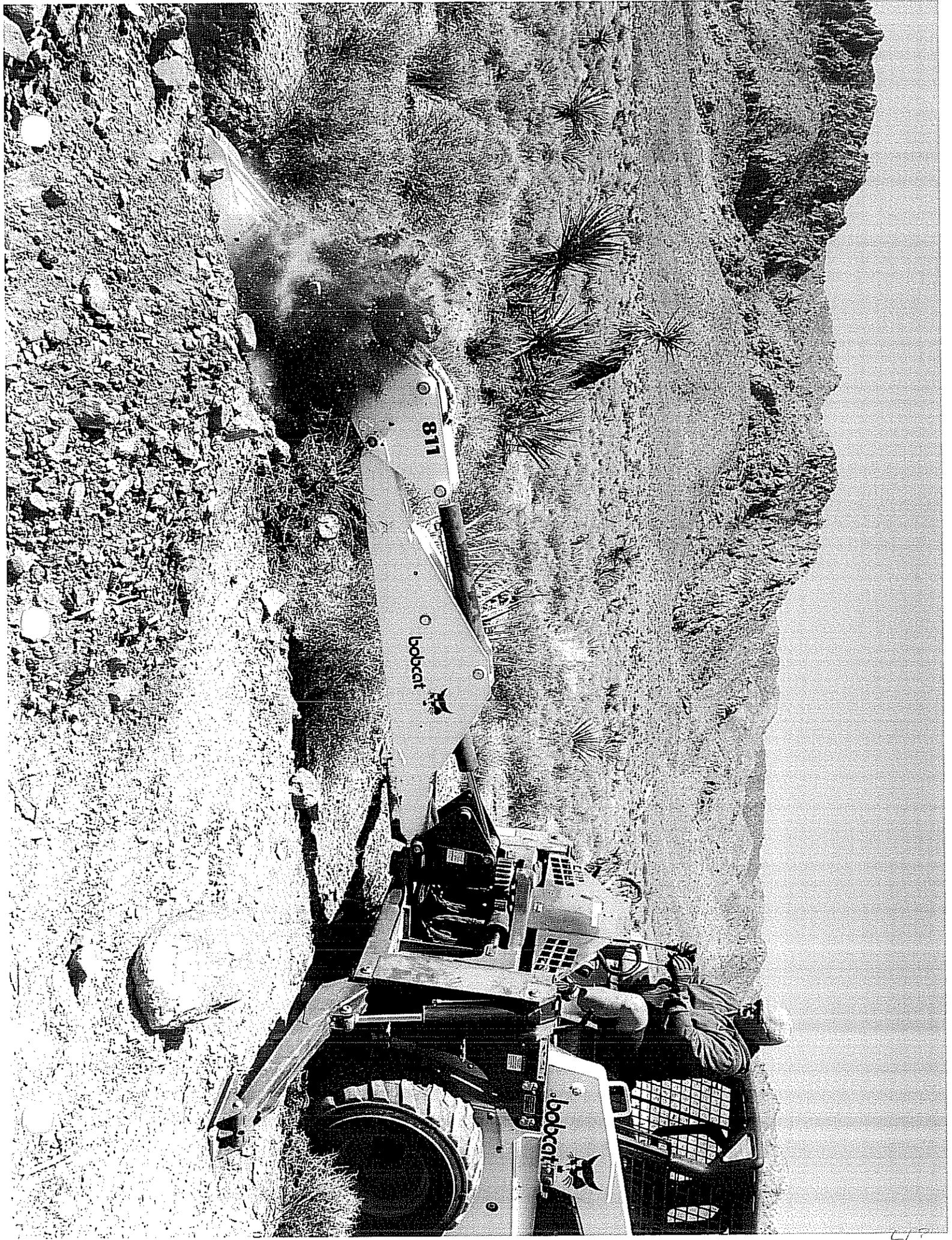


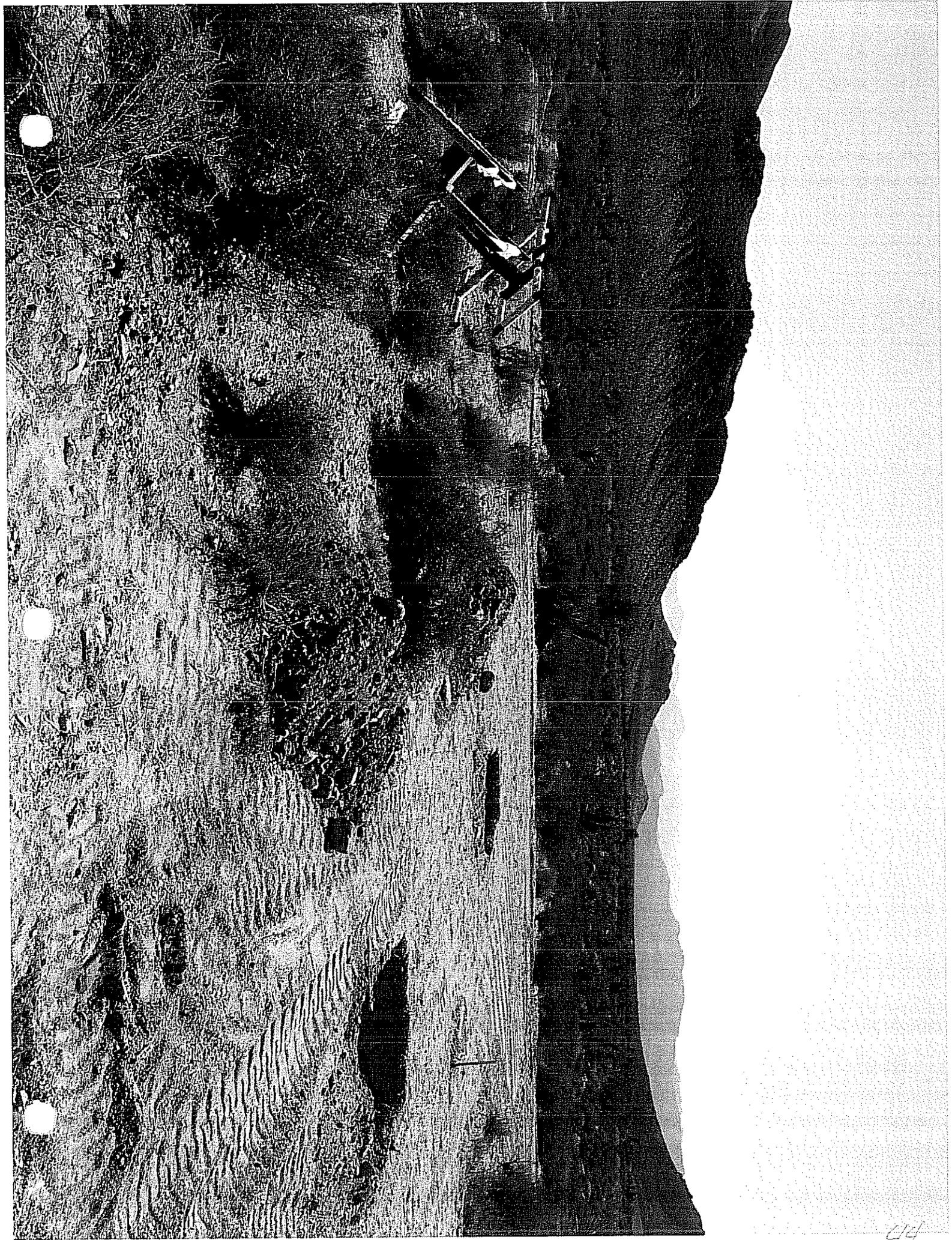


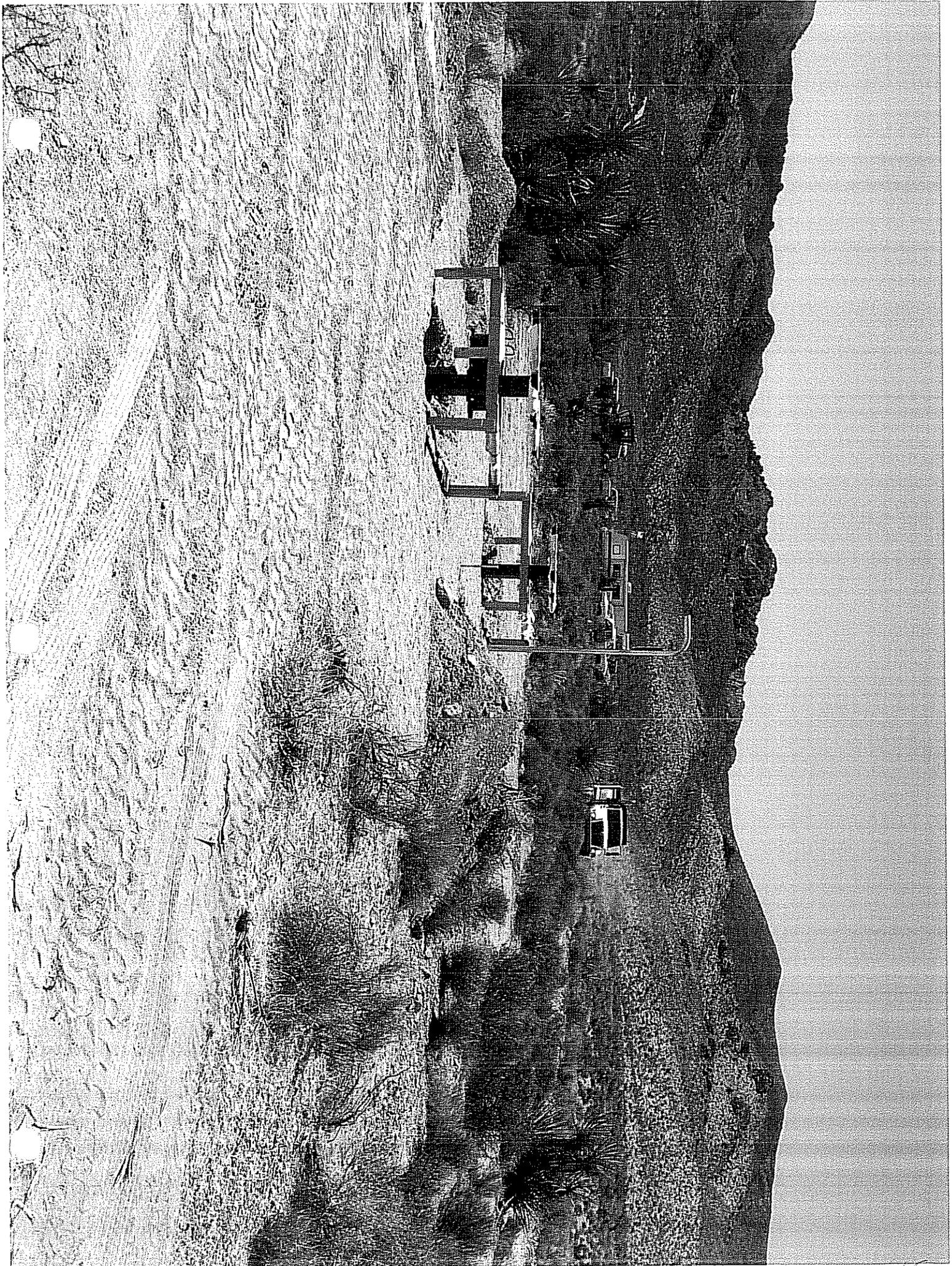


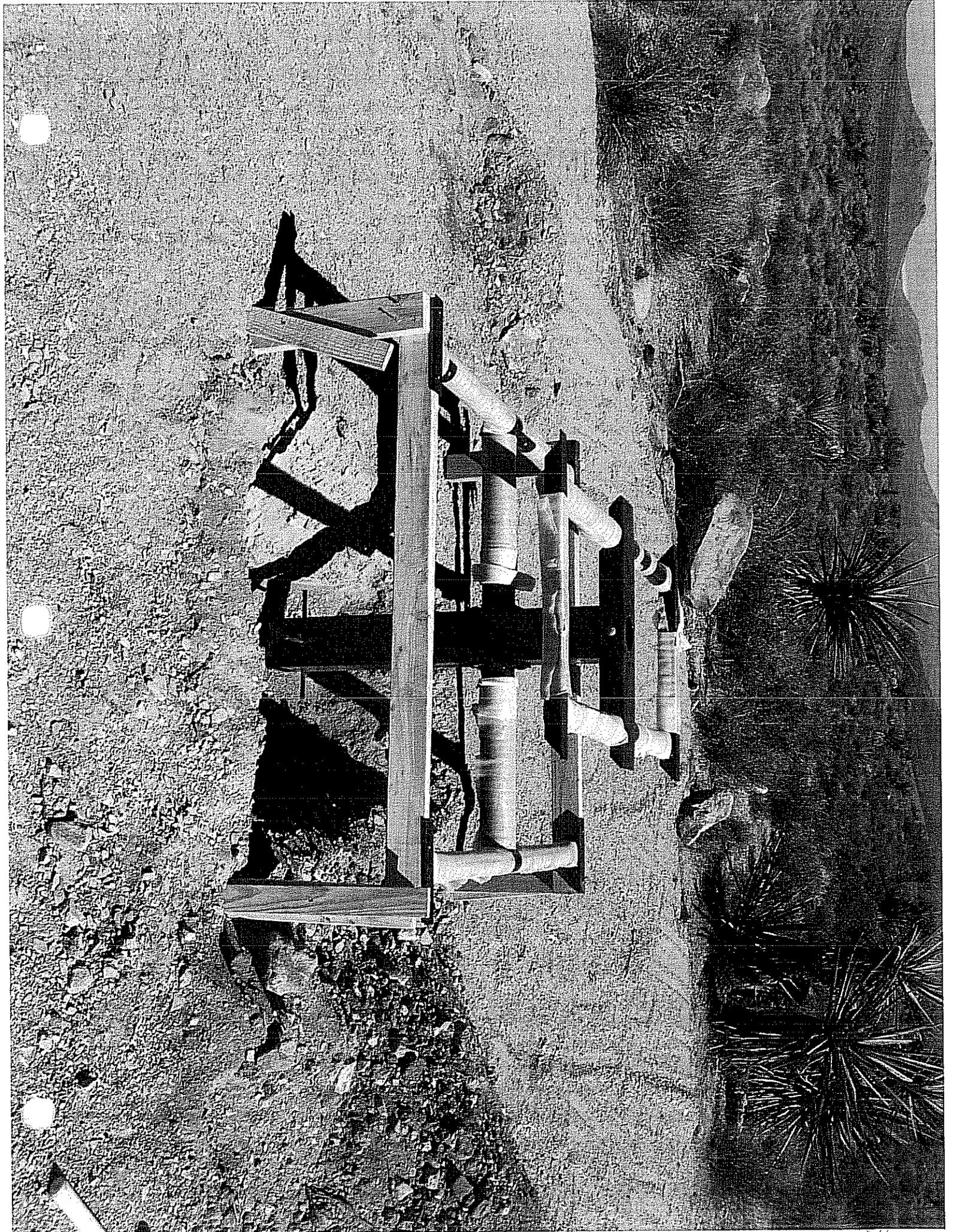


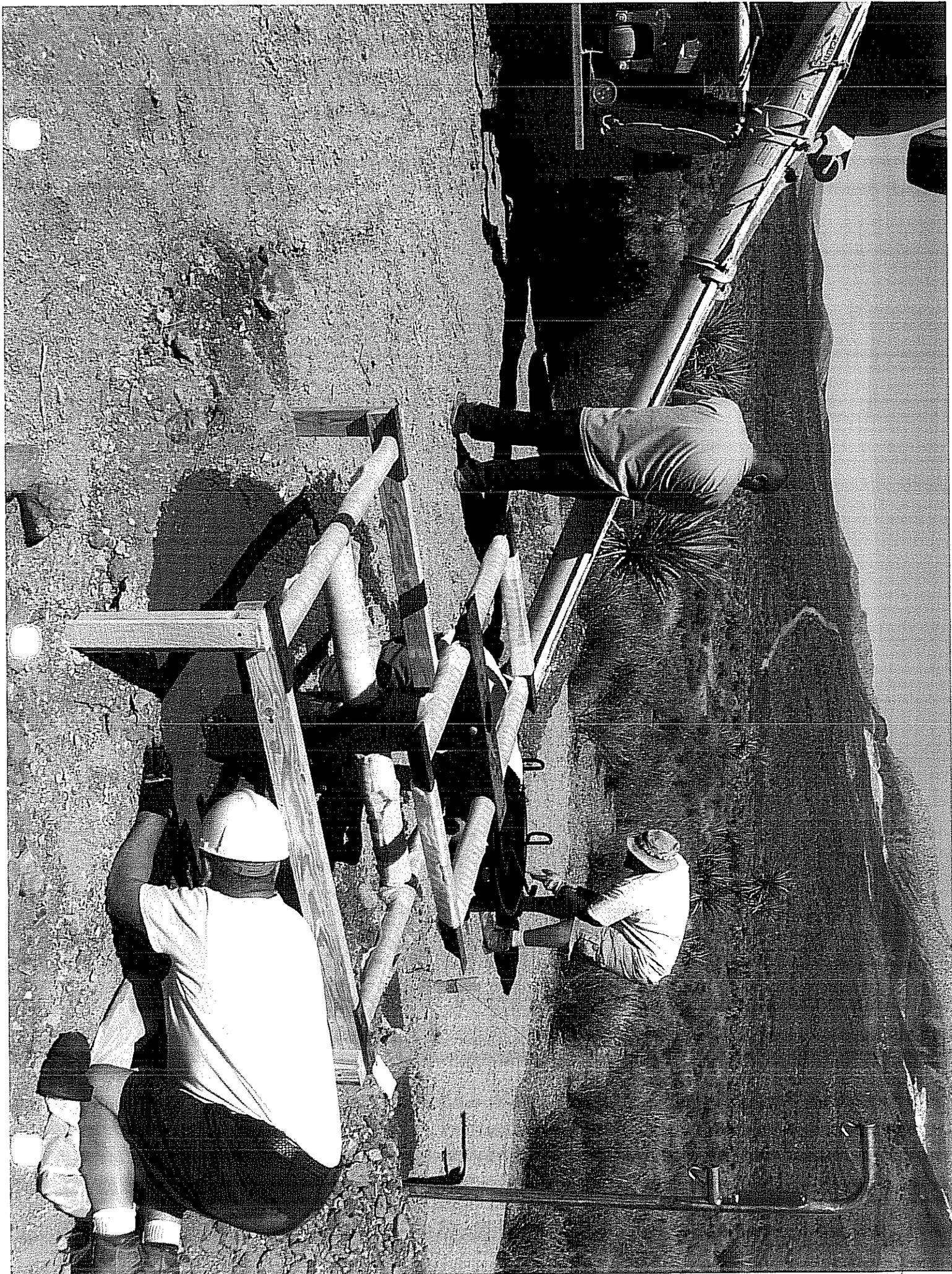


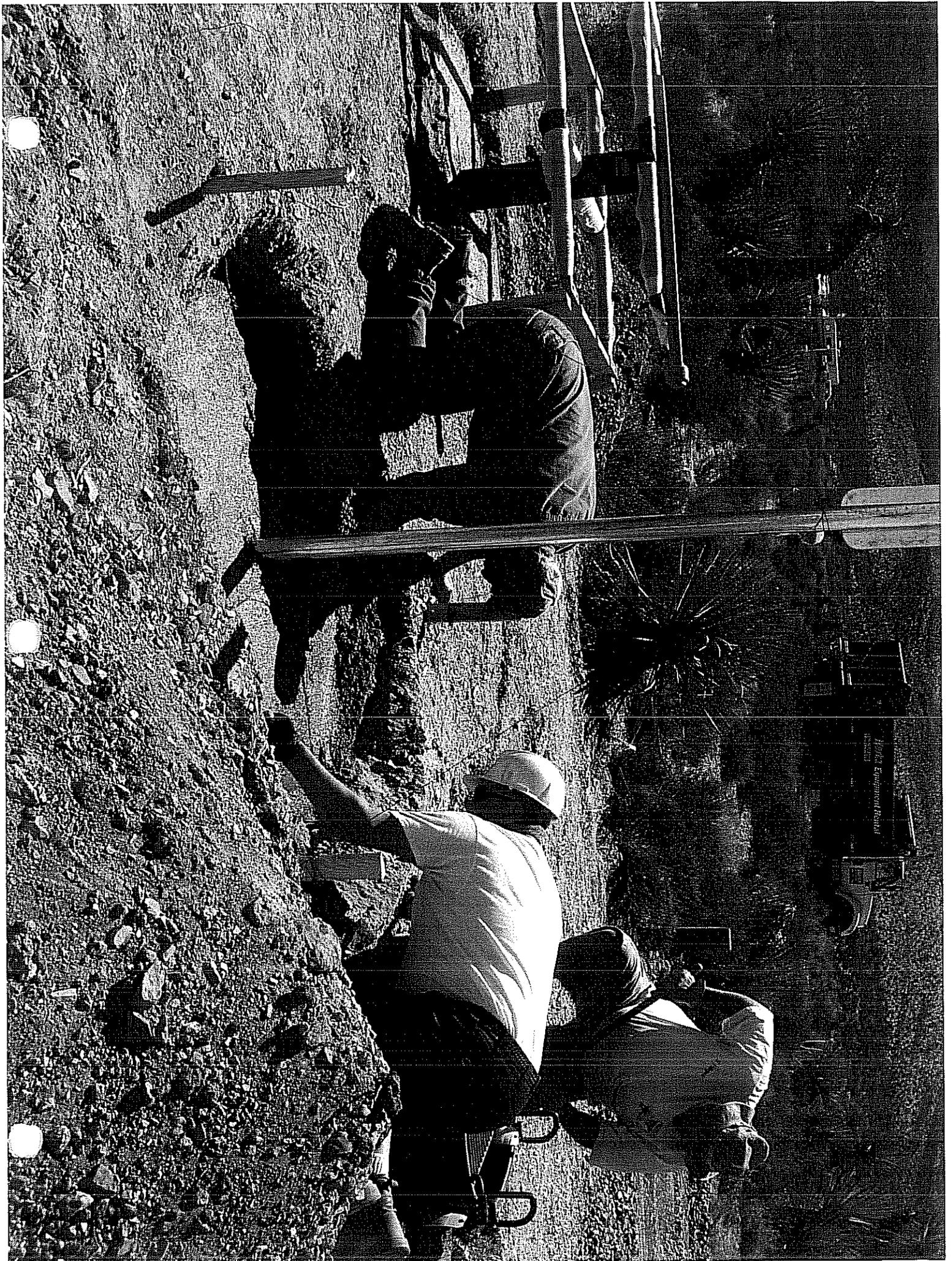


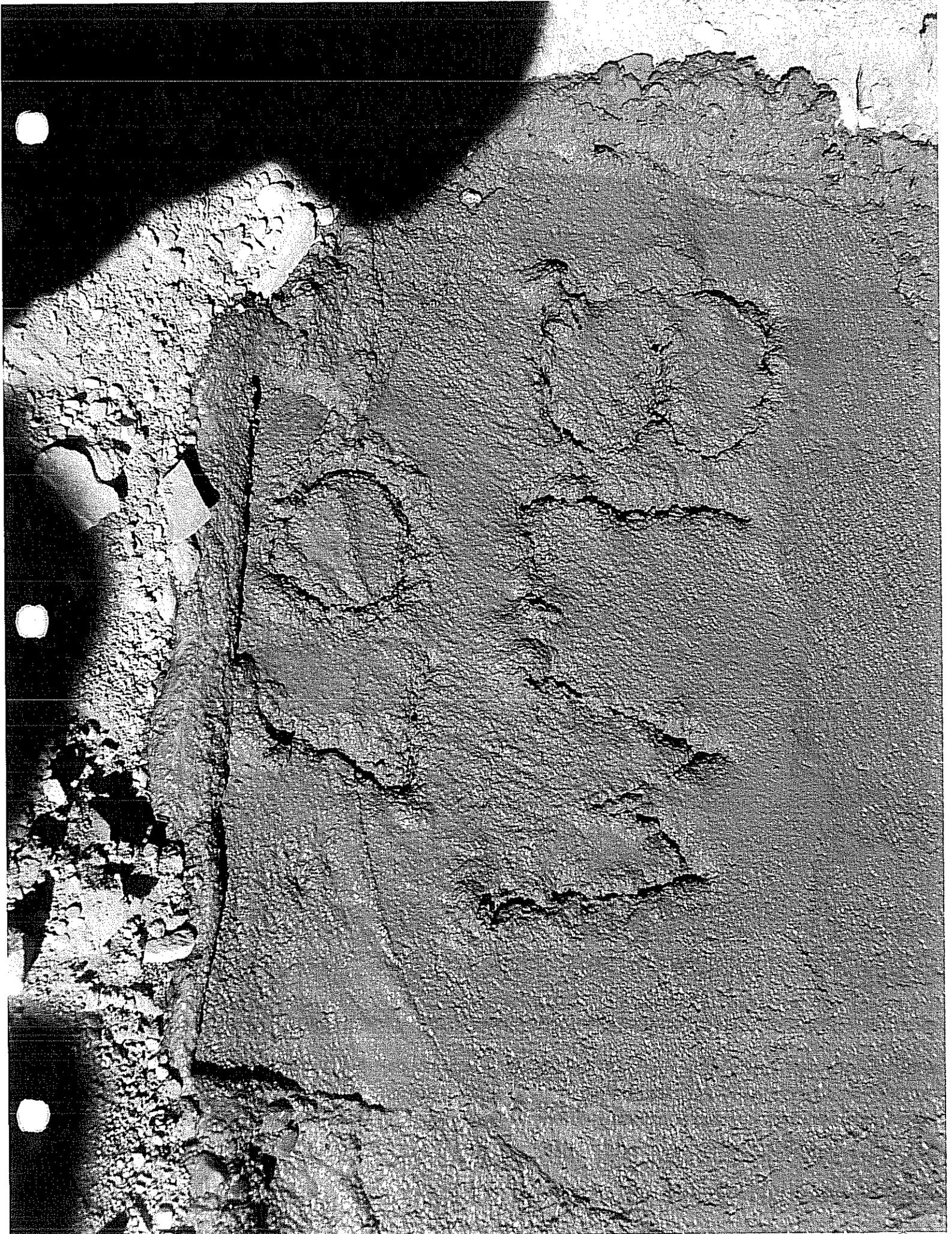












Appendix B

Horse Thief Springs Riparian Area Restoration
and Public Use Management Program -
Supplemental Environmental Project
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Photo Gallery

Task 7 - Primitive Camp Site
C. Vault Toilet



