

County Eddy Pool South Washington Ranch-Morrow Gas

TOWNSHIP 26 South Range 24 East NMPM

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.

CMD : ONGARD 03/09/00 14:12:56
OG6C101 C101-APPLICATION FOR PERMIT TO DRILL OGOMES -TQCX

OGRID Idn : 14049 API Well No: 30 15 30990 APD Status(A/C/P): A
Opr Name, Addr: MARBOB ENERGY CORP Aprvl/Cncl Date : 03-03-2000
PO BOX 227
ARTESIA,NM 88211-0227

Prop Idn: 23885 PRIMERO FEDERAL Well No: 2

	U/L	Sec	Township	Range	Lot	Idn	North/South	East/West
Surface Locn	L	23	26S	24E			FTG 2116 F S	FTG 542 F W
OCD U/L	K		API County	15				

Work typ(N/E/D/P/A) : N Well typ(O/G/M/I/S/W/C): G Cable/Rotary (C/R) : F
Lease typ(F/S/P/N/J/U/I): F Ground Level Elevation : 3928

State Lease No: Multiple Comp (Y/N) : N
Prpsd Depth : 8200 Prpsd Frmtn : WILDCAT MORROW

E0009: Enter data to modify record

PF01 HELP	PF02	PF03 EXIT	PF04 GoTo	PF05	PF06 CONFIRM
PF07	PF08	PF09 PRINT	PF10 C102	PF11 HISTORY	PF12

CMD :
OG5SECT

ONGARD
INQUIRE LAND BY SECTION

03/09/00 14:04:27
OGOMES -TQCX
PAGE NO: 1

Sec : 23 Twp : 26S Rng : 24E Section Type : NORMAL

D 40.00 Federal owned	C 40.00 Federal owned	B 40.00 Federal owned	A 40.00 Federal owned
E 40.00 Federal owned	F 40.00 Federal owned	G 40.00 Federal owned	H 40.00 Federal owned

PF01 HELP	PF02	PF03 EXIT	PF04 GoTo	PF05	PF06
PF07 BKWD	PF08 FWD	PF09 PRINT	PF10 SDIV	PF11	PF12

CMD :
OG5SECT

ONGARD
INQUIRE LAND BY SECTION

03/09/00 14:04:30
OGOMES -TQCX
PAGE NO: 2

Sec : 23 Twp : 26S Rng : 24E Section Type : NORMAL

L 40.00 Federal owned	K 40.00 Federal owned A A	J 40.00 Federal owned	I 40.00 Federal owned
M 40.00 Federal owned	N 40.00 Federal owned	O 40.00 Federal owned	P 40.00 Federal owned

PF01 HELP
PF07 BKWD

PF02
PF08 FWD

PF03 EXIT
PF09 PRINT

PF04 GoTo
PF10 SDIV

PF05
PF11

PF06
PF12

GLOSSARY

removal of soil or vegetation and expose the mineral soil to erosive processes. Used in the literal context of actual, physical disturbance and movement or removal of the land surface and vegetation.

SURFACE WATER. All water located at the surface of the land, such as streams, rivers, and lakes.

THREATENED SPECIES (Federal). Any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Whether a species is threatened or endangered is determined by the following factors: (1) present or threatened destruction, modification, or curtailment of its habitat or range; (2) over utilization for commercial, sporting, scientific, or educational purposes; (3) disease or predation; (4) inadequacy of existing regulatory mechanisms; or (5) other natural or human-made factors. Also, see "Endangered Species (Federal)" in the Glossary.

THREATENED SPECIES (State). Any species or subspecies that is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range in New Mexico. Also, see "Endangered Species (State)" in the Glossary.

TURBIDITY. A condition in water caused by the presence of suspended matter which results in the scattering and absorption of light. Generally, a measure of fine suspended matter in water.

VALUE. As used in the RMP/EIS, a value refers to a natural resource or characteristic of a natural resource that is not usually a commodity or is difficult to quantify in terms of a unit of measurement. Examples of values in this context are listed in FLPMA and include scientific, scenic, air and atmospheric, historical, archeological and ecological resources.

VEGETATION RESOURCE CONDITION OBJECTIVES (VRCO). In general terms the kinds, types, amounts or appearance of vegetation that will provide the goods, values, and services needed on a geographic area.

VEGETATION TREATMENTS. Methods used to manage the growth and spread of vegetation. A vegetative management practice can either be a direct management of the vegetation itself, for example prescribed fire or indirect management like a change in the number of livestock utilizing the vegetation, or a change in the time frames when livestock are utilizing the vegetation.

VIABILITY INDEX. A mathematical model used to predict the suitability of a pasture for pronghorn populations using variables such as pasture size, ruggedness, number of fall forb species and anticipated fall sheep stocking rate. See Appendix 12 of the Draft Roswell RMP/EIS.

VISUAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (VRM). The inventory and planning actions taken to identify visual values and to establish objectives for managing those values; and the management actions taken to achieve the visual management objectives.

VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM) CLASSES. VRM Classes are based on relative visual ratings of inventoried lands. Each class describes the different degree of modification allowed to the basic elements of the landscape. The following are the minimum management objective for each class.

Class I: Natural ecological changes and very limited management activity are allowed. Any contrast created within the characteristic landscape must not attract attention. This classification is applied to Visual Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, wilderness areas, wild and scenic rivers, and other similar situations.

Class II: Changes in any of the basic elements (form, line, color, texture) caused by a management activity should not be evident in the landscape. A contrast may be seen but should not attract attention.

Class III: Contrasts to the basic elements caused by a management activity may be evident and begin to attract attention in the landscape. The changes, however, should remain subordinate in the existing landscape.

Class IV: Contrasts may attract attention and be a dominant feature in the landscape in terms of scale. However, the changes should repeat the basic elements of the landscape.

Renovation Area: Change is needed or change may add acceptable visual variety to an area. This class applies to areas where the naturalistic character has been disturbed to a point where renovation is needed to bring it back into character with the surrounding landscape. This class would apply to areas identified in the scenic evaluation where the quality class has been reduced because of unacceptable cultural modification. The contrast is inharmonious with the characteristic landscape. It may also be applied to areas that have the potential for enhancement, to add acceptable visual variety to an area or site. It should be considered an interim or short-term classification until one of the other VRM class objectives can be reached through renovation or enhancement. The desired visual resource management class should be identified.

WATER QUALITY STANDARD: Regulations which specify designated uses for surface waters of the state, and water quality criteria to protect these uses. Standards are specified by the Water Quality Control Commission in accordance with Section 303 of the Clean Water Act.

WETLANDS: Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water, or a frequency and duration sufficient to support and which, under normal circumstances, do support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands include marshes, shallows, swamps, lake shores, bays, muskies, wet meadows, estuaries, and riparian areas.

WILDERNESS: The definition contained in Section 2 of the Wilderness Act of 1964 is as follows: "A wilderness, in contrast with those areas where man and his own works dominate the landscape, is hereby recognized as an area where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled by man, where man himself is a visitor, not a conqueror. Wilderness is an area of

undeveloped land, retaining its primeval character and influence, without the permanent improvement of man and habitation, which is protected and preserved as is to preserve its natural resources and which, in general, appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature. Such area of man's work substantially untrammeled. It has outstanding opportunities for the study of primitive and unconfined type of life. It has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of a larger size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition, and it may possess scientific, educational, scenic, or historic interest."

WILDERNESS AREA (WVA): An area formally designated by Congress as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

WILDERNESS STUDY AREA (WSA): A roadless area which is believed to have wilderness characteristics.

WILDERNESS CHARACTERISTICS: Those characteristics of wilderness as described in Section 2 of the Wilderness Act. These include size, naturalness, undeveloped and unconfined type of life, scientific and supplemental values.

WILDLIFE: The term includes all animals, birds, and fish, and all plants, reptiles, or invertebrates, eggs, young, or whether raised or captured, and is generally found in a wild state. Exotic and domestic animals are excluded.

WITHDRAWAL: Withdrawal is withholding of public lands from the general land laws. A mineral withdrawal is the setting of an area to mineral purposes and to prevent activities. A mineral withdrawal includes public lands potentially valuable for increased minerals, precluding the disposal of the lands except with a mineral lease. It does not include lands where minerals are found but are not being mined.