

**BLM IDAHO POST-FIRE RECOVERY PLAN
EMERGENCY STABILIZATION AND BURNED AREA
REHABILITATION**

PLAN TEMPLATE 2010

HOLLOW FIRE (G3ZW)

BLM Boise District Office

IDAHO STATE OFFICE

FIRE BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Fire Name	Hollow
Fire Number	G3ZW
District/Field Office	Boise District Office
Admin Number	LLIDB00000
State	IDAHO
County(s)	GEM
Ignition Date/Cause	07/28/2012 Human Caused
Date Contained	07/29/2012
Jurisdiction	<i>Acres</i>
Private	473
BLM	956
Total Acres	1429
Total Costs	\$56,000
Costs to LF20000ES (2822)	\$44,000
Costs to LF32000BR (2881)	\$12,000

Status of Plan Submission (check one box below)

X	Initial Submission of Complete Plan
	Updating or Revising the Initial Submission
	Amendment

PART 1 - PLAN SUMMARY

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON FIRE.

The Hollow Fire was human caused and burned 1,429 acres in Gem and Ada Counties south and east of Emmett, Idaho. Of these acres approximately 956 are public land and 473 acres are private land. The fire originated from State Highway 16 just east of Freezeout Hill and burned to the southeast. Portions of the Little Emmett, Smith Black Canyon, and Helmick Individual BLM grazing allotments burned; 89 acres (89 BLM acres) or 6% of the Smith-Black Canyon allotment, 850 acres (598 BLM acres) or 2% of the Little Emmett allotment, and 343 (266 BLM acres) or 55% of the Helmick Individual allotment.

The fire burned 732 acres classified as occupied slickspot peppergrass (*Lepidium papilliferum* or LEPA) habitat (Management Area 2A), a federally listed threatened plant species. LEPA Element Occurrence (EO) #56 is located within the fire perimeter. The slickspots in this EO were surveyed for LEPA in May and June 2012 prior to the wildfire. No LEPA plants were found during this survey and slickspots were found to be heavily invaded by cheatgrass. In addition the fire burned 514 acres of the Willow Creek Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) designated for study of Aase's Onion (*Allium aaseae*), a BLM special status plant species. Goodale's Cutoff, a historical trail, runs southeast to northwest through the fire perimeter.

The area within the fire perimeter is composed of four ecological sites; Loamy 8-12 inch precipitation range with a characteristic plant community of Wyoming big sagebrush, bluebunch wheatgrass and Thurber's needlegrass, Sandy Loam 8-12 inch precipitation range with a characteristic plant community of Wyoming big sagebrush and Thurber's needlegrass, South Slope 10-12 precipitation range with a characteristic plant community of Wyoming big sagebrush and bluebunch wheatgrass, and South Slope Granitic 12-16 precipitation range with a characteristic plant community of antelope bitterbrush and bluebunch wheatgrass.

Pre-fire vegetation consisted of cheatgrass, Sandberg's bluegrass, red three-awn, scattered sagebrush and bitterbrush plants, and crested wheatgrass seedlings from previous years' wildfire rehabilitation efforts. Approximately 1,155 acres within the current fire perimeter has burned at least once in the past. The state listed noxious weeds within and/or adjacent to the fire perimeter include rush skeletonweed, whitetop, and perennial pepperweed.

LAND USE PLAN CONSISTENCY

S5 - Noxious Weeds

The control of noxious weeds is consistent with Cascade RMP, Resource Management Guidelines, Weeds (Control of Noxious), "BLM districts will work with respective County governments to monitor the location and spread of noxious weeds and to maintain

up-to-date inventory records.” BLM will control the spread of noxious weeds on public lands where possible, where economically feasible, and to the extent that funds are prioritized for that purpose.” The control of noxious weeds is in compliance with State and county laws.

S7 - Fence/Gate/Cattleguard

The 1987 Cascade RMP, Fire Management, Rehabilitation, Greenstripping and Reduction Actions/Procedures, (3.) states “All grazing licenses issued that include areas recently burned and/or seeded will include a statement concerning the amount of rest needed in the seedings or burn area”. The 2006 Conservation Agreement between BLM and USFWS states under Livestock Grazing Management Conservation measures and implementation action #4, “Provide adequate rest from livestock use for areas treated after major disturbances in slickspot peppergrass habitat. Major disturbances include fire, fire rehabilitation, or other soil-disturbing occurrences”. Conservation measures for ES&R in the 2006 Slickspot Peppergrass Conservation Agreement also states that “as needed, protect disturbed and recovering areas using temporary closures or other measures. BLM will continue to rest areas from land use activities to meet ES&R objectives, defined through the ES&R plans”.

S12 - Closures (area, OHV, livestock)

The 1987 Cascade RMP, Fire Management, Rehabilitation, Greenstripping and Reduction Actions/Procedures, (3.) states “All grazing licenses issued that include areas recently burned and/or seeded will include a statement concerning the amount of rest needed in the seedings or burn area”. The 2006 Conservation Agreement between BLM and USFWS states under Livestock Grazing Management Conservation measures and implementation action #4, “Provide adequate rest from livestock use for areas treated after major disturbances in slickspot peppergrass habitat. Major disturbances include fire, fire rehabilitation, or other soil-disturbing occurrences”. Conservation measures for ES&R in the 2006 Slickspot Peppergrass Conservation Agreement also states that “as needed, protect disturbed and recovering areas using temporary closures or other measures. BLM will continue to rest areas from land use activities to meet ES&R objectives, defined through the ES&R plans”.

S13 - Monitoring

R5 - Noxious Weeds

The control of noxious weeds is consistent with Cascade RMP, Resource Management Guidelines, Weeds (Control of Noxious), “BLM districts will work with respective County governments to monitor the location and spread of noxious weeds and to maintain up-to-date inventory records.” BLM will control the spread of noxious weeds on public lands where possible, where economically feasible, and to the extent that funds are prioritized for that purpose.” The control of noxious weeds is in compliance with State and county laws.

R7 - Fence/Gate/Cattleguard

The 1987 Cascade RMP, Fire Management, Rehabilitation, Greenstripping and Reduction

Actions/Procedures, (3.) states “All grazing licenses issued that include areas recently burned and/or seeded will include a statement concerning the amount of rest needed in the seedings or burn area”. The 2006 Conservation Agreement between BLM and USFWS states under Livestock Grazing Management Conservation measures and implementation action #4, “Provide adequate rest from livestock use for areas treated after major disturbances in slickspot peppergrass habitat. Major disturbances include fire, fire rehabilitation, or other soil-disturbing occurrences”. Conservation measures for ES&R in the 2006 Slickspot Peppergrass Conservation Agreement also states that “as needed, protect disturbed and recovering areas using temporary closures or other measures. BLM will continue to rest areas from land use activities to meet ES&R objectives, defined through the ES&R plans”.

R11 - Facilities

COST SUMMARY TABLES

Emergency Stabilization (LF20000ES)

Action/ Spec #	Planned Action	Unit (Acres, WMs, Number)	# Units	Unit Cost (If Appl.)	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Totals by Spec.
S1	Planning (Project Management)								
S2	Ground Seeding								
S3	Aerial Seeding								
S4	Seedling Planting								
S5	Noxious Weeds	Acres	956	\$ 3.14	\$ 0	\$3,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$3,000
S6	Soil Stabilization (Other than seedling, planting)								
S7	Fence/Gate/Cattleguard	Miles	7	\$2,571.43	\$ 0	\$18,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$18,000
S8	Road/Trail Water Diversion								
S9	Cultural Protection (Stabilization/Patrol)								
S10	Tree Hazard Removal								
S11	Facilities								
S12	Closures (area, OHV, livestock)	#	1	\$ 0.00	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
S13	Monitoring				\$ 0	\$9,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$23,000
S14	Other Treatments								
	TOTAL COSTS (LF20000ES)				\$0	\$30,000	\$8,000	\$6,000	\$44,000
OTHER FUND CODE TOTALS:									
	TOTAL COSTS (???)								
	TOTAL COSTS (???)								
	TOTAL COSTS (???)								

Burned Area Rehabilitation (LF32000BR)

Action/ Spec #	Planned Action	Unit (Acres, WMs, Number)	# Units	Unit Cost (If Appl.)	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Totals by Spec.
R1	Planning (Project Mgmt)								
R2	Ground Seeding								
R3	Aerial Seeding								
R4	Seedling Planting								
R5	Noxious Weeds	Acres	956	\$ 4.18	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$4,000
R6	Soil Stabilization (Other than seedling, planting)								
R7	Fence/Gate/Cattleguard	Miles	2	\$3,500.00	\$ 0	\$7,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$7,000
R8	Road/Trail Water Diversion								
R9	Cultural Protection (Stabilization/Patrol)								
R10	Tree Hazard Removal								
R11	Facilities	#	20	\$ 50.00	\$ 0	\$1,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$1,000
R12	Closures (area, OHV, livestock)								
R13	Monitoring								
R14	Additional Treatments								
	TOTAL COSTS (LF32000BR)				\$0	\$8,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$12,000
OTHER FUND CODE TOTALS:									
	TOTAL COSTS (???)								
	TOTAL COSTS (???)								
	TOTAL COSTS (???)								

PART 2 - POST-FIRE RECOVERY ISSUES

EMERGENCY STABILIZATION ISSUES

1 - Human Life and Safety

N/A

2 - Soil/Water Stabilization

N/A

3 - Habitat for Federal/State Listed, Proposed, or Candidate Species

The fire burned 732 acres classified as occupied slickspot peppergrass (*Lepidium papilliferum* or LEPA) habitat (Management Area 2A), a federally listed threatened plant species. LEPA Element Occurrence (EO) #56 is located within the fire perimeter. Rest from livestock grazing will aid the recovery of existing vegetation from the fire disturbance and reduce the potential for further negative impacts to slickspots and slickspot peppergrass.

4 - Critical Heritage Resources

N/A

5 - Invasive Plants and Weeds

Noxious weeds including rush skeletonweed, whitetop, and perennial pepperweed are known to occur within and/or adjacent to the fire's perimeter. Spot treatments are needed to avoid an increase in the number and vigor of these plants post-fire. Control of these weeds will aid native and past seeded vegetation recovery.

BURNED AREA RECOVERY ISSUES

1 - Lands Unlikely to Recover Naturally

N/A

2 - Weed Treatments

Noxious weeds including rush skeletonweed, whitetop, and perennial pepperweed are known to occur within and/or adjacent to the fire's perimeter. Spot treatments are needed in years two and three post fire to avoid an increase in the number and vigor of these plants. Control of these weeds will aid native and past seeded vegetation recovery.

3 - Tree Planting

N/A

4 - Repair/Replace Fire Damage to Minor Facilities

Allotment/pasture boundary fences were damaged and/or destroyed in the fire and will

need to be replaced before grazing can resume in the Lower Cruickshank pasture of the Little Emmett allotment. carsonite posts marking Goodale's Cut-off historical trail were damaged/destroyed in the fire .

PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF TREATMENTS

Issue 3 - Habitat for Federal/State Listed, Proposed, or Candidate Species

S7 Fence/Gate/Cattleguard

A. Treatment/Activity Description

The objective of this treatment is to repair approximately 7 miles of allotment/pasture boundary fence damaged or destroyed by the fire. Damaged wood corners and braces would be replaced with galvanized steel posts. Damaged wire would also be repaired. The management fences would be constructed to BLM fence standards for wildlife.

B. How does the treatment relate to damage or changes caused by the fire?

The wildfire damaged fences associated with the livestock management of the affected allotments. Reconstruction and repair of management fences damaged by the fire would maintain the future integrity of the existing livestock grazing system. Repair of damaged management fences would also help to manage vegetation recovery.

C. Why is the treatment/activity reasonable, within policy, and cost effective?

This treatment is reasonable and cost effective because it would utilize existing fences and gates to the greatest extent possible, while allowing unburned areas to be available to grazing. Damaged wood stretch points and corners would be replaced with galvanized steel pipe thus increasing the longevity of the structures and resistance to future wildfire damages.

S12 Closures (area, OHV, livestock)

A. Treatment/Activity Description

The Hollow Fire burned area would be rested from livestock grazing until monitoring shows that ES&BAR objectives have been met. Livestock closure would be achieved with a grazing decision to temporarily close the Lower Cruickshank pasture of the Little Emmett allotment and by controlling location of water and supplements with periodic compliance checks for all other affected allotments/pastures.

B. How does the treatment relate to damage or changes caused by the fire?

The purpose of this treatment is to rest the burned area from livestock grazing to provide the opportunity for recovery of on-site vegetation. Recovery and maintenance of on-site perennial plants would help to provide future slickspot peppergrass habitat by inhibiting the expansion of annual invasive vegetation and noxious weeds and stabilizing soil resources.

C. Why is the treatment/activity reasonable, within policy, and cost effective?

There are no costs associated with the livestock closure.

S13 Monitoring

A. Treatment/Activity Description

B. How does the treatment relate to damage or changes caused by the fire?

C. Why is the treatment/activity reasonable, within policy, and cost effective?

Issue 5 - Invasive Plants and Weeds

S5 Noxious Weeds

A. Treatment/Activity Description

Rush skeletonweed, whitetop, and perennial pepperweed are known to occur within and adjacent to the burned area boundary. These and other noxious weeds have high potential for establishment in the burned area. Noxious weed inventory and spot herbicide treatment would occur the first year following the fire within the burned area under ES. Noxious weeds would be treated with the BLM-approved chemicals in accordance with the Noxious Weed EA and the Record of Decision for Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on Bureau of Land Management Lands in 17 Western States, approved September 29, 2007 (Vegetation Treatment EIS). Appendix B of the Record of Decision includes a list of standard operating procedures that would be used for vegetation treatments using herbicides.

Design features for weed treatments:

Slickspot peppergrass potential habitat

- Weed treatment staff will be trained to identify slickspots and slickspot peppergrass.
- Should slickspots containing slickspot peppergrass (aka, occupied slickspots) be located within the burned area, weed treatment staff will notify the Four Rivers Field Office Botanist to map the population area.
- Within an element occurrence, herbicide application will use only hand sprayers. A 10-foot no-herbicide treatment buffer will be established around occupied slickspots. Within the buffer zone, weeds will be treated using hand-pulling or cutting and bagging.

B. How does the treatment relate to damage or changes caused by the fire?

Disturbance associated with the fire and fire suppression, including use of heavy equipment to create dozer lines, increases the potential for invasion and spread of noxious weeds due to vegetation removal and soil surface disturbance.

C. Why is the treatment/activity reasonable, within policy, and cost effective?

Inventory and treatment of new noxious weed populations is more cost-effective than

waiting until the population has had opportunity to establish and spread. Field work would be combined with other noxious weed treatments for cost efficiency.

Issue 2 - Weed Treatments

R5 Noxious Weeds

A. Treatment/Activity Description

Rush skeletonweed, whitetop, and perennial pepperweed are known to occur within the burned area boundary. These and other noxious weeds have high potential for establishment in the burned area. Noxious weed inventory and spot herbicide treatment would occur in the second and third years following the fire under BAR. Noxious weeds would be treated with the BLM-approved chemicals in accordance with the Noxious Weed EA and Vegetation Treatment EIS

B. How does the treatment relate to damage or changes caused by the fire?

Disturbance associated with the fire and fire suppression, including use of heavy equipment to create dozer lines, increases the potential for invasion and spread of noxious weeds due to vegetation removal and soil surface disturbance.

C. Why is the treatment/activity reasonable, within policy, and cost effective?

Inventory and treatment of new noxious weed populations is more cost-effective than waiting until the population has had opportunity to establish and spread. Field work would be combined with other noxious weed treatments for cost efficiency.

Issue 4 - Repair/Replace Fire Damage to Minor Facilities

R7 Fence/Gate/Cattleguard

A. Treatment/Activity Description

Two miles of fence separating the Lower Cruickshank pasture (temporary closure) from the Helmick Individual allotment (not currently allocated for grazing) and from the counties gravel/sand pit would be repaired to facilitate future livestock management.

Damaged wood corners and braces would be replaced with galvanized steel posts. Damaged wire would also be repaired. The management fences would be constructed to BLM fence standards for wildlife.

B. How does the treatment relate to damage or changes caused by the fire?

The wildfire damaged fences associated with the livestock management of the affected

allotments. Reconstruction and repair of management fences damaged by the fire would maintain the future integrity of the existing livestock grazing system. Repair of damaged management fences would also help to manage vegetation recovery.

C. Why is the treatment/activity reasonable, within policy, and cost effective?

This treatment is reasonable and cost effective because it would utilize existing fences and gates to the greatest extent possible, while allowing unburned areas to be available to grazing. Damaged wood stretch points and corners would be replaced with galvanized steel pipe thus increasing the longevity of the structures and resistance to future wildfire damages.

R11 Facilities

A. Treatment/Activity Description

Approximately 20 carsonite posts with signs marking Goodale's Cutoff historical trail would be replaced.

B. How does the treatment relate to damage or changes caused by the fire?

Approximately 20 carsonite posts with signs marking the historical trail were damaged or destroyed during the fire event.

C. Why is the treatment/activity reasonable, within policy, and cost effective?

PART 4 DETAILED TREATMENT COST TABLE

PART 5 - SEED LISTS

DRILL SEED

Species	Scientific Name	% PLS	PLS Seeds / sq. ft.	PLS Seeds / ac.	Seeds / lb (bulk)	Total Seeds / Acre (Bulk)	Drill Seedings (Acre)	Lbs / Acre	Total Lbs.	Cost / Lb	Total Cost
TOTALS:			0	0	0	0		0.0		\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00

AERIAL SEED

Species	Scientific Name	% PLS	PLS Seeds / sq. ft.	PLS Seeds / ac.	Seeds / lb (bulk)	Total Seeds / Acre (Bulk)	Aerial Seedings (Acre)	Lbs / Acre	Total Lbs.	Cost / Lb	Total Cost
TOTALS:			0	0	0	0		0.0		\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00

SEEDLINGS

Seedling Species	Scientific Name	Acres of Seedlings planted.	# of Seedlings per Acre	Total # of Seedlings	Cost / Seedling	Total Cost
TOTALS:		0.0	0	0		\$ 0.00

PART 6 - NATIVE/NON-NATIVE PLANT WORKSHEET

A. Proposed Native Plants in Seed Mixtures (Both ES & BAR Treatments)

1. Are the native plants proposed for seeding adapted to the ecological sites in the burned area?

Yes No Rationale:

2. Is seed or seedlings of native plants available in sufficient quantity for the proposed project?

Yes No Rationale:

3. Is the cost and/or quality of the native seed reasonable given the project size and approved field unit management and Plan objectives?

Yes No Rationale:

4. Will the native plants establish and survive given the environmental conditions and the current or future competition from other species in the seed mix or from exotic plants?

Yes No Rationale:

5. Will the existing or proposed land management practices (e.g. wildlife populations, recreation use, livestock, etc.) maintain the seeded native plants in the seed mixture when the burned area is re-opened?

Yes No Rationale:

B. Proposed Non-native Plants in Seed Mixtures (Both ES & BAR Treatments)

1. Is the use of non-native plants necessary to meet objectives, e.g., consistent with applicable approved field unit management plans?

Yes No Rationale:

2. Will non-native plants meet the objective(s) for which they are planted without unacceptably diminishing diversity and disrupting ecological processes (nutrient cycling, water infiltration, energy flow, etc.) in the plant community?

Yes No Rationale:

3. Will non-native plants stay on the site they are seeded and not significantly displace or interbreed with native plants?

Yes No Rationale:

C. Proposed Seed Species - Native & Non-Natives (Both ES & BAR Treatments)

PART 7 - COST-RISK ANALYSIS

A. Probability of Treatments Successfully Meeting Objectives

Action/ Spec #	Planned ES Action (LF20000ES)	Unit (acres, WMs, Number)	# Units	Total Cost	% Probability of Success
S5	Noxious Weeds	Acres	956	\$3,000.00	80%
S7	Fence/Gate/Cattleguard	Miles	7	\$18,000.00	100%
S12	Closures (area, OHV, livestock)	Each	1	\$ 0.00	100%
S13	Monitoring	Acres		\$23,000.00	
				\$44,000.00	

Action/ Spec #	Planned BAR Action (LF32000BR)	Unit (acres, WMs, Number)	# Units	Total Cost	% Probability of Success
R5	Noxious Weeds	Acres	956	\$4,000.00	80%
R7	Fence/Gate/Cattleguard	Miles	2	\$7,000.00	100%
R11	Facilities	Each	20	\$1,000.00	100%
				\$12,000.00	

B. Cost Risk Summary

1. Are the risks to natural resources and private property acceptable as a result of the fire if the following actions are taken?

Proposed Action Yes No Rationale for Answer:

Noxious weed treatments would reduce potential for expansion of noxious weeds in and adjacent to the burned area. Livestock closure and repair of burned fences would increase potential for vegetation recovery and, thus, the biological and physical stability of the burned area.

No Action Yes No Rationale for Answer:

Failure to treat noxious weeds and rest the burned area would compromise vegetation recovery and reduce slickspot peppergrass habitat, wildlife values, and soil stability.

Alternative(s) Yes No Rationale for Answer:

N/A

2. Is the probability of success of the proposed action, alternatives or no action acceptable given their costs?

Proposed Action Yes No Rationale for Answer:

Monitoring and observations of weed treatments in similar locations indicate that success would be high. Normal climatic conditions and exclusion of livestock grazing would increase potential for vegetation recovery

No Action Yes No Rationale for Answer:

The burned area and surrounding lands have high potential for expansion of noxious weeds. This potential would increase without treatment and recovery of on-site vegetation.

Alternative(s) Yes No Rationale for Answer:

N/A

3. Which approach will most cost-effectively and successfully attain the objectives and therefore is recommended for implementation from a Cost/Risk Analysis standpoint?

Proposed Action

Alternative(s)

No Action

Comments:

The money needed for fence repair, temporary livestock grazing allotment closure, and noxious weed control will be much less than both the monetary and ecological cost of doing nothing immediately post fire and then trying to replace lost soil and/or remove a major weed infestation later.

C. Risk of Resource Value Loss or Damage

No Action - Treatments not Implemented

Resource Value	N/A	None	Low	Med	High
Unacceptable Loss of Topsoil					X
Weed Invasion					X
Unacceptable Loss of Vegetation Diversity					X
Unacceptable Loss of Vegetation Structure				X	
Unacceptable Disruption of Ecological Processes					X
Off-site Sediment Damage to Private Property			X		
Off-site Threats to Human Life			X		
Other-loss of Access Road Due to Plugged Culverts	X				

Proposed Action - Treatments Successfully Implemented

Resource Value	N/A	None	Low	Med	High
Unacceptable Loss of Topsoil			X		
Weed Invasion			X		
Unacceptable Loss of Vegetation Diversity			X		
Unacceptable Loss of Vegetation Structure				X	
Unacceptable Disruption of Ecological Processes			X		
Off-site Sediment Damage to Private Property			X		
Off-site Threats to Human Life			X		
Other-loss of Access Road Due to Plugged Culverts	X				

PART 8 - MONITORING PLAN

S5 - Noxious Weeds

Identify the objective of the treatment:

Objective is to identify all existing and new infestations of noxious weeds. New infestations will be treated and objective is to eliminate them from the treatment area. Existing noxious weeds will be treated to contain the infestation and prevent it from expanding on site.

Describe how implementation will be monitored:

Implementation will be self-monitored by BLM noxious weed specialists conducting the inventory and work. Species identified, treatment and GPS location would be recorded.

Describe how effectiveness will be monitored, how it will be measured, and within what time period:

Effectiveness will be monitored by revisiting the treated sites 2013-2014 to evaluate mortality and inventory for additional weed populations.

S7 - Fence/Gate/Cattleguard

Identify the objective of the treatment:

The objective of this treatment is to repair or replace approximately 7 miles of allotment and pasture boundary fence damaged or destroyed by the fire. Damaged wood corners and braces would be replaced with galvanized steel posts. Damaged wire would also be repaired. The fences would be constructed to BLM fence standards for wildlife.

Describe how implementation will be monitored:

Implementation is monitored through contract administration. Any changes from the planned implementation would be documented in the project file.

Describe how effectiveness will be monitored, how it will be measured, and within what time period:

Repair or replacement of existing fence would be monitored through contract administration and documented in the project file. Work would be completed within the first year following the fire.

S12 - Closures (area, OHV, livestock)

Identify the objective of the treatment:

Exclusion of livestock is critical for the recovery of burned vegetation. The burned area would be closed to promote recovery of existing seedings, consistent with the NFRP.

Describe how implementation will be monitored:

Resumption of livestock grazing would ultimately depend on monitoring and meeting of

natural recovery objectives. The monitoring for grazing availability and recommendations for opening the burned area to livestock would be the responsibility of an interdisciplinary team. Implementation is monitored through rangeland management administration. Post-fire grazing decisions would be issued closing the burn area in the Lower Cruickshank pasture to livestock grazing.

Describe how effectiveness will be monitored, how it will be measured, and within what time period:

Natural recovery areas would be considered recovered and available for grazing when:

1) Recovered herbaceous vegetation is providing sufficient ground cover to protect the site from accelerated erosion and expansion/conversion to annual grasses and noxious weeds. The amount of bare mineral soil (lacking cover of plants, litter, or biological soil crust) is within 10% of what would be expected for early seral stages of the ecological sites found within the burned area. Recommended study methods include line-point intercept or step point cover methods and photo points.

2) A qualitative visual assessment of the following would also be considered:

- Plant vigor (perennial plants)
- Precipitation information during the non-growing (winter) and growing (spring through early summer) seasons
- Competition with invasive annual plants and noxious weed species
- Seed production

3) An evaluation of collected monitoring data is completed documenting that reintroducing grazing to the area would not cause a downward trend in vegetation recovery.

S13 - Monitoring

Identify the objective of the treatment:

See monitoring section above.

Describe how implementation will be monitored:

Describe how effectiveness will be monitored, how it will be measured, and within what time period:

R5 - Noxious Weeds

Identify the objective of the treatment:

Objective is to identify all existing and new infestations of noxious weeds. New infestations will be treated and objective is to eliminate them from the treatment area. Existing noxious weeds will be treated to contain the infestation and prevent it from expanding on site.

Describe how implementation will be monitored:

Implementation will be self-monitored by BLM noxious weed specialists conducting the

inventory and work. Species identified, treatment and GPS location would be recorded.

Describe how effectiveness will be monitored, how it will be measured, and within what time period:

Effectiveness will be monitored by revisiting the treated sites 2013-2014 to evaluate mortality and inventory for additional weed populations.

R7 - Fence/Gate/Cattleguard

Identify the objective of the treatment:

The objective of this treatment is to repair or replace approximately 2 miles of allotment and pasture boundary fence damaged or destroyed by the fire. Damaged wood corners and braces would be replaced with galvanized steel posts. Damaged wire would also be repaired. The fences would be constructed to BLM fence standards for wildlife.

Describe how implementation will be monitored:

Implementation is monitored through contract administration. Any changes from the planned implementation would be documented in the project file.

Describe how effectiveness will be monitored, how it will be measured, and within what time period:

Repair or replacement of existing fence would be monitored through contract administration and documented in the project file. Work would be completed within the first year following the fire.

R11 - Facilities

Identify the objective of the treatment:

The replacement of carsonite sign posts will mark Goodale's Cutoff historical trail for historians, recreationalists, and tourists.

Describe how implementation will be monitored:

Implementation is monitored through contract administration. Any changes from the planned implementation would be documented in the project file.

Describe how effectiveness will be monitored, how it will be measured, and within what time period:

Replacement of signs would be monitored through contract administration and documented in the project file. Work would be completed in year two following the fire.

PART 9 - MAPS

1. - A- Plan Allotments Pastures ACEC
2. - A - Plan EOs and Lepa Management
3. - A - Plan R9 Cultural Protection
4. - A - Plan S5_R5 Noxious
5. - A - Plan S7_R7 Fence Repair

PART 10 - REVIEW, APPROVALS, and PREPARERS

TEAM MEMBERS

Position	Team Member (Agency/Office)	Initial	Date
Team Leader	Sarah Heide (BLM Boise District)	Initialed	08/07/2012
Botanist	Mark Steiger (BLM Four Rivers Field Office)		
Cultural Resources/Archeologist	Dean Shaw (BLM Four Rivers Field Office)		
Botanist	Amy Stillman (BLM Four Rivers Field Office)		
Rangeland Mgt. Specialist	Martin Espil (BLM Four Rivers Field Office)		
GIS Specialist	Alex Webb (BLM Boise District)		
Resource Advisor(s) on Fire	Alan Tartar (BLM Four Rivers Field Office)		
Operations	Rob Bennett (BLM Boise District)		
Operations	Cindy Fritz (BLM Boise District)		

PLAN APPROVAL

The Agency Administrator is responsible for developing, implementing, and evaluating emergency stabilizations and rehabilitation plans, treatments and activities. 620 DM 3.5C

FIELD OFFICE MANAGER

DATE

FUNDING APPROVAL

The funding of ES treatments is approved through the appropriate administrative approval level in coordination with the National Office Budget Shop. As funding is available, ES

funding requested within a plan that totals below \$100,000 may be approved by the State Director, while ES funding of \$100,000 and above must be approved by the WO. If the ES funding cap is reached, all ES funding will be approved through the National Office in coordination with State ES&R Coordinators to determine highest priority projects. Funding of all BAR treatments is accomplished through a scoring process and is dependent on accurate entries into NFPORS. All funding is approved and allocated on a year-by-year basis.