

**BLM IDAHO POST-FIRE RECOVERY PLAN  
EMERGENCY STABILIZATION AND BURNED AREA REHABILITATION  
2011 PLAN TEMPLATE**

***KINYON ROAD FIRE***

**BLM/TWIN FALLS DISTRICT/JARBIDGE FIELD OFFICE  
IDAHO STATE OFFICE**

**FIRE BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

<b>Fire Name</b>	Kinyon Road Fire
<b>Fire Number</b>	G1CH
<b>District/Field Office</b>	Twin Falls/Jarbridge
<b>Admin Number</b>	LLIDT01000
<b>State</b>	Idaho
<b>County(s)</b>	Elmore, Owyhee, Twin Falls
<b>Ignition Date/Cause</b>	07-07-2012/Lightning
<b>Date Contained</b>	07-12-2012

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Acres</b>
<b>BLM</b>	172,335
<i>State</i>	8,771
<i>Private</i>	3,977
<i>Military</i>	25,791

<b>Total Acres</b>	210,874
<b>Total Costs</b>	\$6,348,000
<b>Costs to LF2200000</b>	\$4,477,000
<b>Costs to LF3200000</b>	\$965,000
<b>Costs to LF3100000</b>	\$490,000
<b>Costs to Other Funding</b>	\$416,000

**Status of Plan Submission** (check one box below)

<input type="checkbox"/>	Initial Submission of Complete Plan
<input type="checkbox"/>	Amendment
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Updating or Revising the Initial Submission

## **PART 1 - PLAN SUMMARY**

### **BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE FIRE**

The Kinyon Road Fire ignited in the central Jarbidge Field Office (JFO) on July 7, 2012, at about 1549 hours. Fire cause was lightning. The fire grew rapidly due to erratic winds and multiple periodic storm cells passing through the area. Due to rapid fire spread and increased fire activity within the Twin Falls District, a Type II team was requested on July 8. The Type II team took over management of the fire at 0600 on July 10. The fire was returned to local control following containment on July 12.

The fire burned 172,335 acres of public land administered by the BLM; 8,771 acres of state land; 25,791 acres of military land in the Saylor Creek Air Force Range; and 3,977 acres of private land. Most of the fire area has burned two or more times in the last 20 years.

The Kinyon Road Fire burned 727 acres of the Bruneau-Jarbidge Rivers Wilderness on the western perimeter; 34,356 acres (34%) of the Saylor Creek Wild Horse Herd Management Area (HMA); 46,175 acres of BLM-managed lands classified as Sage-grouse Preliminary Priority Habitat (PPH); 63,511 acres of BLM-managed lands classified as Sage-grouse Preliminary General Habitat (PGH); about 6.3 miles of the Tuana Road, which is included in the National Register of Historic Places; and a portion of the Idaho Centennial Trail. The fire burned to the edge of the Bruneau River canyon and into the canyon in a few places. The Bruneau River is designated Wild under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The Bruneau River is also designated critical habitat for the Jarbidge River population of bull trout, which is listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The burned area also contains 104,636 acres of potential habitat for slickspot peppergrass (*Lepidium papilliferum*).

The fire burned portions of the following allotments and pastures:

<b>Allotments</b>	<b>Pastures</b>	<b>Acres of Pasture Burned All Ownerships</b>	<b>% of Pasture</b>
Blue Butte	Blue Butte	10,516	100
Bruneau Hill	#2	3,047	73
	#3	5,749	100
	#4	2,540	59
	#5	8	<1
	Canyon View	North	71
South		1,485	100
Coonskin AMP	End Of Line	6	<1
	Juniper	4,697	95
	Lake	4,604	56
	NW	1,912	98
	Reservoir	5,875	77
	W Reservoir	115	9
	Yellow Guerry Tank	3,637	44
Devil Creek Balanced Rock	Balanced Rock	16	<1

<b>Allotments</b>	<b>Pastures</b>	<b>Acres of Pasture Burned All Ownerships</b>	<b>% of Pasture</b>
	Big Field	1,834	23
	Bull Horn	1,627	82
	Corral Field	1,364	64
	N End Field	830	22
	N Kerbs Field	164	7
	N Winter	1,618	100
	S Kerbs	2,421	100
	S Winter	2,994	100
	School Bus	938	48
Dove Springs	North	5,324	91
	South	3,074	100
East Juniper Draw	E Juniper Draw	3,457	93
	Halfway	3,159	100
	Home Plate	352	17
	N Coonskin	5,580	100
	S Coonskin	1,789	22
	Straw Stack	925	75
Echo 4	Big Hill	3,777	100
	Crows Nest Butte	2,053	29
	Lower Notch	1,364	100
	N Crows Nest	2,215	100
	S Crows Nest	1,177	100
	Upper Notch	1,806	100
Echo 5	E Winter Camp Butte	10,613	94
	E Winter Camp/State	350	55
	Winter Camp Butte	1,984	37
Echo Hammett Livestock	Echo Hammett	4,676	69
Echo Luby	North	1,200	100
	South	2,607	100
Flat Top	#1	3,019	100
	#2	2,035	40
	#4	8,956	37
Grindstone	Grindstone	2	0
Hallelujah	North	3,518	100
	South	4,313	100
Horse Butte	NE	505	9
	NW	41	<1
Juniper Ranch	#1	49	2
	#2	1,000	100
	#4	77	2.4
Kinyon	NE	673	23
	NW	3,334	69

<b>Allotments</b>	<b>Pastures</b>	<b>Acres of Pasture Burned All Ownerships</b>	<b>% of Pasture</b>
	SE	3,252	100
	South	4,630	100
	SW	2,580	100
Notch Butte	Lower Big Hill	2,412	100
	Lower Sailor	2,007	27
	Upper Big Hill	2,207	60
Roseworth Point	Lilly Grade	214	9
	N Tuanna	1,562	90
	The Point	3,040	98
	Tuanna Butte	383	23
	Tuanna Crossing	929	39
S Crows Nest	NE	2,457	100
	NW	2,006	100
	SE	3,782	100
	SW	2,839	100
Saylor Creek/N Three Island	#3	4,179	56
	#4	1,718	30
Twin Butte	West	6,649	20
W Saylor Creek	2 <sup>nd</sup> Field	1,308	59
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Field	3,480	76
	Black Butte	5,388	66
	CC Boy	6,128	41

Digital soil survey data (SSURGO 2008) indicate that most of the BLM portion of the burned area occurs on the Loamy 8-12 Wyoming Big Sagebrush/Bluebunch Wheatgrass-Thurbers Needlegrass ecological site. The Sandy Loam 8-12 Wyoming Big Sagebrush/Indian Ricegrass ecological site is scattered throughout the burned area with the largest area on the Bruneau Canyon rim. The Sand 8-12 Basin Big Sagebrush/Indian Ricegrass ecological site occurs in localized areas in the western portion of the Saylor Creek HMA. As a result of past fire history and post-fire rehabilitation, pre-burn vegetation consisted primarily of mixed native/non-native and older crested wheatgrass seedings, with a few remnant Wyoming big sagebrush stands along the west, south, and east perimeters of the burned area. Cheatgrass is common throughout the burned area and dominant in portions. The fire burned quickly with lowest severity in seeding areas and highest in remaining sagebrush stands.

#### **LAND USE PLAN CONSISTENCY**

The following treatments are proposed under this Emergency Stabilization (ES) and Burned Area Rehabilitation (BAR) Plan.

### **Emergency Stabilization**

- S2 Ground Seeding
- S3 Aerial Seeding
- S5 Weed Control
- S6 Soil Stabilization (other than seeding, planting)
- S7 Fence/Gate/Cattleguards
- S11 Facilities
- S12 Closure (Livestock)
- S13 Monitoring

### **Burned Area Rehabilitation**

- R4 Seedling Planting (Shrubs)
- R5 Weed Control
- R7 Fence/Gate/Cattleguard
- R11 Facilities
- R12 Closure (Livestock)

The applicable land use plan for the ES&BAR project area is the Jarbidge Resource Management Plan (RMP) and associated Record of Decision (ROD) dated March 23, 1987. The burned area is located in the following Multiple Use Areas (MUAs):

- MUA-6 Saylor Creek West
- MUA-7 Saylor Creek East
- MUA-10 Bruneau-Sheep Creek
- MUA-12 West Devil
- MUA-13 East Devil
- MUA-14 Salmon Falls Creek

Resource management objectives for the affected MUAs:

- Improve lands in poor ecological condition (pp. II-28, II-31, II-40, II-47, and II-50).
- Maintain existing vegetative improvements (pp. II-28, II-31, II-40, II-47, and II-50).
- Maintain existing lands that are in good and excellent ecological condition (II-40).
- Manage big game habitat to support mule deer and antelope (pp. II-28, II-31, II-40, II-48, and II-50).
- Maintain present levels of upland game nesting and cover habitat (pp. II-28, II-31, and II-40)
- Improve sage-grouse habitat through seeding and rehabilitation (p. II-40 and II-48).
- Maintain present areas of sage-grouse nesting habitat (p. II-51).

Management guidelines contained in the RMP are identified for affected resources under each treatment discussed below.

The treatments outlined in this plan are also consistent with the treatments analyzed in the Boise District Office and Jarbidge Field Office Normal Fire Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Plan (NFRP) and Environmental Assessment (EA, #ID-090-2004-050), the

Noxious and Invasive Weed Treatment EA (Noxious Weed EA, #ID100-2005-EA-265) for the Boise District and Jarbidge Field Office, and the Jarbidge Field Office Programmatic Shrub Planting EA (#ID-201-2008-EA-359).

#### Land Use Plan and Other Existing Consultations for Slickspot Peppergrass

Slickspot peppergrass was listed as threatened under the ESA on October 8, 2009 (50 CFR Part 17 52014-52064). Following the listing, Idaho Governor C.L. “Butch” Otter, the Idaho Office of Species Conservation, Theodore Hoffman, Scott Nicholson, and L.G. Davison & Sons, Inc., brought action against the Secretary of the Interior and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) challenging the listing under the Administrative Procedures Act and the ESA. On August 8, 2012, Chief U.S. Magistrate Judge Candy W. Dale, U.S. District Court for the District of Idaho, ordered that the Secretary of the Interior’s Final Rule listing slickspot peppergrass as a threatened species under the ESA be vacated and remanded the matter for further consideration consistent with the Court’s decision.

The Kinyon Road Fire and ES&BAR plan preparation occurred prior to the Court’s decision to vacate the listing. Therefore, BLM addressed existing consultations and conservation agreements in design of proposed treatments.

On August 26, 2009, Idaho BLM signed a Conservation Agreement (CA) with the Idaho Fish and Wildlife Office of the Service. In this CA, BLM agreed to develop and implement activities that provide for the conservation and recovery of slickspot peppergrass. On September 16, 2009, BLM initiated consultation with the Service on existing land use plans. On November 30, 2009, the Service issued a Biological Opinion (LUP BO) which further recommended implementation of conservation measures contained within the CA, which was attached as an appendix to the BO.

In addition, programmatic conference reports were prepared in 2006 by the Boise District Office for Noxious and Invasive Weed Treatment (144-2006-IC-0918) and Normal Fire Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation (14420-2006-IC-0975) programmatic actions. These programmatic actions were developed to include all field offices in the Boise District, which, at that point in time, included the Jarbidge Field Office. These Conference Reports were confirmed December 15, 2009 (14420-2010-TA-0103), following the listing decision.

BLM also consulted with the Service regarding programmatic shrub planting activities and received a letter of concurrence on January 27, 2012. The concurrence memorandum for Programmatic Shrub Planting – Jarbidge Field Office – Elmore, Owyhee, and Twin Falls Counties, Idaho and Elko County, Nevada (01EIFW00-2012-I-0084) stated that planting shrubs utilizing hand planting methods and design features included below is not likely to adversely affect slickspot peppergrass (Concurrence Memorandum, p. 5). In addition, the concurrence memorandum states that shrub plantings would have long-term beneficial effects for slickspot peppergrass and its habitat by accelerating native shrub re-establishment and decreasing habitat fragmentation (Concurrence Memorandum, p. 6).

Inventories conducted by Idaho Department of Fish and Game and BLM from 2001 through 2011 that included portions of the burned area identified the presence of slickspots, but did not expand the range of the population within the JFO beyond the Inside Desert (Mancuso and Cooke 2001; BLM GIS data 2006-2011). Inventories of potential habitat were performed by BLM in summer 2006 as part of a Stipulated Settlement Agreement in preparation for a land use plan revision; in summer and fall 2010 for fuel breaks implemented under the 2010 Long Butte Fire ES&BAR Plan; and in summer and fall 2011 for additional proposed fuel breaks. In early 2012, a GIS model was developed to classify potential habitat (BLM GIS data 2003) as having high, medium, or low potential for slickspot peppergrass to occur based on soil type, slope, potential and existing vegetation, and 20-year fire history (BLM GIS data 2012).

The burned area does not contain known occupied habitat for slickspot peppergrass (*Lepidium papilliferum*). However, the burned area contains 104,636 acres of potential habitat, of which 15,100 acres are rated as having high potential for slickspot peppergrass occurrence; 34,089 acres have medium potential; and 55,447 acres have low potential.

Since potential habitat and slickspots are located in portions of burned area, project design features that address conservation measures contained in the LUP BO (which includes the Conservation Agreement as an appendix), Conference Reports, and letter of concurrence for programmatic shrub planting are included to: 1) allow rest from grazing to promote vegetation recovery, 2) reduce the potential for introduction and spread of noxious weeds, and 3) restore perennial herbaceous plant and sagebrush cover within the burned area. Specific programmatic conservation measures addressed in this plan are:

- 1) Implement Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation (ES&R) activities to consider slickspot peppergrass habitat rehabilitation (LUP BO p. 84-85 and ES&R Conference Report pp. 2-3).
  - a. All wildfires within slickspot peppergrass habitat will be evaluated for ES&R treatments, regardless of size.
  - b. 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.
  - c. BLM will initiate and complete ES&R efforts for slickspot peppergrass, such as planting shrubs and forbs, within slickspot peppergrass habitat. BLM will implement the following measures during fire ES&R efforts:
    - i. BLM will use seeding techniques that minimize soil disturbance such as no-till drills and rangeland drills equipped with depth bands when ES&R projects have the potential to impact slickspot peppergrass habitat.
    - ii. BLM will use native plant materials and seed during ES&R activities. BLM will include native forbs in seed mixtures that will benefit slickspot peppergrass insect pollinators.
    - iii. If native plant materials and seed are not available, non-invasive, non-native species may be used for stabilization activities in slickspot peppergrass habitat.
    - iv. In areas adjacent to slickspot peppergrass habitat, if natives are not available, non-invasive, non-native species are acceptable for stabilization

activities. Potentially invasive non-native species such as intermediate wheatgrass and prostrate kochia may be used as a last resort for stabilization activities in areas adjacent to slickspot peppergrass habitat provided the benefits of their use are demonstrated to outweigh the risks to slickspot peppergrass and its habitat.

- v. Any treatment that may adversely affect slickspot peppergrass will require site-specific Section 7 compliance.
- 2) Although non-chemical methods will be the preferred approach in occupied habitat, when appropriate, projects involving the application of pesticides (including herbicides, fungicides, and other related chemicals) in slickspot peppergrass habitat and potential habitat that may affect the species will be analyzed at the project level and designed such that pesticide applications will support conservation and minimize risks of exposure (LUP BO pp. 70-71).
    - a. Apply appropriate spatial and temporal buffers to avoid species' exposure to harmful chemicals.
    - b. Implement appropriate revegetation and weed control measures to reduce risks of non-native invasive plant infestations following ground/soil disturbing actions in slickspot peppergrass habitat.
  - 3) Fuels management projects conducted in slickspot peppergrass habitat should have long-term benefits to slickspot peppergrass.
    - a. BLM may create and maintain fuel breaks where frequent fires can threaten slickspot peppergrass habitat. New fuel breaks in slickspot peppergrass habitat will be designed to conserve and enhance species habitat. Where appropriate and where objectives will be met, native vegetation should be emphasized in creation of new fuel breaks. If native vegetation or seed is not available or if objectives would not be met through their use, fuel breaks may include non-native, non-invasive species that will not invade slickspots. In areas adjacent to slickspot peppergrass habitat, fuel breaks may include potentially invasive non-native species such as intermediate wheatgrass and prostrate kochia as a last resort if the benefits of their use are demonstrated to outweigh the risks to slickspot peppergrass and its habitat.

#### Sage-grouse Habitat Conservation and Restoration

Proposed treatments are consistent with current Bureau policy (Instruction Memorandum No. 2012-043) for enhancement and restoration of sage-grouse habitat, specifically:

- In Emergency Stabilization and Burned Area Rehabilitation plans, prioritize re-vegetation projects to (1) maintain and enhance unburned intact sagebrush habitat when at risk from adjacent threats; (2) stabilize soils; (3) reestablish hydrologic function; (4) maintain and enhance biological integrity; (5) promote plant resiliency; (6) limit expansion or dominance of invasive species; and (7) reestablish native species.

The proposed treatments also address applicable conservation measures identified in the 2006 Conservation Plan for the Greater Sage-grouse in Idaho, which included fire control, rehabilitation, and restoration actions. Specifically,

#### Wildfire Conservation Measures (p. 4-18):

- Strategically place pre-treated strips/areas (e.g., mowing, herbicide application, strictly managed grazed strips, etc.) to aid in controlling wildfire should wildfire occur near critical habitats.

#### Restoration and Burned Area Rehabilitation Conservation Measures (pp. 4-19 through 4-20):

- Emphasize the use of native plant materials to the greatest extent possible, and as appropriate for site conditions. Seeds should be certified weed free.
- Use proper site-preparation techniques (e.g., seedbed preparation, control of invasives, weed-control), seeding techniques, and seed mixes in designing restoration and burned area rehabilitation plans. For example, the restoration of annual grasslands may require preparatory chemical treatments and/or an exotic/native seed mix.
- Perennial grasslands (existing seedings or native) may require seeding or planting of sagebrush.
- When planting or reseeding sagebrush, favor the sagebrush species, subspecies, that are appropriate for the ecological site. Source identified seed is preferable. To maximize the likelihood of establishment, consider multiple approaches, such as aerial seeding, ground broadcast seeding with harrow or roller, and planting of seedlings in strategic patches or strips. Avoid seeding sagebrush or other shrubs near road margins if the road and road margin might otherwise serve as a fuel break in the event of future fire.
- When using exotic perennial grasses and forbs in restoration use species whose growth form, species, and phenology, most closely mimic native species.
- Provide for noxious weed control in burned area rehabilitation projects.

#### Perennial Seeded Grassland Conservation Measures (pp. 4-85 through 4-87):

- When seeding sagebrush, use source-identified, tested seed adapted to local conditions.
- Transplant bare-root or containerized stock in small, critical areas to establish a seed source.
- Use the “mother plant” technique, and transplant bare-root or containerized stock in select locations throughout the area to establish a seed source.
- For large areas (e.g., large wildland fires) aerial seed onto a rough seedbed coupled with one or more of the above options.

#### Land Use Plan and Policy Consistency for Proposed Treatments

**Ground Seeding/S2:** The proposed ground seeding treatment addresses the RMP objectives to improve lands in poor ecological condition and manage and improve sage-grouse and wildlife habitat cited above. In addition, the proposed treatment addresses the following RMP Resource Management Guidelines:

- Terrestrial Wildlife (pp. II-83 – II-84)
  - Manage all ecological sites on mule deer, pronghorn, elk, bighorn sheep and sage-grouse habitat currently in fair or poor ecological condition, for good ecological condition.

- Protect and enhance endangered, threatened, and sensitive species habitats in order to maintain or enhance existing and potential populations within the planning area.
- Manage all wildlife habitat within the resource area to provide a diversity of vegetation and habitats.
- Seed mixtures for range improvement projects and fire rehabilitation projects will include a mixture of grasses, forbs, and shrubs that benefit sage-grouse.
- Fire Management (p. II-89): Seedings will include appropriate seed mixtures to replace wildlife habitat that is burned.

Proposed ground seeding would treat burned sagebrush stands and areas burned in past fires that did not recover naturally. Ground seeding treatments are located in Sage-grouse PPH or PGH, areas that based on telemetry data were used by sage-grouse pre-fire, and/or contain slickspot peppergrass potential habitat. All proposed ground seeding areas are at risk for increased presence of noxious weeds and invasive plants without treatment. Seeded species would be native cultivars similar to on-site natives and non-native cultivars to assist in restoring plant community diversity and structure important for slickspot peppergrass and wildlife, including sage-grouse and other sagebrush-steppe obligate wildlife, while effectively competing with noxious weeds and invasive plants. Seed mixes and project design features are consistent with existing conservation measures for slickspot peppergrass and sage-grouse.

**Aerial Seeding/S3:** The proposed aerial sagebrush seeding and grass seeding treatments would address RMP Resource Management Guidelines listed above for the ground seeding treatment. Aerial seeding sagebrush over the burned area would re-establish shrub cover important for sage-grouse and other sagebrush-steppe obligate wildlife, slickspot peppergrass, big game, and upland game birds. The proposed treatment is in conformance with the Jarbidge RMP and consistent with existing conservation measures for slickspot peppergrass and sage-grouse.

*Bruneau-Jarbidge Rivers Wilderness Aerial Seeding*

The proposed aerial grass seeding treatment adjacent to and within the Bruneau-Jarbidge Rivers Wilderness would address Jarbidge RMP objectives and Resource Management Guidelines listed above for ground seeding. The treatment would also be consistent with requirements under the Wilderness Act of 1964 to administer these lands “for the use and enjoyment of the American people in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness, and so as to provide for the protection of these areas, the preservation of their wilderness character, and for the gathering and dissemination of information regarding their use and enjoyment as wilderness [16 U.S.C. 113101136, Section 2.(a)]. The proposed treatment also addresses the provision in the 2009 Owyhee Public Lands Management Act that “the Secretary may conduct any management activities that are necessary to maintain or restore fish and wildlife populations and habitats in the wilderness areas designated by this subtitle, if the management activities are – (I) consistent with relevant wilderness management plans; and (II) conducted in accordance with appropriate policies . . .” [Subtitle F, Sec. 1503 (a)(8)(B)(i)]. In addition, the proposed treatment is consistent with BLM Manual 6340 – Management of Designated Wilderness Areas (Public):

- Reseeding or planting of native species may be undertaken following wildfire or other natural disaster if natural seed sources are not adequate to compete with non-native vegetation or substantial unnatural soil loss is expected [BLM Manual 6340 1.6(C)(15)(f)(i)].

The proposed aerial seeding along the Bruneau Canyon rim also addresses the Jarbidge RMP Resource Management Guideline to minimize soil erosion by maintaining good, perennial vegetation cover on all sites (p. II-78). Cheatgrass was present in the sagebrush-steppe plant communities, which provided key habitat for sage-grouse and other sagebrush-steppe obligate wildlife adjacent to and within the Wilderness prior to the fire. Observations from past fires indicate that potential for expansion of cheatgrass within the burned area is high. The proposed treatment would help stabilize vegetation and soils in and adjacent to the Wilderness along the Bruneau Canyon rim and in two important access points – the Roberson Trail and the Bruneau Canyon scenic overlook. A Minimum Requirements Decision Guide (MRDG) Worksheet was completed on August 15, 2012, documenting potential effects of the proposed action to Wilderness values. A copy of the MRDG Worksheet is located in the project file.

#### *Fuel Breaks Aerial Seeding*

The proposed aerial seeding of fuel breaks (funded by the Fuels Program) would address the following RMP Resource Management Guideline:

- Rehabilitation of areas, particularly large areas, that have a high potential for fires or have a high frequency of fires, will utilize irregular buffer strips with seed mixtures that are fire resistant and/or meet watershed protection, wildlife and riparian objectives. These buffer strips will receive first priority for seeding prior to reseeding the rest of the burned area (p. II-89).

The Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, as amended, provides the BLM the authority and responsibility to manage healthy wild horse and burro populations on healthy rangelands in a “thriving natural ecological balance and multiple use relationship.” Fuel breaks are proposed to directly address repeated fires that have burned the Saylor Creek Wild Horse HMA, resulting in emergency gathers in 2005 and 2010.

The proposed fuel breaks are consistent with the design feature described in the NFRP (p. 14) and the July 13, 2006, Addendum to the December 2004 Biological Assessment for the Normal Fire Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Plan for the Boise District Office and Jarbidge Field Office, Twin Falls District (p. 11):

- Fuel breaks that utilize fire resistant species along major travel corridors may be incorporated in order to slow the spread of future fires and protect seedlings, shrublands, and cultural resources.

However, since the proposed fuel breaks would utilize forage kochia as part of the seed mix, resulting in potential modification of slickspots in the proposed project area, BLM initiated ESA Section 7 consultation with the Service with submission of a Biological Assessment on August 3, 2012. Prior to the Court’s order to vacate the listing decision for slickspot peppergrass, BLM

received a draft Biological Opinion for review on August 7, 2012. BLM provided comments on the draft Biological Opinion on August 8, 2012, prior to being notified of the Court's decision. Due to the change in status of slickspot peppergrass, BLM received a Conference Opinion on August 27, 2012, which concluded that the proposed fuel break project will not jeopardize the survival and recovery of slickspot peppergrass (01EIFW00-2012-F-0406).

Proposed fuel breaks would occur along existing roads within the Kinyon Road Fire in areas that were projected using GIS as having primarily low (1,315 acres) and medium (832 acres) potential for slickspot peppergrass to occur (BLM GIS data 2012). Areas previously classified as slickspot peppergrass potential habitat were re-classified as part of the modeling exercise to non-habitat (463 acres) due to the presence of very sandy soils. Areas shown as having high potential (36 acres) for slickspot peppergrass to occur were small, remnant shrub stands which burned in the Kinyon Road Fire. The remainder of the proposed fuel break acreage (664 acres) is not classified as potential habitat.

Inventories have not identified the presence of slickspot peppergrass in or adjacent to the proposed fuel breaks. Potential for spread of forage kochia to occupied habitat (also known as element occurrences or EOs) is considered very low due to distance of the proposed treatment area, which is approximately 18 miles north of known populations in the Inside Desert. Potential for spread would also be reduced by incorporation of design features, which include leaving buffer strips of existing vegetation approximately 50 feet wide between the road and the fuel break, monitoring and controlling spread of forage kochia into buffer areas, and monitoring fuel break effectiveness in the event of future wildfire (see the description of treatment S2 Aerial Seeding).

Fuel breaks implemented under the 2010 Long Butte ES&BAR plan utilized a mix of native and non-invasive, non-native herbaceous plants. Observations indicate that establishment of fuel breaks was spotty, primarily due to cheatgrass competition. Portions of the Long Butte fuel breaks reburned in the Kinyon Road Fire. Fuel breaks comprised of a forage kochia seed mix are proposed to address the issue of large, repeated fires that have affected multiple resources, including the Saylor Creek Wild Horse HMA. Forage kochia is proposed for use due to harsh site conditions, including soil types, low precipitation, and cheatgrass competition in the proposed fuel break area. The use of this species in the proposed fuel breaks is considered to be a last resort for establishing vegetated fuel breaks to reduce large fire frequency and spread in the Saylor Creek Wild Horse HMA and northern portion of the Jarbidge Field Office.

The Conference Opinion reviewed the proposed fuel breaks project and potential impacts to slickspot peppergrass. Direct and indirect effects to slickspot peppergrass would be limited to potential increases in forage kochia within slickspot microsites in the proposed project area, which may displace slickspot peppergrass (if present), and localized ground disturbance from equipment operation through or near slickspot microsites. The proposed project may benefit slickspot peppergrass over the long-term if the forage kochia fuel break contributes to fire suppression success by effectively limiting the number and extent of wildfires that may burn known occupied habitat or sagebrush-steppe habitat that may contain the species. The Service determined that the action area has been substantially altered from the natural condition due to past frequent fires and vegetation treatments and that the potential for slickspot peppergrass to

occur in these degraded habitats is low. A detailed analysis is contained in the Conference Opinion, which is located in the project file.

**Shrub Planting/R4:** The proposed shrub planting treatment would address RMP Resource Management Guidelines listed above for seeding treatments and would supplement seeding treatments in localized areas. This proposed treatment is in conformance with the Jarbidge RMP, and consistent with existing conservation measures for slickspot peppergrass and sage-grouse.

**Noxious Weeds/S5/R5:** The proposed noxious weed treatments address the RMP objectives cited above to improve lands in poor ecological condition and maintain existing vegetative improvements. They also address RMP Resource Management Guidelines to 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 (p. II-94). Weed control treatments would improve recovery of existing seedings by reducing noxious weed competition and would enhance the potential for new seeding success. Therefore, the proposed noxious weed treatments are in conformance to the Jarbidge RMP. Treatments are also consistent with the treatments analyzed in the NFRP and Noxious Weed EA. In addition, design features are included consistent with existing conservation measures for slickspot peppergrass. These include training weed treatment staff to detect slickspots and slickspot peppergrass, and implementation of treatment buffers should occupied slickspots be found.

**Soil Stabilization (other than seeding, planting)/S6:** Soil stabilization treatments are not specifically addressed in the Jarbidge RMP. Proposed treatments at the head of the Roberson Trail adjacent to and within the Bruneau-Jarbidge Rivers Wilderness are consistent with soil stabilization methods analyzed in the NFRP. Use of straw wattles and/or mulch on slopes that have potential for erosion due to vegetation removal would assist in aerial seeding establishment by providing microsites for seed establishment. This is consistent with BLM Manual 6340 – Management of Designated Wilderness Areas (Public):

- Reseeding or planting of native species may be undertaken following wildfire or other natural disaster if natural seed sources are not adequate to compete with non-native vegetation or substantial unnatural soil loss is expected [BLM Manual 6340 1.6(C)(15)(f)(i)].

Implementation of treatments within the Wilderness boundary would utilize only non-mechanized and non-motorized methods. A MRDG Worksheet was completed on August 15, 2012, documenting potential effects of the proposed action to Wilderness values. A copy of the MRDG Worksheet is located in the project file.

**Fence/Gate/Cattle Guard/S7/R7:** Temporary fences would be constructed and existing pasture and allotment fences would be repaired or replaced to ensure that livestock remain within their area of authorized use and off the burned area until ES&BAR objectives are met. The NFRP states that gates, cattleguards, fences, and other control features would be repaired and/or constructed as needed to protect treatments during the recovery period or the seeding establishment period (NFRP, p. 17). The BLM ES&BAR Handbook allows for repair or reconstruction of existing BLM-approved fences to protect new seedings and natural recovery

areas (H-1742-1, p. 31). Therefore, the proposed treatment is consistent with the NFRP and current BLM policy.

**Facilities/S11/R11:** The Jarbidge RMP (p. II-93) states that BLM will provide and maintain recreation opportunities and facilities on public lands. Recreation facilities are provided to meet existing or anticipated demand, for public safety, and to protect recreation resources. Proposed replacement of wooden guard rail at the Bruneau River Canyon scenic overlook, one partially burned directional sign, and 12 fiberglass markers for the Centennial Trail would address this Resource Management Objective.

**Closures (Livestock)/S12/R12:** The Jarbidge RMP (p. II-89) states under the Fire Management Section that, “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 burned area. Normally two years of rest will be necessary to protect these areas. This rested area may include remnant stands of desirable species that survived the fire.” The NFRP states that livestock grazing would be deferred for at least two growing seasons, or until resource objectives are met, through the closure of pastures, resting whole allotments, or construction or reconstruction of protective fences as needed (NFRP, pp. 17 and 19). The BLM ES&BAR Handbook (H-1732-1) states that livestock are to be excluded from burned areas until monitoring results, documented in writing, show ES&BAR objectives have been met (H-1742-1, p. 35). Closing the burned area would improve the potential natural recovery of existing seedings by eliminating livestock use of recovering plants. Livestock use would be resumed when ES&BAR objectives are met. Therefore, the proposed treatment conforms to the Jarbidge RMP, NFRP, and current BLM policy.

In addition, several of the allotments in the burned area are subject to court-ordered conditions. As a result of a Memorandum Decision and Order by Chief Judge Winmill dated July 22, 2011, the Bruneau Hill, Coonskin AMP, East Juniper Draw, Echo 5, and Flat Top Allotments are managed under Interim Grazing Management Plans until the grazing permit renewals are complete. In addition, the Canyon View, Echo 4, and Hallelujah Allotments are managed under the interim grazing measures in the Stipulated Settlement Agreement ordered by Chief Judge Winmill on October 20, 2005, and modified on January 20, 2011. The Horse Butte, Juniper Ranch, Kinyon, and Roseworth Point Allotments are subject to Chief Judge Winmill’s Decision and Order of February 26, 2009.

The ES&BAR team developed objectives and treatments which respond to the identified issues and concerns. The BLM would evaluate this plan based on the success or failure in meeting these objectives.

**COST SUMMARY TABLES**

**Emergency Stabilization (LF2200000):**

Action/ Spec. #	Planned Action	Unit	# Units	Unit Cost	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	Total Cost
S1	<b>Planning (Project Mangt)</b>	WM's	6		\$0	\$22,000	\$17,000	\$17,000	\$56,000
S2	<b>Ground Seeding</b>	Acres	22,701	\$94.84	\$1,954,000	\$199,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,153,000
S3	<b>Aerial Seeding</b>	Acres	98,500	\$19.44	\$1,503,000	\$412,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,915,000
S5	<b>Noxious Weeds</b>	Acres	172,335	\$0.71	\$0	\$123,000	\$0	\$0	\$123,000
S6	<b>Soil Stabilization</b>	Acres	1	\$5,000.00	\$0	\$5,000	\$0	\$0	\$5,000
S7	<b>Protective Fencing</b>	Miles	16.0	\$8,125.00	\$0	\$106,000	\$0	\$24,000	\$130,000
S11	<b>Facilities/Improvements</b>	No.	1	\$2,000.00	\$0	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$2,000
S12	<b>Closures</b>	No.	1	\$0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
S13	<b>Monitoring</b>	Acres	172,335	\$0.54	\$0	\$31,000	\$31,000	\$31,000	\$93,000
TOTAL COSTS LF2200000					\$3,457,000	\$900,000	\$48,000	\$72,000	\$4,477,000
TOTAL COSTS LF3100000					\$490,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$490,000

**Burned Area Rehabilitation (LF3200000):**

Action/ Spec. #	Planned Action	Unit	# Units	Unit Cost	FY13	FY14	FY15	Total Cost
R1	<b>Planning (Project Mangt)</b>	WM's	3		\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$15,000
R5	<b>Noxious Weeds</b>	Acres	172,335	\$0.71	\$0	\$123,000	\$123,000	\$246,000
R7	<b>Fence Repair</b>	Miles	351	\$1,997.15	\$701,000	\$0	\$0	\$701,000
R11	<b>Facilities Improvements</b>	No.	13	\$250.00	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$3,000
R12	<b>Closures</b>	No.	1	\$0.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>TOTAL COSTS LF3200000</b>					\$709,000	\$128,000	\$128,000	\$965,000
<b>TOTAL COSTS OTHER FUNDING</b>					\$0	\$208,000	\$208,000	\$416,000

## **PART 2 – POST-FIRE RECOVERY ISSUES AND TREATMENTS**

Issues relate to resource problems caused by the wildfire and include both the immediate wildfire effects as well as effects predicted to occur as a result of the wildfire. Determining the appropriate funding code must be based on the scope of the issue, purpose of the treatment, and the availability of funds.

### **EMERGENCY STABILIZATION ISSUES AND TREATMENTS**

Emergency Stabilization Objectives: “determine the need for and to prescribe and implement emergency treatments to minimize threats to life or property or to stabilize and prevent unacceptable degradation to natural and cultural resources resulting from the effects of a fire.” 620DM3.4

Emergency Stabilization Priorities: 1). Human Life and Safety, and 2). Property and unique biological (designated Critical Habitat for Federal and State listed, proposed or candidate threatened and endangered species) and significant heritage sites. 620DM3.7

**ES Issue 1 - Human Life and Safety.** The scope of this issue includes: Replacing or repairing minor facilities essential to public health and safety when no other protection options are available.

Treatment/Activity: *S11 Facilities*

A. Treatment/Activity Description. *The fire burned 727 acres of the Bruneau-Jarbidge Rivers Wilderness. The burned area included a scenic overlook containing interpretive information for the Wilderness. An 8-foot section of wooden guard rail along the canyon rim burned, resulting in a potential public safety hazard. Repair would consist of two 8-foot long diameter poles and materials to attach the replacement guard rail to stone pillar supports. Repair would as quickly as possible to ensure public safety.*

B. How does the treatment relate to damage or changes caused by the fire? *Most of the guard rail was left intact; however one section burned completely, creating a public hazard. Repair of the guard rail would allow for safe public access to the scenic overlook and prevent potential falls.*

C. Why is the treatment/activity reasonable, within policy, and cost effective? *Repair of this facility requires few materials, but is critical for public safety. The scenic overlook is frequently used and is the only point at which the public can easily view the Bruneau Canyon. This overlook may be important in the future for interpretation of fire effects on the Wilderness and adjacent vegetation treatments.*

**ES Issue 2 - Soil/Water Stabilization.** The scope of this issue includes: Placing structures to slow soil and water movement, stabilizing soil to prevent loss or degradation or productivity, increasing road drainage frequency and/or capacity to handle additional post-fire runoff, installing protective fences or barriers to protect treated or recovering areas.

Treatment/Activity: S6 Soil Stabilization (other than seeding, planting)

A. Treatment/Activity Description. *Approximately one acre at the head of the Roberson trail within the Bruneau-Jarbidge Rivers Wilderness would be stabilized using straw wattles and/or wood straw to prevent water from channeling on the trail and gully creation. All materials would be weed-free and biodegradable. Straw wattles would be secured with wooden stakes and on-site rock. Wood straw would be hand-distributed. Water bars would be distributed along the top 200 feet of the Roberson Trail to reduce erosion potential. All work would be done on foot using hand tools. **Installation of water bars would be done using volunteer labor.***

B. How does the treatment relate to damage or changes caused by the fire? *The area at the head of the Roberson Trail was vegetated with a sagebrush plant community prior to the fire. The intent of treatments is to stabilize the burned area until vegetation recovers to the point that the slope is secure and to reduce the potential for water channeling along the trail. The Roberson Trail was originally established early in the 20<sup>th</sup> century as a route to move sheep across the Bruneau Canyon. The trail is currently one of three access points to the Bruneau River canyon within the Bruneau-Jarbidge Rivers Wilderness and is utilized by recreationists for boating access and BLM specialists for resource and Wilderness monitoring. Damage to the trail could result in sediment generation that could enter the river. The Bruneau River is also designated critical habitat for the Jarbidge River bull trout population, which is listed as threatened under the ESA. Slope stabilization treatments are expected to be effective until and following vegetation recovery.*

C. Why is the treatment/activity reasonable, within policy, and cost effective? *The area requiring stabilization is relatively small (1 acre or less). On-site surface rock would contribute to stabilization of the slope. This relatively simple treatment would protect important natural and cultural resources, contribute to public safety, and avoid trail closure. Water bars would be installed using volunteer labor. A MRDG Worksheet was completed on August 15, 2012, documenting potential effects of the proposed action to Wilderness values. A copy of the MRDG Worksheet is located in the project file.*

Treatment Activity: S7 Fence/Gate/Cattle Guard

A. Treatment/Activity Description. *About 16 miles of temporary fire protection fence would be constructed to protect drill seeded areas until monitoring determines that ES&BAR objectives have been met. Where possible, temporary protection fence would be built using existing materials removed from areas burned in 2010 and 2011. Temporary fences would tie into existing fences and would be built to BLM standards for wildlife. The fences would be removed following the closure period.*

B. How does the treatment relate to damage or changes caused by the fire? *The objective of this treatment is to protect the burned area from livestock grazing and to allow for seeding treatment establishment. Most of the burned area is protected by existing fence. Construction of 16 miles of temporary protection fence would avoid the need to close entire pastures to livestock grazing.*

C. Why is the treatment/activity reasonable, within policy, and cost effective? *Most of the burned area is protected by existing fences. When possible, temporary fence would be*

constructed from existing materials removed from 2010 and 2011 fires. Construction of 16.0 miles of temporary fence would allow livestock grazing to occur in the remaining unburned portions of the pastures during the closure period.

Treatment/Activity: S12/R12 Livestock Closure

A. Treatment/Activity Description. *The Kinyon Road burned area would be rested from livestock grazing until monitoring shows that ES&BAR objectives have been met. Post-fire grazing agreements would be issued closing the burned area to livestock grazing.*

B. How does the treatment relate to damage or changes caused by the fire? *The purpose of this treatment is to provide the opportunity for seeding treatments to become established and existing vegetation to stabilize the burned area in natural recovery areas. Establishment and recovery of perennial plant communities would inhibit expansion of noxious weeds and invasive plants and stabilize soils in the burned area.*

C. Why is the treatment/activity reasonable, within policy, and cost effective? *No costs under ES are associated with livestock closures.*

**ES Issue 3 - Habitat for Federal/State Listed, Proposed, or Candidate Species.** The scope of this issue includes: Seeding or planting to prevent permanent impairment of designated Critical Habitat for Federal and State listed, proposed or candidate threatened and endangered species.

*The Kinyon Road Fire burned 5 occupied, 7 status unknown, and 5 unverified sage-grouse leks, as well as 46,175 acres of PPH and 63,511 acres of PGH. The burned area also contained occupied habitat for several BLM sensitive wildlife species, including ferruginous hawks, Piute ground squirrels, loggerhead shrikes, Brewer’s sparrow, and sage sparrow. Draws containing junipers used by ferruginous hawks for nesting burned, but nest trees were left intact. Several reptiles occupied sagebrush communities near the Bruneau Canyon rim including the BLM sensitive black-collared lizard.*

Treatment/Activity: S3 Aerial Seeding

A. Treatment/Activity Description. *Approximately 500 acres would be aerial seeded along the Bruneau Canyon rim with a grass mix during fall/winter 2012.*

*The seed mix would be as follows:*

<b>Kinyon Road Fire Bruneau River Canyon Aerial Seed Mix 500 acres</b>	
<b>Species and Variety</b>	<b>Seed Rate in Lbs/Acre (PLS)</b>
<b>Grasses</b>	
‘Anatone’ Bluebunch Wheatgrass*	6.00
‘Toe Jam’ Bottlebrush Squirreltail*	1.00
Sand Dropseed*	1.00
<b>* Native Cultivar</b>	

B. How does the treatment relate to damage or changes caused by the fire? *The burned area included areas along the Bruneau Canyon rim bordering on the Bruneau-Jarbidge Rivers Wilderness and tables below the canyon rim within the Wilderness. These areas were occupied by sagebrush-steppe plant communities prior to burning. Cheatgrass was scattered throughout the area and has potential to expand post-fire. The area proposed for this aerial seeding cannot be drill seeded due to access or a high percentage of surface rock. The proposed seed mix contains plant materials that are expected to establish in microsites created by rock and exclude cheatgrass where establishment occurs. The proposed seed mix is designed to provide species and structural diversity important to special status wildlife that inhabit the canyon rim, including passerine birds and lizards.*

C. Why is the treatment/activity reasonable, within policy, and cost effective? *The area proposed for aerial seeding is small (about 500 acres), borders on and contains a portion of the Bruneau-Jarbidge Rivers Wilderness, and utilizes plant materials that have been commonly used in the Jarbidge Field Office and meet requirements under BLM’s policy for Wilderness management. A MRDG Worksheet was completed on August 15, 2012, documenting potential effects of the proposed action to Wilderness values. A copy of the MRDG Worksheet is located in the project file.*

Treatment/Activity: *S3 Aerial Seeding*

A. Treatment/Activity Description. *The burned area would be aerially seeded with Wyoming big sagebrush seed at a rate of 1.0 lb/acre (bulk). Areas within Sage-grouse PPH and the drill and aerial grass seed treatment areas along the Bruneau Canyon rim would be seeded at 100% coverage. Areas in Sage-grouse PGH would be seeded in strips to provide about 50% coverage. Areas outside Sage-grouse PPH and PGH would be seeded in strips to provide about 25% coverage. Seeding would occur during winter 2012/2013, over snow, if possible. Seed would not be applied within 300 feet of major travel routes to reduce future fuel loads adjacent to roads.*

<b>Kinyon Road Fire Sagebrush Aerial Seed Mix 98,000 acres</b>	
<b>Species and Variety</b>	<b>Seed Rate in Lbs/Acre (bulk)</b>
<b>Shrubs</b>	
Wyoming Big Sagebrush♦	1.00
<b>♦ Wildland Collected</b>	

B. How does the treatment relate to damage or changes caused by the fire? *Much of the Kinyon Road Fire area has burned two or more times in the last 10 years. The fire burned large sagebrush islands remaining from past fires, as well as sagebrush that were establishing as a result of past ES&BAR projects. The objective of the aerial seed treatment is to reestablish sagebrush cover in areas where natural recruitment is not possible due to extensive past fire. Accelerating the rate of sagebrush establishment is critical to restoration of habitat for sage-grouse, big game and a number of BLM sensitive sagebrush obligate wildlife species, as well as slickspot peppergrass potential habitat.*

C. Why is the treatment/activity reasonable, within policy, and cost effective? *The proposed treatment is consistent with current policy for sage-grouse management and existing conservation measures for slickspot peppergrass. Due to the large size of the fire, seeding has been scaled by utilization of strips to ensure the greatest coverage in high priority habitats. Contracting costs for aerial application are typical for the Jarbidge Field Office area. Sagebrush seed costs can vary from year to year dependent on availability, but generally average about \$10/acre.*

**ES Issue 4 - Critical Heritage Resources. N/A**

**ES Issue 5 - Invasive Plants and Weeds.** The scope of this issue includes: Seeding to prevent establishment of invasive plants, and direct treatment of invasive plants. Such actions will be specified in the emergency stabilization plan only when immediate action is required and when standard treatments are used that have been validated by monitoring data from previous projects, or when there is documented research establishing the effectiveness of such actions. Using integrated pest management techniques to minimize the establishment of non-native invasive species within the burned area. When there is an existing approved management plan that addresses non-native invasive species, emergency stabilization treatments may be used to stabilize the invasive species.

Treatment/Activity: *S2 Ground Seeding*

A. Treatment/Activity Description. *Approximately 22,701 acres would be seeded utilizing rangeland or other types of drills. Seeding would occur in fall 2012. Areas with potential for slickspot peppergrass to occur would be drill seeded using methods that would minimize slickspot disruption to the extent possible. This could include the use of depth bands on conventional rangeland drills, or the use of no-till or minimum till drills. Drilling implementation would occur in fall when soil moisture conditions are likely to be optimal to reduce slickspot disruption by drills. The Toana Road and cultural resource sites would be avoided during seeding operations.*

Seed mixes would be as follows:

The Bruneau River Overlook Drill Seed Mix would be applied on sandy loam soils along the Bruneau Canyon rim and adjacent to the Bruneau-Jarbidge Rivers Wilderness. This mix was designed to address the potential for cheatgrass expansion in the burned area as well as consistency with Wilderness management policy. Telemetry data collected by Idaho Department of Fish and Game and observations by BLM resource specialists indicate that this area is important to sage-grouse.

<b>Kinyon Road Fire Bruneau River Overlook Drill Seed Mix 1,728 acres</b>	
<b>Species and Variety</b>	<b>Seed Rate in Lbs/Acre (PLS)</b>
<b>Grasses</b>	
'Anatone' Bluebunch Wheatgrass*	2.00
'Toe Jam' Bottlebrush Squirreltail*	1.00
'Nezpar' Indian Ricegrass*	3.00
Sand Dropseed*	0.10
<b>Forbs</b>	
Munro's Globemallow♦	0.10
Dark Blue Penstemon*	0.10
* Native Cultivar / ♦ Wildland Collected	

Drill Seed Mix #1 would be used in areas that were occupied by sagebrush-steppe communities in good ecological condition prior to the fire. This seed mix was designed to address the potential for cheatgrass expansion, provide cover and food for sage-grouse and other sagebrush-steppe obligate wildlife, and provide structural and compositional diversity to decrease fine fuel continuity.

<b>Kinyon Road Fire Drill Seed Mix #1 16,809 acres</b>	
<b>Species and Variety</b>	<b>Seed Rate in Lbs/Acre (PLS)</b>
<b>Grasses</b>	
'Anatone' Bluebunch Wheatgrass*	4.00
'Sherman' Big Bluegrass*	0.30
'Toe Jam' Bottlebrush Squirreltail*	1.00
<b>Forbs</b>	
'Eski' Sainfoin	1.50
Western Yarrow*	0.10
'Ladak' Alfalfa	1.00
* Native Cultivar	

*Drill Seed Mix #2 would be used in areas that were previously burned and did not recover well from past fire. This seed mix was designed to address an increased potential for cheatgrass expansion and dominance, provide cover and food for sage-grouse and other sagebrush-steppe obligate wildlife, and provide structural and compositional diversity to decrease fine fuel continuity.*

<b>Kinyon Road Fire Drill Seed Mix #2 4,164 acres</b>	
<b>Species and Variety</b>	<b>Seed Rate in Lbs/Acre (PLS)</b>
<b>Grasses</b>	
'Anatone' Bluebunch Wheatgrass*	2.00
'Vavilov II' Siberian Wheatgrass	2.00
'Toe Jam' Bottlebrush Squirreltail*	1.00
'Sherman' Big Bluegrass*	0.20
<b>Forbs</b>	
'Eski' Sainfoin	1.50
'Appar' Blue Flax	0.20
'Ladak' Alfalfa	1.00
<b>* Native Cultivar</b>	

B. How does the treatment relate to damage or changes caused by the fire? *Most of the burned area contains seedlings resulting from past ES&BAR treatments. Proposed drill seeding areas were sagebrush islands prior to the fire or areas burned in previous fires which did not recover naturally. All proposed drill seed areas are at risk for degradation by noxious weeds and invasive plants if left untreated. Proposed seed mixes contain plant materials that have been effective in past treatments in the Jarbidge Field Office. Proposed seed mixes are designed to provide species and structural diversity important to sage-grouse and other sagebrush-steppe obligate wildlife and slickspot peppergrass. In addition, seed mixes proposed for areas with high potential for occurrence of slickspot peppergrass contain species that are not expected to establish in or invade slickspots and forbs which would support pollinators.*

C. Why is the treatment/activity reasonable, within policy, and cost effective? *The areas proposed for drill seeding treatments comprise only about 10% of the total burned area. Areas were identified based on occurrence in Sage-grouse PPH or PGH, sage-grouse use based on telemetry data, and/or slickspot peppergrass potential habitat. Wildfire has resulted in massive habitat change in the Jarbidge Field Office since 2005. Proposed seed mixes utilize taxa that are expected to be available at a reasonable cost while meeting resource objectives for sage-grouse and other sagebrush-steppe obligate wildlife, big game, upland birds, and slickspot peppergrass.*

Treatment/Activity: *S3 Aerial Seeding – Fuel Breaks*

A. Treatment/Activity Description. **This treatment would be funded through the Fuels Program.** *About 45 miles of 600-foot wide fuel breaks would be established in burned areas along main travel routes peripheral to and within the Saylor Creek Wild Horse HMA. Where the fire burned only one side of the road, the fuel break would extend 600 feet on that side. Where*

*the fire burned on both sides of the road, the fuel break would extend 300 feet on either side. Approximately 3,311 acres would be aerial seeded during fall/winter 2012/2013. Seeded areas would be cultipacked, where possible, to improve seed-soil contact. The following design features would be included, per the Conference Opinion, to reduce potential impacts to slickspot peppergrass.*

- *A 50-foot buffer area would be left between the road and the fuel break to reduce the potential for spread of forage kochia by vehicles and accommodate road maintenance and potential future fire suppression needs (e.g. blading). This buffer would be comprised of existing vegetation that is anticipated to re-establish following the fire. This vegetation is anticipated to be primarily crested wheatgrass, but may also include cheatgrass, Sandberg's bluegrass, Siberian wheatgrass, bottlebrush squirreltail, Indian ricegrass, needle-and-threadgrass, and a variety of native and non-native forbs.*
- *Monitoring transects would be placed in both treated and adjacent buffer areas to evaluate plant establishment and forage kochia spread. Monitoring methods used will include field observations, photo plots, cover transects utilizing the line-point intercept, and density plot methods. Monitoring will occur for 3 years following treatment, at year 5, then at 5-year intervals to evaluate long-term effects.*
  - *The fuel break seed treatment would be considered effective if:*
    - *Forage kochia plants reach a density of 4 plants per square meter.*
    - *Seeded forbs reach a density of 1 plant per square meter.*
  - *Forage kochia spread would be evaluated based on the occurrence of plants in untreated areas. Plants occurring outside of the treated areas would be pulled or treated with spot chemical application using Bureau-approved herbicides.*
- *Should a wildfire start in or burn into or through the treated area, fuel break effectiveness would be evaluated per Bureau Fire and Aviation Instruction Memorandum No. FA IM-2012-021, dated July 19, 2012, or future policy. This would provide evaluation and documentation of whether the fuel breaks were effective in stopping or slowing the fire.*

*Fuel breaks would be protected from livestock grazing until monitoring determines that treatment objectives have been met. If pastures in which the fuel break segments occur are determined to be available for livestock grazing, protection of fuel breaks would occur through temporary fencing, herding, placement of water or supplements, or other means to avoid use of the seeded areas until treatment objectives are met. Temporary fences, if needed, would be erected adjacent to fuel break segments and would be constructed to meet BLM standards for wildlife. Any surface disturbing activities associated with the fuel breaks would avoid slickspots and important cultural resources.*

The seed mix would be as follows:

<b>Kinyon Road Fire Fuel Breaks Aerial Seed Mix 3,311 acres</b>	
<b>Species and Variety</b>	<b>Seed Rate in Lbs/Acre (PLS)</b>
<b>Grasses</b>	
'Immigrant' Forage Kochia	4.00
'Ladak' Alfalfa	2.00
'Appar' Blue Flax	0.50

B. How does the treatment relate to damage or changes caused by the fire? *The Kinyon Road Fire re-burned areas that have been subject to repeated fires. This includes 34% of the Saylor Creek Wild Horse HMA. The proposed fuel breaks would be placed within and adjacent to currently burned portions of the HMA to establish strips of vegetation that stay green well into the fire season. The intent of the proposed fuel breaks is to enhance fire suppression abilities, provide for fire fighter and public safety, and reduce fire spread by breaking up fine fuel continuity.*

C. Why is the treatment/activity reasonable, within policy, and cost effective? **This treatment would be funded by the Fuels Program.** *The proposed treatment meets identified Resource Management Objectives in the Jarbidge RMP to establish fuel breaks in areas that burn repeatedly. Design features developed through Section 7 conference with the Service are included to address potential impacts to slickspot peppergrass.*

Treatment/Activity: *S5 Noxious Weeds*

A. Treatment/Activity Description. *Canada thistle, Scotch thistle, diffuse knapweed, spotted knapweed, and rush skeletonweed have been documented in the burned area. Other noxious weeds, including field bindweed, and Russian knapweed, have 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 Jarbidge 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.*
- *Herbicide applications will be implemented in a manner to avoid off-site movement of herbicides either through the air, soil, or along the soil surface. Project site terrain, soil type, and vegetation will be taken into consideration when selecting herbicide type, application method, and application timing. Weed treatments using persistent herbicides will not occur within 150 feet of slickspot peppergrass EOs to avoid potential adverse impacts to the species associated with movement of persistent herbicides into slickspot habitat through wind or water erosion.*

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.*

## **BURNED AREA REHABILITATION ISSUES AND TREATMENTS**

Burned Area Rehabilitation Objectives. 1) To evaluate actual and potential long-term post-fire impacts to critical cultural and natural resources and identify those areas unlikely to recover naturally from severe wildland fire damage; 2) To develop and implement cost-effective plans to emulate historical or pre-fire ecosystem structure, function, diversity, and dynamics consistent with approved land management plans, or if that is infeasible, then to restore or establish a healthy, stable ecosystem in which native species are well represented; and 3) To repair or replace minor facilities damaged by wildland fire. 620DM3.4

Burned Area Rehabilitation Priorities. 1) To repair or improve lands damaged directly by a wildland fire; and 2) To rehabilitate or establish healthy, stable ecosystems in the burned area. 620DM3.8

**BAR Issue 1 - Lands Unlikely to Recover Naturally.** The scope of this issue includes: Repair or improve lands unlikely to recover naturally from wildland fire damage by emulating historical or pre-fire ecosystem structure, function, diversity, and dynamics consistent with existing land management plans.

The fire removed remnant sagebrush stands left by previous fires and sagebrush plants that resulted from past ES&BAR efforts. The burned area contains Sage-grouse PPH and PGH, potential habitat for slickspot peppergrass, and habitat for sagebrush-steppe obligate wildlife.

Habitat conditions are not expected to recover naturally without seeding and supplemental planting.

Treatment Activity: *R4 Seedling Planting*

A. Treatment/Activity Description. **Funding for this treatment would be from non-ESR sources.** *The objective of the seedling planting treatment is to supplement aerial sagebrush seeding if monitoring indicates that plant recruitment from seed is not adequate for re-establishment of shrub patches. Up to 200,000 containerized or bare-root Wyoming big sagebrush seedlings could be hand planted within the burned area in early spring or late fall. If possible, plants would be contract grown using seed collected from a local source.*

**Design Features for Shrub Planting:**

*Shrub seedlings would be planted in patches of about 200-500 plants throughout the burned area. Patches would generally be oriented in a north-south arrangement to facilitate natural dispersal of seed by wind. Shrub seedlings would be spaced no closer than 3 feet from each other, and placed at least 3 feet from existing, live mature or seedling shrubs. Shrubs could be placed less than 3 feet from dead sagebrush for sun and wind protection and to access soil nutrients and mycorrhizal fungi that are associated with areas under sagebrush canopies.*

*Vehicles would be restricted to existing roads. Planting would not occur within 0.25 mile of livestock water or supplement locations, within 50 feet of any two-track road or fence line, or during saturated soil conditions. Planting would not occur within 300 feet of main graveled roads to reduce potential accumulation of fuels along main travel routes. Planting would not occur in slickspot microsites. Under agreement between the Bureau and the State Historic Preservation Officer, cultural resource inventory is not required for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act for hand planting projects. However, the Jarbidge Field Office Archeologist would be notified immediately should artifacts be found during implementation of the planting project. Fuels program specialists would be on-site the first day of planting to provide guidance to the contractor regarding planting restrictions.*

B. How does the treatment relate to damage or changes caused by the fire? *About half of the burned area is contained in Sage-grouse PPH and PGH and contains potential habitat for slickspot peppergrass. The fire destroyed remnant sagebrush patches left by previous fires and shrubs that resulted from past ES&BAR efforts. Sagebrush recovery can take decades to return to a pre-burn level. Habitat conditions are not expected to recover naturally without seeding and supplemental planting. The proposed plantings would re-establish shrub patches and provide addition seed sources in the burn area to speed recovery of habitat for slickspot peppergrass, sage-grouse, big-game, and BLM sagebrush-steppe obligate wildlife.*

C. Why is the treatment/activity reasonable, within policy, and cost effective? *Monitoring of sagebrush plantings in the Jarbidge Field Office following recent fires has determined that these projects are effective in re-establishing scattered shrub patches to assist in natural recruitment and spread. Planting shrubs in patches in locations selected to maximize potential for dispersal reduces the number of seedlings required to cover the burn area. Shrub planting is an accepted conservation measure for slickspot peppergrass and sage-grouse habitat restoration.*

**BAR Issue 2 - Weed Treatments.** The scope of this issue includes: Chemical, manual, and mechanical removal of invasive species, and planting of native and non-native species, restore or establish a healthy, stable ecosystem even if this ecosystem cannot fully emulate historical or pre-fire conditions.

Treatment/Activity: *R5 Noxious Weeds*

A. Treatment/Activity Description. *Canada thistle, Scotch thistle, diffuse knapweed, spotted knapweed, and rush skeletonweed have been documented in the burned area. Other noxious weeds, including field bindweed, and Russian knapweed, have potential for establishment in the burned area. Noxious weed inventory and spot herbicide treatment would occur the second and third years following the fire within the burned area under BAR. Noxious weeds would be treated with the BLM-approved chemicals in accordance with the Noxious Weed EA and the Record of Decision for the Vegetation Treatments. 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 Jarbidge 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.*
  - *Herbicide applications will be implemented in a manner to avoid off-site movement of herbicides either through the air, soil, or along the soil surface. Project site terrain, soil type, and vegetation will be taken into consideration when selecting herbicide type, application method, and application timing. Weed treatments using persistent herbicides will not occur within 150 feet of slickspot peppergrass EOs to avoid potential adverse impacts to the species associated with movement of persistent herbicides into slickspot habitat through wind or water erosion.*

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. Potential for invasion and spread of noxious weeds remains high in years immediately following fire during vegetation recovery.*

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.*

**BAR Issue 3 - Tree Planting.** N/A

**BAR Issue 4 - Repair/Replace Fire Damage to Minor Facilities.** The scope of this issue includes: Repair or replace fire damage to minor operating facilities (e.g., campgrounds, interpretive signs and exhibits, shade shelters, fences, wildlife guzzlers, etc.) [Rehabilitation may not include the planning or replacement of major infrastructure, such as visitor centers, residential structures, administration offices, work centers and similar facilities. Rehabilitation does not include the construction of new facilities that did not exist before the fire, except for temporary and minor facilities necessary to implement burned area rehabilitation efforts.]

Treatment Activity: *R7 Fence/Gate/Cattleguard*

A. Treatment/Activity Description. *The objective of this treatment is to repair or replace approximately 351 miles of interior livestock management fence damaged or destroyed by the fire. Damaged wood corners and braces would be replaced with galvanized steel posts. Damaged wire would also be replaced. 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 and seeding establishment.*

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.*

Treatment/Activity: *R11/Facilities*

A. Treatment/Activity Description. *The fire burned one directional sign and 12 fiberglass markers for the Idaho Centennial Trail.*

B. How does the treatment relate to damage or changes caused by the fire? *Most directional signs within the burned area were left undamaged. However one sign marking a major intersection was partially burned by the fire. In addition, 12 fiberglass markers delineating the route of the Idaho Centennial Trail were damaged by the fire. Replacement of the sign and markers are necessary for public safety to ensure that the recreating or casual visitors are able to find their way, as landmarks in the area are few.*

C. Why is the treatment/activity reasonable, within policy, and cost effective? *Directional signs tend to be durable under normal conditions. Other signs within the fire perimeter were inspected and little or no damage was observed. Cost of Idaho Centennial Trail marker replacement would*

*be shared with Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation, which supplies identifying stickers for the fiberglass posts.*

**PART 3 – DETAILED TREATMENT COST TABLE**

<b>Emergency Stabilization</b>		Units	FY12	FY13	FY14	FY15	Total Costs
<b>S1</b>	<b><i>Planning (Plan Prep/Project Mangt)</i></b>						
	National Office ESR Support	WM's		5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
	Project Management Field Office	WM's		10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000
	GIS	WM's		5,000			5,000
	Travel/Training	Total		2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000
	<b>Total</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>56,000</b>
<b>S2</b>	<b><i>Ground Seeding (drill)</i></b>						
	Travel/Vehicles	Total		4,000			4,000
	Equipment Mobilization	Total		15,000			15,000
	Supplies/Materials	Total		5,000			5,000
	Contract	Total	182,000				182,000
	Contract Administration	WM's		20,000			20,000
	Vale Drill Use Rate & FOR	Total		125,000			125,000
	Seed	Total	1,432,000				1,432,000
	Seed Mixing	WM's		18,000			18,000
	Seed Testing	Total		4,000			4,000
	Seed Storage	Total		8,000			8,000
cultural	Clearances	Total	340,000				340,000
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1,954,000</b>	<b>199,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,153,000</b>
<b>S3</b>	<b><i>Aerial Seeding</i></b>						
grass	Contract	Total		8,000			8,000
	Contract Administration	WM's		2,000			2,000
	Seed	Total	33,000				33,000
	Seed Mixing	WM's		2,000			2,000
	Seed Testing	Total		1,000			1,000
							0
sage	Contract	Total		392,000			392,000
	Contract Administration	WM's		5,000			5,000
	Seed	Total	1,470,000				1,470,000
	Seed Testing	Total		2,000			2,000

<b>Emergency Stabilization</b>		Units	<b>FY12</b>	<b>FY13</b>	<b>FY14</b>	<b>FY15</b>	<b>Total Costs</b>
	<b>Total</b>		1,503,000	412,000	0	0	1,915,000
<b>S5</b>	<b>Noxious Weeds</b>						
	Labor	WM's		60,000			60,000
	Travel/Vehicles	Total		8,000			8,000
	Supplies/Materials	Total		15,000			15,000
	Contract	Total		40,000			40,000
	<b>Total</b>		0	123,000	0	0	123,000
<b>S6</b>	<b>Soil Stabilization (other than seeding/planting)</b>						
	Labor	WM's		3,400			3,400
	Travel/Vehicles	Total		600			600
	Supplies/Materials	Total		1,000			1,000
	<b>Total</b>		0	5,000	0	0	5,000
<b>S7</b>	<b>Protective Fence/Cattleguard</b>						
	Fence Removal	Total				24,000	24,000
	Fence Material	Total		53,000			53,000
	Travel/Vehicles	Total		2,000			2,000
	Contract	Total		51,000			51,000
	<b>Total</b>		0	106,000	0	24,000	130,000
<b>S11</b>	<b>Facilities/Improvements</b>						
	Labor	WM's		1,000			1,000
	Travel/Vehicles	Total		500			500
	Supplies/Materials	Total		500			500
	Contract	Total					0
	Contract Administration	WM's					0
	<b>Total</b>		0	2,000	0	0	2,000
<b>S13</b>	<b>Monitoring</b>						
	Labor	WM's		25,000	25,000	25,000	75,000
	Travel/Vehicles	Total		4,000	4,000	4,000	12,000
	Supplies/Materials	Total		2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000
	<b>Total</b>		0	31,000	31,000	31,000	93,000
	<b>EMERGENCY STABILIZATION TOTALS</b>		\$3,457,000	\$900,000	\$48,000	\$72,000	\$4,477,000

	<b>Fuel Breaks</b>		<b>FY12</b>	<b>FY13</b>	<b>FY14</b>	<b>FY15</b>	<b>Total Costs</b>
	Contract	Total	50,000				50,000
	Contract Administration	WM's	2,000				2,000
	Seed	Total	437,000				437,000
	Vehicles	Total	1,000				1,000
	<b>Total</b>		490,000	0	0	0	490,000
	<b>FUELS FUNDING TOTALS</b>		\$490,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$490,000

Rehabilitation		Units	FY13	FY14	FY15	Total Costs
<b>R1</b>	<b>Planning (Plan Prep/Project Mangt)</b>					
	Project Management Field Office	WM's	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
	<b>Total</b>		5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
<b>R5</b>	<b>Noxious Weeds</b>					
	Labor	WM's		60,000	60,000	120,000
	Travel/Vehicles	Total		8,000	8,000	16,000
	Supplies/Materials	Total		15,000	15,000	30,000
	Contract	Total		40,000	40,000	80,000
	<b>Total</b>		0	123,000	123,000	246,000
<b>R7</b>	<b>Fence/Gate/Cattle Guard</b>					
	Fence Material	Total	276,000			276,000
	Travel/Vehicles	Total	5,000			5,000
	Contract	Total	410,000			410,000
	Contract Administration	WM's	10,000			10,000
	<b>Total</b>		701,000	0	0	701,000
<b>R11</b>	<b>Facilities/Improvements</b>					
	Labor	WM's	2,000			2,000
	Supplies/Materials	Total	1,000			1,000
	<b>Total</b>		3,000	0	0	3,000
	<b>BURNED AREA REHABILITATION TOTALS</b>		709,000	128,000	128,000	965,000

	<b>Seedling Planting</b>					
	Seedling Cost	Total		100,000	100,000	200,000
	Travel/Vehicles	Total		2,000	2,000	4,000
	Contract	Total		100,000	100,000	200,000
	Contract Administration	WM's		6,000	6,000	12,000
	<b>Total</b>		0	208,000	208,000	416,000
	<b>OTHER FUNDING TOTALS</b>			208,000	208,000	416,000

PART 4 – SEED LISTS

**Drill Seed Bruneau Overlook @ 1,728 acres**

Species	% PLS	Seeds/lb. (bulk)	Total Seeds/Acre (bulk)	PLS Seeds/ac.	PLS Seeds/sq. ft.	Drill Seeding (acres)	Lbs/Acre	Total Pounds	Cost per lb	Total Costs
Anatone Bluebunch WG	76%	140,000	280,000	212,800	4.89	1,728	2	3,450	6.00	20,700.00
Toe Jam Bottlebrush Squirreltail	72%	192,000	192,000	138,240	3.17	1,728	1	1,750	28.00	49,000.00
Nezpar Indian Ricegrass	76%	205,000	615,000	467,400	10.73	1,728	3	5,200	5.00	26,000.00
Sand Dropseed	80%	5,000,000	500,000	400,000	9.18	1,728	0.1	200	3.00	600.00
Munroe Globemallow	67%	500,000	50,000	33,500	0.77	1,728	0.1	200	68.00	13,600.00
Dark Blue Penstemon	76%	180,000	18,000	13,680	0.31	1,728	0.1	200	65.00	13,000.00
<b>TOTALS</b>					<b>29.05</b>		<b>6.30</b>	<b>11,000</b>		<b>122,900.00</b>

**Drill Seed Mix #1 @ 16,809 acres**

Species	% PLS	Seeds/lb. (bulk)	Total Seeds/Acre (bulk)	PLS Seeds/ac.	PLS Seeds/sq. ft.	Drill Seeding (acres)	Lbs/Acre	Total Pounds	Cost per lb	Total Costs
Anatone Bluebunch WG	76%	140,000	560,000	425,600	9.77	16,809	4	67,250	6.00	403,500.00
Sherman Big Bluegrass	63%	917,000	275,100	173,313	3.98	16,809	0.3	5,050	5.00	25,250.00
Toe Jam Bottlebrush Squirreltail	72%	192,000	192,000	138,240	3.17	16,809	1	16,800	28.00	470,400.00
Eski Sainfoin	80%	28,000	42,000	33,600	0.77	16,809	1.5	25,200	2.00	50,400.00

Species	% PLS	Seeds/lb. (bulk)	Total Seeds/Acre (bulk)	PLS Seeds/ac.	PLS Seeds/sq. ft.	Drill Seeding (acres)	Lbs/Acre	Total Pounds	Cost per lb	Total Costs
Ladak Alfalfa	80%	230,000	230,000	184,000	4.22	16,809	1	16,800	4.00	67,200.00
<b>TOTALS</b>					<b>27.12</b>		<b>7.90</b>	<b>132,800</b>		<b>1,067,750.00</b>

**Drill Seed Mix #2 @ 4,164 acres**

Species	% PLS	Seeds/lb. (bulk)	Total Seeds/Acre (bulk)	PLS Seeds/ac.	PLS Seeds/sq. ft.	Drill Seeding (acres)	Lbs/Acre	Total Pounds	Cost per lb	Total Costs
Anatone Bluebunch WG	76%	140,000	280,000	212,800	4.89	4,164	2	8,350	6.00	50,100.00
Vavilov II Siberian WG	80%	220,000	440,000	352,000	8.08	4,164	2	8,350	4.00	33,400.00
Toe Jam Bottlebrush Squirreltail	72%	192,000	192,000	138,240	3.17	4,164	1	4,200	28.00	117,600.00
Sherman Big Bluegrass	63%	917,000	183,400	115,542	2.65	4,164	0.2	850	5.00	4,250.00
Eski Sainfoin	80%	28,000	42,000	33,600	0.77	4,164	1.5	6,250	2.00	12,500.00
Appar Blue Flax	78%	420,000	84,000	65,520	1.50	4,164	0.2	850	8.00	6,800.00
Ladak Alfalfa	80%	230,000	230,000	184,000	4.22	4,164	1	4,200	4.00	16,800.00
<b>TOTALS</b>					<b>25.29</b>		<b>7.90</b>	<b>33,050</b>		<b>241,450.00</b>

**Aerial Seed Bruneau River Canyon @ 500 acres**

Species	% PLS	Seeds/lb. (bulk)	Total Seeds/Acre (bulk)	PLS Seeds/ac.	PLS Seeds/sq. ft.	Aerial Seeding (acres)	Lbs/Acre	Total Pounds	Cost per lb	Total Costs
Anatone Bluebunch WG	76%	140,000	840,000	638,400	14.66	500	6	3,000	6.00	18,000.00
Toe Jam Bottlebrush Squirreltail	72%	192,000	192,000	138,240	3.17	500	1	500	28.00	14,000.00
Sand Dropseed	80%	5,000,000	1,000,000	800,000	18.37	500	0.2	100	3.00	300.00
<b>TOTALS</b>					<b>36.19</b>		<b>7.20</b>	<b>3,600</b>		<b>32,300.00</b>

**Aerial Seed Sagebrush @ 98,000 acres**

Species	% PLS	Seeds/lb. (bulk)	Total Seeds/Acre (bulk)	PLS Seeds/ac.	PLS Seeds/sq. ft.	Aerial Seeding (acres)	Lbs/Acre	Total Pounds	Cost per lb	Total Costs
Wyoming Sagebrush	12%	2,500,000	2,500,000	300,000	6.89	98,000	1	98,000	15.00	1,470,000.00
			0	0	0.00					0.00
<b>TOTALS</b>					<b>6.89</b>		<b>1.00</b>	<b>98,000</b>		<b>1,470,000.00</b>

**Fuel Breaks Aerial Seed @ 3,311 acres**

<b>Species</b>	<b>% PLS</b>	<b>Seeds/lb. (bulk)</b>	<b>Total Seeds/Acre (bulk)</b>	<b>PLS Seeds/ac.</b>	<b>PLS Seeds/sq. ft.</b>	<b>Aerial Seeding (acres)</b>	<b>Lbs/Acre</b>	<b>Total Pounds</b>	<b>Cost per lb</b>	<b>Total Costs</b>
Immigrant Forage Kochia	51%	115,000	920,000	469,200	10.77	3,311	8	26,500	15.00	397,500.00
Ladak Alfalfa	80%	230,000	460,000	368,000	8.45	3,311	2	6,600	4.00	26,400.00
Appar Blue Flax	78%	420,000	210,000	163,800	3.76	3,311	0.5	1,650	8.00	13,200.00
<b>TOTALS</b>					<b>22.98</b>		<b>10.50</b>	<b>34,750</b>		<b>437,100.00</b>

## **PART 5 - 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      Rationale: *The proposed native species are all adapted to the ecological sites within the proposed seeding areas. All of these species have been successfully utilized in similar ecological sites within the Jarbidge Field Office area.*

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

Yes      Rationale: *The requested native seed proposed for use is generally available in the required quantities. Drill and aerial seeding treatments would not occur until fall/winter 2012/2013, which should allow seed quantities to increase following this year's harvest.*

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      Rationale: *The native seed proposed for use has been increasingly utilized in recent years for stabilization, rehabilitation, and restoration projects. The demand has resulted in increased production and decreased price. Only about 10% of the fire area is being drill seeded; areas not seeded have been seeded in the past and are anticipated to be resilient following this fire. Proposed application of sagebrush seed was stratified based on sage-grouse and other resource priorities.*

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      Rationale: *Based on past treatment monitoring and observations, the native taxa proposed for seeding have established and persisted in similar ecological sites in the Jarbidge Field Office.*

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      Rationale: *The proposed seeding areas will receive rest from livestock grazing until monitoring shows that ES&BAR objectives have been met. The current livestock management system should maintain the plant community over the long term. This would be consistent with meeting Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health.*

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

**General note:** *The likelihood of introducing a non-native plant species into a plant community without altering the present competitive interaction among remnant native and non-native species is remote. The proposed seeding of non-native species in this project may result in long-term disruption of ecological processes within the plant community on treated areas. However, the proposed treatment areas have already been disrupted by non-native invasive plants and noxious weeds. The inclusion of non-native species is to enhance the probability of re-establishment of a perennial plant community in an environment where normal plant successional processes have been previously altered. Establishing a stable, diverse, multi-layered perennial plant community utilizing both native and non-native cultivars is expected to restore resource values that might not recover naturally, considering the pre-fire plant community and site conditions. In addition, non-native forbs are proposed to meet resource needs (e.g. food for sage-grouse) when native forbs are not available in quantities required for treatment.*

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

Yes      Rationale: *The use of proposed non-native plants is in conformance with resource management objectives, goals, and guidelines contained in the 1987 Jarbidge RMP and the NFRP. Siberian wheatgrass was proposed only where the interdisciplinary team felt that it was needed to stabilize areas against dominance by noxious weeds and invasive plants. Non-native forbs were used to provide plant community diversity and food for sage-grouse when no natives were commercially available in the quantity required and at a reasonable cost. The use of forage kochia, alfalfa, and blue flax in Fuels Program-funded fuel breaks meet the following RMP Resource Management Guideline: Rehabilitation of areas, particularly large areas, that have a high potential for fires or have a high frequency of fires, will utilize irregular buffer strips with seed mixtures that are fire resistant and/or meet watershed protection, wildlife and riparian objectives. These buffer strips will receive first priority for seeding prior to reseeding the rest of the burned area (p. II-89).*

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      Rationale: *The proposed treatment areas were primarily remnant sagebrush islands surrounded by past seedings and previously burned areas that did not recover naturally. Proposed fuel break areas are currently occupied by crested wheatgrass seedings. Where non-native plants are proposed, the natural successional processes and interspecific competition which normally occur have been altered by the introduction of invasive annual grasses and noxious weeds. The proposed non-native plants can effectively compete with these species. Establishing competitive perennial plant communities with a mixture of native and non-native species would promote a*

*greater degree of resiliency within the plant community and restore more natural processes.*

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

Yes Rationale: *The proposed non-native plants have been used in the Jarbidge Field Office for at least 20 years. The plants have been used in range sites similar to those which were burned. Incidental establishment of the proposed species may occur outside of the treatment area by seasonal movement of various wildlife or domestic animals, but this occurrence is not common nor has it been observed to result in the long-term displacement and dominance of native plant species or communities.*

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

Native	Non-native
'Anatone' Bluebunch Wheatgrass <i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i>	'Vavilov II' Siberian Wheatgrass <i>Agropyron fragile</i>
'Nezpar' Indian Ricegrass <i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>	'Ladak' Alfalfa <i>Medicago sativa</i>
'Sherman' Big Bluegrass <i>Poa secunda</i> (syn. <i>Poa ampla</i> )	'Appar' Blue Flax <i>Linum perenne</i>
Sand Dropseed <i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	'Eski' Sainfoin <i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>
'Toe Jam' Bottlebrush Squirreletail <i>Elymus elymoides</i>	'Immigrant' Forage Kochia <i>Bassia prostrata</i>
Western Yarrow <i>Achillea millefolium</i>	
Munro's Globemallow <i>Sphaeralcea munroana</i>	
Dark Blue Penstemon <i>Penstemon cyaneus</i>	
Wyoming Big Sagebrush <i>Artemisia tridentata</i> ssp. <i>wyomingensis</i>	

**PART 6. – COST-RISK ANALYSIS**

**A. Probability of Treatments Successfully Meeting Objectives**

Action/ Spec. #	Planned ES Action (LF2200000)	Unit (acres, WMs, number)	# Units	Total Cost	% Probability of Success
S2	Ground Seeding	Acres	22,701	\$2,153,000	80
S3	Aerial Seeding	Acres	98,500	\$1,915,000	75
S5	Noxious Weeds	Acres	172,335	\$123,000	100
S6	Soil Stabilization (other than seeding/planting)	Acres	1	\$5,000	90
S7	Fence/Gate/Cattleguard	Miles	16	\$130,000	100
S11	Facilities/Improvements	#	1	\$2,000	100
S12	Closures (OHV, livestock, area)	#	1	\$0	100
<b>TOTAL COSTS:</b>				\$4,328,000	

Action/ Spec. #	Planned BAR Action (LF3200000)	Unit (acres, WMs, number)	# Units	Total Cost	% Probability of Success
R5	Noxious Weeds	Acres	344,670	\$246,000	90
R7	Fence/Gate/Cattleguard	Miles	351	\$701,000	100
R11	Facilities/Improvements	#	13	\$3,000	100
R12	Closures (OHV, livestock, area)	#	1	\$0	100
<b>TOTAL COSTS:</b>				\$950,000	

**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** Rationale for answer: *The ground and aerial grass seeding treatments would establish perennial plant communities which would reduce the potential for spread and dominance of the seeded areas by invasive annual grasses. Noxious weed treatments would protect the burned area and adjacent BLM-managed lands against further expansion of noxious weeds. Establishment of vegetated fuel breaks (non-ES&BAR funded) would fragment fine fuels and reduce potential for fire spread while providing for greater fire suppression safety. Soil stabilization treatments in and adjacent to the Bruneau-Jarbidge Rivers Wilderness would reduce the potential for accelerated erosion which would result in localized impacts to Wilderness characteristics.*

**No Action**      No      Rationale for answer: *Habitat for sage-grouse and other sagebrush-steppe obligate wildlife, slickspot peppergrass, and Wilderness values would be compromised if treatment did not occur.*

**Alternative(s)**      N/A

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

**Proposed Action** Yes      Rationale for answer: *Monitoring and observations of treatments similar or identical to those proposed indicate that probability of success is high. Normal climatic conditions and exclusion of livestock to allow for burned area recovery and seeding establishment would increase the probability of success.*

**No Action**      No      Rationale for answer: *The proposed treatment areas have high potential for expansion of noxious weeds and invasive plants. There is also high potential for spread of noxious weeds into adjacent unburned areas.*

**Alternative(s)**      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: None

**C. Risk of Resource Value Loss or Damage**

**No Action - Treatments Not Implemented (check one)**

<b>Resource Value</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>High</b>
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 (check one)**

<b>Resource Value</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>High</b>
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 7 – MONITORING PLAN**

Treatment/Activity: *S2 Ground Seeding and S3 Aerial Seeding*

1) Treatment Objectives: *The objective of the seeding treatment is to establish perennial-dominated plant communities within 3 years. The following grass, forb, and shrub density objectives are based on ecological site potential. The objective for the fuel break is to establish a strip of fire resistant vegetation within 3 years.*

***The drill seed treatments would be considered successful if:***

*The seeded grass and forb species reach densities of:*

- *3 plants per square meter for grasses*
- *0.25 plants per square meter for forbs*

***The aerial grass seed treatment would be considered successful if:***

*The seeded grasses reach densities of:*

- *3 plants per square meter or*
- *In qualitative surveys are observed to be established in available microsites*

***The aerial sagebrush seed treatment would be considered effective if:***

- *Sagebrush seedlings average 0.10 seedlings per square meter across all density plots; or*
- *In qualitative surveys seedlings are found to be common*

***The aerial fuel break seed treatment would be considered effective if:***

- *Forage kochia plants reach a density of 4 plants per square meter*
- *Seeded forbs reach a density of 1 plant per square meter*

2) Describe how implementation will be monitored: *Implementation is monitored through contract administration. Any changes from the planned implementation would be noted in the project file “as built” discussion.*

3) Describe how effectiveness will be monitored, how it will be measured, and within what time period. *The methods used to monitor the treated areas would include field observations, photo plots, cover transects utilizing the line-point intercept, and density plot methods. Plots would be randomly established in treated areas. Effectiveness monitoring of the ground and aerial seedings would be done for a period of three growing seasons. Fuel breaks would be monitored at year 5, then at 5 year intervals using non-ESR funds and as funding allows to evaluate long-term effects.*

Treatment/Activity: *R4 Seedling Planting*

1) Treatment Objectives: *The objective of the seedling planting treatment is to re-establish sagebrush cover within the burned area. The seedling planting treatment would be considered successful if the planted sagebrush seedlings have survival rates of:*

- 1) 40% or greater – fully successful*
- 2) 20-40% -- partially successful*
- 3) <20% -- poor survival or a failure.*

2) Describe how implementation will be monitored: *Implementation is monitored through contract administration. Any changes from the planned implementation would be noted in the project file “as built” discussion.*

3) Describe how effectiveness will be monitored, how it will be measured, and within what time period: *The methods used to monitor the plantings would include field observations, photo plots, and belt transects. Belt transects would record presence/absence and survival. Transects would be randomly established through the treated area. Monitoring would occur following treatment implementation, if treatment is necessary.*

Treatment/Activity: *S5/R5 Noxious Weed Treatments*

1) Treatment Objectives: *Canada thistle, Scotch thistle, diffuse knapweed, spotted knapweed, and rush skeletonweed have been documented in the burned area. Other noxious weeds, including field bindweed, and Russian knapweed, have potential for establishment in the burned area. It is expected that these weeds could expand their range as a result of the fire. Since these weeds are not uniformly distributed across the burn area a quantifiable objective cannot be determined until the first year inventory occurs.*

*The objective for the first growing season is to conduct an inventory of the burned area. Any noxious weeds detected during the inventory would be treated.*

*The objective for the second and third years is to decrease the acreage of noxious weeds needing treatment as compared to the first year.*

2) Describe how implementation will be monitored: *Locations of noxious weed populations (by species), treatment type, and the amount of herbicide used would be documented using GPS and GIS.*

3) Describe how effectiveness will be monitored, how it will be measured, and within what time period: *Size and location of noxious weed populations and needed treatments would be compared between years 1, 2, and 3 to determine treatment effectiveness. If noxious weed populations remain in the burned area beyond the third year, responsibility would be transferred to the Twin Falls District Noxious Weed Program for ongoing inventory, treatment, and monitoring using funding sources other than ES&BAR.*

Treatment/Activity: *S6 Soil Stabilization (other than seeding, planting)*

- 1) Treatment Objectives: *The objective of this treatment is to reduce soil erosion due to water in a localized area at the top of the Roberson Trail.*
- 2) Describe how implementation will be monitored: *Implementation is monitored through contract administration. Any changes from the planned implementation would be noted in the project file “as built” discussion.*
- 3) Describe how effectiveness will be monitored, how it will be measured, and within what time period. *Monitoring would be conducted annually for 3 years to determine if soil has moved from the stabilized slope on to the area below. Photos of each treatment would be taken from the same location each year.*

Treatment/Activity: *S7/R7 Fence/Gate/Cattle Guard*

- 1) Treatment Objectives: *The objective of this treatment is to construct about 16 miles of temporary protection fence and repair or replace about 351 miles of interior livestock management 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. All temporary and permanent management fences would be constructed according to BLM fence standards for wildlife.*
- 2) Describe how implementation will be monitored: *Implementation is monitored through contract administration. Any changes from the planned implementation would be noted in the project file “as built” discussion.*
- 3) Describe how effectiveness will be monitored, how it will be measured, and within what time period. *Construction, repair and replacement of damaged fence would be monitored through contract administration. Construction and repairs would be documented in a project file “as built” and filed in the project file. Construction and repairs would be completed within the first year of the fire.*

Treatment/Activity: *S11/R11 Facilities*

- 1) Treatment Objectives: *The objective of this treatment is to repair the guard rail at the Bruneau River Canyon scenic overlook and replace one directional sign and 12 fiberglass markers for the Idaho Centennial Trail.*
- 2) Describe how implementation will be monitored: *Implementation is monitored through contract administration. Any changes from the planned implementation would be noted in the project file “as built” discussion.*
- 3) Describe how effectiveness will be monitored, how it will be measured, and within what time period. *Repairs would be documented in a project file “as built” and filed in the project file. Repairs to the scenic overlook would be completed immediately for public safety.*

Treatment/Activity: *S12/R12 Livestock Closure*

1) Treatment Objectives: *Exclusion of livestock is critical for the recovery of burned vegetation. The burned area would be closed to promote recovery of burned vegetation and to facilitate the establishment of seeded species until monitoring results, documented in writing, show that ES&BAR objective have been met, as specified in the BLM ES&BAR Handbook (H-1732-1) and consistent with the 2005 Boise District Office and Jarbidge Field Office Normal Fire Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Plan (#ID-090-2004-050).*

2) 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 agreements would be issued closing the burned area to livestock grazing.*

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

***The drill and aerial seed treatment area would be considered recovered and available for grazing when:***

- *The amount of bare mineral soil (lacking cover of plants, litter, or biological soil crusts) is within 10% of what would be expected for early seral stages of the ecological sites found within the treated areas,*
- *Desirable herbaceous perennial plants are producing seed, and*
- *Desirable perennial vegetation have developed extensive root and shoot systems to provide for soil stabilization and are sustainable under livestock grazing.*

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

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

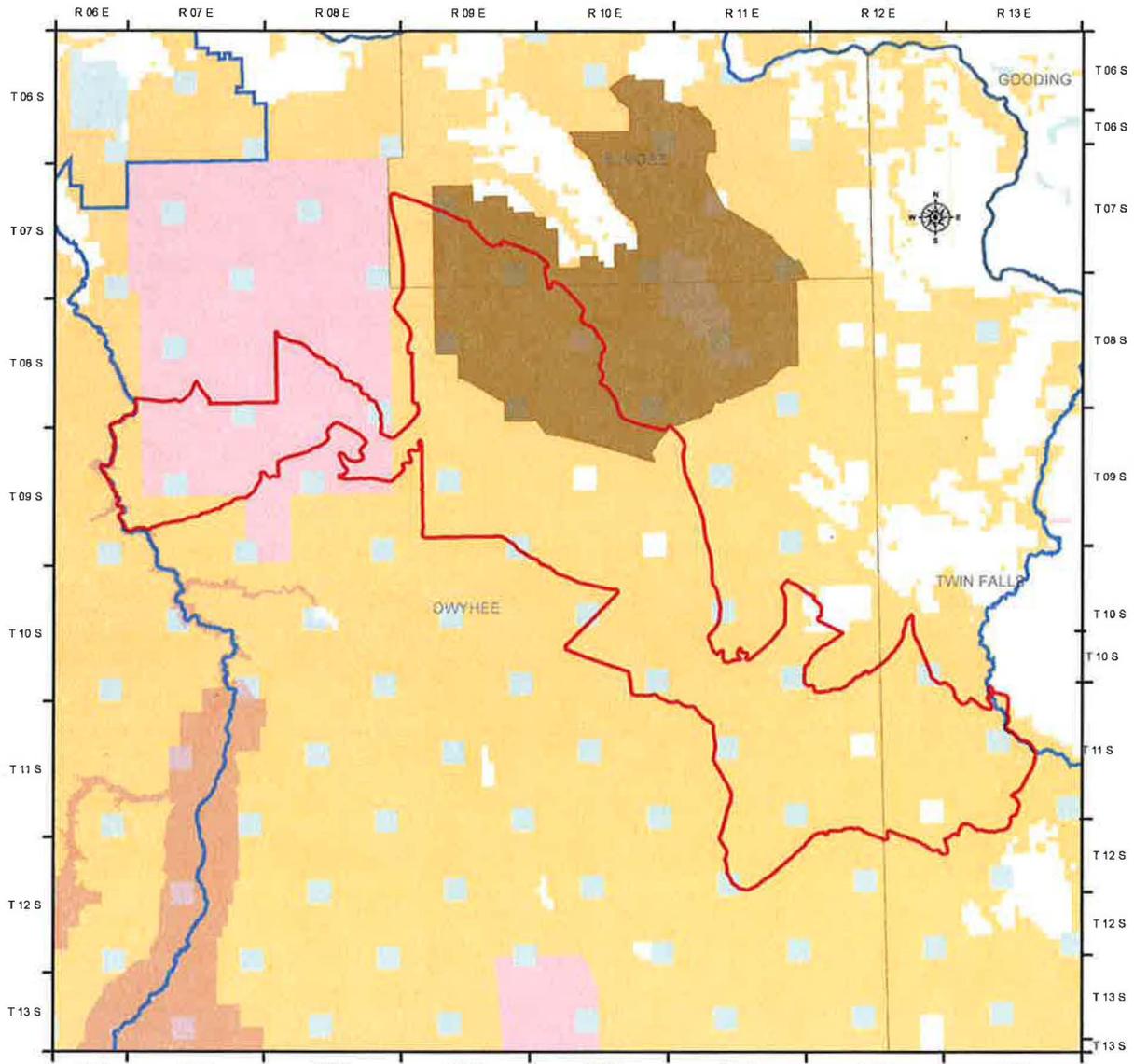
## References Cited

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- Bureau of Land Management. 2006-2011. Geographic Information System data for slickspot peppergrass potential habitat inventory. Electronic files available from the Jarbidge Field Office, Twin Falls, Idaho.
- Bureau of Land Management. 2012. Geographic Information System data for slickspot peppergrass potential to occur. Electronic files available from the Jarbidge Field Office, Twin Falls, Idaho.
- Mancuso, M., and S. Cooke. 2001. Field investigation for *Lepidium papilliferum* (slickspot peppergrass) on Idaho BLM lands in the Bruneau Desert area. Unpublished report on file at the Jarbidge Field Office. 14 pp. plus maps.
- Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. 2008. Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) Database for portions of Elmore, Owyhee, and Twin Falls counties, Idaho. Available online at <http://soildatamart.nrcs.usda.gov>. Accessed July 13, 2012.

## **PART 8 - MAPS**

1. Fire Perimeter and Colored Land Status Map.
2. Proposed Seeding Treatment Areas and Sage-grouse Habitat.
  - 2a. Proposed Seeding Treatments and Temporary Fence, Bruneau Canyon Rim.
  - 2b. Proposed Seeding Treatments and Temporary Fence, South Fire Perimeter.
  - 2c. Proposed Seeding Treatments, Proposed Fuel Breaks.
3. Proposed Seeding Treatment Areas and Slickspot Peppergrass Potential To Occur.
  - 3a. Proposed Seeding Treatments and Slickspot Peppergrass Potential To Occur, Bruneau Canyon Rim.
  - 3b. Proposed Seeding Treatments and Slickspot Peppergrass Potential To Occur, South Fire Perimeter.
  3. Proposed Seeding Treatments and Slickspot Peppergrass Potential To Occur, Proposed Fuel Breaks.
4. Fire Frequency in the Kinyon Road Fire Area, 1992-2011.

# Map 1. Kinyon Road Fire (G1CH) and Land Status



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Bureau of Land Management  
Twin Falls District, Idaho

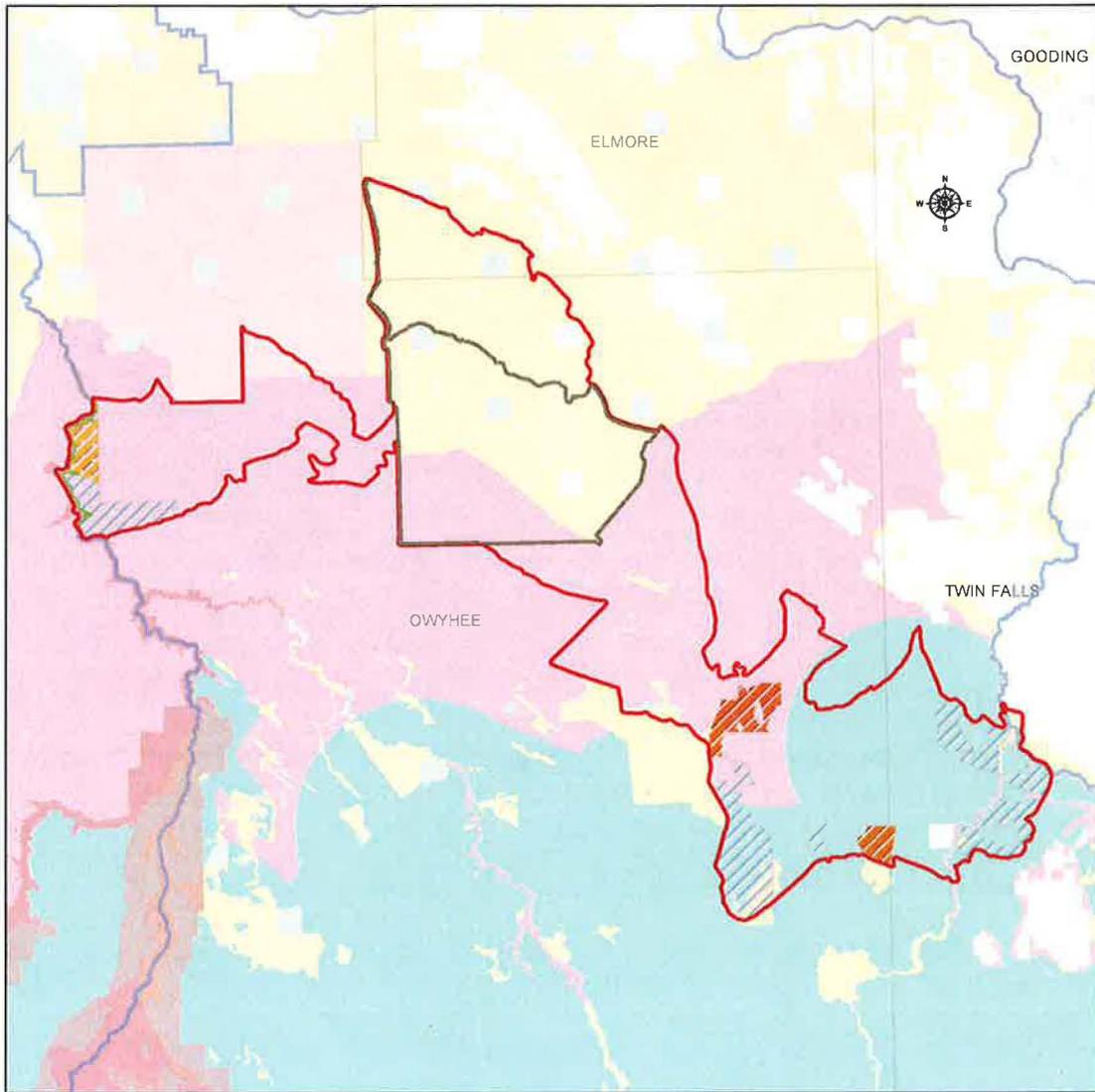
	Kinyon Road Fire Perimeter
	County Boundary
	Jarbidge Field Office Boundary
	Bruneau-Jarbidge Rivers Wilderness
	Saylor Creek Wild Horse HMA
<b>Land Status and Acres Burned</b>	
	Bureau of Land Management (172,335 acres)
	Saylor Creek Air Force Range (25,791 acres)
	State (8,771 acres)
	Private (3,977 acres)



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Date: August 2012  
Datum: NAD 1983  
Projection: UTM Zone 11N

Map 2. Kinyon Road Fire (G1CH) Treatment Areas and Sage-grouse Habitat



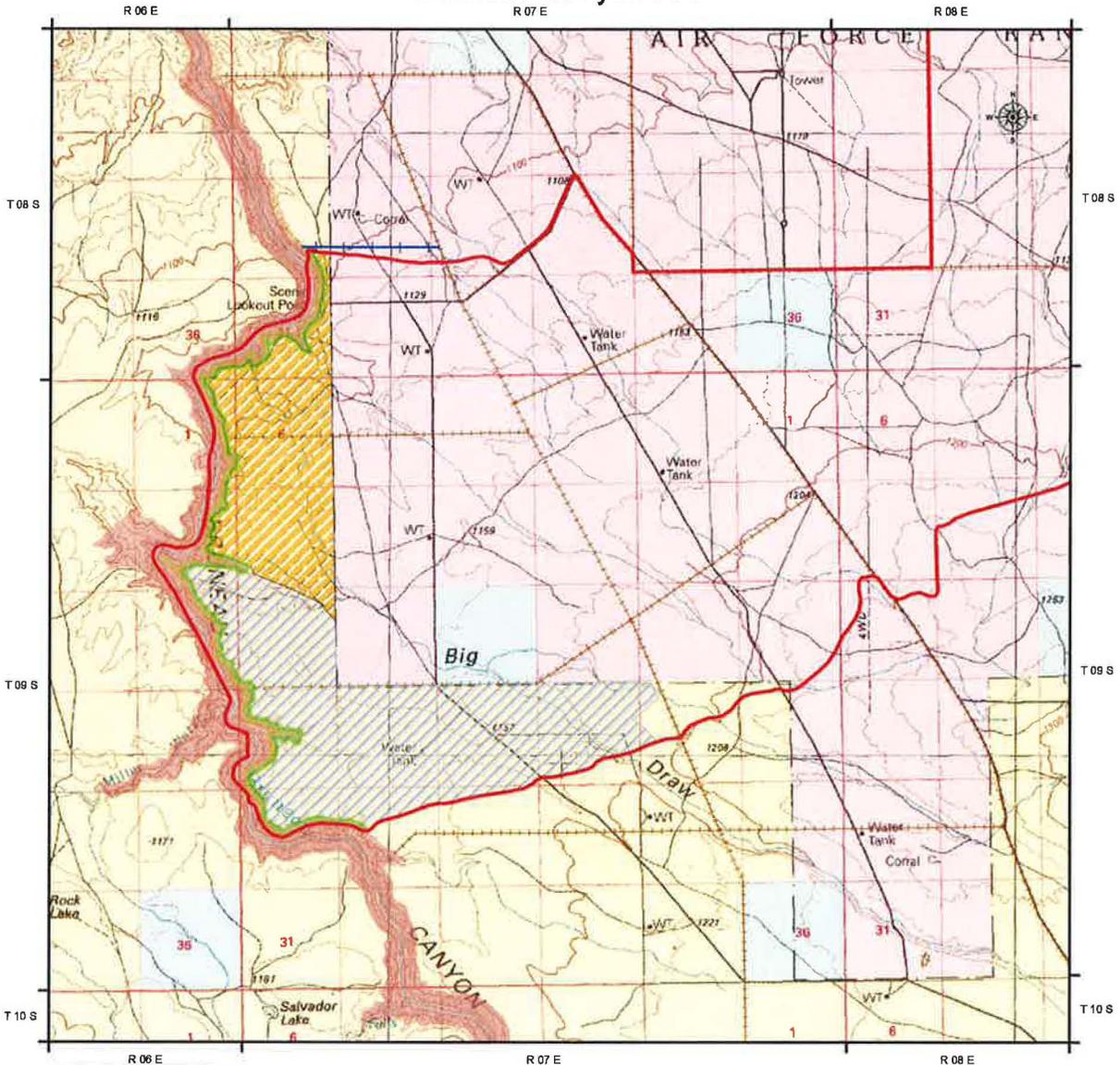
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Bureau of Land Management  
Twin Falls District, Idaho



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## Map 2a. Kinyon Road Fire (G1CH) Treatments Bruneau Canyon Rim



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Twin Falls District, Idaho

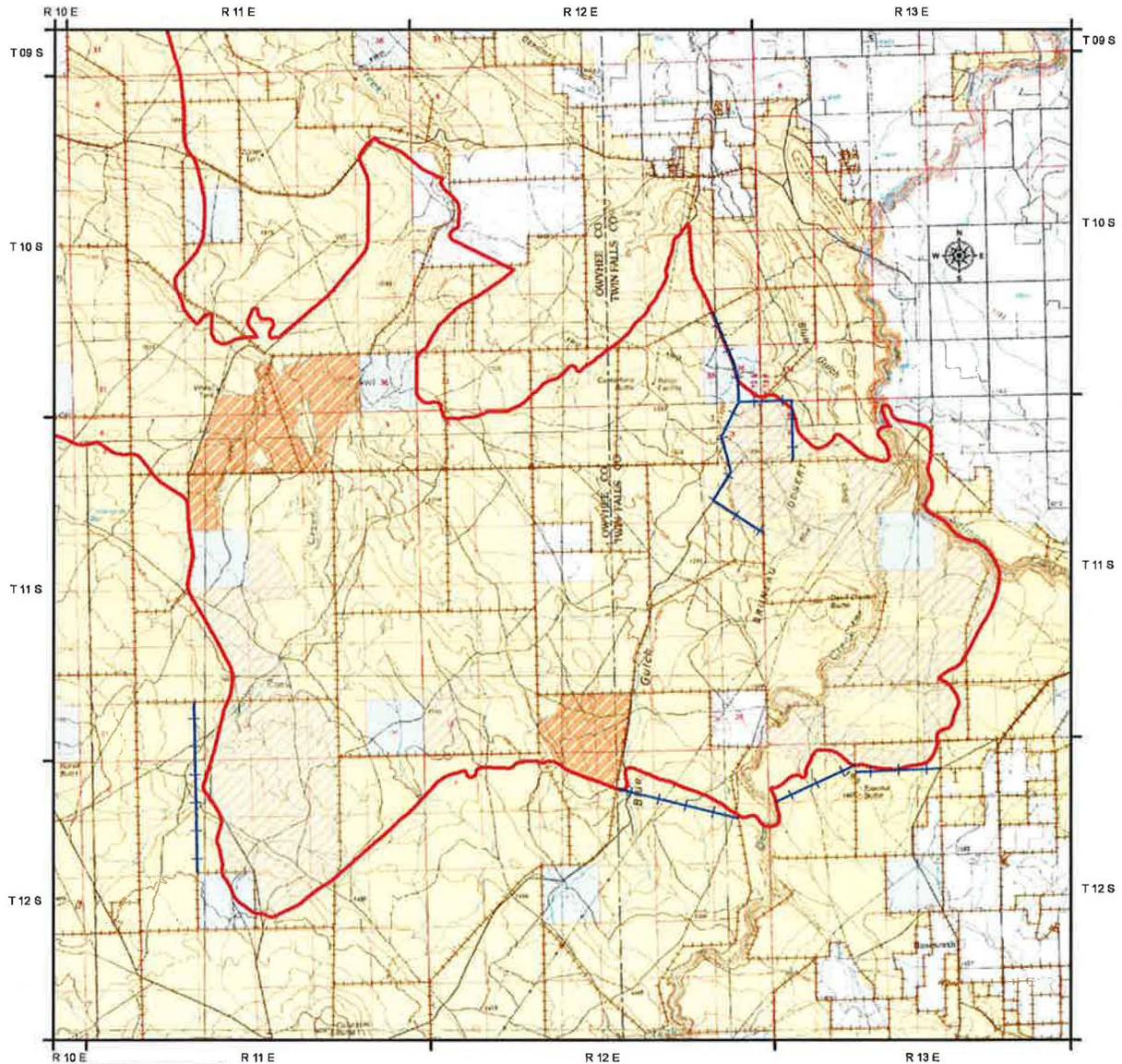
	Kinyon Road Fire Perimeter
	Bruneau-Jarvis Rivers Wilderness
	Existing allotment and pasture fence
	Proposed temporary fence
<b>Seeding Treatments</b>	
	Bruneau River Overlook Drill Seed Mix
	Drill Seed Mx #1
	Bruneau Canyon Aerial Grass Seed Mix



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## Map 2b. Kinyon Road Fire (G1CH) Treatments South Fire Perimeter Seedings



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Twin Falls District, Idaho

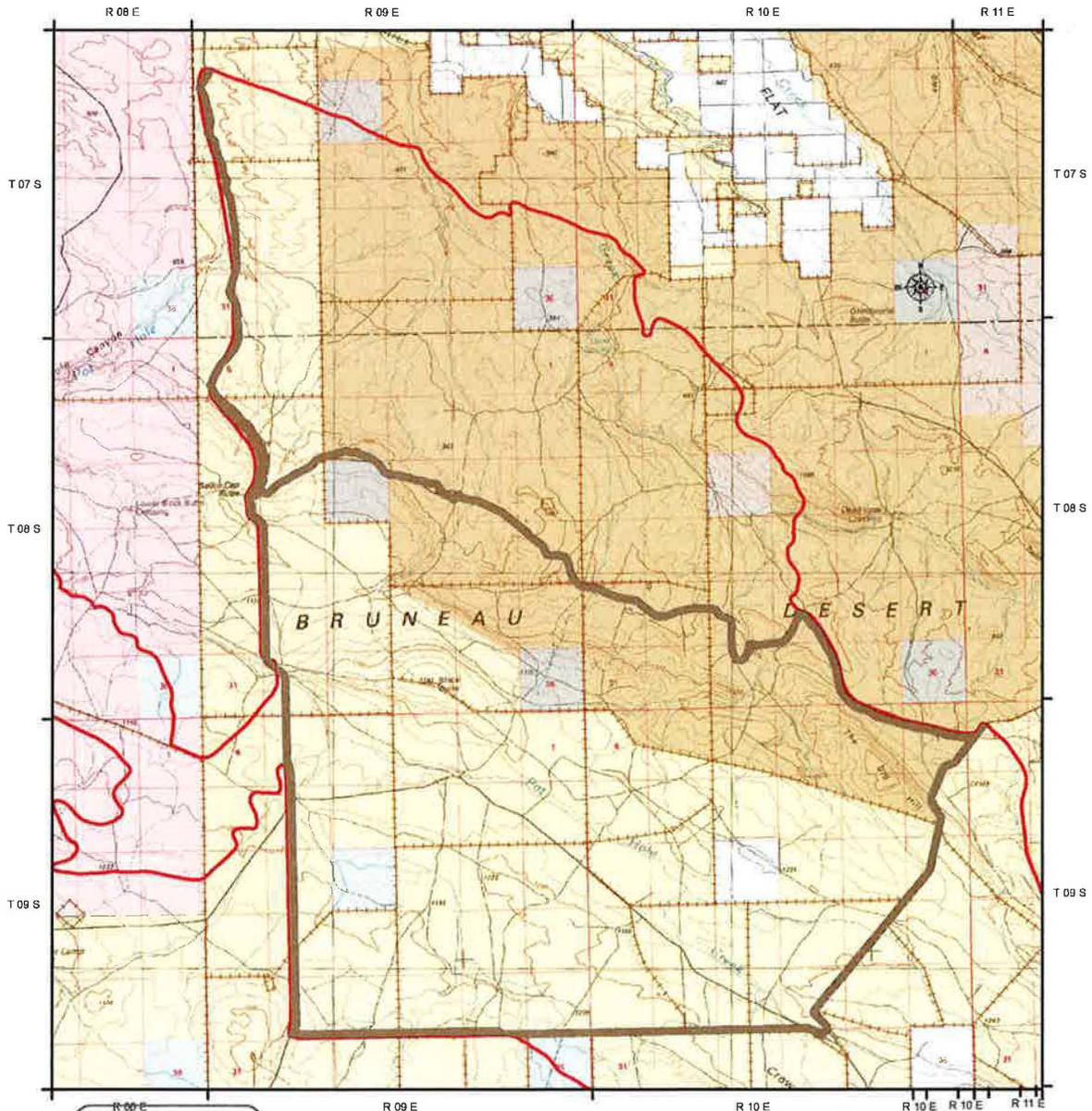
	Kinyon Road Fire Perimeter
	Proposed temporary fence
	Existing allotment and pasture fence
<b>Seeding Treatments</b>	
	Drill Seed Mix #1
	Drill Seed Mix #2



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## Map 2c. Kinyon Road Fire (G1CH) Treatments Proposed Fuel Breaks



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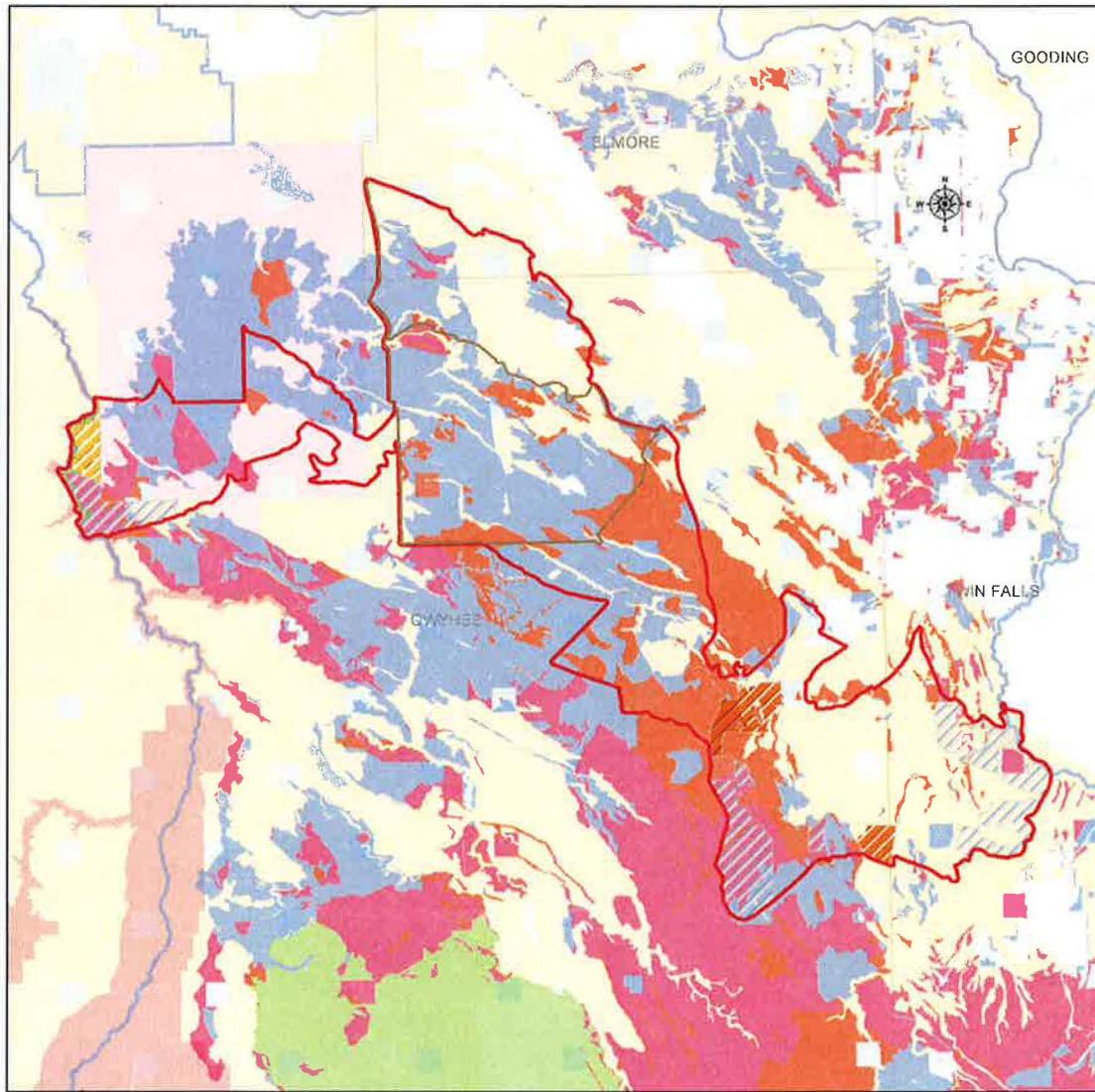
0 4 Miles

- Proposed Fuel Breaks
- Kinyon Road Fire Perimeter
- Saylor Creek Wild Horse HMA
- Existing allotment and pasture fence

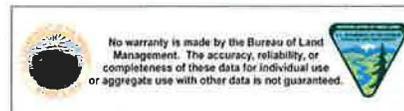
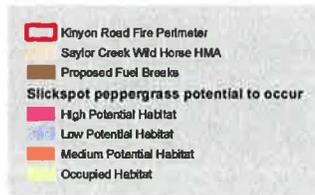
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Map Created by: BLM, Jarbridge Field Office  
Date: August 2012  
Datum: NAD 1983  
Projection: UTM Zone 11N

Map 3. Kinyon Road Fire (G1CH) Proposed Fuel Breaks and Slickspot Peppergrass Potential To Occur

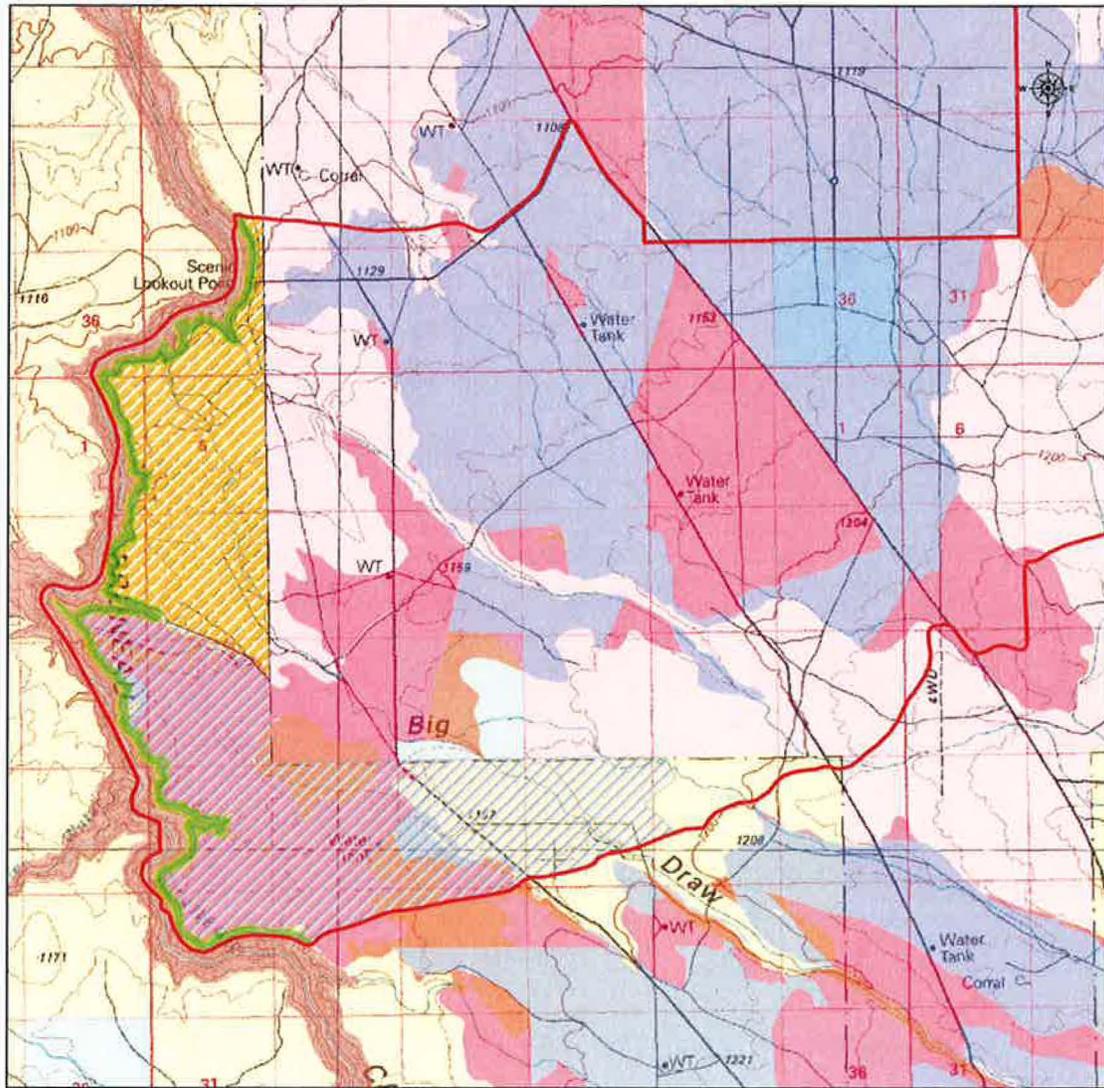


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Twin Falls District, Idaho

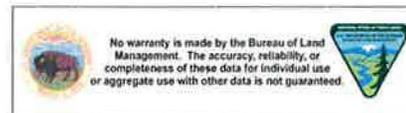


Map Created by: BLM, Jarbidge Field Office  
Date: August 2012  
Datum: NAD 1983  
Projection: UTM Zone 11N

Map 3a. Kinyon Road Fire (G1CH) Treatments  
 Bruneau Canyon Rim  
 Slickspot Peppergrass Potential To Occur

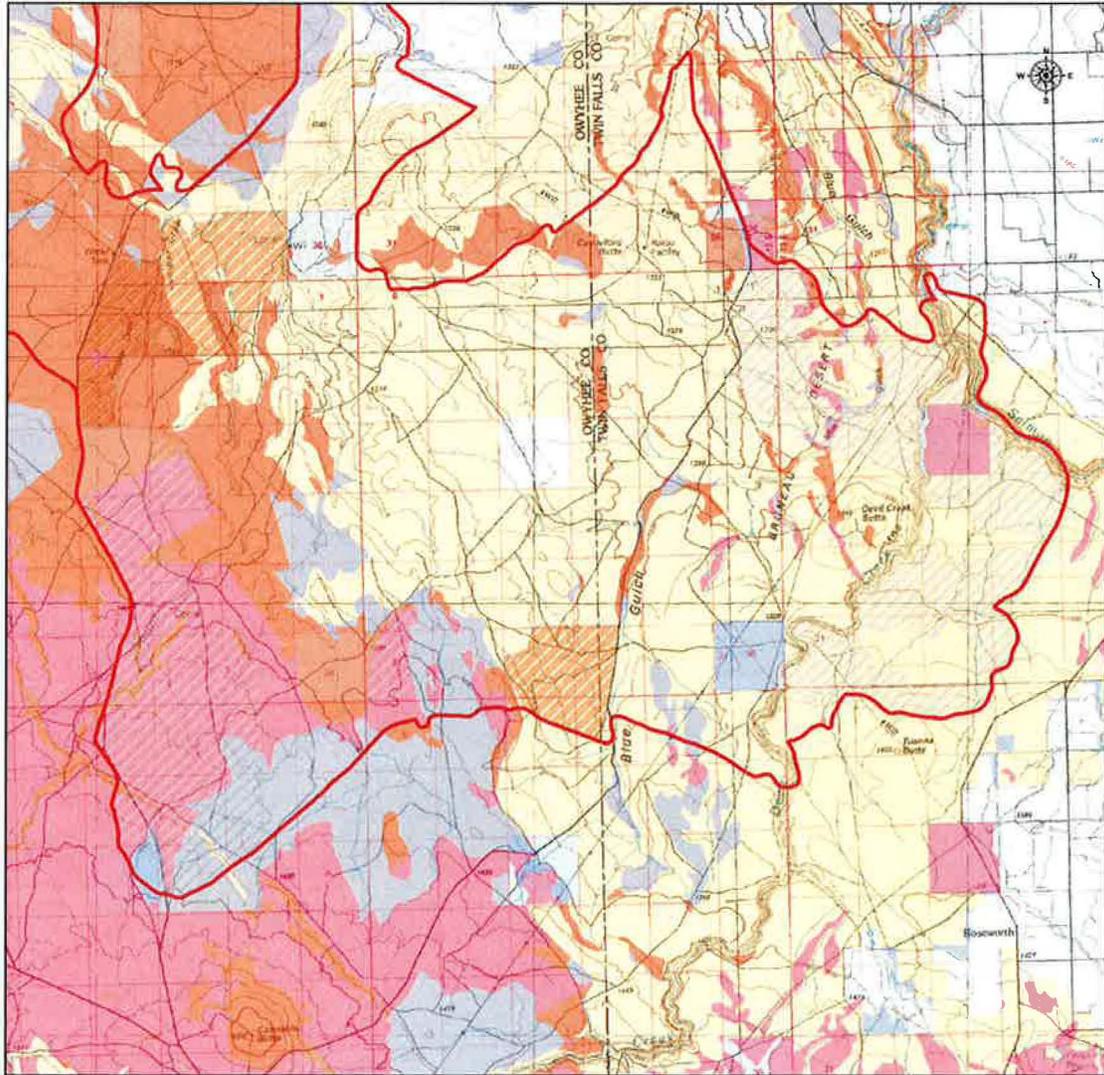


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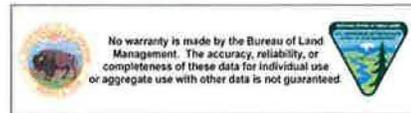


Map Created by: BLM, Jarvis Field Office  
 Date: July 2012  
 Datum: NAD 1983  
 Projection: UTM Zone 11N

### Map 3b. Kinyon Road Fire (G1CH) Treatments South Fire Perimeter Seedings Slickspot Peppergrass Potential to Occur

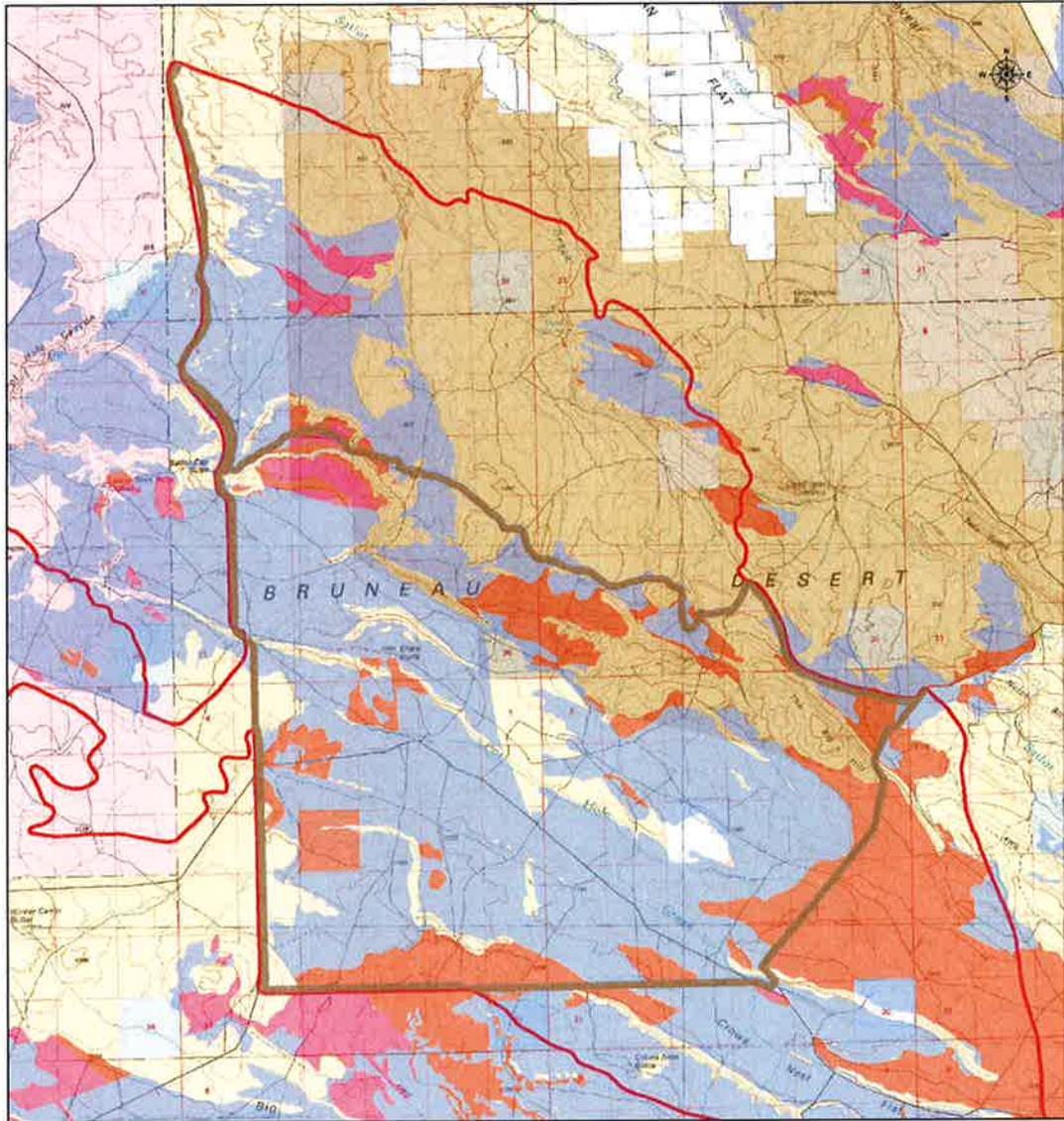


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Map Created by: BLM, Jarbridge Field Office  
Date: July 2012  
Datum: NAD 1983  
Projection: UTM Zone 11N

Map 3c. Kinyon Road Fire (G1CH) Treatments  
 Proposed Fuel Breaks  
 Slickspot Peppergrass Potential to Occur



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 Bureau of Land Management  
 Twin Falls District, Idaho

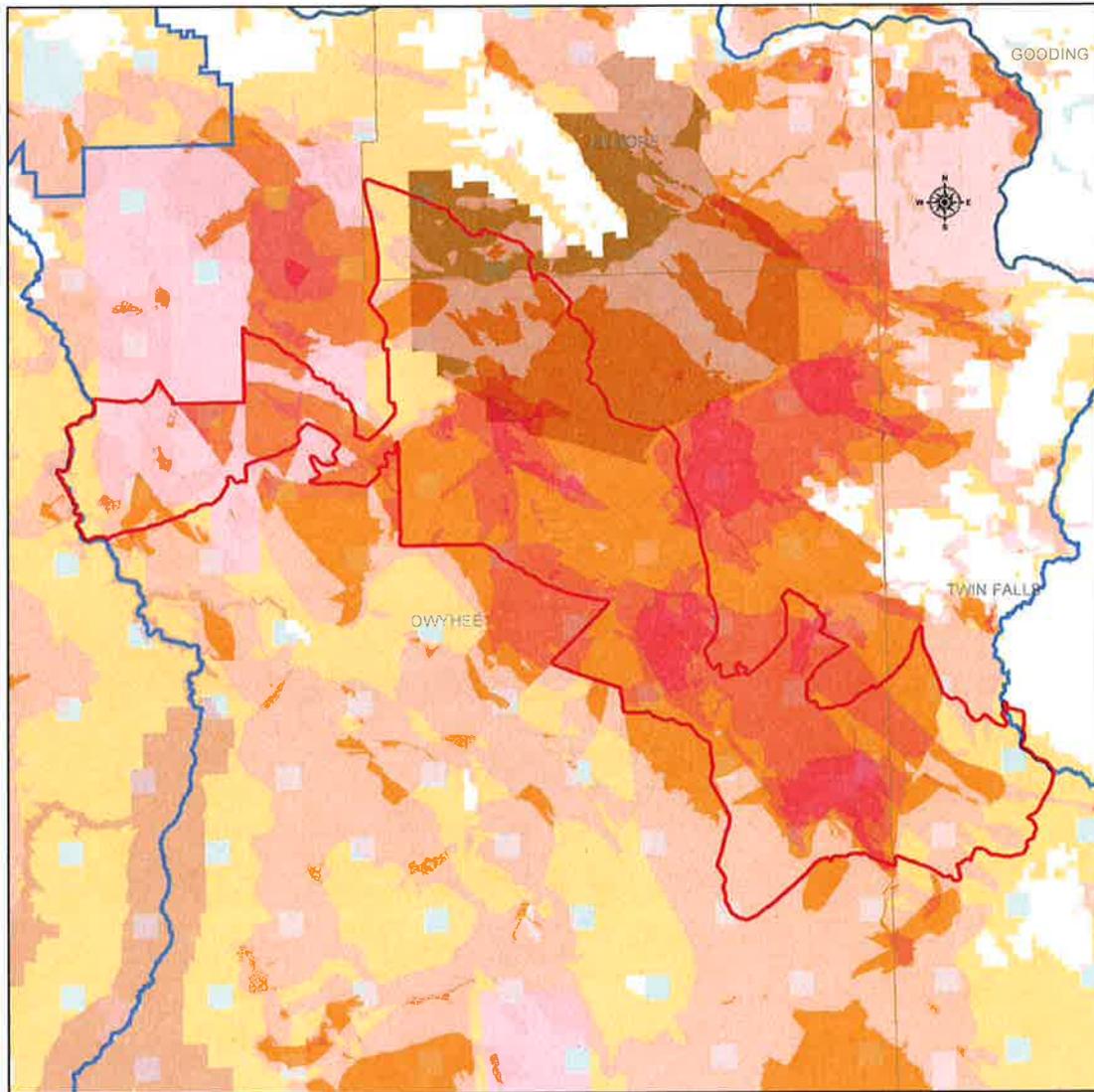


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Map Created by: BLM, Jarbridge Field Office  
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 Datum: NAD 1983  
 Projection: UTM Zone 11N

Map 4. Kinyon Road Fire (G1CH) and Fire Frequency 1992-2011



US Dept. of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management  
Twin Falls District, Idaho



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Date: July 2012  
Datum: NAD 1983  
Projection: UTM Zone 11N

PART 9 – REVIEW, APPROVALS, and PREPARERS

**TEAM MEMBERS**

<b>Position</b>	<b>Team Member (Agency/Office)</b>	<b>Initial and Date</b>
Team Leader/Fire Ecologist	Julie Hilty (BLM, Jarbidge FO)	JH 7/18/2012
Operations	Scott Uhrig (BLM, Twin Falls DO)	SU 7/20/2012
NEPA Compliance & Planning	Barbara Bassler (BLM, Jarbidge FO)	BB 7/19/2012
Cultural Resources/Archeologist	Jeff Ross (BLM, Jarbidge FO)	JR 7/20/2012
Rangeland Mgt. Specialist	Dan Strickler (BLM, Jarbidge FO)	DS 7/19/2012
Rangeland Mgt. Specialist	Melissa Rutledge (BLM, Jarbidge FO)	MR 7/19/2012
Wild Horse and Burro Specialist	Krystle Pehrson (BLM, Jarbidge FO)	KP 07/20/2012
Wildlife Biologist	Michael Haney (BLM, Jarbidge FO)	MH 7/20/2012
Outdoor Recreation Planner	Max Yingst (BLM, Jarbidge FO)	MY 7/19/2012
Wilderness Park Ranger	Shane Wilson (BLM, Jarbidge FO)	SW 7/19/2012
Fisheries Biologist	Darek Elverud (BLM, Jarbidge FO)	DE 7/20/2012

**PLAN APPROVAL**

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

/s/ Brian W. Davis

August 29, 2012

Brian W. Davis  
Jarbidge Field 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.*