

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

**PLAN TEMPLATE 2010**

**SPRINGS FIRE (G40D)**

**BLM Boise District Office**

**IDAHO STATE OFFICE**

**FIRE BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

Fire Name	Springs
Fire Number	G40D
District/Field Office	Boise District Office
Admin Number	LLIDB00000
State	IDAHO
County(s)	BOISE
Ignition Date/Cause	08/05/2012 Under Investigation
Date Contained	08/19/2012
Jurisdiction	<i>Acres</i>
Other	28
State	2153
USFS	913
Private	1338
BOR	522
BLM	1191
Total Acres	6145
Total Costs	\$146,000
Costs to LF20000ES (2822)	\$113,000
Costs to LF32000BR (2881)	\$33,000

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

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



## **PART 1 - PLAN SUMMARY**

### **BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON FIRE.**

The Springs Fire was ignited near Skinny Dipper Hot Springs just about 4 miles northwest of Banks, Idaho on August 5th, 2012. The fire threatened the communities of Garden Valley and Crouch due to winds blowing out of the west. The fire burned steep slopes above two major highways, Highway 55 running north and south and the Banks-Lowman Highway running east and west. The fire burned about 6,150 acres before it was contained on August 20, 2012 (See Plan Maps). Two previous fires burned within the current Springs Fire perimeter including the 1989 Fleming fire burning 2,011 acres and the 2010 Frazier fire burning 277 acres.

The Packer John Sheep Allotment and the Jerusalem Cattle Allotment were both affected by the fire. The Packer John Allotment is essentially operated as one pasture and sheep trail from the Banks-Lowman Highway up through Packer John. The Jerusalem Allotment has two operating pastures on BLM lands: Galdunis pasture with 6,042 acres (BLM) total and 888 acres (15%) burned and the Cow Camp pasture with a total of 2,213 acres and 12 acres (1%) burned acres.

The dominant geologic materials present in the Springs Fire are the Idaho Batholith granitics. These materials have been reworked by glaciation, cryoplanation, faulting, fluvial action and mass wasting into the existing landforms. These landforms include mountains and dissected cryoplanated mountain slopes. The soils in this area are primarily sandy and loamy. A few landslides, colluvial aprons, and talus slopes exist within the burned area, observed primarily on the southern aspect of the South Fork Payette River (SFPR) drainage and the steep face-drainages along the North Fork Payette River (NFPR).

Soils in the burned area are primarily sandy with little clay content. The soils support mixed conifer forests of Douglas fir and ponderosa pine on the north slopes and grass and shrubland on southern aspects, especially along the SFPR. Low-gradient depositional riparian areas support wetter meadows. Soils are generally shallow to moderately deep on the mountain side-slopes or ridges and deep on toe-slopes and valley bottoms.

Elevations range from about 3,000 feet along the river valleys to about 6,200 at its highest point. The granitics in the area are known for their high erosion rates, especially following wildfire events. The steep hillsides on the Idaho Batholith granitics range from about 20% to 75% slopes (see Plan Map Slopes) with the majority of the lower elevations consisting of a grass-shrub mixture of vegetation. The higher elevations consist of timber overstory and dense shrub-grass understory.

The climate is a maritime with continental influences creating cool temperatures with hot, dry summers. The mean annual precipitation is 19 inches most of which occurs during winter as snow. Summers tend to be dry with the occasional high intensity, short duration thunderstorm.

## **Soil Burn Severity**

Field surveys were planned and completed as a rapid assessment to evaluate the potential risk to valuable resources. Samples were collected in a qualitative manner, and numbers are not statistically valid. Methods included aerial reconnaissance from a helicopter on August 17, 2012. This aerial mapping of apparent fire intensity was then used to identify areas for field data collection. Field data collection was completed on August 17th, 18th, 20th, and 22nd. This field reconnaissance was mostly observational but included an evaluation of effective ground cover, changes to soil structure, and hydrophobicity.

The effects of the fire on soil productivity were assessed, in part, by mapping the burn severity, as defined in DeBano et al, 1998 (see definitions below).

### **Fire Severity Ratings (DeBano et al, 1998)**

Low Fire Severity: Low soil heating, or light ground char, occurs where litter is scorched, charred, or consumed, but the duff is left largely intact. Woody debris accumulations are partially consumed or charred. Mineral soil is not changed.

Moderate Fire Severity: Moderate soil heating, or moderate ground char, occurs where the duff is deeply charred or consumed, but the mineral soil is not visibly altered. Ash is present on the surface. Woody debris is mostly consumed, except for logs, which are deeply charred.

High Fire Severity: High soil heating, or deep ground char, occurs where the duff is completely consumed and the top of the mineral soil is visibly reddish or orange. Logs can be consumed or deeply charred, and deep ground char can occur under slash concentrations or burned logs.

The field data indicated that the majority of the affected acres received a low to moderate severity burn. Many downed trees were scorched, but intact, on the soil surface. Fine roots and some forest litter remained. The only contiguous high burn severity was of minor extent (< 100 acres) on BLM/BOR lands. The assessment of potential loss of soil productivity due to hillslope erosion and potential mass movement was focused on several face drainages to the SFPR because the rest of the BLM, BOR, and USFS lands burned at a low to moderate severity.

Viable grass and shrub root crowns should provide for natural re-vegetation of the low to moderate severity sites within 1-4 years. Soils with a high burn severity classification were limited to a few scattered relatively small areas and have significantly less viable shrub root crowns. The natural re-vegetation on these sites is likely to be slower.

## **Erosion Potential**

In the Soil Hydrologic Reconnaissance for the Boise National Forest, a majority of the area within this burned area is identified as having an inherently mod-high to high erosion hazard risk when disturbed and ground cover is removed. The probability that these sites will erode has increased due to the fire consumption of the protective duff layer. The low-moderate severity burn caused by the wildfire did remove much of the forest litter layer providing

ground cover. Erosion rates are expected to increase, and there is an increased risk of mass movement. Mountain slopes were determined to be too steep for mulch to work effectively, and therefore treatment was not proposed. Erosion rates on localized slopes may reach or exceed soil loss tolerances in the 1-4 years following the fire, but long-term productivity is not likely to be negatively affected.

Effective ground cover is primarily in the form of downed timber and some remaining litter. Inspection of the soil surface showed that many roots and root crowns of both shrubs and grasses remain in the low and moderate severity burns. The remaining ground cover and mostly intact root systems provide stability and some protection against erosion. Increased erosion is expected for 1-4 years while vegetation recovers. It is anticipated, however, that remaining root structure and ground cover, as well as naturally colonizing forbs and shrubs and dissipating hydrophobicity, will be sufficient to protect soil productivity.

### **Watershed Response**

Within the fire area water runoff, sediment delivery, and debris flow characteristics are expected to change in several ways. Water runoff is expected to increase particularly in moderate to high severity burn areas. There may be some increase in soil hydrophobicity although field transects taken during the rapid assessment indicated no substantial increase over natural conditions. Since most of the burn severity was low to moderate, very little change to soil infiltration rates are expected over most of the fire area. However, the loss of vegetation, duff, and litter on large areas of the fire is expected to increase the movement of runoff and sediment, particularly from high-intensity rainfall events such as thunderstorms or from rapid snowmelt. Sediment-producing events are expected to be localized, and should be limited to redistribution from localized steep, upper landscape positions to deposition on toe slopes and on flat meadow areas. It is expected that for one to four years, sediment-laden runoff will likely be observed until vegetation recovers and begins to filter hill slope runoff again. After this period, runoff should start to decline and move towards background levels. Temporary increases in spring flow may occur due to the reduction in interception and evapo-transportation where vegetation was burned adjacent to springs.

Debris flows consist of concentrated mixtures of poorly sorted sediment and water that can flow like liquids, yet can stop on sloping surfaces and form nearly rigid deposits. Debris flows constitute a significant natural hazard that can cause fatalities, damage structures, and diminish land productivity. Debris-flows naturally occur in localized areas within the SFPR and NFPR but are particularly prominent in the steep first and second order face-drainages that drain directly into the main SFPR and across the Banks-Lowman Highway. The Zimmer Creek drainage, which lies mostly on State and private lands has experienced the largest contiguous blocks of high severity burn and could be expected to produce debris flows under the right precipitation event. BLM and USFS lands within the burned area present a much lower and localized risk of debris flows which are only expected below the areas of high severity.

## **LAND USE PLAN CONSISTENCY**

### **S5 - Noxious Weeds**

The control of noxious weeds is consistent with the 1987 Cascade RMP, Resource Management Guidelines, Weeds (Control of Noxious), "BLM districts will work with respective County governments to monitor the location and spread of noxious weeds and to maintain up-to-date inventory records." BLM will control the spread of noxious weeds on public lands where possible, where economically feasible, and to the extent that funds are prioritized for that purpose." The control of noxious weeds is in compliance with State and county laws.

The 2005 Normal Fire Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Plan and Environmental Assessment listed a set of treatments and designed these treatments as a standard that would be applied when necessary to stabilize or rehabilitate burned areas.

### **S7 - Fence/Gate/Cattleguard**

The 1987 Cascade RMP, Fire Management, Rehabilitation, Greenstripping and Reduction Actions/Procedures, (3.) states "All grazing licenses issued that include areas recently burned and/or seeded will include a statement concerning the amount of rest needed in the seedings or burn area". BLM will continue to rest areas from land use activities to meet ES&R objectives, defined through the ES&R plans".

### **S12 - Closures (area, OHV, livestock)**

The 1987 Cascade RMP, Fire Management, Rehabilitation, Greenstripping and Reduction Actions/Procedures, (3.) states "All grazing licenses issued that include areas recently burned and/or seeded will include a statement concerning the amount of rest needed in the seedings or burn area". BLM will continue to rest areas from land use activities to meet ES&R objectives, defined through the ES&R plans".

The RMP also states, "Soils will be managed to maintain productivity and to minimize erosion. Project level planning will consider the sensitivity of soil, water, and air resources in the affected area on a site specific basis. Stipulations will ensure project compatibility with soil, water, and air resource management. All construction of management facilities and land treatments will be designed to minimize adverse impacts to the soil, water, and air resources. Areas disturbed during project construction will be reseeded with a mixture of grasses, forbs, and shrubs when necessary."

Notice will be tiered to the "Notice of Temporary Restriction Order for Skinny Dipper Hot Springs, Boise County, ID" that was posted to the Federal Register on August 24, 2012.

### **S13 - Monitoring**

### **S14 - Other Treatments**

### **R5 - Noxious Weeds**

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county laws.

**R7 - Fence/Gate/Cattleguard**

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**COST SUMMARY TABLES**

**Emergency Stabilization (LF20000ES)**

Action/ Spec #	Planned Action	Unit (Acres, WMs, Number)	# Units	Unit Cost (If Appl.)	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Totals by Spec.
S1	Planning (Project Management)				\$ 0	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$15,000
S2	Ground Seeding								
S3	Aerial Seeding								
S4	Seedling Planting								
S5	Noxious Weeds	Acres	1,713	\$ 4.09	\$ 0	\$7,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$7,000
S6	Soil Stabilization (Other than seedling, planting)								
S7	Fence/Gate/Cattleguard	Acres	900	\$ 54.44	\$ 0	\$36,000	\$ 0	\$13,000	\$49,000
S8	Road/Trail Water Diversion								
S9	Cultural Protection (Stabilization/Patrol)								
S10	Tree Hazard Removal								
S11	Facilities								
S12	Closures (area, OHV, livestock)	Acres	1,713	\$ 4.67	\$ 0	\$8,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$8,000
S13	Monitoring	Acres	1,713	\$ 17.51	\$ 0	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$30,000
S14	Other Treatments	#	3	\$1,333.33	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$4,000
	<b>TOTAL COSTS (LF20000ES)</b>				<b>\$2,000</b>	<b>\$68,000</b>	<b>\$15,000</b>	<b>\$28,000</b>	<b>\$113,000</b>
	<b>OTHER FUND CODE TOTALS:</b>								
	TOTAL COSTS (???)								
	TOTAL COSTS (???)								
	TOTAL COSTS (???)								

**Burned Area Rehabilitation (LF32000BR)**

Action/ Spec #	Planned Action	Unit (Acres, WMs, Number)	# Units	Unit Cost (If Appl.)	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	Totals by Spec.
R1	Planning (Project Mgmt)								
R2	Ground Seeding								
R3	Aerial Seeding								
R4	Seedling Planting								
R5	Noxious Weeds	Acres	1,713	\$ 8.76	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$8,000	\$7,000	\$15,000
R6	Soil Stabilization (Other than seedling, planting)								
R7	Fence/Gate/Cattleguard	Acres	900	\$ 20.00	\$ 0	\$18,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$18,000
R8	Road/Trail Water Diversion								
R9	Cultural Protection (Stabilization/Patrol)								
R10	Tree Hazard Removal								
R11	Facilities								
R12	Closures (area, OHV, livestock)								
R13	Monitoring								
R14	Additional Treatments								
	<b>TOTAL COSTS (LF32000BR)</b>				<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$18,000</b>	<b>\$8,000</b>	<b>\$7,000</b>	<b>\$33,000</b>
OTHER FUND CODE TOTALS:									
	TOTAL COSTS (???)								
	TOTAL COSTS (???)								
	TOTAL COSTS (???)								

## **PART 2 - POST-FIRE RECOVERY ISSUES**

### **EMERGENCY STABILIZATION ISSUES**

#### **1 - Human Life and Safety**

The fire burned steep slopes above two major highways (State Highway 55 and the Banks-Lowman Highway), popular recreation sites (Banks Beach Picnic Area, Skinny Dipper Hot Springs), highway infrastructure such as culverts, and the SFPR which is very popular for non-motorized boating along a Scenic Byway and eligible Wild and Scenic River. Rock fall and debris flows were frequent prior to the Springs Fire burning on the hillslopes above these sites. The fire consumed a majority of the surface vegetation creating a smoother surface for runoff and quicker accumulation of water in drainages. This is likely to result in an increase in falling rocks, falling trees, and debris slides.

#### **Highway Safety**

There has already been vehicle damage reported due to rock fall along the Highway 55. Human life and safety is at risk near a junction at Banks, ID and along the Banks-to-Lowman Highway and Highway 55. The junction of these two highways is frequently backed up to the north and east on busy weekends and poses a stationary target for rockfall, falling trees, or debris slides. Probability of damage resulting from the fire is moderate due to burned vegetation; however, the magnitude of consequences is high. A meeting was held on August 20, 2012 to discuss concerns with the Idaho Transportation Department, the Federal Highway Administration, and the Boise County. These agencies and associated consultants have the expertise to evaluate rock fall potential and mitigation. They may pursue long-term funding through cooperative sources (FLAP, Federal Lands Access Project) to mitigate the rock fall. The group discussed major solutions to the long-term risk of rock fall and identified a study that outlined multiple alternatives to mitigate the pre-fire risk along the SFPR and Banks-Lowman Highway.

This is an issue that is considered to pose a very likely short-term (6-12 months) risk to highway travelers near the highway junction at Banks, ID. This risk is based on combining low to moderate burn severity and vegetation consumption on hillslopes with the high magnitude of consequences. Reduction of risk within the first 1-2 years will be based on precipitation and vegetation regrowth. It should be noted that stationary traffic during specific periods of congestion at the Banks junction may increase this risk, especially if the congestion corresponds to periods of precipitation.

#### **Skinny Dipper Hot Springs**

These hot springs have never been developed or actively managed by the BLM; however, the pools have been improved by recreational users with concrete and an elaborate pipe system for inflow/outflow. This now popular recreation site was visited on Friday, August 17, 2012 at about 1600. We observed 4 individuals leaving the site, 1 individual at the site, and 2 individuals arriving the site within a span of 45 minutes. The trail to the site was not

damaged by the fire, but is quite steep in a few locations. We did observe minor debris in the trail tread that had been burned and rolled to the trail from the slope above. We also observed burned trees along the trail and at the hot springs. We did not observe hazard trees (defined as a burned or damaged tree that poses an immediate threat to a target such as the hot springs ponds or trail). Some of the piping system was damaged by the fire; however, the entire damaged pipe has already been replaced (by recreational users) and appeared to be functioning adequately enough to prevent erosion. The slopes and small drainage above the ponds was burned at a low to moderate severity and poses a low probability for increase flooding and/or debris flows. The magnitude of consequences is high due to the position of visitors located in the middle of a drainage and the likelihood of these visitors being at the site during rainfall or snowfall events in the spring of 2013. The risk to the visitors is considered to be likely to very likely during the months of April through June because of the typical pattern of high intensity rainfall in the area. The risk is reduced during months that do not usually exhibit high intensity rainfall events.

### **Banks Beach Picnic Area**

The burned watershed above this popular recreation site was visited on August 17, 2012. Field observations of burn severity indicated that the drainage bottom is mostly unburned and retains much of the riparian, shrub, and timbered vegetation necessary to maintain more normal streamflow after a burn. The upper slopes contributing to this drainage were burned at a low to moderate severity with an expectation of good vegetative recovery (<1 year) for the grasses and shrubs. Streamflow increases should be minor, debris flows are not expected to occur under the more frequent precipitation events, and rockfall is not likely. However, due the popularity of the site, the risk of damage to life or property is likely to very likely because the magnitude of consequences is so high.

## **2 - Soil/Water Stabilization**

The Idaho Batholith is known for highly erosive soils consisting mostly of decomposed granitic material. There are a few areas within the burned area that were evaluated to be moderate to high severity. These areas are expected to erode quickly during high intensity, short duration precipitation events. These events would resemble a storm that produced about 0.25-0.5 inches in 30 minutes. The last major storm runoff and debris-producing event in the vicinity of the fire was in the spring of 1997. On December 31, 1996 a rain-on-snow event caused debris flows that blocked the SFPR in multiple locations resulting in ponding over the Banks-Lowman Highway. Later in the spring of 1997 another major precipitation event resulted in a debris flow and major damage to the community locally known as Lower Banks. These events were within and adjacent to the area burned by the Springs Fire.

These initial findings were validated by Bryce Bohn and TJ Clifford during field observation on August 17th and 18th, 2012. There is a section of less than 100 acres of hillslopes above the SFPR that were burned at high severity (validated on August 20, 2012) and would be expected to experience significant soil loss.

This poses a high probability of damage and moderate magnitude of consequences creating a very likely risk to the on-site loss of soil. However, the slope is separated by unburned vegetation that includes timbered riparian areas. This filter is expected to reduce the risk to downstream values (SFPR water quality and rafters).

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

Chatterbox orchid (*Epipactis gigantea*) is a Type 3, BLM sensitive species known to be present along the Banks-Lowman highway and near hot springs. Chatterbox orchid may be threatened by fire-caused debris slides that bury the orchid habitat. The probability of damage is low to the lower to moderate burn severity in watersheds draining to known orchid habitat, however, the magnitude of consequences is high due to the limited habitat available in this local area. Therefore, there is a likely risk of damage to this species as a result of the fire. Other known special status species includes the Columbia Pebblesnail (*Fluminicola fuscus*) which is considered a Type 3 species.

### **4 - Critical Heritage Resources**

N/A

### **5 - Invasive Plants and Weeds**

The area within and adjacent to the Springs Fire is known to include invasive annual species of cheatgrass and medusahead and noxious weeds of leafy spurge, Canada thistle, field bindweed, rush skeletonweed, and tree-of-Heaven. Although some of these species, especially the invasive annual species are not persistent in the area; others such as rush skeletonweed is thriving. The fire may facilitate further loss in vegetation diversity due to the other less established noxious weeds to outcompete the native recovery.

The noxious weeds threaten the native vegetation resources within the burned area. The burned area consisted of native vegetation resources that have been set back by the fire temporarily; however, the low to moderate severity throughout most of the burn is expected to increase nutrients within soil profile and vegetation regrowth following precipitation is expected to be strong. The Jerusalem Allotment consists of a ponderosa pine overstory and grass/shrub understory that responds well to fires of low to moderate severity. The Packer John Allotment consists mainly of bitterbrush communities with exotic annual communities, conifer communities, and a small amount of mountain shrub communities. These slopes also burned at low to moderate severity and regrowth should be moderately successful. The probability of damage is moderate and magnitude of consequences is low to moderate (depending on aspect and type of shrubs) creating a risk to the vegetation structure and composition when competing with noxious weeds or invasive annual plant species.

## **BURNED AREA RECOVERY ISSUES**

## **1 - Lands Unlikely to Recover Naturally**

N/A

## **2 - Weed Treatments**

The area within and adjacent to the Springs Fire is known to include noxious weeds of leafy spurge, Canada thistle, field bindweed, rush skeletonweed, and tree-of-Heaven. Although some of these species are not persistent in the area; others such as rush skeletonweed is thriving. The fire may facilitate further loss in vegetation diversity due to the other less established noxious weeds to out compete the native recovery.

## **3 - Tree Planting**

N/A

## **4 - Repair/Replace Fire Damage to Minor Facilities**

The recovery of vegetation may be impeded by grazing and/or trailing and therefore, must be protected from grazing and trailing. The probability of damage is high and the magnitude of consequences is moderate, creating a likely-to-very-likely risk to the vegetation resource.

Facilities damaged by the Springs Fire include both pasture and allotment fencing and minor improvements installed for livestock use. The functioning facilities (fences) will need to be replaced in order to properly manage the livestock grazing operations in these allotments. Due to a lack of pre-fire fence and range improvement locations it is difficult to determine the extent of damaged fence within the allotments, especially, locating those fences actually being maintained due to their importance to livestock management. A full inventory may be necessary to determine true burned area impacts.

## **PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF TREATMENTS**

### **Issue 1 - Human Life and Safety**

#### ***S14 Other Treatments***

##### **A. Treatment/Activity Description**

###### **A. General Description:**

This treatment is for the installation of warning signs along the two highways and at Skinny Dipper Hot Springs. These signs will warn the public of dangers on the road that have changed as a result of the fire. These signs will warn the public traveling along Highway 55, the Banks-Lowman Highway, or when visiting recreation sites that are downslope from the burned area. Burned area signs consist of a warning to the public identifying of the possible dangers associated with a burned area. It shall contain language specifying items to be aware of when entering a burn area such as falling trees and limbs, rolling rocks, flooding and debris flows.

###### **B. Location/(Suitable) Sites:**

All locations are identified on the treatment map. Suitable locations will be determined by staff . BLM and USFS will locate sites in coordination with Idaho Transportation Department along Highway 55 and with Boise County along the Banks-Lowman Highway. Locations will include the following:

1. BLM sites (funded by BLM)
  - a. On the trail to Skinny Dipper Hot Springs installed within 50 feet of the lower pool and visible to the trail users and the hot springs visitors. Sign to be facing parallel to the trail travel just before the lower pool.
  - b. South-bound traffic on Highway 55 at the location where BLM lands within the fire perimeter meet the highway above Banks, ID.
  - c. West-bound traffic on Banks-Lowman Highway at the location where BOR lands within the fire perimeter meet the highway coming from Garden Valley, ID.
2. USFS sites (funded by USFS)
  - a. Next to the kiosk that is already located at the Banks Beach recreation site.
  - b. North-bound traffic on Highway 55 at the location where the USFS lands within the fire perimeter meet the highway south of Banks, Idaho.
  - c. North-bound traffic on Highway 55 at the highway junction adjacent to Banks, ID and within USFS lands.
  - d. East-bound traffic on Banks-Lowman Highway at the junction adjacent to Banks, ID and within USFS lands.

###### **C. Design/Construction Specifications:**

1. Warning Signs along highways shall conform to the M.U.T.C.D. standards (Sections 2C.32 and 2C.35) and shall be installed per Federal Highway Safety Standards. Warning signs along the highway shall measure, at a minimum, 3 feet by 3 feet and consist of 0.08" aluminum, sheeted in high intensity orange with black letters. The signs shall read "WARNING / FALLING ROCK & DEBRIS / NEXT ?? MILES".

Title lettering shall be 5 inches in height and all other lettering shall be 4 inches in height.

2. Recreation Site Warning Signs shall read “WARNING / FALLING ROCK & DEBRIS / Beware of increased flooding hazards at this site as a result of the Springs Fire” (or similar). Sign will be reflective yellow background, black border, and black lettering. Title lettering shall be at least a 3” height; Subtitle lettering shall be at least 2” height; Narrative lettering shall be at least 1” height.

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

The purpose of the warning signs are to provide safety to the area visitors of possible dangers. Both highways already have signs warning of falling rock, however, the changed situation resulting from the fire has increased this hazard in the area immediately adjacent to the burned area. These signs will alert drivers and recreation site visitors to pay attention to their surroundings, especially during precipitation events. The first year following the fire has the highest probability for rock fall, falling trees, and flooding. The risk to motorists is during traffic congestion moving west and south back towards Boise. This congestion may result in stationary vehicles in the area considered to be hazardous.

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

The treatment addresses the risk to life and property adequately and within the expertise of BLM professionals. It is within policy and cost effective because of the coordination with other agencies regarding sign installation sites. On August 20th, 2012 BLM met with agency representatives responsible for the Banks-Lowman Highway and the Highway 55 including rock mitigation engineers. It was decided that coordination for signs would be necessary when materials could be transferred to ITD (John Aramburri) for Highway 55 and Boise County (Bill Jones) for the Banks-Lowman Highway. ITD, Boise County, and Federal Highways would consider changes to rock fall mitigation as a result of the fire. BLM also coordinated with Troy Lindquist of NOAA Weather. NOAA Weather will consider specific warnings for highway travel within the vicinity of the Springs Fire, and discussed debris flow potential from Zimmer Creek (non-BLM) as the highest probability and rock fall potential or other hillslope movement within the rest of the burned area as a possible risk. We also discussed the more specific danger of rainstorms during heavy Sunday traffic on the return trip to Boise being congested at this junction.

**Issue 2 - Soil/Water Stabilization**

***S7 Fence/Gate/Cattleguard***

A. Treatment/Activity Description

The objective of this treatment is to repair about 1 mile of allotment/pasture boundary fence damaged or destroyed by the fire. Damaged wood corners and braces would be replaced with galvanized steel posts. Damaged wire would also be repaired. This treatment would also construct 3 miles of temporary fence to aid the enforcement of the livestock closure. The management fences would be constructed to BLM fence standards for wildlife.

All length of temporary fence will be 3 strand wire, 22’ T-post spacing, smooth bottom with spacing 18” bottom, 26” middle, 38” top wire. Construction of fence will include use

of white-top T-posts.

Note: Inventory is necessary prior to final implementation to ensure that functioning fences are to be replaced. Meeting with permittees has already been scheduled.

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

The Springs Fire 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 and construction of new fences would also help to manage vegetation recovery.

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

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

Fencing of treatment areas is consistent with BLM Handbook H 1742-1, Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation, which states; "livestock will be excluded from the treatment area until monitoring results, documented in writing; show rehabilitation objectives have been met". In case of treatment failure, other factors may need to be considered, such as natural recovery of untreated areas, and need or reason to continue closure.

***S12 Closures (area, OHV, livestock)***

A. Treatment/Activity Description

**Livestock**

The Springs Fire burned area would be rested from livestock grazing until monitoring shows that ES&BAR objectives have been met. Livestock closure would be achieved with a grazing decision to temporarily close the Galdunis pasture of the Jerusalem Allotment and the burned portion of the Packer John Allotment. The cattle allotment will be closed through fencing and the Packer John Allotment would be controlled by moving the trailing operations away from the burned area. Discussions with IDL and USFS have identified that permittee Peterson will move sheep through Smith's Ferry. USFS is working to approve trailing during burned area closure period.

**Skinny Dipper Hot Spring**

There is an increased danger to the public due to fire damage, especially the removal of stabilizing vegetation upstream from the hot springs. The Skinny Dipper Hot Springs must temporarily closed to recreation use during the next period of high intensity rainfall and approximately April through June 2013. Closure is intended to protect the visitors during the

rainfall season that is predicted to result in the most likely period of hazards such as rockfall, flooding, or debris flows. Recovery of vegetation condition will mitigate the risk to pre-fire levels.

### Enforcement

Patrols by BLM Law Enforcement Rangers and non-enforcement staff may be conducted to monitor and enforce closures. Law enforcement services could also be contracted to local law enforcement agencies.

### Design Features for Closures

Federal Register Notices would be published to initiate all closures, and signing would be completed as needed and at the start of the closure. Notice will be tiered to the "Notice of Temporary Restriction Order for Skinny Dipper Hot Springs, Boise County, ID" that was posted to the Federal Register on August 24, 2012.

Three signs would be needed to describe the closure boundary at the hot springs site.

1. The first sign would be at the junction of the user-developed trail and the Banks-Lowman Highway identifying that the pool area of the hot springs site will be closed until further notice due to the fire and increased risk to flooding, rockfall, and debris flows.
2. The second and third signs will be placed at the lower and upper pools with wording that identifies the reason for the closure (similar to sign #1) and describing the boundary for the closure to be within 50 feet of the drainage bottom or flow of the hot springs (the expected path of flooding, rockfall, or debris flows during high intensity precipitation events).

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

#### **Livestock**

The purpose of this treatment is to rest the burned area from livestock grazing to provide the opportunity for recovery of on-site vegetation. Recovery and maintenance of on-site perennial plants would help to stabilize burned hill slopes and inhibit the expansion of annual invasive vegetation and noxious weeds.

#### **Skinny Dipper Hot Springs**

The fire has consumed the understory vegetation above the hot springs and created a "smoother" slope until that vegetation has regrown to pre-fire condition. This post-fire condition has increased the risk to flooding, rockfall, and debris flows, especially during short duration, high intensity precipitation events. Visitors to the hot springs are stationary and in the most likely path of these dangers.

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

#### **Livestock**

There are no costs associated with the livestock closure.

#### **Skinny Dipper Hot Springs**

This treatment is reasonable because it has limited the closure to an area of most specific risk to visitors. The treatment is cost-effective for the same reason and places signs where they will be seen by all visitors to the site and at the minimum necessary to adequately identify the boundary of the closure to visitors. It is within policy to implement treatments that mitigate risks to human life and property.

### ***S13 Monitoring***

#### **A. Treatment/Activity Description**

See Monitoring Section

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

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

### **Issue 5 - Invasive Plants and Weeds**

#### ***S5 Noxious Weeds***

#### **A. Treatment/Activity Description**

Noxious weeds that are designated by state and/or federal agencies are aggressive, invasive species that can invade, spread, and dominate a site. Potential is amplified for noxious weeds to invade/increase after a wildland fire disturbance. Containment and control of noxious weeds is a high priority for the Springs Fire. The objectives of noxious weed treatment are containing and preventing further spread of known and newly invading populations of weeds through the appropriate level of weed control measures (early detection, treatment, control). Preventing or controlling noxious weed establishment depends on early detection. ESR weed detection efforts would focus on areas around known weed infestations within and adjacent to the ESR boundary as well as roads, water sources, and drainages.

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

#### **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 construct dozer lines, improve roads, construct helispots, construct safety zones as well

as the fire suppression teams heavy use of drop points, roads, and other modes of transportation and storage 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 an opportunity to establish and spread. Field work would be combined with other noxious weed treatments and coordinated within the County Weed Management Area for cost efficiency.

**Issue 2 - Weed Treatments**

***R5 Noxious Weeds***

A. Treatment/Activity Description

Leafy spurge, Canada thistle, field bindweed, rush skeletonweed, and tree-of-heaven are known to occur within the burned area boundary. These and other noxious weeds have high potential for establishment in the burned area. Noxious weed inventory and spot herbicide treatment would occur in the second and third years following the fire under BAR. Noxious weeds would be treated with the BLM-approved chemicals in accordance with the Noxious Weed EA and Vegetation Treatment EIS. Rush skeletonweed will not be treated along the highways due to its persistence and dominance in this area.

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

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

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

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

**Issue 4 - Repair/Replace Fire Damage to Minor Facilities**

***R7 Fence/Gate/Cattleguard***

A. Treatment/Activity Description

Two miles of fence in the Galdunis and Cow Camp pasture would be repaired in the Jerusalem allotment to facilitate grazing after ES& BAR recovery objectives have been met for the livestock closure. The fence would replace burned and functioning fence for successful livestock grazing operations. Damaged wood corners and braces would be replaced with galvanized steel posts. Damaged wire would also be repaired. The

management fences would be constructed to BLM fence standards for wildlife.

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

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

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

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

## **PART 4 DETAILED TREATMENT COST TABLE**

**PART 5 - SEED LISTS**

**DRILL SEED**

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

**AERIAL SEED**

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

**SEEDLINGS**

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

## PART 6 - NATIVE/NON-NATIVE PLANT WORKSHEET

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

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

Yes  No  Rationale:

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

Yes  No  Rationale:

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

Yes  No  Rationale:

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

Yes  No  Rationale:

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

Yes  No  Rationale:

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

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

Yes  No  Rationale:

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

Yes  No  Rationale:

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

Yes  No  Rationale:

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

**PART 7 - COST-RISK ANALYSIS**

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

Action/ Spec #	Planned ES Action (LF20000ES)	Unit (acres, WMs, Number)	# Units	Total Cost	% Probability of Success
S5	Noxious Weeds	Acres	1713	\$7,000.00	85%
S7	Fence/Gate/Cattleguard	Miles	900	\$49,000.00	90%
S12	Closures (area, OHV, livestock)	Each	1713	\$8,000.00	70%
S13	Monitoring	Acres	1713	\$30,000.00	100%
S14	Other Treatments	Each	3	\$4,000.00	90%
				<b>\$98,000.00</b>	

Action/ Spec #	Planned BAR Action (LF32000BR)	Unit (acres, WMs, Number)	# Units	Total Cost	% Probability of Success
R5	Noxious Weeds	Acres	1713	\$15,000.00	85%
R7	Fence/Gate/Cattleguard	Miles	900	\$18,000.00	90%
				<b>\$33,000.00</b>	

**B. Cost Risk Summary**

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

Proposed Action Yes  No  Rationale for Answer:

The burned area poses a very real, but low risk to travelers along the two highways, at the recreation sites, and along the SFPR corridor. Since the hillslopes that pose the greatest risk to post-fire runoff events cannot be treated effectively due to slope steepness, the proposed action focuses on warning travelers along the corridors adjacent to the burn.

No Action Yes  No  Rationale for Answer:

The No Action assumes that travelers through corridors adjacent to the burn will pay attention to the increased post-fire hazards of falling rockk and debris, flooding, and/or debris flows.

Alternative(s) Yes  No  Rationale for Answer:

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

Proposed Action Yes  No  Rationale for Answer:

The treatments proposed have been designed to treat only those threats that pose a risk to either multiple "accumulated values-at-risk" or to a value such as human life or property, that would result in unacceptable consequences.

No Action Yes  No  Rationale for Answer:

The no action would not mitigate the threats to values-at-risk, especially those threaten human life and property.

Alternative(s) Yes  No  Rationale for Answer:

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

Proposed Action

Alternative(s)

No Action

Comments:

The proposed action will most cost effectively mitigate the threats associated with the burned area to identified values-at-risk. Without the actions proposed, the travelers through the corridor would not be alerted to the post-fire hazards, the livestock grazing/trailing would impede successful vegetation re-establishment, and visitors to recreation sites would be in harms way during precipitation events.

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

#### No Action - Treatments not Implemented

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

#### Proposed Action - Treatments Successfully Implemented

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

## **PART 8 - MONITORING PLAN**

### **S5 - Noxious Weeds**

#### **Identify the objective of the treatment:**

Objective is to identify all existing and new infestations of noxious weeds. New infestations will be treated and objective is to eliminate them from the treatment area. Existing noxious weeds will be treated to contain the infestation and prevent it from expanding on site. The objective of the weed treatments is to prevent the increase of existing weed populations and the establishment of additional noxious weed species within the burn area until desirable vegetation can re-establish. Initial treatment should kill and/or control from 80-90% of targeted weed populations, depending upon the type of weed and/or density of the infestation. Retreatment by spot spraying on remaining weeds will also be completed under R5.

#### **Describe how implementation will be monitored:**

Implementation will be self-monitored by BLM noxious weed specialists conducting the inventory and treatment. Noxious weed Species will be identified and locations GPS's and recorded as required by Noxious Weed Program and NISIMS software.

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

Effectiveness would be monitored by site visits to treated areas. Noxious weed infestations are generally small and widely scattered, therefore effectiveness in most cases would be measured by presence or absence of weeds. However, treatment effectiveness on larger infestations would be determined either by stem counts or stand density. Weed treatments would be monitored on a timetable commensurate with the type of chemical used for treatment.

### **S7 - Fence/Gate/Cattleguard**

#### **Identify the objective of the treatment:**

The objective of this treatment is to construct about 3 miles of temporary protection fence and repair one mile of existing fence. All temporary fences would be constructed according to BLM fence standards for wildlife.

#### **Describe how implementation will be monitored:**

Fence construction and repair would be monitored through contract administration. Construction would be documented in a project file "as built" and filed in the project file.

Construction and repair would be completed within the first year of the fire.

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

FO, and OPS staff will inspect the area for effectiveness of livestock closures. Fences will be inspected until closure period is completed. Fence will be considered effective when livestock are successfully removed from the area and vegetation recovers during closure period. Temporary fences will be removed when monitoring objectives have been met.

**S12 - Closures (area, OHV, livestock)**

**Identify the objective of the treatment:**

1. Exclusion of livestock is critical for the recovery of burned vegetation. The burned area would be closed to promote recovery of burned vegetation 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. Patrols to ensure compliance with closure at Skinny Dipper Hot Springs within the burned area during closure period specified in ESR plan. Objective is to ensure compliance to ensure that visitors do not enter the hot springs area during potentially dangerous time frames.

**Describe how implementation will be monitored:**

1. Site would be visited by Field Office and Operations personnel during grazing season to ensure the method of closure (allotment or pasture closures, protective fences, water sources, and/or mineral/salt placement) is functioning to keep livestock from treatment areas.

2. Treatment will be conducted by District staff, BLM Law enforcement, and other federal agencies in the area. Signs will be posted in hot springs area informing of hazards associated with the burned area. Signs will also be posted during the full closure period that will describe the area being closed and the time period that the closure is in effect. A Federal Register Notice will also be posted prior to closure. Closure boundaries will be monitored for compliance and will be used to adjust enforcement or patrols during the closure period.

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

1) Site will be visited annually for three consecutive years by District Operations ESR monitoring staff. The site will be rested from grazing for two years. After two years, a qualitative assessment will be used to evaluate whether additional rest is needed after two growing seasons. The following indicators will guide decisions about the vegetative condition and the site's ability to support grazing again:

- Plant vigor (perennial plants)

- Precipitation data for the dormant (fall/winter) and growing (spring through early summer) seasons
- Competition stress from invasive annual plants and noxious weed species
- Desirable herbaceous perennial plants are producing seed
- Desirable perennial vegetation have developed extensive root and shoot systems to provide for soil stabilization and are sustainable under livestock grazing.

Monitoring methods will include photo plots, and site observations.

An evaluation of qualitative assessments by ESR Monitoring staff and Field Office staff will be completed. Operations Monitoring Staff will complete ESR Monitoring Report completed by September of each year for three years. A final report will be completed on the third year after fire containment.

2. Closure effectiveness will be determined by amount of disturbance observed in the hot springs area. If disturbance continues in area, additional closure actions will be taken to deter any further disturbance.

### **S13 - Monitoring**

#### **Identify the objective of the treatment:**

See individual Treatments.

#### **Describe how implementation will be monitored:**

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

### **S14 - Other Treatments**

#### **Identify the objective of the treatment:**

Objective is to install highway warning signs about potential rockfall and debris in area during vegetative recovery period.

#### **Describe how implementation will be monitored:**

Implementation will be monitored by District Staff and Highway Department employees for the installation of signage.

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

Effectiveness will be monitored by observation from District and Highway staff. Signs will be considered effective when motorists in the area are informed and able to avoid potential rockfall in area. Observations will continue until vegetation has recovered on site and rockfall potential returns to pre-fire condition.

## **R5 - Noxious Weeds**

### **Identify the objective of the treatment:**

See S5 above.

### **Describe how implementation will be monitored:**

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

## **R7 - Fence/Gate/Cattleguard**

### **Identify the objective of the treatment:**

The objective of this treatment is to repair or replace about 2 miles of interior livestock management fence damaged or destroyed by the fire. Damaged wood corners and braces would be replaced with galvanized steel posts when applicable. Damaged wire would also be repaired. All permanent management fences that are repaired or replaced would be constructed according to BLM fence standards for wildlife.

### **Describe how implementation will be monitored:**

Repair and replacement of damaged fence would be monitored through contract administration. Repairs would be documented in a project file "as built" and filed in the project file. Repairs would be completed within the first year of the fire.

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

FO and OPS staff will inspect the area for soundness of fence. Fence will be considered effective when after livestock resume grazing in the area allotment and pasture grazing systems are functional.

## **PART 9 - MAPS**

1. - Slope Evaluation
2. - Burned Allotments
3. - Plan Map S7 R7 Fence
4. - Plan Map S5 R5 Noxious Weeds
5. - Plan Map S11 Facilities (Signs)
6. - Plan Map S12 Closures
7. - Burn Severity Map

## **PART 10 - REVIEW, APPROVALS, and PREPARERS**

### **TEAM MEMBERS**

<b>Position</b>	<b>Team Member (Agency/Office)</b>	<b>Initial</b>	<b>Date</b>
Outdoor Recreation Planner	Larry Ridenhour (BLM BDO)	Initialed	08/27/2012
Team Leader	TJ Clifford (BLM BDO)	Initialed	08/28/2012
Operations	Cindy Fritz (BLM BDO)	Initialed	08/28/2012
Ecologist	Lara Hannon (BLM BDO)		08/28/2012
Rangeland Mgt. Specialist	Danelle Mendiola (BLM BDO)		08/28/2012
Rangeland Mgt. Specialist	Martin Espil (BLM BDO)	Initialed	08/28/2012
Hydrologist	Alan Tarter (BLM BDO)		08/28/2012
Wildlife Biologist	Joe Weldon (BLM BDO)	Initialed	08/16/2012
Botanist	Mark Steiger (BLM BDO)	Initialed	08/16/2012

### **PLAN APPROVAL**

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

/s/ Matthew McCoy, Acting

8/28/2012

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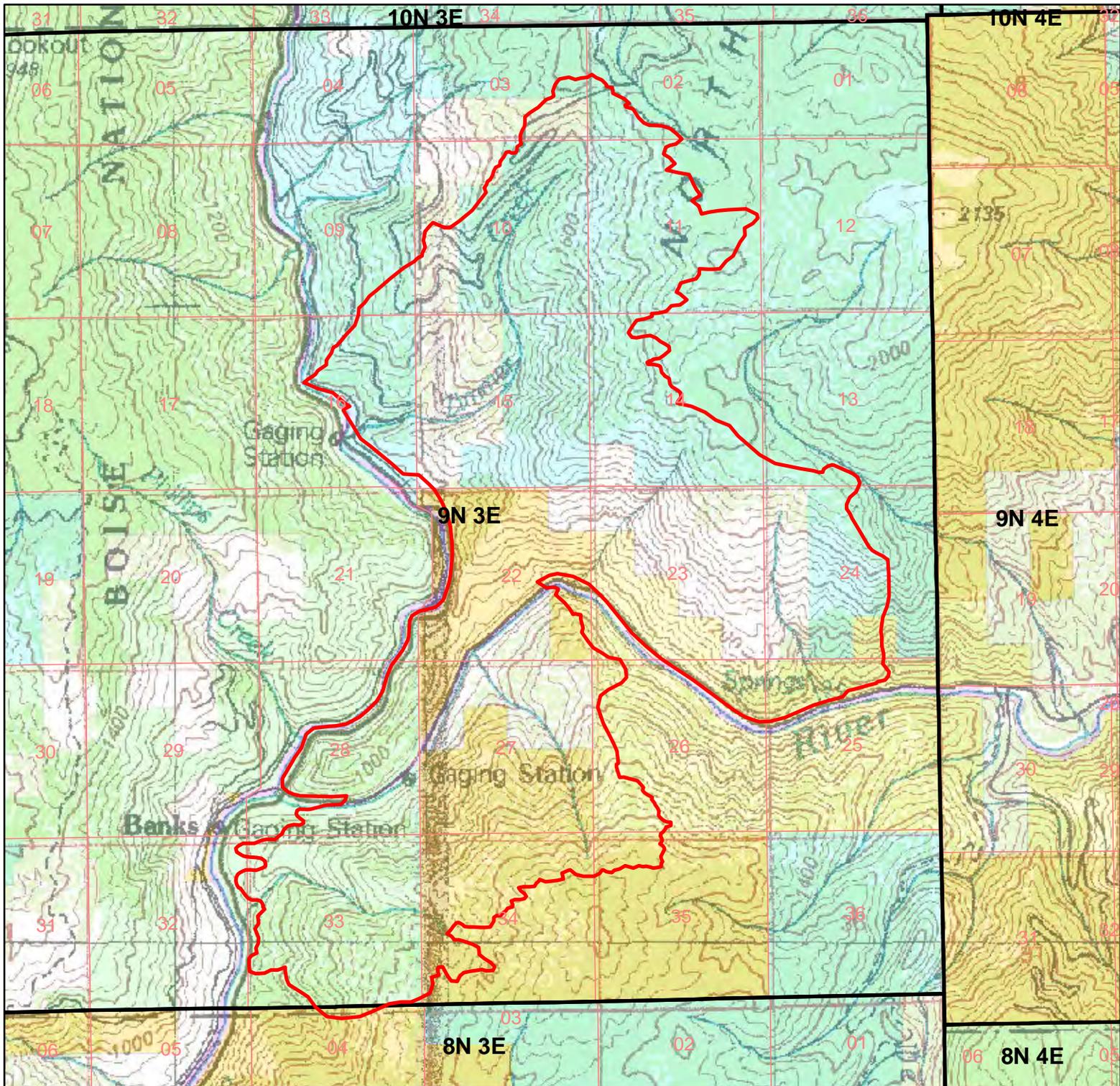
FIELD OFFICE MANAGER

DATE

### **FUNDING APPROVAL**

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

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



**Total acres: 6,146**  
 BLM 1,191 acres  
 BOR 522 acres  
 PRIVATE 1,338 acres  
 STATE 2,153 acres  
 USFS 914 acres  
 HISTRCWTR 28 acres

## Boise District 2012 Four Rivers Field Office Fire: Springs

- Fire Perimeter
- Township
- Section
- BLM
- BOR
- HSTRCWTR
- Private
- State
- USFS

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management. The accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data is not guaranteed.  
 Map projection: UTM 11, NAD 1983, meters



Map Date: August 18, 2012

# Boise District BLM G40D Springs Fire ES&R Burned Area Reflectance Classification



**Legend**

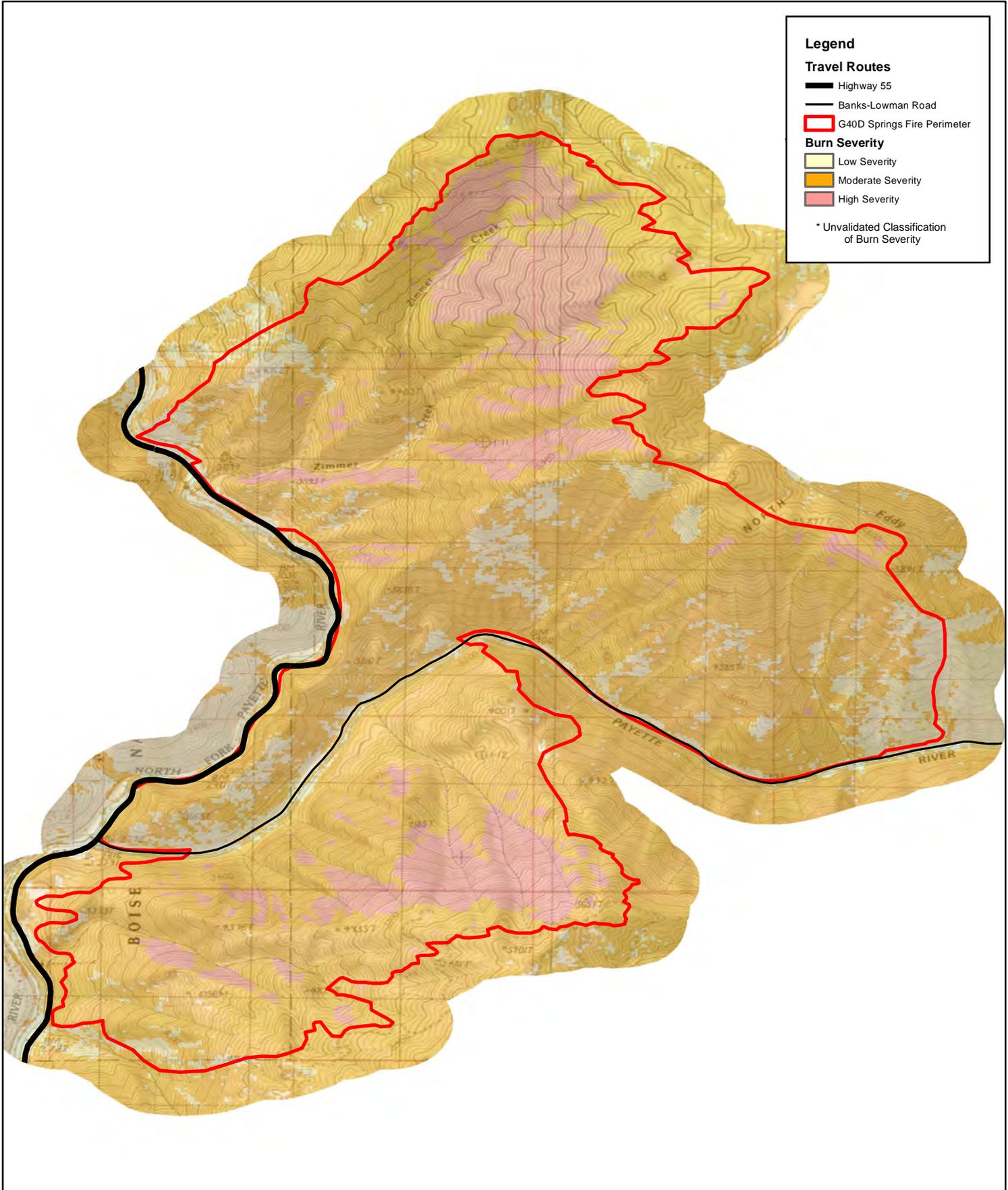
**Travel Routes**

- Highway 55
- Banks-Lowman Road
- G40D Springs Fire Perimeter

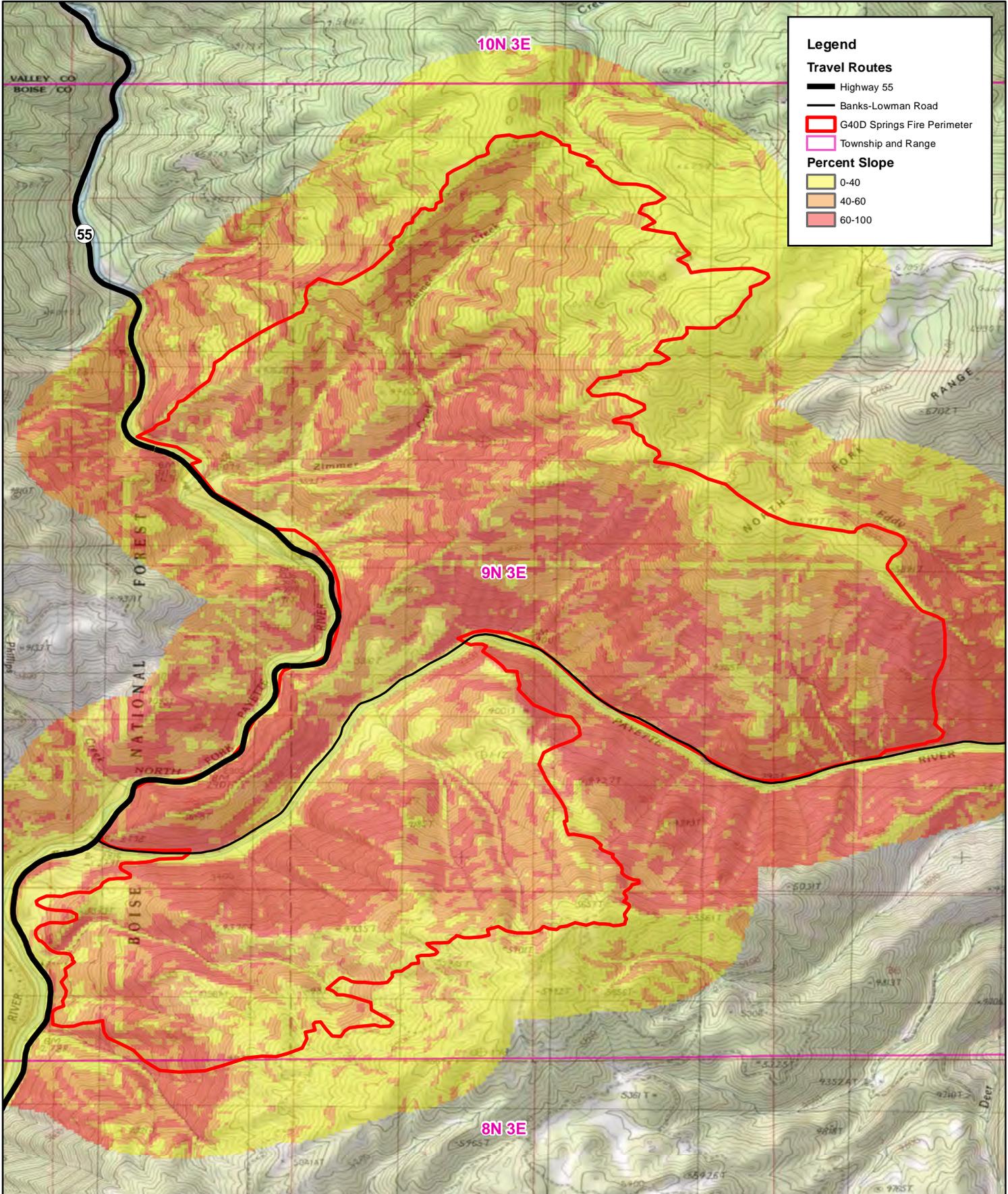
**Burn Severity**

- Low Severity
- Moderate Severity
- High Severity

\* Unvalidated Classification of Burn Severity



# Boise District BLM G40D Springs Fire ES&R Percent Slope



**Legend**

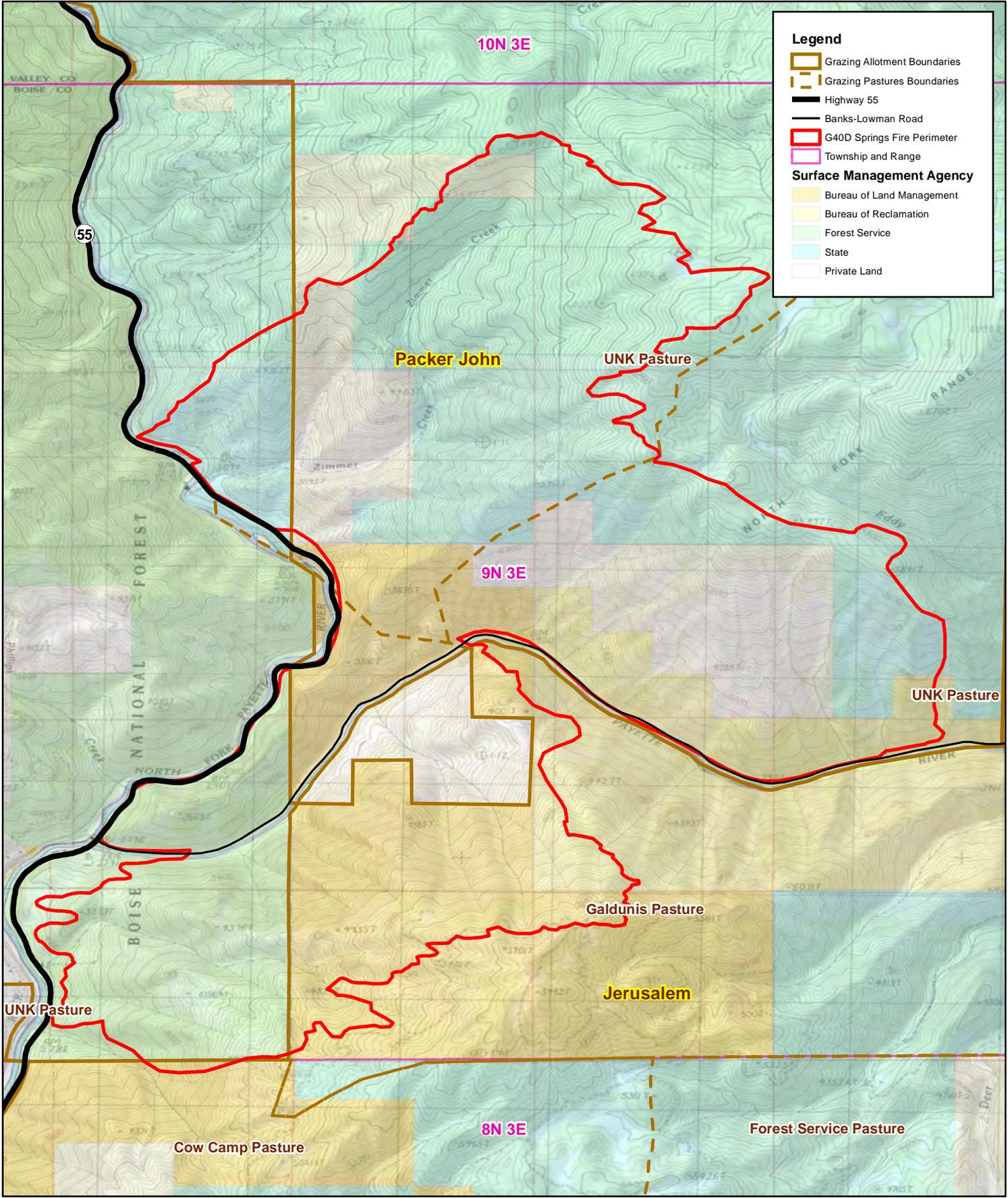
**Travel Routes**

- Highway 55
- Banks-Lowman Road
- G40D Springs Fire Perimeter
- Township and Range

**Percent Slope**

- 0-40
- 40-60
- 60-100

# Boise District BLM G40D Springs Fire ES&R Allotments/Pastures



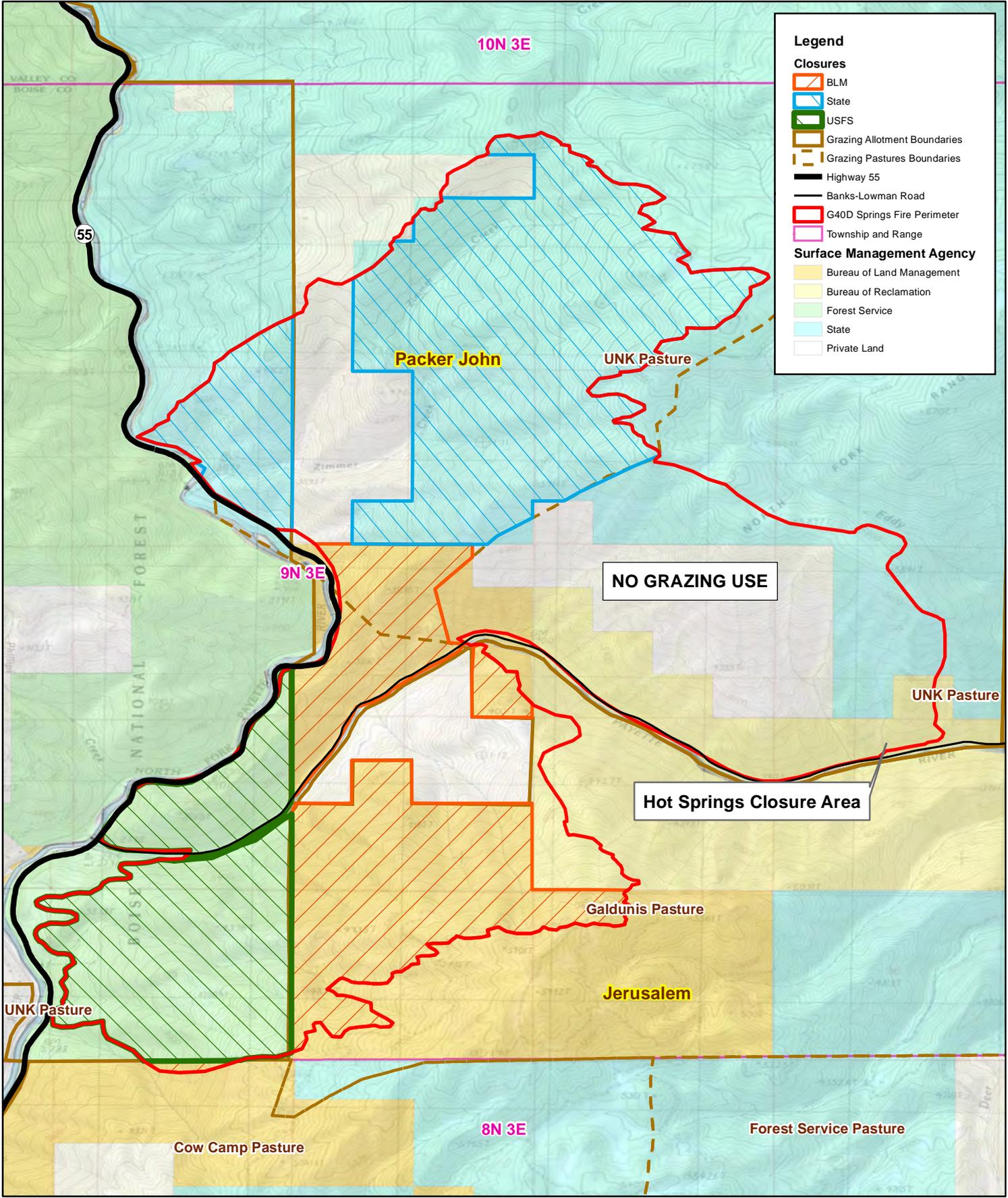
**Legend**

- Grazing Allotment Boundaries
- Grazing Pastures Boundaries
- Highway 55
- Banks-Lowman Road
- G40D Springs Fire Perimeter
- Township and Range

**Surface Management Agency**

- Bureau of Land Management
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Forest Service
- State
- Private Land

# Boise District BLM G40D Springs Fire ES&R S12 Closures (Livestock/Hot Springs)



**Legend**

**Closures**

- BLM
- State
- USFS
- Grazing Allotment Boundaries
- Grazing Pastures Boundaries
- Highway 55
- Banks-Lowman Road
- G40D Springs Fire Perimeter
- Township and Range

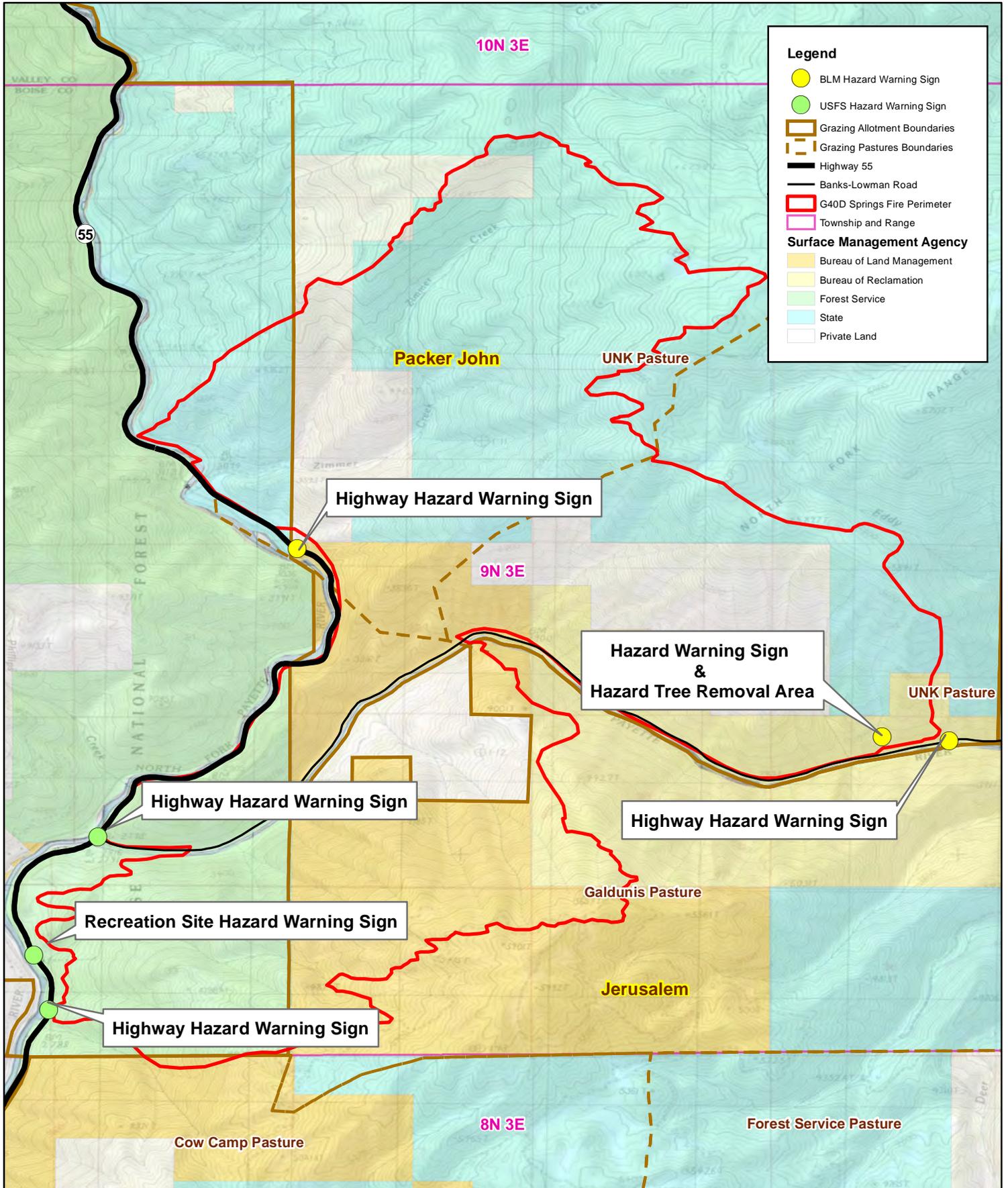
**Surface Management Agency**

- Bureau of Land Management
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Forest Service
- State
- Private Land

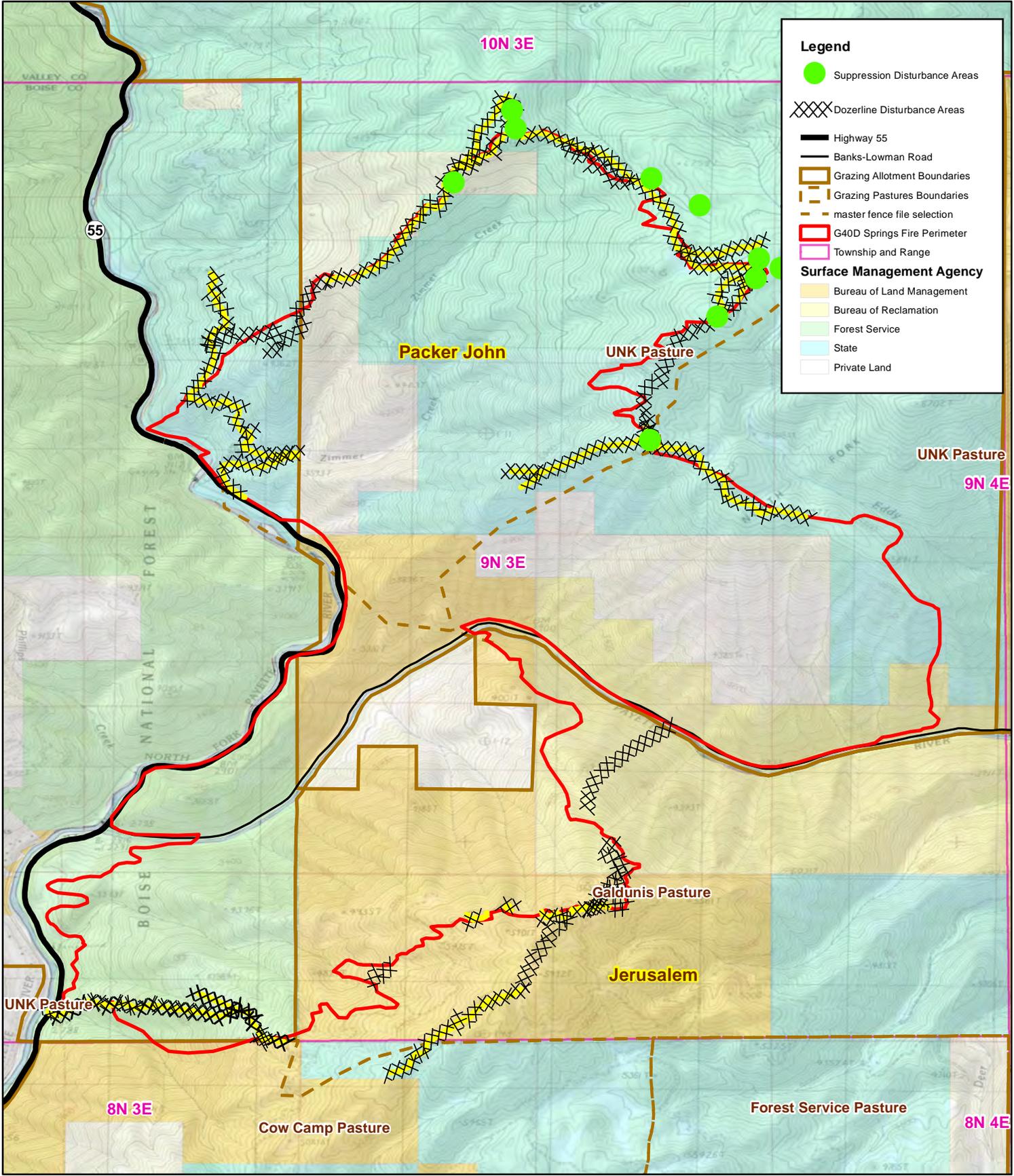
**NO GRAZING USE**

**Hot Springs Closure Area**

Boise District BLM  
 G40D Springs Fire ES&R  
 S14 - Warning/Hazard Signs



# Boise District BLM G40D Springs Fire ES&R Suppression Disturbance Areas S5/R5 Noxious Weed Potential



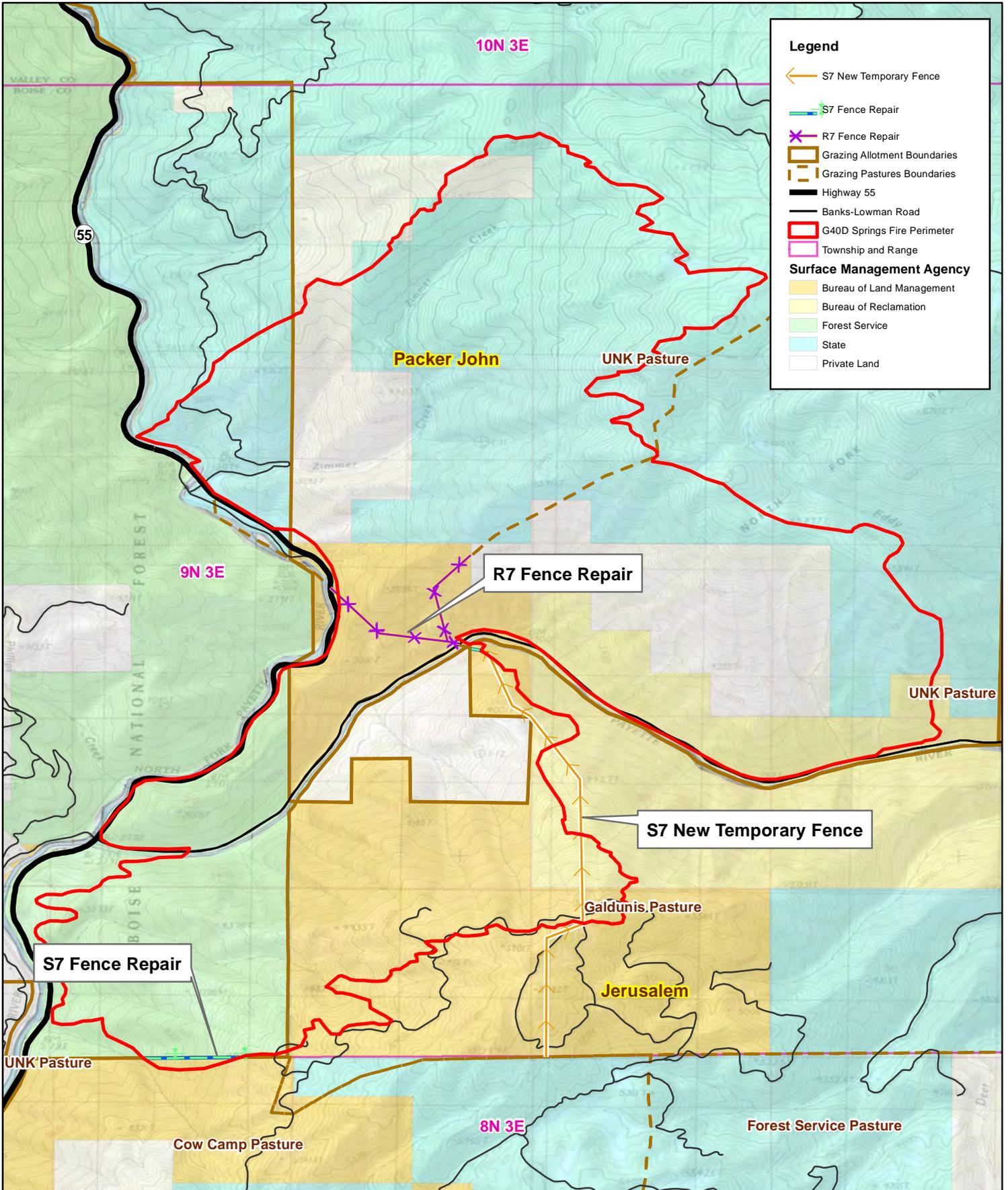
**Legend**

- Suppression Disturbance Areas
- XXXX Dozerline Disturbance Areas
- Highway 55
- Banks-Lowman Road
- ▭ Grazing Allotment Boundaries
- ▭ Grazing Pastures Boundaries
- - - master fence file selection
- ▭ G40D Springs Fire Perimeter
- ▭ Township and Range

**Surface Management Agency**

- ▭ Bureau of Land Management
- ▭ Bureau of Reclamation
- ▭ Forest Service
- ▭ State
- ▭ Private Land

# Boise District BLM G40D Springs Fire ES&R S7/R7 Fence Repair



**Legend**

- S7 New Temporary Fence
- S7 Fence Repair
- R7 Fence Repair
- Grazing Allotment Boundaries
- Grazing Pastures Boundaries
- Highway 55
- Banks-Lowman Road
- G40D Springs Fire Perimeter
- Township and Range

**Surface Management Agency**

- Bureau of Land Management
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Forest Service
- State
- Private Land