

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

PLAN TEMPLATE 2010

BONJOUR FIRE (HS3J)

BLM Boise District Office

IDAHO STATE OFFICE

FIRE BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Fire Name	Bonjour
Fire Number	HS3J
District/Field Office	Boise District Office
Admin Number	LLIDB00000
State	IDAHO
County(s)	OWYHEE
Ignition Date/Cause	07/30/2013 Lightning
Date Contained	08/02/2013
Jurisdiction	<i>Acres</i>
Private	322
BLM	851
Total Acres	1173
Total Costs	\$116,000
Costs to LF20000ES (2822)	\$97,000
Costs to LF32000BR (2881)	\$19,000

Status of Plan Submission (check one box below)

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

PART 1 - PLAN SUMMARY

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON FIRE.

On July 30, 2013, lightning ignited the Bonjour fire; it was contained two days later on August 2, 2013. The fire burned a total of 1,173 acres; 851 of which are on BLM lands and the remaining 322 are on private land. The fire was bordered on the north by Jordan Creek, and on the south by Boulder Creek. A small area (14 acres) of the Boulder Creek Area of Critical Environmental Concern – Outstanding Natural Area also burned in the fire. The fire burned portions of four grazing allotments; 234 acres in Lower Deer Creek, 56 acres in Kershner FFR, 489 acres in Bachelor Flat FFR, and 141 acres in Louse Creek FFR. The fire burned approximately 4 miles of fencing that separate the various management units. The allotments with small acreages of BLM land, and large private tracts are managed as custodial allotment, meaning the permittee/land owner grazes the BLM land at their discretion with the stipulation that degradation does not occur to the public land. Therefore, these small parcels will likely be grazed, making fence repair essential to keep livestock from the larger burned areas of public land.

Two previous fires have occurred in the same area since 2002. The 2002 Big B fire burned 149 acres and the 2010 Flint Fire burned 401 acres. Sixty-eight acres in the Bonjour fire burned in all three fires, and 415 acres burned in one of the other fires

The fire burned across a low sagebrush flat (*Artemisia arbuscula*), interspersed with scattered western juniper trees (*Juniperus occidentalis*). Ninety-one percent of the area burned in the fire is composed of two main ecological sites; the Shallow-claypan 11-13” and Shallow-claypan 12-16”. Both sites are characterized by low sagebrush with bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*) as the main herbaceous component in the 11-13” site, and Idaho fescue (*Festuca idahoensis*) in the 12-16” site. However, the upland vegetation is currently dominated by medusahead (*Taeniatherum caput-medusa*), with patches of cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*) and ventenata grass (*Ventena dubia*).

The burned area is located in Preliminary Primary Habitat (PPH) for Greater sage-grouse, a candidate species for listing under the Endangered Species Act of 1973. There are 20 known leks within a 5 miles radius of the fire area, although none were within the perimeter of the fire. In addition to sage-grouse habitat, the area is spring, summer, and fall elk and antelope habitat (breeding, bearing, and rearing), and year-round habitat for mule deer (breeding, bearing, and rearing).

Several populations of the noxious weed leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*) are documented in and adjacent to the burned area. Other noxious weeds in the vicinity are; whitetop (*Cardaria draba*), spotted knapweed (*Centaurea stoebe*), scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*), Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*), and diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*).

LAND USE PLAN CONSISTENCY

S5 - Noxious Weeds ES Issue 5

The treatments outlined in this plan are also consistent with the treatment analyzed in the Boise District/Jarbidge Field Office Normal Fire Rehabilitation Plan and Environmental Assessment #ID-090-2004-050. The applicable Land Use Plan for the ES and BAR project is the Owyhee RMP and associated Record of Decision dated December 30, 1999 as stated in the following management actions.

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

S5 Noxious Weeds - VEGE 1 (pp. 12-13) directs management to "...apply approved noxious weed control methods (including burning, mechanical, manual, biological, and chemical control methods as identified in the Vegetation Management EIS)...". Therefore, the treatment of noxious weeds adheres to this direction and is in conformance with the RMP.

S7 - Fence/Gate/Cattleguard ES Issue 5

The treatments outlined in this plan are also consistent with the treatment analyzed in the Boise District/Jarbidge Field Office Normal Fire Rehabilitation Plan and Environmental Assessment #ID-090-2004-050. The applicable Land Use Plan for the ES and BAR project is the Owyhee RMP and associated Record of Decision dated December 30, 1999 as stated in the following management actions.

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

S7 Fence/Gate - SOILS 1,(pp. 9-10) and VEGE 1 (pp. 12-13) directs management to "...provide a minimum of two growing seasons rest from livestock grazing and other watershed disturbing activities following fires..." Therefore, the repair or replacement of 4 miles of livestock management fence to close the burned area from authorized grazing use occurring in adjacent pastures and grazing allotments adheres to this direction and is in conformance with the RMP.

R5 - Noxious Weeds BAR Issue 2

The treatments outlined in this plan are also consistent with the treatment analyzed in the Boise District/Jarbidge Field Office Normal Fire Rehabilitation Plan and Environmental Assessment #ID-090-2004-050. The applicable Land Use Plan for the ES and BAR project is the Owyhee RMP and associated Record of Decision dated December 30, 1999 as stated in the following management actions.

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

S5/5R: Noxious Weeds - VEGE 1 (pp. 12-13) directs management to "...apply approved noxious weed control methods (including burning, mechanical, manual, biological, and chemical control methods as identified in the Vegetation Management EIS)...". Therefore, the treatment of noxious weeds adheres to this direction and is in conformance with the RMP.

COST SUMMARY TABLES

Emergency Stabilization (LF20000ES)

Action/ Spec #	ES Issue #	Planned Action	Unit (Acres, WMs, Number)	# Units	Unit Cost (If Appl.)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	Totals by Spec.
S1		Planning (Project Management)				\$0.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$45,000.00
S2										
S3										
S4										
S5	5	Noxious Weeds	Acres	831	\$13.24	\$0.00	\$11,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11,000.00
S6										
S7	5	Fence/Gate/Cattleguard	Miles	4	\$10,250.00	\$0.00	\$41,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$41,000.00
S8										
S9										
S10										
S11										
S12										
S13										
S14										
TOTAL COSTS (LF20000ES)						\$0	\$67,000	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$97,000
OTHER FUND CODE TOTALS:										
TOTAL COSTS (???)										
TOTAL COSTS (???)										
TOTAL COSTS (???)										

Burned Area Rehabilitation (LF32000BR)

Action/ Spec #	BAR Issue #	Planned Action	Unit (Acres, WMs, Number)	# Units	Unit Cost (If Appl.)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	Totals by Spec.
R1										
R2										
R3										
R4										
R5	2	Noxious Weeds	Acres	851	\$22.33	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	\$9,000.00	\$19,000.00
R6										
R7										
R8										
R9										
R10										
R11										
R12										
R13										
R14										
TOTAL COSTS (LF32000BR)						\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$9,000	\$19,000
OTHER FUND CODE TOTALS:										
TOTAL COSTS (???)										
TOTAL COSTS (???)										
TOTAL COSTS (???)										

PART 2 - POST-FIRE RECOVERY ISSUES

EMERGENCY STABILIZATION ISSUES

1 - Human Life and Safety

N/A

2 - Soil/Water Stabilization

N/A

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

Greater sage-grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) (a Candidate species for ESA listing) inhabits the general area during the spring, summer and fall seasons. The Bonjour Fire negatively impacted Greater sage-grouse habitat. The landscape within the burned area was known to provide breeding, nesting, brood-rearing, and potential winter habitat for sage-grouse prior to the fire. There are no known sage-grouse leks within the burned area, however, there are 20 leks within five miles of the fire perimeter: 2 active, 8 inactive, and 10 unknown, (IDFG 2012).

A total of 1,173 acres (the entire burned area) of preliminary priority habitat (PPH) for sage-grouse burned in the Bonjour Fire. The majority of this acreage supported mature sagebrush and was intact habitat prior to the fire. The loss of this cover and food source will have adverse impacts to the local Greater sage-grouse for several years to come. Pockets of noxious weeds are known to exist in various locations across the burned area. Without treatment, noxious weed infestations are expected to expand and negatively impact sage-grouse as well as other sagebrush obligate wildlife species.

4 - Critical Heritage Resources

N/A

5 - Invasive Plants and Weeds

There are several known population centers of leafy spurge within the fire perimeter. Although leafy spurge is the main noxious weed of concern, Russian knapweed, diffuse knapweed, spotted knapweed, and Scotch thistle have all been inventoried within 3 miles of the fire perimeter. The presence of these weeds was documented during post-fire reconnaissance and during field visits by Boise District noxious weed personnel prior to the fire. The leafy spurge infestations generally consist of isolated populations in the uplands that would respond well to chemical treatment, and a large continuous infestation in Boulder Creek drainage. There are a number of different biological control agents for leafy spurge with the most effective being the various flea beetle species (*Aphthona* spp.). These were released in Boulder Cr. in 2002 and had become well established however, these populations were severely damaged by the fire. To re-establish a viable colony, it is crucial that the flea beetle populations be augmented through new releases and redistribution of existing populations in nearby areas (if possible). Past experience has documented the effectiveness of post-fire introduction of flea beetles. Without a control effort, leafy spurge could significantly increase and negatively affect key sage-grouse habitat and elk, mule deer, and

pronghorn habitat. If an emergency treatment is not implemented the economic impact to natural resources and the local economy could be significant. All 851 acres of the burned public land will be inventoried and treated as needed for noxious weeds in FY14. The objective of this treatment is to identify and control the expected known infestation of noxious weeds as well as new infestations using spot herbicide spraying and biological control. Weed control would be conducted the first year under ES, and BAR for years 2 and 3.

BURNED AREA RECOVERY ISSUES

1 - Lands Unlikely to Recover Naturally

Pronghorn antelope (*Antilocapra americana*), elk (*Cervus canadensis*), and mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) inhabit the Bonjour Fire and surrounding areas; these areas provide breeding and rearing grounds in the spring, summer, and fall seasons. A total of 851 acres of big game seasonal habitat administered by BLM were negatively impacted by the Bonjour Fire. The encroachment of noxious weeds will have negative impacts to big game in the area. The successful control of noxious weeds will be important for the viability of pronghorn antelope, mule deer, and elk in the region.

Other Special Status Species - The Bonjour Fire also negatively impacted a variety of other special status wildlife and plant species, particularly sagebrush obligate species. Special status wildlife species that likely inhabited BLM managed land within the fire perimeter during all or part of their life cycles prior to the burn include the following: ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*) and Columbia spotted frog (*Rana luteiventris*). Habitat for special status plant species occurring on BLM managed lands in the vicinity of the burned area include the following: short-lobe beardtongue (*Penstemon seorsus*). The spread of noxious weeds could have negative impact on these species.

2 - Weed Treatments

There are several known population centers of leafy spurge within the fire perimeter. Although leafy spurge is the main noxious weed of concern, Russian knapweed, diffuse knapweed, spotted knapweed, and Scotch thistle have all been inventoried within 3 miles of the fire perimeter. The presence of these weeds were documented during post-fire reconnaissance and during field visits by Boise District noxious weed personnel prior to the fire. The leafy spurge infestations generally consist of isolated populations in the uplands that would respond well to chemical treatment, and a large continuous infestation in Boulder Creek drainage. There are a number of different biological control agents for leafy spurge with the most effective being the various flea beetle species (*Aphthona* spp.). These were released in Boulder Cr. in 2002 and had become well established however, these populations were severely damaged by the fire. To re-establish a viable colony, it is crucial that the flea beetle populations be augmented through new releases and redistribution of existing populations in nearby areas (if possible). Past experience has documented the effectiveness of post-fire introduction of flea beetles. Without a control effort, leafy spurge could significantly increase and negatively affect key sage-grouse habitat and elk, mule deer, and pronghorn habitat. If an emergency treatment is not implemented the economic impact to natural resources and the local economy could be significant. All 851 acres of the burned public land will be inventoried and treated as needed for noxious weeds in FY14. The

objective of this treatment is to identify and control the expected known infestation of noxious weeds as well as new infestations using spot herbicide spraying and biological control. Weed control would be conducted the first year under ES, and BAR for years 2 and 3.

3 - Tree Planting

N/A

4 - Repair/Replace Fire Damage to Minor Facilities

PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF TREATMENTS

Issue 5 - Invasive Plants and Weeds

S5 Noxious Weeds

A. Treatment/Activity Description

Leafy spurge has been identified by the district noxious weed program as present within the fire perimeter. Biological control agents, flea beetle (*Apthona* spp.), for leafy spurge were released in the area in 2002 and were generally well established prior to the fire, however the fire is likely to have severely damaged populations. BLM noxious weed personnel will inventory the fire for leafy spurge infestations, as well as other noxious weeds. Weed infestations will be inventoried, GPS'ed, treated (chemical or biological as appropriate), monitored and retreated as necessary. Biological control populations will be augmented with both new releases and redistribution of existing nearby populations. Treated infestations will be monitored over a three year period documenting treatment effectiveness and expansion. Noxious weeds populations still persisting within the burned fire perimeter after the three year period will be transitioned to the District Noxious weed program for future inventorying and treatments. All actions would be in accordance with the Boise District Noxious Weed EA, Environmental Assessment #ID100-2005-EA-265.

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

Leafy spurge infestations are present within the burn perimeter and are expected to expand due to the removal of existing plant cover as well as the loss of biological control populations as a result of the wildfire. The opportunistic nature of noxious weeds will allow them to take advantage of reduced competition from native plants. Inventory and treatment immediately after the wildfire event will aid in preventing expansion of existing and reducing new infestation of noxious weeds in the area. Control of noxious weeds is imperative to creating a diverse mixture of plant species that will provide suitable conditions for quality habitat for sage-grouse and other wildlife species in the future.

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

If the affected area is not inventoried and treated it would be reasonable to expect that a portion of existing weeds would become permanent occupants on site, degrading the overall ecological health of the site. Weed treatments immediately after a wildfire that prevent existing populations from expanding and prevent spot infestations from becoming established is more cost effective than a later treatment of a larger infestation. If weed populations are left unchecked to expand and invade, any attempts at future treatments would be more costly and have a reduced chance for effectiveness. Furthermore, field work would be combined with other weed treatments in the area for cost efficiency.

S7 Fence/Gate/Cattleguard

A. Treatment/Activity Description

The objective of this treatment is to repair and/or replace approximately 4 miles of interior livestock management fence damaged by the fire. Damaged wood corners and braces would

be replaced with steel posts. Damaged wire would also be repaired. The management fences would be constructed to BLM fence standards. The fences are necessary under ES to restrict livestock movement and reduce the significant risk of known population centers of noxious weeds spreading into uninfested areas. Livestock will be drawn to the burned areas when herbaceous plants in the burned area regrow. Livestock movements from weed infested areas to burned areas would increase the risk of spreading noxious weeds to recently burned lands while they are more susceptible to invasion.

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 systems. Repair of damaged management fences would also help to manage vegetation recovery.

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

Fence repair costs are typically lower than new fence construction. This treatment is reasonable and cost effective because it would utilize 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 steel pipe thus increasing the longevity of the structures and resistance of future wildfire damages.

Issue 2 - Weed Treatments

R5 Noxious Weeds

A. Treatment/Activity Description

Leafy spurge has been identified by the district noxious weed program as present within the fire perimeter. Biological control agents, flea beetle (*Aphthona* spp.), for leafy spurge were released in the area in 2002 and were generally well established prior to the fire, however the fire is likely to have severely damaged populations. BLM noxious weed personnel will inventory the fire for leafy spurge infestations, as well as other noxious weeds. Weed infestations will be inventoried, GPS'ed, treated (chemical or biological as appropriate), monitored and retreated as necessary. Biological control populations will be augmented with both new releases and redistribution of existing nearby populations. Treated infestations will be monitored over a three year period documenting treatment effectiveness and expansion. Noxious weeds populations still persisting within the burned fire perimeter after the three year period will be transitioned to the District Noxious weed program for future inventorying and treatments. All actions would be in accordance with the Boise District Noxious Weed EA, Environmental Assessment #ID100-2005-EA-265.

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

Leafy spurge infestations are present within the burn perimeter and are expected to expand due to the removal of existing plant cover as well as the loss of biological control populations as a result of the wildfire. The opportunistic nature of noxious weeds will allow them to take advantage of reduced competition from native plants. Inventory and treatment immediately after the wildfire event will aid in preventing expansion of existing and reducing new infestation of noxious weeds in the area. Control of noxious weeds is imperative to

creating a diverse mixture of plant species that will provide suitable conditions for quality habitat for sage-grouse and other wildlife species in the future.

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

If the affected area is not inventoried and treated it would be reasonable to expect that a portion of existing weeds would become permanent occupants on site, degrading the overall ecological health of the site. Weed treatments immediately after a wildfire that prevent existing populations from expanding and prevent spot infestations from becoming established is more cost effective than a later treatment of a larger infestation. If weed populations are left unchecked to expand and invade, any attempts at future treatments would be more costly and have a reduced chance for effectiveness. Furthermore, field work would be combined with other weed treatments in the area for cost efficiency.

PART 4 - DETAILED TREATMENT COST TABLE

Action / Spec #	Action Description	Unit Type	# Units	Unit Cost	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	Total Cost
S1	Planning (Project Management)								
1	Planning	WMS	45	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$45,000.00
	Total			\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$45,000.00
S5	Noxious Weeds ES Issue 5								
1	Noxious	Acres	11	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$11,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11,000.00
	Total			\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$11,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$11,000.00
S7	Fence/Gate/Cattleguard ES Issue 5								
1	Fence Repair	Miles	41	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$41,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$41,000.00
	Total			\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$41,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$41,000.00
ES	Grand Total			\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$67,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$97,000.00
Action / Spec #	Action Description	Unit Type	# Units	Unit Cost	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	Total Cost
R5	Noxious Weeds BAR Issue 2								
1	Noxious Weeds	Acres	19	\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	\$9,000.00	\$19,000.00
	Total			\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	\$9,000.00	\$19,000.00
BAR	Grand Total			\$1,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	\$9,000.00	\$19,000.00
Project	Grand Total			\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$67,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$24,000.00	\$116,000.00

PART 5 - SEED LISTS

DRILL SEED

AERIAL SEED

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 #	ES Issue #	Planned ES Action (LF20000ES)	Unit (acres, WMs, Number)	# Units	Total Cost	% Probability of Success
S5	5	Noxious Weeds	Acres	831	\$11,000.00	90%
S7	5	Fence/Gate/Cattleguard	Miles	4	\$41,000.00	100%
					\$52,000.00	
Action/Spec #	BAR Issue #	Planned BAR Action (LF32000BR)	Unit (acres, WMs, Number)	# Units	Total Cost	% Probability of Success
R5	2	Noxious Weeds	Acres	851	\$19,000.00	90%
					\$19,000.00	

B. Cost Risk Summary

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

Proposed Action Yes No Rationale for Answer:

The noxious weed treatments will reduce the risk of further expansion of noxious weeds onto federal, state, and private lands. The fence repair will allow for proper livestock management in and around the burned area, thus reducing disturbance.

No Action Yes No Rationale for Answer:

No action could result in increased dominance of the burned area by noxious weeds known to be present in the area, improper or unauthorized grazing, a lower functioning ecosystem, and damage to wildlife habitat.

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:

Monitoring and observation of similar weed control efforts (chemical and biological control of leafy spurge post-fire) in similar soils and precipitation zones indicate that success would likely be high. Repair of fences will successfully allow for proper livestock management post-fire.

No Action Yes No Rationale for Answer:

There would be no costs associated with no action, but no benefits would be realized. The burned area has a high potential for expansion of noxious weeds. There is high potential for adjacent unburned areas (federal, state, and private) becoming dominated by noxious weeds.

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 treatments are anticipated to be cost effective, and reduce vulnerability of the site to expansion of noxious weeds. The cost/risk is reasonable considering the benefits to the long-term health of the ecosystem.

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 - ES Issue 5

Identify the objective of the treatment:

Leafy spurge has been identified and recorded within the burned area and 4 more species are found within a five mile radius. It is expected that these weeds will expand their range as a result of the fire. Since these weed species are not uniformly distributed across the burn area, a quantifiable objective cannot be determined. The primary objective for the first growing season is to conduct an inventory of the burned area. Noxious weeds detected during the inventory would be treated when possible. Any expansion of known populations of noxious weeds would be treated to contain their spread. The objective for the second and third years is to decrease the size and abundance of noxious weed infestations within the burned area as compared to the first year.

Describe how implementation will be monitored:

Inventory and treatment data will be recorded in the NISIMS database, in Pesticide Application Records, and using GPS/GIS. This data will include information on species, location and size of infestation, chemicals applied, amount of chemicals applied, weather, phenology, etc.

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

Size and abundance of noxious weed infestations as well as any needed treatments would be compared between years one, two, and three to determine treatment effectiveness. If noxious weed populations remain in the burned area beyond the third year, responsibility would be transferred to the Boise District Noxious Weed Program for ongoing inventory, treatment and monitoring using funding sources other than ESR.

S7 - Fence/Gate/Cattleguard - ES Issue 5

Identify the objective of the treatment:

The objective of this treatment is to repair or replace approximately 4 miles of existing interior livestock management fence. This will help to ensure natural recovery of the burned area with no disturbances and help maintain grazing allotment integrity. The fences would be constructed to BLM fence standards.

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.

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

Repair and replacement of damaged fences will be monitored through contract

administration. Repairs and completion will be documented in a project file “as built” and filed in the project file. Repairs will be completed within the first year after the fire.

R5 - Noxious Weeds - BAR Issue 2

Identify the objective of the treatment:

Leafy spurge has been identified and recorded within the burned area and 4 more species are found within a five mile radius. It is expected that these weeds will expand their range as a result of the fire. Since these weed species are not uniformly distributed across the burn area, a quantifiable objective cannot be determined. The primary objective for the first growing season is to conduct an inventory of the burned area. Noxious weeds detected during the inventory would be treated when possible. Any expansion of known populations of noxious weeds would be treated to contain their spread. The objective for the second and third years is to decrease the size and abundance of noxious weed infestations within the burned area as compared to the first year.

Describe how implementation will be monitored:

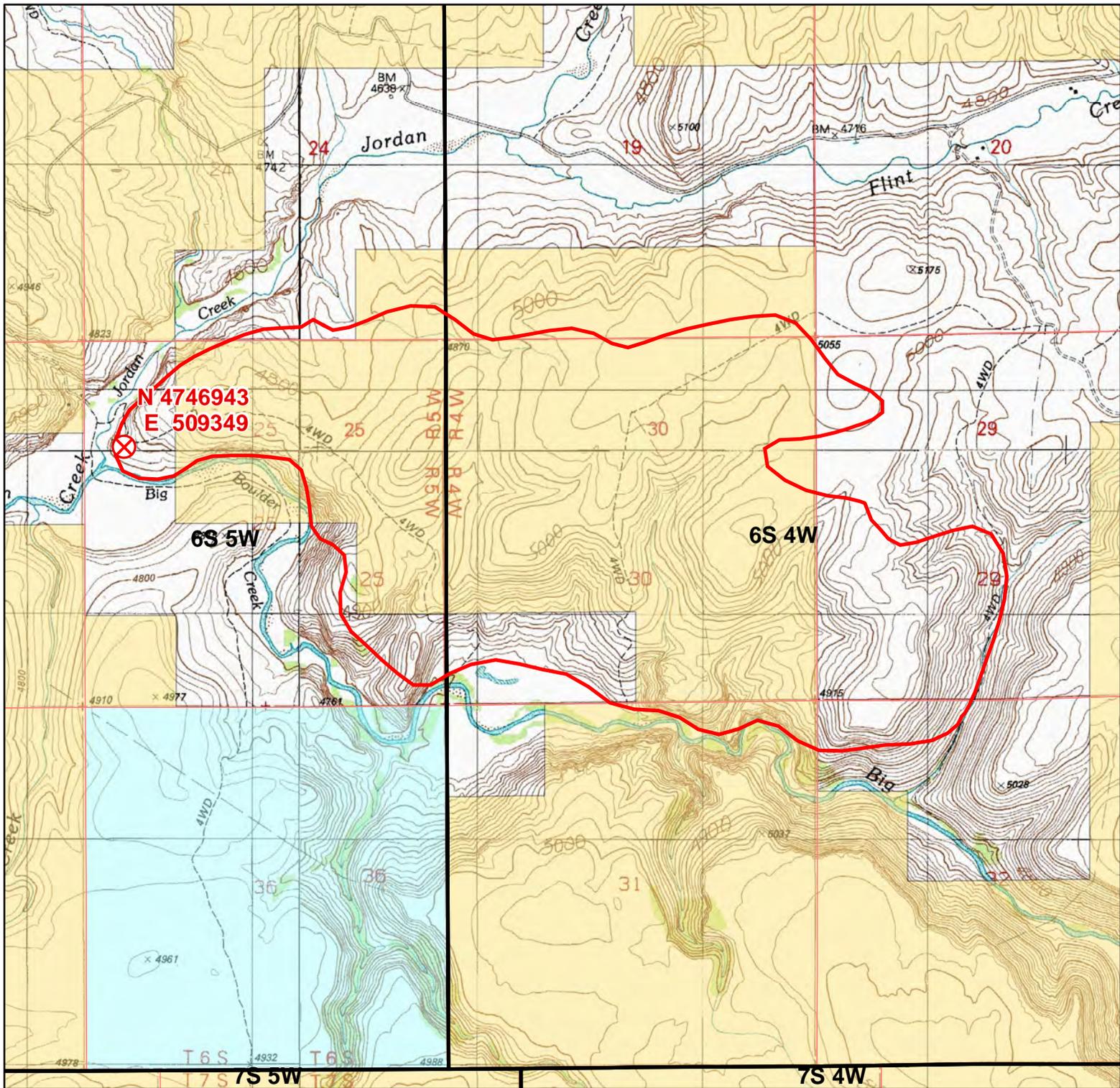
Inventory and treatment data will be recorded in the NISIMS database, in Pesticide Application Records, and using GPS/GIS. This data will include information on species, location and size of infestation, chemicals applied, amount of chemicals applied, weather, phenology, etc.

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

Size and abundance of noxious weed infestations as well as any needed treatments would be compared between years one, two, and three to determine treatment effectiveness. If noxious weed populations remain in the burned area beyond the third year, responsibility would be transferred to the Boise District Noxious Weed Program for ongoing inventory, treatment and monitoring using funding sources other than ESR.

PART 9 - MAPS

1. - HS3J Bonjour Fire Perimeter
2. - A S7 Fence Repair
3. - A Sage-grouse Habitat
4. - A Allotments_Pastures
5. - A Fire frequency
6. - A S5 R5 Noxious Weeds



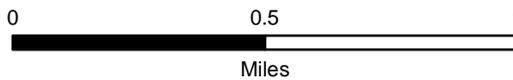
Fire Origin:
T06S R05W, Sec 25

Total acres: 1,173
BLM 851 acres
Private 323 acres

Boise District 2013 Owyhee Field Office Fire: HS3J Bonjour

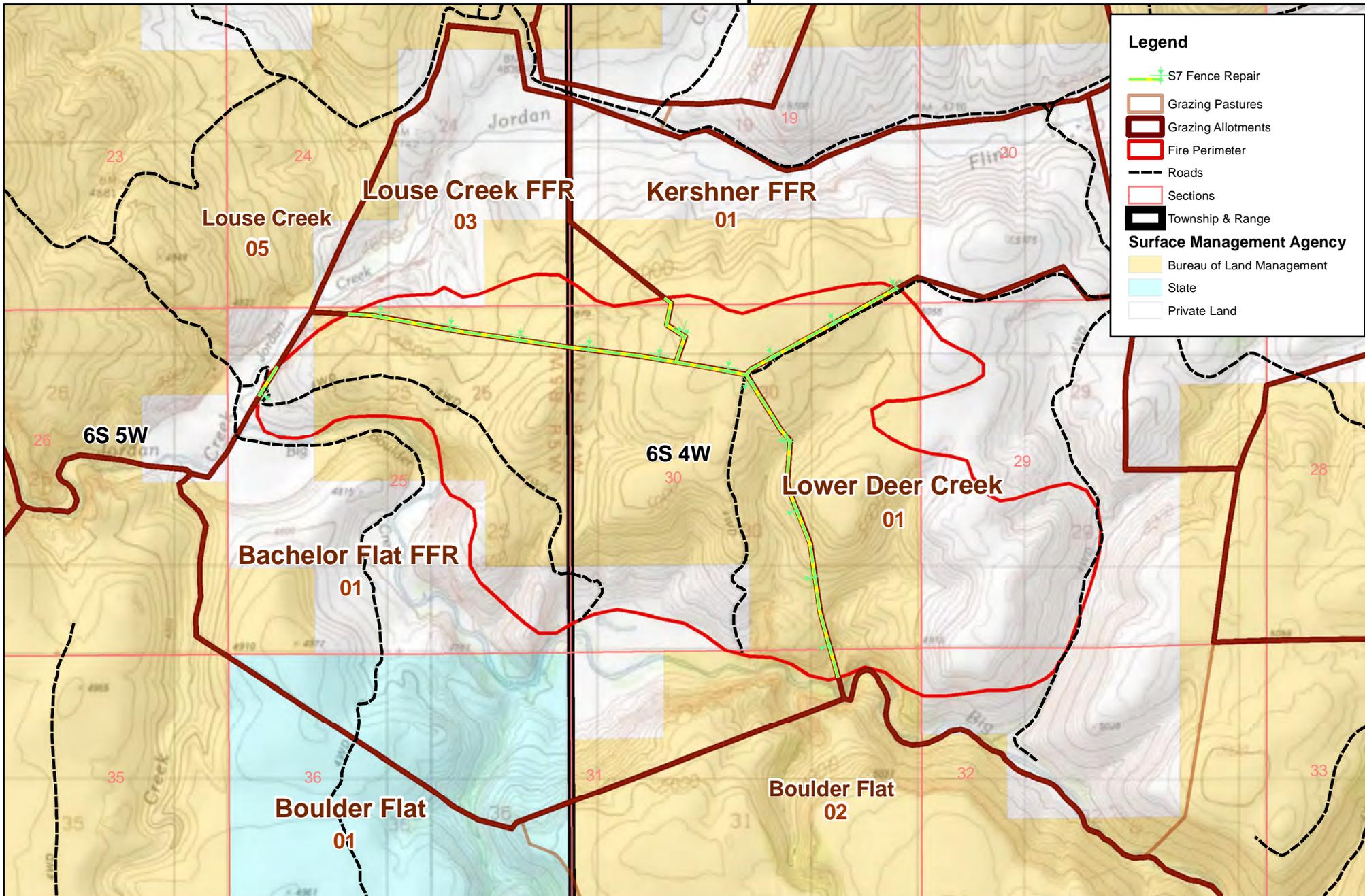
- Fire Origin
- Fire Perimeter
- BLM
- State
- Private
- Township
- Section

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 5, 2013

Boise District BLM HS3J Bonjour Fire ES&R S7 Fence Repair



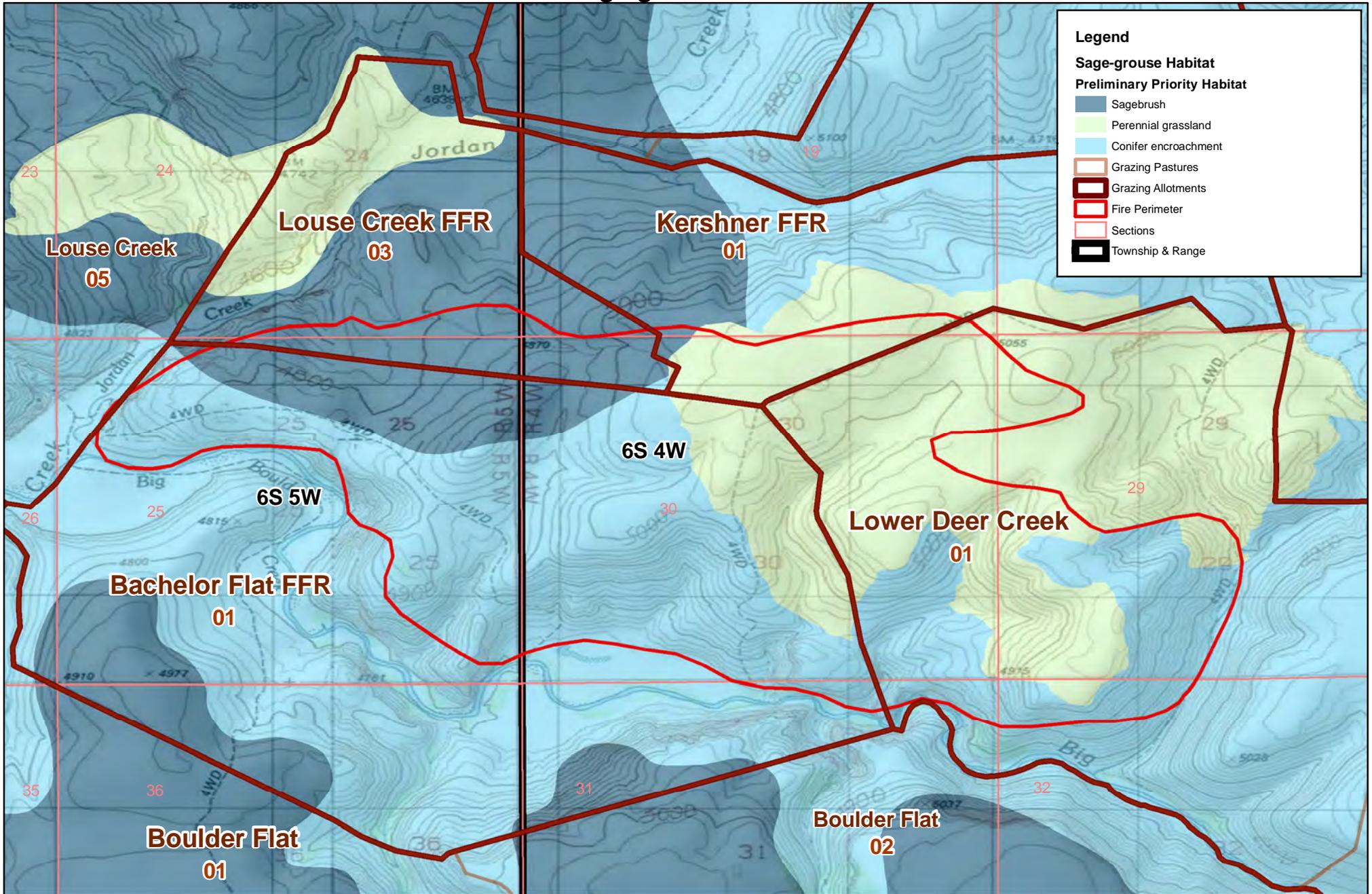
Legend

- S7 Fence Repair
- Grazing Pastures
- Grazing Allotments
- Fire Perimeter
- Roads
- Sections
- Township & Range

Surface Management Agency

- Bureau of Land Management
- State
- Private Land

Boise District BLM HS3J Bonjour Fire ES&R Sage-grouse Habitat



Legend

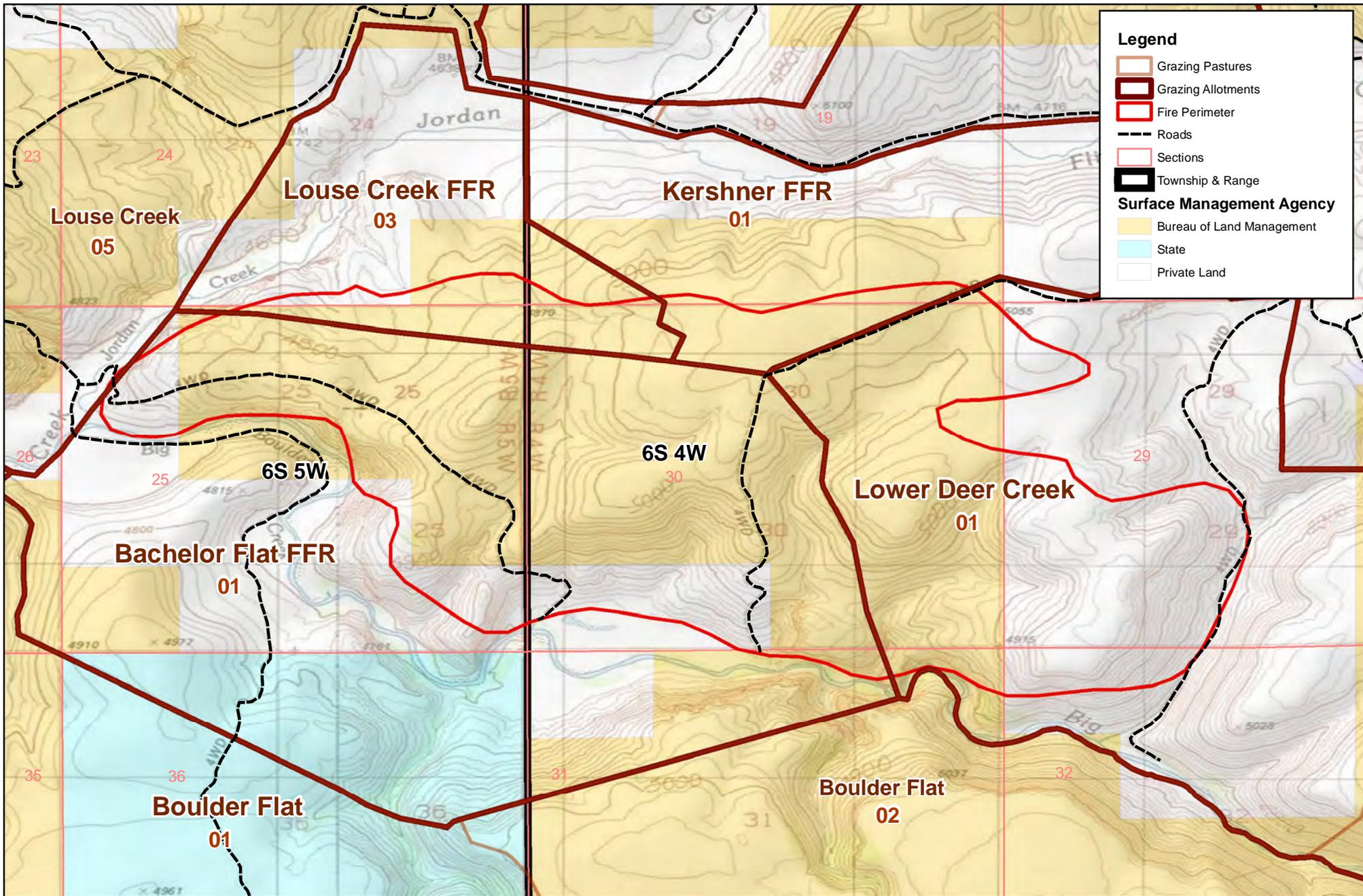
Sage-grouse Habitat

- Sagebrush
- Perennial grassland
- Conifer encroachment

Preliminary Priority Habitat

- Grazing Pastures
- Grazing Allotments
- Fire Perimeter
- Sections
- Township & Range

Boise District BLM HS3J Bonjour Fire ES&R Allotment and Pasture Boundaries



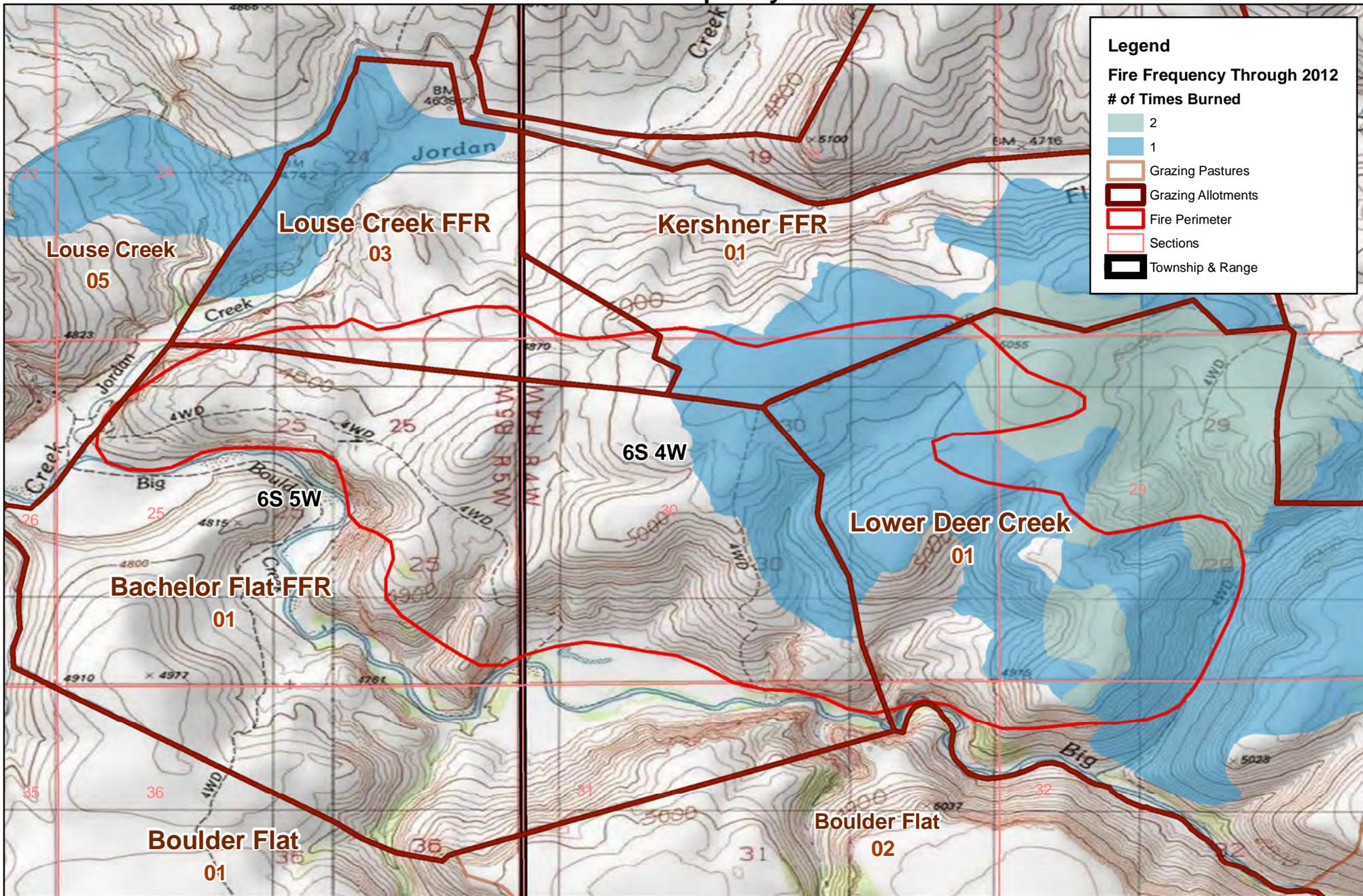
Legend

- Grazing Pastures
- Grazing Allotments
- Fire Perimeter
- Roads
- Sections
- Township & Range

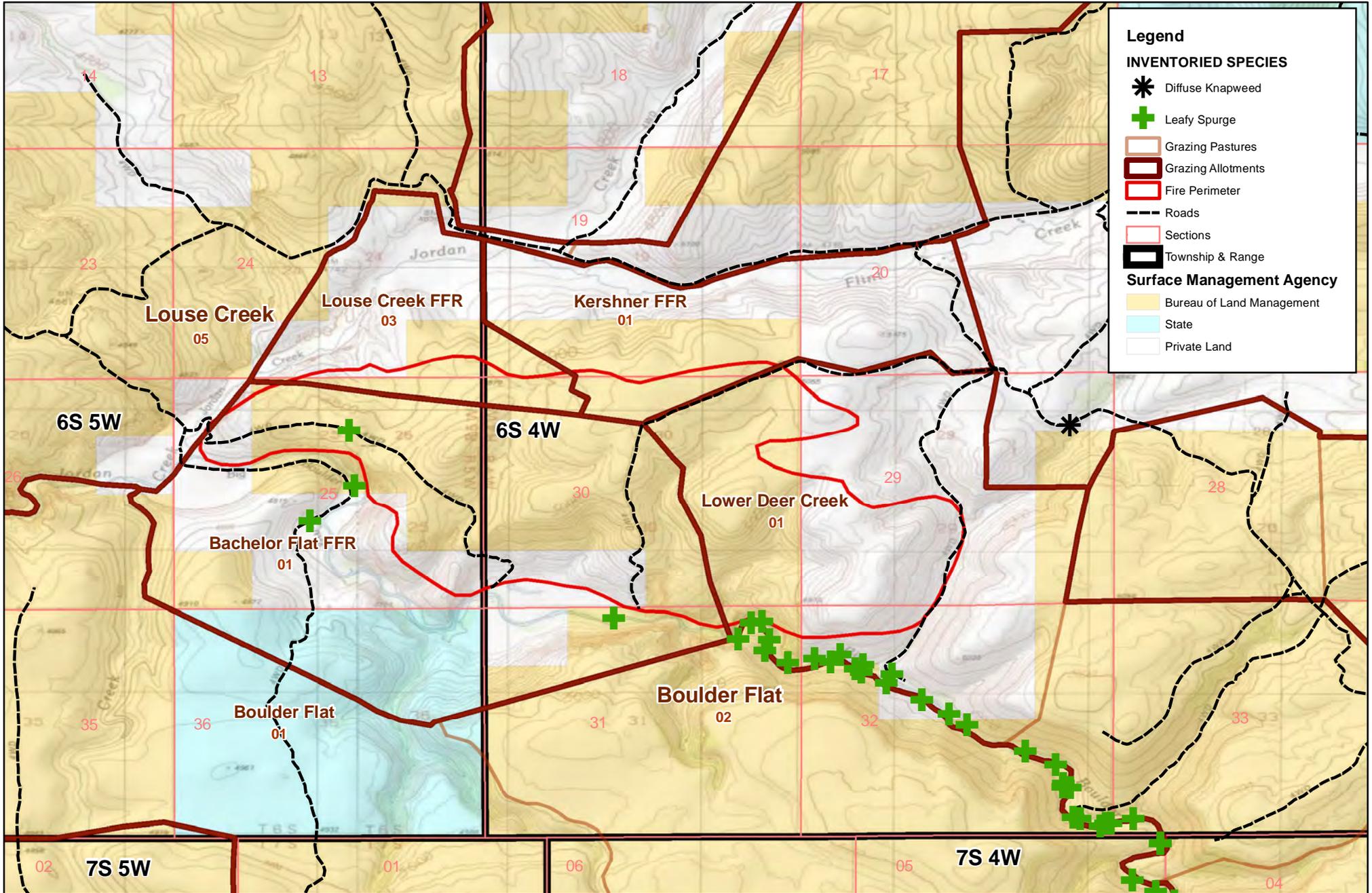
Surface Management Agency

- Bureau of Land Management
- State
- Private Land

Boise District BLM HS3J Bonjour Fire ES&R Fire Frequency



Boise District BLM HS3J Bonjour Fire ES&R S5/R5 Noxious Weeds



Legend

INVENTORIED SPECIES

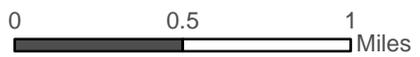
- Diffuse Knapweed
- Leafy Spurge

Surface Management Agency

- Bureau of Land Management
- State
- Private Land

Other Symbols:

- Grazing Pastures
- Grazing Allotments
- Fire Perimeter
- Roads
- Sections
- Township & Range



PART 10 - REVIEW, APPROVALS, and PREPARERS

TEAM MEMBERS

Position	Team Member (Agency/Office)	Initial	Date
Team Leader	Kathi Kershaw (BLM Bosie District)	Initialed	08/16/2013
Operations	Rob Bennett (BLM Boise District)		08/16/2013
READ	Mike Spicer (BLM Owyhee)		08/16/2013
READ	Brad Jost (BLM Owyhee)		08/16/2013
ESR OPs	Alex Webb (BLM Boise District)		08/16/2013
Operations	Cindy Fritz (BLM Boise District)		08/16/2013
Botanist	Beth Corbin (BLM Owyhee)		08/16/2013
Cultural Resources/Archeologist	Kelli Barnes (BLM Owyhee)		08/16/2013

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/ Loretta V. Chandler

8/16/2013

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.