

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

Preacher Fire

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

FIRE BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Fire Name	Preacher
Fire Number	H8DE
District/Field Office	Twin Falls/Shoshone
Admin Number	LLIDT03000
State	Idaho
County(s)	Lincoln/Blaine
Ignition Date/Cause	7-14-2014/Lightning
Date Contained	7-18-2014

Jurisdiction	Acres
BLM	29,796
State	2,262
Private	1,809
Other	0

Total Acres	33,867
Total Costs	\$2,095,000
Costs to LF2200000	\$1,687,000
Costs to LF3200000	\$398,000

Status of Plan Submission (check one box below)

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

PART 1 - PLAN SUMMARY

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE FIRE

The Preacher fire started as a lightning strike in the Timmerman Hills grazing allotment north of Richfield, Idaho. The Richfield, Neck, Tikura, Picabo and Pagari grazing allotments were also affected. The fire burned a total of 33,867 acres in Lincoln and Blaine counties. Of those acres that burned 29,796 were on BLM administered land, 2,262 acres on Idaho State land, and 1,809 acres on private land. The fire also burned 133 acres of the Craters of the Moon National Monument in the eastern portion of the fire.

The fire burned in low-elevation basin big and Wyoming big sagebrush habitat. The mix of vegetation communities in the burn area provided year round habitat for sage grouse, mule deer, elk and pronghorn. The fire burned a total of 29,536 acres of BLM sage grouse Preliminary Priority Habitat (PPH) and 253 acres of Preliminary General Habitat (PGH) (See Sage Grouse Habitat Map). Fire intensities were high across the entire burn area.

The loss of livestock AUM's due to the fire will affect the Timmerman Hills, Neck, Tikura, Richfield and Pagari grazing allotments. (See Table 1).

Table 1-Grazing Allotment BLM Acres and AUM's

Allotment	Acres Burned	Acres Unavailable	AUM's Unavailable
Timmerman Hills	19,290	19,290	<u>FY 15 and FY16</u> 677 Cattle AUM's 1,124 Spring Sheep AUM's 1,967 Fall Sheep AUM's 325 Sheep Trailing AUM's
Richfield	6,967	6,967	FY15-0-Pasture rested in FY15 FY16-490 AUM's possible
Neck	479	679 (Closing whole pasture)	<u>FY 15</u> 8 sheep trailing AUM's 53 cattle AUM's
Tikura	281	281	FY 15-0-Pasture rested in FY15 FY 16-80 cattle AUM's possible
Pagari	1,972	1,972	0-West Pasture rested/deferred in spring 2015
Picabo	355	0	0

The proposed re-vegetation treatments will be focused in the Timmerman Hills grazing allotment which is vulnerable to cheatgrass and noxious weed expansion and is largely classified as sage grouse PPH. This area is priority for Emergency Stabilization (ES) and Burned Area Rehabilitation (BAR) efforts.

LAND USE PLAN CONSISTENCY

The following treatments are proposed under this ES and BAR plan.

Emergency Stabilization

S2 Ground Seeding
S3 Aerial Seeding (Sagebrush/Forb)
S5 Weed Control
S12 Livestock Closure
S13 Monitoring

Burned Area Rehabilitation

R5 Weed Control
R7 Fence, Gate, Cattleguard
R11 Facilities (Conversion Wildlife Guzzler)
R11 Facilities (Pagari Pump House)

The applicable land use plans for the ES and BAR project area are the 1976 Timmerman Hills Management Framework Plan (MFP), the 1985 Monument Resource Management Plan (RMP) and Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) and the 2006 Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve Management Plan (Craters MP) which provides a framework for cooperative management of Monument lands by the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

The proposed action is in conformance with the 1976 Timmerman Hills Management Framework Plan (MFP), even though it is not specifically provided for, because it is clearly consistent with multiple-use recommendations and decisions. Wildfire rehabilitation is not specifically addressed in the MFP; however, seeding rangeland is discussed in broad terms. Rehabilitation of this burned area meets the underlying objectives of the MFP to provide for stable soils, wildlife, and range resource values.

Monument RMP

The Monument RMP states that lands administered by the BLM in this area will be managed in order to:

- 1) Maintain or improve wildlife habitat for crucial mule deer winter range;
- 2) Improve poor or fair condition rangeland;
- 3) Maintain, improve, protect, and restore watershed conditions; and
- 4) Control the spread of noxious weeds on public lands and eradicate them where possible and economically feasible.

Craters Management Plan

The 2006 Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve Management Plan (Craters MP) provides a framework for cooperative management of Monument lands by the National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management. The Record of Decision adopting the Management Plan was signed on September 12, 2006 by the Idaho BLM State Director and the NPS Northwest Regional Director.

The key components of the approved MP related to ESR activities include:

- 1) Emphasizing the protection of vegetative resources in North Laidlaw Park
- 2) Maintaining a road network suitable for aggressive fire suppression and restoration activities within the Monument
- 3) Promoting a proactive Integrated Weed Management Program
- 4) Proactively protecting and restoring sagebrush steppe communities

In addition, the Craters MP states:

“In the event of a wildland fire, burned areas would be rehabilitated when necessary to restore the appropriate mosaic of sagebrush species and subspecies, along with a diverse perennial understory, and to suppress invasive and noxious weeds.”

“Use of native plants would be emphasized in rehabilitation and restoration projects, and only native plants would be used for rehabilitation or restoration projects within the Pristine Zone”.

Land Use Plan Conformance

The proposed treatments in this ES and BAR plan conform to the Timmerman MFP, Monument RMP and Craters MP. The ES/BAR team developed objectives and treatments which respond to the identified issues and concerns. The BLM would evaluate this plan based on the success or failure in meeting these objectives.

The project is also in conformance with the analysis of Alternative E, the selected alternative, in the 2008 Final Fire, Fuels and Related Vegetation Management Direction Plan Amendment (FMDA) and Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). The Final FMDA/EIS amends all Land Use Plans for the Shoshone Field Office except the Craters Management Plan, to provide direction and guidance for fire/fuels and related vegetation management.

The treatments outlined in this plan are also consistent with the treatments analyzed in the 2013 Twin Falls District Programmatic Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Plan and EA (#DOI-BLM-ID-T000-2011-0001-EA).

Proposed rehabilitation actions conform with the Idaho Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing Management.

COST SUMMARY TABLES

Emergency Stabilization (LF2200000):

Action/ Spec. #	Planned Action	Unit (acres, WMs, number)	# Units	Unit Cost (If Applicable)	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	Totals by Spec.
S1	Planning (Project Mgmt.)	WM's	3		\$0	\$24,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$64,000
S2	Ground Seeding	Acres	17,150	\$71.43	\$933,000	\$292,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,225,000
S3	Aerial Seeding (Sagebrush/Forb)	Acres	15,000	\$22.07	\$266,000	\$65,000	\$0	\$0	\$331,000
S5	Noxious Weeds	Acres	29,796	\$1.28	\$0	\$38,000	\$0	\$0	\$38,000
S12	Closures (area, OHV, livestock)	No.	1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
S13	Monitoring	Acres	29,796	\$1.31	\$0	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$39,000
TOTAL COSTS (LF2200000)					\$1,199,000	\$432,000	\$33,000	\$33,000	\$1,697,000

Burned Area Rehabilitation (LF3200000):

Action/ Spec. #	Planned Action	Unit (acres, WMs, number)	# Units	Unit Cost (If Applicable)	FY15	FY16	FY17	Totals by Spec.
R1	Planning (Project Mgmt.)	WM's	1	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$9,000
R5	Noxious Weeds	Acres	29,796	\$1.28	\$0	\$38,000	\$38,000	\$76,000
R7	Fence/Gate/Cattleguard	Miles	45	\$6,066.67	\$273,000	\$0	\$0	\$273,000
R11	Facilities (Wildlife Guzzler)	#	1	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$20,000
R11	Facilities (Pump House)	#	1	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$0	\$0	\$20,000
TOTAL COSTS (LF3200000)					\$316,000	\$41,000	\$41,000	\$398,000

PART 2 – POST-FIRE RECOVERY ISSUES AND TREATMENTS

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

EMERGENCY STABILIZATION ISSUES AND TREATMENTS

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

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

ES Issue 1 - Human Life and Safety. Not applicable.

ES Issue 2 - Soil/Water Stabilization.

Livestock Closure

The area burned by the Preacher fire would be rested from livestock grazing until monitoring shows that rehabilitation objectives have been met. This rest would provide the opportunity for existing vegetation resources to stabilize the burn area and seeding efforts to establish. The burn area affected the Timmerman Hills (Mud Lake, Venado, Bear Track, and Railroad pastures) Richfield (Northeast pasture), Pagari (West pasture), Tikura (Southwest pasture), Picabo (East Pelley and Ditch pastures), and Neck (South pasture) grazing allotments.

Treatment/Activity: S12 Livestock Closure

- A. *Treatment Activity Description.* The Preacher burn area would be rested from livestock grazing until monitoring shows that ES/BAR rehabilitation objectives have been met.
- B. *How does the treatment relate to damage or changes caused by the fire?* The purpose of this treatment is to rest the burn area from livestock grazing to provide the opportunity for existing vegetation resources to stabilize the burn area and seeding efforts to establish. Establishment of a perennial plant community would inhibit the expansion of annual vegetation and stabilize soil resources.
- C. Why is the treatment/activity reasonable, within policy, and cost effective? No costs under ES are associated with the livestock closures.

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

Wildlife Habitat

The Preacher burn negatively affected 29,536 acres of BLM sage grouse PPH. The burn also negatively affected deer, elk and pronghorn year round habitat. Fire intensities were high across the majority of the fire. Proposed sagebrush-steppe habitat rehabilitation will be focused in this area due to high fire intensities and associated negative impacts. Sage grouse, mule deer, pronghorn are dependent on sagebrush/forb plant communities for their year round habitat needs, especially winter browse. Due to the wildfire impacts, current conditions are not optimum for sage grouse or big game habitat. Habitat conditions are not expected to recover naturally without a seeding effort.

Treatment Activity: S3 Aerial Seeding

- A. *Treatment/Activity Description.* Approximately 15,000 acres of the Preacher fire would be aerial seeded with a sagebrush/forb seed mix during the winter of 2014/2015 (FY15) as shown in Table below. The aerial seed mix would be strip seeded. Strip seeding of sagebrush/forbs allows for complete coverage of the burn area at a more economical cost and in the long term establishes a desirable mosaic habitat pattern.

Preacher Sagebrush/Forb Aerial Seed Mix-15,000 Acres

Species and Variety	Seed Rate Lbs/Acre
Shrubs	
'Wyoming' Big Sagebrush	1.00 (bulk
Forbs	
Eagle Western Yarrow	0.10

In addition to the aerial sagebrush/forb seeding, fall hand planting of big sagebrush would be implemented with non-ESR funding.

- B. *How does the treatment relate to damage or changes caused by the fire?* The objective of this treatment is to reestablish a desirable perennial plant community that more closely matches the structural and species composition and diversity of the native plant community to help achieve a healthy functioning rangeland. Accelerating the rate of reestablishment of sagebrush/forbs is important to maintaining the value of the area as sage grouse, mule deer and antelope year round habitat. Sagebrush is also an important component of suitable habitat for a number of sensitive sagebrush obligate species. Western yarrow is a highly desirable sage grouse preferred native forb. The wildfire intensity impacted existing sagebrush-steppe habitat which would not recover naturally without providing additional seed source.
- C. *Why is the treatment/activity reasonable, within policy, and cost effective?* Contracting costs for aerial application are typical for the Shoshone Field Office area. Sagebrush seed costs can vary from year to year dependent on availability, but generally average about \$10/acre.

ES Issue 4 - Critical Heritage Resources. Not Applicable.

ES Issue 5 - Invasive Plants and Weeds.

The following is a list of common pre-burn vegetation in order of dominance. The list was developed using field surveys of unburned islands of vegetation and range management trend monitoring plot data. Portions of the fire were drill seeded in recent wildfires (Jim Burns-2002 and Nature-2008). These previously seeded areas will recover from fire effects and provide adequate competition against invasive plants and noxious weeds. This list is for existing vegetation in poor to fair ecological condition and in sage grouse PPH.

Common Pre-burn Vegetation in Order of Dominance:

Wyoming Big sagebrush, *Artemisia tridentata ssp. wyomingensis*
Basin Big Sagebrush, *Artemisia tridentata ssp. tridentata*
Three-tip Sagebrush, *Artemisia tripartita*
Cheatgrass, *Bromus tectorum*
Sandberg bluegrass, *Poa secunda*
Thurber's Needlegrass, *Achnatherum thurberianum*
Rush skeletonweed, *Chondrilla juncea*
Diffuse knapweed, *Centuara diffusa*
Russian knapweed, *Acroptilon repens*
Leafy Spurge, *Euphorbia esula*
Bitterbrush, *Purshia tridentata*

The existing vegetation across the burn area shows a general lack of mid-bunch perennial grasses and native forbs in the plant community.

Ecological Site(s):

Loamy 8-12 Wyoming Big Sagebrush/Bluebunch Wheatgrass
Sandy Loam 8-10 Basin Big Sagebrush/Indian Ricegrass

Soil-vegetation correlation information indicates that the burn area is located primarily on a sandy loam 8-10" basin big sagebrush/Indian ricegrass ecological site or a loamy 8-12" Wyoming big/ bluebunch wheatgrass ecological site. The potential natural plant communities on these sites would be comprised of a big sagebrush shrub overstory with principal understory plants dominated by bluebunch wheatgrass, Thurber's needlegrass or Indian ricegrass.

Cheatgrass is the most common invasive species and would dominate portions of the burn area without treatment. Re-vegetation with desirable, competitive species would provide effective competition against annual vegetation and noxious weeds in the long term.

Fire Intensity and Vegetation

The majority of the fire was characterized by high fire intensity. Vegetation in previously seeded

areas was primarily a mixture of introduced and native perennial grasses and either Wyoming or basin big sagebrush. Areas with a dense overstory of sagebrush and a predominately exotic annual vegetation understory had higher intensities. The higher intensity burn areas removed most of the plant cover and have exposed soils to accelerated soil erosion. These areas are a major concern due to wind erosion and the expansion of cheatgrass and noxious weeds.

Climate Change

A primary objective of Emergency stabilization is to “restore structure and function to fire damaged ecosystems.” Carbon sequestration is one of many ecological functions provided by healthy diverse plant communities.

Left untreated, the burned area will undoubtedly become dominated by cheatgrass and other highly flammable invasive annuals. The minimal root systems of these annuals accumulate little if any organic matter into the soil profile. Additionally, their flammability substantially increase fire frequency, thereby moving carbon from the soil profile into the atmosphere.

Conversely, reestablishing perennial vegetation within the burned area will have a positive benefit to climate change by the ability of these plants to sequester carbon. Deep rooted grasses in particular contribute substantial organic material into the soil profile both from their extensive root systems and recycle approximately ½ of their root mass annually, thereby moving carbon from the atmosphere into the soil profile (providing long term carbon storage).

Reestablishing resilient perennial vegetation would also reduce fire frequency, reducing carbon emissions that would result if the site was allowed to become converted to a highly flammable exotic annual community.

In summary, the proposed seeding treatments would be expected to have a long-term indirect effect of decreased carbon emissions and increased soil carbon sequestration by potentially reducing high-intensity wildfires, slowing the rate of carbon turnover, and providing long-term below ground carbon storage.

Treatment/Activity: S2 Ground Seeding

A. *Treatment/Activity Description.* Approximately 11,300 acres (70 % of 16,100 acres in proposed treatment area) west of Highway 93 would be drill seeded with a mixture of grasses, forbs and shrubs. The proposed drill seed area is in the Mud Lake, Venado, Railroad and Bear Track pastures of the Timmerman Hills allotment (See Treatment Map). Seed would be drilled at the rates shown in the following table.

Preacher West Drill Seed-11,300 Acres

Species and Variety	Seed Rate Lbs/Acre
Grasses	
1. ‘Vavilov’ II Siberian Wheatgrass	3.00
2. ‘Discovery’ Snake River Wheatgrass	1.50

Species and Variety	Seed Rate Lbs/Acre
3. 'Alkar' Tall Wheatgrass	0.50
4. 'Trailhead' Basin Wildrye	0.50
5. 'Sherman' Big Bluegrass	0.30
Forbs	
1. 'Eski' Sainfoin	2.00
2. 'Appar' Blue Flax	0.10
3. 'Palmer's' Penstemon	0.10
Shrubs	
1. Bitterbrush	0.30

Approximately 1,050 acres in the Pagari Fire east of Highway 93 and west of the Little Wood River would be drill seeded with a mixture of grasses, forbs and shrubs (See Treatment Map). Seed would be applied at the rates shown in the following table.

Preacher East Drill Seed-1,050 Acres

Species and Variety	Seed Rate Lbs/Acre
Grasses	
1. 'Anatone' Bluebunch Wheatgrass	4.00
2. 'Rim Rock' Indian Ricegrass	1.50
3. 'Trailhead' Basin Wildrye	0.50
4. 'Craters' Bluegrass	0.30
Forbs	
1. Dark Blue Penstemon	0.10
2. 'Munroe' Globemallow	0.10
Shrubs	
1. Bitterbrush ♦	0.30

B. How does the treatment relate to damage or changes caused by the fire? The objective of this treatment is to reestablish a desirable herbaceous perennial plant community that more closely matches the structural and species composition and diversity of the native plant community to help achieve a healthy, functioning rangeland. Establishment of a perennial plant community would inhibit the expansion of annual vegetation and noxious weeds.

C. Why is the treatment/activity reasonable, within policy, and cost effective? The ground seeding costs can vary year to year (approximately \$50-100/acre) but are typical for projects of this type.

Noxious Weeds

Diffuse knapweed, Russian knapweed, rush skeletonweed and leafy spurge are the primary noxious weeds of concern with high potential to increase within the burned area and surrounding rangeland. These weeds were documented during the fire reconnaissance surveys. Leafy spurge has been treated in this area for the last 20 years utilizing a helicopter because of the rugged terrain. Biocontrol for knapweed and leafy spurge has also been implemented in the past. Russian knapweed is prevalent in patchy, scattered occurrences along the Little Wood River.

The current state of the noxious weed infestation is treatable if done within the next three growing seasons. Without a noxious weed control effort, noxious weeds will significantly increase negatively affecting sage grouse PPH, big game habitat, and livestock forage capabilities. If an emergency treatment is not implemented the economic impact to natural resources and the local economy will be significant. The costs to suppress noxious weeds after a significant expansion has occurred increases exponentially. Spot herbicide spraying and biological control would be proposed to suppress the expansion of these weeds. Weed control would be conducted the first year under ES.

Treatment Activity: S5 Noxious Weeds

- A. *Treatment/Activity Description.* Noxious weed inventory and control within the burned area would be done in the first year following the fire to directly treat the expected weeds. All actions would be in accordance with the Shoshone District Noxious Weed Management Plan, Environmental Assessment #ID050-EA-92031. Diffuse knapweed, Russian knapweed, rush skeletonweed and leafy spurge are the primary noxious weeds targeted.
- B. *How does the treatment relate to damage or changes caused by the fire?* The objective of this treatment is to identify and control the expected noxious weed increase using spot herbicide application on the burned area. In addition, biological control agents for knapweed and leafy spurge would be utilized in areas not easily accessible to spraying equipment (rocky outcrops). Knapweed, rush skeletonweed and leafy spurge infestations are present in the area and are expected to increase due to the removal of existing plant cover by the wildfire. Treatments would be conducted for one year under ES.
- C. *Why is the treatment/activity reasonable, within policy, and cost effective?* Weed treatments in this Field Office typically run about \$3.21 per acre. Field work would be combined with other weed treatments in the area for cost efficiency.

BURNED AREA REHABILITATION ISSUES AND TREATMENTS

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

replace minor facilities damaged by wildland fire. 620DM3.4

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

BAR Issue 1 - Lands Unlikely to Recover Naturally. Not Applicable.

BAR Issue 2 - Weed Treatments.

Noxious Weeds

Diffuse knapweed, Russian knapweed, rush skeletonweed and leafy spurge are the primary noxious weeds of concern with high potential to increase within the burned area and surrounding rangeland. These weeds were documented during the fire reconnaissance surveys. Leafy spurge has been treated in this area for the last 20 years utilizing a helicopter because of the rugged terrain. Bio-control for knapweed and leafy spurge has also been implemented in the past. Russian knapweed is prevalent in patchy, scattered occurrences along the Little Wood River.

The current state of the noxious weed infestation is treatable if done within the next three growing seasons. Without a noxious weed control effort, noxious weeds will significantly increase negatively affecting sage grouse PPH, big game habitat, and livestock forage capabilities. If an emergency treatment is not implemented the economic impact to natural resources and the local economy will be significant. The costs to suppress noxious weeds after a significant expansion has occurred increases exponentially. Spot herbicide spraying and biological control would be proposed to suppress the expansion of these weeds. Weed control would be conducted the second and third years under BAR.

Treatment Activity: R5 Noxious Weeds

- A. *Treatment/Activity Description.* Noxious weed inventory and control within the burned area would be done the second and third year following the fire to directly treat the expected weeds. All actions would be in accordance with the Shoshone District Noxious Weed Management Plan, Environmental Assessment #ID050-EA-92031. Diffuse knapweed, Russian knapweed, rush skeletonweed and leafy spurge are the primary noxious weeds targeted.
- B. *How does the treatment relate to damage or changes caused by the fire?* The objective of this treatment is to identify and control the expected noxious weed increase using spot herbicide application on the burned area. In addition, biological control agents for knapweed and leafy spurge would be utilized in areas not easily accessible to spraying equipment (rocky outcrops). Noxious weed infestations are present in the burn area and are expected to increase due to the removal of existing plant cover by the wildfire. Noxious weed control would be conducted the second and third year under BAR.
- C. *Why is the treatment/activity reasonable, within policy, and cost effective?* Weed treatments

in this Field Office typically run about \$3.21 per acre. Field work would be combined with other weed treatments in the area for cost efficiency.

BAR Issue 3 - Tree Planting. Not applicable.

BAR Issue 4 - Repair/Replace Fire Damage to Minor Facilities.

Livestock Management Fences

Approximately 45 miles of interior pasture fence was damaged or destroyed by the fire. Primary damage occurred in the Timmerman Hills, Pagari, Richfield, Neck and Tikura grazing allotments. Damaged wire, corners, braces and burned cattleguard structures would be repaired or replaced. The repairs would be needed to maintain the integrity of the grazing systems and keep adjacent livestock grazing from entering the burn area during the rest/recovery period.

R7 Fence/Gate/Cattleguard

- A. *Treatment/Activity Description.* The objective of this treatment is to repair or replace approximately 45 miles of interior livestock management fence damaged by the fire. Damaged wood corners and braces would be replaced with galvanized steel posts. Damaged wire would also be repaired. The management fences would be constructed to BLM fence standards.
- 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 allotment. 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?* Fence repair contracts typically run \$5,000 per mile. This cost is typically lower than construction of new fence. Damaged wood stretch points and corners would be replaced with galvanized steel pipe thus increasing the longevity of the structures and would be resistant to future wildfire damages.

Pagari Pump House/Generator Facility

The Pagari grazing allotment Pump House/Generator (Project # 37-5510) was severely damaged by the fire. The Pump House houses the generator which powers the pump that delivers water from the Little Wood River to pastures within the Pagari allotment. The pump house, electrical wiring and generator will have to be replaced.

R11 Facilities

- A. *Treatment/Activity Description.* The objective of this treatment is to replace the Pagari Pump House/Generator facility.

- B. How does the treatment relate to damage or changes caused by the fire?* The wildfire severely damaged the Pagari Pump House/Generator facility. The facility is associated with the livestock management of the affected grazing allotment. Reconstruction and repair of the facility would maintain the future integrity of the existing livestock grazing system.
- C. Why is the treatment/activity reasonable, within policy, and cost effective?* New construction of facilities is expensive. The cost to replace the Pump House/Generator facility will be considerably less than a new project. The water provided by the facility is also critical to the future management of livestock grazing in the affected allotment.

Conversion Wildlife Guzzler

The Conversion Wildlife guzzler, BLM Project #37-5350, was negatively impacted by the Preacher fire. The enclosure, guzzler tank and collection apron were damaged by the fire. The heat of the fire affected the structural integrity (fiberglass) of the guzzler and collection apron and will have to be replaced.

R11 Facilities

- A. Treatment/Activity Description.* The objective of this treatment is to replace the Conversion guzzler. The guzzler tank, apron and enclosure would be replaced. The damaged wood corners and braces on the enclosure would be replaced with galvanized steel posts. Damaged wire would also be replaced. The enclosure fence would be constructed to BLM fence standards. The collection apron and tank will be replaced with a metal tank and apron to resistant to future wildfire damages.
- B. How does the treatment relate to damage or changes caused by the fire?* The wildfire affected the structural integrity of the Conversion Wildlife guzzler. The wildfire damaged the guzzler which provides water to wildlife during the dry summer/fall months. Reconstruction of the guzzler would reestablish water critical to wildlife during dry periods.
- C. Why is the treatment/activity reasonable, within policy, and cost effective?* Materials utilized in reconstruction of the guzzler and enclosure fences would be fire resistant (metal structures and galvanized pipe corners) thus more resistant to future wildfire damages.

PART 3 – DETAILED TREATMENT COST TABLES

Preacher-H8DE-Emergency Stabilization		Units	FY14	FY15	FY16	FY17	Total Costs
S1	<i>Planning (Plan Prep/Project Mgmt.)</i>						
	National Office ESR Support	WM's		5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
	Project Management Field Office	WM's		10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000
	Project Management State Office	WM's		5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
	GIS	WM's		2,000			2,000
	Travel/Vehicles	Total		2,000			2,000
	Total		0	24,000	20,000	20,000	64,000
S2	<i>Ground Seeding (drill)</i>						
	Labor	WM's		144,000			144,000
	Travel/Vehicles	Total		12,000			12,000
	Equipment Rental	Total		36,000			36,000
	Equipment Mobilization	Total		3,000			3,000
	Vale Drill Use Rate & FOR	Total		68,000			68,000
	Seed	Total	646,987				646,987
	RSW Surcharge	WM's	25,250				25,250
	Seed Hauling	WM's	2,763	2,000			4,763
	Seed Mixing/Handling	Total		18,000			18,000
	Seed Storage	Total		5,000			5,000
	Clearances	Total	258,000				258,000
	Supplies/Materials	Total		2,000			2,000
	Contract Administration	WM's		2,000			2,000
	Total		933,000	292,000	0	0	1,225,000
S3	<i>Aerial Seeding</i>						
Sage/Forb	Contract	Total		60,000			60,000
	Contract Administration	WM's		2,000			2,000
	Seed	Total	261,585				261,585
	RSW Surcharge	WM's	4,125				4,125
	Seed Hauling	Total	290	1,000			1,290
	Seed Mixing/Handling	Total		2,000			2,000
	Total		266,000	65,000	0	0	331,000
S5	<i>Noxious Weeds</i>						
	Labor	Acres		10,000			10,000
	Travel/Vehicles	Total		3,000			3,000
	Supplies/Materials	Total		5,000			5,000
	Contract (helicopter)	Total		20,000			20,000
	Total		0	38,000	0	0	38,000
S13	<i>Monitoring</i>						
	Labor	WM's		12,000	12,000	12,000	36,000
	Travel/Vehicles	Total		1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
	Total		0	13,000	13,000	13,000	39,000
	EMERGENCY STABILIZATION TOTALS		\$1,199,000	\$432,000	\$33,000	\$33,000	\$1,697,000

Preacher-G40J-Burned Area Rehabilitation		Units	FY15	FY16	FY17	Total Costs
R1	<i>Planning (Plan Prep/Project Mgmt.)</i>					
	Project Management Field Office	WM's	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000
	Total		3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000
R5	<i>Noxious Weeds</i>					
	Labor	WM's		10,000	10,000	20,000
	Travel/Vehicles	Total		3,000	3,000	6,000
	Supplies/Materials	Total		5,000	5,000	10,000
	Contract	Total		20,000	20,000	40,000
	Total		0	38,000	38,000	76,000
R7	<i>Fence/Gate/Cattle Guard</i>					
	Fence Material	Total	90,000			90,000
	Travel/Vehicles	Total	3,000			3,000
	Contract	Total	180,000			180,000
	Total		273,000	0	0	273,000
R11	<i>Facilities/Improvements</i>					
Pump House	Labor	WM's	2,000			2,000
	Travel/Vehicles	Total	1,000			1,000
	Supplies/Materials (well house and pump)	Total	5,000			5,000
	Contract	Total	2,000			2,000
	Generator Replacement	WM's	10,000			10,000
	Total		20,000			20,000
R11	<i>Facilities/Improvements</i>					
Guzzler	Labor	WM's	6,000			6,000
	Travel/Vehicles	Total	1,000			1,000
	Supplies/Materials (Storage Tank)	Total	10,000			10,000
	Supplies Materials (Apron)	Total	3,000			3,000
	Total		20,000			20,000
	BURNED AREA REHABILITATION TOTALS		\$316,000	\$41,000	\$41,000	\$398,000

PART 4 – SEED LISTS

PREACHER WEST DRILL SEED

Species	% PLS	Seeds/lb (bulk)	Total Seeds/Acre (Bulk)	PLS Seeds/acre	PLS Seeds/sq.ft.	Drill Seeding [Acres]	Lbs/Acre	Total Lbs.	Cost / Lb.	Total Cost
Siberian Wheatgrass	.85	220,000	660,000	561,000	12.87	11,300	3.00	33,900	\$2.97	\$100,683
Snake River Wheatgrass	.85	170,000	255,000	216,750	4.97	11,300	1.50	16,950	\$11.70	\$198,315
Basin Wildrye	.76	130,000	65,000	49,400	1.13	11,300	0.50	5,650	\$12.29	\$69,438.50
Tall Wheatgrass	.85	80,000	40,000	34,000	0.78	11,300	0.50	5,650	\$1.61	\$9,096.50
Big Bluegrass	.70	917,000	275,100	192,570	4.42	11,300	0.30	3,400	\$4.82	\$16,388.00
Sainfoin	.85	28,000	56,000	47,600	1.09	11,300	2.00	22,600	\$2.00	\$45,200.00
Blue Flax	.78	420,000	42,000	32,760	.75	11,300	0.10	1,150	\$5.37	\$6,175.50
Penstemon	.76	180,000	18,000	13,680	0.31	11,300	0.10	1,150	\$22.11	\$25,426.50
Bitterbrush	.85	15,000	4,500	3,825	0.08	11,300	0.30	3,400	\$32.34	\$109,956.00
Totals					26.4		8.3	93,850		\$580,679

PREACHER EAST DRILL SEED

Species	% PLS	Seeds/lb (bulk)	Total Seeds/Acre (Bulk)	PLS Seeds/acre	PLS Seeds/sq.ft.	Drill Seeding [Acres]	Lbs/Acre	Total Lbs.	Cost / Lb.	Total Cost
Bluebunch Wheatgrass	.85	170,000	680,000	578,000	13.26	1,050	4.00	4,200	\$7.22	\$30,324.00
Indian Ricegrass	.85	170,000	255,000	216,750	4.97	1,050	1.50	1,600	\$5.48	\$8,768.00
Basin Wildrye	.76	130,000	65,000	49,400	1.13	1,050	0.50	550	\$12.29	\$6,759.50
Craters Bluegrass	.70	917,000	275,100	192,570	4.42	1,050	0.30	300	\$7.00	\$2,100.00
Penstemon	.76	180,000	18,000	13,680	0.31	1,050	0.10	100	\$24.48	\$2,448.00
Globemallow	.67	500,000	50,000	33,500	.76	1,050	0.10	100	\$62.07	\$6,207.00
Bitterbrush	.85	15,000	4,500	3,825	0.08	1,050	0.30	300	\$32.34	\$9,702.00
Totals					24.93		6.8	7,150		\$66,308

AERIAL SEED SAGEBRUSH/FORB

Species	% PLS	Seeds/lb (bulk)	Total Seeds/Acre (Bulk)	PLS Seeds/acre	PLS Seeds/sq.ft.	Aerial Seeding [Acres]	Lbs/Acre	Total Lbs.	Cost / Lb.	Total Cost
Wyoming Big Sagebrush	.12	2,500,000	2,500,000	300,000	6.88	15,000	1.00	15,000	15.68	235,200.00
Western Yarrow	.85	2,700,000	270,000	229,500	5.26	15,000	0.10	1,500	17.59	26,385.00
Totals					12.14		1.10	16,500		261,585

PART 5 - NATIVE/NON-NATIVE PLANT WORKSHEET

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

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

Yes No

Rationale: The proposed native species are all adapted to the ecological sites within the proposed seeding area. All of these species have been extensively utilized in similar ecological sites within the Shoshone Field Office management area.

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

Yes No

Rationale: Native seed proposed for use is generally available in the required quantities. Drill seeding would not occur until the fall of 2014 which should allow seed quantities to be more available.

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

Yes No

Rationale: The native seed proposed for use has been increasingly utilized in recent years for stabilization, rehabilitation and restoration. The demand has resulted in increased production and decreased price.

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: The native taxa proposed for seeding have exhibited the ability to establish and persist in similar ecological sites in the Shoshone Field Office management area.

5. Will the current or proposed land management (e.g. wildlife populations, recreation use, livestock, etc.) after the seeding establishment period maintains the seeded native plants in the seed mixture?

Yes No

Rationale: The seeded area will receive a minimum of two growing seasons of rest for establishment prior to resumption of livestock use. The current livestock management grazing systems should effectively maintain the plant community over the long term.

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

General Note: The likelihood of introducing a non-native plant species into a plant community without altering the present competitive interaction among remnant native and non-native species is remote. The proposed seeding of non-native species in this project may result in long-term disruption of ecological processes within the plant community on treated areas. However, the treatment area has already been disrupted by non-native species and the proportion of non-native to native species is low. The inclusion of non-native species is to enhance the probability of re-establishment of a perennial plant community in an environment where normal plant successional processes have been altered by invasion of exotic annual grasses and forbs, along with noxious weeds, and difficult site conditions (i.e. clay soils). Establishing a stable, diverse, multi-layered perennial plant community utilizing both native and non-native cultivars is

expected to restore resource values that might not recover naturally, considering the pre-fire plant community and site conditions.

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: The use of the proposed non-native plant species is in conformance with the goals and objectives outlined in the 2013 Twin Falls District Programmatic Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Plan and EA (#DOI-BLM-ID-T000-2011-0001-EA). The proposed use of non-native plants is not located within a Wilderness or Wilderness Study Area.

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: The proposed treatment area supported a sagebrush community with an herbaceous understory of exotic annual grasses, noxious weeds, and remnant native grasses and forbs. The natural successional processes and interspecific competition which normally occur within a native plant community have been altered by the introduction and establishment of exotic annual grasses and noxious weeds such as cheatgrass, diffuse knapweed, and rush skeletonweed. The proposed non-native plants can effectively compete with these species. Establishing a competitive perennial plant species with a mixture of native and non-native species will promote a greater degree of resiliency within the plant community and restore more natural successional processes.

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

Yes No

Rationale: The proposed introduced plant species have been used in seedings in the Shoshone Field Office management area for over 40 years. The seedings have occurred in range sites similar to those which were burned. Incidental establishment of the proposed species may occur outside of the treatment area by the seasonal movement of various animals, but this occurrence is not common nor has it been observed to result in the long-term displacement and dominance of native plant species or communities.

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

Non-native Plants	Native Plants
‘Vavilov’ Siberian Wheatgrass <i>Agropyron sibiricum</i>	‘Anatone’ Bluebunch Wheatgrass <i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i>
‘Alkar’ Tall Wheatgrass <i>Agropyron elongatum</i>	‘Discovery’ Snake River Wheatgrass <i>Elymus waiwaiensis</i>
‘Eski’ Sainfoin <i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>	‘Sherman’ Big Bluegrass <i>Poa ampla</i>
‘Appar’ Blue Flax <i>Linum perenne</i>	‘Trailhead’ Basin Wildrye <i>Leymus cinerius</i>
	Indian Ricegrass <i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>
	‘Craters’ Bluegrass <i>Poa secunda</i>
	Dark Blue Penstemon <i>Penstemon cyaneus</i>
	‘Palmer’s’ Penstemon <i>Penstemon palmeri</i>
	‘Munroe’ Globemallow <i>Sphaeralcea munroana</i>
	Bitterbrush <i>Purshia tridentata</i>

PART 6–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
S2	Ground Seeding	Acres	12,350	\$1,225,000	80
S3	Aerial Seeding (Sagebrush/Forb)	Acres	15,000	\$331,000	70
S5	Noxious Weeds	Acres	29,796	\$38,000	90
S12	Closures (OHV, livestock, area)	#	1	\$0	100
TOTAL COSTS:				\$1,594,000	

Action/ Spec. #	Planned BAR Action (LF32000BR)	Unit (acres, WMs, number)	# Units	Total Cost	% Probability of Success
R5	Noxious Weeds	Acres	28,796	\$76,000	90
R7	Fence/Gate/Cattleguard	Miles	45	\$273,000	100
R11	Facilities/Pump House/Generator Repair	#	1	\$20,000	100

Action/ Spec. #	Planned BAR Action (LF32000BR)	Unit (acres, WMs, number)	# Units	Total Cost	% Probability of Success
R11	Facilities/Wildlife Guzzler	#	1	\$20,000	100
TOTAL COSTS:				\$389,000	

B. Cost Risk Summary

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

Proposed Action: Yes No Rationale for answer: The ground and aerial seedings would establish a perennial plant community which would effectively compete against annual vegetation. The noxious weed treatments would protect the burn area and adjacent BLM lands against further expansion of noxious weeds.

No Action: Yes No Rationale for answer: Wildlife habitat on adjacent unburned lands would be compromised with the expansion of noxious weeds.

Alternative(s): Yes No Rationale for answer: N/A

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

Proposed Action: Yes No Rationale for answer: Monitoring and observations of recent seeding treatments and noxious weed control efforts in similar soils and precipitation zones indicate that success would be high. Normal climatic conditions and the exclusion of livestock grazing for on-site vegetation recovery and establishment would increase the probability of success.

No Action: Yes No Rationale for answer: The burned area has a high potential for expansion of invasive plants and noxious weeds. There is also high potential for invasion of noxious weeds into adjacent unburned areas.

Alternative(s): Yes No Rationale for answer: N/A

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

Proposed Action:

No Action:

Alternative(s):

Comments: None

C. Risk of Resource Value Loss or Damage

No Action - Treatments Not Implemented (check one)

Resource Value	N/A	None	Low	Medium	High
Unacceptable Loss of Topsoil					X
Weed Invasion					X

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

Proposed Action - Treatments Successfully Implemented (check one)

Resource Value	N/A	None	Low	Medium	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 7-MONITORING PLAN

Monitoring and evaluation of ESR treatments would be implemented to ensure that treatments are properly implemented, effective, and maintained. Monitoring methods may be qualitative or quantitative, and would be commensurate with the level of treatment complexity and extent. Monitoring and evaluation information would provide adaptive management feedback to improve ESR treatment performance. Monitoring would be the responsibility of the BLM interdisciplinary team. An annual monitoring summary report would be submitted documenting treatment effectiveness.

Treatment/Activity: S2 Ground Seeding and S3 Aerial Seeding

- 1) Treatment Objectives:** The objective of the seeding treatments is to establish a perennial dominated plant community within 3 years. The following grass, forb, and shrub density objectives are based on ecological site potential.

The drill seed treatment would be considered successful if:

The seeded grass, forb, and shrub species reach densities of:

- 1) 3 plants per square meter for grasses;
- 2) 0.3 plants per square meter for forbs; and
- 3) 0.10 plants per square meter for shrubs (bitterbrush).

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

- 1) Sagebrush seedlings average 0.1 seedlings per square meter across all density plots; or
- 2) In qualitative surveys they are found to be common.

- 2) **Describe how implementation will be monitored:** Implementation is monitored through contract administration. Any changes from the planned implementation would be noted in the project file “as built” discussion.
- 3) **Describe how effectiveness will be monitored, how it will be measured, and within what time period:** The methods used to monitor the treated area would include field observations, photo plots, and cover transects utilizing the line-point intercept and density plot methods. Plots would be randomly established through the treated area. Effectiveness monitoring of the ground seeding and aerial seeding will be done for a period of three growing seasons.

Treatment/Activity: S5 and R5 Noxious Weed Treatments

- 1) **Treatment Objectives:** Diffuse knapweed, Russian knapweed, rush skeleton weed and leafy spurge are the primary weeds of concern in the burn area. It is expected that these weeds would 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 until the first year inventory occurs.

The objective for the first growing season is to conduct an inventory of the burn area and treat any noxious weeds discovered on the burn area.

The objective for the second and third years is to decrease the acreage needing treatment as determined by the first year inventory.

- 2) **Describe how implementation will be monitored:** During the first growing season treatments, a detailed map of location, weed species sprayed, and the amount of herbicide utilized would be documented. The second and third year objective would be measured by the number and size of locations sprayed and the amount of herbicide utilized.
- 3) **Describe how effectiveness will be monitored, how it will be measured, and within what time period:** At the end of three years of treatment, the herbicide spray data would be summarized. If further treatment is required beyond the third year then the responsibility for treatment would be forwarded to the Twin Falls District normal weed spraying program.

Treatment/Activity: S12 Livestock Closure

Treatment Objectives: Exclusion of livestock is critical for the recovery of burned vegetation or establishment and protection of new seedings. The burn area and seed treatment area would be closed to livestock grazing for a minimum period of two growing seasons to promote recovery of burned vegetation and to facilitate the establishment of seeded species as specified in the 2013 Twin Falls District Programmatic Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Plan and EA (#DOI-BLM-ID-T000-2011-0001-EA).

- 1) **Describe how implementation will be monitored:** Resumption of livestock grazing would ultimately depend on monitoring and meeting of ES plan ground seeding and natural recovery objectives. Recovery of the treated area would be monitored for availability to

grazing on a yearly basis. The monitoring for grazing availability and recommendations for opening the burn area to livestock would be the responsibility of an interdisciplinary team.

Implementation is monitored through rangeland management administration. A grazing decision would be issued closing the burn area to livestock grazing.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Treatment Activity: R7 Fence/Gate/Cattleguard

- 1) Treatment Objectives:** The objective of this treatment is to repair or replace approximately 45 miles of interior livestock management fence damaged by the fire. Damaged wood corners and braces would be replaced with galvanized steel posts. Damaged wire would also be repaired. The management fences would be constructed to BLM fence standards.
- 2) Describe how implementation will be monitored:** Implementation is monitored through contract administration. Any changes from the planned implementation would be noted in the project file “as built” discussion.
- 3) Describe how effectiveness will be monitored, how it will be measured, and within what**

time period: Repair and replacement of damaged fences will be monitored through contract administration. Repairs will be documented in a project file “as built” and filed in the project file. Repairs will be completed within the first year of the fire.

Treatment Activity: R11 Facilities-Pagari Pump House/Generator

- 1) **Treatment Objectives:** The objective of this treatment is to replace the Pagari Pump House/Generator facility.
- 2) **Describe how implementation will be monitored:** Implementation is monitored through contract administration. Any changes from the planned implementation would be noted in the project file “as built” discussion.
- 3) **Describe how effectiveness will be monitored, how it will be measured, and within what time period.** Repair and replacement of the Pagari Pump House will be monitored through contract administration. Repairs will be documented in a project file “as built” and filed in the project file. Repairs will be completed within the first year of the fire.

Treatment Activity: R11 Facilities-Conversion Wildlife Guzzler

- 1) **Treatment Objectives:** The objective of this treatment is to replace the Conversion Wildlife Guzzler facility.
- 2) **Describe how implementation will be monitored:** Implementation is monitored through contract administration. Any changes from the planned implementation would be noted in the project file “as built” discussion.
- 3) **Describe how effectiveness will be monitored, how it will be measured, and within what time period:** Repair and replacement of the Conversion Wildlife Guzzler will be monitored through contract or project management administration. Repairs will be documented in a project file “as built” and filed in the project file. Repairs will be completed within the first year of the fire.

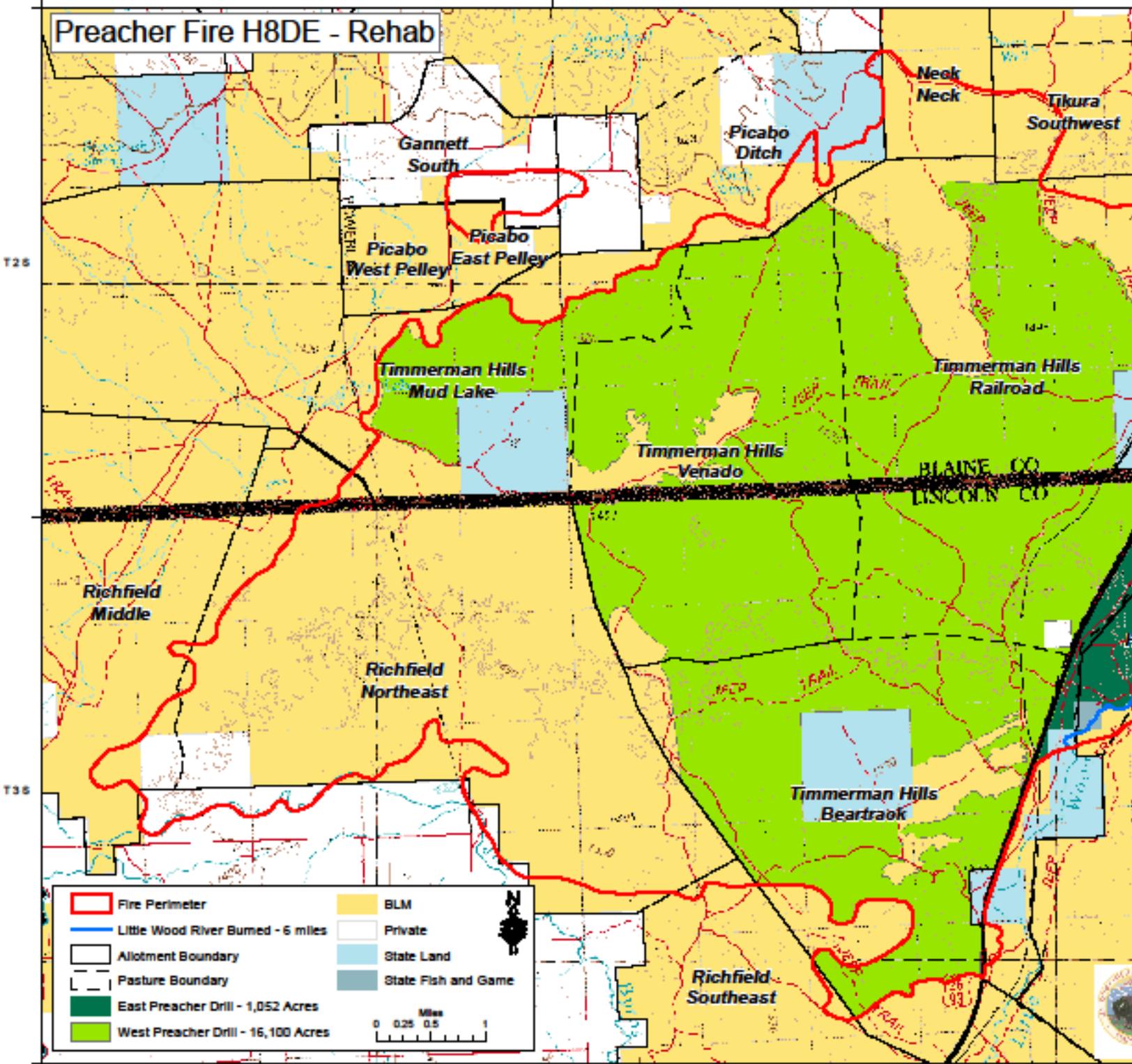
PART 8 - MAPS

1. Fire Perimeter
2. Colored Land Status Map
3. Burned Management Fences/Other Structures (guzzlers, signs, etc.)
4. Seeding or Seedling Treatment areas

R 19 E

R 20 E

Preacher Fire H8DE - Rehab



	Fire Perimeter		BLM
	Little Wood River Burned - 6 miles		Private
	Allotment Boundary		State Land
	Pasture Boundary		State Fish and Game
	East Preacher Drill - 1,052 Acres	 	
	West Preacher Drill - 16,100 Acres		

R 19 E

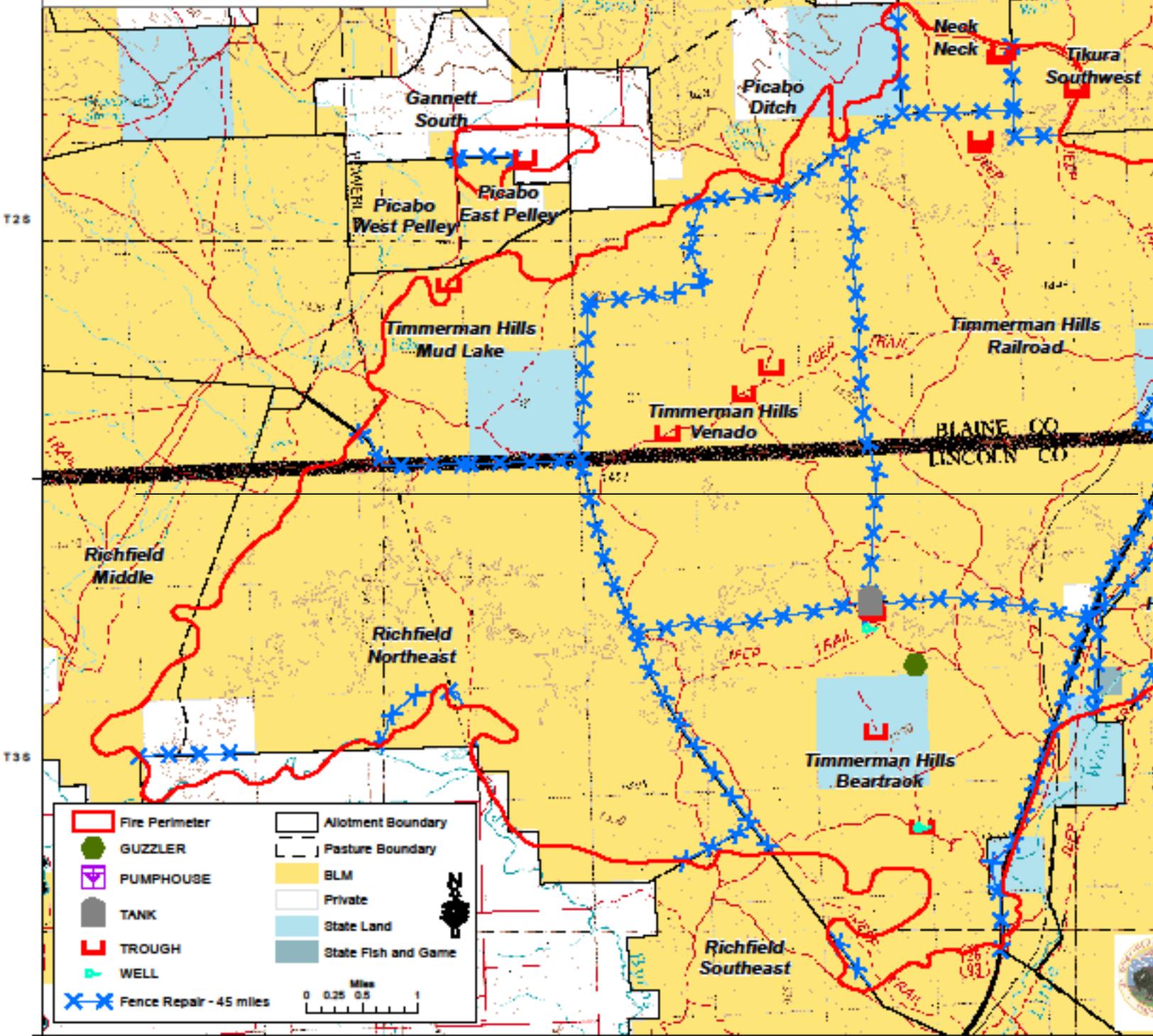
R 20 E



R 19 E

R 20 E

Preacher Fire H8DE - Rehab



- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Fire Perimeter | Allotment Boundary |
| GUZZLER | Pasture Boundary |
| PUMPHOUSE | BLM |
| TANK | Private |
| TROUGH | State Land |
| WELL | State Fish and Game |
| Fence Repair - 45 miles | |

R 19 E

R 20 E

PART 9 – REVIEW, APPROVALS, and PREPARERS

TEAM MEMBERS

Position	Team Member (Agency/Office)	Initial and Date
Team Leader	Joe Russell (BLM, Shoshone FO)	JR 7/30/14
Operations	Scott Uhrig (BLM, Twin Falls DO)	SU 7/30/14
NEPA Compliance & Planning	Lisa Cresswell (BLM, Shoshone FO)	LC 7/30/14
Botanist	Danelle Nance (BLM, Shoshone FO)	DN 7/30/14
Cultural Resources/Archeologist	Lisa Cresswell (BLM, Shoshone FO)	LC 7/30/14
Rangeland Mgt. Specialist	Joanna Tjaden (BLM, Shoshone Field FO)	JT 7/30/14
Wildlife Biologist	Gary Wright (BLM, Shoshone FO)	GW 7/30/14
GIS Specialist	Cassie Mavencamp (BLM, Shoshone FO)	CM 7/30/14
Resource Advisor(s) on Fire	Dan Patten (BLM, Shoshone FO)	DP 7/30/14

PLAN APPROVAL

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

/s/ Elizabeth Maclean

7/30/14

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.