Worksheet
Determination of NEPA Adequacy (DNA)
U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Office: Burns District, Three Rivers Resource Area
Tracking Number (DNA #): DOI-BLM-OR-B050-2014-0036-DNA
Case File/Project Number: Gumboot H8CU
Proposed Action Title/Type: Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation (ESR)
Location/Legal Description: Northeast of Rile, Oregon (See Map A)
Applicant (if any): Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

A. Description of the Proposed Action-Full Implementation of Gumboot Fire Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Plan; and Project Design Elements (PDEs)

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) by its own staff or through contract proposes to implement the Gumboot Fire Emergency Stabilization and Burned Area Rehabilitation Plan. The Gumboot ESR Plan includes aerial seeding of approximately 3,500 acres, noxious and invasive weed detection and treatments of up to 32,053 acres, road protection and maintenance of existing roads within and adjacent to the fire, fence repair of existing fences within the fire and construction of approximately 3 miles of temporary fence, and range improvement reconstruction (described below). The project area consists of the Gumboot Fire, totaling approximately 3,693 Bureau of Land Management administered acres northeast of Riley, Oregon on Bureau of Land Management administered land. The Gumboot ESR Plan activities would start in September 2014.

Project Design Elements
Project Design Elements (PDEs) were developed to aid in meeting project goals and objectives. These features are nonexclusive and are subject to change based on site-specific terrain characteristics (topography and vegetation). Changes, additions or deletions would be made through coordination with appropriate BLM specialists and approved by the District Manager. The Industrial Fire Precaution Levels (IFPLs) will be followed during construction, where appropriate.

- Cultural resource inventories would be conducted on areas proposed for ground disturbing stabilization and rehabilitation treatments (new fence construction). These inventories would be conducted prior to implementation of the proposed ground disturbing stabilization and rehabilitation treatments in order to identify and avoid any cultural resources needing protective measures. Inventories would be in accordance with the State Protocol Agreement between the Oregon BLM and the Oregon SHPO. All cultural resources would be recorded on agency approved site forms and plotted on maps. Resources, except those previously determined Not Eligible by the agency and SHPO would be flagged for avoidance during stabilization and rehabilitation activities. Flagging would be removed as soon as possible after stabilization and rehabilitation treatments to minimize the potential for looting and vandalism. New fence construction would avoid cultural sites.
- The risk of noxious weed introduction would be minimized by ensuring all equipment (including all machinery, 4-wheelers, and pickup trucks) is cleaned prior to entry to the sites, minimizing disturbance activities, and completing follow-up monitoring, to ensure no new noxious weed establishment occurs. Should noxious weeds be found, appropriate control treatments would be performed in conformance with the 1998 Burns District Noxious Weed Program Management EA/DR OR-020-98-05 or subsequent Decision. Herbicide use would conform to federally approved manufacturers' herbicide labels. Appropriate mitigation measures contained in Table 2 of the Final Vegetation Management EIS and Environmental Report (ROD, October 2007), or its successor, would be utilized as a part of the project design.
- All proposed wire fences, constructed within 1.25 miles of a lek or known seasonal use area (i.e. spring exclosures), would include reflective clips on the wire to enhance visibility and reduce potential mortality from sage-grouse hitting the fence.

- Proposed fences would not be constructed within 0.6 miles of active sage-grouse leks or known seasonal use areas.
- All fences necessary for controlled livestock management would be reconstructed, using original specifications and in good condition prior to livestock turnout.
- New temporary fences would be constructed to BLM specifications.
- All seed would meet BLM standards for weeds, germination, and purity.

Aerial Seeding

Aerial seeding would be completed on approximately 3,500 acres within the Gumboot Fire. The area consists of steep and rocky terrain with limited accessibility. The goal of the treatment is to establish protective ground cover of perennial vegetation to protect the exposed soils from wind and water erosion, to stabilize the slopes, and compete with medusahead rye infestations located in the burn area and on adjacent unburned lands. The majority of this area is unsuitable for drill seeding due to rockiness and slope. Seeding would be done utilizing aircraft in the late fall to early winter after the chance for fall germination has passed. The aerial seed mix would consist of species selected for specific characteristics, as well as on the types, previous vegetation, and ecological sites within the area. See Maps 3 and 4 for Range Sites and General Vegetation and within the burned area. The seed mix was selected by the IDT, taking treatment goals into consideration. The mix would contain: Bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*), crested wheatgrass (*Agropyron cristatum* (L.) Gaertn.), Bottlebrush squirreltail (*Elymus* elymoides), forage kochia (*Bassia prostrata* (L.) A.J. Scott), and Ladak alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*). When possible, regional seed sources would be utilized. Table 1 shows the planned seed mix with the estimated pure live seed (PLS) pounds per acre and percent composition for each species.

Table 1: Aerial Seed Mix

SPECIES	%PLS[1]	% of Mix	PLS Lbs./Ac.	PLS Lbs.	Bulk Lbs./Ac.	Bulk Lbs.
Bluebunch Wheatgrass - Anatone	0.77	25	4	14,000	5.23	18,305
Crested Wheatgrass - Hycrest	0.85	43.7	7	24,500	8.24	28,840
Bottlebrush squirreltail – Toe Jam Creek	0.68	12.5	2	7,000	2.96	10,360
Forage Kochia - Immigrant	0.54	12.5	2	7,000	3.70	12,950
Alfalfa – Ladak	0.81	6.25	1	3,500	1.24	4,340

See Map 9 for the proposed aerial seeding location. The exact seeding location may vary due to on the ground conditions prior to seeding occurring.

Noxious and Invasive Weed Treatments

Within the Gumboot Fire 2 species of noxious weeds, totaling approximately 1,200 acres, were documented as present prior to the fire, in addition to areas of cheatgrass. These species include bull thistle, and medusahead. In addition to these officially documented GIS acres of medusahead (from a 2008 inventory), subsequent inventories in 2012 and 2013 by NRCS technicians and the Harney County CWMA Coordinator identified that those infestations had greatly expanded. While their inventories were not brought into Burns BLMs official database the extents of the medusahead infestations were noted on our maps of the area. In the one mile area surrounding the fire there are an additional 35 acres of known noxious weeds consisting of Russian knapweed, whitetop, diffuse knapweed, spotted knapweed, dalmatian toadflax, scotch thistle, and Mediterranean sage, as well as many additional acres of medusahead. The fire burned in areas where annual grass is common in the community and medusahead and other noxious weeds are known to be present adjacent to the burned area, including in the location of the fire camp. In many areas within the fire, it burned to mineral soil leaving a receptive seed bed for the expansion of invasive species, especially medusahead.

[1] PLS=Pure Live Seed

The fall following the fire, known infestations of medusahead would be treated with imazapic, within the fire perimeter and up to 1-mile outside the fire to prevent an explosion of medusahead following the burn. During the first year post-fire, the entire area would be inventoried (including the lands up to 4-miles beyond the fire perimeter). This inventory would focus on identifying areas of noxious weeds as well as areas where it appears that annual grasses are becoming dominant. The inventory would determine the extent of noxious weed and invasive annual grass expansion. Any noxious weeds found would be treated to prevent spread into the burned area from surrounding infestations. See Table 2 below for possible herbicides, rates, affected species, and season and method of application. Only treatments allowable on Oregon BLM lands in conformance with the *Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in Oregon (FEIS), July 2010* including the standard operating procedures and mitigation measures would be used (Appendix A). Use of all herbicides and adjuvants would in compliance with label instructions.

Through an existing Agreement with Harney County, the Burns BLM would utilize the Strategic Weed Attack Team (SWAT) for Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR). Large areas of noxious or invasive weeds and annual grasses, if found, would be identified and treated in subsequent years. The Burns District Weeds Specialist would work with the SWAT crew to inventory and treat identified weed infestations. Identified areas would be mapped and entered into GIS and large infestations would be mapped for future treatments. During the second and third year following the fire, the entire burn area would be inventoried (and up to 4 miles beyond the fire perimeter may be inventoried and treated to prevent spread into the burned area from surrounding infestations), with focus along roads (including any roads outside the fire perimeter that were used during fire suppression activities), facilities, and seeding area. Large areas mapped previously would be planned to be treated either by ground or aerially.

Since medusahead and cheatgrass were previously present in the fire area and in the areas adjacent to the fire, in high amounts, it is expected that it would take advantage of the favorable conditions to increase throughout the burn. The areas known to be heavily infested with medusahead would be treated with the herbicide *Imazapic,* at 6 oz. /acre along with appropriate adjuvants. This treatment would occur using helicopter, fixed-wing and some ground based equipment, where appropriate. Aerial application of herbicides would be done by contract. Initial application of imazapic would occur early fall in 2014 prior to fall green up, to suppress the establishment of noxious and invasive annual grasses within and adjacent to the fire perimeter. The proposed herbicide treatments would enable the persistence of surviving native plant species, while inhibiting the competitive advantage of invasive annual grasses.

See Maps 7 and 8 for proposed aerial and non-aerial weed treatment areas. The treatment areas were selected based on existing noxious/invasive annual grass infestations. The maximum number of acres to be treated would be those within the fire perimeter and up to 4 miles beyond the fire perimeter.

In addition to the currently authorized herbicides, additional herbicide treatments that would be used to treat noxious weeds are shown in Table 2, along with the potential target species. The weed species shown in the table are not inclusive and other weed species may be treated with the below herbicides if it is determined to be the most effective herbicide for that species.

Table 2: Potential Herbicide Treatments

Herbicide & Rate	Season/Method of Application	Examples of Weed Species
Chlorsulfuron: Telar XP (1 oz./ acre; 0.047 lbs./acre of active ingredient Chlorsulfuron) + *2,4-D* (1 qt./acre; 0.95 lbs./acre of active ingredient 2,4D)	Typical application window is during rosette to early flower stage. Sometimes apply in fall on fall rosettes. Application method would be low-boom or spot spray.	Mediterranean Sage Biennial thistles
Chlorsulfuron: Telar XP (1 oz./ acre; 0.047 lbs./acre of active ingredient Chlorsulfuron) + *2,4-D* (1 qt./acre; 0.95 lbs./acre of active ingredient 2,4D)	Typical application window is full flower stage. Application method would be low-boom or spot spray.	White top
Chlorsulfuron: Telar XP (1 oz./ acre; 0.047 lbs./acre of active ingredient Chlorsulfuron) + *2,4-D* (1 qt./acre; 0.95 lbs./acre of active ingredient 2,4D)	Typical application window is full flower stage. Application method would be low-boom or spot spray.	Perennial pepperweed
Chlorsulfuron: Telar XP (1 oz./ acre; 0.047 lbs./acre of active ingredient Chlorsulfuron) + *2,4-D* (1 qt./acre; 0.95 lbs./acre of active ingredient 2,4D)	Typical application window is during rosette to early flower stage. Sometimes apply in fall on fall rosettes. Application method would be low-boom or spot spray.	Canada thistle
Clopyralid: Transline (1 pt./acre; 0.37 lbs./acre of active ingredient Clopyralid); may add *2,4-D* (1 qt./acre; 0.95 lbs./acre of active ingredient 2,4D); may add *Chlorsulfuron:* Telar XP (1 oz./ acre; 0.047 lbs./acre of active ingredient Chlorsulphuron)	Typical application window for this type of treatment would be fall (late season) when desirable vegetation is least susceptible to damage. Application method would be low-boom or spot spray.	Canada Thistle
Imazapic: Plateau (6 oz./acre; 0.178 lbs./acre of active ingredient Imazapic)	Typical application window is early fall. Application method would be by low-boom or aerial spray. Aerial spray would be limited to infestations 100 acres or greater and/or on smaller infestations where access is limited.	Annual noxious and invasive species (including cheatgrass/ medusahead)
Bromocil + *Diuron* (Weed Blast) at 8 lbs. active ingredient/acre (4 lbs. ai bromacil and 4 lbs. ai diuron)	This product is applied as a dry granular product using a spreader or shaker type of applicator. It would be applied as a bare-ground treatment. Treatments would occur as annual "spot applications" in an approximate 15-foot radius around each power pole (.02 ac/pole).	All Vegetation Bareground treatment around power poles -

The majority of the burned area, including all seeded areas, would be temporarily closed to domestic livestock grazing until the vegetation objective of three desirable plants per square meter are met. Photo and trend monitoring would occur to determine when objectives are met. These objectives would be determined met on a specific location basis (i.e. one pasture or use area may be reopened to grazing while another pasture or use area remains closed). If after two growing seasons objectives are not met, the probability of success would be reevaluated and new management actions would be considered following appropriate NEPA analysis.

Road Protection and Maintenance
Existing culverts within the burned area would be cleaned, as needed, and ditches located along 50 miles of roads within and adjacent to the burned area would be cleaned, where necessary, to ensure that runoff is able to continue flowing through the culverts and ditches, and that no pooling occurs due to clogged culverts, which could result in roads being washed out. Culverts would be cleaned using water pumped at high pressure. Ditches would be cleaned using a road grader. Disturbance would be no more than what occurred during initial ditch construction. Roads would be spot maintained in areas damaged during suppression activities. Roads would be returned to a condition similar to the condition prior to the fire. This may include blading, grid rolling, and the placement of spot rock.

Fence Repair and Construction

The Gumboot Fire burned through multiple allotments and pasture boundary fences that are needed to keep livestock out of the burned area until objectives are met and pre-fire management resumed. Approximately 6 miles of 4-wire fence (identified in Map 5) would be reconstructed along the identified portions of the fire, by either BLM or contract. Fence reconstruction may be as minimal as the construction of replacement H-braces and rock cribs, but may be as large as full fence replacement, depending on the severity of the fire. In all fence reconstruction, metal materials would be used to the extent possible and anti-collision markers would be installed within 1.6 miles of a lek.

In addition, 3 miles of new temporary (removable) fence (identified in Map 5) would be constructed, by either BLM or contract, to keep livestock out of a portion of the burn and the reseeded area until rehabilitation objectives are met. When possible, natural topographic features (rims) would be used in place of fence. All fencing would be required to limit domestic livestock grazing until objectives are met. If objectives are not met after two growing seasons, the probability of success would be reevaluated and new management actions would be considered following appropriate NEPA analysis. Gates would be installed where the fence crosses roads, as well as in locations needed for proper management of livestock.

Removal of these protection fences would occur when they are no longer needed to keep livestock out of the area and they are no longer needed for management of burned and seeded areas. This would generally coincide with meeting rehabilitation objectives.

Range Improvement Reconstruction
The fire burned across several drainages that feed/run through two reservoirs, one waterhole and a spring causing a high likelihood that these water sources will need to be cleaned. The loss of vegetation in the drainages allows a high amount of silt and debris to flow down which fills these water sources; these water sources are crucial wildlife water sources as well as essential to livestock distribution. These developments would be reconstructed or cleaned out, by either BLM or contract, restoring the functionality of these water sources.

B. Land Use Plan (LUP) Conformance

LUP Name*: Three Rivers Resource Management Plan (RMP)
Date Approved: September 1992

ROD Vegetation Treatment on BLM Lands in Thirteen Western States
Date Approved: July 1991

ROD Vegetation Treatment Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in 17 Western States
Date Approved: June 2007

ROD Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in Oregon
Date Approved: October 2010

Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Assessment and Strategy for Oregon, April 2011

- Goals: 1) maintain or enhance the current range and distribution of sagebrush habitats in Oregon, and 2) manage those habitats in a range of structural stages to benefit sage-grouse.
- Objectives: To maintain and enhance existing sagebrush habitats and enhance potential habitats that has been disturbed such that there is no net loss of sagebrush habitat.

Instruction Memorandum No. 2012-043, Greater Sage-Grouse Interim Management Policies and Procedures, December 2011

- Coordinate, plan, design, and implement vegetation treatments (e.g., pinyon/juniper removal, fuels treatments, green stripping) and associated effectiveness monitoring between Resources, Fuels Management, Emergency Stabilization, and Burned Area Rehabilitation programs to:
  - Promote the maintenance of large intact sagebrush communities;
  - Limit the expansion or dominance of invasive species, including cheatgrass;
  - Maintain or improve soil site stability, hydrologic function, and biological integrity; and
  - Enhance the native plant community, including the native shrub reference state in the State and Transition Model, with appropriate shrub, grass, and forb composition identified in the applicable ESD where available.
- Where pinyon and juniper trees are encroaching on sagebrush plant communities, design treatments to increase cover of sagebrush and/or understory to (1) improve habitat for Greater Sage-Grouse; and (2) minimize avian predator perches and predation opportunities on Greater Sage-Grouse.
- Implement management actions, where appropriate, to improve degraded Greater Sage-Grouse habitats that have become encroached upon by shrubland or woodland species.

** List applicable LUPs (for example, resource management plans; activity, project, management, or program plans; or applicable amendments thereto)*

The proposed action is in conformance with the LUP, even though it is not specifically provided for, because it is clearly consistent with the following LUP decisions (objectives, terms, and conditions):

~Vegetation: Three Rivers RMP (2-51) –

V1: "Maintain, restore, or enhance the diversity of plant communities and plant species in abundance and distributions, which prevent the loss of specific native plant community types or indigenous plant species within the RA."

V1.6: Apply approved weed control methods including manual, biological, and chemical control methods…in an integrated pest management program to prevent the invasion of noxious weeds into areas presently free of such weeds and to improve the ecological status of sites which have been invaded by weeds…"

~Soil Management: Three Rivers RMP (2-15) –

SM1: "Prevent deterioration of soil resources by ensuring the BLM-administered lands are in stable or upward observed apparent trend categories as outlined in BLM Handbook H1734-2."

SM1.2: "Rehabilitate burned areas where erosion hazard is high and/or natural revegetation potential is low."

SM2: "Rehabilitate areas with specific localized soil erosion problems and reduce accelerated (human influenced) sediment delivery to fluvial systems."

~Grazing Management: Three Rivers RMP (2-33) –

GM1.2: "…Stocking levels will be reviewed and adjusted, if necessary and in accordance with the results of monitoring studies…"

GM1.3: "Utilize rangeland improvements, as needed, to support achievement of multiple-use management objectives…"

~Special Status Species: Three Rivers RMP (2-56) –

SSS2: "Maintain, restore or enhance the habitat of candidate, State of Oregon listed and other sensitive species to maintain the populations at a level which avoid endangering the species and the need to list the species by either the State of Oregon or Federal Government."

SSS3: "Ensure that BLM-authorized actions within the RA do not result in the need to list special status species or jeopardize the continued existence of listed species…"

~Wildlife: Three Rivers RMP (2-66) –

WL2.4: "Provide water in mule deer summer range where that habitat component is deficient."

WL3: "Manage forage production to support big game population levels identified by ODFW."

WL7: "Restore, maintain, or enhance the diversity of plant communities and wildlife habitat in abundances and distributions which prevent the loss of specific native plant community types or indigenous wildlife species habitat within the RA."

WL7.5 "Adjust overall grazing management practices as necessary to protect special status species and to maintain or enhance their habitat…"

WL7.13 "Provide water for wildlife species in areas where that habitat component has been specifically identified as deficient."

~Biological Diversity: Three Rivers RMP (2-20) –

BD1: "Maintain viable populations of native plants and animals well distributed throughout their geographic range."

BD3: "Maintain representative examples of the full spectrum of ecosystem's biological communities, habitats, and their ecological processes. Provide for the increase of scientific understanding of biological diversity and conservation."

~Cultural Resources: Three Rivers RMP (2-152) -

CR1: Protect the cultural and paleontological values in the RA from accidental or intentional loss, while providing special emphasis to high value sites and conserving those resources of overriding scientific or historic importance."

C. Identify applicable National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents and other related documents that cover the proposed action.

Miller Homestead Fire Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Plan Environmental Assessment - DOI-BLM-OR-B060-2012-0047-EA Date: October 2012.

Holloway Fire Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Plan – DOI-BLM-OR-B060-2013-0003-EA Date: March 2013

D. NEPA Adequacy Criteria

1. Is the new proposed action a feature of, or essentially similar to, an alternative analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s)? Is the project within the same analysis area, or if the project location is different, are the geographic and resource conditions sufficiently similar to those analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s)? If there are differences, can you explain why they are not substantial?

The proposed action was analyzed in detail in the Miller Homestead Fire, and Holloway Fire Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation EAs. While treatment would not occur in the same location, the analysis is applicable because the topography, terrain, ecological sites and conditions, soils, as well as the elevations are the same (Chapter 3 Affected Environment). Both the Miller EA and Holloway EA project areas along with the Gumboot EA project area are in warm, dry, Wyoming big sagebrush habitats (Chambers et al 2014[2]). The resource values present and affected in the Gumboot ESR project area are the same as those present, affected, and analyzed in the documents listed. The proposed actions and their potential impacts are the same as those analyzed in the two EAs.

Therefore, an analysis of the effects of the Proposed Action would be the same as the Proposed Action analyzed in the Miller Homestead Fire, and Holloway Fire Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation EAs

2. Is the range of alternatives analyzed in the existing NEPA document(s) appropriate with respect to the new proposed action, given current environmental concerns, interests, and resource values?

Yes, the proposed action of the Miller Homestead Fire and Holloway Fire EA's are still appropriate with respect to the new Proposed Action given current environmental concerns, interest, and resource values. Each of the previous assessments analyzed each of the management actions/treatments being proposed here; aerial seeding, noxious and invasive weed treatments, road protection and maintenance, fence repair and construction, and range improvement reconstruction. No new issues were identified during internal or external scoping for the Gumboot ESR project.

3. Is the existing analysis valid in light of any new information or circumstances (such as, rangeland health standard assessment, recent endangered species listings, updated lists of BLM-sensitive species)? Can you reasonably conclude that new information and new circumstances would not substantially change the analysis of the new proposed action?

Yes, the analysis of the Proposed Action in the Miller Homestead Fire and Holloway Fire EAs remains valid and sufficient in light of any new information or circumstances. Because an analysis of the effects of the Gumboot ESR Proposed Action would be equivalent to the effects of the Proposed Action in the Miller and Holloway ESR EAs that were analyzed. The two main issues within the project area are invasive annual grasses and sage-grouse habitat. Both of these issues will be addressed the same as in the Miller Homestead and Holloway Fire EAs and were fully analyzed in these EAs (Chapter 3-Noxious Weeds and Special Status Species). The invasive annual grasses in the Gumboot project area will be treated with Imazapic prior to germination in the fall as analyzed in the Miller Homestead and Holloway Fire EAs.

No new threatened/endangered or SSS or environmental concerns have been identified in the project area, since the 2012 and 2013 EAs for Miller Homestead and Holloway Fires. The Proposed Action meets goals and objectives of current management strategies to meet sage-grouse habitat needs.

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[2] Chambers, Jeanne C.; Pyke, David A.; Maestas, Jeremy D.; Pellant, Mike; Boyd, Chad S.; Campbell, Steven B.; Espinosa, Shawn; Havlina, Douglas W.; Mayer, Kenneth E.; Wuenschel, Amarina. 2014. **Using resistance and resilience concepts to reduce impacts of invasive annual grasses and altered fire regimes on the sagebrush ecosystem and greater sage-grouse: A strategic multi-scale approach.** Gen. Tech. Rep. RMRS-GTR-326. Fort Collins, CO: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station. 73 p.

4. Are the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects that would result from implementation of the new proposed action similar (both quantitatively and qualitatively) to those analyzed in the existing NEPA document?

The reasonably foreseeable future actions (RFFAs) in the Gumboot ESR project area are livestock grazing, recreational activities, agriculture on adjacent private lands. Private land owners in the area are also treating invasive annual grasses this fall. The cumulative effects, including any reasonably foreseeable future actions, to the resources were discussed in the previous EAs would not change. The proposed actions (aerial seeding, invasive annual grass and noxious weed control using appropriate herbicides, and maintenance), resources, and uses are the same as analyzed in the two EAs. Therefore, the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of the actions proposed in this DNA would be the same as those effects analyzed for the Proposed Actions in the Miller Homestead, and Holloway Fire EAs.

5. Are the public involvement and interagency review associated with existing NEPA document(s) adequate for the current proposed action?

Interested publics, local, state and federal agencies are the same as participated in the Miller Homestead and Holloway Fire EAs and their issues and input were the same for Gumboot. Although there were different permittees in the Gumboot project area the issues brought up were the same as those for Miller Homestead and Holloway.

Internal scoping identified issues that were fully analyzed in the other EAs. Public involvement, groups of interest (see Sec. F. Others Consulted below) and interagency review associated with the EA adequately covers the Gumboot ESR proposed action.

E. Interdisciplinary Analysis: Identify those team members conducting or participating in the NEPA analysis and preparation of this worksheet.

Specialist Signature and Date: Rachel Beaubien 9/18/2014
Rachel Beaubien, Rangeland Management Specialist

Specialist Signature and Date: Lesley Richman 9/18/2014
Lesley Richman, District Weed Coordinator

Specialist Signature and Date: Richard Ray 9/19/14
Nick Miller, Wildlife Biologist

Specialist Signature and Date: for Richard Ray 9/19/14
Scott Thomas, District Archaeologist

Specialist Signature and Date: 9/19/14
Caryn Bunn, Botanist

Specialist Signature and Date: 9/19/2014
Bill Dragt, Supervisory Natural Resource Specialist

Specialist Signature and Date: Holly Orr 9/18/2014
Holly Orr, Planning and Environmental Coordinator

Note: Refer to the EA/EIS for a complete list of the team members participating in the preparation of the original environmental analysis or planning documents.

F. Others Consulted: Identify other individuals, agencies or entities that were consulted with as part of completing the NEPA analysis.

Grazing Permittees
Harney County Weed Control
Harney County Watershed Council
Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
Private Land Owners

Conclusion (*If you found that one or more of these criteria is not met, you will not be able to check this box.*)

Based on the review documented above, I conclude that this proposal conforms to the applicable land use plan and that the NEPA documentation fully covers the proposed action and constitutes BLM's compliance with the requirements of the NEPA.

Title and Signature of Project Lead: Rachel Beaubien 9/18/2014

Title and Signature of NEPA Coordinator: Holly Orr 9/18/2014

Title and Signature of the Responsible Official: Richard Roy FM 3Rs Date: 9/19/14

Note: The signed Conclusion on this Worksheet is part of an interim step in the BLM's internal decision process and does not constitute an appealable decision. However, the lease, permit, or other authorization based on this DNA is subject to protest or appeal under 43 CFR Part 4 and the program-specific regulations.

Decision: It is my decision to implement the Proposed Action with Project Design Elements (if applicable) as described above.

This wildfire management decision is issued under 43 CFR 4190.1 and is effective immediately. The BLM has made the determination that vegetation, soil, or other resources on the public lands are at substantial risk of wildfire due to drought, fuels buildup, or other reasons, or at immediate risk of erosion or other damage due to wildfire. Thus, notwithstanding the provisions of 43 CFR 4.21(a)(1), filing a notice of appeal under 43 CFR Part 4 does not automatically suspend the effect of the decision. Appeal of this decision may be made to the Interior Board of Land Appeals in accordance with 43 CFR 4.410. The Interior Board of Land Appeals must decide an appeal of this decision within 60 days after all pleadings have been filed, and within 180 days after the appeal was filed as contained in 43 CFR 4.416.

Appeal Procedures:

Within 30 days of receipt of this decision, you have the right to appeal to the Interior Board of Land Appeals, Office of the Secretary, in accordance with regulations at 43 CFR § 4.4. An appeal should be in writing and specify the reasons, clearly and concisely, as to why you think the decision is in error. A notice of appeal and/or request for stay electronically transmitted (e.g., email, facsimile, or social media) will not be accepted. A notice of appeal and/or request for stay must be on paper. If an appeal is taken, your notice of appeal must be filed in the Burns District Office at 28910 Hwy 20 West, Hines, Oregon 97738. The appellant has the burden of showing that the decision is in error.

A copy of the appeal, statement of reasons, and all other supporting documents should also be sent to the Regional Solicitor, Pacific Northwest Region, U.S. Department of the Interior, 805 SW Broadway, Suite 600, Portland, Oregon 97205. If the notice of appeal did not include a statement of reasons for the appeal, it must be sent to the Interior Board of Land Appeals, Office of Hearings and Appeals, 801 North Quincy Street, Arlington, Virginia 22203. It is suggested appeals be sent certified mail, return receipt requested.

The appellant may wish to file a petition for a stay (suspension) of this decision during the time that the appeal is being reviewed by the Board pursuant to Part 4, Subpart B, Section 4.21 of Title 43, CFR, the petition for a stay must accompany your notice of appeal. A petition for a stay is required to show sufficient justification based on the standards listed below. Copies of the notice of appeal and petition for a stay must be submitted to each party named in this decision and to the Interior Board of Land Appeals and to the appropriate Office of the Solicitor (43 CFR 4.413) at the same time the original documents are filled with this office. If you request a stay, you have the burden of proof to demonstrate that a stay should be granted.

Standards for Obtaining a Stay except as otherwise provided by law or other pertinent regulation, a petition for a stay of decision pending appeal shall show sufficient justification based on the following standards (43 CFR 4.21(b)).

(1) The relative harm to the parties if the stay is granted or denied,
(2) The likelihood of the appellant's success on the merits,
(3) The likelihood of immediate and irreparable harm if the stay is not granted, and
(4) Whether the public interest favors granting the stay.

As noted above, the petition for stay must be filed in the office of the authorized officer.

A notice of appeal and/or request for stay electronically transmitted (e.g., email, facsimile, or social media) will not be accepted. A notice of appeal and/or request for stay must be on paper.

Authorized Officer (Print Name and Title):

Signature: Richard Roy Date: 9/19/14

FM 3Rs

Appendix A

Standard Operating Procedures and Mitigation Measures

Excerpted from the Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in Oregon FEIS/ROD (2010) (pp. 457-467)

Introduction

The following Standard Operating Procedures and Mitigation Measures have been adopted from the Record of Decision (ROD) for the Preliminary Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS). Minor edits have been made to some Standard Operating Procedures and Mitigation Measures to clarify intent.

Standard Operating Procedures (identified below with SOP) have been identified to reduce adverse effects to environmental and human resources from vegetation treatment activities based on guidance in BLM manuals and handbooks, regulations, and standard BLM and industry practices.

1 The list is not all encompassing, but is designed to give an overview of practices that would be considered when designing and implementing a vegetation treatment project on public lands (PER:2-29)

2. Effects described in the EIS are predicated on application of the Standard Operating Procedures, that a site-specific determination is made that their application is unnecessary to achieve their intended purpose or protection, or that if the parent handbook or policy direction evolves, the new direction would continue to provide the appropriate environmental protections. For example, the SOP to "complete vegetation treatments seasonally before pollinator foraging plants bloom" would not be applied to treatments not likely to have a significant effect on pollinators.

PEIS Mitigation Measures (MM) were identified for all potential adverse effects identified in the PEIS. They are included in, and adopted by, the ROD for the PEIS. Like the SOPs, application of the MM is assumed in this EIS. However, for PEIS MMs, site-specific analysis and/or the use of Individual Risk Assessments Tools (see Chapter 3), or evolution of the PEIS MMs into handbook direction at the national level, would be permitted to identify alternative ways to achieve the expected protections (PEIS:4-4).

Although not displayed here, SOPs for non-herbicide treatments (from regulation, BLM policy, and BLM Handbook direction) also apply (PER:2-31 to 44).

Standard Operating Procedures and Mitigation Measures for Applying Herbicides

Guidance Documents

BLM Handbook H-9011-1 (*Chemical Pest Control*); and manuals 1112 (*Safety*), 9011 (*Chemical Pest Control*), 9012 (*Expenditure of Rangeland Insect Pest Control Funds*), 9015 (*Integrated Weed Management)*, and 9220 (*Integrated Pest Management*).

1 Manual-directed standard operating procedures and other standing direction may be referred to as best management practices in resource management and other plans, particularly when they apply to water.

2 The PER includes Standard Operating Procedures for the full range of vegetation treatment methods. Only those applicable to herbicide application are included in this appendix.

General

- ☐ Prepare an operational and spill contingency plan in advance of treatment. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Conduct a pretreatment survey before applying herbicides. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Select the herbicide that is least damaging to the environment while providing the desired results. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Select herbicide products carefully to minimize additional impacts from degradates, adjuvants, other ingredients, and tank mixtures. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Apply the least amount of herbicide needed to achieve the desired result. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Follow herbicide product label for use and storage. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Have licensed or certified applicators or State-licensed "trainees" apply herbicides, or they can be applied by BLM employees under the direct supervision of a BLM-certified applicator. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Use only USEPA-approved herbicides and follow product label directions and "advisory" statements. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Review, understand, and conform to the "Environmental Hazards" section on the herbicide product label. This section warns of known herbicide risks to the environment and provides practical ways to avoid harm to organisms or to the environment. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Consider surrounding land use before assigning aerial spraying as a treatment method and avoid aerial spraying near agricultural or densely populated areas. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Minimize the size of application area, when feasible. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Comply with herbicide-free buffer zones to ensure that drift will not affect crops or nearby residents/ landowners. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Post treated areas and specify reentry or rest times, if appropriate. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Notify adjacent landowners prior to treatment, if appropriate. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Keep a copy of Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) at work sites. MSDSs are available for review at http:// www.cdms.net/. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Keep records of each application, including the active ingredient, formulation, application rate, date, time, and location. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Avoid accidental direct spray and spill conditions to minimize risks to resources. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Avoid aerial spraying during periods of adverse weather conditions (snow or rain imminent, fog, or air turbulence). *(SOP)*
- ☐ Make helicopter applications at a target airspeed of 40 to 50 miles per hour (mph), and at about 30 to 45 feet above ground. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Take precautions to minimize drift by not applying herbicides when winds exceed >10 mph (>6 mph for aerial applications), or a serious rainfall event is imminent. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Use drift control agents and low volatile formulations. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Conduct pre-treatment surveys for sensitive habitat and Special Status species within or adjacent to proposed treatment areas. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Consider site characteristics, environmental conditions, and application equipment in order to minimize damage to non-target vegetation. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Use drift reduction agents, as appropriate, to reduce the drift hazard to non-target species. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Turn off application equipment at the completion of spray runs and during turns to start another spray run. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Refer to the herbicide product label when planning revegetation to ensure that subsequent vegetation would not be injured following application of the herbicide. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Clean OHVs to remove plant material. *(SOP)*

The BLM has suspended the use of the adjuvant R-11.

Air Quality

See Manual 7000 (*Soil, Water, and Air Management*)

- ☐ Consider the effects of wind, humidity, temperature inversions, and heavy rainfall on herbicide effectiveness and risks. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Apply herbicides in favorable weather conditions to minimize drift. For example, do not treat when winds exceed 10 mph (>6 mph for aerial applications) or rainfall is imminent. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Use drift reduction agents, as appropriate, to reduce the drift hazard. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Select proper application equipment (e.g., spray equipment that produces 200- to 800-micron diameter droplets [spray droplets of 100 microns and less are most prone to drift]). *(SOP)*
- ☐ Select proper application methods (e.g., set maximum spray heights, use appropriate buffer distances between spray sites and non-target resources). *(SOP)*

Soil

See Manual 7000 (*Soil, Water, and Air Management*)

- ☐ Minimize treatments in areas where herbicide runoff is likely, such as steep slopes when heavy rainfall is expected. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Minimize use of herbicides that have high soil mobility, particularly in areas where soil properties increase the potential for mobility. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Do not apply granular herbicides on slopes of more than 15% where there is the possibility of runoff carrying the granules into non-target areas. *(SOP)*

Water Resources

See Manual 7000 (*Soil, Water, and Air Management*)

- ☐ Consider climate, soil type, slope, and vegetation type when developing herbicide treatment programs. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Select herbicide products to minimize impacts to water. This is especially important for application scenarios that involve risk from active ingredients in a particular herbicide, as predicted by risk assessments. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Use local historical weather data to choose the month of treatment. (*SOP*)
- ☐ Considering the phenology of target aquatic species, schedule treatments based on the condition of the water body and existing water quality conditions. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Plan to treat between weather fronts (calms) and at appropriate time of day to avoid high winds that increase water movements, and to avoid potential stormwater runoff and water turbidity. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Review hydrogeologic maps of proposed treatment areas. Note depths to groundwater and areas of shallow groundwater and areas of surface water and groundwater interaction. Minimize treating areas with high risk for groundwater contamination. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Conduct mixing and loading operations in an area where an accidental spill would not contaminate an aquatic body. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Do not rinse spray tanks in or near water bodies. (*SOP*)
- ☐ Do not broadcast pellets where there is danger of contaminating water supplies. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Minimize the potential effects to surface water quality and quantity by stabilizing terrestrial areas as quickly as possible following treatment. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Establish appropriate (herbicide-specific) buffer zones for species/populations (Tables A2-1 and A2-2). (*MM*)
- ☐ Areas with potential for groundwater for domestic or municipal use shall be evaluated through the appropriate, validated model(s) to estimate vulnerability to potential groundwater contamination, and appropriate mitigation measures shall be developed if such an area requires the application of herbicides and cannot otherwise be treated with non-herbicide methods. (*MM*)
- ☐ Use appropriate herbicide-free buffer zones for herbicides not labeled for aquatic use based on risk assessment guidance, with minimum widths from water of 100 feet for aerial, 25 feet for vehicle, and 10 feet for hand spray applications. *(SOP)*

- ☐ Maintain buffers between treatment areas and water bodies. Buffer widths should be developed based on herbicide and site-specific conditions to minimize impacts to water bodies. *(SOP)*

Wetlands and Riparian Areas

- ☐ Use a selective herbicide and a wick or backpack sprayer. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Use appropriate herbicide-free buffer zones for herbicides not labeled for aquatic use based on risk assessment guidance, with minimum widths from water of 100 feet for aerial, 25 feet for vehicle, and 10 feet for hand spray applications. *(SOP)*
- ☐ See mitigation for Water Resources and Vegetation. (*MM*)

Vegetation

See Handbook H-4410-1 (*National Range Handbook*), and manuals 5000 (*Forest Management*) and 9015 (*Integrated Weed Management*)

- ☐ Refer to the herbicide label when planning revegetation to ensure that subsequent vegetation would not be injured following application of the herbicide. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Use native or sterile plants for revegetation and restoration projects to compete with invasive plants until desired vegetation establishes. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Use weed-free feed for horses and pack animals. Use weed-free straw and mulch for revegetation and other activities. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Identify and implement any temporary domestic livestock grazing and/or supplemental feeding restrictions needed to enhance desirable vegetation recovery following treatment. Consider adjustments in the existing grazing permit, to maintain desirable vegetation on the treatment site. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Minimize the use of terrestrial herbicides (especially bromacil, diuron, and sulfometuron methyl) in watersheds with downgradient ponds and streams if potential impacts to aquatic plants are identified. (*MM*)

- ☐ Establish appropriate (herbicide-specific) buffer zones (Tables A2-1 and 2) around downstream water bodies, habitats, and species/populations of interest. Consult the ecological risk assessments (ERAs) prepared for the PEIS for more specific information on appropriate buffer distances under different soil, moisture, vegetation, and application scenarios. (*MM*)
- ☐ Limit the aerial application of chlorsulfuron and metsulfuron methyl to areas with difficult land access, where no other means of application are possible. (*MM*)
- ☐ Do not apply sulfometuron methyl aerially. (*MM*)
- ☐ When necessary to protect Special Status plant species, implement all conservation measures for plants presented in the *Vegetation Treatments on Bureau of Land Management Lands in 17 Western States Programmatic Biological Assessment* (see Appendix 5). (*MM*)

Pollinators

- ☐ Complete vegetation treatments seasonally before pollinator foraging plants bloom. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Time vegetation treatments to take place when foraging pollinators are least active both seasonally and daily. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Design vegetation treatment projects so that nectar and pollen sources for important pollinators and resources are treated in patches rather than in one single treatment. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Minimize herbicide application rates. Use typical rather than maximum rates where there are important pollinator resources. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Maintain herbicide free buffer zones around patches of important pollinator nectar and pollen sources. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Maintain herbicide free buffer zones around patches of important pollinator nesting habitat and hibernacula. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Make special note of pollinators that have single host plant species, and minimize herbicide spraying on those plants and in their habitats. *(SOP)*

Fish and Other Aquatic Organisms

See manuals 6500 (*Wildlife and Fisheries Management*) and 6780 (*Habitat Management Plans*)

- ☐ Use appropriate buffer zones based on label and risk assessment guidance. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Minimize treatments near fish-bearing water bodies during periods when fish are in life stages most sensitive to the herbicide(s) used, and use spot rather than broadcast or aerial treatments. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Use appropriate application equipment/method near water bodies if the potential for off-site drift exists. *(SOP)*
- ☐ For treatment of aquatic vegetation, 1) treat only that portion of the aquatic system necessary to meet vegetation management objectives, 2) use the appropriate application method to minimize the potential for injury to desirable vegetation and aquatic organisms, and 3) follow water use restrictions presented on the herbicide label. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Limit the use of diquat in water bodies that have native fish and aquatic resources. (*MM*)
- ☐ Limit the use of terrestrial herbicides (especially diuron) in watersheds with characteristics suitable for potential surface runoff that have fish-bearing streams during periods when fish are in life stages most sensitive to the herbicide(s) used. (*MM*)

- ☐ To protect Special Status fish and other aquatic organisms, implement all conservation measures for aquatic animals presented in the *Vegetation Treatments on Bureau of Land Management Lands in 17 Western States Programmatic Biological Assessment* (see Appendix 5). (*MM*)
- ☐ Establish appropriate herbicide-specific buffer zones for water bodies, habitats, or fish or other aquatic species of interest (Tables A2-3 and A2-4, and recommendations in individual ERAs). (*MM*)
- ☐ Consider the proximity of application areas to salmonid habitat and the possible effects of herbicides on riparian and aquatic vegetation. Maintain appropriate buffer zones around salmonid-bearing streams. (*MM*)
- ☐ At the local level, consider effects to Special Status fish and other aquatic organisms when designing treatment programs. (*MM*)

Wildlife

See manuals 6500 (*Wildlife and Fisheries Management*) and 6780 (*Habitat Management Plans*)

- ☐ Use herbicides of low toxicity to wildlife, where feasible. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Use spot applications or low-boom broadcast operations where possible to limit the probability of contaminating non-target food and water sources, especially non-target vegetation over areas larger than the treatment area. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Use timing restrictions (e.g., do not treat during critical wildlife breeding or staging periods) to minimize impacts to wildlife. *(SOP)*
- ☐ To minimize risks to terrestrial wildlife, do not exceed the typical application rate for applications of dicamba, diuron, glyphosate, hexazinone, tebuthiuron, or triclopyr, where feasible. (*MM*)
- ☐ Minimize the size of application areas, where practical, when applying 2,4-D, bromacil, diuron, and Overdrive® to limit impacts to wildlife, particularly through contamination of food items. (*MM*)
- ☐ Where practical, limit glyphosate and hexazinone to spot applications in grazing land and wildlife habitat areas to avoid contamination of wildlife food items. (*MM*)
- ☐ Do not use the adjuvant R-11 (*MM*)
- ☐ Either avoid using glyphosate formulations containing POEA, or seek to use formulations with the least amount of POEA, to reduce risks to amphibians. (*MM*)
- ☐ Do not apply bromacil or diuron in rangelands, and use appropriate buffer zones (Tables A2-1 and 2) to limit contamination of off-site vegetation, which may serve as forage for wildlife. (*MM*)
- ☐ Do not aerially apply diquat directly to wetlands or riparian areas. (*MM*)
- ☐ To protect Special Status wildlife species, implement conservation measures for terrestrial animals presented in the *Vegetation Treatments on Bureau of Land Management Lands in 17 Western States Programmatic Biological Assessment* (See Appendix 5) (*MM*)

Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species

See Manual 6840 (*Special Status Species*)

- ☐ Provide clearances for Special Status species before treating an area as required by Special Status Species Program policy. Consider effects to Special Status species when designing herbicide treatment programs. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Use a selective herbicide and a wick or backpack sprayer to minimize risks to Special Status plants. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Avoid treating vegetation during time-sensitive periods (e.g., nesting and migration, sensitive life stages) for Special Status species in area to be treated. *(SOP)*

Livestock

See Handbook H-4120-1 (*Grazing Management*)

- ☐ Whenever possible and whenever needed, schedule treatments when livestock are not present in the treatment area. Design treatments to take advantage of normal livestock grazing rest periods, when possible. *(SOP)*
- ☐ As directed by the herbicide product label, remove livestock from treatment sites prior to herbicide application, where applicable. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Use herbicides of low toxicity to livestock, where feasible. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Take into account the different types of application equipment and methods, where possible, to reduce the probability of contamination of non-target food and water sources. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Avoid use of diquat in riparian pasture while pasture is being used by livestock. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Notify permittees of the herbicide treatment project to improve coordination and avoid potential conflicts and safety concerns during implementation of the treatment. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Notify permittees of livestock grazing, feeding, or slaughter restrictions, if necessary. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Provide alternative forage sites for livestock, if possible. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Minimize potential risks to livestock by applying diuron, glyphosate, hexazinone, tebuthiuron, or triclopyr at the typical application rate where feasible. (*MM*)
- ☐ Do not apply 2,4-D, bromacil, dicamba, diuron, Overdrive®, picloram, or triclopyr across large application areas, where feasible, to limit impacts to livestock, particularly through contamination of food items. (*MM*)
- ☐ Where feasible, limit glyphosate and hexazinone to spot applications in rangeland. (*MM*)
- ☐ Do not apply bromacil or diuron in rangelands, and use appropriate buffer zones (Tables A2-1 and 2) to limit contamination of off-site vegetation, which may serve as forage for wildlife. (*MM*)

Wild Horses and Burros

- ☐ Minimize using herbicides in areas grazed by wild horses and burros. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Use herbicides of low toxicity to wild horses and burros, where feasible. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Remove wild horses and burros from identified treatment areas prior to herbicide application, in accordance with herbicide product label directions for livestock. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Take into account the different types of application equipment and methods, where possible, to reduce the probability of contaminating non-target food and water sources. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Minimize potential risks to wild horses and burros by applying diuron, glyphosate, hexazinone, tebuthiuron, and triclopyr at the typical application rate, where feasible, in areas associated with wild horse and burro use. (*MM*)
- ☐ Consider the size of the application area when making applications of 2,4-D, bromacil, dicamba, diuron, Overdrive®, picloram, and triclopyr in order to reduce potential impacts to wild horses and burros. (*MM*)
- ☐ Apply herbicide label grazing restrictions for livestock to herbicide treatment areas that support populations of wild horses and burros. (*MM*)
- ☐ Where practical, limit glyphosate and hexazinone to spot applications in rangeland. (*MM*)

- ☐ Do not apply bromacil or diuron in grazing lands within herd management areas (HMAs), and use appropriate buffer zones identified in Tables A2-1 and 2 to limit contamination of vegetation in off-site foraging areas. (*MM*)
- ☐ Do not apply 2,4-D, bromacil, or diuron in HMAs during the peak foaling season (March through June, and especially in May and June), and do not exceed the typical application rate of Overdrive® or hexazinone in HMAs during the peak foaling season in areas where foaling is known to take place. (*MM*)

Cultural Resources and Paleontological Resources

See handbooks H-8120-1 (*Guidelines for Conducting Tribal Consultation*) and H- 8270-1 (*General Procedural Guidance for Paleontological Resource Management*), and manuals 8100 (*The Foundations for Managing Cultural Resources*), 8120 (*Tribal Consultation Under Cultural Resource Authorities*),and 8270 (*Paleontological Resource Management*). See also: *Programmatic Agreement among the Bureau of Land Management, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers Regarding the Manner in Which BLM Will Meet Its Responsibilities Under the National Historic Preservation Act.*

- ☐ Follow standard procedures for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act as implemented through the *Programmatic Agreement among the Bureau of Land Management, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers Regarding the Manner in Which BLM Will Meet Its Responsibilities Under the National Historic Preservation Act* and State protocols or 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 800, including necessary consultations with State Historic Preservation Officers and interested tribes. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Follow BLM Handbook H-8270-1 (*General Procedural Guidance for Paleontological Resource Management*) to determine known Condition I and Condition 2 paleontological areas, or collect information through inventory to establish Condition 1 and Condition 2 areas, determine resource types at risk from the proposed treatment, and develop appropriate measures to minimize or mitigate adverse impacts. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Consult with tribes to locate any areas of vegetation that are of significance to the tribe and that might be affected by herbicide treatments; work with tribes to minimize impacts to these resources. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Follow guidance under Human Health and Safety in the PEIS in areas that may be visited by Native peoples after treatments. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Do not exceed the typical application rate when applying 2,4-D, bromacil, diquat, diuron, fluridone, hexazinone, tebuthiuron, and triclopyr in known traditional use areas. (*MM*)
- ☐ Avoid applying bromacil or tebuthiuron aerially in known traditional use areas. (*MM*)
- ☐ Limit diquat applications to areas away from high residential and traditional use areas to reduce risks to Native Americans. (*MM*)

Visual Resources

See handbooks H-8410-1 (*Visual Resource Inventory*) and H-8431-1 (*Visual Resource Contrast Rating*), and manual 8400 (*Visual Resource Management*)

- ☐ Minimize the use of broadcast foliar applications in sensitive watersheds to avoid creating large areas of browned vegetation. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Consider the surrounding land use before assigning aerial spraying as an application method. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Minimize off-site drift and mobility of herbicides (e.g., do not treat when winds exceed 10 mph; minimize treatment in areas where herbicide runoff is likely; establish appropriate buffer widths between treatment areas and residences) to contain visual changes to the intended treatment area. *(SOP)*

- ☐ If the area is a Class I or II visual resource, ensure that the change to the characteristic landscape is low and does not attract attention (Class I), or if seen, does not attract the attention of the casual viewer (Class II). *(SOP)*
- ☐ Lessen visual impacts by: 1) designing projects to blend in with topographic forms; 2) leaving some low-growing trees or planting some low-growing tree seedlings adjacent to the treatment area to screen short-term effects; and 3) revegetating the site following treatment. *(SOP)*
- ☐ When restoring treated areas, design activities to repeat the form, line, color, and texture of the natural landscape character conditions to meet established Visual Resource Management (VRM) objectives. *(SOP)*

Wilderness and Other Special Areas

See handbooks H-8550-1 (*Management of Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs)*), and H-8560-1 (*Management of Designated Wilderness Study Areas*), and Manual 8351 (*Wild and Scenic Rivers*)

- ☐ Encourage backcountry pack and saddle stock users to feed their livestock only weed-free feed for several days before entering a wilderness area, and to bring only weed-free hay and straw onto BLM lands. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Encourage stock users to tie and/or hold stock in such a way as to minimize soil disturbance and loss of native vegetation. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Revegetate disturbed sites with native species if there is no reasonable expectation of natural regeneration. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Provide educational materials at trailheads and other wilderness entry points to educate the public on the need to prevent the spread of weeds. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Use the "minimum tool" to treat noxious weeds and other invasive plants, relying primarily on the use of ground-based tools, including backpack pumps, hand sprayers, and pumps mounted on pack and saddle stock. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Use herbicides only when they are the minimum treatment method necessary to control weeds that are spreading within the wilderness or threaten lands outside the wilderness. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Give preference to herbicides that have the least impact on non-target species and the wilderness environment. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Implement herbicide treatments during periods of low human use, where feasible. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Address wilderness and special areas in management plans. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Control of weed infestations shall be carried out in a manner compatible with the intent of Wild and Scenic River management objectives. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Mitigation measures that may apply to wilderness and other special area resources are associated with human and ecological health and recreation (see mitigation measures for Vegetation, Fish and Other Aquatic Resources, Wildlife Resources, Recreation, and Human Health and Safety). *(MM)*

Recreation

See Handbook H-1601-1 (*Land Use Planning Handbook, Appendix C*)

- ☐ Schedule treatments to avoid peak recreational use times, while taking into account the optimum management period for the targeted species. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Notify the public of treatment methods, hazards, times, and nearby alternative recreation areas. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Adhere to entry restrictions identified on the herbicide product label for public and worker access. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Post signs noting exclusion areas and the duration of exclusion, if necessary. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Mitigation measures that may apply to recreational resources are associated with human and ecological health (see mitigation measures for Vegetation, Fish and Other Aquatic Resources, Wildlife Resources, and Human Health and Safety). *(MM)*

Social and Economic Values

- ☐ Consider surrounding land use before selecting aerial spraying as a treatment method, and avoid aerial spraying near agricultural or densely-populated areas. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Post treated areas and specify reentry or rest times, if appropriate. *(SOP)*

- ☐ Notify grazing permittees of livestock feeding restrictions in treated areas, if necessary, as per herbicide product label instructions. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Notify the public of the project to improve coordination and avoid potential conflicts and safety concerns during implementation of the treatment. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Control public access until potential treatment hazards no longer exist, per herbicide product label instructions. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Observe restricted entry intervals specified by the herbicide product label. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Notify local emergency personnel of proposed treatments. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Use spot applications or low-boom broadcast applications where possible to limit the probability of contaminating non-target food and water sources. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Consult with Native American tribes to locate any areas of vegetation that are of significance to the tribes and Native groups and that might be affected by herbicide treatments. *(SOP)*
- ☐ To the degree possible within the law, hire local contractors and workers to assist with herbicide application projects and purchase materials and supplies for herbicide treatment projects (including the herbicides) through local suppliers. *(SOP)*
- ☐ To minimize fears based on lack of information, provide public educational information on the need for vegetation treatments and the use of herbicides in an integrated vegetation management program for projects proposing local use of herbicides. *(SOP)*

Rights-of-way

- ☐ Coordinate vegetation treatment activities where joint or multiple use of a ROW exists. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Notify other public land users within or adjacent to the ROW proposed for treatment. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Use only herbicides that are approved for use in ROW areas. *(SOP)*

Human Health and Safety

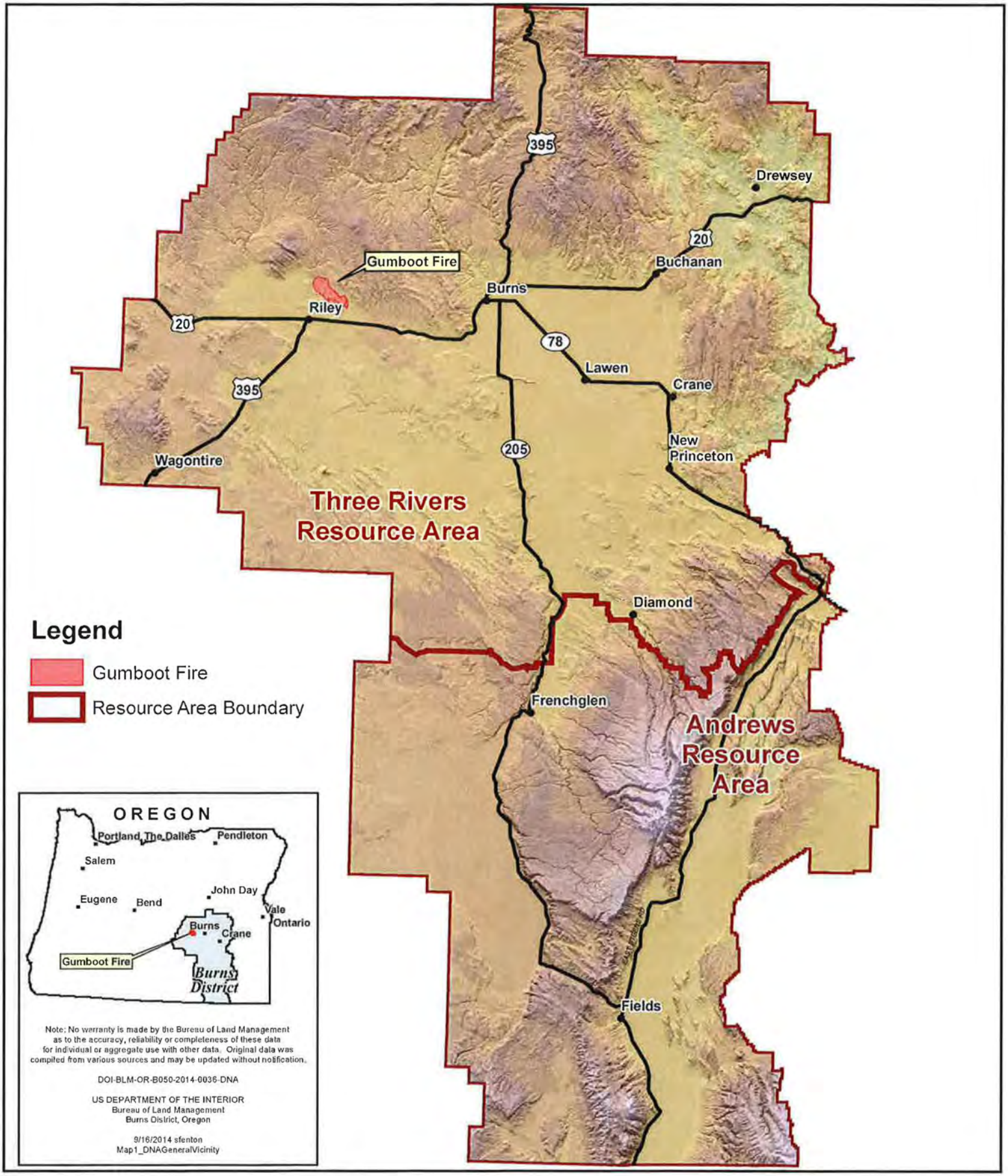
- ☐ Establish a buffer between treatment areas and human residences based on guidance given in the HHRA, with a minimum buffer of ¼ mile for aerial applications and 100 feet for ground applications, unless a written waiver is granted. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Use protective equipment as directed by the herbicide product label. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Post treated areas with appropriate signs at common public access areas. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Observe restricted entry intervals specified by the herbicide product label. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Provide public notification in newspapers or other media where the potential exists for public exposure. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Store herbicides in secure, herbicide-approved storage. (*SOP*)
- ☐ Have a copy of MSDSs at work site. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Notify local emergency personnel of proposed treatments. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Contain and clean up spills and request help as needed. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Secure containers during transport. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Follow label directions for use and storage. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Dispose of unwanted herbicides promptly and correctly. *(SOP)*
- ☐ Use the typical application rate, where feasible, when applying 2,4-D, bromacil, diquat, diuron, fluridone, hexazinone, tebuthiuron, and triclopyr to reduce risk to workers and the public. (*MM*)
- ☐ Avoid applying bromacil and diuron aerially. Do not apply sulfometuron methyl aerially. (*MM*)
- ☐ Limit application of chlorsulfuron via ground broadcast applications at the maximum application rate. (*MM*)
- ☐ Limit diquat application to ATV, truck spraying, and boat applications to reduce risks to workers; limit diquat applications to areas away from high residential and subsistence use to reduce risks to the public. (*MM*)

- ☐ Evaluate diuron applications on a site-by-site basis to avoid risks to humans. There appear to be few scenarios where diuron can be applied without risk to workers. (*MM*)
- ☐ Do not apply hexazinone with an over-the-shoulder broadcast applicator (backpack sprayer). (*MM*)

Gumboot Fire Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation DNA

Map 1 GENERAL VICINITY

30
Mile



Note: No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of these data for individual or aggregate use with other data. Original data was compiled from various sources and may be updated without notification.

DOI-BLM-OR-B050-2014-0036-DNA

US DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
Burns District, Oregon

9/16/2014 sfenton
Map1_DNAGeneralVicinity

Gumboot Fire Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation DNA

LAND STATUS

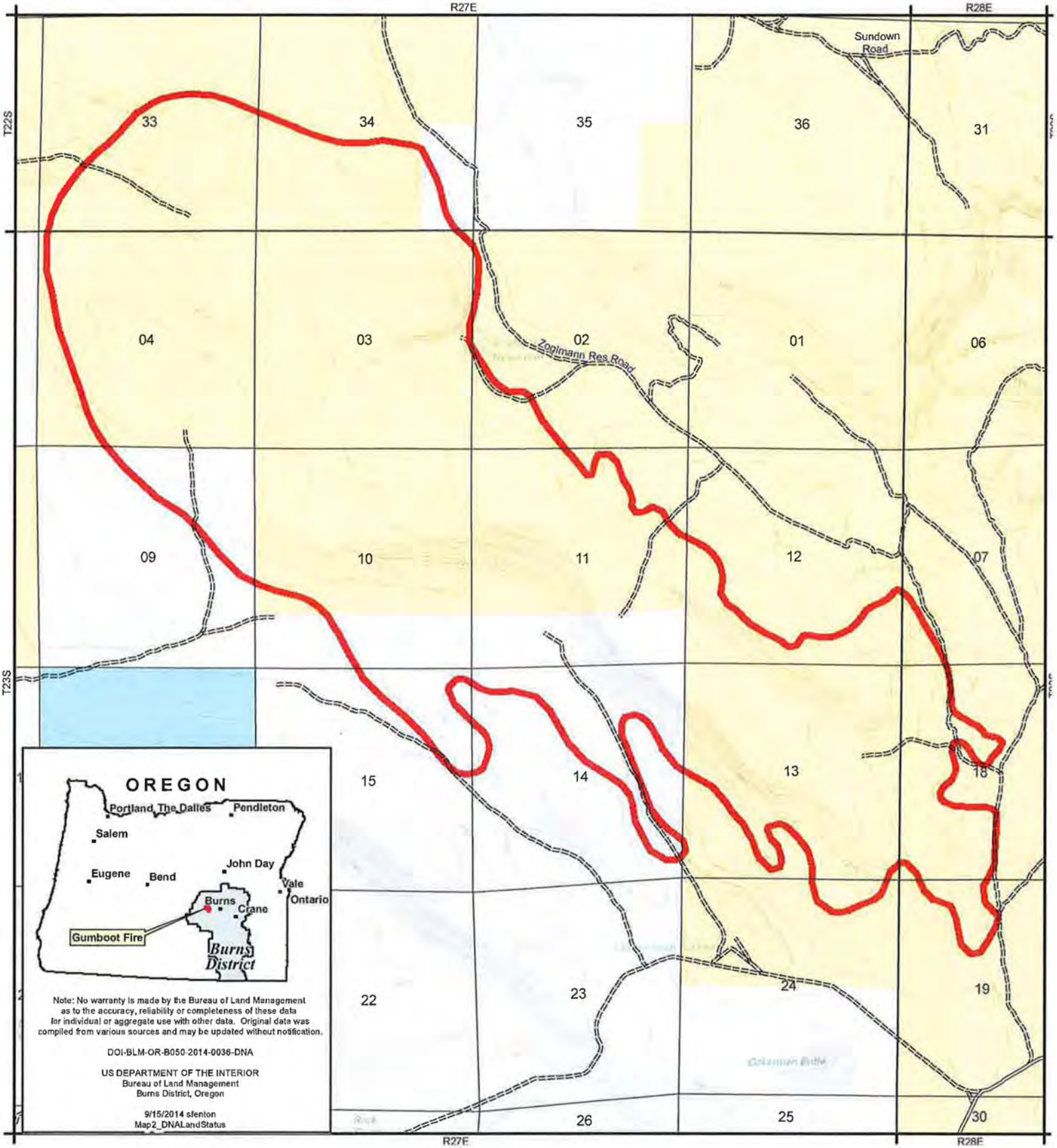
Map 2

1 Mile

N W E S

Land Status within Fire Perimeter
Bureau of Land Management - 3,693 Acres
Private - 727 Acres

Fire Perimeter
Non-Paved Improved Road
Natural/Unknown Road Surface
Bureau of Land Management
State
Private/Unknown



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Map2_DNALandStatus

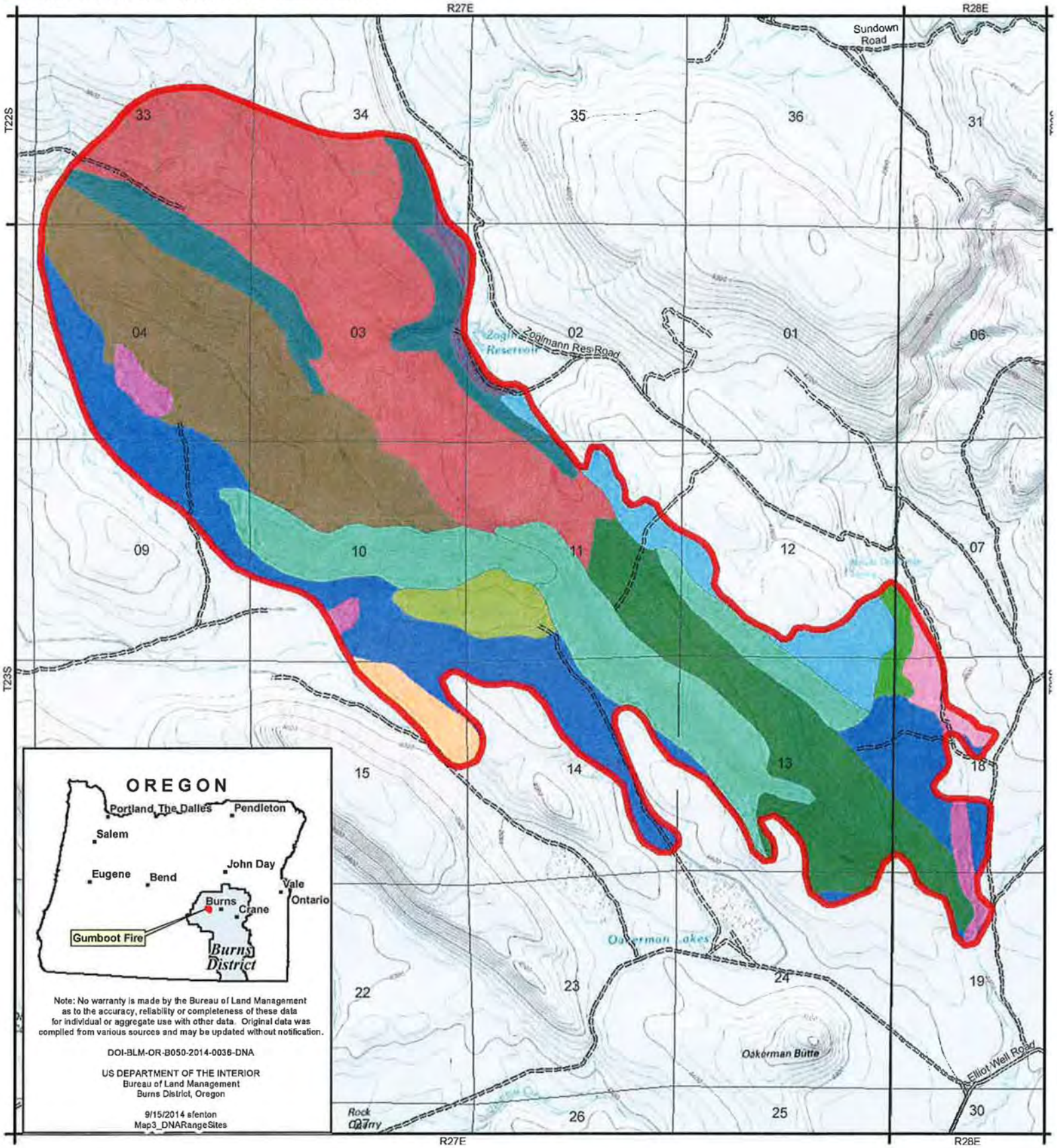
Gumboot Fire Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation DNA

RANGE SITE

Map 3

1 Mile

- CLAYPAN 12-16
- CLAYPAN 12-16;DROUGHTY LOAM 11-13
- CLAYPAN 12-16;MISC LAND TYPE
- CLAYPAN 12-16;SWALE 10-14
- DROUGHTY S SLOPES 11-13;MISC LAND TYPE
- MT CLAYPAN 12-16;MISC LAND TYPE
- MT CLAYPAN 12-16;MT CLAYEY 12-16
- MT CLAYPAN 12-16;SHRUBBY MT CLAYPAN 12-16
- MT NORTH 12-16;MISC LAND TYPE
- PONDED CLAY
- SHRUBBY MT CLAYEY 12-16
- SHRUBBY MT CLAYEY 12-16;MT CLAYPAN 12-16
- SWALE 10-14
- Fire Perimeter
- Non-Paved Improved Road
- Natural/Unknown Road Surfac



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Map3_DNARangeSites

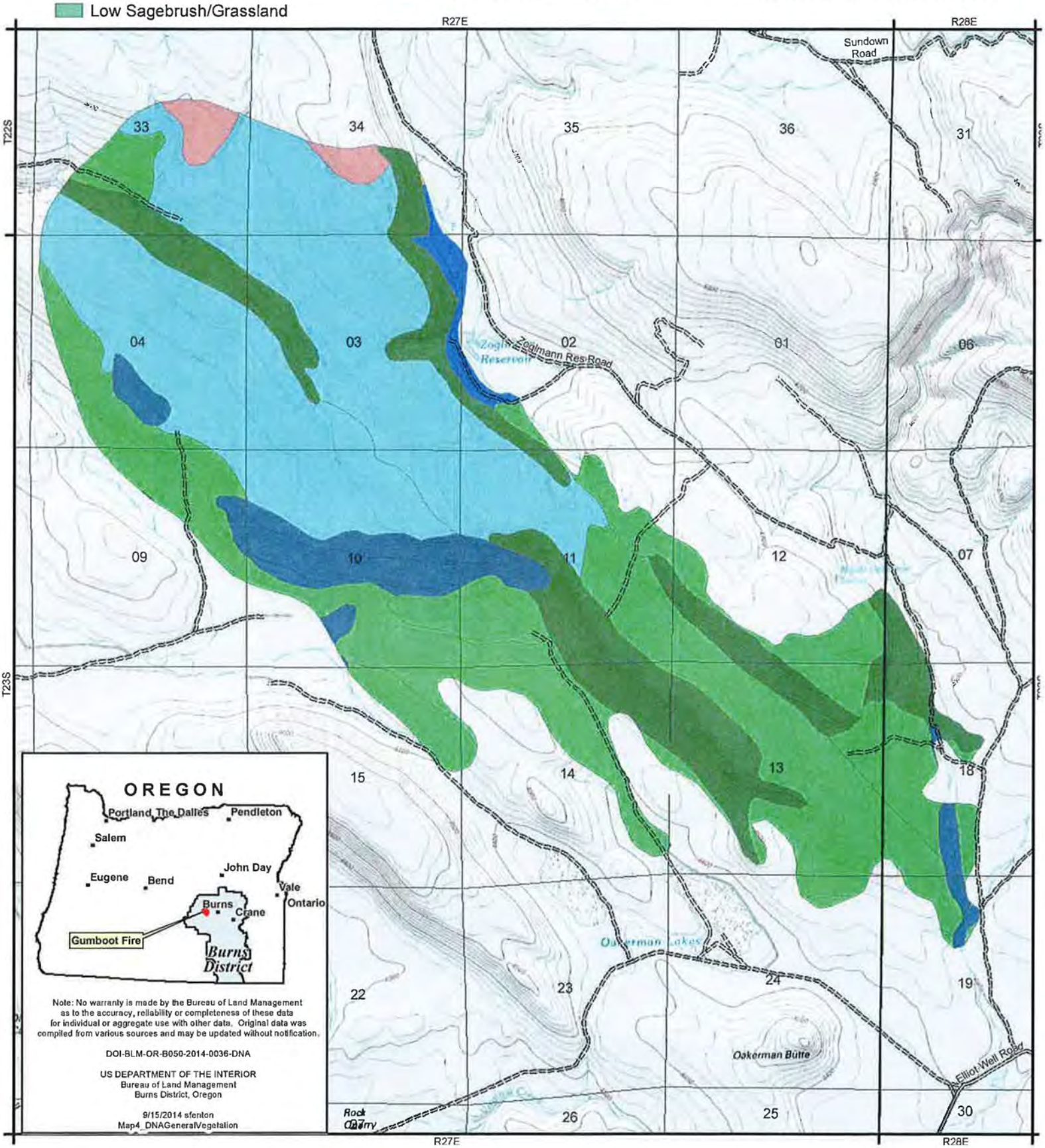
Gumboot Fire Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation DNA

GENERAL VEGETATION

Map 4

1 Mile

- Big Sagebrush/Perennial Grassland
- Juniper/Big Sagebrush
- Juniper/Low Sagebrush
- Low Sagebrush/Grassland
- Mountain Big Sagebrush/Grassland
- Native Perennial Grassland
- Silver Sagebrush/Grassland
- Fire Perimeter
- Non-Paved Improved Road
- Natural/Unknown Road Surface



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Map4_DNAGeneralVegetation

Gumboot Fire Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation DNA

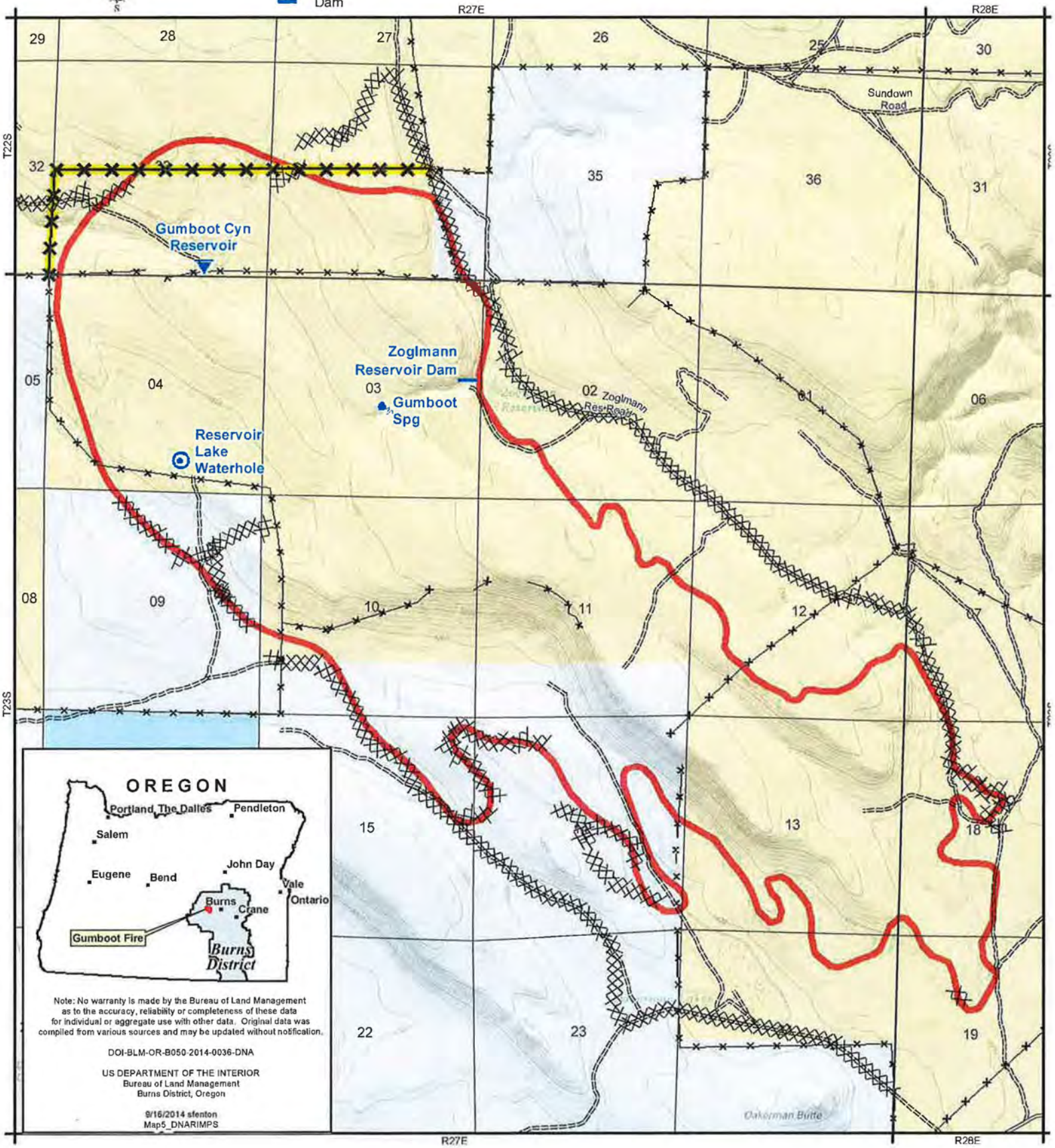
RANGE IMPROVEMENT CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

Map 5

1 Mile

N W E S

- Proposed Temporary Fence - 2.2 Miles
- Existing Fence
- Reservoir
- Waterhole
- Spring Development
- Dam
- Completed Dozer Line
- Fire Perimeter
- Non-Paved Improved Road
- Natural/Unknown Road Surface
- Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Forest Service
- State
- Private/Unknown



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Map5_DNARIMPS

Gumboot Fire Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation DNA

KNOWN WEED INFESTATION

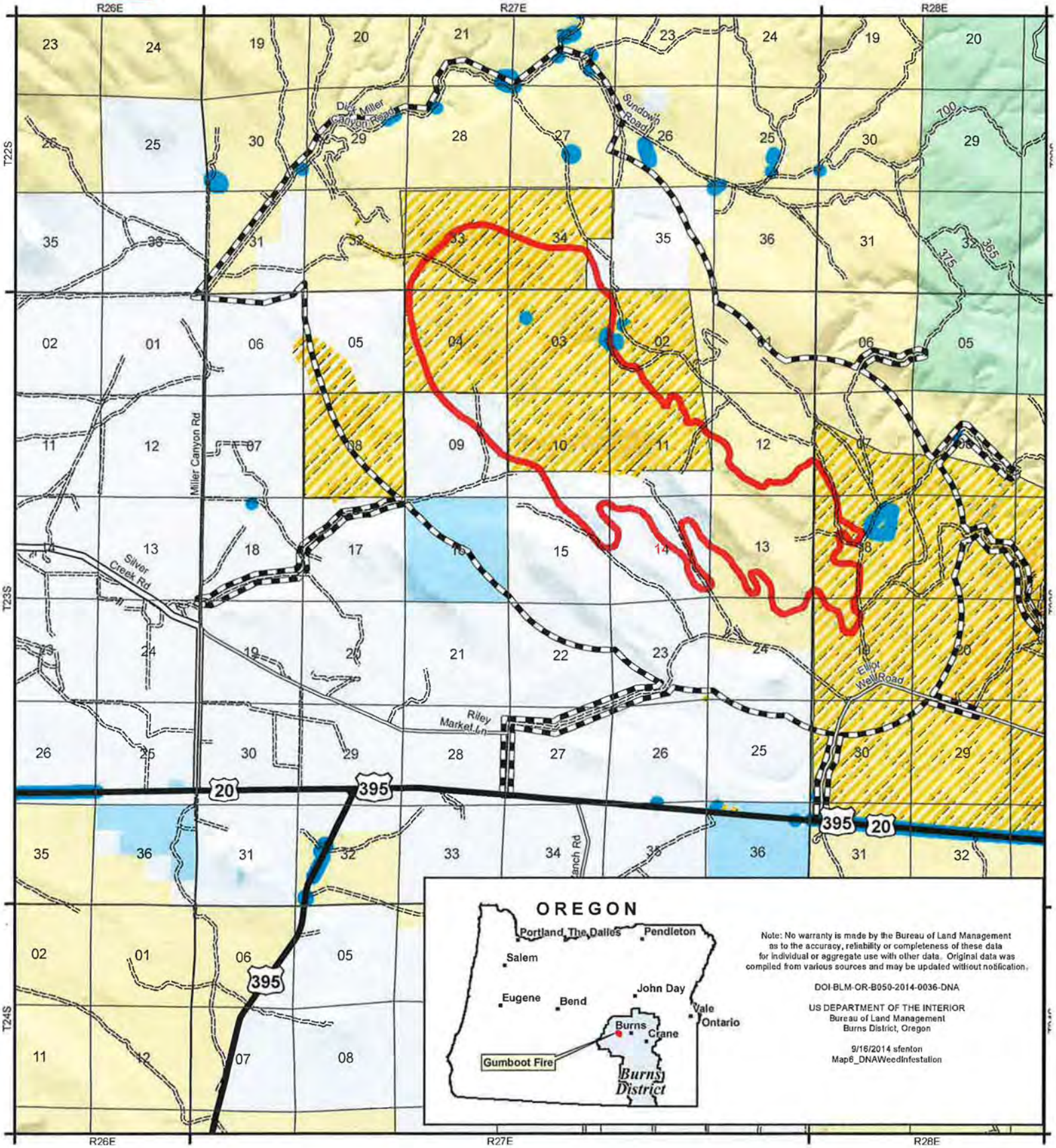
Map 6

1 Mile

Other Weed Species
Medusahead Rye
1 Mile Perimeter Buffer, including Access Roads
Fire Perimeter

Highways
Paved Road
Non-Paved Improved Road
Natural/Unknown Road Surface

Bureau of Land Management
U.S. Forest Service
State
Private/Unknown



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Map6_DNAWeedInfestation

Gumboot Fire Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation DNA

AERIAL WEED TREATMENT

Map 7

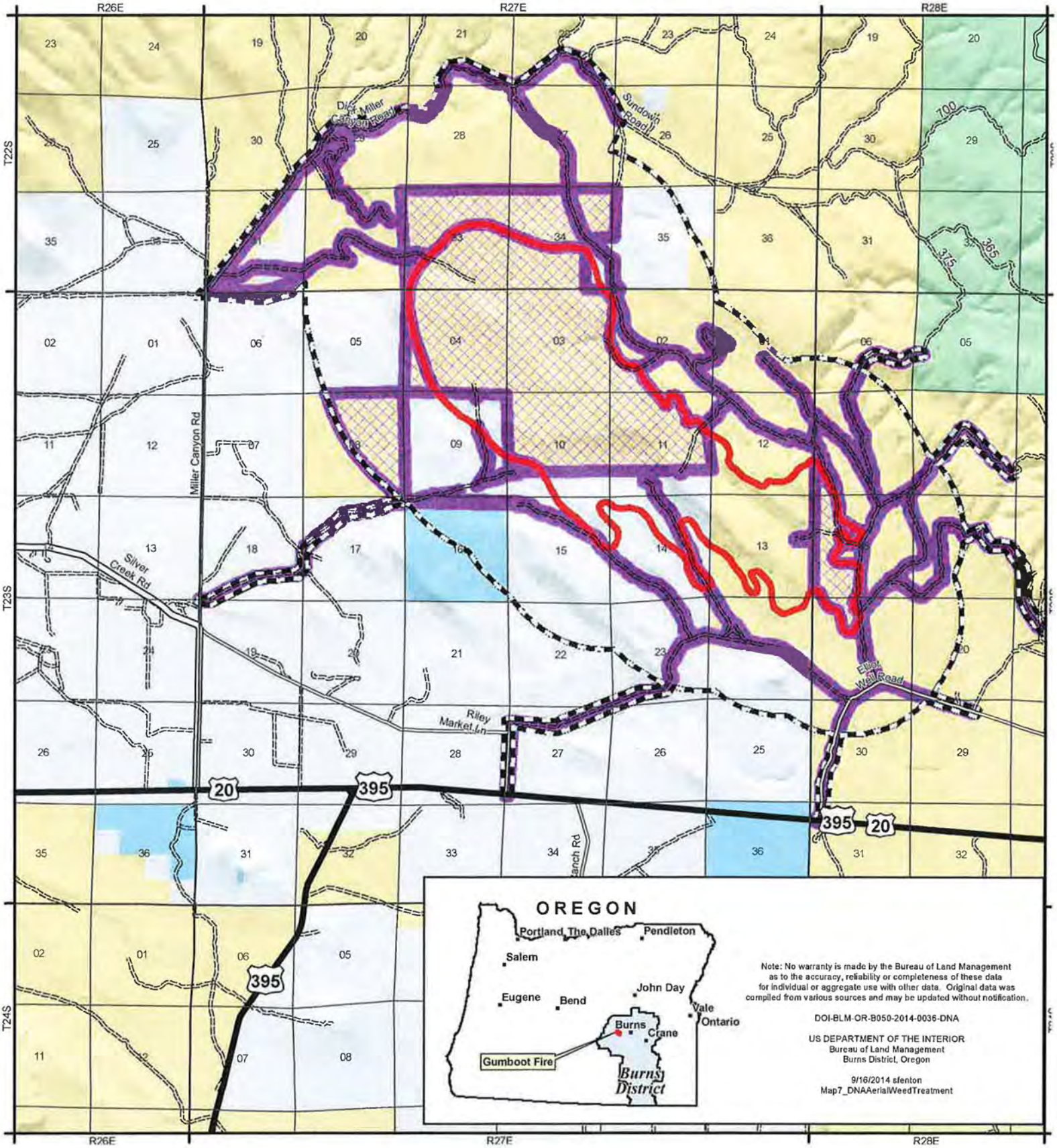
1 Mile

N W E S

Aerial Herbicide Application
1 Mile Perimeter Buffer, including Access Roads
Fire Perimeter

Highways
Paved Road
Non-Paved Improved Road
Natural/Unknown Road Surface

Bureau of Land Management
U.S. Forest Service
State
Private/Unknown



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Map7_DNAAerialWeedTreatment

Gumboot Fire Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation DNA

NON-AERIAL WEED TREATMENT

Map 8

1 Mile

N W E S

Ground Herbicide Application

Fire Perimeter

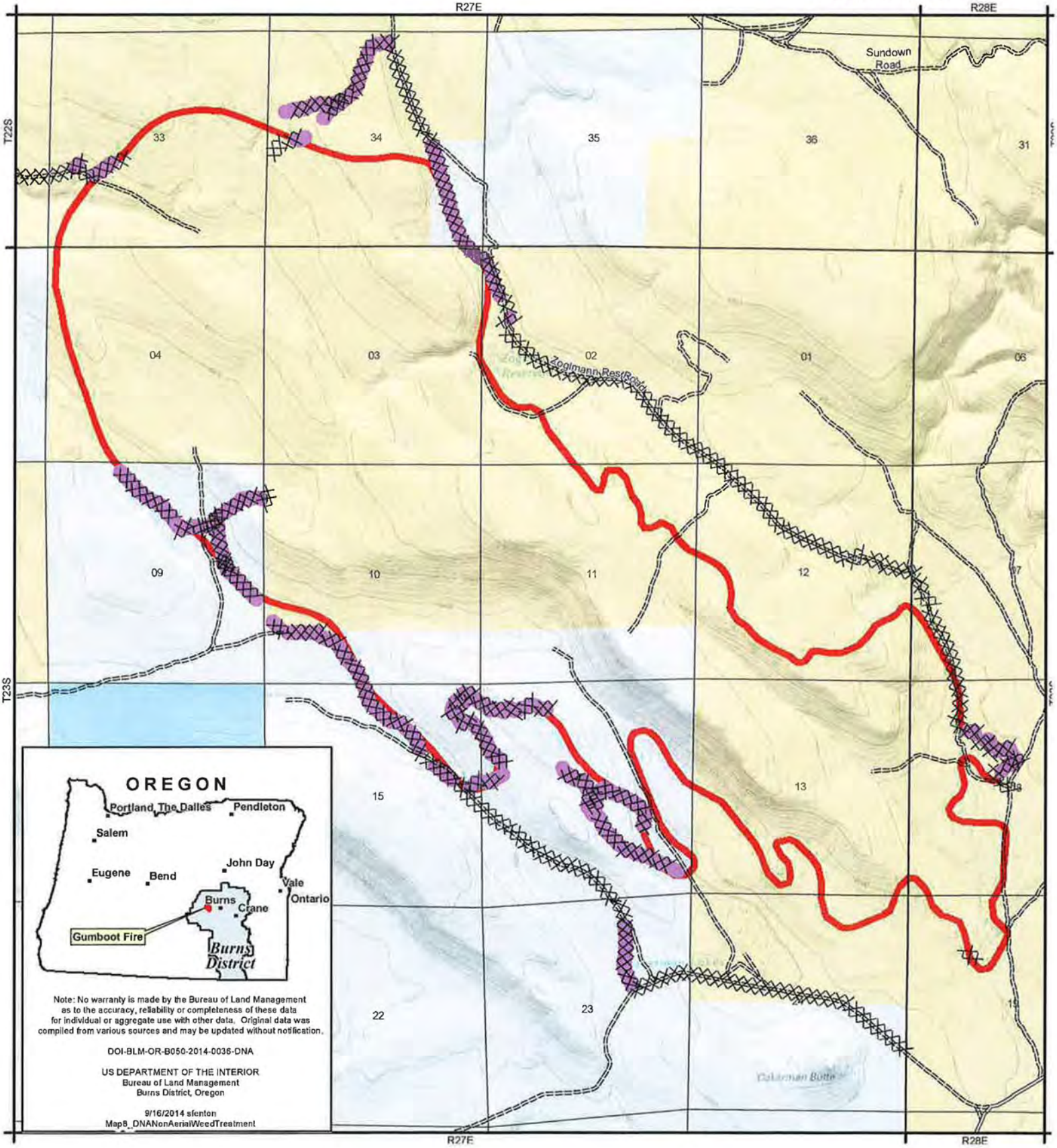
Non-Paved Improved Road

Natural/Unknown Road Surface

Bureau of Land Management

State

Private/Unknown



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Map8_DNANonAerialWeedTreatment

Gumboot Fire Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation DNA

AERIAL VEGETATION TREATMENT

Map 9

1 Mile

N W E S

Native/Non-Native Mix

Fire Perimeter

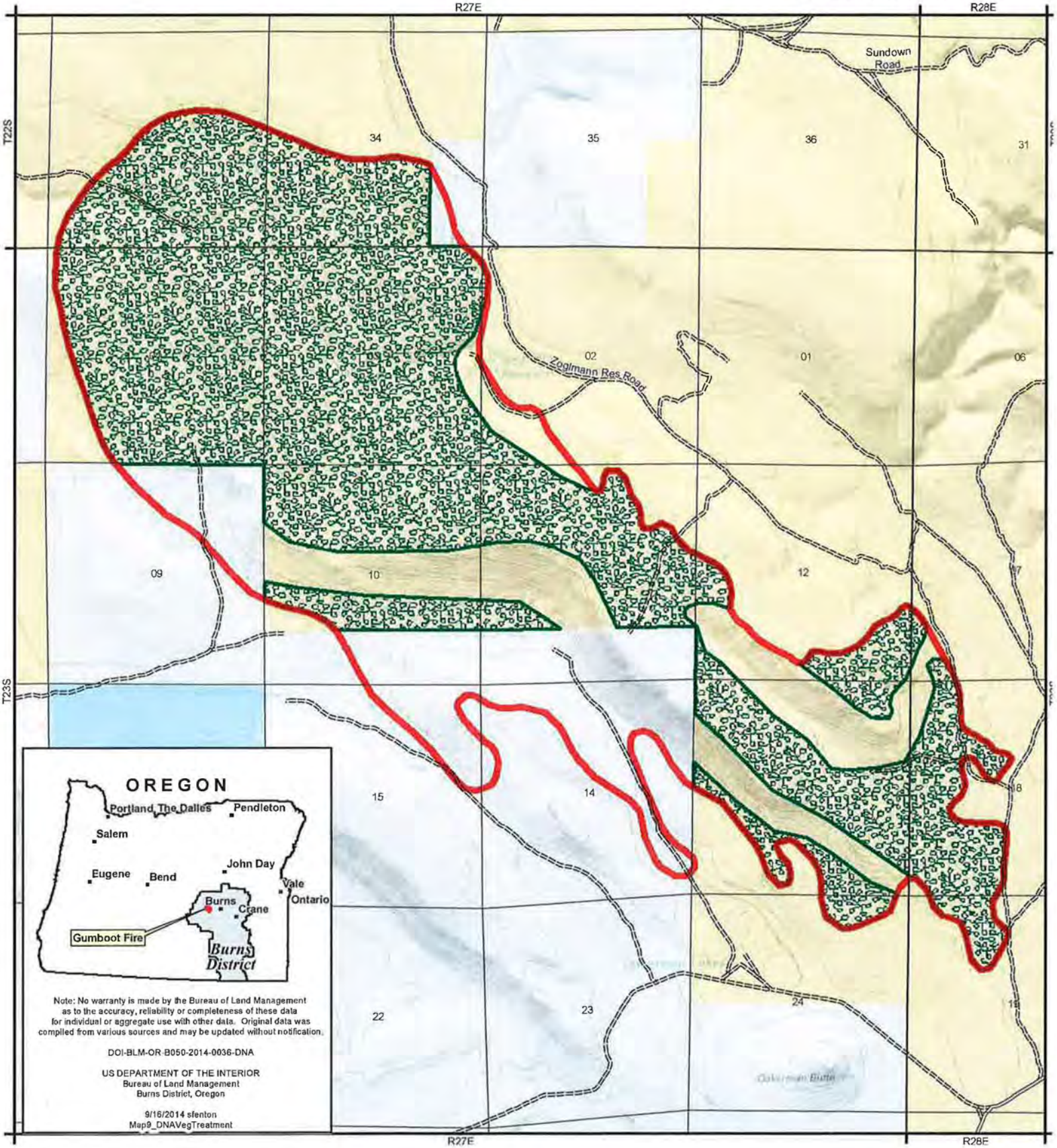
Non-Paved Improved Road

Natural/Unknown Road Surface

Bureau of Land Management

State

Private/Unknown



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Map9_DNAVegTreatment

Gumboot Fire Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation DNA

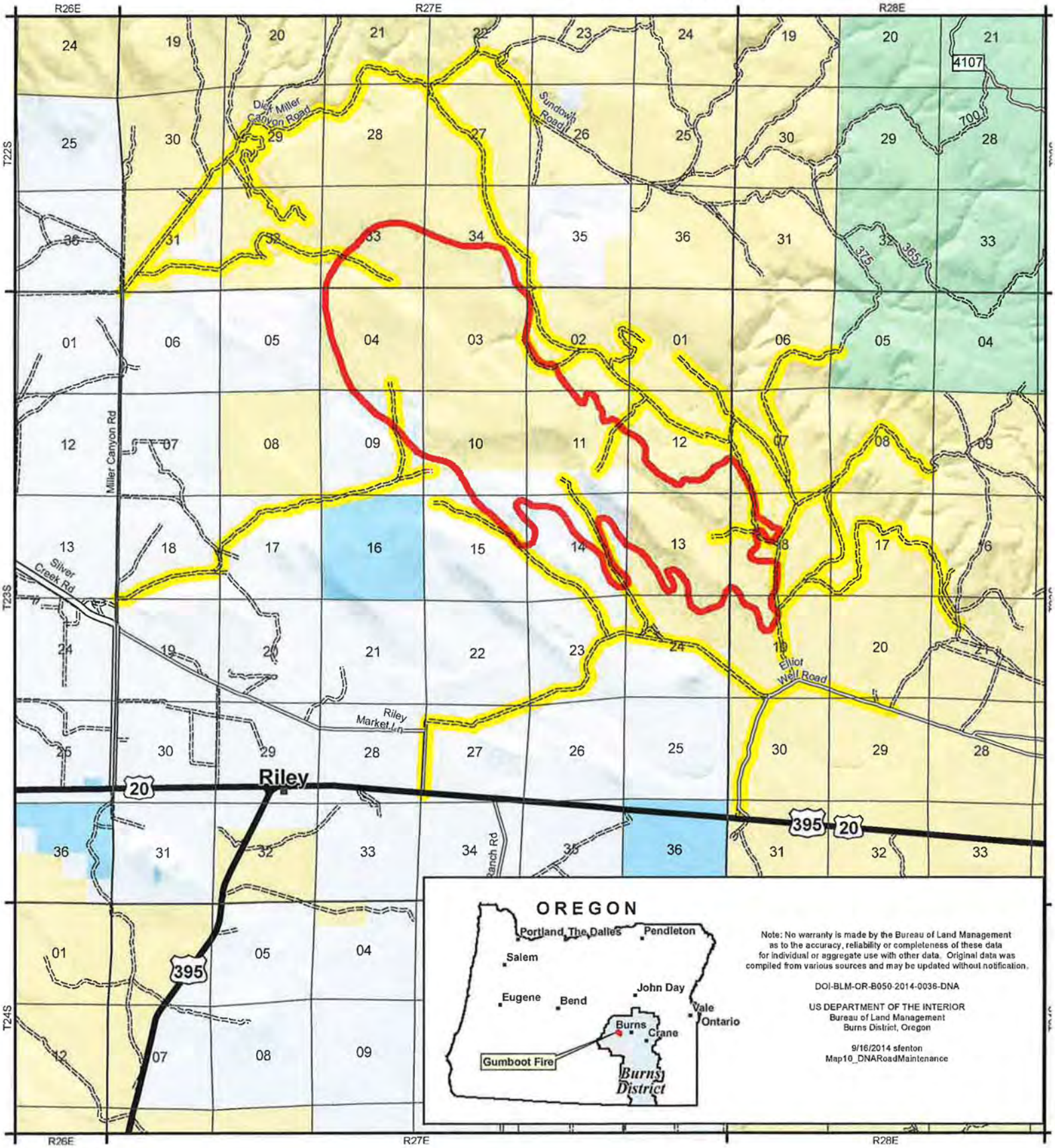
ROAD MAINTENANCE

Map 10

1 Mile

N W E S

Roads To Be Maintained
Fire Perimeter
Highways
Paved Road
Non-Paved Improved Road
Natural/Unknown Road Surface
Bureau of Land Management
U.S. Forest Service
State
Private/Unknown



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Map10_DNARoadMaintenance