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

BOGUS FIRE

BLM/VALE DISTRICT/JORDAN FIELD OFFICE
OREGON STATE OFFICE

FIRE BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Fire Name	BOGUS
Fire Number	F9NK
District/Field Office	VALE/JORDAN
Admin Number	LLORV00000/LLORV06000
State	OREGON
County(s)	MALHEUR
Ignition Date/Cause	8/7/2011 - LIGHTNING
Date Contained	8/7/2011
Jurisdiction	***Acres***
BLM	213
State	
Private	
Other	
Total Acres	213
Total Costs	**$86,000**
Costs to LF20000ES (2822)	**$82,000**
Costs to LF32000BR (2881)	**$4,000**

Status of Plan Submission (check one box below)

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

PART 1 - PLAN SUMMARY

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE FIRE

The Bogus Fire was started by lightning on August 7, 2011. The fire was contained on 8/7/2011 after burning a total of 213 acres. The location of the fire is identified on Map 1. Vegetation prior to the fire was scattered sagebrush, bluebunch wheatgrass, cheatgrass, and other invasive annual plants. There are scattered populations of Scotch thistle, Canada thistle, and whitetop in the vicinity of the fire area. Soils in the area are moderately deep. Topography of the area is flat.

LAND USE PLAN CONSISTENCY

All treatments identified in this plan have been reviewed and are in conformance with the Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan as detailed in the Documentation of Land Use Plan Conformance and NEPA Adequacy (DNA) prepared for this plan.

There is no Wilderness Study Area (WSA), Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) or other Special Management Area within the proposed treatment areas. The proposed treatments are not within any of the areas identified in a 2004, citizens proposal for additional WSAs.

The areas proposed for drill seeding and temporary fence construction would be inventoried for cultural and paleontological resources prior to ground disturbing activities. Cultural resources discovered during the survey, and those previously recorded, would be flagged, recorded and avoided as appropriate. If fossil floral or faunal resources are located during the survey, depending on the nature and extent of the fossil locality, the area would either be flagged or avoided during plan implementation activities or the fossils would be recovered prior to ESR activities.

COST SUMMARY TABLES

Emergency Stabilization (LF20000ES):

Action/ Spec. #	Planned Action	Unit (acres, WMs, number)	# Units	Unit Cost (If Applicable)	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	Totals by Spec.
S1	Planning (Project Mgmt)	WM's	1	$8000	$2,000	$2,000	$2,000	$2,000	$8,000
S2	Ground Seeding	Acres	213	n/a		$28,000			$28,000
S5	Noxious Weeds	Acres	213	n/a		$4,000			$4,000
S7	Fence/Gate/Cattle Guard	Miles	3	$7,000		$21,000		$8,000	$29,000
S12	Closures (area, OHV, livestock)	#	1	n/a		$1,000			$1,000
S13	Monitoring	Acres	213	n/a		$4,000	$4,000	$4,000	$12,000
	TOTAL COSTS (LF20000ES)				$2,000	$60,000	$6,000	$14,000	$82,000

Burned Area Rehabilitation (LF32000BR):

Action/ Spec. #	Planned Action	Unit (acres, WMs, number)	# Units	Unit Cost (If Applicable)	FY11	FY12	FY13	FY14	Totals by Spec.
R5	Noxious Weeds	Acres	2	n/a	$0	$0	$2,000	$2,000	$4,000
	TOTAL COSTS (LF32000BR)				$0	$0	$2,000	$2,000	$4,000

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 cultural resources. 620DM3.7

ES Issue 1 - Human Life and Safety: N/A

ES Issue 2 - Soil/Water Stabilization: The burn area is classified as soil unit 140 which is a Bogurism (90%) and Suncold Shallow Claypan (10%) complex that consists of moderately deep loams to duripan derived from ash, loess, and residuum. Slopes are 2-8% and the soils are slightly susceptible to wind erosion. The burned area will be closed to livestock grazing to ensure adequate recovery of the vegetation. Temporary fences would be needed to protect the recovering vegetation from livestock grazing while still allowing permittees access to the unburned portions of pastures and allotments.

Treatment/Activity: S-7 Temporary Fence Construction

A. **Treatment/Activity Description:** Three (3) miles of temporary-protection fence would be erected to separate burned and unburned portions of the fire. The temporary fence would be removed when it was no longer deemed necessary to exclude livestock from the burned area. An as-built map of the fence will be provided to the Jordan Field Office upon implementation.

B. **How does the treatment relate to damage or changes caused by the fire?** The goal of the treatment is to protect the burn area from grazing impacts to allow establishment of seeded grasses and recovery of surviving vegetation. The temporary fence would allow the site to recover while maximizing protection of soil and vegetative resources.

C. **Why is the treatment/activity reasonable, within policy, and cost effective?** Temporary protective fences would be effective in providing rest from livestock grazing within the burn perimeter while still allowing the permittees partial use of their grazing preference until post-burn vegetation objectives are met. This treatment has been reviewed and is in conformance with the Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan (2002). The treatment is cost and resource effective by providing protection to the burn area to allow vegetation rest from livestock grazing which in turn is expected to minimize erosion potential over the long term.

Treatment/Activity: S-12 Livestock Closure

A. **Treatment/Activity Description:** The pasture that was burned in the fire would be closed, in part, to livestock grazing until achievement of identified vegetation objectives in this plan. The permittee would be responsible for keeping livestock off the recovering and rehabilitated areas in compliance with their grazing decisions and the standard stipulations of their annual grazing permits.

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

burned area to livestock grazing is essential for soil stabilization and vegetation recovery. The closure would facilitate the recovery of the shrub and herbaceous components of the burned plant communities, including native grasses, forbs and shrubs. Recovery of plant cover in the burned areas would stabilize the burned landscape, reduce wind and water erosion and provide habitat for wildlife

C. **Why is the treatment/activity reasonable, within policy, and cost effective?** In accordance with BLM policy and the Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan, the burn area would be closed to livestock grazing for a minimum of two (2) growing seasons or until desired vegetation has recovered to levels adequate to support and protect upland function. BLM Rangeland Management Specialist will prepare a grazing decision and/or agreement for the Field Office Manager to sign and implement.

ES Issue 3 - Habitat for Federal/State Listed, Proposed, or Candidate Species: The area burned by the fire is within currently occupied sage-grouse habitat. It is also within four (4) miles of Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife identified "core" habitat. There is a need to reestablish sagebrush and additional desirable grasses to stem the potential permanent loss of sagebrush plants within this important habitat.

Treatment/Activity: S-2 Ground Seeding

A. **Treatment/Activity Description:** The entire burned area would be drill seeded with a mix of non-native and native grasses. Approximately ½ of the burn area would be seeded with sagebrush. Sagebrush seed would be hand mixed in one of the three drills pulled by each tractor. The drill with added sagebrush seed would be trailed by a tire packer to compress the sagebrush seed into the soil surface and achieve greater seed-soil contact.

B. **How does the treatment relate to damage or changes caused by the fire?** This treatment would address a key component of the grass/shrub habitat that was impacted by the fire by providing the opportunity for reestablishment of grass species and sagebrush to minimize total loss of habitat for greater sage-grouse and other sagebrush obligate species.

C. **Why is the treatment/activity reasonable, within policy, and cost effective?** Sagebrush is one of the most crucial components of the sagebrush steppe for sagebrush obligate species. Seeding on selected sites at the same time as the stabilization drill seeding within the burned area, at a minimal cost would prevent the total loss of sagebrush habitat.

ES Issue 4 - Critical Heritage Resources: N/A

ES Issue 5 - Invasive Plants and Weeds: Cheatgrass and tumble mustard are common throughout the burned area. Russian knapweed, Scotch thistle, perennial pepperweed and whitetop have been treated near the fire area. Without treatment the area is susceptible to conversion to a site dominated by cheatgrass and other invasive species. The burn area will be

very vulnerable to invasion by invasive and noxious weeds until desirable vegetation is established on the burn area.

Other annuals of lesser concern include mustard species, Russian thistle, kochia and lambs quarter.

Treatment/Activity: S-5 Noxious Weed Treatment

A. **Treatment/Activity Description:** Noxious weed infestations offer unstable, poor quality habitats for sagebrush steppe obligate wildlife species in the burned areas. Noxious weed inventory and treatment would help to control the increase of noxious weeds in the burned areas. Noxious weed treatment within the burned area would be done in the first year following the fire under stabilization. In years two and three (FY 2013 and 2014), the noxious weeds inventory and treatment would be included as a Rehabilitation treatment. Chemical treatment of noxious weed populations would reduce the likelihood of their spread to new, open areas and help to re-establish higher quality habitats. Furthermore, noxious weed infestations have little to no value to livestock and wildlife and have little value in stabilizing the soil.

B. **How does the treatment relate to damage or changes caused by the fire?** The objective of this treatment is to identify and locate the expected noxious weeds, starting with previously known infestations, and working into new areas. The identified weeds are present in the burned area and if not treated, they are expected to increase due to the removal of the existing plant cover by the fire. Inventory and chemical treatment of noxious weeds is an effective means of controlling known infestations and identifying new infestations and controlling them.

C. **Why is the treatment/activity reasonable, within policy, and cost effective?** Noxious weed treatments are completed in conjunction with the inventory for efficiencies of cost and time. BLM field personnel record and report new noxious weeds as they are found. Noxious weed treatments would be consistent with the guidelines set forth in the ESR handbook (1742-1, pgs. 34-35).

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: N/A

BAR Issue 2 - Weed Treatments:

Treatment/Activity: R-5 Noxious Weed Treatment

A. **Treatment/Activity Description.** Noxious weed infestations offer unstable, poor quality habitats for sagebrush steppe obligate wildlife species in the burned areas. Noxious weed inventory and treatment would help to control the increase of noxious weeds in the burned areas. Noxious weed treatment within the burned area would be done in the first year following the fire under stabilization. In years two and three (FY 2013 and 2014), the noxious weeds inventory and treatment would be included as a Rehabilitation treatment. Chemical treatment of noxious weed populations would reduce the likelihood of their spread to new, open areas and help to re-establish higher quality habitats. Furthermore, noxious weed infestations have little to no value to livestock and wildlife and have little value in stabilizing the soil.

B. **How does the treatment relate to damage or changes caused by the fire?** The objective of this treatment is to identify and locate the expected noxious weeds, starting with previously known infestations, and working into new areas. The identified weeds are present in the burned area and if not treated, they are expected to increase due to the removal of the existing plant cover by the fire. Inventory and chemical treatment of noxious weeds is an effective means of controlling known infestations and identifying new infestations and controlling them.

C. **Why is the treatment/activity reasonable, within policy, and cost effective?** Noxious weed treatments are completed in conjunction with the inventory for efficiencies of cost and time. All BLM field personnel record and report new noxious weeds as they are found. Noxious weed treatments would be consistent with the guidelines set forth in the ESR handbook (1742-1, pgs. 34-35).

BAR Issue 3 - Tree Planting: N/A

BAR Issue 4 - Repair/Replace Fire Damage to Minor Facilities: N/A

PART 3 – DETAILED TREATMENT COST TABLE

Emergency Stabilization Treatments

Action /Spec. #	Planned Action	Unit	Unit Totals	FY 11	FY12	FY13	FY14	Total Cost
S-1	**Plan Preparation/Project Management**							
	Labor	WMs	1	$2,000	$2,000	$2,000	$2,000	$8,000

Action /Spec. #	Planned Action	Unit	Unit Totals	FY 11	FY12	FY13	FY14	Total Cost
	TOTAL			**$2,000**	**$2,000**	**$2,000**	**$2,000**	**$8,000**
S-2	**Drill Seeding**							
	Labor	days	5		$10,000			$10,000
	Travel/Vehicles	days	5		$5,000			$5,000
	Equipment Rental (DRILLS)	acre	213		$1,225			$1,225
	Seed Purchase	pounds	2,100		$7,350			$7,350
	Seed Mixing and Storage	fees			$300			$300
	Cultural Clearance	acres	213		$4,260			$4,260
	TOTAL				**$28,000**			**$28,000**
S-5	**Noxious Weeds**							
	Weed Inventory (labor)	days	3		$500			$500
	Weed Inventory (vehicle, travel	days	3		$500			$500
	Chemical Treatment (Herbicide)	acres	213		$2,500			$2,500
	TOTAL				**$4,000**			**$4,000**
S-7	**Protective Fence/Gate**							
	Fence Materials	mile	3		$10,500			$10,500
	Fence labor/vehicles	mile	3		$10,500			$10,500
	Fence removal	mile	3				$8,000	$8,000
	TOTAL				**$21,000**		**$8,000**	**$29,000**
S-12	**Livestock Closure**							
	Labor	WMs	1,000		$1,000			$1,000
	TOTAL				**$1,000**			**$1,000**
S-16	**Monitoring**							
	Labor	days	2		$3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$9,000
	Travel/Vehicles	days	2		$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$3,000
	TOTAL				**$4,000**	**$4,000**	**$4,000**	**$12,000**
	S TOTAL			**$2,000**	**$60,000**	**$6,000**	**$14,000**	**$82,000**

Rehabilitation Treatments

Action /Spec. #	Planned Action	Unit	Unit Totals	FY 11	FY12	FY13	FY14	Total Cost
R-5	**Noxious Weeds**							
	Weed Inventory (labor)	days	3			$500	$500	$1,000
	Weed Inventory (vehicle, travel	days	3			$500	$500	$1,000
	Chemical Treatment (Herbicide)	acres	2			$1,000	$1,000	$2000
	TOTAL					**$2,000**	**$2,000**	**$4,000**
	R TOTAL					**$2,000**	**$2,000**	**$4,000**

PART 4 – SEED LISTS

DRILL SEED – Grass Species

Species	% PLS	PLS Seeds/sq.ft	PLS Seeds/ac.	Seeds/lb (bulk)	Total Seeds/Acre (Bulk)	Drill Seeding [Acres]	Lbs / Acre	Total Lbs.	Cost / Lb.	Total Cost
Siberian WG	.75	19	825,000	220,000	1,100,000	213	5	1,100	$2.00	$2,200
Basin WR	.75	5	225,000	150,000	300,000	213	2	450	$4.50	$2,025
Bluebunch WG	.75	5	210,000	140,000	280,000	213	2	450	$4.50	$2,025
TOTALS		**29**				213	**9**	**2,000**	$11.00	**$6,250**

Sagebrush Seeding applied at same time as Drill Seeding

Species	% PLS	PLS Seeds/sq.ft	PLS Seeds/ac.	Seeds/lb (bulk)	Total Seeds/Acre (Bulk)	Seeding [Acres]	Lbs / Acre	Total Lbs.	Cost / Lb.	Total Cost
Wyoming Big Sage	.11	6.3	261,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	100	1	100	11.10	$1,110
TOTALS		**6.3**				**100**	**1**	**100**	**11.10**	**$1,100**

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 |X| No |__| Rationale: The native plants proposed for seeding are adapted to the ecological site of the burn area.

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

Yes |X| No |__| Rationale: The native seed proposed for seeding has already been reserved and will be available when conditions exist for seeding.

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

Yes |X| No |__| Rationale: Although slightly more expensive than non-native component of the proposed seed mix, the cost of the seed is reasonable. The quality of the seed exceeds minimum BLM standards.

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 |X| No |__| Rationale: Seed germination and establishment is dependent on favorable environmental conditions which cannot be guaranteed in this sagebrush steppe site which receives 10-12 inches of precipitation per year. Competition from annual species continues to be a concern, but sites with a sagebrush overstory and annuals in the understory which are released following the fire would surely be converted to annual dominated rangeland if no treatment is implemented.

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

Yes |X| No |__| Rationale: Livestock grazing would be excluded for two growing seasons or more from all areas seeded. Once established, these species would survive grazing as defined by terms and conditions of grazing permits and as defined in allotment management plans currently followed.

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

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

Yes |X| No |__| Rationale: Non-native seeding is proposed in conjuction with native grass species to ensure establishment of plants that have the ability to compete with annual grasses that exist within and adjacent to the fire area. No restrictions exist that would preclude seeding of non-native desirable grass species within the fire perimeter.

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 |X| No |__| Rationale: The non-native plants would aid the burn area in recovery by providing plants that would not diminish diversity or disrupt the ecological processes.

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

Yes |X| No |__| Rationale: The seed mix proposed contains both non-native and native grass species so as not to turn the burn area into a mono-culture of non-native desirable perennial grasses. The species selected do not interbreed with each other.

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

Non-native Plants	Native Plants
Siberian Wheatgrass	Great Basin Wildrye
	Bluebunch Wheatgrass
	Wyoming Big Sagebrush

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**	213	$28,135	80%
S5	Noxious Weeds	**Acres**	213	$3,500	95%
S7	Protective Fence	**Miles**	3	$29,000	95%
S12	Livestock Closure	**#**	1	$1,000	90%
			TOTAL COSTS:	$61,625	

Action/ Spec. #	Planned BAR Action (LF32000BR)	Unit (acres, WMs, number)	# Units	Total Cost	% Probability of Success
R5	Noxious Weeds	**Acres**	213	$7,000	95%
			TOTAL COSTS:	$7,000	

B. Cost Risk Summary

Weed treatments

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 |_X_| No |__| Rationale for answer: Recovery of residual perennial species, establishment of desirable native species on areas that were dominated by sagebrush and other species prior to the fire, and recruitment of shrub species back into this vegetation community would meet objectives to stabilize soils, restore ecological function, and limit fire intensity and rate of spread with future ignitions.

   No Action Yes |__| No |_X_| Rationale for answer: Failure to treat weeds would result in a significant increase of annual dominated rangeland and loss of sage grouse habitat.

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

   Proposed Action Yes |_X_| No |__| Rationale for answer: Weed control would be done by selective herbicide application and impacts to non-target vegetation are expected to be low.

   No Action Yes |__| No |_X_| Rationale for answer: No action would ensure that sites would have an increased dominance by annual species, resulting in loss of ecological function and increased fire frequency with greater risk to life and property. The No Action alternative has a low probability of successfully stabilizing soils, preventing the spread of invasive and noxious weeds and providing for the long-term health of these rangelands

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

   Proposed Action |_X_| or No Action |__|

   Comments: The proposed action is the only option that would have any chance to meet the identified objectives.

Temporary Fence & Livestock closure

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 |_X_| No |__| Rationale for answer: Construction of a temporary fence and closure of the burn area would allow livestock to continue to graze within unburned portions of the pasture(s) burned, but provide ample time for the burned area to recover.

   No Action Yes |__| No |_X_| Rationale for answer: No action may necessitate a livestock closure on large unburned portions of pastures putting additional hardship on permittees.

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

Proposed Action Yes |_X_| No |__| Rationale for answer: Livestock closure and construction of a temporary fence would allow livestock to continue to graze within the pasture(s) burned, but provide ample time for the burned area to recover to its pre-existing state.

No Action Yes |__| No |_X_| Rationale for answer: Not ensuring the protection of the burn from livestock grazing has a moderate to high risk of causing irretrievable and irreplaceable loss of soil resources by providing an opportunity for erosion to occur. In addition, the No Action alternative has a very high probability of irretrievable and irreplaceable loss of vegetation resources and subsequent invasion of non-native annual and noxious weed species.

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

Proposed Action |_X_| or No Action |__|

Comments: Protective (temporary) fences are successful at excluding livestock most of the time and protection from grazing would allow vegetation objectives to be achieved.

Sagebrush Seeding, Rehabilitation Weed treatments

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 |_X_| No |__| Rationale for answer: Seeding sagebrush would protect habitat for sagebrush obligate species. As a deep rooted shrub, sagebrush provides need competition for rush skeleton weed, a deep rooted noxious weed found in the area. Treating weeds would keep the weed population from becoming too large to control. A large weed infestation could negatively affect sagebrush obligate species, upland wildlife, and livestock.

No Action Yes |__| No |_X_| Rationale for answer: If sagebrush is not planted there would be a loss of sage brush habitat. Failure to treat weeds would result in a larger infestation that covers the entire landscape versus just isolated areas.

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

Proposed Action Yes |_X_| No |__| Rationale for answer: Seeding sagebrush is the most cost effective way to protect sage brush habitat and if done in conjunction with the drill

seeding would be done at minimal additional cost. Treating the noxious weeds would keep them from spreading across the BLM and onto private land.

No Action Yes |__| No |_X_| Rationale for answer: No action would result in higher costs in the long-term due to loss of native species and habitat for wildlife.

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

Proposed Action |_X_| or No Action |__|

Comments: The proposed action is the most cost effective alternative in the long-term and the only alternative that would meet rehabilitation objectives. Seeding sagebrush would provide habitat for sagebrush obligate species at minimal additional cost.

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
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

This plan outlines actions that would be taken to monitor implementation and effectiveness of stabilization treatments described in this document. Two types of monitoring would be completed.

Implementation Monitoring: This monitoring is the responsibility of the Vale District ESR Implementation Lead or designee. Monitoring of implementation would be accomplished by determining whether or not specific activities identified in this plan were actually implemented as planned. Items to be monitored include, but are not limited to, dates of actual treatment implementation, seed utilized, GPS data gathering of actual treatment unit perimeters and structures (fences, etc.), and documenting any deviations from planned activities including a justification for the deviation.

Effectiveness Monitoring: This monitoring is the responsibility of the Vale District ESR Monitoring Lead or designee. Effectiveness monitoring would be completed on identified stabilization activities within this plan using a variety of methods, including but not limited to vegetative monitoring protocols.

Drill Seeding

1. The objective of the drill seeding is to prevent erosion by reducing bare ground and establishing desirable perennial vegetation. The specific monitoring objectives to determine success are: 1) by the end of the third growing season following implementation of the seeding the density of perennial seeded species is at least 1.5 plants per square meter (m^2). 2) by the end of the third growing season following implementation of the seeding the total percent cover (live plants, litter, standing dead plant material, and gravel/rock) value is within is at least 90% of that on a similar, unburned range site (i.e., similar precipitation zone, soil type and land form).

2. Implementation would be monitored by site visits of treated areas by Vale District Fire Rehab Implementation Designee.

3. Effectiveness would be monitored annually at the appropriate time to measure seed production, percent bare-ground, and perennial grass frequency through site visits using a variety of methods, including but not limited to vegetative monitoring protocols (FIREMON, USGS protocols in development, etc). The study plots consist of 3 separate 100M transects radiating from a central hub. Each transect would consist of 100 points (at 1M intervals) in which plant cover is sampled using a vertically placed pin, whereby the ground level or basal hit is recorded at or below a 1-inch height, along with any live vegetation above that intersect the pin. Density of desirable perennial grasses, shrubs and forbs would be gathering using a 1M X 1M frame spaced at 5 meter intervals along each transect. Ten (10) total plots would be read along each transect

Noxious Weed Treatment

1. The objective of the weed treatment is to prevent the increase of existing weed populations and the establishment of additional noxious weed species within the burn area until desirable vegetation can re-establish. Initial treatment should kill and/or control from 90% to 100% of targeted weed populations, depending upon type of weed and/or density of infestation. Retreatment by spot spraying is desirable on remaining weeds.

2. Implementation would be monitored by site visits of treated areas by herbicide contract COR/PI (weed personnel).

3. Effectiveness would be monitored by site visits to treated areas by herbicide contract COR/PI (weed personnel). Noxious weed infestations are generally small and widely scattered, therefore effectiveness in most cases would be measured by presence or absence of weeds. Treatment effectiveness on larger infestations would be determined either by stem counts or density of stand, depending upon weed physiology, i.e., 10 plants per acre of Scotch thistle or 1 plant per square yard of perennial pepperweed. Weed treatments would be monitored on a timetable commensurate with the type of chemical used.

Protective Fence, Livestock closure

1. The objective of the protective fence treatment and livestock closure is to protect the burn area from grazing impacts to allow recovery of vegetative resources. The fencing would allow site recovery while maximizing protection of soil and vegetative resources. The protective fence would be removed when adequate recovery of resources is achieved following a minimum two full growing seasons of full rest.

2. Implementation would be monitored by site visits by primarily range staff with some assistance from other Vale District personnel. During use supervision, BLM would monitor the temporary protective fences to ensure that they are constructed before livestock turnout, and are effective and properly functioning to keep livestock out of the burned areas. Any unauthorized use occurring on the burn area would be properly documented and steps would be taken to insure that it does not continue.

3. BLM personnel would annually monitor the recovery of the vegetation in the burned areas to measure the following objectives: above ground plant cover (%), regardless of species, is at least 90% of that on a similar, unburned range site (i.e., similar precipitation zone, soil type and land form). Above ground plant cover is the amount of ground covered by the vertical canopy projection of grasses, forbs and shrubs, including standing dead and fallen litter. Effectiveness would be monitored annually

at the appropriate time using a variety of methods, including but not limited to vegetative monitoring protocols (FIREMON, USGS protocols in, etc.)

Sagebrush Seeding

1. The objective of the shrub seeding is to restore habitat for sage grouse and sage brush obligate species. The objective by the end of the third growing season is to have a density of sagebrush of at least 1 sagebrush plant per 9 square meters (m^2).

2. Implementation would be monitored by site visits in conjunction with monitoring being conducted for stabilization treatments

3. Effectiveness would be monitored annually in conjunction with monitoring of stabilization treatments at the appropriate time to measure percent bare-ground, and perennial shrub frequency through site visits using a variety of methods, including but not limited to vegetative monitoring protocols (FIREMON, USGS protocols in development, etc.). The study plots consist of 3 separate 100M transects radiating from a central hub. Each transect would consist of 100 points (at 1M intervals) in which plant cover is sampled using a vertically placed pin, whereby the ground level or basal hit is recorded at or below a 1-inch height, along with any live vegetation above that intersect the pin. Density of desirable perennial grasses, shrubs and forbs would be gathering using a 1M X 1M frame spaced at 5 meter intervals along each transect. Ten total plots would be read along each transect.

Reporting: Annual monitoring summaries of findings and recommendations would be submitted to the Oregon State Office ESR Coordinator and Field Office Manager for inclusion into the official project file.

PART 8 – MAPS

1. Fire Perimeter
2. Drill Seeding
3. Temporary Fence

PART 9 – REVIEW, APPROVALS, and PREPARERS

TEAM MEMBERS

Position	Team Member (Agency/Office)	Initial and Date
Team Leader	Brian Watts (BLM/Fire)	/s/ bw 8/24/11
NEPA Compliance & Planning	Randy Eyre (BLM/Fire)	/s/ re 8/25/11
Hydrologist/Soil Scientist	Linus Meyer (BLM/JFO)	/s/ lm 8/24/11
Cultural Resources/Archeologist	Don Rotell (BLM/Fire)	/s/ dr 8/24/11
Rangeland Mgt. Specialist	Aimee Huff (BLM/JFO)	/s/ arh 8/24/11
Wildlife Biologist	Garth Ross (BLM/JFO)	/s/ rw 8/25/11 for Ross
Weeds Specialist	Lynne Silva (BLM/MFO)	/s/ ls 8/24/11
Fire Management Specialist	Brian Watts (BLM/Fire)	/s/ bw 8/25/11
Resource Advisor(s) on Fire	Garry Brown (BLM/MFO)	/s/ gb 8/25/11

PLAN APPROVAL

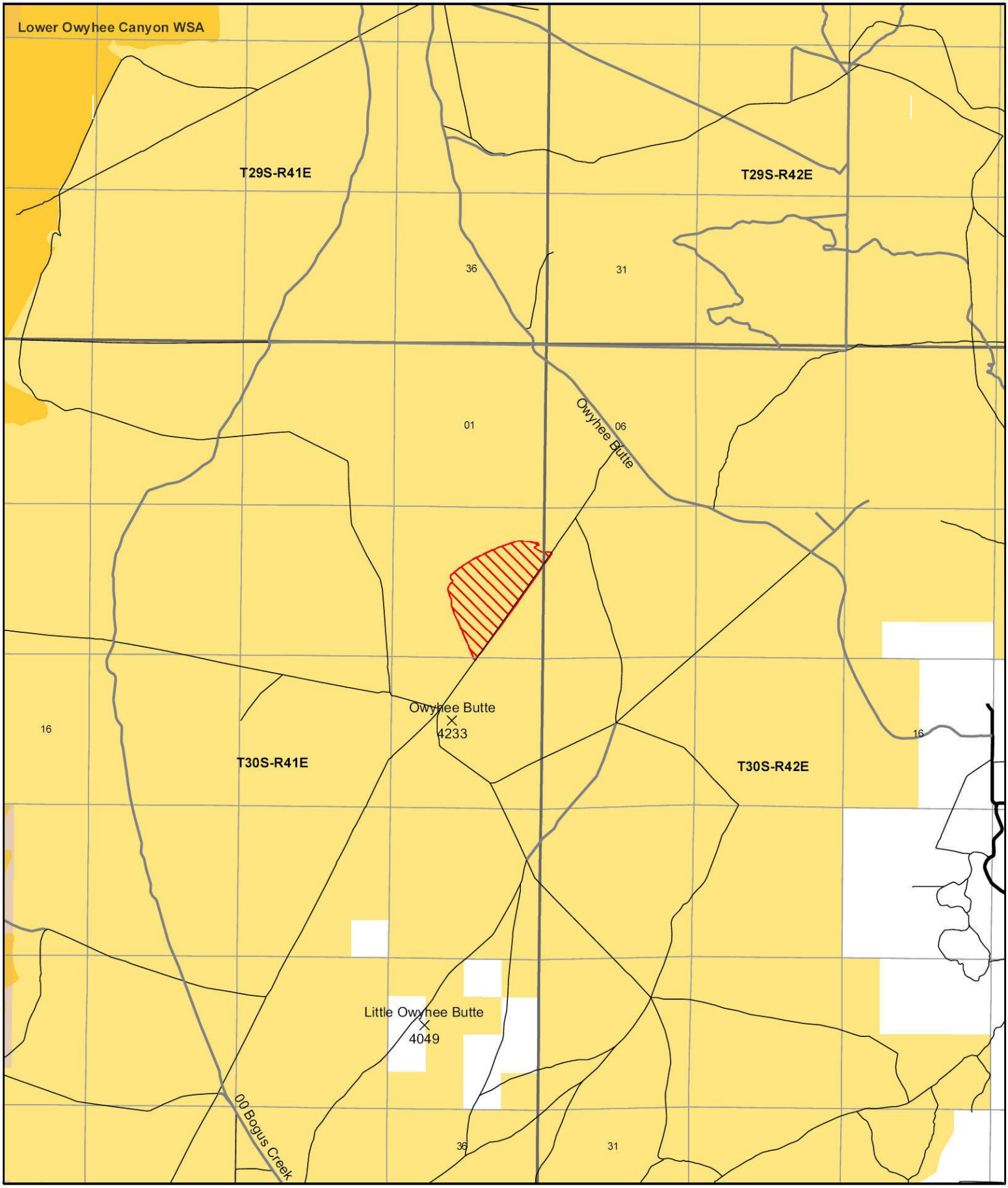
"The Agency Administrator is responsible for developing, implementing, and evaluating emergency stabilization and rehabilitation plans, treatments, and activities." 620 DM 3.5C

Carolyn R. Chad — 8/25/2011

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.



Legend

- Bureau of Land Management
- Bureau of Reclamation
- Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Other Federal
- U.S. Forest Service
- Private
- State Lands
- Corps of Engineers
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- National Park Service
- WATER
- Bogus Fire F9NK

0 0.5 1 2 M

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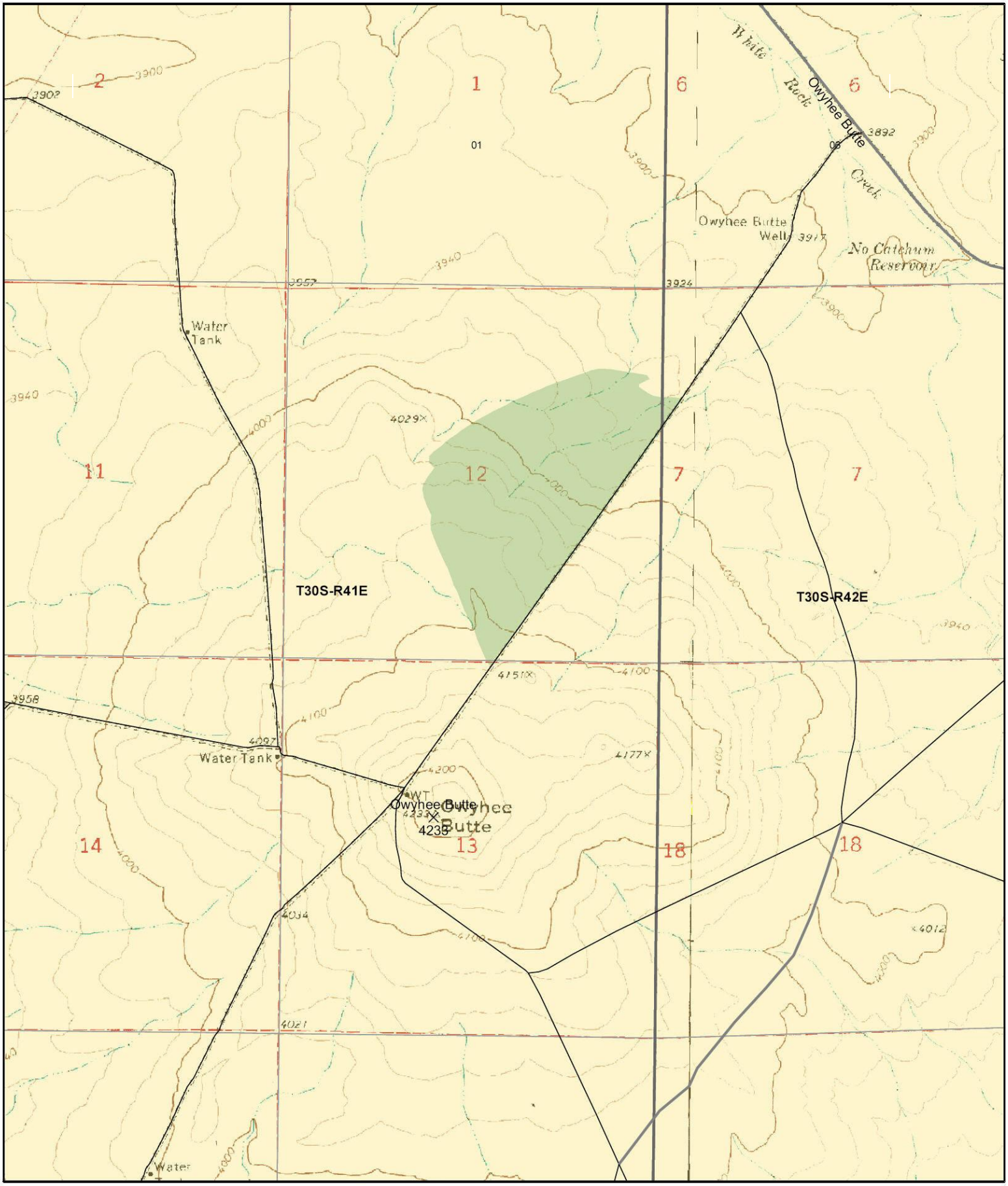
Map 1 - Bogus Fire Vicinity Map



Legend

Bogus Fire F9NK - Drill Seeding

0 0.2 0.4 0.8 M

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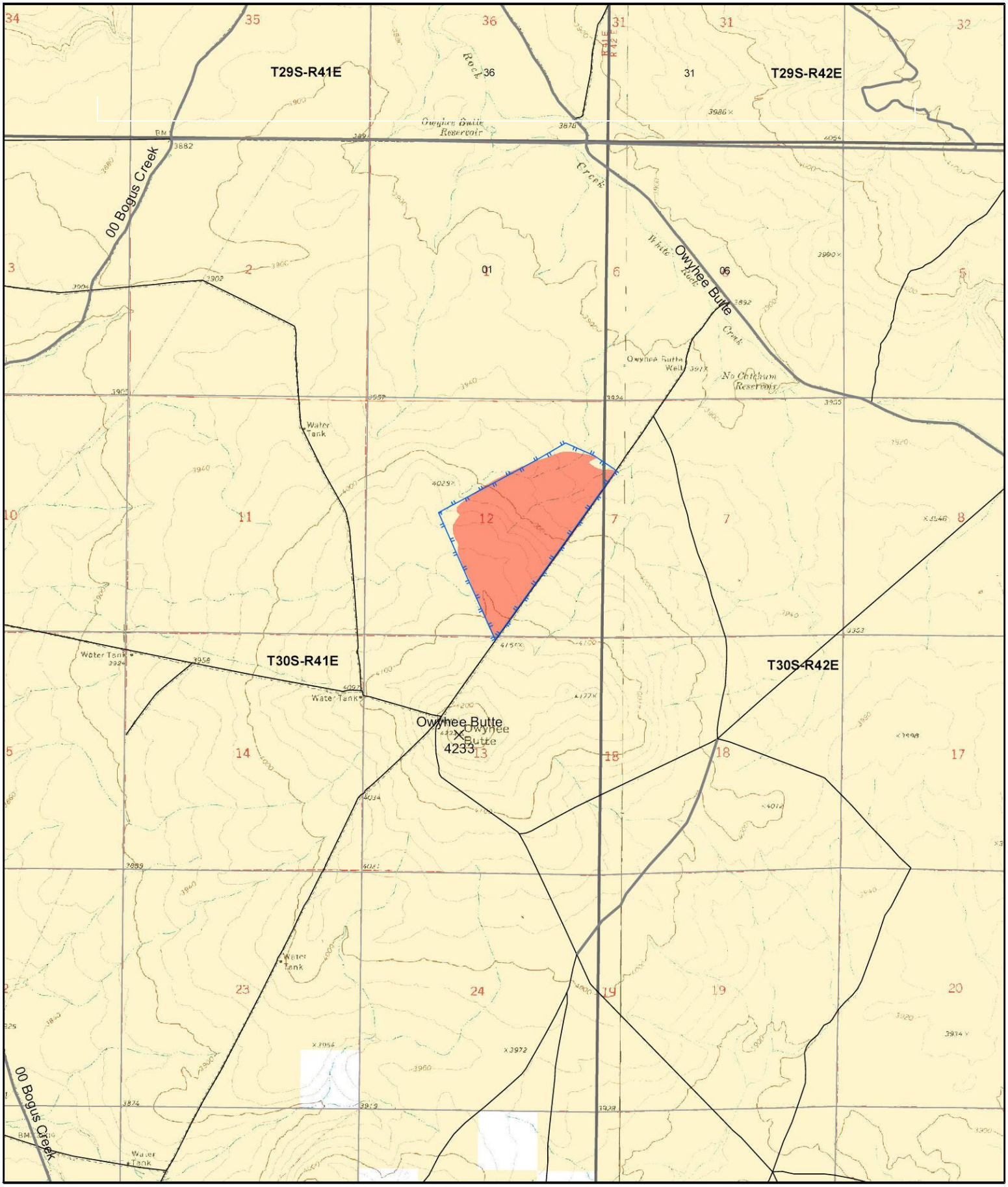
Map 2 - Bogus Fire Drill Seeding



Legend

Bogus Fire Temporary Fence

0 0.3 0.6 1.2 Mile

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Map 3 - Bogus Fire Temporary Fence