

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

**PLAN TEMPLATE 2010
CROWLEY CREEK FIRE (HJ78)**

**BLM Vale District Office
OREGON STATE OFFICE**

FIRE BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Fire Name	Crowley Creek
Fire Number	HJ78
District/Field Office	Vale District Office
Admin Number	LLORV00000
State	OREGON
County(s)	MALHEUR
Ignition Date/Cause	06/10/2013 Lightning
Date Contained	06/15/2013
Jurisdiction	<i>Acres</i>
Private	2568
BLM	10367
Total Acres	12935
Total Costs	\$199,000
Costs to LF20000ES (2822)	\$147,000
Costs to LF32000BR (2881)	\$52,000

Status of Plan Submission (check one box below)

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

PART 1 - PLAN SUMMARY

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON FIRE.

The Crowley Creek Fire was one of three wildfires ignited by lightning on the afternoon of June 10, 2013. Abnormally dry fuel conditions and winds resulted in the fire escaping initial attack efforts on June 10th and June 11th. The High Desert Type 3 Incident Management Team was mobilized and assumed command of the Crowley Creek Fire on the morning of June 12th. A weak cold front, with precipitation, passed over the fire area on the evening of June 13th. Fire growth was stopped on June 14th and full containment was achieved on June 15, 2013, after burning a total of 12,935 acres (10,367 BLM and 2,568 private). There are 5,621 acres within the burn area that are classified as Preliminary Priority Habitat (PPH) in addition to 7,333 acres of Preliminary General Habitat (GPH) for greater sage-grouse. There are 9,750 acres of identified elk winter range within the fire perimeter. Finally, 3 acres of Lands with Wilderness Characteristics were within the burn perimeter.

Soils that occur within the Crowley Creek Fire are Units 56, 76, 83, 57, 56, and 1. The majority of soils are comprised of 49 percent Unit 56, and 40 percent Unit 76. Unit 56 soils are shallow, well drained soils with clayey subsoils and cemented pans. They occur on very extensive, gently sloping to moderately steep old fans on high terrace remnants. Unit 76 soils are shallow, clayey, very stony, well drained soils over basalt, rhyolite, or welded tuff. These soils occur on gently undulating to rolling lava plateaus and some very steep faulted and dissected terrain. These soils are susceptible to wind erosion in the short term until vegetation cover returns. Also these soil types are susceptible to water erosion during heavy precipitation and spring run-off events, specifically in areas where flow is concentrated due to topographic features. Slope within the fire perimeter varies from 0-50 percent with the majority falling between 5-20 percent. Erosion hazard ratings for these soils range from low to moderate, with a small portion of Unit 56 soils over 25 percent slope having high erosion hazard.

Vegetative communities within the fire boundary are generally dominated by basin big sagebrush mixed with bluebunch wheatgrass and Idaho fescue with a component of bottlebrush squirreltail. Ridgetops and northern facing slopes also contain areas of western juniper. Observations of vegetation in the burn area show burn severity on vegetation as low based upon the many mosaics within the black and residual standing stems of sagebrush and preserved/unburned root crowns of the bunchgrasses. Areas of juniper appear to have mosaics but also a more moderate burn severity as indicated by the lack of residual woody vegetation (both on the ground and standing) in those areas.

LAND USE PLAN CONSISTENCY

S5 - Noxious Weeds

This activity has been reviewed and is in conformance with the Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan as detailed in the Documentation of NEPA Adequacy (DNA)

that was prepared for this plan.

S7 - Fence/Gate/Cattleguard

This activity has been reviewed and is in conformance with the Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan as detailed in the Documentation of NEPA Adequacy (DNA) that was prepared for this plan.

S12 - Closures (area, OHV, livestock)

This activity has been reviewed and is in conformance with the Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan as detailed in the Documentation of NEPA Adequacy (DNA) that was prepared for this plan.

S13 - Monitoring

This activity has been reviewed and is in conformance with the Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan as detailed in the Documentation of NEPA Adequacy (DNA) that was prepared for this plan.

R5 - Noxious Weeds

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R7 - Fence/Gate/Cattleguard

This activity has been reviewed and is in conformance with the Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan as detailed in the Documentation of NEPA Adequacy (DNA) that was prepared for this plan.

COST SUMMARY TABLES

Emergency Stabilization (LF20000ES)

Action/ Spec #	Planned Action	Unit (Acres, WMs, Number)	# Units	Unit Cost (If Appl.)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	Totals by Spec.
S1	Planning (Project Management)	WM'S	2	\$10,000.00	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$20,000
S2	Ground Seeding								
S3	Aerial Seeding								
S4	Seedling Planting								
S5	Noxious Weeds	Acres	10,367	\$ 1.54	\$ 0	\$16,000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$16,000
S6	Soil Stabilization (Other than seedling, planting)								
S7	Fence/Gate/Cattleguard	Miles	10	\$10,000.00	\$ 0	\$70,000	\$ 0	\$30,000	\$100,000
S8	Road/Trail Water Diversion								
S9	Cultural Protection (Stabilization/Patrol)								
S10	Tree Hazard Removal								
S11	Facilities								
S12	Closures (area, OHV, livestock)	Acres	10,367	\$ 1.06	\$ 0	\$5,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$11,000
S13	Monitoring								
S14	Other Treatments								
	TOTAL COSTS (LF20000ES)				\$5,000	\$96,000	\$8,000	\$38,000	\$147,000
OTHER FUND CODE TOTALS:									
	TOTAL COSTS (???)								
	TOTAL COSTS (???)								
	TOTAL COSTS (???)								

Burned Area Rehabilitation (LF32000BR)

Action/ Spec #	Planned Action	Unit (Acres, WMs, Number)	# Units	Unit Cost (If Appl.)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	Totals by Spec.
R1	Planning (Project Mgmt)								
R2	Ground Seeding								
R3	Aerial Seeding								
R4	Seedling Planting								
R5	Noxious Weeds	Acres	10,367	\$ 3.09	\$ 0	\$6,000	\$16,000	\$10,000	\$32,000
R6	Soil Stabilization (Other than seedling, planting)								
R7	Fence/Gate/Cattleguard	Miles	8	\$2,500.00	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$20,000	\$ 0	\$20,000
R8	Road/Trail Water Diversion								
R9	Cultural Protection (Stabilization/Patrol)								
R10	Tree Hazard Removal								
R11	Facilities								
R12	Closures (area, OHV, livestock)								
R13	Monitoring								
R14	Additional Treatments								
	TOTAL COSTS (LF32000BR)				\$0	\$6,000	\$36,000	\$10,000	\$52,000
OTHER FUND CODE TOTALS:									
	TOTAL COSTS (???)								
	TOTAL COSTS (???)								
	TOTAL COSTS (???)								

PART 2 - POST-FIRE RECOVERY ISSUES

EMERGENCY STABILIZATION ISSUES

1 - Human Life and Safety

N/A

2 - Soil/Water Stabilization

Soils that occur within the Crowley Creek Fire are Units 56, 76, 83, 57, 56, and 1. The majority of soils are comprised of 49 percent Unit 56, and 40 percent Unit 76. Unit 56 soils are shallow, well drained soils with clayey subsoils and cemented pans. They occur on very extensive, gently sloping to moderately steep old fans on high terrace remnants. Unit 76 soils are shallow, clayey, very stony, well drained soils over basalt, rhyolite, or welded tuff. These soils occur on gently undulating to rolling lava plateaus and some very steep faulted and dissected terrain. These soils are susceptible to wind erosion in the short term until vegetation cover returns. Also these soil types are susceptible to water erosion during heavy precipitation and spring run-off events, specifically in areas where flow is concentrated due to topographic features. Slope within the fire perimeter varies from 0-50 percent with the majority falling between 5-20 percent. Erosion hazard ratings for these soils range from low to moderate, with a small portion of Unit 56 soils over 25 percent slope having high erosion hazard.

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

There are 5,621 acres within the burn area that are classified as Preliminary Priority Habitat (PPH) in addition to 7,333 acres of Preliminary General Habitat (GPH) for greater sage-grouse. There are no leks are located within the burned area but several leks are within five miles of the fire perimeter. Due to the character of the fire leaving a mosaic of unburned islands of habitat, the treatments identified for closure and protection from grazing along with weed inventory and treatment is expected to allow for recovery and maintenance of Greater sage-grouse habitat.

4 - Critical Heritage Resources

N/A

5 - Invasive Plants and Weeds

There are scattered populations of noxious weeds in the burn area and general vicinity of the fire. Until desirable perennial vegetation is recovered the area will be at risk to invasion from noxious weeds. The primary noxious weeds of concern within the fire area are Russian and diffuse knapweed, whitetop, perennial pepperweed, and Scotch thistle. A known 1/4 acre infestation of diffuse knapweed is located in Road Canyon. This site has been treated in the past but will need to be monitored and treated to ensure that the infestation does not increase in size.

BURNED AREA RECOVERY ISSUES

1 - Lands Unlikely to Recover Naturally

N/A

2 - Weed Treatments

There are scattered populations of noxious weeds in the burn area and general vicinity of the fire. Until desirable perennial vegetation is recovered the area will be at risk to invasion from noxious weeds. The primary noxious weeds of concern within the fire area are Russian and diffuse knapweed, whitetop, perennial pepperweed, and Scotch thistle. A known 1/4 acre infestation of diffuse knapweed is located in Road Canyon. This site has been treated in the past but will need to be monitored and treated to ensure that the infestation does not increase in size.

3 - Tree Planting

N/A

4 - Repair/Replace Fire Damage to Minor Facilities

Approximately 8 miles of livestock management fence was burned in the fire and will need to be repaired or replaced to allow for proper livestock management once grazing is allowed resume.

PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF TREATMENTS

Issue 2 - Soil/Water Stabilization

S7 Fence/Gate/Cattleguard

A. Treatment/Activity Description

Approximately 10 miles of temporary fence will be constructed to protect the burned area from livestock grazing. The temporary fence would be removed when vegetation recovery objectives have been achieved. Temporary fence locations within greater sage-grouse PPH would be marked with flashing to minimize potential for collision by birds.

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

This treatment will protect the burn area and allow for vegetative resources to recover without the impacts caused by livestock grazing.

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

Temporary fencing is a reasonable and cost effective treatment to protect burned areas from livestock grazing while still allowing livestock permittees the ability to utilize forage within portions of pastures that were not impacted by the fire. This treatment would be constructed according to policy and guidance in the Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Handbook H-1742-1 as discussed on pages 31 through 33.

S12 Closures (area, OHV, livestock)

A. Treatment/Activity Description

The BLM administered lands within the burn perimeter will be closed, in whole or in part, to livestock grazing for a minimum of two full growing seasons or until vegetation recovery objectives are achieved. This treatment includes development of the livestock grazing closure decision or agreement and follow-up monitoring to ensure compliance with the livestock grazing closure decision or agreement.

As stated in the Southeast Oregon RMP and Record of Decision (September 2002) on page 40: "Areas burned by wildland fire, including those subsequently rehabilitated, will be rested from grazing for one full year and through a second growing season at a minimum, or until monitoring data or professional judgement indicate that health and vigor of desired vegetation has recovered to levels adequate to support and protect upland function. Appropriate grazing use of healthy perennial vegetation communities, or areas dominated by annual species, prior to the two growing season limit may be allowed on a case-by-case basis, as consistent with objectives for improving or maintaining rangeland health and other objectives."

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

Closure of BLM administered lands within the burn perimeter will allow for surviving vegetation to fully recover as well as provide soil stabilization through the accumulation of litter and biomass. This will aid in reduction in the potential for wind and water erosion.

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

This treatment/activity is reasonable in that it provides surviving plants the opportunity to reestablish healthy below and above ground biomass. This activity/treatment will be implemented in accordance with policy and guidance in the Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation BLM Handbook H-1742-1 as discussed on page 27.

S13 Monitoring

A. Treatment/Activity Description

This activity is to monitor implementation and effectiveness of other treatments/activities identified in this plan.

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

Monitoring is integral to determine if recovery objectives are being achieved and if methods to promote recovery are effective.

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

Monitoring the implementation and effectiveness of the treatments/activities identified in this plan is required as documented in the Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Handbook H-1742-1 on page 58.

Issue 5 - Invasive Plants and Weeds

S5 Noxious Weeds

A. Treatment/Activity Description

This treatment/activity includes inventory and treatment of noxious weeds on BLM administered lands within the burn perimeter in FY 14.

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

Noxious weed infestations offer unstable and poor quality habitat for sagebrush steppe obligate plant and wildlife species. Inventory and treatment of both known and new noxious weed infestations, within the fire perimeter, is necessary to ensure that noxious weeds do not increase in presence.

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

Noxious weed treatments have been shown to limit further spread, and in most cases, decrease the presence/extent of noxious weed populations. Noxious weed treatments will be consistent with policy and guidance in the Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation BLM Handbook (H-1742-1) as described on pages 34 and 35.

Issue 2 - Weed Treatments

R5 Noxious Weeds

A. Treatment/Activity Description

This treatment/activity includes inventory and treatment of noxious weeds on BLM administered lands within the burn perimeter in FY 15 and FY16.

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

Noxious weed infestations offer unstable and poor quality habitat for sagebrush steppe obligate plant and wildlife species. Inventory and treatment of both known and new noxious weed infestations, within the fire perimeter, is necessary to ensure that noxious weeds do not increase in presence.

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

Noxious weed treatments have been shown to limit further spread, and in most cases, decrease the presence/extent of noxious weed populations. Noxious weed treatments will be consistent with policy and guidance in the Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation BLM Handbook (H-1742-1) as described on pages 34 and 35.

Issue 4 - Repair/Replace Fire Damage to Minor Facilities

R7 Fence/Gate/Cattleguard

A. Treatment/Activity Description

Approximately 8 miles of livestock management fence was impacted by the fire and will need to be repaired or replaced to facilitate proper livestock management upon the determination that objectives of this plan have been achieved.

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

This treatment is necessary to repair/replace livestock management facilities that were damaged as a result of the fire.

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

Repairing/replacing of livestock management fencing is a reasonable and cost effective treatment to allow for proper grazing management once livestock grazing is determined to appropriate for resumption. This treatment would be constructed according to policy and guidance in the Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Handbook H-1742-1 as discussed on page 30.

PART 4 DETAILED TREATMENT COST TABLE

PART 5 - SEED LISTS

DRILL SEED

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

AERIAL SEED

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

SEEDLINGS

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

PART 6 - NATIVE/NON-NATIVE PLANT WORKSHEET

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

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

Yes No Rationale:

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

Yes No Rationale:

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

Yes No Rationale:

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

Yes No Rationale:

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

Yes No Rationale:

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

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

Yes No Rationale:

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

Yes No Rationale:

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

Yes No Rationale:

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

PART 7 - COST-RISK ANALYSIS

A. Probability of Treatments Successfully Meeting Objectives

Action/ Spec #	Planned ES Action (LF20000ES)	Unit (acres, WMs, Number)	# Units	Total Cost	% Probability of Success
S5	Noxious Weeds	Acres	10367	\$16,000.00	85%
S7	Fence/Gate/Cattleguard	Miles	10	\$100,000.00	95%
S12	Closures (area, OHV, livestock)	Each	10367	\$10,000.00	95%
				\$126,000.00	

Action/ Spec #	Planned BAR Action (LF32000BR)	Unit (acres, WMs, Number)	# Units	Total Cost	% Probability of Success
R5	Noxious Weeds	Acres	10367	\$33,000.00	85%
R7	Fence/Gate/Cattleguard	Miles	8	\$20,000.00	100%
				\$53,000.00	

B. Cost Risk Summary

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

Proposed Action Yes No Rationale for Answer:

Implementation of temporary fencing, livestock grazing closure or agreement, and noxious weed inventory and treatment will minimize risks to natural resources and private property. These types of treatments/activities have proven over the years to be effective in achieving ESR Plan objectives as shown by monitoring of previous year ESR Plans that prescribed similar treatments/activities.

No Action Yes No Rationale for Answer:

If the proposed treatments of temporary fencing, livestock grazing closure or agreement, and noxious weed inventory and treatment are not implemented there is a dramatic increase in risk to natural resources within the burned area. Impacted vegetative resources would likely be targeted by livestock for grazing and would result in damage to viability of plants through a reduction in above ground biomass and the plants ability to establish root reserves for long term survivability.

Alternative(s) Yes No Rationale for Answer:

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

Proposed Action Yes No Rationale for Answer:

The proposed treatments all have a high probability of success at the costs identified. Vegetation will be allowed to recover. In addition, the potential for known noxious weed populations to expand or new noxious weed infestations to establish will be greatly diminished.

No Action Yes No Rationale for Answer:

The probability of success of achieving desired objectives will be greatly reduced if identified treatments/activities are not implemented.

Alternative(s) Yes No Rationale for Answer:

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

Proposed Action

Alternative(s)

No Action

Comments:

The treatments/activities in this plan are recommended for implementation for the following reasons: 1) vegetative resources will be allowed to recover naturally without the impacts associated with livestock grazing; 2) known noxious weed populations will not increase in size or extent; and 3) new infestations of noxious weeds will be treated while they are small.

C. Risk of Resource Value Loss or Damage

No Action - Treatments not Implemented

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

Proposed Action - Treatments Successfully Implemented

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

PART 8 - MONITORING PLAN

S5 - Noxious Weeds

Identify the objective of the treatment:

The objectives of the treatment are to 1) inventory the burned area for existing and emerging noxious weed populations; and, 2) treat observed noxious weeds with approved herbicides. Specifically, the objective of the treatment is to ensure the extent of noxious weed populations does not increase within three years following the fire.

Describe how implementation will be monitored:

Implementation will be monitored by site visits to noxious weed infestations that have been treated.

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

Treatment effectiveness will be monitored annually by BLM personnel. The method to be used will either be 1) stem counts of noxious weed infestations; or, 2) presence or absence of noxious weed. The monitoring will be conducted at a time commensurate with the herbicide used for treatment.

S7 - Fence/Gate/Cattleguard

Identify the objective of the treatment:

The general objective of this treatment is to construct temporary fence to protect the burned area from the impacts of livestock grazing to allow for the natural recovery of vegetative resources. The general objective of this treatment is to protect the burned area from the impacts of livestock grazing to allow for the natural recovery of vegetative resources. Specifically, the objective is that livestock grazing will be allowed to resume when total ground cover is at least 70% of that of preburn conditions or on adjacent unburned area, and at least 10% of surviving deep-rooted perennial grasses have reached seed-ripe vegetative status.

Describe how implementation will be monitored:

Implementation of this treatment will be conducted by BLM personnel to ensure specific implementation requirements are achieved.

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

Effectiveness will be monitored by installation of monitoring plots designed to measure seed head production of surviving deep-rooted perennial grass species.

S12 - Closures (area, OHV, livestock)

Identify the objective of the treatment:

The general objective of this treatment is to construct temporary fence to protect the burned area from the impacts of livestock grazing to allow for the natural recovery of vegetative resources. The general objective of this treatment is to protect the burned area from the impacts of livestock grazing to allow for the natural recovery of vegetative resources. Specifically, the objective is that livestock grazing will be allowed to resume when total ground cover is at least 70% of that of preburn conditions or on adjacent unburned area, and at least 10% of surviving deep-rooted perennial grasses have reached seed-ripe vegetative status.

Describe how implementation will be monitored:

Implementation of this treatment will be monitored through normal grazing allotment administration.

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

Effectiveness will be monitored by installation of monitoring plots designed to measure seed head production of surviving deep-rooted perennial grass species.

S13 - Monitoring**Identify the objective of the treatment:**

The objective is 1) determine if implementation of treatments/activities in this plan were achieved and to document any deviations and rationale for deviation from what was planned; and, 2) determine the effectiveness of treatments/activities in meeting the specific objectives for each treatment/activity as discussed above.

Describe how implementation will be monitored:

See specifics for each treatment/activity above.

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

See specifics for each treatment/activity above.

R5 - Noxious Weeds**Identify the objective of the treatment:**

The objectives of the treatment are to 1) inventory the burned area for existing and emerging noxious weed populations; and, 2) treat observed noxious weeds with approved herbicides. Specifically, the objective of the treatment is to ensure the extent of noxious weed populations does not increase within three years following the fire.

Describe how implementation will be monitored:

Implementation will be monitored by site visits to noxious weed infestations that have been treated.

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

Treatment effectiveness will be monitored annually by BLM personnel. The method to be used will either be 1) stem counts of noxious weed infestations; or, 2) presence or absence of noxious weed. The monitoring will be conducted at a time commensurate with the herbicide used for treatment.

R7 - Fence/Gate/Cattleguard

Identify the objective of the treatment:

The objective of this treatment is to provide for resumption of future livestock management once livestock grazing is determined to be appropriate.

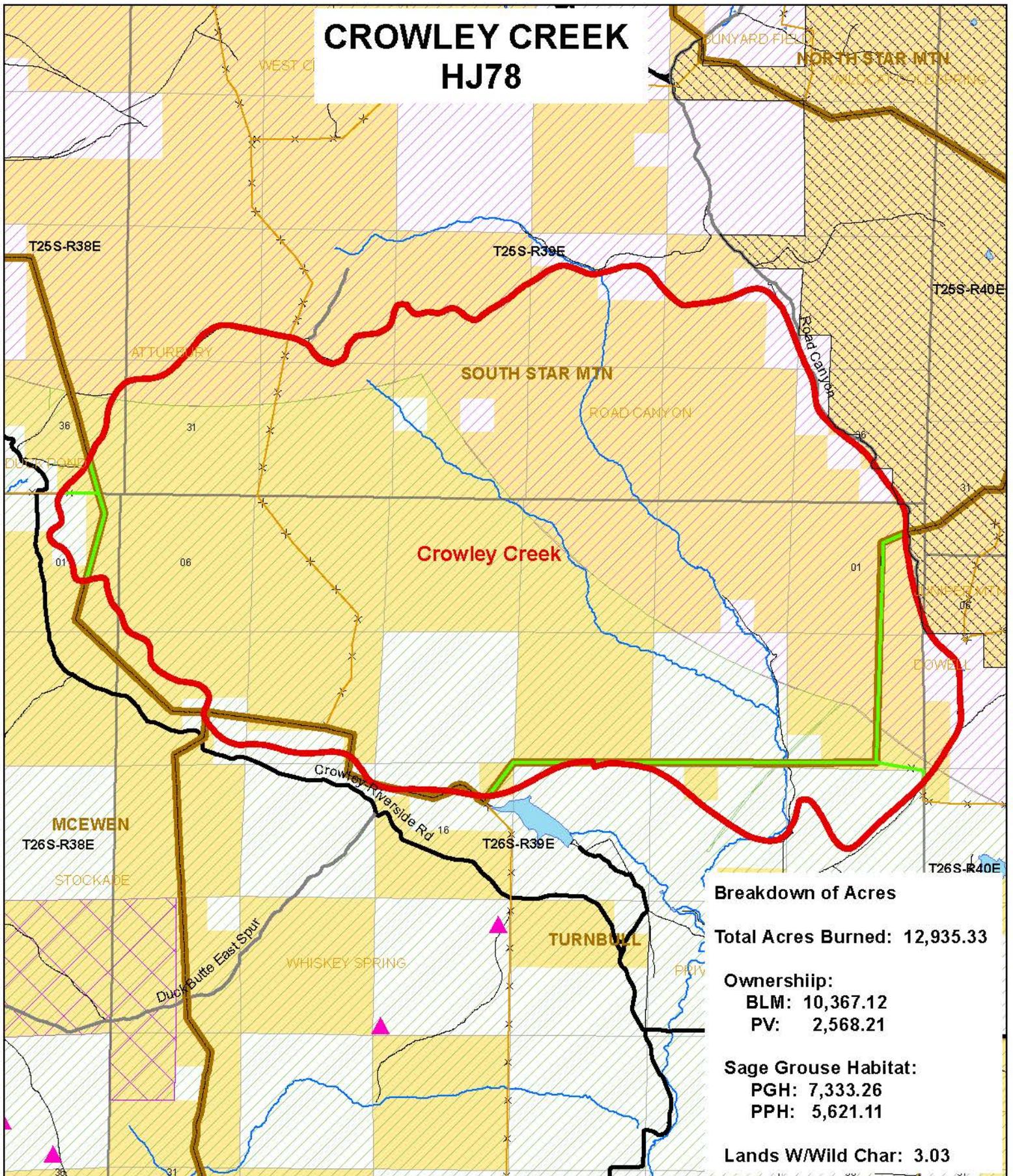
Describe how implementation will be monitored:

Implementation will be monitored by site visits to ensure fence construction requirements are achieved and to BLM standards.

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

Effectiveness monitoring will be conducted during routine grazing administration duties following resumption of livestock grazing.

CROWLEY CREEK HJ78



Breakdown of Acres

Total Acres Burned: 12,935.33

Ownership:

BLM: 10,367.12

PV: 2,568.21

Sage Grouse Habitat:

PGH: 7,333.26

PPH: 5,621.11

Lands W/Wild Char: 3.03

- Legend**
- Crowley Creek Fire
 - INT
 - Rivers
 - Water
 - NAIP Digitized Fences W/in Fire
 - STH
 - Creeks
 - Water
 - Preliminary General Habitat (PGH)
 - USH
 - Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
 - County route
 - Lands With Wilderness Characteristics
 - Bureau of Land Management
 - Wilderness Study Area
 - Forest Service
 - BLM
 - Private road (no symbol)
 - Private
 - Not Known
 - State Lands
 - Sage Grouse Leaks
 - Allotment
 - Pasture
 - GRA_Line



U.S. Department of Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Vale District
June 19, 2013

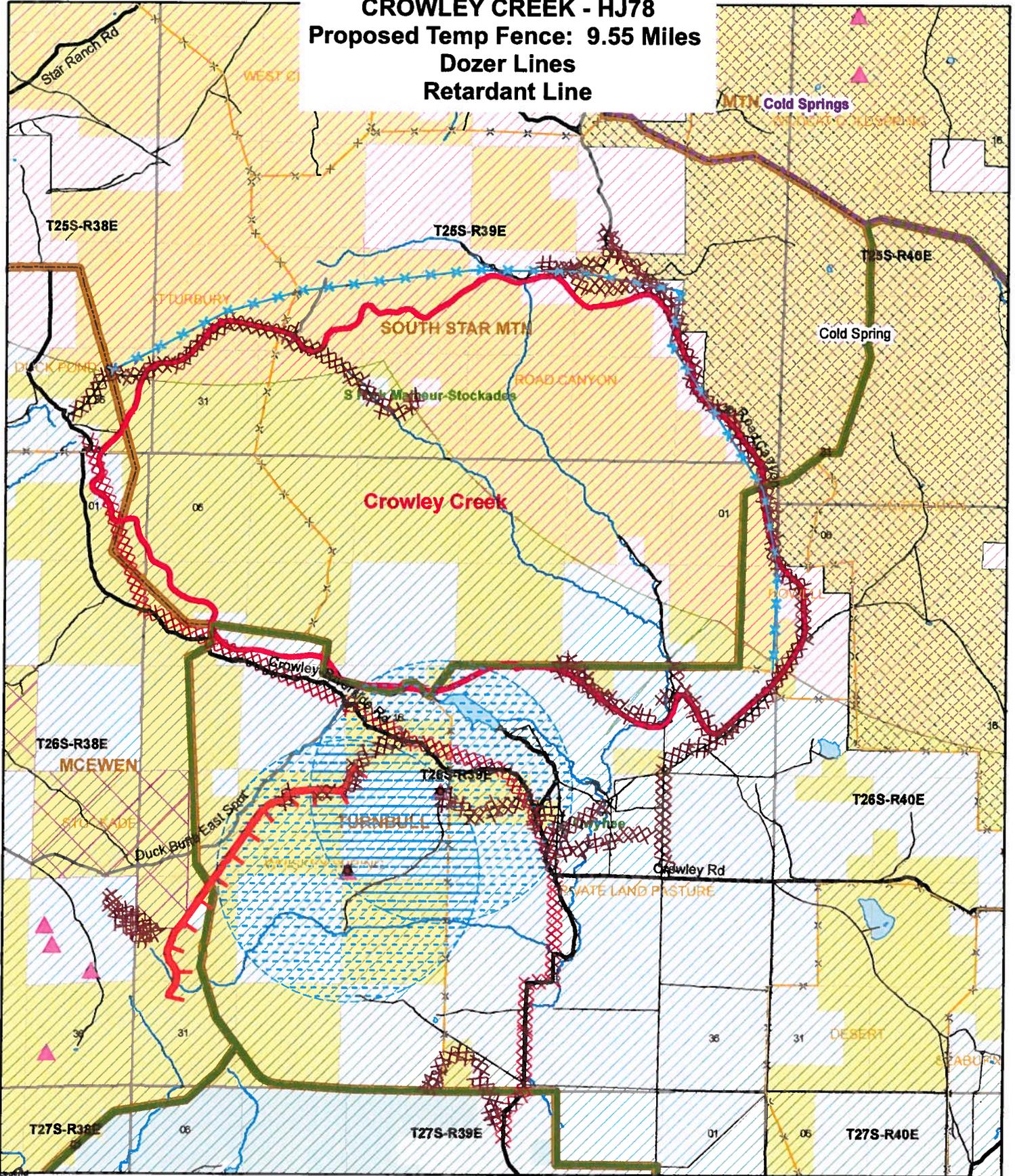
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CROWLEY CREEK - HJ78

Proposed Temp Fence: 9.55 Miles

Dozer Lines

Retardant Line



Proposed Temp Fence	Target_LEKS_1_25_MI_Buffer	Forest Service	Wilderness Study Area
Dozer Line	Allotment	Private road (no symbol)	BLM
Retardant Line	Pasture	Not Known	Private
Crowley Creek Fire	GRA_Line	Rivers	State Lands
Preliminary General Habitat (PGH)	INT	Creeks	Water
Preliminary Priority Habitat (PPH)	STH	Herd Management Area (HMA)	
Sage Grouse Leks	USH	Geographic Management Areas	
	County route	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	
	Bureau of Land Management	Lands With Wilderness Characteristics	



U.S. Department of Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Vale District
June 19, 2013

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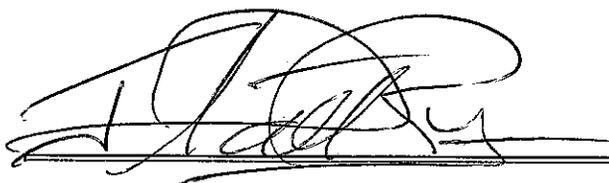
PART 10 - REVIEW, APPROVALS, and PREPARERS

TEAM MEMBERS

Team Leader	Brian Watts (BLM Vale)	Initialed	07/03/2013
Rangeland Mgt. Specialist	Kevin Eldredge (BLM Vale)	Initialed	07/03/2013
Wildlife Biologist	Naomi Wilson (BLM Vale)	Initialed	07/03/2013
Botanist	Susan Fritts (BLM Vale)	Initialed	07/03/2013
Soil Scientist	Todd Allai (BLM Vale)	Initialed	07/03/2013

PLAN APPROVAL

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



FIELD OFFICE MANAGER

7/3/13
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.