BLM OREGON POST-FIRE RECOVERY PLAN

EMERGENCY STABILIZATION AND BURNED AREA REHABILITATION

PLAN TEMPLATE 2010

GRASSY MOUNTAIN FIRE (HT79)

BLM Vale District Office

OREGON STATE OFFICE

FIRE BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Fire Name	Grassy Mountain
Fire Number	LFESHT790000 / LFBRHT790000
District/Field Office	Vale District Office
Admin Number	LLORV00000
State	OREGON
County(s)	MALHEUR
Ignition Date/Cause	08/07/2013 Lightning
Date Contained	08/09/2013
Jurisdiction	*Acres*
BLM	15721
Total Acres	15721
Total Costs	$74,000
Costs to LF2200000 (2822)	$54,000
Costs to LF3200000 (2881)	$20,000

Status of Plan Submission (check one box below)

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

PART 1 - PLAN SUMMARY

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON FIRE.

The Grassy Mountain Fire was started by lightning on August 7 and burned 15,721 acres and was contained on August 9. Very dry fuel condtions and winds resulted in the fire escaping initial attack efforts on August 7.

The area burned by the fire was dominated by Wyoming big sagebrush/shrub steppe with various densities of bunchgrasses (bluebunch wheatgrass and bottlebrush squireltail) with a small component of cheatgrass. The fire burned in a mosaic pattern leaving pockets of burned and unburned fuel within the final fire perimeter.

Soils in the area are susceptible to wind and water erosion, in the short term, until vegetative cover is re-established. Slope within the burn area varies from 0 to 70 percent. Average annual precipitation for the are is 8-11 inches.

There is a total of 5,000 acres of preliminary General Habitat and 10,000 acres of preliminary Priority Habitat within the fire perimeter.

Cheatgrass is a small component of the general vegetation in portions of the burned area on lower elevations near main roads. Medusahead rye is trailing along road systems in the general vicinity. Small isolated sites of whitetop species have been noted along the Indian Fort road inside and at the edge of the burned area. Scotch thistle has been treated within the northeast corner of fire area and a large population is within 3 miles of the west edge of the fire at Caviatta Ridge. Rush skeletonweed was discovered in that same area in fall 2012 during a weed survey of the Long Draw Fire. Thirteen net acres of skeletonweed were treated within 4 miles of west edge of Grassy Mountain fire perimeter in June 2013.

The fire burned portions of 5 pastures within the Grassy Mountain Allotment. A breakdown of AUMS affected by the fire are shown below.

Allotment Name	Pasture Name	# of Permittees	Pasture AUMS	AUMS affected	% AUMS affected
Grassy Mountain	Indian Fort	7	3530	517	14.6%
	Eastside	7	2766	70	2.5%
	Dry Creek Native	7	4078	254	6.2%
	Skull Creek East	1	94	21	22.3%
	Skull Creek West	1	149	109	73.2%

LAND USE PLAN CONSISTENCY

S5 - Noxious Weeds ES Issue 5

Noxious weed treatments would be consistent with the guidelines set for in the Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Handbook (H-1742-1, pages 34-35), the Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision (2002), the Vale District Integrated Weed Control Plan Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact (1989), and the standard operating procedures and mitigation measures identified in the Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in Oregon Final Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision (2010). Pesticide Use Proposals (plans) would be prepared for weed treatments and comply with policy (BLM Manual 9011, H-9011, and 9015).

S12 - Closures (area, OHV, livestock) ES Issue 2

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. The closure to livestock grazing is specifically provided for on page 40 of the SEORMP. The burned area would be rested for one full year and through a second growing season at a minimum, or until monitoring data or professional judgment indicate that health and vigor of desired vegetation has recovered to levels adequate to support and protect upland function.

S13 - Monitoring ES Issue 2

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 BAR Issue 2

Noxious weed treatments would be consistent with the guidelines set for in the Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Handbook (H-1742-1, pages 34-35), the Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision (2002), the Vale District Integrated Weed Control Plan Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact (1989), and the standard operating procedures and mitigation measures identified in the Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in Oregon Final Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision (2010). Pesticide Use Proposals (plans) would be prepared for weed treatments and comply with policy (BLM Manual 9011, H-9011, and 9015).

COST SUMMARY TABLES

Emergency Stabilization (LF2200000)

Action/ Spec #	ES Issue #	Planned Action	Unit (Acres, WMs, Number)	# Units	Unit Cost (If Appl.)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	Totals by Spec.
S1		Planning (Project Management)				$2,000.00	$2,000.00	$2,000.00	$2,000.00	$8,000.00
S2										
S3										
S4										
S5	5	Noxious Weeds	Acres	15,721	$1.58	$0.00	$25,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$25,000.00
S6										
S7										
S8										
S9										
S10										
S11										
S12	2	Closures (area, OHV, livestock)	#	1	$6,000.00	$0.00	$2,000.00	$2,000.00	$2,000.00	$6,000.00
S13	2	Monitoring	Acres	15,721	$0.90	$0.00	$5,000.00	$5,000.00	$5,000.00	$15,000.00
S14										
		TOTAL COSTS (LF2200000)				**$2,000**	**$34,000**	**$9,000**	**$9,000**	**$54,000**
OTHER FUND CODE TOTALS:										
		TOTAL COSTS (???)								
		TOTAL COSTS (???)								
		TOTAL COSTS (???)								

Burned Area Rehabilitation (LF3200000)

Action/ Spec #	BAR Issue #	Planned Action	Unit (Acres, WMs, Number)	# Units	Unit Cost (If Appl.)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	Totals by Spec.
R1										
R2										
R3										
R4										
R5	2	Noxious Weeds	Acres	15,721	$1.25	$0.00	$0.00	$11,000.00	$9,000.00	$20,000.00
R6										
R7										
R8										
R9										
R10										
R11										
R12										
R13										
R14										
		TOTAL COSTS (LF3200000)				**$0**	**$0**	**$11,000**	**$9,000**	**$20,000**
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
The burn area consists of soils typical of the arid lands region. The 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. Temporary exclusion from livestock will provide for increased success of vegetation establishment and a return of natural levels of soil erosion. Slope within the burn area varies from 0-70 percent. Erosion hazard potential ranges from low to high. Average Annual precipitation for the area is 8-11 inches.

3 - Habitat for Federal/State Listed, Proposed, or Candidate Species
A total of 5,000 acres of preliminary General Habitat (PGH) and 10,000 acres of Preliminary General Habitat (PPH) of sage grouse habitat was burned in the Grassy Mountain Fire. Natural regeneration of sagebrush can take 10 to 15 years to regenerate and is difficult to establish after a fire. Our goal is to minimize habitat loss and fragmentation of sage grouse habitat and species. 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. The primary noxious weeds of concern known to be within the fire area are Scotch thistle and whitetop species. Because rush skeletonweed and a large population of Scotch thistle are within close proximity of the fire, there is a need to survey the entire burned area for existing populations. Both species bear seeds that are readily dispersed by wind and carried long distances via their bristly pappus. Until desirable perennial vegetation is recovered, the area will be at risk to invasion from these two highly competitive, noxious and invasive weeds. Following a fire, established skeletonweed plants typically resprout within two weeks and can be blooming and setting seed within 8 to 10 weeks. Its ability to thrive following a fire and disperse seed in the absence of all competition makes it one of the biggest weed threats to burned areas.

If left untreated these weed species have the potential to reduce the capability and

productivity of the site. This could result in a negative impact to the lands being considered PPH and PGH for greater sage-grouse.

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. The primary noxious weeds of concern known to be within the fire area are Scotch thistle and whitetop species. Because rush skeletonweed and a large population of Scotch thistle are within close proximity of the fire, there is a need to survey the entire burned area for existing populations. Both species bear seeds that are readily dispersed by wind and carried long distances via their bristly pappus. Until desirable perennial vegetation is recovered, the area will be at risk to invasion from these two highly competitive, noxious and invasive weeds. Following a fire, established skeletonweed plants typically resprout within two weeks and can be blooming and setting seed within 8 to 10 weeks. Its ability to thrive following a fire and disperse seed in the absence of all competition makes it one of the biggest weed threats to burned areas.

3 - Tree Planting

N/A

4 - Repair/Replace Fire Damage to Minor Facilities

N/A

PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF TREATMENTS

Issue 2 - Soil/Water Stabilization

S12 Closures (area, OHV, livestock)

A. Treatment/Activity Description

The BLM administered lands within the burn perimeter would be closed, in whole or in part, to livestock grazing for a minimum of two full growing seasons or until monitoring data or professional judgment indicate that health and vigor of desired vegetation has recovered to levels adequate to support and protect upland function. 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 judgment 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 would allow for surviving vegetation to fully recover as well as provide soil stabilization through the accumulation of litter and biomass. This would 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 would 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, the SEORMP (2002), and 43 CFR 4100.

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 FY14. The primary noxious weed of concern known to be within the fire area are Scotch thistle and whitetop species. Because rush skeletonweed and a large population of Scotch thistle are within close proximity of the fire, there is a need to survey the entire burned area for existing populations. Both species bear seeds that are readily dispersed by wind and carried long distances via their bristly pappus. Until desirable perennial vegetation is recovered, the area will be at risk to invasion from these two highly competitive, noxious and invasive weeds. Following a fire, established skeletonweed plants typically resprout within two weeks and can be blooming and setting seed within 8 to 10 weeks. Its ability to thrive following a fire and disperse seed in the absence of all competition makes it one of the biggest weed threats to burned areas. Known infestations are generally small and scattered, therefore treatments would be done by ground application utilizing ATV/UTV and backpack sprayers. There are four approved chemicals that the BLM can utilize to treat noxious weeds. These are glyphosate, picloram, dicamba and 2,4-D. Specific label restrictions will be adhered to. Timing of application will consider sage grouse, cultural and other resource considerations.

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. Highly competitive, noxious and invasive species quickly take advantage of the absence of competition from perennial plants removed by wildfire. 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. Disturbances caused by contingency dozer lines and heavily travelled routes outside the fire perimeter used for fire suppression are also vulnerable to noxious weed invasion.

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 FY14. The primary noxious weed of concern known to be within the fire area are Scotch thistle and whitetop species. Because rush skeletonweed and a large population of Scotch thistle are within close proximity of the fire, there is a need to survey the entire burned area for existing populations. Both species bear seeds that are readily dispersed by wind and carried long distances via their bristly pappus. Until desirable perennial vegetation is recovered, the area will be at risk to invasion from these two highly competitive, noxious and invasive weeds. Following a fire, established skeletonweed plants typically resprout within two weeks and can be blooming and setting seed within 8 to 10 weeks. Its ability to thrive following a fire and disperse seed in the absence of all competition makes it one of the biggest weed threats to burned areas. Known infestations are generally small and scattered, therefore treatments would be done by ground application utilizing ATV/UTV and backpack sprayers

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. Disturbances caused by contingency dozer lines and heavily travelled routes outside the fire perimeter used for fire suppression are also vulnerable to noxious weed invasion.

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.

PART 4 - DETAILED TREATMENT COST TABLE

Action / Spec #	Action Description	Unit Type	# Units	Unit Cost	FY13	FY14	FY15	FY16	Total Cost
S1	**Planning (Project Management)**								
1	Planning	WM'S	1	$10,000.00	$2,000.00	$2,000.00	$2,000.00	$2,000.00	$8,000.00
	Total			**$10,000.00**	**$2,000.00**	**$2,000.00**	**$2,000.00**	**$2,000.00**	**$8,000.00**
S5	**Noxious Weeds** ES Issue 5								
1	Weed Treatment	Acres	20	$300.00	$0.00	$6,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$6,000.00
2	Weed Inventory	Acres	15,721	$1.20	$0.00	$18,865.20	$0.00	$0.00	$18,865.20
	Total			**$301.20**	**$0.00**	**$25,000.00**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$25,000.00**
S12	**Closures (area, OHV, livestock)** ES Issue 2								
1	Prepare Decision/Agreement	WM'S	1	$10,000.00	$0.00	$2,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$2,000.00
2	Administration of closure	WM'S	1	$10,000.00	$0.00	$0.00	$2,000.00	$2,000.00	$4,000.00
	Total			**$20,000.00**	**$0.00**	**$2,000.00**	**$2,000.00**	**$2,000.00**	**$6,000.00**
S13	**Monitoring** ES Issue 2								
1	Monitoring	Acres	47,163	$0.30	$0.00	$4,716.30	$4,716.30	$4,716.30	$14,148.90
	Total			**$0.30**	**$0.00**	**$5,000.00**	**$5,000.00**	**$5,000.00**	**$15,000.00**
ES	**Grand Total**			**$30,301.50**	**$2,000.00**	**$34,000.00**	**$9,000.00**	**$9,000.00**	**$54,000.00**
Action / Spec #	**Action Description**	**Unit Type**	**# Units**	**Unit Cost**	**FY13**	**FY14**	**FY15**	**FY16**	**Total Cost**
R5	**Noxious Weeds** BAR Issue 2								
1	Weed Treatment	Acres	13	$300.00	$0.00	$0.00	$3,000.00	$900.00	$3,900.00
2	Weed Inventory	Acres	31,442	$0.50	$0.00	$0.00	$7,860.50	$7,860.50	$15,721.00
	Total			**$300.50**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$11,000.00**	**$9,000.00**	**$20,000.00**
BAR	**Grand Total**			**$300.50**	**$0.00**	**$0.00**	**$11,000.00**	**$9,000.00**	**$20,000.00**
Project	**Grand Total**			**$30,602.00**	**$2,000.00**	**$34,000.00**	**$20,000.00**	**$18,000.00**	**$74,000.00**

PART 5 - SEED LISTS

DRILL SEED

AERIAL SEED

SEEDLINGS

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

PART 6 - NATIVE/NON-NATIVE PLANT WORKSHEET

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

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

Yes [ ] No [X] Rationale:

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

Yes [ ] No [X] 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 [X] 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 [X] 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 [X] 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 [X] 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 [X] Rationale:

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

Yes [ ] No [X] Rationale:

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

PART 7 - COST-RISK ANALYSIS

A. Probability of Treatments Successfully Meeting Objectives

Action/ Spec #	ES Issue #	Planned ES Action (LF2200000)	Unit (acres, WMs, Number)	# Units	Total Cost	% Probability of Success
S5	5	Noxious Weeds	Acres	15721	$25,000.00	85%
S12	2	Closures (area, OHV, livestock)	#	1	$6,000.00	95%
S13	2	Monitoring	Acres	15721	$15,000.00	100%
					$46,000.00	
Action/ Spec #	**BAR Issue #**	**Planned BAR Action (LF3200000)**	**Unit (acres, WMs, Number)**	**# Units**	**Total Cost**	**% Probability of Success**
R5	2	Noxious Weeds	Acres	15721	$20,000.00	85%
					$20,000.00	

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 [X] No [ ] Rationale for Answer:

Implementation of livestock closure and noxious weed inventory and treatment will minimize risks to natural resources. These types of treatments 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.

No Action Yes [ ] No [X] Rationale for Answer:

If the proposed treatments of livestock grazing closure , 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 [X] Rationale for Answer:

NA

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:

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 [X] 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 [X] Rationale for Answer:

NA

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	X
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 - ES Issue 5

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. A record of the chemical used, the rate of application, and other Pesticide Use Permit data will be recorded annually and submitted to the Oregon State Office Weed Coordinator. This data would be submitted whether a contractor or BLM employee applied the herbicide. Treatment implementation 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. Weed treatments will also be tracked in NSIMS.

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. Weed treatments will also be tracked in NISMS.

S12 - Closures (area, OHV, livestock) - ES Issue 2

Identify the objective of the treatment:

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 would 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. This data would be gathered using methods that gather plant density/seed-ripe (frequency) and total cover (line point intercept).

Describe how implementation will be monitored:

Implementation of this treatment would be monitored through periodic field visits to ensure compliance with the closure.

Describe how effectiveness will be monitored, how it will be measured, and within

what time period:

Effectiveness will be monitored annually for up to three years by installation of monitoring plots designed to measure total cover and seed head production of surviving deep-rooted perennial grass species. Methods to be utilized include line point intercept, photo plots and/or density.

S13 - Monitoring - ES Issue 2

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. A monitoring summary report will be compiled annually that will document results of monitoring efforts specific to each treatment identified within this plan.

R5 - Noxious Weeds - BAR Issue 2

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. A record of the chemical used, the rate of application, and other Pesticide Use Permit data will be recorded annually and submitted to the Oregon State Office Weed Coordinator. This data would be submitted whether a contractor or BLM employee applied the herbicide. Treatment implementation 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. Weed treatments will also be tracked in NSIMS.

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. Weed treatments will also be tracked in NSIMS.

PART 10 - REVIEW, APPROVALS, and PREPARERS

TEAM MEMBERS

Position	Team Member (Agency/Office	Initial	Date
Noxious & Invasive Species Specialist	Lynne Silva (BLM Vale)	LS	8/22
Rangeland Mgt. Specialist	Marcy Tiffany (BLM Vale)	MT	8/22

PLAN APPROVAL

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

8/22/13

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

- Grassy Mountain Fire
- Vale District
- State of Oregon

N W E S

0 30 60 120 Miles

0 50,000 100,000 200,000 Meters

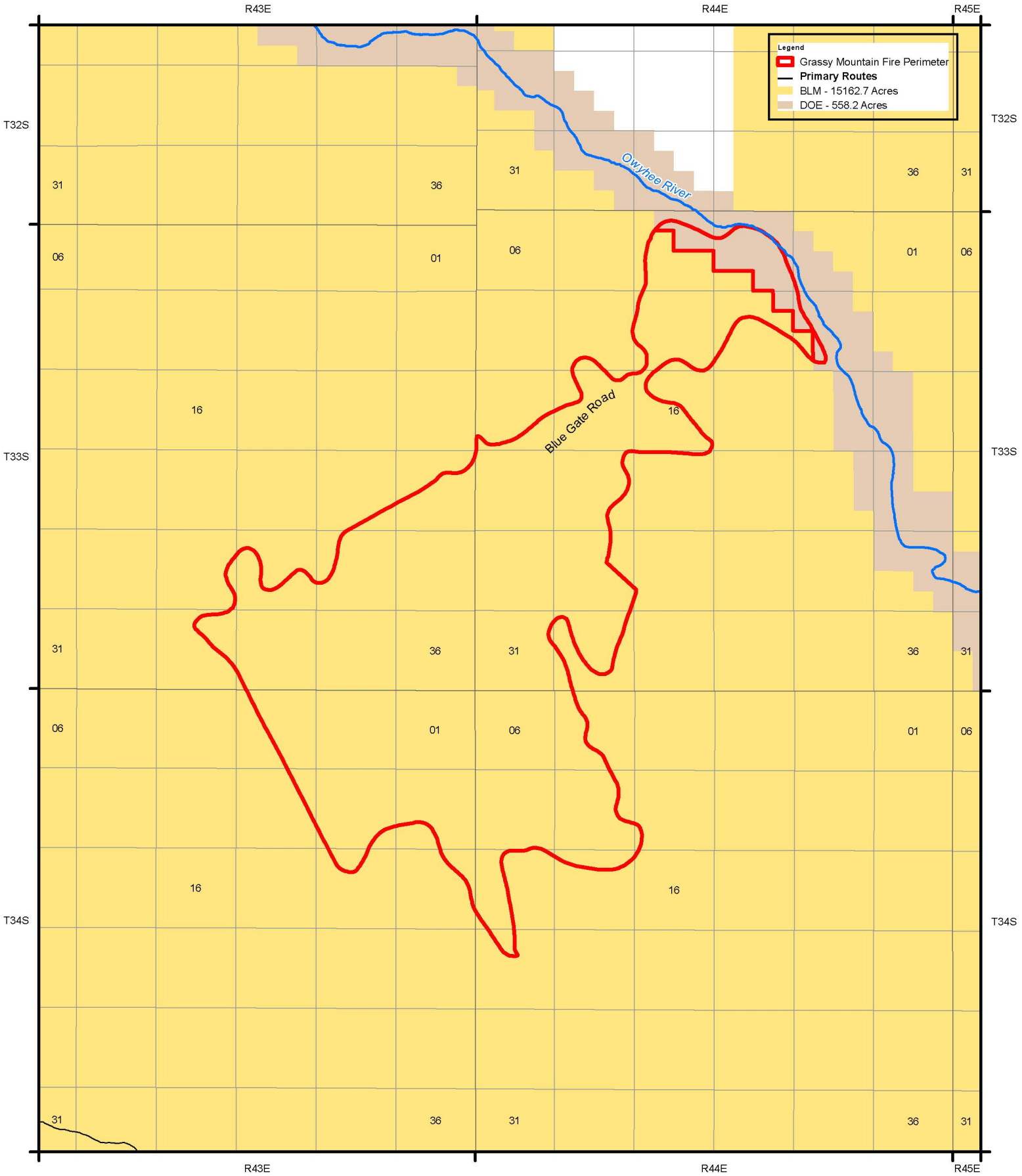
U.S. Department of Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Vale District

August, 20, 2013

No warranty is made by the Bureau of Land Management as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data of individual or aggregate use with other data. Original data were compiled from various sources. This information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This product was developed through digital means and may be updated without notification.

Map 1
Grassy Mountain Fire Location
Grassy Mountain Fire - Emergency Stabilization & Rehabilitation



0 0.75 1.5 3 Miles

0 1,400 2,800 5,600 Meters

U.S. Department of Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Vale District

August 20, 2012

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Map 2
Ownership
Grassy Mountain Fire - Emergency Stabilization & Rehabilitation