



# United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
Vale District Office  
100 Oregon Street  
Vale, Oregon 97918

IN REPLY REFER TO:  
4190 (ORV000)  
HUG5

OCT 25 2013

Dear Interested Public:

## **NOTICE OF FIELD MANAGER'S FINAL DECISION CEDAR MOUNTAIN FIRE ESR PLAN**

### **BACKGROUND**

During the summer of 2013, several lightning caused fires burned within the Vale District, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), including the Cedar Mountain Fire. It ignited on August 8, 2013, and was contained on August 13, 2013. The fire burned a total of 23,934 acres (See Map 1). It burned 23,404 acres of land administered by the BLM and 530 acres of private land. The burn is located approximately 35 miles north of Burns Junction, Oregon. An Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation (ES&R) plan was completed for the entire burn.

The majority of the fire (21,602 acres) was within the Cedar Mountain and Lower Owyhee Canyon Wilderness Study Area (See Map 2). In addition, 1,797 acres burned within the Rinehart Creek inventory update unit for wilderness character. The area is currently occupied by Greater Sage-Grouse and is key habitat. Contained within the burned area perimeter are 23,786 acres of Preliminary Priority Habitat (PPH) and 162 acres of Preliminary General Habitat (PGH) (See Map 3).<sup>1</sup>

Within a week of the containment date of the fire, the Vale District assembled an interdisciplinary (ID) team of specialists and within 21 days of containment, this ID team developed an Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Plan (hereafter referred to as the Plan) containing several treatments necessary for the stabilization and rehabilitation of the burned area within the Vale District.

The ES&R Plan was submitted for approval and funding to the BLM's Washington Office (WO) through the Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation System (ESRS). The ES&R Plan was approved by the WO on September 13, 2013.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Between August 8, 2013, and August 13, 2013, the Cedar Mountain Fire burned 23,404 acres of public land administered by BLM and 530 acres of private land. The chart below shows the amount of acres within special designated areas that burned during the Cedar Mountain Fire.

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<sup>1</sup>PPH and PGH data and maps have been developed through a collaborative effort between the BLM and the respective state wildlife agencies and are stored at the National Operations Center (NOC).

<b>Special Designated Area</b>	<b>Acres Burned</b>
Cedar Mountain WSA	19,818
Lower Owyhee Canyon WSA	1,784
Lands with wilderness character	1,797
Greater Sage-Grouse Preliminary Priority Habitat (PPH)	23,786
Greater Sage-Grouse Preliminary General Habitat (PGH)	162

The Cedar Mountain Fire burned within the following grazing allotments: 13,604 acres (13%) of the Turnbull (#00303) and 10,330 acres (8%) of the Quartz Mountain allotment (#10406). The chart below shows the amount in acres of the allotments that burned (see Map 4).

<b>ALLOT NUM</b>	<b>ALLOTMENT NAME</b>	<b>ALLOT ACRES</b>	<b>ACRES BURNED</b>	<b>ALLOTMENT % BURNED</b>
00303	Turnbull	106,943	13,604	13%
10406	Quartz Mountain	124,272	10,330	8%

### **COMPLIANCE**

The Plan was prepared under the guidance of and is consistent with the Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Handbook H-1742-1. The treatments in the Plan are the same as the proposed actions described in the Vale District Normal Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Plan (NFESRP) Environmental Assessment (EA) # OR-030-05-005. The EA was completed in 2005. The EA analyzed the potential impacts to implementing the proposed action and alternatives and determined there would not be a significant impact to the human environment and prepared a Finding of No Significant Impacts (FONSI) Decision Record.

Because the treatments analyzed in the NFESRP EA are the same as the Plan, BLM compared the Plan with the analysis found in the NFESRP EA and determined that the analysis was sufficient and new NEPA analysis was not necessary. BLM documented this review and prepared a Determination of NEPA Adequacy (DNA) # DOI-BLM-OR-V040-2013-049 prior to the approval of the Plan and the issuance of this decision. The NFESRP EA and FONSI and the DNA documents can be viewed at: <http://www.blm.gov/or/districts/vale/plans/index.php>. If you wish to receive hard copies of these documents, they are available upon request at the Vale District Office, (541) 473-3144.

The treatments described in the Plan, as analyzed in the Vale District NFESRP EA, is consistent with the Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision, Sept. 2002. The Plan's treatments have been designed to conform to the following documents, which direct and provide the framework for management of BLM lands within Vale District:

- Federal Land Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1901), 1978
- The National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4320-4347), 1970
- Southeastern Oregon Resource Management Plan and Record of Decision (2002)
- Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315), 1934

- Vale District Normal Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Plan (NFESRP) Environmental Assessment (EA) # OR-030-05-005.
- August 12, 1997 Standards for Rangeland Health and Guidelines for Livestock Management for Public Lands, Administered by the BLM in the States of Oregon and Washington
- 2007 Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in 17 Western States ROD
- 2010 Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in Oregon ROD
- Greater Sage-Grouse and Sagebrush-steppe Ecosystems Management Guidelines (BLM-2000)
- National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470)
- Programmatic Agreement Among USDI BLM, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Oregon State Historic Preservation Officer Regarding the Identification, Evaluation, and Treatment of Historic Properties Managed by the BLM, Oregon State Office, Throughout the State of Oregon
- Executive Order 12372, Intergovernmental Review
- Executive Order 13112, Invasive Species
- BLM National Sage-grouse Habitat Conservation Strategy (2004)
- Instruction Memorandum WO-2012-043, Greater Sage-Grouse Interim Management Policies and Procedures issued December 22, 2011
- A Report on National Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Measures, Produced by: Sage-grouse National Technical Team, December 21, 2011
- Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation Assessment and Strategy for Oregon: A plan to Maintain and Enhance Populations and Habitat; ODFW, April 22, 2011
- State, local, and Tribal laws, regulations, and land use plans
- SEORMP Settlement Agreement (Case 05-35931, June 10, 2010) between Vale District BLM and Oregon Natural Desert Association (ONDA) resulting from Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision (*ONDA v. BLM*, 625 F.3d 1092 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2010)).
- BLM Manual 6330, Management of BLM Wilderness Study Areas, July 13, 2012
- Instruction Memorandum WO-2011-154, Requirement to Conduct and Maintain Inventory Information for Wilderness Characteristics and to Consider Lands with Wilderness Characteristics in Land Use Plans.
- Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. 1531-1544) , 1973

### **FINAL DECISION**

I have determined that the vegetation, soil, and other resources on the public lands are at immediate risk of erosion and other damage due to the 2013 Cedar Mountain wildfire. This decision is effective immediately due to the risk of infestation by noxious weeds. The burn area is vulnerable to the expansion or invasion by highly competitive noxious and/or invasive annuals, biennials, and perennial weeds. There has been loss or damage to crucial habitat for Greater Sage-Grouse.

DNA # DOI-BLM-OR-V040-2013-049 addressed the treatments identified in the Plan and I have determined that it was consistent with the analysis in the NFESRP EA and FONSI. The treatments listed in the ES&R Plan are listed below.

I have determined that implementing the Plan's treatments as analyzed in the NFESRP EA did not require the preparation of an environmental impact statement, as set out in the FONSI.

I have determined that implementation of the treatments described in Plan does not constitute a major Federal action that will adversely impact the quality of the human environment. Therefore, an Environmental Impact Statement is not necessary and will not be prepared.

Based on analysis, comments from affected permittees and input from my staff, it is my final decision to implement the treatments as listed in the Plan below.

My decision is issued under 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 4190.1(a), which states:

Notwithstanding the provisions of 43 CFR 4.21(a) (1), when BLM determines that vegetation, soil, or other resources on the public lands are at substantial risk of wildfire due to drought, fuels buildup, or other reasons, or at immediate risk of erosion or other damage due to wildfire, BLM may make a rangeland wildfire management decision effective immediately or on a date established in the decision.

### PLAN TREATMENTS

Below is a table of the projects that have been identified to stabilize and rehabilitate lands affected by Cedar Mountain Fire. Maps of the treatment locations are also attached.

Treatments	Amount or scope	Implementation year <sup>2</sup>
Noxious weed inventory	23,419 acres	2014-2016
Noxious weed treatment	2,040 acres	2014-2016
Replace informational WSA boundary signs	25 each	2014
Construct temporary livestock closure fence (Map 5)	12 miles	2014
Repair existing fences (Map 6)	36 miles	2015

### RATIONALE

#### Survey and treat noxious weeds

There are scattered populations of noxious weeds in the burn area and general vicinity of the fire, including Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*), perennial pepperweed (*Lepidium latifolium*), whitetop species (*Lepidium spp*), and Scotch thistle (*Onopordum acanthium*). With the exception of roadsides, most of the weed populations occur around abandoned private farmland. The upper elevations within the fire perimeter were relatively weed-free as the intact plant communities provided little opportunity for weed invasion.

Invasive species, including cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), various annual mustards, including tumble mustard (*Sisymbrium altissimum*) and clasping pepperweed (*Lepidium perfoliatum*), Russian thistle (*Salsola kali*), etc., are common throughout the lower area.

In the absence of competition, the burn area would be extremely vulnerable to expansion or invasion by any of these highly competitive noxious and/or invasive annuals, biennials, and

<sup>2</sup> The years in which these treatments will be implemented is subject to funding availability.

perennial weed species. Weed control within the burn area would help prevent invasive/noxious species from dominating the site.

Noxious weed inventory and treatment would help to control existing populations, help discover new populations, and reduce the risk of further establishment of noxious weeds. Initial treatments would begin in FY 2014; in FY 2015 and 2016, the noxious weeds inventory and treatment would be included as a rehabilitation treatment. Chemical treatment of noxious weed populations and closing the area to livestock would reduce the likelihood of their spread to new unoccupied areas and help to re-establish higher quality vegetation. Noxious weeds also threaten adjacent private range and agricultural lands. Furthermore, noxious weed infestations have little to no value to wildlife or livestock and are considered one of the greatest threats to loss of sage-grouse habitat.

Noxious weeds are the first plants to reestablish following a wildfire and take advantage of the vulnerability of the fire weakened and stressed desired species. The objective of the noxious weed treatment and survey is to continue treating previously known infestation sites and identify and treat new sites to halt the spread of noxious weeds in the burned area. The identified weeds are present in the burned area and if not treated, are expected to increase due to the removal of existing vegetation by the Cedar Mountain Fire. Past treatments in the area have been relatively successful and by continuing to inventory and treat infestation and introductory sites the frequency of noxious weeds is expected to be reduced.

Noxious weed treatments would be consistent with the guidelines set forth in the ESR handbook (1742-1, pages 34–35), the SEORMP&ROD (page 41), 2002, the Vale District Integrated Weed Control Plan EA (1989), the Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program EIS 1984, and Supplement, 1987 and the Standard Operating Procedures and Mitigation Measures identified in the Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in Oregon FEIS and ROD (2010). Pesticide Use Proposals (plans) would be prepared for weeds treatments and comply with policy (BLM Manual 9011, H-9011, and 9015).

### **Replacing burned facilities and maintaining cattleguards, spring developments, and reservoirs**

The BLM is required to maintain wilderness characteristics of WSAs so that suitability of these lands for preservation does not become impaired. A critical management tool is to inform visitors through the use of signage. Signs tell visitors they have reached a WSA boundary, are on a designated route, or that an area is closed for motor vehicle use. Within the Cedar Mountain Fire, 25 locations have been identified that need a carsonite sign replaced. These signs will assist in ensuring public safety as well as enforcing environmental protection.

As a result of the Cedar Mountain Fire, an increase in overland flow of water within the next two years, and therefore an increase in sediment in some of the drainages, is likely. Some of the sediment may fill cattleguards and reservoirs. These structures were installed or constructed to control livestock and to ensure conformance with grazing management objectives. The reservoirs and spring developments also provide watering sources on upland locations away from riparian habitat. If the reservoirs and spring developments no longer function as intended, because they are filled with sediment or are somehow damaged, they will not provide a watering source for cattle away from riparian areas. Therefore, cattle could concentrate in riparian areas and negatively impact riparian areas.

The SEORMP Rangeland/Grazing Use objective is to: “Provide for a sustained level of livestock grazing consistent with other resource objectives and public land use allocations. Management actions listed to meet this objective include maintaining existing structural rangeland projects where beneficial to livestock and other resource values” (page 59).

### **Repairing livestock management fence**

Approximately 36 miles of livestock management fences were damaged by the fire. Most of these fences were constructed of steel posts and barbed wire that were not damaged by the fire. However, many of the corners, stretch panels and gate posts were constructed of wood. Many of these wooden posts burned in the fire and will be replaced. Instead of using wood, they will be replaced with steel posts or something similar, such as angle iron or rock cribs, so that they will not be damaged by any wildfires that may occur in the future.

The repair of livestock management fences is a proposed action and adequately analyzed in the NFESRP EA. The Proposed Action, Repair/Replace Minor Facilities Essential to Public Health and Safety section, states that repair or replacement of minor facilities such as structural damage to recreational facilities, fences, gates, watering troughs, wildlife guzzlers and livestock handling facilities that were damaged by fire may be repaired under rehabilitation. On page 11 of the NFESRP EA, under the Proposed Action, Protective Fence section, it states that the success of natural recovery or re-vegetation often depends on exclusion of grazing. Also, gates, cattleguards, fences, and other control features would be repaired and /or constructed as needed to protect treatments during the recovery period.

The SEORMP Rangeland/Grazing Use objective is to: Provide for a sustained level of livestock grazing consistent with other resource objectives and public land use allocations. Management actions listed to meet this objective include maintaining existing structural rangeland projects where beneficial to livestock and other resource values (page 59).

### **Closing the burned area to livestock**

This final decision does not close any burned areas to livestock grazing or otherwise affect the grazing privileges of any of the holders of livestock grazing permits. A separate grazing decision(s) or agreement(s) will be issued as necessary to address the exclusion of livestock as a result of the Cedar Mountain Fire. Any grazing closure decisions will have a separate and different appeal process.

### **Temporary Fences**

#### **Cedar Mountain Pasture Temporary Fence**

Construction of approximately 4.5 miles of 3-strand temporary protective fence within the Cedar Mountain pasture of the Quartz Mountain allotment will allow for continued grazing use by the grazing permit holders on 11,678 unburned acres in that pasture. If 4.5 miles of temporary fence is not constructed it will be necessary to close the entire Cedar Mountain pasture to livestock grazing which will deny the grazing permit holder access to approximately 1,500 AUMs of permitted grazing use. The temporary fence location is practical, readily accessible, and designed to enclose the burned area with the least amount of fence possible. Building the fence in this location reduces the amount of fence necessary, reduces cost and other negative factors associated with fence construction. The fence is not located within 1.25 miles of a Greater Sage-Grouse lek. Therefore, it is not likely to be a collision risk or to negatively impact Greater Sage-Grouse. This is consistent

with WO IM 2012-043, Greater Sage-Grouse Interim Management Policies and Procedures. Approximately two miles of the fence will be located within Cedar Mountain WSA. The fence will be removed when it is no longer deemed necessary, which should be less than three years. Low impact Class II or III off-highway vehicles will be used where necessary to construct and remove the fence. The fence will be constructed when the soils are firm and therefore the creation of ruts or compaction of the soil is unlikely. Off-highway vehicle use will be limited so that new ways are not created. These actions are necessary to avoid disturbance that would require any reclamation, rehabilitation, or restoration of a WSA. This is consistent with BLM Manual 6330-Management of BLM Wilderness Study Areas. BLM Manual 6330 allows for temporary uses or facilities that would require only passive natural restoration in order for the site to appear and function as it did prior to the disturbance (page 1-10). The NFESRP EA adequately analyzes the effects of building temporary fence within WSAs (page 44).

#### Sand Basin Pasture Temporary Fence

Construction of 2.5 miles of three-strand temporary protective fence within the Sand Basin pasture of the Turnbull allotment will allow for continued grazing use by the grazing permit holder on 14,361 unburned acres in that pasture. If 2.5 miles of temporary fence is not constructed, it will be necessary to close the Sand Basin pasture to livestock grazing, which will deny the grazing permit holder access to approximately 1,418 AUMs of permitted grazing use. The temporary fence location is practical, readily accessible, and designed to enclose the burned area with the least amount of fence possible and has been coordinated with the livestock permittee. Building the fence in this location reduces the amount of fence necessary and reduces cost and other negative factors associated with fence construction. The fence is not located within 1.25 miles of a Greater Sage-Grouse lek. Therefore, it is not likely to be a collision risk or to negatively impact Greater Sage-Grouse. This is consistent with WO IM 2012-043. Approximately 2.5 miles of the fence will be located within Cedar Mountain WSA. The fence will be removed when it is no longer deemed necessary, which should be less than three years. Low impact Class II or III off-highway vehicles will be used where necessary to construct and remove the fence. The fence will be constructed when the soils are firm and therefore the creation of ruts or compaction of the soil is unlikely. Off-highway vehicle use will be limited so that new ways are not created. These actions are necessary to avoid disturbance that would require any reclamation, rehabilitation, or restoration of a WSA. This is consistent with BLM Manual 6330-Management of BLM Wilderness Study Areas. BLM Manual 6330 allows for temporary uses or facilities that would require only passive natural restoration in order for the site to appear and function as it did prior to the disturbance (page 1-10). The NFESRP EA adequately analyzes the effects of building temporary fence within WSAs (page 44).

#### Juniper Mountain Pasture Temporary Fence

Construction of 4.0 miles of 3-strand temporary protective fence within the Juniper Mountain pasture of the Turnbull allotment will allow for continued grazing use by the grazing permit holders on 18,633 unburned acres in that pasture. If 4.0 miles of temporary fence is not constructed, it will be necessary to close the entire Juniper Mountain pasture which will deny the grazing permit holder's access to approximately 1,344 AUMs of permitted grazing use. The temporary fence location is practical and ties into existing fences to enclose the burned area with the least amount of fence possible. Building the fence in this location reduces the amount of fence necessary, reduces cost and other negative factors associated with fence construction, and has been coordinated with the livestock grazing permittee. The fence is not located within 1.25 miles of a Greater Sage-

Grouse lek. Therefore, it is not likely to be a collision risk or to negatively impact Greater Sage-Grouse. This is consistent with WO IM 2012-043. Approximately 4 miles of the fence will be located within Cedar Mountain WSA. The fence will be removed when it is no longer deemed necessary, which should be less than three years. Off highway vehicles will be used where necessary to construct and remove the fence. The fence will be constructed when the soils are firm and therefore the creation of ruts or compaction of the soil is unlikely. Off highway vehicles use will be limited so that new ways are not created. These actions are necessary to avoid disturbance that would require any reclamation, rehabilitation, or restoration of a WSA. This is consistent with BLM Manual 6330-Management of BLM Wilderness Study Areas. BLM Manual 6330 allows for temporary uses or facilities that would require only passive natural restoration in order for the site to appear and function as it did prior to the disturbance (page 1-10). The NFESRP EA adequately analyzes the effects of building temporary fence within WSAs (page 44).

### Temporary Fence Summary

All the temporary fences are being built to improve land health, promote successful reclamation, provide resource protection, and allow the unburned portion of the pasture to be grazed. WO IM 2012-043 instructs BLM to evaluate the need for proposed fences, especially those within 1.25 miles of leks that have been active within the past 5 years and in movement corridors between leks and roost locations and to consider deferring fence construction unless the objective is to benefit Greater Sage-Grouse habitat, improve land health, promote successful reclamation or provide resource protection. WO IM 2012-043 also instructs BLM to coordinate with ODFW to minimize or eliminate potential impacts to Greater Sage-Grouse. All the temporary fences have been discussed with ODFW and the actions necessary to eliminate or reduce hazards to Greater Sage-Grouse will be taken including constructing the fences greater than 1.25 miles from a lek. Three fences will be built within a WSA. No fences will be built within lands with wilderness character or within a special designated area. All the temporary fences will be removed within three years unless it is determined that additional protection is needed beyond that timeframe to meet objectives. This is consistent with WO IM 2012-043 which states this requirement on page 4 and 5 under the Grazing Permit/Leases Issuance/Grazing management section.

The construction of temporary fence is discussed under the proposed action and is adequately analyzed in the NFESRP EA. It states that the success of natural recovery or re-vegetation often depends on exclusion of grazing. Gates, cattleguards, fences, and other control features would also be repaired and/or constructed as needed to protect treatments during the recovery period.

Management actions listed to meet the SEORMP Rangeland/Grazing Use objective include using rangeland project development as necessary on a site-specific basis to provide maintaining resource values (page 59).

## **RIGHT OF APPEAL**

This decision may be appealed to the Interior Board of Land Appeals, Office of Hearings and Appeals, in accordance with the regulations contained in 43 CFR, Part 4 and Form 1842-1. If an appeal is filed, your notice must be filed in the Vale District Office, 100 Oregon Street, Vale, Oregon, 97918 within 30 days of receipt. The appellant has the burden of showing that the decision appealed is in error.

Filing an appeal does not by itself stay the effectiveness of a final BLM decision. If you wish to file a petition for a stay of the effectiveness of this decision, pursuant to 43 CFR 4.21, the petition for stay must accompany your notice of appeal. If you request a stay, you have the burden of proof to demonstrate that a stay should be granted.

A petition for stay is required to show sufficient justification based on the standards listed below.

**Standards for Obtaining a Stay**

Except as otherwise provided by law or other pertinent regulation, a petition for a stay of a decision pending appeal shall show sufficient justification based on the following standards:

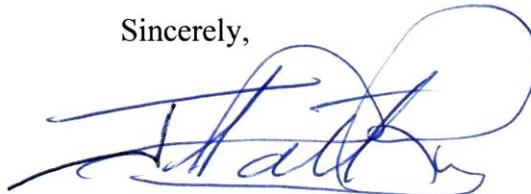
1. The relative harm to the parties if the stay is granted or denied.
2. The likelihood of the appellant's success on the merits.
3. The likelihood of immediate and irreparable harm if the stay is not granted.
4. Whether or not the public interest favors granting the stay.

A notice of appeal electronically transmitted (e.g. email, facsimile, or social media) will not be accepted as an appeal. Also, a petition for stay that is electronically transmitted (e.g., email, facsimile, or social media) will not be accepted as a petition for stay. Both of these documents must be received on paper at the office address above.

Persons named in the Copies sent to: sections of this decision are considered to be persons "named in the decision from which the appeal is taken." Thus, copies of the notice of appeal and petition for a stay must also be served on these parties, in addition to any party who is named elsewhere in this decision (see 43 CFR 4.413(a) & 43 CFR 4.21(b)(3)) and the appropriate Office of the Solicitor (see 43 CFR 4.413(a), (c)) at the same time the original documents are filed with this office. For privacy reasons, if the decision is posted on the internet, the Copies sent to: section will be attached to a notification of internet availability and persons named in that section are also considered to be persons "named in the decision from which the appeal is taken."

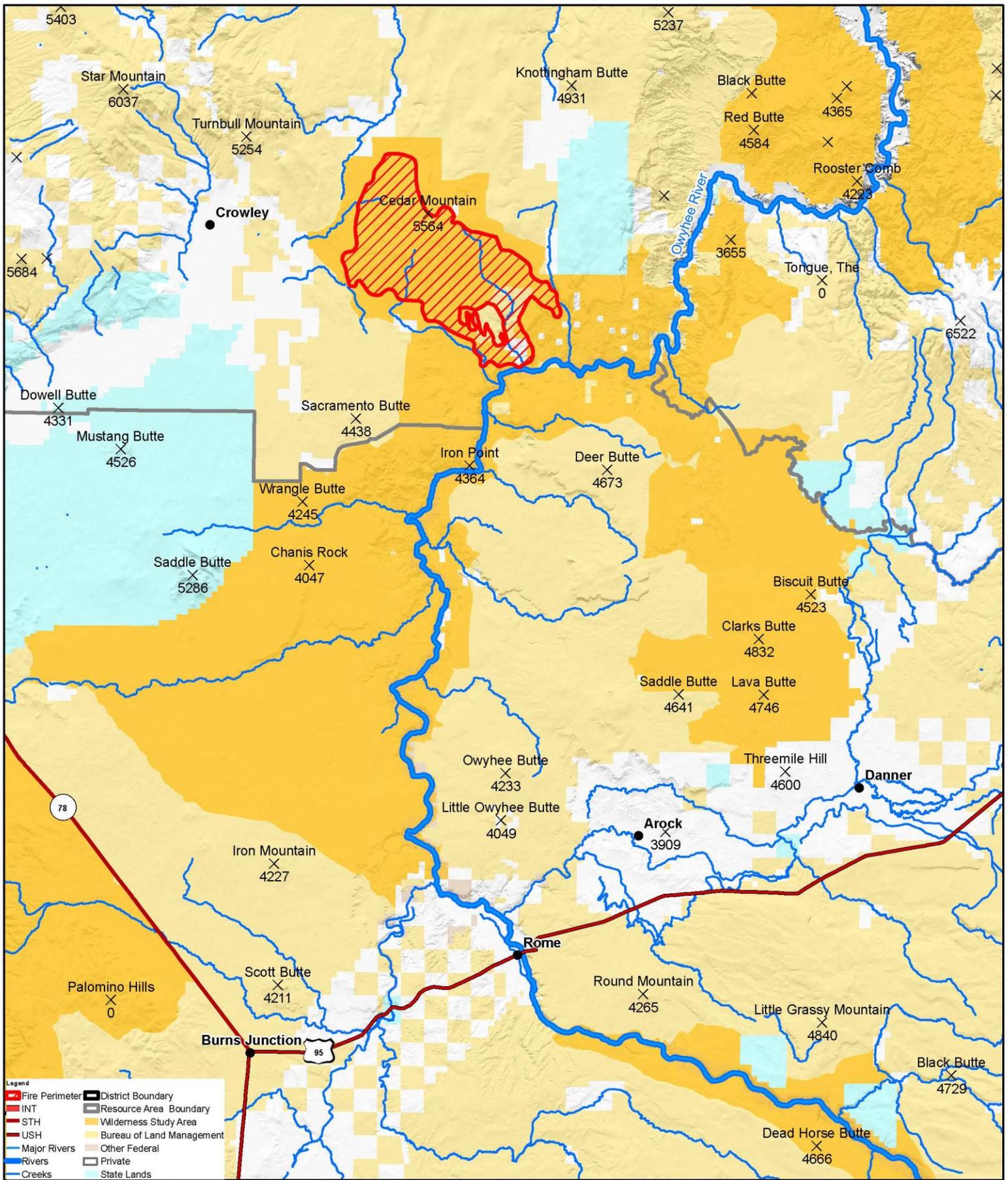
Any person named in the decision, Copies sent to: section of the decision, or who received a notification of internet availability that receives a copy of a petition for a stay and/or an appeal and wishes to respond, see 43 CFR 4.21(b) for procedures to follow.

Sincerely,

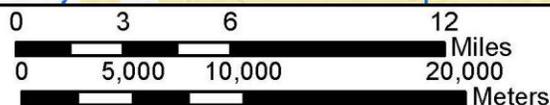


Thomas Patrick "Pat" Ryan  
Field Manager  
Jordan/Malheur Resource Areas

cc: *Copies Sent to: see Notice of Internet Availability*



**Map 1 - Vicinity**  
**Cedar Mountain Fire Acres = 23, 949**

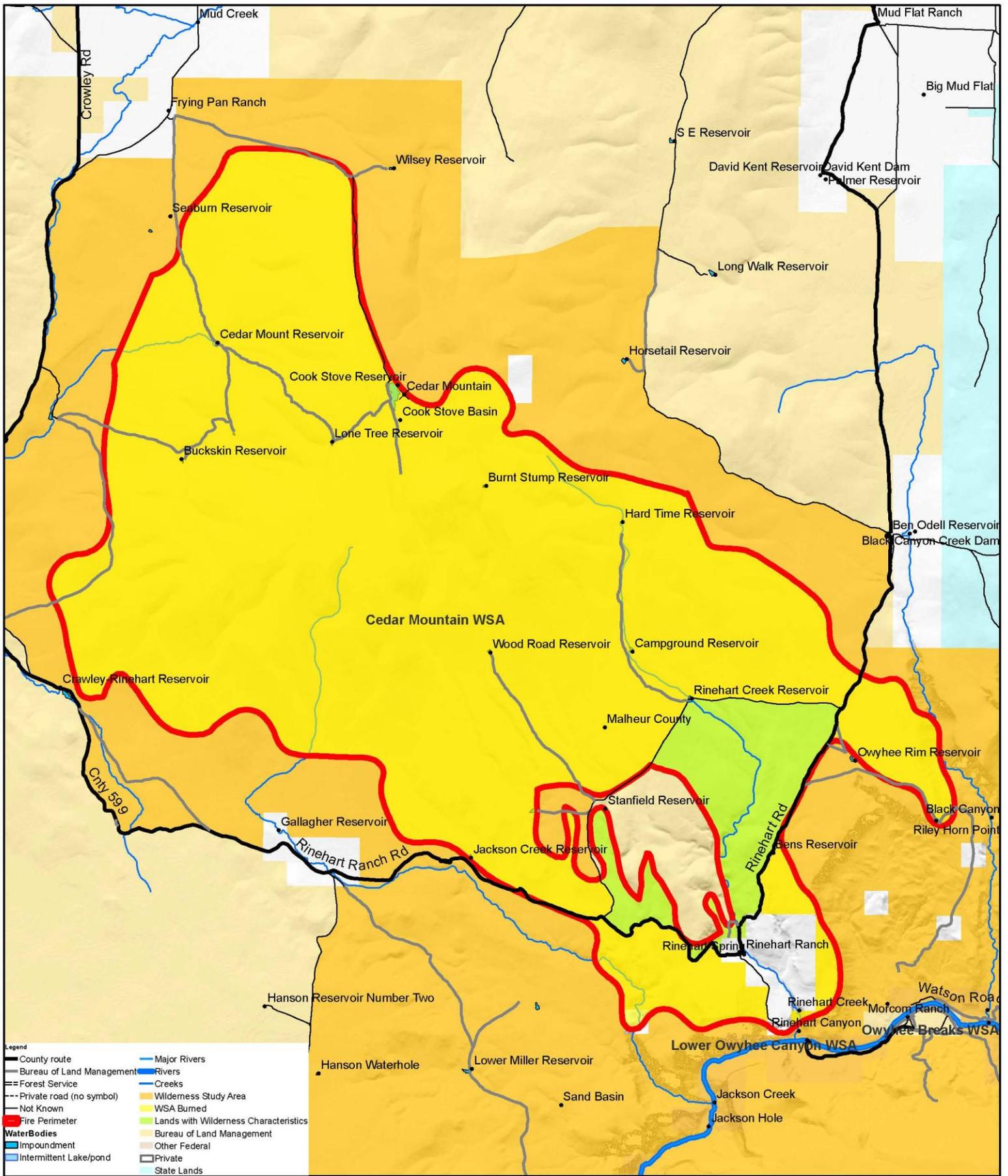


U.S. Department of Interior  
 Bureau of Land Management



Vale District  
 9/26/2013

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- Legend**
- County route
  - Bureau of Land Management
  - Forest Service
  - Private road (no symbol)
  - Not Known
  - Fire Perimeter
  - WaterBodies**
  - Impoundment
  - Intermittent Lake/pond
  - Major Rivers
  - Rivers
  - Creeks
  - Wilderness Study Area
  - WSA Burned
  - Lands with Wilderness Characteristics
  - Bureau of Land Management
  - Other Federal
  - Private
  - State Lands

**Map 2 - WSA/LWC**

**Cedar Mountain Fire Acres = 23,949**

**Cedar Mountain WSA Burned Acres = 19,818**

**Lower Owyhee Canyon WSA Burned Acres = 1,784**

**Lands with Wilderness Characteristics Burned Acres = 1,797**

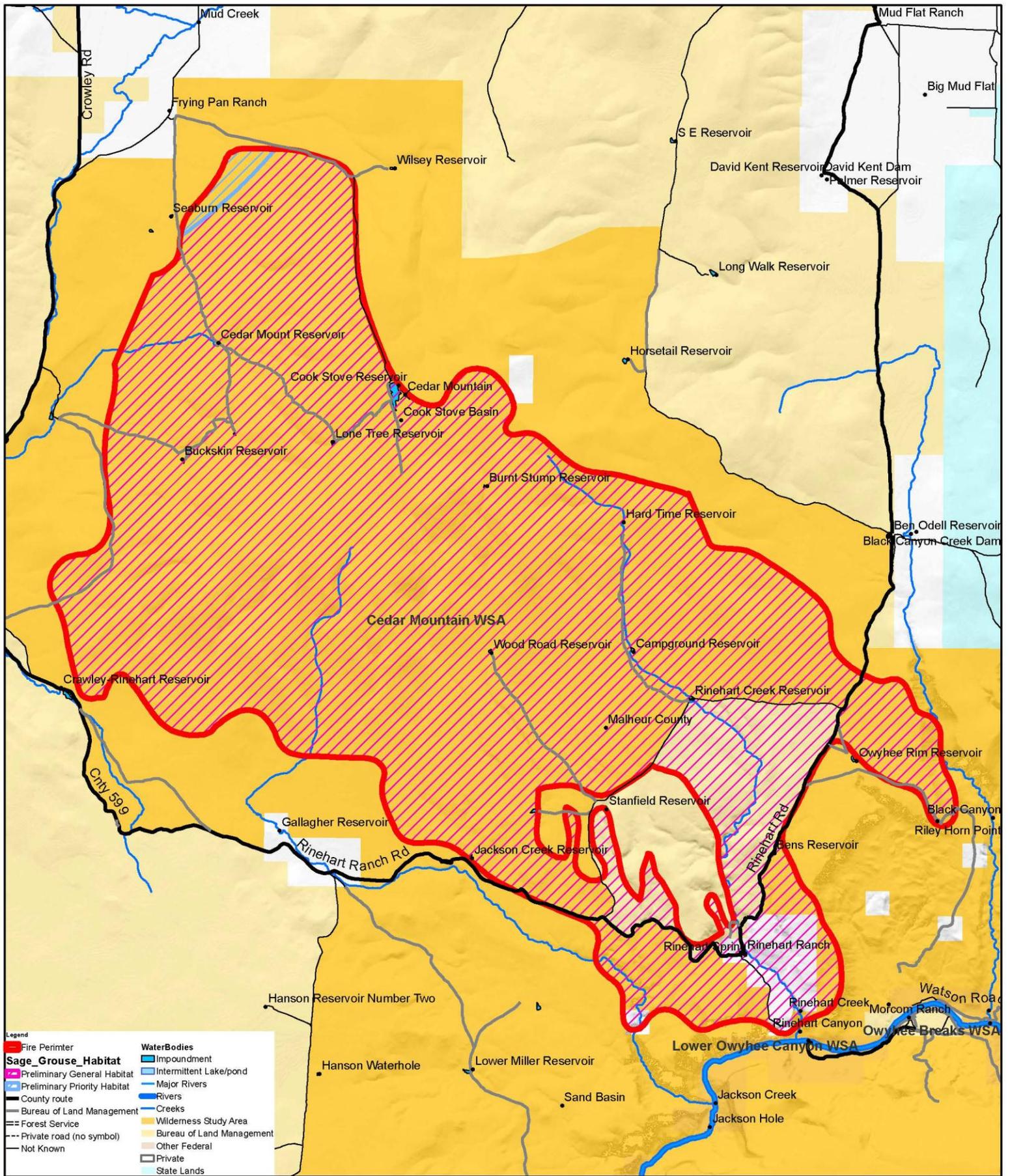
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**Map 3 PPH/PGH**

**Cedar Mt Fire Acres - 23,949**

**Sage Grouse General Habitat Burned Acres = 23,786**

**Sage Grouse Priority Habitat Burned Acres = 162**

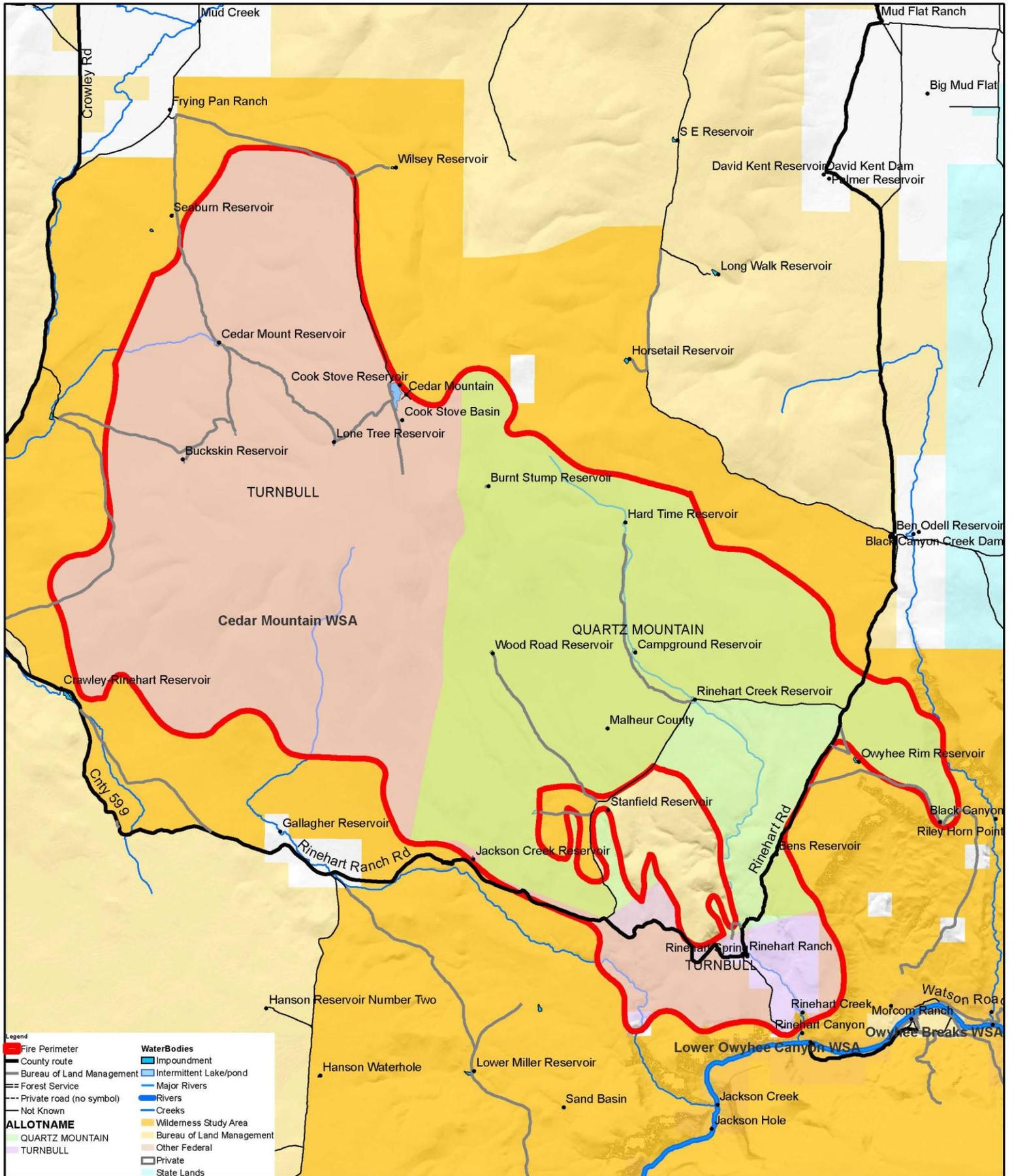


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**Map 4 - Allotments**  
**Quartz Mountain Allotment Burned Acres = 10,330**  
**Turnbull Allotment Burned Acres = 13,590**



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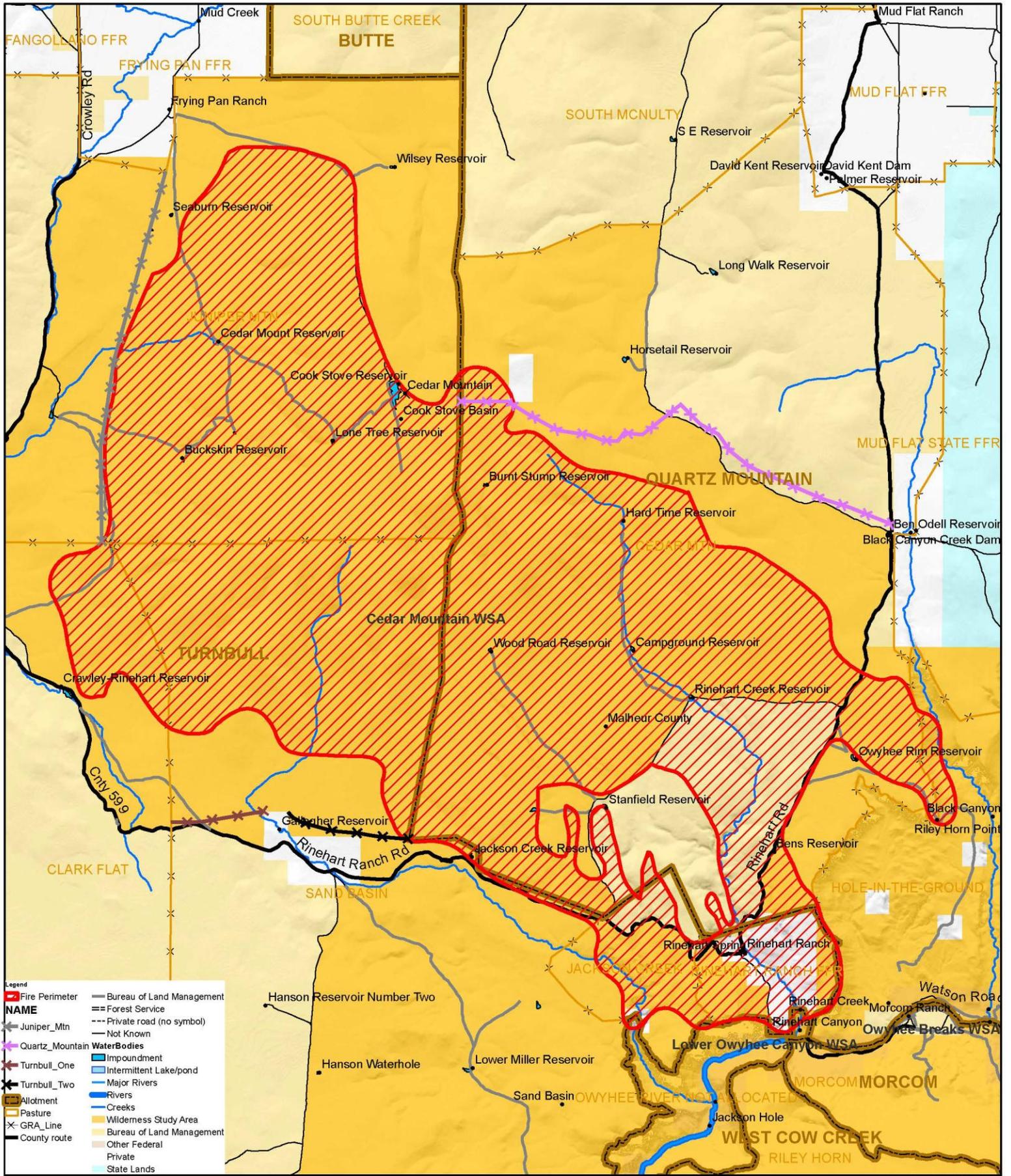


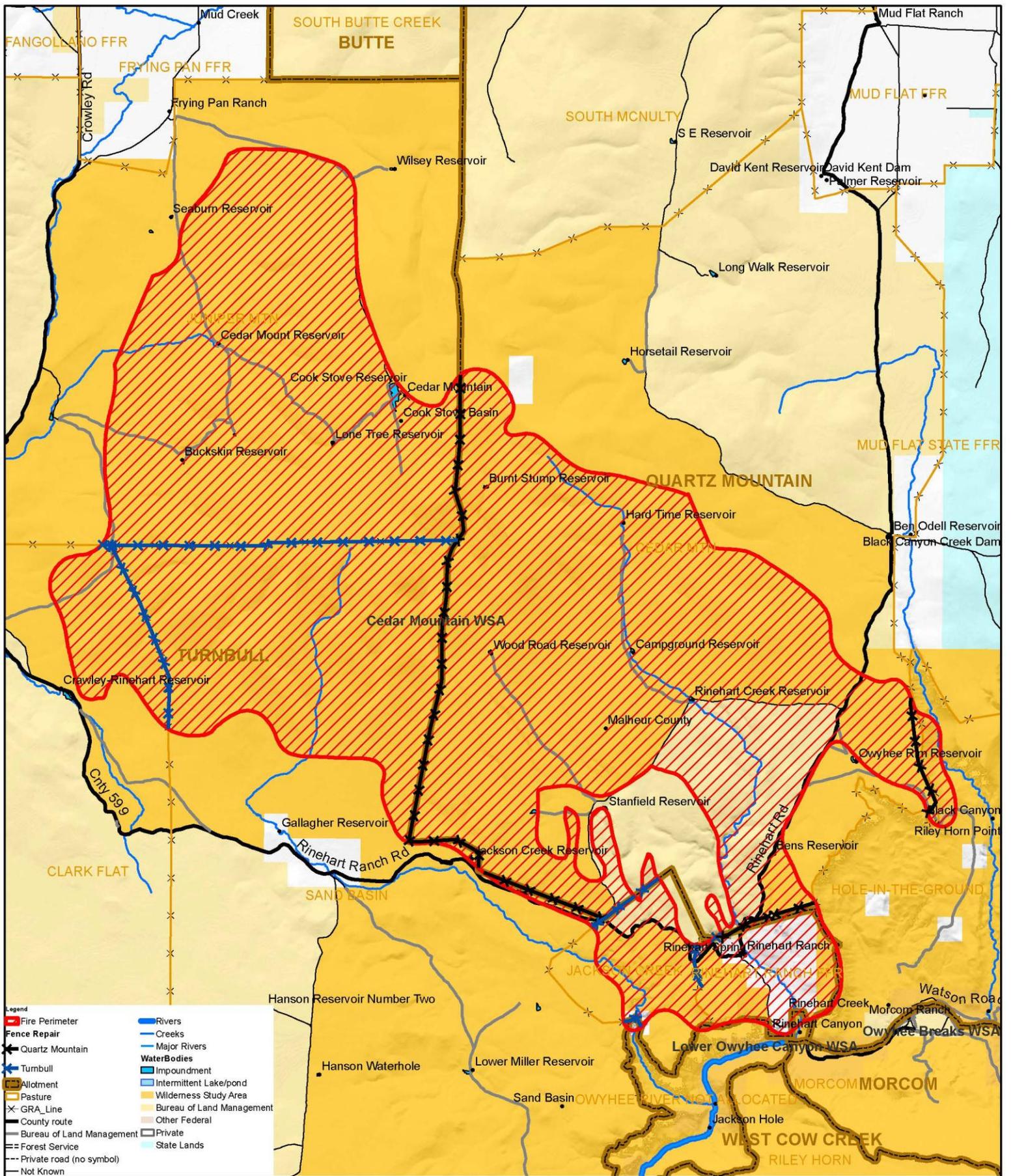
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0 0.5 1 2 Miles

0 1,125 2,250 4,500 Meters





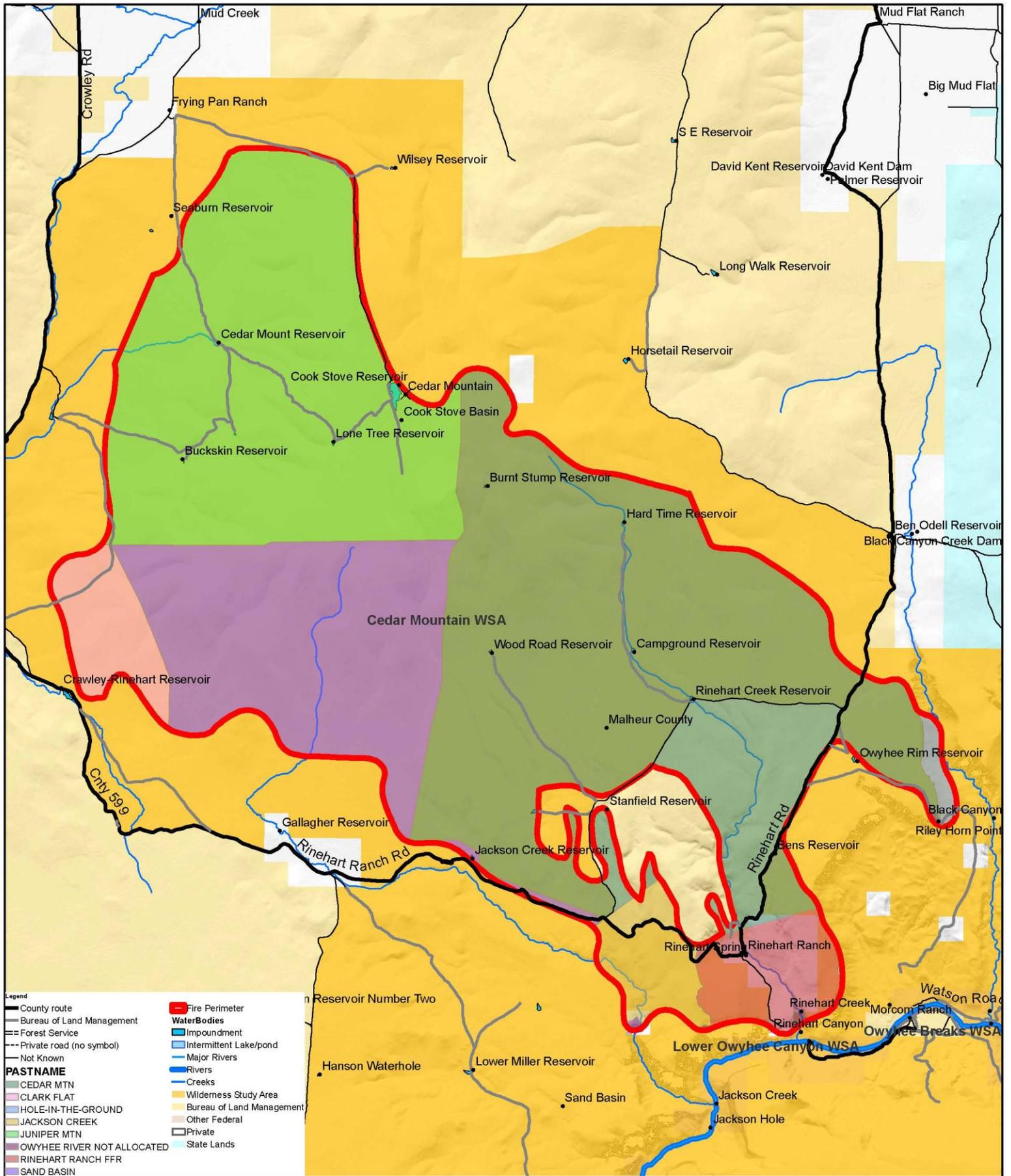
**Map 6 - Fence Repair**  
**Cedar Mountain Fire Acres = 23, 949**  
**Quartz Mountain Allotment Fence Repair = 9.4**  
**Turnbull Allotment Fence Repair = 7.2 Miles**



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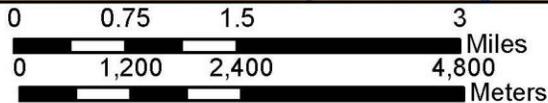


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**Map 7 - Pastures**

**Cedar Mtn Pasture Burned Acres = 10,170**  
**Clark Flat Pasture Burned Acres = 823**  
**Hole-in-the-Ground Pasture Burned Acres = 160**  
**Jackson Creek Pasture Burned Acres = 701**  
**Juniper Mtn Pasture Burned Acres = 6,924**  
**Rinehart Ranch FFR Pasture Burned Acres = 893**  
**Sand Basin Pasture Burned Acres = 4,249**



U.S. Department of Interior  
Bureau of Land Management



Vale District  
9/26/2013

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