



# Skinny Dipper Hot Springs Timeline

Four Rivers Field Office, Idaho <http://on.doi.gov/1Ua25mz>

**Early 1990s** – First documented reports of user-built plumbing and water retention structures at Skinny Dipper.

**July 2004–May 2009** - BLM imposes emergency nighttime closure of Skinny Dipper to address public safety issues.

**April 2012** – BLM receives documentation from Central District Health concerning solid waste and sewage issues at Skinny Dipper Hot Springs.

**August 5, 2012** – The **Springs Fire** ignites at Skinny Dipper Hot Springs and eventually burns 6,150 acres. Fire investigators determine that the fire was human-caused.

**August 24, 2012** - BLM imposes a temporary nighttime closure around the site to address public safety issues.

**Spring 2013** – BLM implements a 3-month closure around the hot springs. This closure stems from rock and debris falls associated with the Springs Fire of 2012.

**June 2013** – BLM begins preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) to address the unauthorized development of soaking pools, the unsafe activities, and the accumulation of human waste at Skinny Dipper Hot Springs.

**August 2014** – The temporary night-time closure expires.

**April 2015** – Environmental assessment is completed. The Four Rivers Field Office makes decision to close the hot springs in order to address public health and safety issues and the resource damage associated with the heavy use at the site.

**May 2015** - The closure decision is appealed. The appellants also request a stay of the closure.

**July 2015** – Interior Board of Land Appeals denies a request for a stay of the closure.

**August 2015** – BLM meets with one of the appellants (Growing Change) to discuss their options moving forward.

**June 2016** – BLM publishes a notice in the Federal Register which formalizes a 5-year closure of the Skinny Dipper Hot Springs.