

Reference 1 - 0.40% Coverage

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 ES&R Plan) containing several treatments necessary for the stabilization and rehabilitation of the burned area.

Reference 1 - 0.63% Coverage

1. Aerial Application of Pre-emergent Herbicide for Annual Grass Control: The herbicide known as imazapic will be applied to approximately 10,000 acres within the fire perimeter (See Attachment A, Map 6-SD) with aerial methods. This treatment will occur in the fall of 2014 with additional applications in 2015-2017 if monitoring indicates that invasion or expansion of introduced annual grass species is occurring within the fire perimeter.

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All applications of imazapic for invasive annual grass control will be consistent with standard operating procedures (SOPs) and best management practices (BMPs) set forth in the 2010 Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in Oregon Record of Decision (ROD) (Oregon Veg. FEIS).

Reference 2 - 1.14% Coverage

General Noxious Weed Herbicide Treatments: During the first year post-fire, the portions of the areas within the Saddle Draw burned area judged to be at the highest risk for noxious weed invasion would be inventoried. The majority of this inventory will occur along major travel routes. Spot treatments of herbicide will be applied to noxious weeds located by the inventory.

During the second and third year following the fire, the entire burn areas will be inventoried, with focus along roads, facilities, seeding, and planting locations. Primarily through an assistance agreement, the BLM will conduct Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) for control of noxious weeds. This inventory will focus on identifying areas of noxious weeds for subsequent treatment. Weeds specialists from BLM will work with crews to inventory and treat identified weed infestations. Small infestations will be spot treated using the best available methods, including the use of herbicides. Larger areas will be mapped for future ground or aerial treatments.

All applications of herbicides for control of general noxious weeds will be consistent with standard operating procedures (SOPs) and best management practices (BMPs) set forth in the 2010 Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in Oregon Record of Decision (ROD) (Oregon Veg. FEIS)

Reference 3 - 1.51% Coverage

Aerial Seeding: Approximately 10,000 acres within the Saddle Draw burned area will be seeded (See Attachment A, Map 4-SD) with native grass species using aerial methods. Species in this seed mix will include bluebunch wheatgrass, Idaho fescue, bottlebrush squirreltail, and needle and thread grass. Aerial seeding will occur between winter 2014 and winter 2015.

4. Ground Based Seeding: Approximately 10,000 acres within the Saddle Draw burned area will be seeded with two separate seed mixes using rangeland drills, tractors and heavy equipment (See Attachment A, Map 5-SD). A mix of exclusively native species will be applied to approximately 8,000 acres that are considered low risk for expansion of invasive annual grasses in the fire perimeter. Wyoming big sagebrush will be seeded with this seed mix. Crested wheatgrass and Siberian wheatgrass will be seeded using the same

ground-based methods on roughly 2,000 acres located in lower elevations of the burned area that are considered high risk for expansion of invasive annual grass species. Much of this area was likely infested with medusahead rye prior to the Saddle Draw wildfire.

5. Seedling Planting: Approximately 2000 acres within the burned area will be planted with Wyoming big sagebrush and/or basin big sagebrush (See Attachment A, Map 5-SD). Approximately 2000 acres will be planted with antelope bitterbrush seedlings. Seedlings will be planted in patches that vary between 500 – 2000 acres in area using hand tools. Wildlife exclosures may be constructed around seedling patches and left in place until seedlings can withstand browsing by wildlife and livestock. Precise locations of seedling planting may be changed or adjusted as implementation occurs to increase the likelihood of success.

Reference 4 - 0.49% Coverage

Erosion Control Structures: Erosion control structures (hillslope or in channel treatments) will be emplaced on burned slopes or in drainages as needed. Structures will be constructed of felled juniper, rocks, or weed-free straw wattles or bales. Structures will be anchored with metal posts to resist movement. Height, width, and position will depend on channel morphology and potential for water movement. Contour wattles and straw bale check dams will be constructed according to Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) guidelines (USDA 2004 and USDA 2012)

Reference 5 - 0.49% Coverage

Temporary Fence Construction and Repair of Management Fence: Approximately 15 miles of temporary fence will be constructed to protect recovering burned areas within the Saddle Draw fire (See Attachment A, Map 9-SD) from livestock grazing and to protect planted seedling patches. Allotments and pastures which will be impacted by temporary fences are: South Star Mountain Allotment-East Chapman and Creston Brush Control pastures and Turnbull Allotment - Slaten pasture. Temporary gates/and or cattleguards will be installed at road crossings to allow for public access.

Reference 6 - 0.38% Coverage

Stabilization of Known Cultural Resource Sites: The 36 known cultural resources within the boundaries of the Saddle Draw burned area will be assessed to determine if immediate stabilization measures are needed. If necessary, low impact seeding or other erosion control measures would be implemented on these sites to minimize erosion of archaeological deposits and decrease visibility as protection against illegal artifact collection.

Reference 7 - 0.56% Coverage

Livestock Closures: BLM-managed lands within the Saddle Draw burned area may be closed to livestock 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 vegetation” 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 ” (SEORMP/ROD, p.40).

Files\BLM_2015_08_Jaca Reservoir ESR DM - § 4 references coded [9.02% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.35% Coverage

1) Aerial Application of Pre-Emergent Herbicide for Invasive Annual Grass Control. Approximately 13,669 acres of the Jaca Reservoir burned area would be treated with a pre-emergent herbicide to control invasive annual grass expansion (See Map 5). Treatments would be applied by aircraft and would focus on roadsides

and areas considered as high risk for invasion by medusahead wildrye or cheatgrass.

This treatment would use the approved herbicide imazapic, at 6oz/acre rate along with appropriate adjuvants to achieve the most effective control at the time of application. All herbicide applications would be in conformance with label instructions and the 2010 Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in Oregon Record of Decision. All design elements, mitigations, and SOPs described in the ROD would be used.

2) Noxious Weed Herbicide Treatments. Noxious weeds would be inventoried and treated with herbicide to prevent their establishment in the burned area.

Any use of herbicides would be in conformance with label instructions. Only treatments allowable on Oregon BLM lands in conformance with standard operating procedures and mitigation measures would be used. Herbicides would be applied aerially or using ground-based sprayers.

Reference 2 - 1.77% Coverage

Construction of Temporary Protective Fence and Reconstruction of Existing Fence. Approximately three miles of temporary protective fencing would be constructed to protect seeded areas from domestic livestock grazing within the fire perimeter (See Map 6). Temporary fences would remain in place until rangeland monitoring indicates resource objectives have been attained. Approximately 16 miles of 4-wire fence would be reconstructed as needed within the burned area (See Map 8). Fence reconstruction may be as minimal as replacing H-braces and rock cribs but may be as large as full fence replacement, depending on the severity of the damage caused by the fire.

Reference 3 - 1.13% Coverage

Stabilization of Known Archaeological Sites. Approximately two known cultural resources within the boundaries of the Jaca Reservoir fire perimeter would be assessed to determine immediate stabilization measures and record fire effects.

If necessary, low impact seeding would be implemented to minimize erosion of archaeological deposits and decrease visibility as protection against illegal artifact collection.

Reference 4 - 2.77% Coverage

Ground Seeding. Approximately 360 acres within the Jaca Reservoir fire perimeter (See Map 3) that is considered high risk for expansion of medusahead wildrye would be drill seeded with desirable native perennial grass species.

Drilling would occur in the fall of 2015. BLM personnel or contracted consultants would conduct any necessary resource inventories prior to the drilling. Any potentially significant cultural resource identified in the treatment areas would be avoided by rangeland drills. Equipment used in the burned areas would be cleaned prior to use on the site and would be cleaned following use to eliminate the potential to disseminate weed seeds.

2) Seedling Planting. Approximately 1000 acres of Wyoming big sagebrush and antelope bitterbrush would be hand planted at locations within the Jaca Reservoir burned area (See Map 4). When possible, locally adapted sagebrush and bitterbrush seedlings would be planted. Seedlings would be planted with hand tools, by BLM staff, volunteers, and/or contractors in the spring.

Files\BLM_2015_09_Dark Canyon Salvage CX - § 2 references coded [3.32% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.86% Coverage

From Burned Area Reflectance Classification (BARC) satellite-derived data and ground verification after the fire, the BLM has estimated that 5,655 acres of commercial BLM timber was burned at low to high severity. Of this acreage, an estimated 5,015 acres of BLM designated commercial timber stands were moderately to severely burned within the fire perimeter. Approximately 3,879 acres have been recommended for replanting

in the BLM Cornet-Windy Ridge Fire Emergency Stabilization & Rehabilitation Plan (ES&R, September 2015) since a natural seed source is outside of the natural seed dispersal distance of the remaining healthy, seed-bearing trees. Of the 5,015 acres of moderately to severely burned timber, this CX proposes 246 acres for salvage.

Reference 2 - 1.46% Coverage

Burned forests serve as an attractant to several forest damaging insect species such as bark beetles (Scolytinae) and flat-head borers (Buprestidae). This attraction not only leads to the fast deterioration of the burnt wood by insect boring but also puts the remaining healthy trees at risk if epidemic insect levels are reached. Trees stressed from partial burning are at an increased risk of insects and diseases. Salvaging trees will not only focus on utilizing the burnt timber but also promote landscape level forest health by removing partially burned (>30% crown scorched) stressed trees.

Files\BLM_2015_09_Leslie Gulch ESR DM - § 4 references coded [2.80% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.58% Coverage

Repair of Management Fence – three miles of the permanent three-wire fence that surrounds the Spring Creek FFR of the Three Fingers Allotment will be repaired.

☐ Guzzler Repair and Fence Removal – the Schoolhouse Guzzler will be repaired and the associated exclosure fence will be removed.

Reference 2 - 0.62% Coverage

Herbicide Application for Annual Grass Treatment – approximately 800 acres of annual grasses would be treated using the pre-emergent herbicide Imazapic.

☐ Noxious Weed Herbicide Treatments – treatments will include using the additional herbicides Imazapic, Chlorsulfuron, and Clopyralid when necessary.

Reference 3 - 1.08% Coverage

Livestock Closure – using temporary fence construction and repairing existing management fences, portions of Spring Creek FFR pasture in the Three Fingers allotment will be closed to 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 vegetation. Separate grazing decisions or agreements will be issued to address closing burned areas to grazing.

Reference 4 - 0.53% Coverage

Competitive Ground Seeding* - approximately 260 acres within the area treated with Imazapic will be seeded with a native grass seed mix to establish a community of desirable species that make it difficult for invasive annual grasses and noxious weeds to establish

Files\BLM_2015_10_Grizzly Salvage CX - § 1 reference coded [2.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.17% Coverage

This proposal consists of the removal of standing dead and dying Ponderosa Pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and Western larch (*Larix occidentalis*) trees to utilize and recover economic value of dead and dying trees (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The stands are situated at low elevations (2,000-3,000 feet) between open meadows and agricultural land and the Douglas-fir/Grand fir forests at higher elevations. The stands are characterized by hot, dry summers and historically frequent fires. The proposed treatment would salvage dead and dying trees on approximately 168 acres, within the fire perimeter

of the Wenaha River and Grande Ronde River watersheds. These proposed nine salvage stands are scattered throughout the area on benches and along roads. Approximately 400,000 board feet of timber would be salvaged using ground-based and tractor yarding systems (Figure 1 and Figure 2).

Files\\BLM_2015_10_Soda Fire ESR BAER Plan DM - § 2 references coded [0.73% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.30% Coverage

The Plan identifies an initial set of treatments that must be applied collectively to increase the likelihood of success, especially when considering the enhancement or recovery of habitat for the, Greater Sage-Grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*) (GRSG). These actions are summarized in the Treatment Section of the Plan and have been designed to mitigate identified threats. These actions will either:

- Mitigate an immediate threat, or
- Achieve emergency stabilization objectives, or
- Provide the foundation to proceed with further rehabilitation or restoration activities, or
- Restore vegetation to provide fully functioning, resilient and resistant SSS habitat.

Reference 2 - 0.43% Coverage

The scale of the Soda fire and the scope of its impacts necessitate implementation of a suite of coordinated treatments across the landscape. Even moderate treatment success in areas with limited access (steep rocky terrain, lack of roads etc.) will hasten the recovery of the burned area. There are few unburned islands of vegetation remaining to serve as seed sources to re-establish native vegetation within the fire perimeter, especially on the east side of the fire.

Treatment polygons displayed on plan maps may cross private, state, and other land ownership; however treatments described within the plan and this decision refer to BLM lands only. Coordination between BLM, private, state and other land owners will occur for possible joint treatments. Treatments shown on ownership other than BLM are for illustrative purposes only.

Provisional seed zones were used in the development of seed mixes; suggested species will be purchased when they are available and feasible.

Files\\BLM_2015_12_Dry Gulch ESR DM - § 4 references coded [8.06% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.11% Coverage

1) Application of Herbicides to Control Weeds. Approximately 100 acres of the Dry Gulch burned area would be treated with herbicides including tordon and 2-4-D to control invasive rush skeletonweed and scotch thistle. Treatments would be applied by ATV sprayer and backpack sprayer.

All herbicide applications would be in conformance with label instructions and the 2010 Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in Oregon Record of Decision (ROD). All design elements, mitigations, and standard operating procedures described in the ROD would be used.

Reference 2 - 2.33% Coverage

2) Construction of Temporary Protective Fence and Reconstruction of Existing Fence. Approximately 1.8 miles of temporary protective fencing would be constructed to protect burned areas from domestic livestock grazing within the fire perimeter. Temporary fences would remain in place until rangeland monitoring indicates resource objectives have been attained. Approximately 29 miles of fence would be reconstructed as needed within the burned area (See Map). Fence reconstruction may be as minimal as replacing H-braces and rock cribs but may include new wires, depending on the severity of the damage caused by the fire.

Reference 3 - 2.61% Coverage

4) Immigrant Gulch Riparian Stabilization. To reduce the high risk of elevated stream temperatures in the Lower Powder River due to increased sediment inputs and reduced late season flows, this plan describes

three recommendations in the Immigrant Gulch riparian corridor. 1) Place wattles in three actively eroding gullies and downslope from springs to reduce sediment delivery into Immigrant Gulch, 2) Cut and drop dead riparian trees into the channel and across floodplain to reduce sediment delivery to the Lower Powder River, promote groundwater recharge for late season flows, and support riparian vegetation recovery, and 3) Lop and scatter dead shrubs for the same reasoning described in #2.

Reference 4 - 1.01% Coverage

- 1) Bitterbrush Planting. Hand planting approximately 1,000 acres of bitterbrush seedlings with temporary protective caging of the bitterbrush seedlings.
- 2) Aerial Seeding. Approximately 90 acres in the Road Gulch area would be seeded with a primarily native seed mix.

Files\BLM_2016_01_Windy Ridge DM - § 8 references coded [10.94% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.00% Coverage

- 1) Application of Herbicides to Control Weeds. Noxious weeds will be inventoried and treated the first year with ground applications best suited to each site and weed type. These weed sites will be monitored and retreated, if needed, and new weed sites will be treated for two consecutive years.

All herbicide applications would be in conformance with label instructions and the 2010 Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in Oregon Record of Decision (ROD). All design elements, mitigations, and standard operating procedures described in the ROD would be used. This means that the BLM would only utilize Round up, Tordon, and 2-4 D.

Reference 2 - 3.10% Coverage

- 2) Construction of Temporary Protective Fence and Reconstruction of Existing Fence. Approximately seven miles of temporary protective fencing would be constructed to protect burned areas from domestic livestock grazing within the fire perimeter. Temporary fences would remain in place until rangeland monitoring indicates resource objectives have been attained. Approximately 41 miles of fence would be reconstructed as needed within the burned area.

Fence reconstruction may be as minimal as replacing H-braces and rock cribs, but may include new wires, depending on the severity of the damage caused by the fire. Resource objectives for temporary fence removal include the following:

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- (1) The Ground Cover (minus shrubs and trees) is 70% or greater of the adjacent unburned condition;
- (2) The Composition (minus shrubs and trees) is 70% or greater of the adjacent unburned condition; and
- (3) The Height of the deep rooted perennial grasses is 70% or greater of adjacent unburned condition

Reference 3 - 2.93% Coverage

- 4) Road Repair and Maintenance, to Include the Following: • Five culverts in Dark Canyon and one in Deer Canyon that are at risk to flooding and/or debris flows will be cleaned in FY 2016 to ensure maximum flow capacity. Subsequent to flood events culverts should be inspected in FY 2017 and if necessary re-cleaned.

- Culvert overflow dips will be installed on the following roads managed by BLM in the Deer Creek and Dark Canyon watersheds in FY 2016.

- Construct drivable berms in FY 2016 on the Deer Creek Road, up-road from the BLM/private land boundary to prevent runoff, sediment and rock debris from being diverted down the road and towards the structures on private land.

- Rolling dips will be installed in FY 2016 on the following roads managed by BLM: Deer Creek, Dark Canyon, and Woods Gulch in areas of high and moderate soil burn severity.

- Remove one culvert road-stream crossing from a decommissioned road in the Deer Creek watershed in FY 2016.

Reference 4 - 0.62% Coverage

5) Lop and Scatter. Fire killed, unmerchantable trees on slopes less than 30 percent in high and moderate-high mortality areas will be lopped and scattered on 285 acres on the West Fork of Sutton Creek.

Reference 5 - 0.56% Coverage

6) Assessment and Stabilization of Fire Impacted Known Cultural Resources. Install Erosion Control Devices around the cultural site that is vulnerable to damage from flooding.

Reference 6 - 0.98% Coverage

1) Ground Seeding. Approximately 14 acres in the Pine Creek area would be broadcast seeded with the following mix: Sandberg Bluegrass, Bluebunch Wheatgrass, Sainfoin, Triticale, Great Basin Wildrye, and Mountain Brome. Seed would be applied with either an all-terrain vehicle or by hand and would not be harrowed.

Reference 7 - 0.39% Coverage

2) Continued Weed Monitoring and Treatment. Noxious weeds would be monitored and approved herbicides applied as necessary.

Reference 8 - 0.36% Coverage

3) Seedling Planting. Hand planting approximately 1,100 acres of sagebrush and 440 acres of bitterbrush seedlings.

Files\BLM_2016_02_Bendire Complex ESR DM - § 6 references coded [8.78% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.61% Coverage

Erosion Control. Preventing hazardous road conditions would occur by installing up to 24 straw waddles in key drainages and along road where erosional forces could wash out roads making them impassible.

Reference 2 - 2.06% Coverage

Seedings. Seeding desirable native perennial grasses where the fire burned hottest and where there is a high potential to become infested with invasive annual grasses on approximately 7,480 acres. Aerial seeding methods would be utilized due to the steepness and rockiness of the terrain. A seed mix composed of competitive native species such as bluebunch wheatgrass and Idaho fescue was deemed necessary by the IDT due to an infestation of invasive annual grasses within the near vicinity of the intense fire. Establishment of fire resistant perennial grass species in the burned area is critical to interrupt the fire and invasive species cycle and protect adjacent sagebrush habitat.

Reference 3 - 2.49% Coverage

Livestock Management. Protecting the burned area from livestock grazing during a period necessary for establishment and recovery of health and vigor of desired vegetation. Approximately sixteen miles of three-strand temporary protective fence would be constructed to separate the burned area from unburned portions of affected pastures. Forty miles of existing management fence would be repaired and/or reconstructed within the affected allotments. Fence reconstruction may be as minimal as replacing H-braces and rock cribs but may be as large as full fence replacement, depending on the severity of the damage caused by the fire. In all fence reconstruction, metal materials would be used to the fullest extent

possible. Fences requiring full replacement would be reconstructed in the same location as the previous fence.

Reference 4 - 1.38% Coverage

Planting. Hand planting approximately 4,764 acres of sagebrush or bitterbrush seedlings in order to accelerate the recovery of these key shrub species, not only for sage grouse, but for other key wildlife such as elk and mule deer and other sage brush obligates. Seed collection and grow out will occur during year one with planting occurring during years two and three. Crab Apple planting will also occur in smaller areas where plants were present prior to the fire

Reference 5 - 0.27% Coverage

Cultural Resources. Assessment and stabilization of impacted known cultural resources.

Reference 6 - 1.97% Coverage

Livestock grazing may not occur for a minimum of two growing seasons and until objectives are met. Although closure to livestock grazing and re-introduction objectives will be addressed separately through agreements or decisions, the temporary fences identified in this decision will be used in conjunction with existing fences to protect treatment areas from grazing. Protection from grazing through the use of temporary fences will allow for plants to recover from the effects of the fire. Vegetation establishment will help reduce the risk that invasive annual grasses pose to critical greater sage-grouse habitat and provide for soil stabilization.

Files\BLM_2016_03_Lime Hill ESR DM - § 3 references coded [8.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.50% Coverage

1) Construction of Temporary Protective Fence and Reconstruction of Existing Fence. Approximately three miles of temporary protective fencing would be constructed to protect burned areas from domestic livestock grazing within the fire perimeter. Temporary fences would remain in place until rangeland monitoring indicates resource objectives have been attained. Approximately five miles of fence would be reconstructed as needed within the burned area (see map). Fence reconstruction may be as minimal as replacing H-braces and rock cribs but may include new wires, depending on the severity of the damage caused by the fire.

Reference 2 - 4.19% Coverage

1) Ground Seeding. Approximately 310 acres in the Benson Creek area that is considered high risk for expansion of medusahead wildrye may be drill seeded with desirable perennial grass species. The ground seeding would consist of a seed mix with introduced grasses in the Benson Creek area where there is heavy infestation of annual grasses within a currently-existing crested wheatgrass/intermediate wheatgrass seeding. The mix would include Siberian wheatgrass, Ephraim crested wheatgrass, intermediate wheatgrass, mountain brome, and Sandberg bluegrass. The seeding would only occur if desirable plants are not adequately establishing in burned areas.

BLM personnel or contracted consultants would conduct any necessary resource inventories prior to the drilling. Any potentially significant cultural resource identified in the treatment areas would be avoided by rangeland drills. Equipment used in the burned areas would be cleaned prior to use on the site and would be cleaned following use to eliminate the potential to disseminate weed seeds.

Reference 3 - 1.50% Coverage

2) Aerial Seeding. Approximately 200 acres in the East Table Mountain area may be seeded with a native seed mix. This mix would include bluebunch wheatgrass, Snake River wheatgrass, Bannock thickspike wheatgrass, mountain brome, Canby bluegrass, Lewis flax, and western yarrow. The seeding would only

occur if desirable plants are not adequately establishing in burned areas.

Files\BLM_2016_05_Bendire Complex ESR Invasive Plan DM - § 3 references coded [4.33% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.50% Coverage

Invasive Annual Grass Aerial Herbicide (Imazapic) Application Between 2016 and 2020, up to 30,000 acres of invasive annual grasses within the project area will be aerially treated to prevent the area from becoming dominated by those species (Bendire EA, Map 4). Cheatgrass is known to be present throughout the burned area, including the proposed priority aerial treatment areas. Intermixed with the cheatgrass in these treatment areas are approximately 15,000 acres of light to moderate medusahead infestations. Small sites of ventenata are scattered within the areas also. Treatments of these targeted species will occur as a pre-emergent application using the approved herbicide, imazapic, at 6oz/acre along with

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appropriate adjuvants (Bendire EA, Table C-3 in Appendix C for adjuvants) to achieve the most effective control at the time of application.

Reference 2 - 1.38% Coverage

Aerial imazapic treatments will be done by commercially contracted aircraft. The type of aircraft used for specific portions of the work will depend on topography and availability of landing and reloading locations. For safety reasons, where aerial application of herbicides is to be done by contract, the contractor will determine which type of aerial application is most appropriate for the site conditions.

Where aerial applications are determined to be the most appropriate treatment for the control of invasive annual grasses, the BLMs use will be in conformance with label instructions and the 2010 Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in Oregon Record of Decision. All design elements, mitigations, and SOPs (Bendire EA, Appendix A) described in the ROD will be used.

Reference 3 - 1.45% Coverage

Noxious Weed Herbicide Treatments - Ground Based Herbicide Application

Approximately 35 acres of noxious weeds are known to exist within the Bendire Complex Fire ESR Project Area (Bendire EA, Map 4). The BLM estimates that an additional 35-65 acres of these species are also likely to be present. Treatment of these infestations will occur on small sites (ranging from single plant to generally less than 0.5 acres) either by manual (such as grubbing, pulling, etc.) methods or with the most effective herbicides. (Bendire EA, Tables 2.2 and 2.3 for Herbicide Info and Treatments). Continued monitoring will be conducted over the five year project period to locate additional populations. These will be treated appropriately (manual or herbicide treatments) under the District's Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) emphasis.

Files\BLM_2016_10_Juntura Complex ESR DM - § 10 references coded [15.52% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.16% Coverage

Native Aerial Seeding for Weed Prevention (Native Seeding Maps): Aerial seed a native grass seed mix to assist in stabilizing soils, most importantly, prevent the increase in invasive annual grasses on the 622 acres of BLM managed lands that burned in an area that is most susceptible to erosion. The seed mix would include bluebunch wheatgrass, Sandburgs bluegrass and bottlebrush squirreltail. Emergency Stabilization aerial seeding on the Simmons Gulch fire would occur between October 2016 through December 2016 depending on seasonal precipitation and weather conditions. Seeding is proposed for these acres due to the fire burning in the upland canyon of the Squaw Creek drainage which could potentially increase erosion and sedimentation downstream. Due to the slope, rocky terrain and access routes, aerial seeding is the only

available option for these acres. The entire native aerial seeding for weed prevention is proposed in the Squaw Creek Wilderness Inventory Unit.

Reference 2 - 1.50% Coverage

Native Aerial Seedings (Native Seeding Map): Approximately 3,620 acres on Simmons Gulch and 6,291 acres on Sheep Rock are proposed to be aerial seeded following imazapic treatment. Both areas would be aerial seeded with bluebunch wheatgrass, Sandbergs bluegrass, bottlebrush squirreltail and perennial forbs. The terrain is rocky and steep, therefore, not conducive for drill seeding. Aerial seeding is planned to begin in early Fall 2017 following application of imazapic. If the imazapic treatments reduce invasive annual grasses by 80-90%, and regrowth of existing perennial grasses and forbs occur, the total proposed seeding acres would be reduced to appropriate sizes.

Reference 3 - 1.71% Coverage

On the Sheep Rock fire, Wyoming big sagebrush, antelope bitterbrush and Idaho fescue would be added to the seed mix. This seeding mix is intended to boost cover of perennial native grasses, forbs, and sagebrush, and infill gaps between recovering Sandberg's bluegrass plants and other native species. The seed mix will also provide competition with cheatgrass and medusahead rye. On the Sheep Rock Fire, an additional 70 acres would be seeded with bitterbrush. This was proposed due to the high density of bitterbrush observed in the area. Utilizing seed caches would mimic the natural rodent cache effect. Seeds would be placed in holes created by hand tools (sapling planter or rebar) and the existing burned bitterbrush skeletons would serve as protection as the seedlings grow.

Reference 4 - 2.45% Coverage

Drill seeding is planned to begin in early Fall 2017. If regrowth of existing perennial grasses and forbs occur, the total proposed ground seeding acres would be reduced to appropriate sizes. The size of treatment would be determined after the 2017 growing season by field visits and extensive mapping of recovering vs non-recovering areas within the burned area. Additionally, natural recovery success would be evaluated by species to determine if adjustments to proposed seed mixes are needed. For example, if Sandbergs bluegrass recovers naturally it may be removed from the seed mix and the seed mixes will be adjusted appropriately. Additionally, natural recovery success would be evaluated by species to determine if adjustments to proposed seed mixes are needed. For example, if Sandbergs bluegrass recovers naturally it may be removed from the seed mix and the seed mixes will be adjusted appropriately. The same process would apply to perennial forbs to make adjustments based on evaluation. For example, if western yarrow is recovers naturally, it may be removed or reduced based on recovery evaluation.

Reference 5 - 1.48% Coverage

Based on conversations with BLM wildlife biologists, the IDT recommends to plant 110 seedlings per acre at 20 foot spacing and in irregular patterns in order to somewhat mimic the natural mosaic of the landscape. At this density, there would be approximately 19,250 seedlings planted in the fall of 2018. The grow-out to plant process crosses multiple fiscal years, however, in order to reserve space and planting crews for this project, contracts will need to be awarded in Fiscal Year 2017.

Bitterbrush seed will be purchased from the Boise Regional Seed Warehouse and used to provide the pure live seed needed to grow out the seedlings necessary for rehabilitation activities.

Reference 6 - 1.74% Coverage

Fencing Construction and Maintenance (Temporary Fence Maps): Approximately 16 miles of temporary fence construction in the Sheep Rock and Simmons Gulch fire areas would enable recovery in sage-grouse

habitat and allow grazing to continue in the unburned portions of the pastures. In the Sheep Rock Fire, the proposed fence location is at least 1.2 miles from any known sage-grouse leks. However, the proposed temporary fence on the Simmons Gulch Fire is within 0.8 miles from two known lek locations. Results from a sage grouse fence collision risk model showed the temporary fence location to be within the low to moderate risk area. To reduce the risk of collisions all temporary fences would be marked with sage-grouse deterrents. The temporary fences would close portions of six pastures.

Reference 7 - 0.81% Coverage

All of the burned areas in the affected pastures will be closed to livestock grazing for a minimum of two full growing seasons and until objectives are achieved to reopen the burned areas. The two full growing seasons will begin the year after the fire occurred, unless the burned area is treated with seed, in which the two growing seasons will begin after the seed is planted.

Reference 8 - 0.45% Coverage

Road/Trail Water diversion: Apply straw waddles to prevent erosion, rock fallout and/or washouts along Oregon Highway 20 and where erosional factors have the potential to re-create rills and gullies.

Reference 9 - 1.77% Coverage

Cultural Resources: Assessment and stabilization of impacted known cultural resources. Clearances will be conducted prior to any ground disturbing activities and avoided during implementation.

Cultural resource sites with a risk of ESR related impacts will be avoided during ground disturbing activities and monitored by a qualified archeologist. If sites are avoided during drill seed activities to prevent direct site disturbance, lack of stabilizing and covering vegetation could lead to greater erosional and looting risks. Placement of avoidance flagging during ground disturbing activities can also draw attention from looters. Thus, some sites may require additional patrols, condition monitoring and possibly customized mitigation (such as temporary erosion control structures).

Reference 10 - 1.45% Coverage

Livestock grazing may not occur for a minimum of two growing seasons and until objectives are met. Although closure to livestock grazing and re-introduction objectives will be addressed separately through agreements or decisions, the temporary fences identified in this decision will be used in conjunction with existing fences to protect treatment areas from grazing. Protection from grazing through the use of temporary fences will allow for plants to recover from the effects from the fire. Vegetation establishment will help reduce the risk that invasive annual grasses pose to critical greater sage-grouse habitat and provide for soil stabilization.

Files\BLM_2016_10_Juntura Complex Invasives Plan DM - § 4 references coded [7.53% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.24% Coverage

After considering the current conditions of the lands and associated habitats impacted by the Juntura Complex wildfires, comments received during the public comment periods, and input from the Juntura Complex IDT, it is my decision to select Alternative 2 as analyzed in the Juntura Complex Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Invasive Plant Management Plan EA. The Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Project Design Features (PDFs) (Juntura Complex EA, Appendix C) will be adhered to as part of this decision. The IDT has determined that these actions will best address the rehabilitation, restoration and protection of sagebrush landscapes including Greater Sage-Grouse habitat by increasing the resistance of habitat to invasive annual grasses invasion and improving the resilience of sagebrush ecosystems so that future wildfire disturbances have fewer and/or lesser undesirable effects. These treatments and actions also

allow for the cooperative control of invasive plants so they do not infest or re-infest adjacent unburned or non-BLM administered landscapes, enable recovery of native vegetation within the burn area, improve seeding success, and stabilize soils vulnerable to erosion.

Reference 2 - 3.29% Coverage

Invasive Annual Grass Aerial Herbicide (Imazapic or Rimsulfuron) Application Between 2016 and 2020, up to 16,284 acres of invasive annual grasses within the project area will be aerially treated to prevent the area from becoming dominated by those species (Juntura Complex EA, Appendix D, and Treatment Map). Cheatgrass is known to be present throughout the burned area, including the proposed priority aerial treatment areas. Intermixed with the cheatgrass in these treatment areas are approximately 6,000 acres of light to moderate medusahead infestations. Treatments of these targeted species will occur as a pre-emergent application using the approved herbicide, imazapic, at 6oz/acre along with appropriate adjuvants (Juntura Complex EA, Table 3 in Appendix C for adjuvants) to achieve the most effective control at the time of application.

Aerial imazapic treatments will be done by commercially contracted aircraft. The type of aircraft used for specific portions of the work will depend on topography and availability of landing and reloading locations. For safety reasons, where aerial application of herbicides is to be done by contract, the contractor will determine which type of aerial application is most appropriate for the site conditions.

Where aerial applications are determined to be the most appropriate treatment for the control of invasive annual grasses, use by the BLM and contractors would be in conformance with label instructions and the 2010 Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in Oregon Record of Decision (ROD) and the 2016 Vegetation Treatments using Aminopyralid, Fluroxypyr and Rimsulfuron on BLM Lands in 17 Western States ROD. All design elements, mitigations, and SOPs (Juntura Complex EA, Appendix A) described in the ROD will be used

Reference 3 - 1.41% Coverage

Noxious Weed Herbicide Treatments - Ground Based Herbicide Application Approximately 25 acres of noxious weeds are known to exist within the Juntura Complex Fire ESR Project Area (Juntura Complex EA, Table 3.5). Treatment of these infestations will occur on small sites (ranging from single plant to generally less than 0.5 acres) either by manual (such as grubbing, pulling, etc.) methods or with the most effective herbicides. (Juntura Complex EA, Tables 2.2 and 2.3 for Herbicide Info and Treatments). Continued monitoring will be conducted over the five year

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project period to locate additional populations. These will be treated appropriately (manual or herbicide treatments) under the District's Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) emphasis.

Reference 4 - 0.60% Coverage

Control of noxious weeds is consistent with the management plans for the resources and will help protect the ecological integrity, biodiversity, and site productivity of this shrub-steppe plant community. Working cooperatively with local weed management groups and private landowners will achieve better weed management.

Files\\BLM_2016_10_Owyhee Canyon and Rim ESR DM - § 6 references coded [14.34% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.42% Coverage

Emergency stabilization and rehabilitation actions will include:

Native Ground-based Seedings. Ground seeding is proposed using rangeland drill methods due to burn severity, soil type, and invasive annuals. The rangeland drills would allow grass, forb, and sagebrush seeds to

be separated and/or mixed and seeded at different depths and rates as appropriate to seed type.

Approximately 8,033 acres of moderately burned area with fewer native perennial root crowns remaining would be drill seeded using Wyoming big sagebrush, bluebunch wheatgrass, Sandberg bluegrass, bottlebrush squirreltail and sage-grouse preferred perennial forbs based on seed availability. The current proposed forb species are tapertip hawksbeard, wyeths buckwheat, western yarrow, munroes globemallow. Up to 2,563 acres would be drill seeded using the same seed mix as above but with the addition of Indian ricegrass due to the more sandy soils.

This seeding mix is intended to boost cover of perennial native grasses, forbs, and sagebrush, and infill gaps between recovering plants. The seed mix will also provide competition with cheatgrass and medusahead rye. Establishment of fire resistant perennial grass species in the burned area is critical to interrupt the fire and invasive species cycle and protect adjacent sagebrush habitat.

Reference 2 - 1.64% Coverage

Drill seeding is planned to begin in early Fall 2017. If regrowth of existing perennial grasses and forbs occur, the total proposed ground seeding acres would be reduced to appropriate sizes. The size of treatment would be determined after the 2017 growing season by field visits and extensive mapping of recovering vs non-recovering areas within the burned area. Additionally, natural recovery success would be evaluated by species to determine if adjustments to proposed seed mixes are needed. For example, if Sandbergs bluegrass recovers naturally it may be removed from the seed mix and the seed mixes will be adjusted appropriately.

Reference 3 - 3.71% Coverage

Native Aerial Seedings Approximately 4,000 acres out of the identified 8,327 potential aerial seeding acres will be aerial seeded. Approximately 85% of the 8,327 potential seeding acres are within the Owyhee River Canyon Wilderness Study Area (WSA) or in the Big Grassy wilderness inventory units (WIUs). The aerial seed mix is Wyoming big sagebrush, bluebunch wheatgrass, Sandberg bluegrass, bottlebrush squirreltail and sage-grouse preferred perennial forbs based on seed availability. The current proposed forb species are tapertip hawksbeard, wyeths buckwheat, western yarrow, munroes globemallow.

Aerial seeding is planned to begin in early Fall 2017. The size of treatment would be determined after the 2017 growing season by field visits and extensive mapping of recovering vs nonrecovering areas within the burned area. Additionally, natural recovery success would be evaluated by species to determine if adjustments to proposed seed mixes are needed. For example, if Sandbergs bluegrass recovers naturally it may be removed from the seed mix and the seed mixes will be adjusted appropriately. Final treatment polygons and species mixes would be developed to show the actual treatment acres and species. These acres burned at low to moderate severity leaving high amounts of existing perennial root crowns and would have a higher probability of increasing invasive annuals with ground disturbance (i.e. drill seeding).

Reference 4 - 3.36% Coverage

Livestock Management. Protecting the burned area from livestock grazing during the period necessary for establishment and recovery of health and vigor of desired vegetation is necessary. The construction of approximately 8 miles of three-stand temporary fence will separate the burned area from unburned portions of the affected pastures. Of the 8 miles of temporary fence, approximately 1.0 mile is within the Owyhee River Canyon WSA and 2.5 miles are within the Big Grassy WIU. The fence location will be at least 1.5 miles from any known sage-grouse leks however, to reduce the risk of collisions the fence would be marked with sage-grouse deterrents. The temporary fence will close 30% of the Indian Fort pasture.

There are approximately 15 miles of existing fence within the perimeter of the fire. Of immediate importance are the boundary fences which will prevent livestock access to the burned area from unburned allotments and pastures. The IDT estimates that all of the fences will require some level of maintenance ranging from minor

repairs to total reconstruction. Following one day of inventory, the BLM has determined that approximately two miles total of fences will need to be reconstructed. Fences requiring full replacement or repair would be implemented in the same location as the existing.

Reference 5 - 0.51% Coverage

Cultural Resources. Assessment and stabilization of impacted known cultural resources. Clearances will be conducted prior to any ground disturbing activities and avoided during implementation.

Reference 6 - 1.70% Coverage

Livestock grazing may not occur for a minimum of two growing seasons and until objectives are met. Although closure to livestock grazing and re-introduction objectives will be addressed separately through agreements or decisions, the temporary fences identified in this decision will be used in conjunction with existing fences to protect treatment areas from grazing. Protection from grazing through the use of temporary fences will allow for plants to recover from the effects from the fire. Vegetation establishment will help reduce the risk that invasive annual grasses pose to critical greater sage-grouse habitat and provide for soil stabilization.

Files\BLM_2016_10_Owyhee Canyon and Rim Invasives Plan DM - § 3 references coded [7.21% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.22% Coverage

After considering the current conditions of the lands and associated habitats impacted by the Owyhee Canyon wildfire, comments received during the public comment periods, and input from the Owyhee Canyon IDT, it is my decision to select Alternative 2 as analyzed in the Owyhee Canyon Fire Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Invasive Plant Management Plan EA. The Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Project Design Features (PDFs) (Owyhee Canyon EA, Appendix C) will be adhered to as part of this decision. The IDT has determined that these actions will best address the rehabilitation, restoration and protection of sagebrush landscapes including Greater Sage-Grouse habitat by increasing the resistance of habitat to invasive annual grasses invasion and improving the resilience of sagebrush ecosystems so that future wildfire disturbances have fewer and/or lesser undesirable effects. These treatments and actions also allow for the cooperative control of invasive plants so they do not infest or re-infest adjacent unburned or nonBLM administered landscapes, enable recovery of native vegetation within the burn area, improve seeding success, and stabilize soils vulnerable to erosion.

Reference 2 - 3.59% Coverage

Invasive Annual Grass Aerial Herbicide (Imazapic or Rimsulfuron) Application Between 2016 and 2020, up to 21,747 acres of invasive annual grasses within the project area will be aerially treated to prevent the area from becoming dominated by those species (Owyhee Canyon EA, Appendix D, Treatment Map). Cheatgrass is known to be present throughout the burned area, including the proposed priority aerial treatment areas. Intermixed with the cheatgrass in these treatment areas are approximately 15,000 acres of light to moderate medusahead infestations. Treatments of these targeted species will occur as a pre-emergent application using the approved herbicide, imazapic, at 6oz/acre along with appropriate adjuvants (Owyhee Canyon EA, Table 3 in Appendix C for adjuvants) to achieve the most effective control at the time of application. Rimsulfuron (2 – 4 oz/acre with adjuvants) would be used on a smaller amount of acres of predominantly annual grasses if the BLM determines a need for a longer period of control.

Aerial imazapic or rimsulfuron treatments will be done by commercially contracted aircraft. The type of aircraft used for specific portions of the work will depend on topography and availability of landing and reloading locations. For safety reasons, where aerial application of herbicides is to be done by contract, the

contractor will determine which type of aerial application is most appropriate for the site conditions. Where aerial applications are determined to be the most appropriate treatment for the control of invasive annual grasses, use by the BLM and contractors would be in conformance with label instructions and the 2010 Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in Oregon Record of Decision and the Vegetation Treatments using Aminopyralid, Fluroxypyr and Rimsulfuron on BLM Lands in 17 Western States PEIS. All design elements, mitigations, and SOPs (Owyhee Canyon EA, Appendix A) described in the ROD will be used

Reference 3 - 1.39% Coverage

Noxious Weed Herbicide Treatments - Ground Based Herbicide Application Approximately 25 acres of noxious weeds are known to exist within the Owyhee Canyon Fire ESR Project Area (Owyhee Canyon EA, Table 3.5). Treatment of these infestations will occur on small sites (ranging from single plant to generally less than 0.5 acres) either by manual (such as grubbing, pulling, etc.) methods or with the most effective herbicides. (Owyhee Canyon EA, Tables 2.2 and 2.3 for Herbicide Info and Treatments). Continued monitoring will be conducted over the five year

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project period to locate additional populations. These will be treated appropriately (manual or herbicide treatments) under the District's Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) emphasis.

Files\BLM_2017_03_Soda Fire Fuel Breaks DM - § 1 reference coded [0.68% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.68% Coverage

Of the 271 miles of fuel breaks being authorized by this decision, 36 miles will be developed along the Owyhee Front using biological thinning (hereafter referred to as targeted grazing) or prostrate kochia seedings (Figure 2; Table 1). Per adaptive management outlined in the livestock grazing design features, the BLM would seed prostrate kochia (except where resource or other constraints preclude it) within the treatment area (200 feet to each side of the road) to create fuel breaks. An additional 235 miles will be developed along other roads which transect the Soda Fire footprint and into the surrounding area (Figure 2; Table 1). The BLM will utilize the following tools as stand-alone treatments or in combination to implement the fuel breaks along those 235 miles of roads: mowing, hand cutting, prescribed burning, seeding native and/or non-native species other than kochia, and herbicide application (Table 1).

Files\BLM_2017_07_Malheur Sage Grouse Project DM - § 1 reference coded [0.83% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.83% Coverage

High-Elevation Sagebrush/Bunchgrass Restoration Treatment: Machine pile burning, conifer cutting, aerial herbicide for annual grass control, fuel breaks, jackpot burning. Management objectives under this treatment would be to reduce live conifer density and associated fuels in high-elevation sagebrush/bunchgrass communities by 70 percent and reducing of treatment generated hazardous fuels that are 3 inches in diameter or larger by a mean total of at least 90 percent. Secondary objectives would be to prevent invasive annual grass cover from increasing from current cover values within the areas identified for treatment. Conifer cutting (predominantly western juniper), and machine pile burning would be the principal activities. Jackpot burning or a follow up lop and scatter activity would only be employed where excessive hazardous fuels are not created by conifer cutting activity. Biomass utilization may occur where accessible and feasible. Of the 102,055 acres of high-elevation sagebrush/bunchgrass plant communities within the Project Area, approximately 56,379 acres of are proposed for treatment due to the exclusion of the Beaver Dam Creek WSA from treatment. There would also be approximately 45 miles of linear fuel breaks on BLM administered land constructed through the high elevation sagebrush/bunchgrass treatment area. A detailed

description of fuel breaks activities follows below.

Files\BLM_2017_08_Horse Cross ESR DM - § 4 references coded [6.91% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.15% Coverage

1) Aerial Herbicide Treatment. One aerial application of imazapic herbicide to reduce the threat of invasive annual grasses pose to priority greater sage-grouse habitat. The aerial herbicide application would be applied on the entire 6,152 acres of the burned area. Imazapic would be applied at a six ounce per acre rate and include appropriate adjuvants.

This treatment would use the approved herbicide imazapic, at 6oz/acre rate along with appropriate adjuvants to achieve the most effective control at the time of application. All herbicide applications would be in conformance with label instructions and the 2010 Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in Oregon Record of Decision. All

design elements, mitigations, and SOPs described in the ROD would be used

Reference 2 - 0.98% Coverage

Noxious Weed Treatments. Inventory and treat noxious weeds with ground applications best suited to each site and weed type during the first year. Monitor and re-treat sites if necessary. Identified noxious weed sites would be treated for two consecutive years. Target species would include such weeds as diffuse knapweed, Scotch thistle, and whitetop.

Reference 3 - 1.15% Coverage

abilization of Known Archaeological Sites. Approximately two known cultural resources within the boundaries of the Horse Cross fire perimeter would be assessed to determine immediate stabilization measures and record fire effects. If necessary, low impact seeding would be implemented to minimize erosion of archaeological deposits and decrease visibility as protection against illegal artifact collection.

Reference 4 - 2.63% Coverage

1) Native Aerial Seedings. Approximately 1,059 acres out of the identified 6,152 potential aerial seeding acres will be aerial seeded (see attached map). 100% of the 1,059 acres potential seeding acres are within the Folly Farm/Saddle Butte Priority Area of Concentration (PAC). Approximately 600 acres or less than 10% of the Saddle Butte Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC). There are no sensitive plant species in this area. Dominant vegetation species listed on the Ecological Site Descriptions (ESDs) applicable to the burned areas are Wyoming big sagebrush, shadscale, winterfat, Indian ricegrass, bluebunch wheatgrass, Sandberg bluegrass, bottlebrush squirreltail and sage-grouse preferred perennial forbs based on seed availability. The current proposed forb species are tapertip hawksbeard, Wyeths buckwheat, gooseberryleaf globemallow. Average slope ranges from 2-15% and elevation ranges from 3,800 to 5,000 feet.

Files\BLM_2017_09_Bowden ESR DM - § 6 references coded [7.71% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.61% Coverage

Aerial Herbicide Treatment. One aerial application of imazapic herbicide to reduce the threat of invasive annual grasses pose to priority greater sage-grouse habitat. The aerial herbicide application would be applied on 12,468 acres of the burned area. Imazapic would be applied at a six ounce per acre rate and include appropriate adjuvants. All herbicide applications would be in conformance with label instructions and the 2010

Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in Oregon Record of Decision. All design elements, mitigations, and SOPs described in the ROD would be used.

Reference 2 - 0.96% Coverage

Noxious Weed Treatments. Inventory and treat noxious weeds with ground applications best suited to each site and weed type during the first year. Monitor and re-treat sites if necessary. Identified noxious weed sites would be treated for two consecutive years. Target species would include such weeds as Russian knapweed, Scotch thistle, and whitetop.

Reference 3 - 1.35% Coverage

Stabilization of Known Archaeological Sites. A cultural resource survey will be conducted within the Bowden Hills fire perimeter. At least one known cultural resource within the boundaries of the Bowden Hills fire perimeter would be assessed to determine immediate stabilization measures and record fire effects. If necessary, low impact seeding would be implemented to minimize erosion of archaeological deposits and decrease visibility as protection against illegal artifact collection.

Reference 4 - 2.62% Coverage

Native Aerial Seedings. Native aerial seeding will be applied to approximately 1,150 acres of the high burn intensity area to reestablish perennial grasses, shrubs and sage-grouse preferred forbs to reduce the potential of cheatgrass infestation. Establishment of fire resistant perennial grass species in the burned area is critical to interrupt the fire and invasive species cycle and protect adjacent sagebrush habitat. Aerial seeding is the only seeding methods available for this area due to the steepness of the proposed areas.

2) Native Drill Seedings. Native ground seeding is proposed using rangeland drill methods due to burn severity, soil type, and invasive annual plants. The rangeland drills would allow seeds to be separated and/or mixed and seeded at different depths and rates as appropriate to seed type. The proposed action is to seed 6,520 acres of annual grass dominated rangelands with a native seed mix to reestablish native plant communities.

Reference 5 - 0.88% Coverage

Control of noxious weeds is consistent with the management plans for the resource and will help protect the ecological integrity, biodiversity, and site productivity of this shrub-steppe plant community. Working cooperatively with local weed management groups and private landowners will achieve better weed management.

Reference 6 - 0.29% Coverage

Agreements or separate grazing decisions will be issued to close areas to livestock grazing when necessary.

Files\\BLM_2017_09_Cherry Road ESR DM - § 5 references coded [6.25% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.98% Coverage

1) Aerial Herbicide Treatment. Apply one aerial application of imazapic herbicide to reduce the threat of invasive annual grasses pose to greater sage-grouse habitat. The aerial herbicide application would be applied in the Fall of 2017 on 30,619 acres of the burned area. Imazapic would be applied at an eight ounce per acre rate and include appropriate adjuvants

Reference 2 - 1.33% Coverage

Stabilization of Known Archaeological Sites. A cultural resource survey will be conducted within the Cherry Road fire perimeter. At least one known cultural resource within the boundaries of the Cherry Road fire perimeter would be assessed to determine immediate stabilization measures and record fire effects. If necessary, low impact seeding would be implemented to minimize erosion of archaeological deposits and decrease visibility as protection against illegal artifact collection.

Reference 3 - 2.77% Coverage

Native Ground-based Seedings. Ground seeding is proposed using rangeland drill methods due to burn severity, soil type, and invasive annuals. The rangeland drills would allow grass, forb, and sagebrush seeds to be separated and/or mixed and seeded at different depths and rates as appropriate to seed type.

Approximately 4,320 acres of moderately burned area with fewer native perennial root crowns remaining would be drill seeded using Wyoming big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata* Nutt. subsp. *wyomingensi*), bluebunch wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*), Sandberg bluegrass (*Poa secunda*), bottlebrush squirreltail (*Elymus elymoides*) and sage-grouse preferred perennial forbs based on seed availability. The current proposed forb species are tapertip hawksbeard (*Crepis acuminata*), wyeths buckwheat (*Eriogonum heracleoides*), western yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), and gooseberryleaf globemallow (*Sphaeralcea grossulariifolia*). Seeded varieties and species may be adjusted based on seed availability.

Reference 4 - 0.88% Coverage

Control of noxious weeds is consistent with the management plans for the resource and will help protect the ecological integrity, biodiversity, and site productivity of this shrub-steppe plant community. Working cooperatively with local weed management groups and private landowners will achieve better weed management

Reference 5 - 0.29% Coverage

Agreements or separate grazing decisions will be issued to close areas to livestock grazing when necessary.

Files\BLM_2017_09_Hawk Fire ESR DM - § 3 references coded [3.82% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.17% Coverage

1) Aerial Herbicide Treatment. One aerial application of imazapic herbicide to reduce the threat of invasive annual grasses pose to priority Greater Sage-grouse habitat. The aerial herbicide application would be applied on the entire 1,432 acres of the burned area.

This treatment would use the approved herbicide imazapic, at 6oz/acre rate along with appropriate adjuvants to achieve the most effective control at the time of application. All herbicide applications would be in conformance with label instructions and the 2010 Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in Oregon Record of Decision. All design elements, mitigations, and SOPs described in the ROD would be used.

Reference 2 - 1.31% Coverage

Rehabilitation actions would include:

1) Seedling Planting. The IDT proposes to plant 98 acres with Wyoming big sagebrush to establish seed sources for natural seed dispersal in future years. Up to 200 seedlings would be planted per acre in irregular patterns in order to somewhat mimic the natural mosaic of the landscape. At this density, there would be approximately 19,600 seedlings planted in the fall of 2019.

Reference 3 - 0.34% Coverage

Agreements or separate grazing decisions will be issued to close areas to livestock grazing when necessary.

Files\BLM_2017_10_Morgan Creek ESR DM - § 2 references coded [2.19% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.63% Coverage

Stabilization of Known Archaeological Sites. A cultural resource survey will be conducted within the Morgan Creek fire perimeter. At least one known cultural resource within the boundaries of the Morgan Creek fire perimeter will be assessed to determine immediate stabilization measures and record fire effects. If

necessary, low impact seeding will be implemented to minimize erosion of archaeological deposits and decrease visibility as protection against illegal artifact collection.

Reference 2 - 0.56% Coverage

1) Grazing Closures. Protecting the area from livestock grazing during a period necessary for establishment and recovery of the health and vigor of desired vegetation.

Files\\BLM_2018_01_Little Fire ESR DM - § 2 references coded [5.58% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.49% Coverage

Livestock Management: The BLM administered lands within the fire area, will be closed to livestock grazing for a minimum of two full growing seasons. The ESR plan includes development of a livestock grazing closure decision or agreement and follow-up monitoring to ensure compliance with the livestock grazing closure decision or agreement.

Protecting the burned area from livestock grazing during the period necessary for establishment and recovery of health and vigor of desired vegetation is necessary. The construction of approximately 9 miles of three-stand temporary fence will separate the burned area from unburned portions of the affected pastures. A 0.25 of a mile section of the proposed fence location is within 1.2 miles from a known sage-grouse lek however; this section is necessary for the attachment to an existing fence already within 1.2 miles from the known lek. To reduce the risk of collisions, the entire fence will be marked with sage-grouse deterrents. The deterrents will

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be placed along the top wire of the fence at 3 foot intervals (1,760 deterrents per mile). The remaining 8.75 miles of the fence are outside the 1.2 mile buffer for the known lek. The temporary fence will close 2% of the Middle Louse Canyon pasture and 4% of the Lower Louse Canyon pasture, for a total of 1.2% of the Louse Canyon Community allotment. The temporary fence will be removed when it has been determined that treatment objectives have been met and the burned area is suitable for livestock grazing resumption.

Reference 2 - 1.09% Coverage

Sagebrush Seedling Planting: Hand plant on 250 acres using Wyoming big sagebrush to establish seed sources for natural seed dispersal in future years. Approximately 200 seedlings per acre will be planted in irregular patterns in order to somewhat mimic the natural mosaic of the landscape. At this density, approximately 50,000 seedlings planted in the fall of 2019.

Files\\BLM_2018_10_Big Grassy DM - § 6 references coded [7.39% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.88% Coverage

Aerial Herbicide Treatment. One aerial application of imazapic herbicide to reduce the threat of invasive annual grasses pose to habitat stability. The aerial herbicide application would be applied on 5,313 acres of the burned area. Imazapic would be applied at a six ounce per acre rate and include appropriate adjuvants.

Reference 2 - 1.13% Coverage

Native Drill Seeding. Native ground seeding using rangeland drill methods due to burn severity, soil type, and invasive annual plants. The rangeland drills would allow seeds to be separated and/or mixed and seeded at different depths and rates as appropriate to seed type. The proposed action is to seed 1,086 acres of annual grass dominated rangelands with a native seed mix to reestablish native plant communities.

Reference 3 - 3.84% Coverage

3) Livestock Management. The BLM administered lands within the fire area, will be closed to livestock

grazing for a minimum of two full growing seasons. The ESR plan includes development of a livestock grazing closure decision or agreement and follow-up monitoring to ensure compliance with the livestock grazing closure decision or agreement.

Protecting the burned area from livestock grazing during the period necessary for establishment and recovery of health and vigor of desired vegetation is necessary. The construction of approximately 6 miles of three-stand temporary fence will separate the burned area from unburned portions of the affected pastures. A 1.9 mile section of the proposed fence location is within 1.2 miles from a known sage-grouse lek however; this section is necessary for the attachment to an existing fence already within 1.2 miles from the known lek. To reduce the risk of collisions, this section of the fence will be marked with sage-grouse deterrents. The deterrents will be placed along the top wire of the fence at 3 foot intervals (1,760 deterrents per mile). The remaining 4.1 miles of the fence are outside the 1.2 mile buffer for the known lek. The temporary fence will close 3% of the Campbell Community allotment. The temporary fence will be removed when it has been determined that treatment objectives have been met and the burned area is suitable for livestock grazing resumption.

Reference 4 - 0.41% Coverage

5) Planting Shrub Seedlings. Planting 80,000 Wyoming big sagebrush seedlings over two years to maintain viable forage for sagebrush obligate species.

Reference 5 - 0.25% Coverage

Cultural Resources. Assessment and stabilization of impacted known cultural resources.

Reference 6 - 0.89% Coverage

Control of noxious weeds is consistent with the management plans for the resource and will help protect the ecological integrity, biodiversity, and site productivity of this shrub-steppe plant community. Working cooperatively with local weed management groups and private landowners will achieve better weed management.

Files\\BLM_2018_10_Currey Canyon ESR DM - § 4 references coded [4.95% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.14% Coverage

Emergency stabilization actions would include:

1) Aerial Herbicide Treatment. One aerial application of imazapic herbicide to reduce the threat of invasive annual grasses pose to habitat stability. The aerial herbicide application would be applied on 2,805 acres of the burned area. Imazapic would be applied at a six ounce per acre rate and include appropriate adjuvants.

Reference 2 - 2.49% Coverage

Native/Non-Native Aerial Seedings. Approximately 2,805 acres will be aerial seeded with a native/non-native seed mix (see attached map). There are no sensitive plant species in this area. The seed mix will consist of native Snake River Wheatgrass (*Elymus wawawaiensis*) and Bluebunch Wheatgrass (*Pseudoroegneria spicata*) and non-native Vavilov II Siberian Wheatgrass (*Agropyron fragile*) and Stabilizer Siberian Wheatgrass (*Agropyron fragile*). The seed mix will provide competition with cheatgrass and medusahead rye. Establishment of more fire resistant perennial grass species in the burned area is critical to interrupt the fire and invasive species cycle and protect adjacent sagebrush habitat. Aerial seeding is the only seeding methods available for this area due to the steepness of the proposed areas.

Reference 3 - 0.99% Coverage

Control of noxious weeds is consistent with the management plans for the resource and will help protect the

ecological integrity, biodiversity, and site productivity of this shrub-steppe plant community. Working cooperatively with local weed management groups and private landowners will achieve better weed management.

Reference 4 - 0.33% Coverage

Agreements or separate grazing decisions will be issued to close areas to livestock grazing when necessary.

Files\\BLM_2018_10_Jackies Butte DM - § 1 reference coded [1.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.15% Coverage

1) Noxious Weed Treatments. Inventory and treat noxious weeds with ground applications best suited to each site and weed type during the first year. Monitor and re-treat sites if necessary. Identified noxious weed sites would be treated for two consecutive years. Target species would include such weeds as Russian knapweed, Scotch thistle, and whitetop.

Files\\Cherokee Meadows_2007_CWPP - § 2 references coded [1.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.45% Coverage

Develop a plan to preserve agricultural heritage including rangeland wildfire restoration actions

Reference 2 - 0.71% Coverage

Address tree mortality issues associated with magnesium chloride with county commissioners; includes removing dead trees, and discontinue applying to roads

Files\\Denver Post_2010_09_Reservoir blaze began as slash fire - § 1 reference coded [2.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.03% Coverage

Colorado officials declared a state of emergency because of the fire, freeing up \$3 million to help cover firefighting costs and other emergency response costs.

Files\\Denver Post_2011_04_High winds to return to fire area - § 1 reference coded [2.98% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.98% Coverage

Gov. John Hickenlooper on Monday signed an executive order designating the region a state disaster area and authorizing \$1.7 million in state aid to pay firefighting costs.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_06_High Park fire scorching tourist economies - § 1 reference coded [1.97% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.97% Coverage

Should widespread cancellations across the state erupt as a result of the wildfire, White said his office "might have to scrape something together" to counter the perception that the state is aflame.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_07_Flood Danger High - § 2 references coded [3.41% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.73% Coverage

Nilsson said a team had begun putting down hay bales in the Poudre River area to stem the rapid flow of water and erosion. "It's going to be a concern for years," he said.

Reference 2 - 1.68% Coverage

Northern Water spokesman Brian Werner said dams have been constructed at the Horsetooth Reservoir to keep debris out -- with plans for starting revegetation.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_07_High Park mitigation delayed - § 2 references coded [7.70% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.34% Coverage

The current mitigation project is funded in part with \$500,000 from U. S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service. Greeley funded the remaining 25 percent of the cost.

Reference 2 - 4.36% Coverage

The bulk of the project involves helicopters dropping seed and straw over 600 acres of burned hillsides near the reservoir water.

The straw helps rain absorb into the burned ground -- preventing mudslides -- and helping seed grow to revegetate the hillsides.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_07_Muddy waters river walls shores left reeling in wake of massive blaze - § 2 references coded [5.04% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 2.31% Coverage

One of the early efforts to save fish was made during the fire, when officials evacuated 100,000 small fish over two days from the Watson Lake Rearing Unit in Bellvue. The fish left the hatchery in a semi truck outfitted with seven 500-gallon tanks. Some were released in Horsetooth, Carter and Flatiron reservoirs. Others went to Chatfield State Park's hatchery, Kehmeier said.

Reference 2 - 2.73% Coverage

"It's a relatively small proportion of severe burn," he said, and U.S. Forest Service treatment of moderately and lightly burned areas with ground-covering mulch could be quite effective in promoting recovery. And in many areas, the forest will be healthier than before with new vegetation and fresh forage for wildlife. The Forest Service will soon finalize its severity maps and proposals for restoration, spokeswoman Reghan Cloudman said.

Files\\Denver Post_2012_10_Federal grants fund work to stabilize burn zones - § 3 references coded [18.75% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 5.62% Coverage

A federal program to provide emergency watershed protection on Thursday poured \$2.45 million into work stabilizing land burned during the devastating High Park and Waldo Canyon fires this past summer.

Reference 2 - 4.74% Coverage

There, the work includes reseeding and mulching, clearing debris, flood protection and efforts to keep sediment from flowing into tributaries of the Big Thompson River.

Reference 3 - 8.39% Coverage

The projects are focused on reducing sediment entering tributaries of Monument and Fountain creeks, flood protection and debris removal.

Land treatments will include channel debris removal upstream from crossings, trash racks, sediment basins and check structures to capture sediment and debris.

Files\\Denver Post_2013_06_Feds release 20M in wildfire relief - § 4 references coded [20.17% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.24% Coverage

Communities hit hard by last summer's wildfires say it is about time the federal government is releasing nearly \$20 million to help repair damaged water supplies and reduce flood risk.

Reference 2 - 2.79% Coverage

U.S. Sen. Mark Udall, D-Colo., on Monday announced the release of funding -- an effort that he has pushed for nearly a year.

Reference 3 - 8.39% Coverage

The U.S. Department of Agriculture will direct \$8.8 million to projects associated with the Waldo Canyon fire, \$8.6 million for projects related to the High Park fire and \$2.3 million for projects related to the North Fork and Weber fires.

"This is a huge deal," Suzanne Bassinger, Larimer County's recovery manager, said. "We have been waiting six months for this."

Reference 4 - 4.76% Coverage

Work will include aerial seeding to spur vegetation growth on burned-out hillsides, road protection, guarding homes from flooding, cleaning waterways of debris and building sediment basins in channels.

Files\\Denver Post_2013_08_High Park burn area getting new mulch - § 1 reference coded [15.68% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 15.68% Coverage

Trucks and helicopters began hauling wood mulch this week to badly burned hillsides to keep soot and ash from running into the Poudre River, which is costly to clean. About 1,700 acres will be treated this year, the Greeley Tribune reported.

Files\\Denver Post_2013_10_Theres much good left behind on slopes - § 5 references coded [22.48% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 4.13% Coverage

RIST CANYON Mulch dropped by helicopters and timbers laid across charred slopes mostly held through the recent heavy floods -- proving the value of a \$10 million gambit that Greeley and Fort Collins took to protect urban water supplies after wildfires last year.

Reference 2 - 3.87% Coverage

Nobody expected the erosion controls to stay in place as a foot of rain fell in two days. But an aerial inspection showed the wood mulch and timbers withstood the deluge and probably kept soot and sediment from flowing into the Cache la Poudre River.

Reference 3 - 6.54% Coverage

A two-year effort to treat 5,600 acres of critical watershed continues this month, with helicopters dropping 1-ton heaps of mulch across steep slopes.

"I wouldn't say mulch is a silver bullet, but to reduce sedimentation and erosion on burned slopes, it works really well," Todd Boldt, district conservationist for the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service, said Wednesday.

Reference 4 - 5.90% Coverage

The advice was adamant: "Stabilize the burned slopes as quickly as you can," said Eric Reckentine, director of Greeley's deputy water department.

So, leaders of both cities and Larimer County resolved to launch watershed work, even if federal funding wasn't available. Some taxpayers at public forums questioned the wisdom. Aerial mulch drops cost around \$2,000 an acre.

Reference 5 - 2.05% Coverage

Eventually, federal agencies engaged and Congress approved funding to reimburse 75 percent of overall costs, Reckentine said.

Files\\HCRC_2016_03_Meeting Notes - § 1 reference coded [1.44% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.44% Coverage

Burned wood was put into task orders – and we couldn't put the green wood in with the task orders also. □ The capacity for burnt wood nation wide. We have a lot of years to make up for. Q. How much of burnt up wood comes from wilderness areas - A. None. □ There is a shelf life of burnt wood – already seeing blue pine at the mill just 8 months later. Burnt wood needs to be used in less than a year.

Files\\Manhattan Creek_2007_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [0.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

Continue to pursue grants to mitigate common areas and around historic structures

Files\\Oregonian_2008_05_Wyden pushes for quick OK on logging - § 2 references coded [5.16% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.95% Coverage

END --Sen. Ron Wyden is asking the U.S. Forest Service to speed approval of logging in areas of eastern Oregon burned by two recent wildfires.

Reference 2 - 3.21% Coverage

In addition to dropping challenges to the Thorn salvage sale proposed by the Forest Service for the Shake Table fire, environmentalists would encourage the agency to do an expedited environmental review of the Eg ley salvage sale.

Files\\Oregonian_2012_07_Kitzhaber declares wildfires a disaster - § 5 references coded [17.82% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.54% Coverage

Meanwhile, Gov. John Kitzhaber declared a state of emergency in response to the fires that have blackened more than 1,100 square miles in Harney and Malheur counties. In an executive order, the governor directed state agencies to assist affected landowners and seek federal disaster assistance.

Reference 2 - 1.44% Coverage

Kitzhaber's office said his disaster declaration will help the state make a case to get federal assistance for ranchers.

Reference 3 - 3.89% Coverage

Late Tuesday, Sen. Jeff Merkley, D-Ore., offered legislation to restore funding to four discontinued programs that would help ranchers, tree growers and orchardists harmed by the fires. Among other things, the programs would offer compensation for ranchers for lost livestock and emergency assistance for grazing losses.

Reference 4 - 2.01% Coverage

Some displaced cattle are being moved onto the 187,000-acre Malheur National Wildlife Refuge south of Burns, said Cameron Smith, senior policy adviser for Kitzhaber.

Reference 5 - 6.94% Coverage

"It's only an extremely short emergency situation," said Steve Grasty, chairman of the Harney County commissioners. "The refuge has provided fire refuge for the cows, and everyone is grateful they did. . . . There was no intent to open the refuge to grazing."

Federal Conservation Reserve Program lands also might be made available to ranchers for their livestock, Smith said.

"The challenge is there is not a lot of CRP land in Malheur and Harney counties" and it could prove prohibitively expensive to truck displaced cattle long distances to the program's land in other areas, he said.

Files\\Oregonian_2012_07_Massive Oregon wildfires under control - § 1 reference coded [3.34% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 3.34% Coverage

Crews have started raking burned areas, cleaning out camps, digging ditches to prevent erosion, repairing fences and returning dirt roads to their previous state. About 120 people will remain to help with that and be on call in the event of a flare-up.

Files\\Oregonian_2012_08_Grasses withstand range fires but sagebrush devastated - § 4 references coded [17.42% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.00% Coverage

With federal money now becoming available, restoration efforts also are getting under way.

Reference 2 - 10.50% Coverage

The BLM plans to replant 20,000 acres of sagebrush in the Long Draw fire's ashes and 9,082 acres in the Miller Homestead fire area, agency officials said.

To re-establish the grasses, BLM workers plan to reseed 25,500 acres within the Miller Homestead fire and 65,000 acres where the Long Draw Fire burned.

Having to underwrite the reseeding of only a portion of the burned-over desert is good news for the budget-strapped BLM, which manages 15.7 million acres in Oregon and more than 245 million acres nationwide.

Lutjens said the price of grass seed has skyrocketed and native seeds now command up to \$18 per pound, up from \$2 in early summer, while sagebrush seed can cost \$28 per pound and requires 4 pounds to replant one acre.

He'd like to reseed 106,000 acres with grass in the Long Draw area, he said. On most of those acres, the sagebrush was lost and the land could fall prey to a noxious weed called cheatgrass that outcompetes native grasses and increases the wildfire risk, he said.

Reference 3 - 3.54% Coverage

LM also is faced with replacing 345 miles of cattle fence costing \$2,000 per mile that were destroyed by the Long Draw fire, Lutjens said. Construction of 20 miles of temporary fence is under way where the Miller Homestead fire burned, and BLM crews are investigating the need for more fences for livestock and wild horse management.

Reference 4 - 2.39% Coverage

Near McDermitt, Nev., 460,000 acres were blackened by the Holloway fire, including 245,000 acres in Oregon. Mike Fetic, a BLM fire management officer in Winnemucca, expects to reseed 50,000 acres in grass and sagebrush.

Files\\Poudre Fire Authority_2011_CWPP - § 1 reference coded [0.15% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.15% Coverage

The potential severity of post-fire damage to watersheds and water supply infrastructures has been illustrated in earlier sections. It is highly recommended that the water departments address recovery through continued planning. Consultation between the City of Fort Collins Water Utility and representatives of a Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation (BAER) Team are currently being pursued.

Files\\USFS_2004_03_Arapaho NRA ROD - § 1 reference coded [0.43% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.43% Coverage

My decision is based on the analysis in the FEIS and associated planning record. Based upon my review of all alternatives, I have decided to implement Alternative 3, with modifications. Alternative 3 treats the most acres, continues insecticide treatments in high value areas, takes a proactive approach to reducing the fire hazard in the wildland-urban interface, and treats the mountain pine beetle (MPB) infestation on National Forest System (NFS) lands in and around the ANRA. I decided to modify Alternative 3 by: • Deferring my decision on those portions of Alternative 3 in IRAs, and by • Amending Forest Plan direction for the appropriate wildland fire management response in the Knight Ridge area from perimeter control to prescription control.

Files\\USFS_2007_10_Blue Ridge DN - § 2 references coded [2.18% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.55% Coverage

The purpose of this project is to: Modify existing and future fuel buildup from the MPB infestation to moderate fire behavior near structures and other resource values.

Maintain, restore or improve wildlife habitat and watershed conditions in the long term through road and trail management, aspen and sagebrush expansion, and shrub rejuvenation. Salvage the beetle-killed timber before it loses its marketable value.

Reference 2 - 1.63% Coverage

My decision includes vegetation treatments that will salvage dead and dying lodgepole pine from approximately 1,165 acres in 47 ground based treatment units, and 356 acres in 9 cable based treatment units. Approximately 18,325 CCF net commercial volume (9,150 MBF) will be removed. Units may resemble clearcuts except they will have some advanced natural regeneration and trees other than lodgepole pine remaining after harvest. Machine piling of the landing slash, lop and scatter of the unit slash, and burning the piles will be completed to manage the slash. Additional slash treatment may be completed within 600 feet of private land. Less than 3.2 miles of temporary road will be required to remove the timber. No new system road construction is required, although approximately 0.4 miles of reconstruction of system roads will be completed.

An additional 844 acres in 19 units will be treated to reduce the fuels hazard on NFS lands adjacent to private property, possibly with no commercial harvest of timber. Fuels treatment in these units will consist of opening up the crowns within the stand by thinning, removing ladder fuels, piling the slash and existing fuels, and burning the piles. Road construction is not required to access these units.

Files\\USFS_2008_09_Egley Fire Restoration DN - § 4 references coded [3.03% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.42% Coverage

Reforest selected acres burned within the Egley project area, to achieve Forest Plan objectives. Provide for reforestation, artificial and natural, consistent with Management Area Objectives. The goal on lands that are proposed for danger tree removal will be to have successful reforestation within 5 years following salvage. Un-salvaged lands in high to moderate severity burned areas will be reforested as soon as practicable and as funding is available.

Reference 2 - 0.91% Coverage

As District Ranger for the Emigrant Creek Ranger District, Malheur National Forest (MNF), I make decisions in full consideration of the land, national interests, and the local communities that will be affected by Forest action or inaction. When I make decisions regarding forest management, I search for a balance among the ecological, economic, and socio-political considerations. I want to use the available resources for the present generation, but also conserve and preserve the forest for future generations. I live and work in the community of Burns/Hines now but I have also lived and worked in the community of John Day. I know well how dependent these communities are on the wood industry. I also know that this industry is struggling due to timber supply and market fluctuations, and that the jobless rate in our local communities exceeds the state average (EA, page 3-88). I know that no single salvage of forest timber will likely solve these problems, but I also know the significance of each contribution.

Reference 3 - 1.37% Coverage

Danger Tree Removal Activities

I am authorizing the cutting of danger trees that are within 200 feet of roads, trails, fences, guzzlers and other improvements or structures. All roads proposed for danger tree

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removal are projected to be needed for restoration and/or management activities. The EA, Appendix C lists all roads that will have danger trees removed. A danger tree is a standing tree that presents a hazard to people due to conditions such as, but not limited to, deterioration or physical damage to the root system, trunk, stem, or limbs and the direct or lean of a tree (FSH 6709.11, Glossary). The potential failure zone is the area that can be reached by any part of a failed tree (See Step 3 in Field Guide for Danger Tree Identification and Response). Generally, a danger tree that is within reach of roads, trails, fences, guzzlers and other improvements or structures are within 1½ a tree length (about 150 feet) plus additional distance for ground slope and tree lean.

Danger trees have been identified along 288 roads for a total of 365 miles, 1 trail for a total of 3 miles, 182 miles of fence, 25 guzzlers, and other improvements. I am authorized the cutting of these danger trees to abate the hazard. It is estimated there are about 19,500 acres along roads, trails, fences and improvements that could have danger trees cut down. However, the majority of danger trees are located in areas that burned at moderate to high severities, which is estimated at about 8,000 acres.

Reference 4 - 0.33% Coverage

Conifer Reforestation Activities

I am authorizing conifer reforestation in the areas that are proposed for danger tree salvage and in those areas burned at moderate to high severity. I am especially interested in reforestation in the Green Butte and Blue Creek areas because these areas were burned at very high severity and natural regeneration may not occur there.

Files\\USFS_2010_06_Elkhorn Project FONSI - § 1 reference coded [1.50% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 1.50% Coverage

This alternative fully meets the purpose and need for action for the project as described above and detailed in the EA. The treatments included in this decision are (1) approximately 2,767 acres of vegetation management treatments for the purpose of reducing fuels, improving forest health, and providing of future Christmas trees and economic forest products; (2) a broadcast prescribed burn over approximately 2,191 acres to increase the effectiveness of fuels reduction efforts on private land, to reduce the potential for destructive wildfires that may affect values at risk, and to improve bighorn sheep habitat; (3) a number of watershed improvement

projects for the purpose of addressing degraded watershed conditions within the project area and (4) modifications to the road network within the project area including decommissioning of segments of current Forest System roads, totaling 2.56 miles, conversion of two segments of road, totaling 5.19 miles, maintenance level 1, decommissioning of nearly 22 miles of unauthorized routes and approximately 0.26 miles of new system road construction to enhance the public Christmas tree program.

Files\\USFS_2015_08_Izee Allotment Management Plan DN - § 1 reference coded [0.31% Coverage]

Reference 1 - 0.31% Coverage

Annual adjustment to authorized livestock numbers, season of use, and pasture rotation strategies may occur based on monitoring (implementation and effectiveness), resource concerns, and environmental factors such as drought, fire, insects, etc.