

**NORMAL FIRE REHABILITATION PLAN SUPPLEMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
RANCH FIRE (K-857)
BLM/EK/PL-2001/074**

Introduction:

This Supplemental Environmental Assessment (EA) tiers to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Elko Field Office FY 2000 Normal Fire Rehabilitation Plan Environmental Assessment (NFRPEA) BLM/EK/PL-2000/037. The Environmental Assessment from which this plan tiers to for the BLM, Winnemucca Field Office is Environmental Assessment EA #NV-020-05-04, Winnemucca District Normal Fire Rehabilitation Plan. The Proposed Action includes the following NFRPEA Treatments: 1 (Construction and Repair of Fence to Facilitate Grazing Closure), 2 (Planting of Multiple Species Seed Mixtures), 5 (Dozer Line Rehabilitation), 6 (Road Repair), 7 (Wild Horse Gather), and 10 (Cultural Resource Site Stabilization and Rehabilitation). The format of this Supplement EA follows the outline in the Emergency Fire Rehabilitation Handbook, BLM Manual Handbook H-1742-1, dated July 27, 1999, and is consistent with the draft Interagency Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation Handbook, Version 1.0, dated June 14, 2001.

List of Preparers:

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Project Area Description:

A. Fire Description:

The Ranch Fire was started by a lightning strike and was reported on August 12, 2001. The fire was declared controlled on August 14, 2001. The Ranch Fire burned a total of 18,966 acres, which encompasses 12,422 acres of public land administered by the BLM and 6,544 acres of private land in Elko and Humboldt Counties, Nevada. The fire was located within the Elko and

Winnemucca BLM Districts. The majority of the fire occurred within the Elko District or the area administered by the Elko Field Office for the renewable resources. Four grazing allotments were affected: Osgood, Bullhead, Little Humboldt, and Jakes Creek. Overall burn intensity was low; however, root crowns were burned deep into the soil particularly in the drainages in the uplands. No structures were burned.

B. Vegetation and Soil Description:

Vegetation on the Ranch Fire consisted of some Great Basin wildrye, bluebunch wheatgrass, Sandberg's bluegrass, bottlebrush squirreltail, Wyoming big sagebrush, low sagebrush, and cheatgrass. In the lower elevation areas there was also some shadscale which survived the fire. Jakes Creek riparian area vegetation included willows, aspen, and various species of perennial grasses and forbs, sedges, and rushes.

Elevations range from 4,560 feet to 6,234 feet above mean sea level (AMSL). Slopes range from flat valley bottoms to +30 percent on the upper slopes. The soil includes rock outcrops in the upper elevation with cobbly loams, very cobbly loam, and loam flats in the upland to very fine silty loams to clay soils in the valley bottoms. Soils occur on volcanic flowrock plateaus and are shallow to deep. The erosion hazard due to water ranges from slight to high. The erosion hazard due to wind is slight. These soils have slow to very slow rates of infiltration. The northeast area of the burn is the area of concern for runoff potential. This area of the burn experienced moderate and high burn severity.

Proposed Project Treatments:

A. Revegetation:

1. Rangeland Aerial/Broadcast Seeding:

Jakes Creek Allotment: Forage kochia and Western yarrow would be aerially overseeded on approximately 5,464 acres of drill seeding within the Jakes Creek Allotment. When possible, seed would be broadcast on snow to aid in germination and reduce seed consumption by rodents and birds. Seeding this area would provide soil stabilization, forage for wildlife and livestock, and reduce the potential for the invasion of non-native invasive weed species.

2. Rangeland Drill Seeding:

Jakes Creek Allotment: Approximately 5,464 acres of drill seeding would be seeded on the Jakes Creek Allotment with a mixture of Nordan and Hycrest crested wheatgrass, Siberian wheatgrass, and Boizoisky Russian wildrye.

Osgood and Bullhead Allotments: Approximately 1,307 acres of drill seeding would be seeded on the Osgood and Bullhead Allotments with a mixture of Hycrest crested wheatgrass, Ladak

alfalfa, and forage kochia.

3. Wildlife Aerial/Broadcast Seeding:

Approximately 3,645 acres would be aerially seeded as follows:

Crucial Mule Deer Winter Range Emphasis: Every other swath within 3,956 acres, which equals 1,978 acres, would be seeded on selected areas. Seed mixture would include Wyoming big sagebrush, forage kochia, and Western yarrow.

Lower Bench Forage Kochia Seeding: Every other swath within 1,500 acres, which equals 750 acres, would be seeded with forage kochia, Western yarrow and rice hulls (seed carrier).

Lower Elevation Alluvial Area Rehabilitation Emphasis - Southern Portion of Burn Area: approximately 917 acres within selected ephemeral drainages, north slope, draws, and swale areas throughout the southern portion of the burn area would be seeded with Wyoming big sagebrush, basin big sagebrush, four-wing saltbush and Western yarrow.

When possible, seed would be broadcast on snow to aid in germination and reduce seed consumption by rodents and birds. The purpose of the seeding is to provide forage and cover for wildlife, particularly, for sage grouse nesting and summer/brood rearing habitat, and winter range for mule deer and pronghorn antelope. California big horn sheep habitat would also benefit from this seeding. Seeding this area would reduce the potential for the invasion of non-native invasive weed species.

3. Watershed Aerial/Broadcast Seeding:

Approximately 132 acres would be aerially seeded within drainages in the northeast portion of the fire. Seed mixture would include Great Basin wildrye, streambank wheatgrass, thickspike wheatgrass and Canby bluegrass. When possible, seed would be broadcast on snow to aid in germination and reduce seed consumption by rodents and birds. The purpose of this seeding is to promote vegetation response within the drainages, which would reduce erosion and stabilize banks over time.

B. Structures:

1. Construct New Fence for Resource Protection:

Jakes Creek Allotment: Approximately 6.7 miles of new permanent fence would be constructed and 1 cattleguard installed within the portion of the Jakes Creek Allotment that is administered by the Elko Field Office. The cattleguard would be installed on the Midas Road, which is designated as an Humboldt County Road.

Osgood and Bullhead Allotments: Approximately 9.8 miles of new temporary fence would be constructed within the Osgood and Bullhead Allotments.

The purpose of these fences is to protect the burn and seedings from livestock and wild horses, which would allow the vegetation to re-establish.

2. Repair Existing Fence for Resource Protection:

Approximately 5.4 miles of permanent fence would be repaired or reconstructed within the Jakes Creek, Osgood, and Bullhead Allotments. The purpose of this fence repair or reconstruction is to maintain the integrity of the existing fences, to provide for proper rangeland and livestock management, and to protect the seeded and burned areas from livestock and wild horses.

C. Erosion Control Treatments:

1. Dozer Line Rehabilitation:

Approximately 16 miles of dozer line would be recontoured with a dozer by pushing back berms and rock material, regrading disturbed areas, and re-establishing any drainages. The dozer line would be seeded with crested wheatgrass and intermediate wheatgrass. These areas would be drill seeded, where possible, and broadcast seeded using a dozer where the terrain is too steep or rough to use the drill. The purpose of seeding the dozer line is to reduce the risk of erosion, stabilize the soil, and to encourage revegetation.

3. Road Repair:

Approximately 0.5 miles of the Kelly Creek Road would require wetting, regrading, and graveling in order to re-establish the roadbed, re-establish drainage, and to prevent widening of the existing road or the development and establishment of new roads or travel routes parallel to the existing road.

D. Site Preparation: None

E. Other:

1. Wild Horse Gather:

In the event wild horses have moved into the burned area, an emergency wild horse gather would be conducted to remove the wild horses. Up to 40 wild horses could be removed from the burn. The purpose of the wild horse gather would be to protect the burn and seedings from wild horses, which would allow the vegetation to re-establish.

2. Cultural Resource Site Stabilization and Protection:

Cultural resource inventories would be completed on approximately 16 miles of dozer line on the Ranch Fire. Cultural resource inventories would be conducted on approximately 6,771 acres of proposed drill seeding, 0.5 miles of road repair, and approximately 16.5 miles of new fence construction. The cultural resource inventories would be conducted prior to the implementation of the proposed rehabilitation action for the dozer lines, road repair, and fences. Any cultural resources discovered during these inventories would be avoided. The purpose of inventoring the dozer lines is to assess and document any damage to cultural resource sites that occurred as a result of the suppression activities and to prevent further damage to these sites from the rehabilitation efforts.

Consideration of Critical Elements and Resources:

The following critical elements of the human environment are not present or are not affected by the proposed action or alternative:

- ACECs
- Environmental Justice
- Farmlands (prime or unique)
- Non-native Invasive Weed Species
- Wastes (hazardous/solid)
- Wild and Scenic Rivers
- Wilderness

Critical elements and resources brought forward for analysis:

A. Air Quality:

The burned area would be susceptible to wind erosion until revegetation occurs. Wind erosion can increase Particulate Matter #10 (PM#10) emissions causing exceedence of PM #10 air quality standards which can negatively affect human health. In addition, airborne dust can cause visibility and safety problems on roads in the area. The proposed vegetation, erosion control, and site preparation treatments would encourage regrowth of vegetation, thus reducing future potential air quality impacts.

B. Cultural Resources:

An intensive cultural resources inventory was previously completed for the Kelly Creek fence line project, within and adjacent to the Ranch Fire. The known sites include small, chipped stone scatters and historic can and bottle scatters. Isolated finds of flakes, cores, and bifaces also occur.

The BLM Winnemucca Field Office provided some additional site records from the areas around the Ranch Fire. These records reported on an intensive linear inventory that extends along the

east edge of the fire, adjacent to a road (used to create fire-break). The seven sites (CrNV-21-6456, 6457, 6458, 6459, 6460, 6461, 6469) in this portion of the inventory are all small scatters of chipped-stone artifacts, except for one site (CrNV-21-6460) that is much larger. Site CrNV-21-6460 is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. None of these sites were impacted during the suppression of the Ranch Fire. The density of cultural resources within the fire appears to be relatively low except in the vicinity of drainages and springs. Cultural resources sites currently found in the area consist almost entirely of small scatters of chipped-stone artifacts.

Archaeological sites and cultural properties in this area must be afforded protection whenever possible. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act mandates that the federal government would account for cultural resources in its projects and undertakings, including fire rehabilitation efforts. Ground disturbing activities such as dozer line rehabilitation and fence construction could damage cultural sites. Therefore, areas designated for potential ground disturbance would be inventoried for cultural resources before the disturbance occurs in accordance with the State Protocol Agreement between the Nevada BLM and the Nevada State Office of Historic Preservation (SHPO). At a minimum, to reduce potential impacts to cultural resources, activities that involve mechanized surface disturbance of less than 10 cm depth would generally have transect spacing of 100 meters. A more intense inventory would be used for highly sensitive areas. When surface disturbance is greater than 10 cm, then 30 meter transect intervals would be used.

All cultural resources discovered or relocated would be plotted on maps and at a minimum would be recorded on the Nevada IMACS short form. Resources except those previously determined not eligible, by the BLM and SHPO, or that have been fully mitigated, would be flagged for avoidance and avoided during rehabilitation activities. Flagging would be removed as soon as possible to minimize the potential for looting and vandalism.

C. Native American Religious Concerns:

By law, policy and executive order, BLM is required to undertake a good-faith consultation process with regional Native American tribal and band governments prior to projects that might affect Native American sacred areas, Traditional Cultural Properties or other traditional values. Native Americans would be consulted as appropriate prior to any ground disturbing activities or herbicide treatments. When the BLM obtains information identifying Traditional Cultural Properties or other areas having traditional or religious significance, then the BLM would insure that reasonable measures are taken to avoid impacts to these areas of concern to Native Americans.

D. Threatened, Endangered, Candidate, or Sensitive Species:

No threatened or endangered plant species are known to occur in the burn area.

The area provides habitat for golden eagles, burrowing owls, Swainson's hawks and ferruginous hawks, which are State of Nevada Listed Species. The area also provides summer/brood-rearing and winter habitat for sage grouse, a BLM Sensitive Species. Nevada BLM policy is to provide State of Nevada Listed and BLM Sensitive Species with the same level of protection as is provided for candidate species to prevent further listings as threatened or endangered. Although the suspected causes of sage grouse decline are numerous, loss of habitat, including loss by fire, ranks at the top of the list. Rehabilitation of sage grouse habitat, and the prevention of invasion by fire prone annual weeds such as cheatgrass, is a wildlife priority of both the BLM and Nevada Division of Wildlife. The proposed seeding treatments and rest from grazing pressure are designed to help restore sagebrush habitat and/or reduce the impacts from the invasion or re-invasion of fire prone annual weeds. The artificial seeding of big sagebrush species and later successful establishment of these species from this effort would ensure that these species are on site as future seed sources, as well as cover and forage, in the event that natural sources were lost due to the fire and natural recovery is slow (See Migratory Bird Section below). Sage grouse would be able to more fully utilize the burn area with big sagebrush cover. Otherwise, many areas on the burn would likely be avoided until a semblance of shrubs naturally re-establish.

E. Migratory Birds:

The proposed restorative actions are located in a sagebrush habitat type. The Nevada Partners in Flight Bird Conservation Plan identifies the following bird species associated with this physiographic region: sage grouse (obligate), black rosy finch, ferruginous hawk, gray flycatcher, loggerhead shrike, vesper sparrow, prairie falcon, sage sparrow, sage thrasher, Swainson's hawk, burrowing owl, calliope hummingbird, Brewer's sparrow, Western meadowlark, black-throated sparrow, green-tailed towhee, Brewer's blackbird, horned lark, and lark sparrow.

Maintaining complete, diverse sagebrush communities is integral to conservation efforts for these species. Wyoming and basin big sagebrush vegetation types generally do not naturally respond well to block burn configurations, such as large areas observed on the burn, where only relatively small intact stands still exist. Basin big sagebrush seed banks (viable residual seed dispersed last fall and winter) were likely lost in many areas as a result of the fire within the large blocks. Wyoming big sagebrush seed banks usually do not persist after the summer following seed dispersal in unburned areas, let alone burned areas. Recruitment would be slow from intact stands without rehabilitation. The proposed action to seed the area with a seed mix that includes a forb species and two big sagebrush species would help to provide wildlife cover and forage and compete with any potential site-specific establishment of exotic annual plant species. This should provide beneficial impacts to these species and is consistent with the conservation measures listed in Section 3(e) of the President's Migratory Bird Executive Order.

F. Wildlife:

The subject area provides mule deer intermediate range (October 15 - November 15 and March 15 - April 15 emphasis) and summer range (April 16 - October 14 emphasis). The availability of

intact intermediate range areas provide for cover and food prior to movements to and from winter range areas. The area also provides pronghorn antelope intermediate range and summer range. Overall, there are approximately 100 bird species, 70 mammal species and several reptile and amphibian species that can be found in sagebrush habitats on the allotment with many more additional species also found in the vicinity of riparian and meadow habitats on a seasonal or year-long basis. The area provides habitat for many of these species. The northeast side of the Ranch Fire burned into the Snowstorm Mountains. The Snowstorm Mountains provide California big horn sheep habitat.

Jake's Creek also supports a low to moderate population of rainbow trout and a moderate to high population of brook trout. Although most fisheries values occur in upper unburned reaches, trout have been documented in downstream areas including the area impacted by fire. Fire impacts including loss of streamside and watershed cover can lead to increases in sediment and ash loading and cause lateral and vertical channel adjustments. Excess sediment can clog fish gills, elevate water temperatures, decrease channel stability, and destroy spawning habitat. Ash can also elevate water pH levels causing a depletion in stream oxygen levels.

Wildlife was adversely impacted by the Ranch Fire primarily through temporary loss of habitat through removal of vegetation by the fire. The proposed rehabilitation treatments include resting the area from livestock grazing and seeding with a wildlife seed mix to help restore critical forage and cover more quickly. Although burned fisheries habitat occurred exclusively on private lands, restoration of uplands will help protect fisheries resources by decreasing potential for sediment loading on a watershed level.

G. Grazing:

The proposed closures to grazing within the burned area would protect seeding efforts and aid in natural revegetation of burned public rangeland, while reducing the potential for future noxious weed and cheatgrass infestations. Grazing closures would also improve future forage conditions for both livestock and wildlife. However, grazing closure and relocation of livestock would have some short term adverse impacts on ranchers in the area who normally use the allotments for grazing. The actual animal unit month (AUM) losses suffered by ranchers have not been determined at this point. Through field inventories and monitoring, GIS analyses, and consultation, cooperation, and coordination with individual permittees, specific rest periods and other grazing management options would be identified to reduce impacts to ranchers where possible.

H. Water Quality (surface/ground):

Portions of the watersheds that experienced high burn severity would be subject to increased water and sediment yield due primarily to the lack of vegetative cover. Increased erosion is likely to result in decreased water quality in receiving waters such as Jakes Creek. Large increases in sediment load would cause the channel to aggrade and increase its width-depth ratio

resulting in higher stream temperatures. In areas where there was consumption of riparian vegetation along Jakes Creek there would be higher stream temperatures due to lack of cover and initial ash flows would temporarily elevate the level of pH. The proposed seeding treatment and rest from grazing would reduce future sheet, rill, and gully erosion, as well as peak flows.

I. Wetlands/Riparian Zones:

Some riparian areas along Jake's Creek experienced high burn severity. Both meadow areas and willow stands were impacted. Loss of streamside vegetation would lead to increases in bank erosion rates and to accelerated channel adjustments. Since impacted riparian/wetland habitat occur totally within previously fenced private lands, rehabilitation strategies for these areas would not be addressed in this EA. However, reseeding of uplands would decrease potential for accelerated runoff and sediment loading to the Jake's Creek drainage.

J. Floodplains

In the northeast portion of the fire increased runoff and sediment would be transported through intermittent drainages that experienced high burn severity. It was observed on a field reconnaissance that those particular drainages also stored significant amounts of sediment available for delivery downstream. The main unnamed drainage in this area of the burn is a gully that would be very susceptible to increased water and sediment yields.

Jakes Creek is located on the edge of the northeast portion of the burn. A portion of Jakes Creek experienced high burn severity in the riparian zone. However, the majority of Jakes Creek was unburned. The riparian area is expected to accommodate moderate increases in water and sediment yield.

In order to reduce the impacts of increased water and sediment yield, the burned watersheds should be rested from livestock grazing for a minimum of two growing seasons. Seeding of the high burn severity drainages would enhance revegetation of these areas and aid in reducing the impacts from future flood events as well.

K. Wild Horses:

The Ranch Fire burned 12,422 acres of which approximately 1,358 acres were within the Little Humboldt Wild Horse Herd Management Area (HMA). This is approximately 2 percent of the total acreage of the HMA. During past census flights of the Little Humboldt HMA, wild horses are rarely if ever seen in the vicinity of the Ranch Fire. However, the fires of 1999, 2000, and 2001 with the resulting fences, have changed their historical distribution and approximately 40 head have been reported in the area of the Ranch Fire, the Kelly Creek Fire, the Clover Fire and the Upper Clover Fire. These horses are impacting the rehabilitation of all of the above

mentioned fires.

L. Visual Resources:

The Ranch Fire is located within Visual Resource Management (VRM) Class IV. The Class IV VRM objective is to provide for management activities which require major modification of the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape can be high. Within Class IV VRM areas, management activities may dominate the view and be the major focus of viewers attention. However, every attempt should be made to minimize the impact of these activities through careful location, minimal disturbance, and repeating the basic elements.

Both the fire itself and fire suppression activities such as creation of dozer lines, have resulted in visual impacts to the area. Changes in this class should be subordinate to the existing landscape. Revegetation efforts are designed to blend into the background without attracting undue attention and aid in restoring the area to a more characteristic landscape. Construction of new fence would create a new linear feature into the landscape but would meet the Class IV VRM objective.

M. Cumulative Impacts:

Cumulative impacts for proposed Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation treatments are discussed in the programmatic FY 2000 Normal Fire Rehabilitation Plan Environmental Assessment (NFRPEA) BLM/EK/PL-2000/037, which is available for review at the BLM, Elko Field Office.

References:

United States Department of Agricultural. Natural Resource Conservation Service (formerly Soil Conservation Service). 1997. Soil Survey of Northwest Elko County Area, Nevada, Parts of Elko and Eureka Counties.

Project Cost Summary: (the cost summary information can be found in the Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation (BAER) Plan 2001 and Accomplishment Report for the August 2001 Fire Complex.)

Project Maps: (project maps can be found in the Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation (BAER) Plan 2001 and Accomplishment Report for the August 2001 Fire Complex.)

Cost/Risk Assessment: (the cost/risk assessment can be found in the Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation (BAER) Plan 2001 and Accomplishment Report for the August 2001 Fire Complex.)

Native/Nonnative Worksheet: (the native/nonnative worksheet can be found in the Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation (BAER) Plan 2001 and Accomplishment Report for the August 2001 Fire Complex.)

**NORMAL FIRE REHABILITATION PLAN SUPPLEMENT
FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT
AND
DECISION RECORD
RANCH FIRE (K-857)
BLM/EK/PL-2001/074**

Finding of No Significant Impact:

Based on the analysis of potential environmental impacts contained in Normal Fire Rehabilitation Plan Supplemental Environmental Assessment BLM/EK/PL-2001/074, I have determined that the proposed action will not have significant impacts on the human environment and that an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

Decision:

It is my decision to implement the Normal Fire Rehabilitation Plan (NFRP) Supplement as described in the Environmental Assessment for the Ranch Fire BLM/EK/PL-2001/074. The Ranch Fire burned a total of approximately 18,966 acres, which encompasses 12,422 acres of public land administered by the Bureau of Land Management, Elko Field Office and Winnemucca Field Office, and 6,544 acres of private land were burned during this fire within Elko and Humboldt Counties, Nevada.

Approximately 5,464 acres of public land within the Elko District will be drill seeded within the Jakes Creek Allotment with Nordan and Hycrest crested wheatgrass, Siberian wheatgrass, and Boizois Russian wildrye. This area will also be aerially overseeded with forage kochia and Western yarrow. Approximately 1,307 acres of public land within the Winnemucca District will be drill seeded within the Osgood and Bullhead Allotments with Hycrest crested wheatgrass, Ladak alfalfa, and forage kochia. Approximately 3,645 acres of upland areas that provide mule deer winter range, sage grouse habitat, and California big horn sheep habitat will be rehabilitated throughout the burn area by aerially seeding Wyoming big sagebrush, basin big sagebrush, and Western yarrow. Approximately a total of 132 acres of drainages within the watershed will be aerially seeded with Great Basin wildrye, streambank wheatgrass, thickspike wheatgrass and Canby bluegrass.

Within the Elko District, approximately 6.7 miles of fence will be constructed. Approximately 9.8 miles of fence will be constructed in the Winnemucca District. These fences will protect the burn from livestock and wild horses. Approximately 5.4 miles of allotment boundary fences will be repaired or reconstructed, in order to maintain the integrity of the allotment boundary fences and provide for proper rangeland, livestock, and wild horse management.

The Ranch Fire is located within 2 percent of the Little Humboldt Herd Management Area for wild horses. An emergency wild horse gather is proposed to remove up to 40 horses from the Ranch Fire in order to protect the burn and seeding treatments.

Cultural resource inventories will be completed on approximately 16 miles of dozer line, 6,771 acres of proposed drill seeding, 0.5 miles of proposed road repair, and 16.5 miles of new fences prior to rehabilitation activities. Approximately 0.5 miles of the Kelly Creek Road will be wetted, graded and graveled to repair the damage created by fire suppression activities.

Post-fire grazing management, including the period of time needed for closure, will be determined based on monitoring and achievement of site specific resource objectives. Post-fire grazing management, including the period of time needed for closure, will be determined based on BLM/Permittee agreements, monitoring, and achievement of site specific resource objectives.

Rationale:

Implementation of the proposed action described in the NFRP Supplement EA for the Ranch Fire will protect soils in the burned area, including preventing potential loss of soil due to wind and water erosion; will reduce potential invasion and establishment of noxious weeds and cheatgrass; will provide quality forage for livestock and wildlife; and will facilitate meeting established standards and guidelines for livestock grazing.

The Elko Resource Management Plan (RMP) for the Elko Field Office is silent for the proposed action. The proposed action is consistent with the objectives of the RMP and is consistent with federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and plans to the maximum extent possible.

Implementation of this rehabilitation plan will satisfy the objectives outlined in the Land Use Plan (LUP) MFP III for the Winnemucca Field Office and listed in the Winnemucca District Normal Fire Rehabilitation Plan.

Monitoring:

Post-treatment monitoring studies will be conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of the proposed treatments and to determine the time frame for reopening lands for grazing.

Helen Hankins
Elko Field Manager

Date