



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Ely Field Office
HC 33 Box 33500 (702 No. Industrial Way)
Ely, Nevada 89301-9408
<http://www.nv.blm.gov/ely>



RECEIVED

JAN 26 2007

In Reply Refer To:
4100 (NV-040)

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
BUDGET AND PLANNING DIVISION

JAN 23 2007

Dear interested public:

In 2006 lightening caused wildfires burned 7,948 acres of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administered public lands in the Ely District. The fires directly impacted grazing allotments that are used by livestock and other wildlife. The Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation team has implemented methods to counteract the effects of this year's fire season, maintain site suitability, and promote vegetation establishment. Aerial and ground seeding is scheduled to begin in the winter of 2006-2007. The wildfires are chronologically listed as follows:

June 25, 2006 the Sherwood fire (CR3U) burned 2,409 acres of BLM administered public lands in the south central area of White River Valley in Nye County, Nevada. The fire was declared contained on July 7, 2006. As a result, the Sherwood fire portions of the Forest Moon Allotment will be closed to livestock grazing.

July 21, 2006 the Gubler fire (C0H1) burned 1,388 acres of BLM administered public lands in White River Valley located in Nye County, Nevada. The fire was declared contained on July 21, 2006. As a result, the Gubler fire portions of the Hardy Spring and the southern pasture of the Dee Gee Spring Allotment's will be closed to livestock grazing.

July 22, 2006 the King (C0PS) fire burned 397 acres of BLM administered public lands in Cave Valley, located in Lincoln County, Nevada. The fire was declared contained on July 22, 2006. As a result, the King fire portions of the Sunnyside Allotment will be closed to livestock grazing.

July 22, 2006 the Whipple (C0PP) fire burned 315 acres of BLM administered public lands in White River Valley, located in Lincoln County, Nevada. The fire was declared contained on July 23, 2006. As a result, the Whipple fire portions of the Sunnyside Allotment will be closed to livestock grazing.

July 26, 2006 the Horse fire (C1TD) burned 58 acres of BLM administered public lands at the southern end of the White River Valley, located in Lincoln County, Nevada. The fire was declared contained on July 28, 2006. As a result, the Horse fire portions of the Forest Moon Allotment will be closed to livestock grazing.

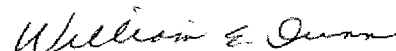
July 28, 2006 the Four Wheeler fire (C1XU) burned 2,900 acres of BLM administered public lands in west Spring Valley, at the base of the Schell Mountain Range, located in White Pine County, Nevada. The fire was declared contained on August 1, 2006. As a result, the Four Wheeler fire portions of the Cleveland Ranch, Stephens Creek and Taft Creek Allotments will be closed to livestock grazing.

September 5, 2006 the Hot Flash fire (C53W) burned 481 acres of BLM administered public lands in White River Valley, located in Lincoln County, Nevada. The fire was declared contained on September 6, 2006. As a result, the Hot Flash fire portions of the Sunnyside Allotment will be closed to livestock grazing.

Enclosed you will find a copy of the "Livestock Closure Agreement" and maps of the seven fires previously mentioned. Please review and provide any comments by February 12, 2007. We will review and consider all comments received. Following the comment period and review of comments, the Livestock Closure Agreement will be issued and approved.

If you have any questions or would prefer to discuss this matter with us, please contact Chris Mayer, of my staff, at 775 289-1800.

Sincerely Yours,



William E. Dunn
Assistant Field Manager
Renewable Resources

14 Enclosures:

1. Map of Sherwood Fire.
2. Map of Gubler Fire.
3. Map of King Fire.
4. Map of Whipple Fire.
5. Map of Horse Fire.
6. Map of Four Wheeler Fire.
7. Map of Hot Flash Fire.
8. Sherwood Livestock Closure Agreement for the Forest Moon Allotment.
9. Horse Fire Livestock Closure Agreement for the Forest Moon Allotment.
10. Gubler Livestock Closure Agreement for the Hardy Spring and Dee Gee Spring Allotments.
11. King Livestock Closure Agreement for the Sunnyside Allotment.
12. Hot Flash Livestock Closure Agreement for the Sunnyside Allotment.
13. Whipple Livestock Closure for the Sunnyside Allotment.
14. Four Wheeler Closure Agreement for Cleveland Ranch, Stephens Creek and Taft Allotments.

Cc:

George Andrus
Return Receipt 70060810000571443543

Betty Baker
Return Receipt 70060810000571443550

NDOW
Curtis A. Baughman
Return Receipt 70060810000571443567

NDOW
Steve Foree
Return Receipt 70060810000571443574

NDOW -- Southern Region
Brad Hardenbrook
Return Receipt 70060810000571443581

Lincoln County Commissioners
Return Receipt 70060810000571443598

ENLC
Betsy MacFarlan
Return Receipt 70060810000571443604

Cindy MacDonald
Return Receipt 70060810000571444789

RCI
John McLain
Return Receipt 70060810000571443611

Nevada State Clearinghouse
Return Receipt 70060810000571443628

Frank Reid
Return Receipt 70060810000571443635

NDOW
Mike Scott
Return Receipt 70060810000571444772

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Southern Nevada Field Office
Return Receipt 70060810000571444765

Authur Andrae
Return Receipt 7005182000024099760

Moriah Ranches, Inc.
Return Receipt 7006081000057143642

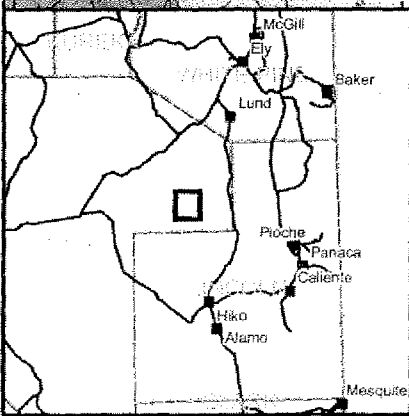
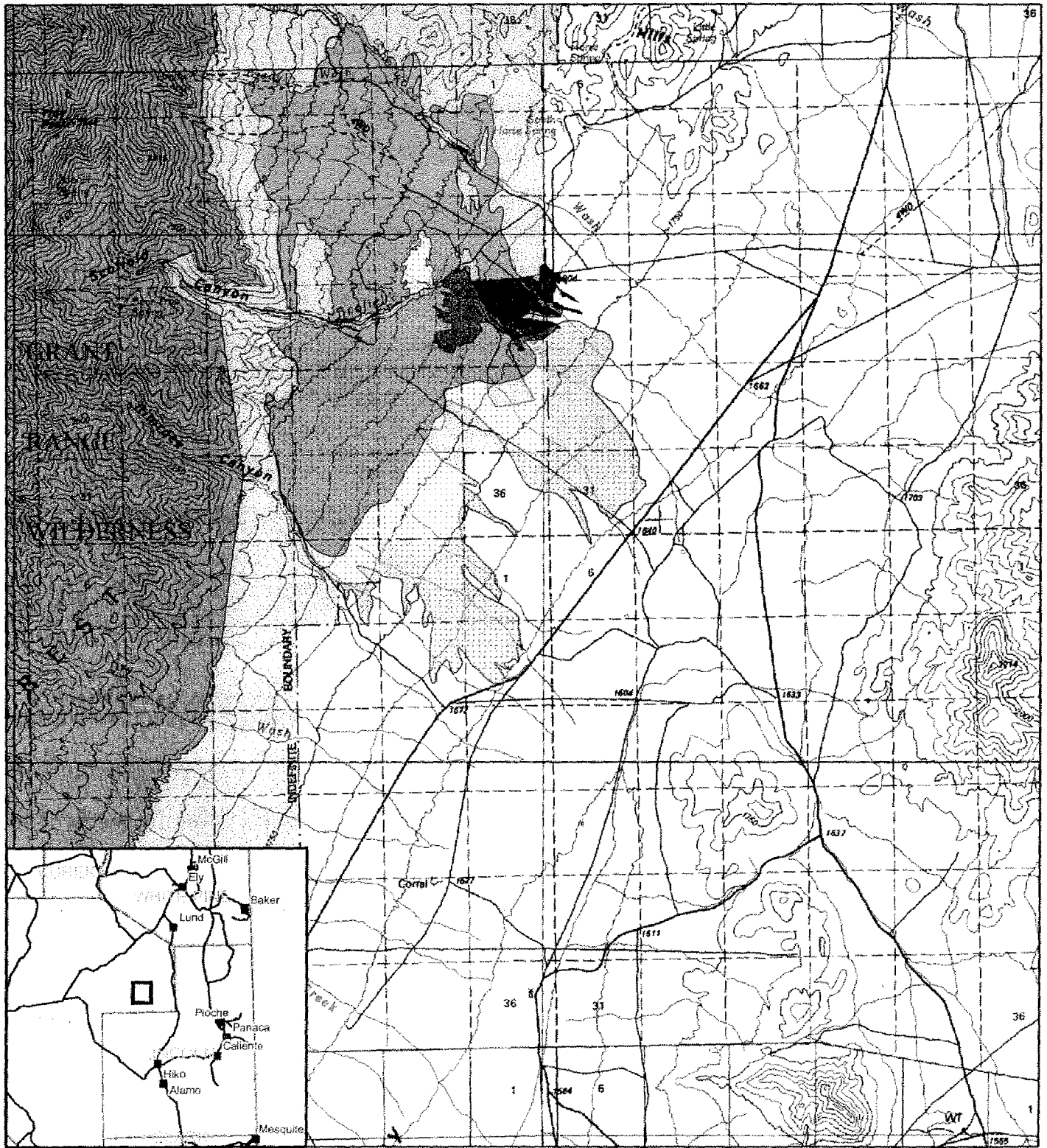
Bruce & Pamela Jensen
Return Receipt 70051820000240997594

Denny Larson
Return Receipt 70051820000240997570

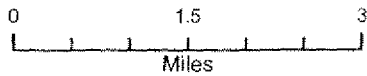
Carter Cattle Co.
Return Receipt 70051820000240997587

Delamar Valley Cattle
Return Receipt 70051820000240997563


Sherwood Fire, Land Status and Fire History



N
1:100,000

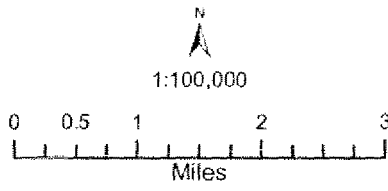
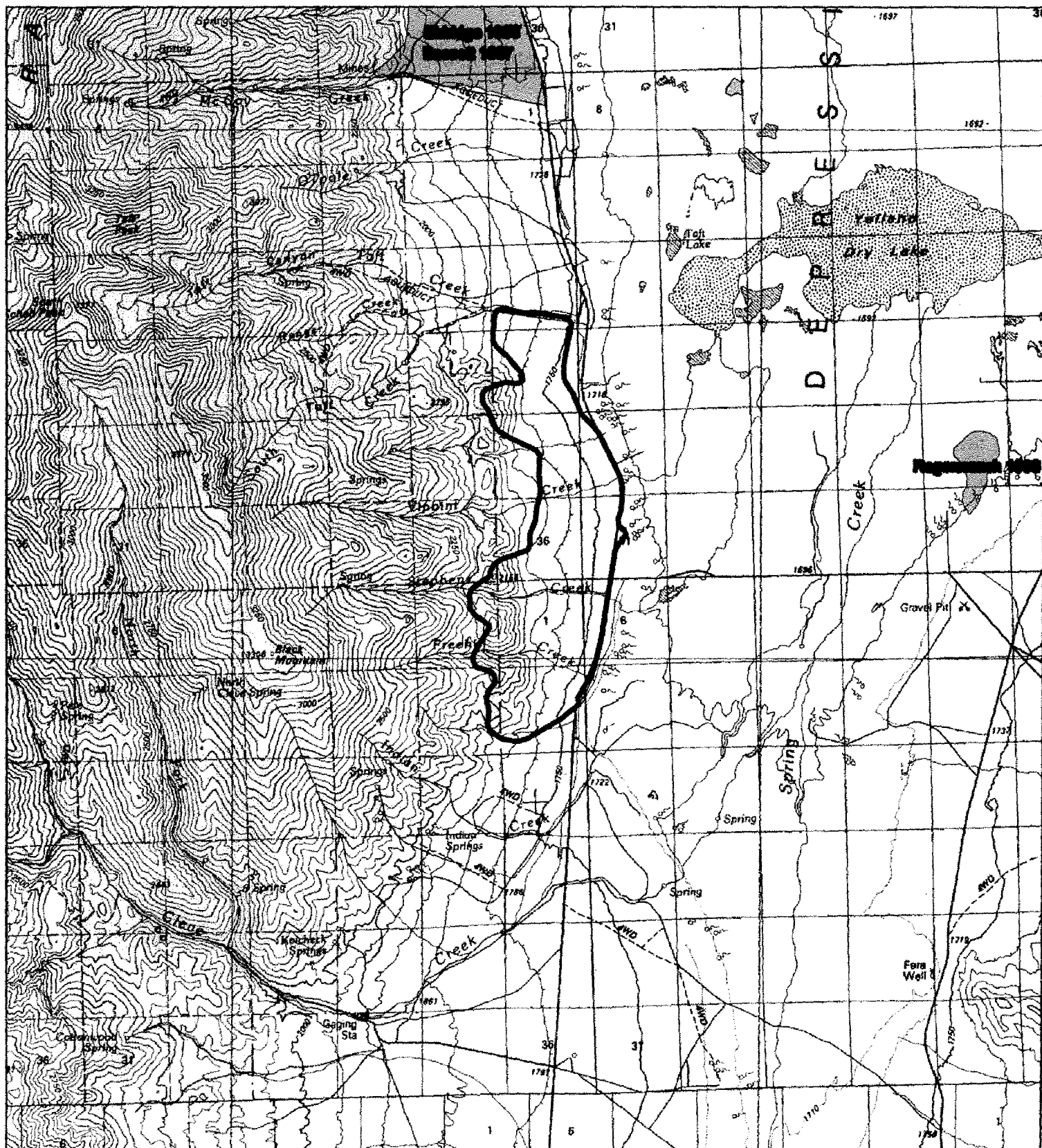


- | | | | |
|--|------|--|------------------|
| | BLM | | Sherwood 6/27/06 |
| | USFS | | Cold Creek 1997 |
| | WILD | | Sellem 1999 |


 NO WARRANTY IS MADE BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT AS TO THE ACCURACY, RELIABILITY, OR COMPLETENESS OF THESE DATA FOR INDIVIDUAL USE OR AGGREGATED USE WITH OTHER DATA.

T. Lewis 06/29/2006

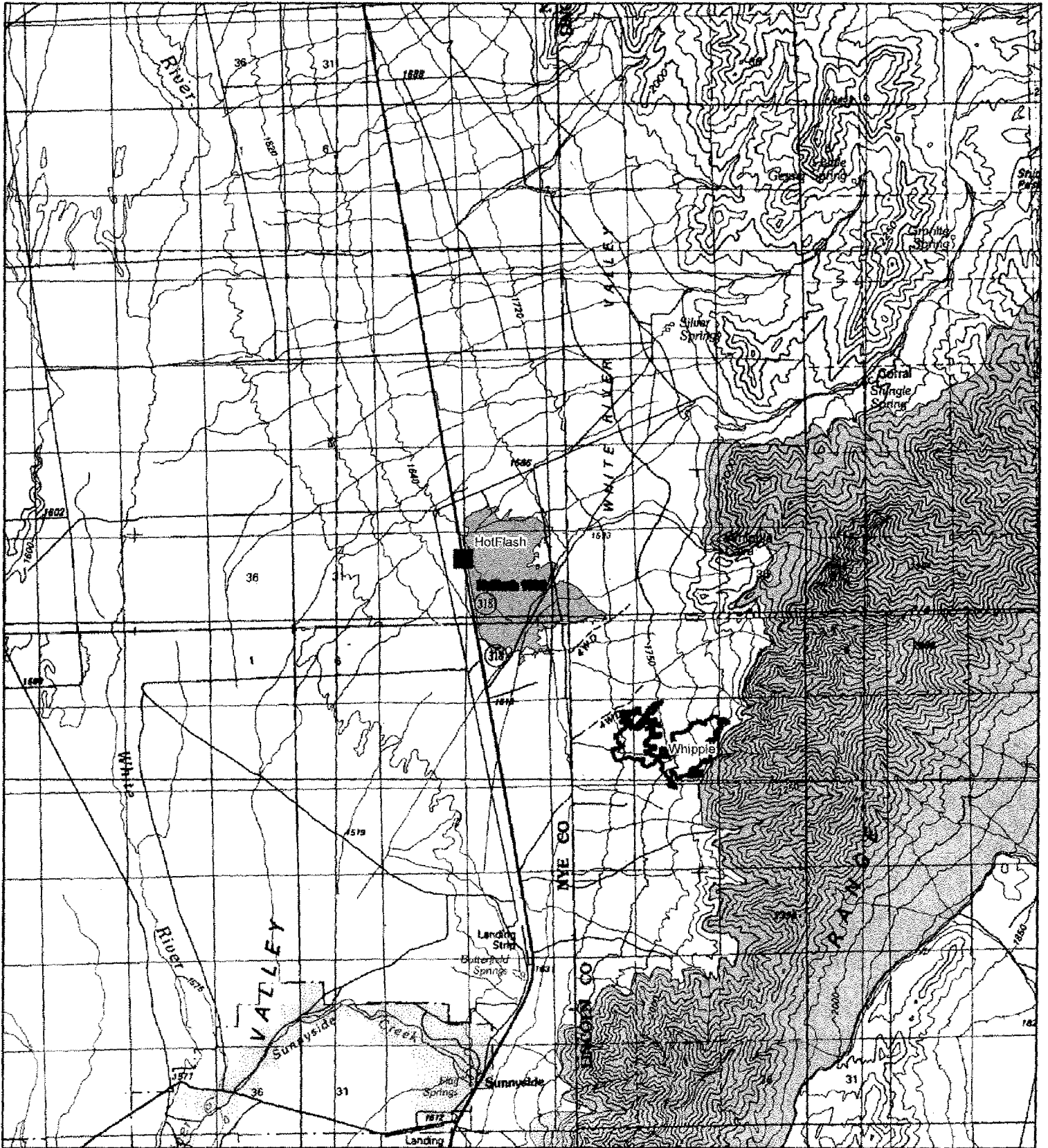
Four Wheeler Fire, Land Status, Fire History



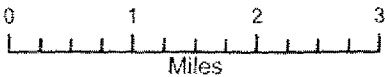
- | | | | |
|--|----------------|--|------------|
| | BLM | | DOD |
| | USFS | | PK |
| | NPS | | NVST |
| | BIA | | PVT |
| | FWS | | Wilderness |
| | Previous Fires | | |

NO WARRANTY IS MADE BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT AS TO THE ACCURACY, RELIABILITY, OR COMPLETENESS OF THESE DATA FOR INDIVIDUAL USE OR AGGREGATE USE WITH OTHER DATA.


Hot Flash, Land Status, Fire History



1:100,000

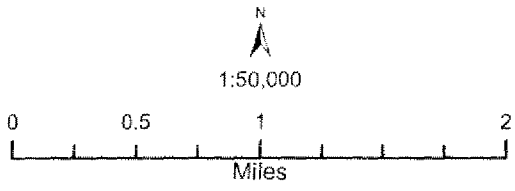
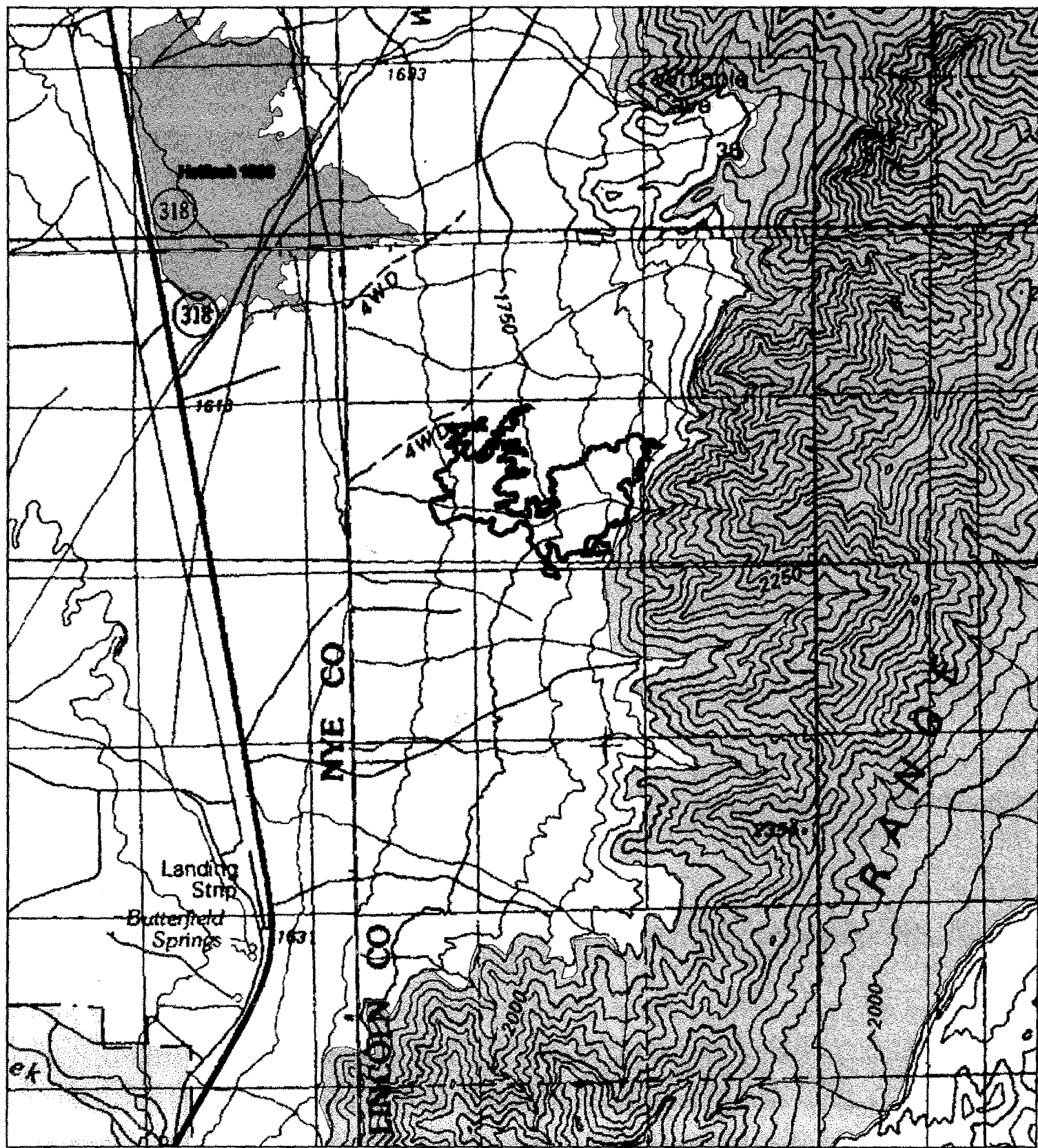


- | | | | | | |
|--|------|--|------|--|-------------------|
| | BLM | | DOD | | Wilderness |
| | USFS | | PK | | Previous Fires |
| | NPS | | NVST | | 06fires_asof_0830 |
| | BIA | | PVT | | |
| | FWS | | | | |




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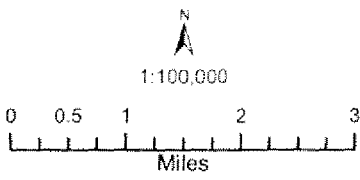
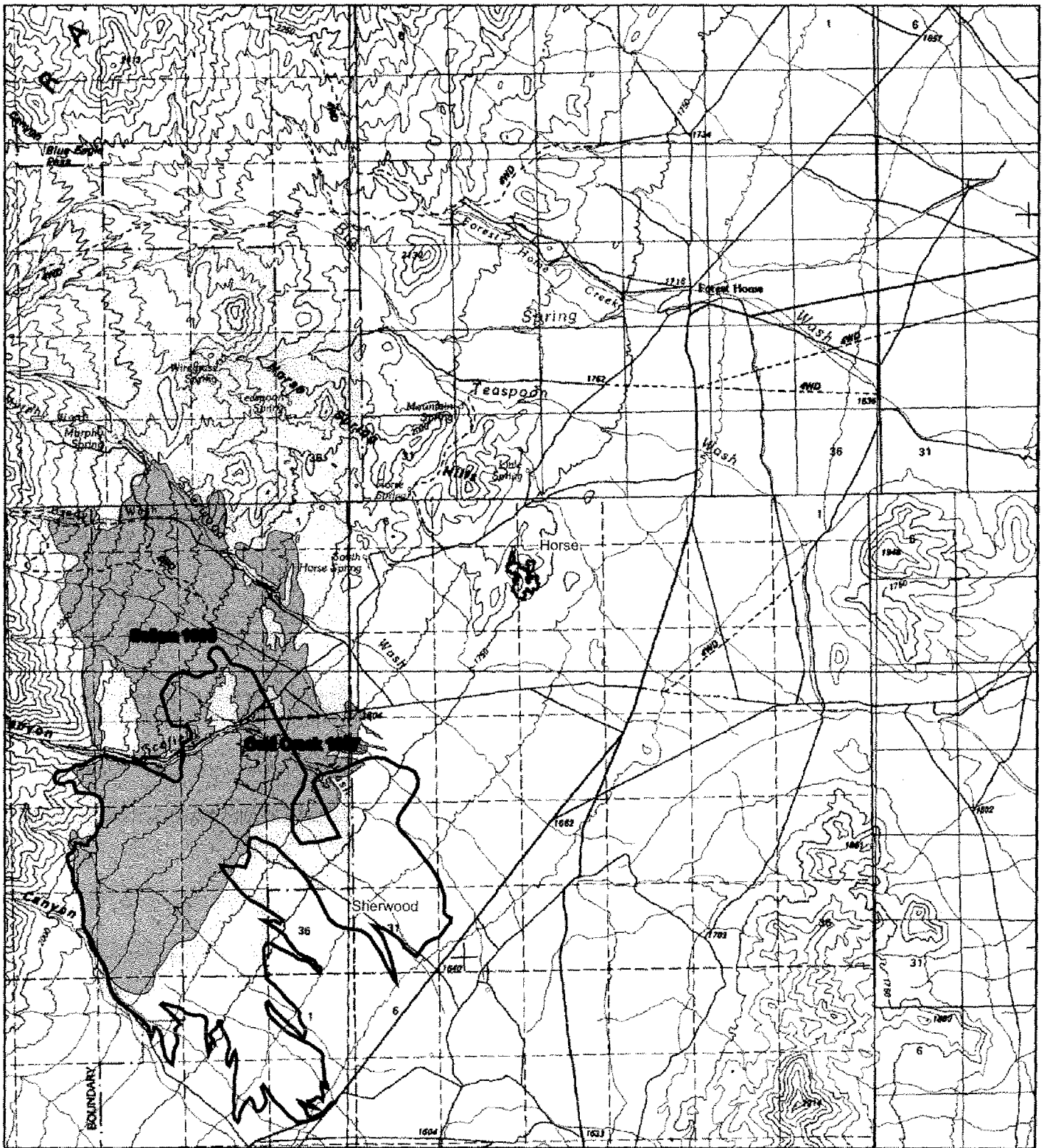
Whipple Fire, Land Status, Fire History




- | | | | |
|--|----------------|--|------------|
| | BLM | | DOD |
| | USFS | | PK |
| | NPS | | NVST |
| | BIA | | PVT |
| | FWS | | Wilderness |
| | Previous Fires | | |


 NO WARRANTY IS MADE BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT AS TO THE ACCURACY, RELIABILITY, OR COMPLETENESS OF THESE DATA FOR INDIVIDUAL USE OR AGGREGATE USE WITH OTHER DATA.

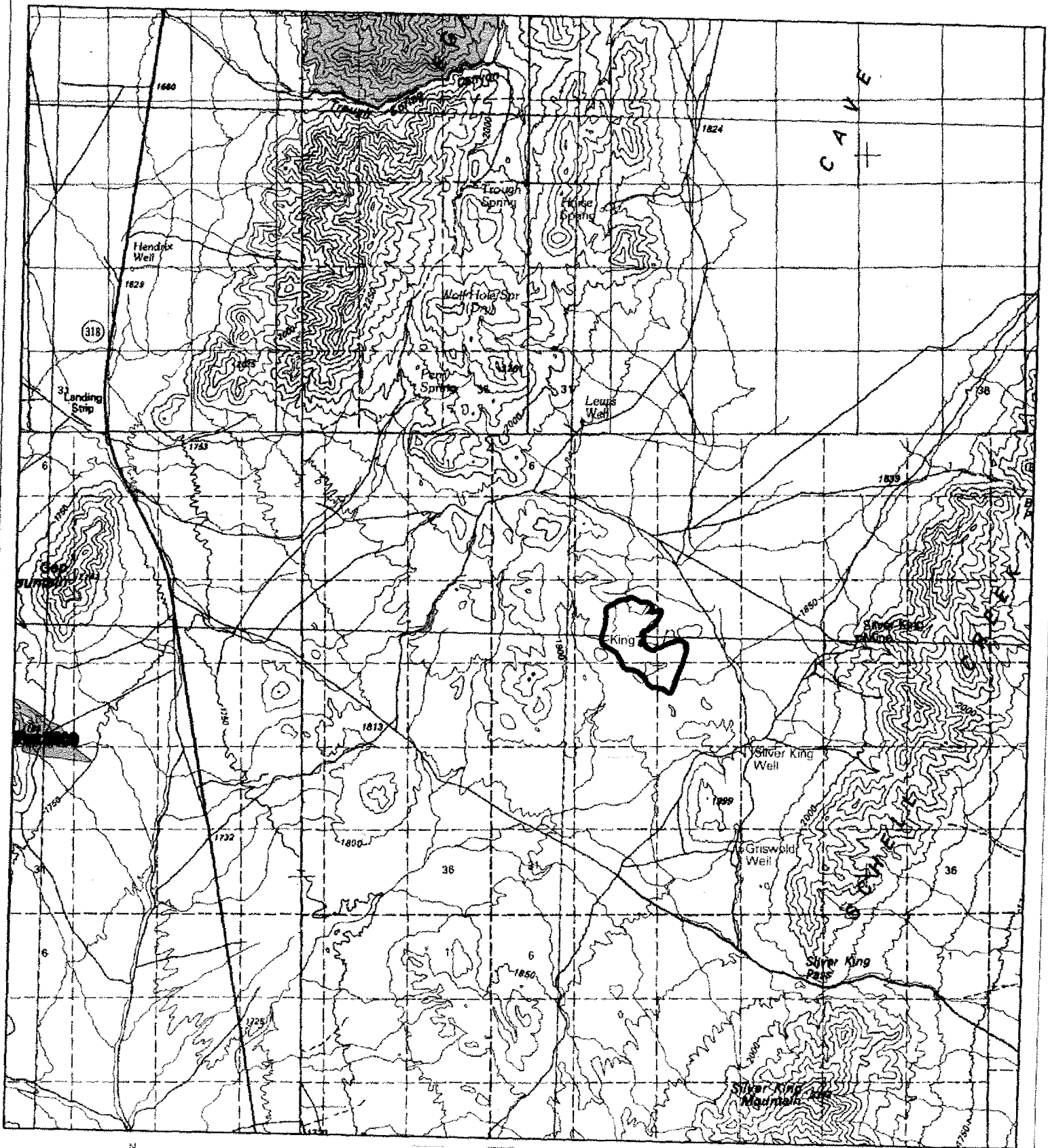
Horse Fire, Landstatus, Fire History



- | | | | |
|--|----------------|--|------------|
| | BLM | | DOD |
| | USFS | | PK |
| | NPS | | NVST |
| | BIA | | PVT |
| | FWS | | Wilderness |
| | Previous Fires | | |


 NO WARRANTY IS MADE BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT AS TO THE ACCURACY, RELIABILITY, OR COMPLETENESS OF THESE DATA FOR INDIVIDUAL USE OR AGGREGATE USE WITH OTHER DATA.


King Fire, Land Status, Fire History



N
1:100,000



- | | | | |
|--|----------------|--|------------|
| | BLM | | DOD |
| | USFS | | PK |
| | NPS | | NVST |
| | BIA | | PVT |
| | FWS | | Wilderness |
| | Pre 2006 Fires | | |


NO WARRANTY IS MADE BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT AS TO THE ACCURACY, RELIABILITY, OR COMPLETENESS OF THESE DATA FOR INDIVIDUAL USE OR AGGREGATE USE WITH OTHER DATA.

APPENDIX III

4110.3
(NV-04200)

FOUR WHEELER FIRE C1XU BURNED AREA LIVESTOCK CLOSURE AGREEMENT

PART I. INTRODUCTION

On July, 28 2006 the Four Wheeler Fire (C1XU) started due to lightning. The fire burned approximately 2900 acres of BLM land in Spring Valley. The fire was declared contained on August 1, 2006. As a result of the burn, rest and rehabilitation of the burn area vegetation is required to foster perennial vegetation establishment. Treatments in the fire area include: Aerial seeding during the winter of 2006/2007 and installing a new temporary fencing which will encompass the burned area. The fire occurred on the following allotment(s): Cleveland Ranch, Stephens Creek and Taft Creek. The fire burned less than one percent of the Cleveland Ranch and Taft creek allotments, and 30 percent of the Stephens Creek allotment. The area is managed in conformance with the Northeastern Great Basin Resource Advisory Council and is/are subject to the Northeastern Great Basin (RAC) Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health. A description of the burn area is as follows:

- Portions of T. 16 N., R. 66 E., sections; 1, 2, 11, 12 MDBM.
- Portions of T. 16 N., R. 67 E., sections; 6, 7 MDBM
- Portions of T. 17 N., R. 66 E. sections 23, 24, 25 MDBM
- Portions of T. 17 N., R. 67 E. sections 30, 31 MDBM

This area is located in White Pine County, Nevada within the Ely District.

PART II. AGREEMENT

For protection of the watershed, soils, and vegetation, and long term health of the range it is hereby agreed that the burned areas of the Sherwood Fire be closed to livestock grazing use.

PART III. BURN AREA RECOVERY GOALS

The primary goals to be accomplished through this livestock closure agreement are:

1. Rehabilitation of vegetative communities; and
2. Watershed stabilization and protection; and
3. Control or minimization of erosion due to loss of vegetation; and
4. Rest and recovery for the reestablishment of vegetation; and
5. Maximize habitat recovery for special status or non-sensitive wildlife and plant species.
6. Ensure wherever unburned portions of grazing allotments are grazed by livestock post-fire, that grazing use conforms with the Fundamentals of Rangeland Health, the RAC Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health, and the terms and conditions of the grazing permit.
7. Interruption of the spread or establishment of noxious weeds.

PART IV. BURN AREA RECOVERY OBJECTIVES

BLM will monitor the recovery of the burned and treated areas to determine when objectives of the closure are achieved. The area will be monitored to determine that sufficient cover and density of perennial vegetation has been reestablished before authorized grazing may resume. The permittee(s) will be notified when monitoring and data collection is to occur to allow them the opportunity to be present. It is agreed that monitoring will not be post-poned longer than seven calendar days if the permittee can not attend a scheduled field trip.

To reopen a closed burn area to active livestock grazing or modified interim grazing, an assessment will be made to determine if the following objectives have been met:

1. An average of four desirable perennial plants per square-meter are permanently established in the burned area as determined by BLM.
2. Desirable vegetative cover should increase 5 percent ground cover (enter objective derived from range site description; refer to defaults in case of no soil survey information.) based on data collected using the line point intercept or line intercept method for cover data analysis.
2. Resprouting vegetation will have good leader growth, will provide vertical and horizontal cover appropriate for the site, and will show resistance to damage from grazing by pulling or tearing of the vegetation. (Document vegetative recovery with photographs, data, and recorded observations as much as possible)
3. Newly sprouting vegetation, including seeded species, with young root systems will resist disruption when pulled indicating grazing will not impair established root systems. (Document vegetative recovery with photographs, data, and recorded observations as much as possible)
4. Seeded or native vegetation will show vigor, health and evidence of reproduction through seed production or whatever is appropriate (i.e. vegetative growth, sucker formation, etc.).
5. Inhibit growth and spread of noxious weeds.

Monitoring sites will be established within one year following the fire and measured yearly by interdisciplinary teams. Teams should include representatives for wildlife/special status species, rangeland management, watershed management, and wild horses, as appropriate. A minimum of two specialists representing different disciplines are required for monitoring.

PART V. UNBURNED AREA GRAZING USE OBJECTIVES, SPECIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS AND SUGGESTED MONITORING (Required for allotments that are partially closed to grazing.)

1. Allowable use limits (AUL) for the unburned areas are as follows (establish use limits based on current effective grazing decisions for the allotment(s), Nevada Monitoring Handbook, and any special terms and conditions for allotments or pastures from the grazing permit. Consider impacts to sensitive or special status species particularly if they occur in the burn area to negate possible conflicts outside the burn on the same allotment.
2. Establish a minimum of one key area for monitoring grazing use in the unburned areas if none exist.

3. Post-grazing utilization studies are to be conducted within two weeks of livestock removal from unburned areas.

4. A schedule for approving temporary watering facilities (not to exceed 30 days per site) where required for facilitating grazing use in unburned areas would be scheduled at the time of the signing of this document.

Are temporary water haul sites requested by the permittee?

No _____ (Check if yes and how many)

Are temporary water haul sites required by the BLM for grazing to occur elsewhere on the allotment?

No _____ (Check if yes and how many)

Water haul sites would be approved no later than _____ N/A _____ (enter date).

5. Monitoring and/or use supervision would occur on the unburned areas _____ One _____ (determine frequency and number of visits).

PART VI. REQUIREMENTS FOR CLOSING OUT THIS AGREEMENT

The authorized officer completes this section to reopen burn areas to grazing.

1. The resource objectives are determined to be met. The interdisciplinary team recommends the fire area to be reopened to grazing based on an assessment of the conditions and data analysis.

_____ (Check if yes); OR

2. The burn area is progressing towards meeting the objectives but is not ready to resume grazing use. Provide an estimated timeline for when burn will be reassessed.

_____ (Check if yes); OR

3. The interdisciplinary team recommends this closure agreement be modified (refer to recommendations by the team). Modifications may include but are not limited to:

- Allowing grazing with new special terms and conditions which may be based on specific livestock numbers, shortened season of use, etc.
- Prescribing grazing use for control of invasive annual grasses prior to seed set on *Bromus spp.*

PART VII. AUTHORITY FOR THIS AGREEMENT AND APPROVAL

This closure agreement is issued pursuant to Title 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 4110.3-3 for the protection of the soil and vegetation resources due to the imminent likelihood of significant resource damage.

Failure to keep livestock out of a burned area may result in suspension of grazing privileges on the affected allotment for the duration of the closure period and could increase the closure period based on damage to seedings or natural revegetation efforts.

_____	_____
Date	William E. Dunn Assistant Field Manager Renewable Resources
_____	_____
Date	Delamar Valley Cattle Merlin Flake

APPENDIX III

4110.3
NV-04200)

HORSE FIRE CIN# BURNED AREA LIVESTOCK CLOSURE AGREEMENT

PART I. INTRODUCTION

On July 27, 2006 the Horse Fire (CITD) started due to lightening. The fire burned approximately 58 acres of BLM land in the southern end of White River Valley. The fire was declared contained on July 28, 2006. As a result of the burn, rest and rehabilitation of the burn area vegetation is required to foster perennial vegetation establishment. Treatments in the fire area include aerial seeding during the winter of 2006/2007. The fire occurred on the Forest Moon Allotment. The fire burned less than one percent of the Forest Moon Allotment. The area is managed in conformance with the Northeastern Great Basin Resource Advisory Council and is/are subject to the Northeastern Great Basin (RAC) Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health. A description of the burn area is as follows:

Portions of T. 5 N., R. 59 E., sections; 8 and 9 MDBM.

This area is located in Lincoln County, Nevada within the Ely District.

PART II. AGREEMENT

For protection of the watershed, soils, and vegetation, and long term health of the range it is hereby agreed that the burned areas of the Horse Fire be closed to livestock grazing use.

PART III. BURN AREA RECOVERY GOALS

The primary goals to be accomplished through this livestock closure agreement are:

1. Rehabilitation of vegetative communities; and
2. Watershed stabilization and protection; and
3. Control or minimization of erosion due to loss of vegetation; and
4. Rest and recovery for the reestablishment of vegetation; and
5. Maximize habitat recovery for special status or non-sensitive wildlife and plant species.
6. Ensure wherever unburned portions of grazing allotments are grazed by livestock post-fire, that grazing use conforms to the Fundamentals of Rangeland Health, the RAC Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health, and the terms and conditions of the grazing permit.
7. Interruption of the spread or establishment of noxious weeds.

PART IV. BURN AREA RECOVERY OBJECTIVES

BLM will monitor the recovery of the burned and treated areas to determine when objectives of the closure are achieved. The area will be monitored to determine that sufficient cover and density of perennial vegetation has been reestablished before authorized grazing may resume. The permittee(s) will be notified when monitoring and data collection is to occur to allow them the opportunity to be present. It is agreed that monitoring will not be post-poned longer than seven calendar days if the permittee can not attend a scheduled field trip.

To reopen a closed burn area to active livestock grazing or modified interim grazing, an assessment will be made to determine if the following objectives have been met:

1. An average of four desirable perennial plants per square-meter are permanently established in the burned area as determined by BLM.
2. Desirable vegetative cover should increase 15 percent ground cover (enter objective derived from range site description; refer to defaults in case of no soil survey information.) based on data collected using the line point intercept or line intercept method for cover data analysis.
2. Resprouting vegetation will have good leader growth, will provide vertical and horizontal cover appropriate for the site, and will show resistance to damage from grazing by pulling or tearing of the vegetation. (Document vegetative recovery with photographs, data, and recorded observations as much as possible)
3. Newly sprouting vegetation, including seeded species, with young root systems will resist disruption when pulled indicating grazing will not impair established root systems. (Document vegetative recovery with photographs, data, and recorded observations as much as possible)
4. Seeded or native vegetation will show vigor, health and evidence of reproduction through seed production or whatever is appropriate (i.e. vegetative growth, sucker formation, etc.).
5. Inhibit growth and spread of noxious weeds.

Monitoring sites will be established within one year following the fire and measured yearly by interdisciplinary teams. Teams should include representatives for wildlife/special status species, rangeland management, watershed management, and wild horses, as appropriate. A minimum of two specialists representing different disciplines are required for monitoring.

PART V. UNBURNED AREA GRAZING USE OBJECTIVES, SPECIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS AND SUGGESTED MONITORING (Required for allotments that are partially closed to grazing.)

1. Allowable use limits (AUL) for the unburned areas are as follows (establish use limits based on current effective grazing decisions for the allotment(s), Nevada Monitoring Handbook, and any special terms and conditions for allotments or pastures from the grazing permit. Consider impacts to sensitive or special status species particularly if they occur in the burn area to negate possible conflicts outside the burn on the same allotment.

2. Establish a minimum of one key area for monitoring grazing use in the unburned areas if none exist.

3. Post-grazing utilization studies are to be conducted within two weeks of livestock removal from unburned areas.

4. A schedule for approving temporary watering facilities (not to exceed 30 days per site) where required for facilitating grazing use in unburned areas would be scheduled at the time of the signing of this document.

Are temporary water haul sites requested by the permittee?
No _____ (Check if yes and how many)

Are temporary water haul sites required by the BLM for grazing to occur elsewhere on the allotment?
No _____ (Check if yes and how many)

Water haul sites would be approved no later than _____ N/A _____ (enter date).

5. Monitoring and/or use supervision would occur on the unburned areas _____ One _____ (determine frequency and number of visits).

PART VI. REQUIREMENTS FOR CLOSING OUT THIS AGREEMENT

The authorized officer completes this section to reopen burn areas to grazing.

1. The resource objectives are determined to be met. The interdisciplinary team recommends the fire area to be reopened to grazing based on an assessment of the conditions and data analysis.
_____ (Check if yes); OR

2. The burn area is progressing towards meeting the objectives but is not ready to resume grazing use. Provide an estimated timeline for when burn will be reassessed.
_____ (Check if yes); OR

3. The interdisciplinary team recommends this closure agreement be modified (refer to recommendations by the team). Modifications may include but are not limited to:

- Allowing grazing with new special terms and conditions which may be based on specific livestock numbers, shortened season of use, etc.
- Prescribing grazing use for control of invasive annual grasses prior to seed set on *Bromus spp.*
-

PART VII. AUTHORITY FOR THIS AGREEMENT AND APPROVAL

This closure agreement is issued pursuant to Title 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 4110.3-3 for the protection of the soil and vegetation resources due to the imminent likelihood of significant resource damage.

Failure to keep livestock out of a burned area may result in suspension of grazing privileges on the affected allotment for the duration of the closure period and could increase the closure period based on damage to seedings or natural revegetation efforts.

Date	William E. Dunn Assistant Field Manager Renewable Resources
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Date	Denny Larson
------	--------------

APPENDIX III

4110.3
(NV-04200)

SHERWOOD FIRE CR3U BURNED AREA LIVESTOCK CLOSURE AGREEMENT

PART I. INTRODUCTION

On June, 25 2006 the Sherwood Fire (C1XU) started due to lightning. The fire burned approximately 2409 acres of BLM land in White River Valley. The fire was declared contained on July 7, 2006. As a result of the burn, rest and rehabilitation of the burn area vegetation is required to foster perennial vegetation establishment. Treatments in the fire area include: Aerial and ground seeding during the winter of 2006/2007 and installing a new temporary fencing which will encompass the burned area. The fire occurred on the following allotment(s): Troy Mountain, Dry Farm and Forest Moon. The fire burned 14 percent of the Troy Mountain allotment, 5 percent of the Dry Farm allotment and less than one percent of the Forest Moon allotment. The area is managed in conformance with the Northeastern Great Basin Resource Advisory Council and is/are subject to the Northeastern Great Basin (RAC) Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health. A description of the burn area is as follows:

- Portions of T. 4 N., R. 58 E., sections; 1, 2, 3, 11, 12 MDBM.
- Portions of T. 4 N., R. 59 E., sections; 6 MDBM
- Portions of T. 5 N., R. 58 E. sections 36 MDBM
- Portions of T. 5 N., R. 59 E. sections 19, 30, 31 MDBM

This area is located in Nye County, Nevada within the Ely District.

PART II. AGREEMENT

For protection of the watershed, soils, and vegetation, and long term health of the range it is hereby agreed that the burned areas of the Sherwood Fire be closed to livestock grazing use.

PART III. BURN AREA RECOVERY GOALS

The primary goals to be accomplished through this livestock closure agreement are:

1. Rehabilitation of vegetative communities; and
2. Watershed stabilization and protection; and
3. Control or minimization of erosion due to loss of vegetation; and
4. Rest and recovery for the reestablishment of vegetation; and
5. Maximize habitat recovery for special status or non-sensitive wildlife and plant species.
6. Ensure wherever unburned portions of grazing allotments are grazed by livestock post-fire, that grazing use conforms with the Fundamentals of Rangeland Health, the RAC Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health, and the terms and conditions of the grazing permit.
7. Interruption of the spread or establishment of noxious weeds.

PART IV. BURN AREA RECOVERY OBJECTIVES

BLM will monitor the recovery of the burned and treated areas to determine when objectives of the closure are achieved. The area will be monitored to determine that sufficient cover and density of perennial vegetation has been reestablished before authorized grazing may resume. The permittee(s) will be notified when monitoring and data collection is to occur to allow them the opportunity to be present. It is agreed that monitoring will not be post-poned longer than seven calendar days if the permittee can not attend a scheduled field trip.

To reopen a closed burn area to active livestock grazing or modified interim grazing, an assessment will be made to determine if the following objectives have been met:

1. An average of four desirable perennial plants per square-meter are permanently established in the burned area as determined by BLM.
2. Desirable vegetative cover should increase 5 percent ground cover (enter objective derived from range site description; refer to defaults in case of no soil survey information.) based on data collected using the line point intercept or line intercept method for cover data analysis.
2. Resprouting vegetation will have good leader growth, will provide vertical and horizontal cover appropriate for the site, and will show resistance to damage from grazing by pulling or tearing of the vegetation. (Document vegetative recovery with photographs, data, and recorded observations as much as possible)
3. Newly sprouting vegetation, including seeded species, with young root systems will resist disruption when pulled indicating grazing will not impair established root systems. (Document vegetative recovery with photographs, data, and recorded observations as much as possible)
4. Seeded or native vegetation will show vigor, health and evidence of reproduction through seed production or whatever is appropriate (i.e. vegetative growth, sucker formation, etc.).
5. Inhibit growth and spread of noxious weeds.

Monitoring sites will be established within one year following the fire and measured yearly by interdisciplinary teams. Teams should include representatives for wildlife/special status species, rangeland management, watershed management, and wild horses, as appropriate. A minimum of two specialists representing different disciplines are required for monitoring.

PART V. UNBURNED AREA GRAZING USE OBJECTIVES, SPECIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS AND SUGGESTED MONITORING (Required for allotments that are partially closed to grazing.)

1. Allowable use limits (AUL) for the unburned areas are as follows (establish use limits based on current effective grazing decisions for the allotment(s), Nevada Monitoring Handbook, and any special terms and conditions for allotments or pastures from the grazing permit. Consider impacts to sensitive or special status species particularly if they occur in the burn area to negate possible conflicts outside the burn on the same allotment.
2. Establish a minimum of one key area for monitoring grazing use in the unburned areas if none exist.

3. Post-grazing utilization studies are to be conducted within two weeks of livestock removal from unburned areas.

4. A schedule for approving temporary watering facilities (not to exceed 30 days per site) where required for facilitating grazing use in unburned areas would be scheduled at the time of the signing of this document.

Are temporary water haul sites requested by the permittee?
No _____ (Check if yes and how many)

Are temporary water haul sites required by the BLM for grazing to occur elsewhere on the allotment?
No _____ (Check if yes and how many)

Water haul sites would be approved no later than _____ N/A _____ (enter date).

5. Monitoring and/or use supervision would occur on the unburned areas _____ One _____ (determine frequency and number of visits).

PART VI. REQUIREMENTS FOR CLOSING OUT THIS AGREEMENT

The authorized officer completes this section to reopen burn areas to grazing.

1. The resource objectives are determined to be met. The interdisciplinary team recommends the fire area to be reopened to grazing based on an assessment of the conditions and data analysis.
_____ (Check if yes); OR

2. The burn area is progressing towards meeting the objectives but is not ready to resume grazing use. Provide an estimated timeline for when burn will be reassessed.
_____ (Check if yes); OR

3. The interdisciplinary team recommends this closure agreement be modified (refer to recommendations by the team). Modifications may include but are not limited to:

- Allowing grazing with new special terms and conditions which may be based on specific livestock numbers, shortened season of use, etc.
- Prescribing grazing use for control of invasive annual grasses prior to seed set on *Bromus spp.*

PART VII. AUTHORITY FOR THIS AGREEMENT AND APPROVAL

This closure agreement is issued pursuant to Title 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 4110.3-3 for the protection of the soil and vegetation resources due to the imminent likelihood of significant resource damage.

Failure to keep livestock out of a burned area may result in suspension of grazing privileges on the affected allotment for the duration of the closure period and could increase the closure period based on damage to seedings or natural revegetation efforts.

_____	_____
Date	William E. Dunn Assistant Field Manager Renewable Resources
_____	_____
Date	Denny Larson

APPENDIX III

4110.3
(NV-04200)

GUBLER FIRE C0H1 BURNED AREA LIVESTOCK CLOSURE AGREEMENT

PART I. INTRODUCTION

On July 21, 2006 the Gubler Fire (C0H1) started due to lightening. The fire burned approximately 1,388 acres in the White River Valley. The fire was declared contained on July 21, 2006. As a result of the burn, rest and rehabilitation of the burn area vegetation is required to foster perennial vegetation establishment. Treatments in the fire area include: Drill seeding during the winter of 2006/2007, replacing burned wooden posts with metal posts on the existing allotment boundary fences and installing a new temporary fencing in T. 9 N. R. 62 E. Sec. 18 and T. 9 N., R. 63 E. Secs 13 and 14. The fire occurred on the following allotment(s): Hardy Springs, Dee Gee and Sorensen Well. The fire burned 17.7 percent of the Dee Gee allotment, .3 percent of the Hardy Springs allotment and .2 percent of the Sorensen Well allotment. The area is managed in conformance with the Northeastern Great Basin Resource Advisory Council and is/are subject to the Northeastern Great Basin (RAC) Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health. A description of the area is as follows:

Portions of T. 9 N., R. 62 E., sections; 7, 18 MDBM.
Portions of T. 9 N., R. 61 E., sections; 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14 MDBM
Portions of T. 10 N., R. 61 E. sections 26, 35, 36 MDBM

This area is located in Nye County, Nevada within the Ely District.

PART II. AGREEMENT

For protection of the watershed, soils, and vegetation, and long term health of the range it is hereby agreed that the burned areas of the Gubler Fire be closed to livestock grazing use. This constitutes a partial allotment closure due to the size and/or location of the burn on the Dee Gee allotment. This closure will stay in effect until the revegetation objectives developed for the burn area are satisfactorily achieved (see below). The permittee agrees to keep livestock out of the burn area(s) until this agreement is closed or modified.

The south portion of the Dee Gee allotment is entirely fenced as is the north pasture and Lafe Seeding. The north pasture and Lafe seeding will remain open to grazing since the fire did not burn in these pastures.

Sorensen Well will remain open due to the small acreage burned and the location of the area burned. Livestock can be herded away from the burn if they

PART III. BURN AREA RECOVERY GOALS

The primary goals to be accomplished through this livestock closure agreement are:

1. Rehabilitation of vegetative communities; and
2. Watershed stabilization and protection; and
3. Control or minimization of erosion due to loss of vegetation; and
4. Rest and recovery for the reestablishment of vegetation; and
5. Maximize habitat recovery for special status or non-sensitive wildlife and plant species.
6. Ensure wherever unburned portions of grazing allotments are grazed by livestock post-fire, that grazing use conforms with the Fundamentals of Rangeland Health, the RAC Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health, and the terms and conditions of the grazing permit.
7. Interruption of the spread or establishment of noxious weeds.

PART IV. BURN AREA RECOVERY OBJECTIVES

BLM will monitor the recovery of the burned and treated areas to determine when objectives of the closure are achieved. The area will be monitored to determine that sufficient cover and density of perennial vegetation has been reestablished before authorized grazing may resume. The permittee(s) will be notified when monitoring and data collection is to occur to allow them the opportunity to be present. It is agreed that monitoring will not be post-poned longer than seven calendar days if the permittee can not attend a scheduled field trip.

To reopen a closed burn area to active livestock grazing or modified interim grazing, an assessment will be made to determine if the following objectives have been met:

1. An average of four desirable perennial plants per square-meter are permanently established in the burned area as determined by BLM.
2. Desirable vegetative cover should increase to 10 percent canopy cover and/or percent ground cover (enter objective derived from range site description; refer to defaults in case of no soil survey information.) based on data collected using the line point intercept or line intercept method for cover data analysis.
2. Resprouting vegetation will have good leader growth, will provide vertical and horizontal cover appropriate for the site, and will show resistance to damage from grazing by pulling or tearing of the vegetation. (Document vegetative recovery with photographs, data, and recorded observations as much as possible)
3. Newly sprouting vegetation, including seeded species, with young root systems will resist disruption when pulled indicating grazing will not impair established root systems. (Document vegetative recovery with photographs, data, and recorded observations as much as possible)
4. Seeded or native vegetation will show vigor, health and evidence of reproduction through seed production or whatever is appropriate (i.e. vegetative growth, sucker formation, etc.).
5. Inhibit growth and spread of noxious weeds.

Monitoring sites will be established within one year following the fire and measured yearly by interdisciplinary teams. Teams should include representatives for wildlife/special status species.

rangeland management, watershed management, and wild horses, as appropriate. A minimum of two specialists representing different disciplines are required for monitoring.

PART V. UNBURNED AREA GRAZING USE OBJECTIVES, SPECIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS AND SUGGESTED MONITORING (Required for allotments that are partially closed to grazing.)

1. Allowable use limits (AUL) for the unburned areas are as follows (establish use limits based on current effective grazing decisions for the allotment(s), Nevada Monitoring Handbook, and any special terms and conditions for allotments or pastures from the grazing permit. Consider impacts to sensitive or special status species particularly if they occur in the burn area to negate possible conflicts outside the burn on the same allotment.
2. Establish a minimum of one key area for monitoring grazing use in the unburned areas if none exist.
3. Post-grazing utilization studies are to be conducted within two weeks of livestock removal from unburned areas.
4. A schedule for approving temporary watering facilities (not to exceed 30 days per site) where required for facilitating grazing use in unburned areas would be scheduled at the time of the signing of this document.

Are temporary water haul sites requested by the permittee?
No _____ (Check if yes and how many)

Are temporary water haul sites required by the BLM for grazing to occur elsewhere on the allotment?
No _____ (Check if yes and how many)

Water haul sites would be approved no later than _____ N/A _____ (enter date).

5. Monitoring and/or use supervision would occur on the unburned areas _____ One _____ (determine frequency and number of visits).

PART VI. REQUIREMENTS FOR CLOSING OUT THIS AGREEMENT

The authorized officer completes this section to reopen burn areas to grazing.

1. The resource objectives are determined to be met. The interdisciplinary team recommends the fire area to be reopened to grazing based on an assessment of the conditions and data analysis.
_____ (Check if yes); OR

2. The burn area is progressing towards meeting the objectives but is not ready to resume grazing use. Provide an estimated timeline for when burn will be reassessed.
_____ (Check if yes); OR

3. The interdisciplinary team recommends this closure agreement be modified (refer to recommendations by the team). Modifications may include but are not limited to:

- Allowing grazing with new special terms and conditions which may be based on specific livestock numbers, shortened season of use, etc.
- Prescribing grazing use for control of invasive annual grasses prior to seed set on *Bromus spp.*

PART VII. AUTHORITY FOR THIS AGREEMENT AND APPROVAL

This closure agreement is issued pursuant to Title 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 4110.3-3 for the protection of the soil and vegetation resources due to the imminent likelihood of significant resource damage.

Failure to keep livestock out of a burned area may result in suspension of grazing privileges on the affected allotment for the duration of the closure period and could increase the closure period based on damage to seedings or natural revegetation efforts.

Date	William E. Dunn Assistant Field Manager Renewable Resources
Date	Bruce Jensen
Date	Pamela Jensen

APPENDIX III

4110.3
(NV-04200)

KING FIRE COPS BURNED AREA LIVESTOCK CLOSURE AGREEMENT

PART I. INTRODUCTION

On July, 22 2006 the King Fire (COPS) started due to lightening. The fire burned approximately 397 acres of BLM land in Cave Valley. The fire was declared contained on July 22, 2006. As a result of the burn, rest and rehabilitation of the burn area vegetation is required to foster perennial vegetation establishment. Treatments in the fire area include aerial seeding during the winter of 2006/2007. The fire occurred on the Sunnyside Allotment. The fire burned less than one percent of the Sunnyside allotment. The area is managed in conformance with the Northeastern Great Basin Resource Advisory Council and is/are subject to the Northeastern Great Basin (RAC) Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health. A description of the burn area is as follows:

Portions of T. 5 N., R. 62 E., sections; 10, 11, 14, MDBM.

This area is located in Lincoln County, Nevada within the Ely District.

PART II. AGREEMENT

For protection of the watershed, soils, and vegetation, and long term health of the range it is hereby agreed that the burned areas of the Whipple Fire be closed to livestock grazing use.

PART III. BURN AREA RECOVERY GOALS

The primary goals to be accomplished through this livestock closure agreement are:

1. Rehabilitation of vegetative communities; and
2. Watershed stabilization and protection; and
3. Control or minimization of erosion due to loss of vegetation; and
4. Rest and recovery for the reestablishment of vegetation; and
5. Maximize habitat recovery for special status or non-sensitive wildlife and plant species.
6. Ensure wherever unburned portions of grazing allotments are grazed by livestock post-fire, that grazing use conforms with the Fundamentals of Rangeland Health, the RAC Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health, and the terms and conditions of the grazing permit.
7. Interruption of the spread or establishment of noxious weeds.

PART IV. BURN AREA RECOVERY OBJECTIVES

BLM will monitor the recovery of the burned and treated areas to determine when objectives of the closure are achieved. The area will be monitored to determine that sufficient cover and density of perennial vegetation has been reestablished before authorized grazing may resume.

The permittee(s) will be notified when monitoring and data collection is to occur to allow them the opportunity to be present. It is agreed that monitoring will not be post-poned longer than seven calendar days if the permittee can not attend a scheduled field trip.

To reopen a closed burn area to active livestock grazing or modified interim grazing, an assessment will be made to determine if the following objectives have been met:

1. An average of four desirable perennial plants per square-meter are permanently established in the burned area as determined by BLM.
2. Desirable vegetative cover should increase 15 percent ground cover (enter objective derived from range site description; refer to defaults in case of no soil survey information.) based on data collected using the line point intercept or line intercept method for cover data analysis.
2. Resprouting vegetation will have good leader growth, will provide vertical and horizontal cover appropriate for the site, and will show resistance to damage from grazing by pulling or tearing of the vegetation. (Document vegetative recovery with photographs, data, and recorded observations as much as possible)
3. Newly sprouting vegetation, including seeded species, with young root systems will resist disruption when pulled indicating grazing will not impair established root systems. (Document vegetative recovery with photographs, data, and recorded observations as much as possible)
4. Seeded or native vegetation will show vigor, health and evidence of reproduction through seed production or whatever is appropriate (i.e. vegetative growth, sucker formation, etc.).
5. Inhibit growth and spread of noxious weeds.

Monitoring sites will be established within one year following the fire and measured yearly by interdisciplinary teams. Teams should include representatives for wildlife/special status species, rangeland management, watershed management, and wild horses, as appropriate. A minimum of two specialists representing different disciplines are required for monitoring.

PART V. UNBURNED AREA GRAZING USE OBJECTIVES, SPECIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS AND SUGGESTED MONITORING (Required for allotments that are partially closed to grazing.)

1. Allowable use limits (AUL) for the unburned areas are as follows (establish use limits based on current effective grazing decisions for the allotment(s), Nevada Monitoring Handbook, and any special terms and conditions for allotments or pastures from the grazing permit. Consider impacts to sensitive or special status species particularly if they occur in the burn area to negate possible conflicts outside the burn on the same allotment.
2. Establish a minimum of one key area for monitoring grazing use in the unburned areas if none exist.
3. Post-grazing utilization studies are to be conducted within two weeks of livestock removal from unburned areas.

4. A schedule for approving temporary watering facilities (not to exceed 30 days per site) where required for facilitating grazing use in unburned areas would be scheduled at the time of the signing of this document.

Are temporary water haul sites requested by the permittee?

No _____ (Check if yes and how many)

Are temporary water haul sites required by the BLM for grazing to occur elsewhere on the allotment?

No _____ (Check if yes and how many)

Water haul sites would be approved no later than _____ N/A _____ (enter date).

5. Monitoring and/or use supervision would occur on the unburned areas _____ One _____ (determine frequency and number of visits).

PART VI. REQUIREMENTS FOR CLOSING OUT THIS AGREEMENT

The authorized officer completes this section to reopen burn areas to grazing.

1. The resource objectives are determined to be met. The interdisciplinary team recommends the fire area to be reopened to grazing based on an assessment of the conditions and data analysis.

_____ (Check if yes); OR

2. The burn area is progressing towards meeting the objectives but is not ready to resume grazing use. Provide an estimated timeline for when burn will be reassessed.

_____ (Check if yes); OR

3. The interdisciplinary team recommends this closure agreement be modified (refer to recommendations by the team). Modifications may include but are not limited to:

- Allowing grazing with new special terms and conditions which may be based on specific livestock numbers, shortened season of use, etc.
- Prescribing grazing use for control of invasive annual grasses prior to seed set on *Bromus spp.*

PART VII. AUTHORITY FOR THIS AGREEMENT AND APPROVAL

This closure agreement is issued pursuant to Title 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 4110.3-3 for the protection of the soil and vegetation resources due to the imminent likelihood of significant resource damage.

Failure to keep livestock out of a burned area may result in suspension of grazing privileges on the affected allotment for the duration of the closure period and could increase the closure period based on damage to seedings or natural revegetation efforts.

Date

William E. Dunn
Assistant Field Manager
Renewable Resources

Date

Bruce Jensen

Date

Pamela Jensen

APPENDIX III

4110.3
(NV-04200)

FOUR WHEELER FIRE C1XU BURNED AREA LIVESTOCK CLOSURE AGREEMENT

PART I. INTRODUCTION

On July, 28 2006 the Four Wheeler Fire (C1XU) started due to lightening. The fire burned approximately 2900 acres of BLM land in Spring Valley. The fire was declared contained on August 1, 2006. As a result of the burn, rest and rehabilitation of the burn area vegetation is required to foster perennial vegetation establishment. Treatments in the fire area include: Aerial seeding during the winter of 2006/2007 and installing a new temporary fencing which will encompass the burned area. The fire occurred on the following allotment(s): Cleveland Ranch, Stephens Creek and Taft Creek. The fire burned less than one percent of the Cleveland Ranch and Taft creek allotments, and 30 percent of the Stephens Creek allotment. The area is managed in conformance with the Northeastern Great Basin Resource Advisory Council and is/are subject to the Northeastern Great Basin (RAC) Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health. A description of the burn area is as follows:

Portions of T. 16 N., R. 66 E., sections; 1, 2, 11, 12 MDBM.
Portions of T. 16 N., R. 67 E., sections; 6, 7 MDBM
Portions of T. 17 N., R. 66 E. sections 23, 24, 25 MDBM
Portions of T. 17 N., R. 67 E. sections 30, 31 MDBM

This area is located in White Pine County, Nevada within the Ely District.

PART II. AGREEMENT

For protection of the watershed, soils, and vegetation, and long term health of the range it is hereby agreed that the burned areas of the Sherwood Fire be closed to livestock grazing use.

PART III. BURN AREA RECOVERY GOALS

The primary goals to be accomplished through this livestock closure agreement are:

1. Rehabilitation of vegetative communities; and
2. Watershed stabilization and protection; and
3. Control or minimization of erosion due to loss of vegetation; and
4. Rest and recovery for the reestablishment of vegetation; and
5. Maximize habitat recovery for special status or non-sensitive wildlife and plant species.
6. Ensure wherever unburned portions of grazing allotments are grazed by livestock post-fire, that grazing use conforms with the Fundamentals of Rangeland Health, the RAC Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health, and the terms and conditions of the grazing permit.
7. Interruption of the spread or establishment of noxious weeds.

PART IV. BURN AREA RECOVERY OBJECTIVES

BLM will monitor the recovery of the burned and treated areas to determine when objectives of the closure are achieved. The area will be monitored to determine that sufficient cover and density of perennial vegetation has been reestablished before authorized grazing may resume. The permittee(s) will be notified when monitoring and data collection is to occur to allow them the opportunity to be present. It is agreed that monitoring will not be post-poned longer than seven calendar days if the permittee can not attend a scheduled field trip.

To reopen a closed burn area to active livestock grazing or modified interim grazing, an assessment will be made to determine if the following objectives have been met:

1. An average of four desirable perennial plants per square-meter are permanently established in the burned area as determined by BLM.
2. Desirable vegetative cover should increase 5 percent ground cover (enter objective derived from range site description; refer to defaults in case of no soil survey information.) based on data collected using the line point intercept or line intercept method for cover data analysis.
2. Resprouting vegetation will have good leader growth, will provide vertical and horizontal cover appropriate for the site, and will show resistance to damage from grazing by pulling or tearing of the vegetation. (Document vegetative recovery with photographs, data, and recorded observations as much as possible)
3. Newly sprouting vegetation, including seeded species, with young root systems will resist disruption when pulled indicating grazing will not impair established root systems. (Document vegetative recovery with photographs, data, and recorded observations as much as possible)
4. Seeded or native vegetation will show vigor, health and evidence of reproduction through seed production or whatever is appropriate (i.e. vegetative growth, sucker formation, etc.).
5. Inhibit growth and spread of noxious weeds.

Monitoring sites will be established within one year following the fire and measured yearly by interdisciplinary teams. Teams should include representatives for wildlife/special status species, rangeland management, watershed management, and wild horses, as appropriate. A minimum of two specialists representing different disciplines are required for monitoring.

PART V. UNBURNED AREA GRAZING USE OBJECTIVES, SPECIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS AND SUGGESTED MONITORING (Required for allotments that are partially closed to grazing.)

1. Allowable use limits (AUL) for the unburned areas are as follows (establish use limits based on current effective grazing decisions for the allotment(s), Nevada Monitoring Handbook, and any special terms and conditions for allotments or pastures from the grazing permit. Consider impacts to sensitive or special status species particularly if they occur in the burn area to negate possible conflicts outside the burn on the same allotment.
2. Establish a minimum of one key area for monitoring grazing use in the unburned areas if none exist.

3. Post-grazing utilization studies are to be conducted within two weeks of livestock removal from unburned areas.

4. A schedule for approving temporary watering facilities (not to exceed 30 days per site) where required for facilitating grazing use in unburned areas would be scheduled at the time of the signing of this document.

Are temporary water haul sites requested by the permittee?

No _____ (Check if yes and how many)

Are temporary water haul sites required by the BLM for grazing to occur elsewhere on the allotment?

No _____ (Check if yes and how many)

Water haul sites would be approved no later than _____ N/A _____ (enter date).

5. Monitoring and/or use supervision would occur on the unburned areas _____ One _____ (determine frequency and number of visits).

PART VI. REQUIREMENTS FOR CLOSING OUT THIS AGREEMENT

The authorized officer completes this section to reopen burn areas to grazing.

1. The resource objectives are determined to be met. The interdisciplinary team recommends the fire area to be reopened to grazing based on an assessment of the conditions and data analysis.

_____ (Check if yes); OR

2. The burn area is progressing towards meeting the objectives but is not ready to resume grazing use. Provide an estimated timeline for when burn will be reassessed.

_____ (Check if yes); OR

3. The interdisciplinary team recommends this closure agreement be modified (refer to recommendations by the team). Modifications may include but are not limited to:

- Allowing grazing with new special terms and conditions which may be based on specific livestock numbers, shortened season of use, etc.
- Prescribing grazing use for control of invasive annual grasses prior to seed set on *Bromus spp.*

PART VII. AUTHORITY FOR THIS AGREEMENT AND APPROVAL

This closure agreement is issued pursuant to Title 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 4110.3-3 for the protection of the soil and vegetation resources due to the imminent likelihood of significant resource damage.

Failure to keep livestock out of a burned area may result in suspension of grazing privileges on the affected allotment for the duration of the closure period and could increase the closure period based on damage to seedings or natural revegetation efforts.

_____	_____
Date	William E. Dunn Assistant Field Manager Renewable Resources
_____	_____
Date	Moriah Ranches, Inc. Mr. Eldridge

APPENDIX III

4110.3
(NV-04200)

FOUR WHEELER FIRE C1XU BURNED AREA LIVESTOCK CLOSURE AGREEMENT

PART I. INTRODUCTION

On July, 28 2006 the Four Wheeler Fire (C1XU) started due to lightening. The fire burned approximately 2900 acres of BLM land in Spring Valley. The fire was declared contained on August 1, 2006. As a result of the burn, rest and rehabilitation of the burn area vegetation is required to foster perennial vegetation establishment. Treatments in the fire area include: Aerial seeding during the winter of 2006/2007 and installing a new temporary fencing which will encompass the burned area. The fire occurred on the following allotment(s): Cleveland Ranch, Stephens Creek and Taft Creek. The fire burned less than one percent of the Cleveland Ranch and Taft creek allotments, and 30 percent of the Stephens Creek allotment. The area is managed in conformance with the Northeastern Great Basin Resource Advisory Council and is/are subject to the Northeastern Great Basin (RAC) Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health. A description of the burn area is as follows:

Portions of T. 16 N., R. 66 E., sections; 1, 2, 11, 12 MDBM.

Portions of T. 16 N., R. 67 E., sections; 6, 7 MDBM

Portions of T. 17 N., R. 66 E. sections 23, 24, 25 MDBM

Portions of T. 17 N., R. 67 E. sections 30, 31 MDBM

This area is located in White Pine County, Nevada within the Ely District.

PART II. AGREEMENT

For protection of the watershed, soils, and vegetation, and long term health of the range it is hereby agreed that the burned areas of the Sherwood Fire be closed to livestock grazing use.

PART III. BURN AREA RECOVERY GOALS

The primary goals to be accomplished through this livestock closure agreement are:

1. Rehabilitation of vegetative communities; and
2. Watershed stabilization and protection; and
3. Control or minimization of erosion due to loss of vegetation; and
4. Rest and recovery for the reestablishment of vegetation; and
5. Maximize habitat recovery for special status or non-sensitive wildlife and plant species.
6. Ensure wherever unburned portions of grazing allotments are grazed by livestock post-fire, that grazing use conforms with the Fundamentals of Rangeland Health, the RAC Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health, and the terms and conditions of the grazing permit.
7. Interruption of the spread or establishment of noxious weeds.

PART IV. BURN AREA RECOVERY OBJECTIVES

BLM will monitor the recovery of the burned and treated areas to determine when objectives of the closure are achieved. The area will be monitored to determine that sufficient cover and density of perennial vegetation has been reestablished before authorized grazing may resume. The permittee(s) will be notified when monitoring and data collection is to occur to allow them the opportunity to be present. It is agreed that monitoring will not be post-poned longer than seven calendar days if the permittee can not attend a scheduled field trip.

To reopen a closed burn area to active livestock grazing or modified interim grazing, an assessment will be made to determine if the following objectives have been met:

1. An average of four desirable perennial plants per square-meter are permanently established in the burned area as determined by BLM.
2. Desirable vegetative cover should increase 5 percent ground cover (enter objective derived from range site description; refer to defaults in case of no soil survey information.) based on data collected using the line point intercept or line intercept method for cover data analysis.
2. Resprouting vegetation will have good leader growth, will provide vertical and horizontal cover appropriate for the site, and will show resistance to damage from grazing by pulling or tearing of the vegetation. (Document vegetative recovery with photographs, data, and recorded observations as much as possible)
3. Newly sprouting vegetation, including seeded species, with young root systems will resist disruption when pulled indicating grazing will not impair established root systems. (Document vegetative recovery with photographs, data, and recorded observations as much as possible)
4. Seeded or native vegetation will show vigor, health and evidence of reproduction through seed production or whatever is appropriate (i.e. vegetative growth, sucker formation, etc.).
5. Inhibit growth and spread of noxious weeds.

Monitoring sites will be established within one year following the fire and measured yearly by interdisciplinary teams. Teams should include representatives for wildlife/special status species, rangeland management, watershed management, and wild horses, as appropriate. A minimum of two specialists representing different disciplines are required for monitoring.

PART V. UNBURNED AREA GRAZING USE OBJECTIVES, SPECIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS AND SUGGESTED MONITORING (Required for allotments that are partially closed to grazing.)

1. Allowable use limits (AUL) for the unburned areas are as follows (establish use limits based on current effective grazing decisions for the allotment(s), Nevada Monitoring Handbook, and any special terms and conditions for allotments or pastures from the grazing permit. Consider impacts to sensitive or special status species particularly if they occur in the burn area to negate possible conflicts outside the burn on the same allotment.
2. Establish a minimum of one key area for monitoring grazing use in the unburned areas if none exist.

3. Post-grazing utilization studies are to be conducted within two weeks of livestock removal from unburned areas.

4. A schedule for approving temporary watering facilities (not to exceed 30 days per site) where required for facilitating grazing use in unburned areas would be scheduled at the time of the signing of this document.

Are temporary water haul sites requested by the permittee?

No _____ (Check if yes and how many)

Are temporary water haul sites required by the BLM for grazing to occur elsewhere on the allotment?

No _____ (Check if yes and how many)

Water haul sites would be approved no later than _____ N/A _____ (enter date).

5. Monitoring and/or use supervision would occur on the unburned areas _____ One _____ (determine frequency and number of visits).

PART VI. REQUIREMENTS FOR CLOSING OUT THIS AGREEMENT

The authorized officer completes this section to reopen burn areas to grazing.

1. The resource objectives are determined to be met. The interdisciplinary team recommends the fire area to be reopened to grazing based on an assessment of the conditions and data analysis.

_____ (Check if yes); OR

2. The burn area is progressing towards meeting the objectives but is not ready to resume grazing use. Provide an estimated timeline for when burn will be reassessed.

_____ (Check if yes); OR

3. The interdisciplinary team recommends this closure agreement be modified (refer to recommendations by the team). Modifications may include but are not limited to:

- Allowing grazing with new special terms and conditions which may be based on specific livestock numbers, shortened season of use, etc.
- Prescribing grazing use for control of invasive annual grasses prior to seed set on *Bromus spp.*

PART VII. AUTHORITY FOR THIS AGREEMENT AND APPROVAL

This closure agreement is issued pursuant to Title 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 4110.3-3 for the protection of the soil and vegetation resources due to the imminent likelihood of significant resource damage.

Failure to keep livestock out of a burned area may result in suspension of grazing privileges on the affected allotment for the duration of the closure period and could increase the closure period based on damage to seedings or natural revegetation efforts.

_____	_____
Date	William E. Dunn Assistant Field Manager Renewable Resources
_____	_____
Date	Authur Andrae

APPENDIX III

4110.3
(NV-04200)

HOTFLASH FIRE C53W BURNED AREA LIVESTOCK CLOSURE AGREEMENT

PART I. INTRODUCTION

On September 5, 2006 the Hotflash Fire (C53W) started due to lightening. The fire burned approximately 481 acres in the White River Valley. The fire was declared contained on September 6, 2006. As a result of the burn, rest and rehabilitation of the burn area vegetation is required to foster perennial vegetation establishment. Treatments in the fire area will be aerial seeding during the winter of 2006/2007. The fire occurred on the Sunnyside allotment. The fire burned less than one percent of the Sunnyside allotment. The area is managed in conformance with the Northeastern Great Basin Resource Advisory Council and is/are subject to the Northeastern Great Basin (RAC) Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health. A description of the burn area is as follows:

Portions of T. 7 N., R. 62 E., sections; 3, 4 MDBM.
Portions of T. 8 N., R. 62 E., sections; 28, 33, 34 MDBM

This area is located in Lincoln County, Nevada within the Ely District.

PART II. AGREEMENT

For protection of the watershed, soils, and vegetation, and long term health of the range it is hereby agreed that the burned areas of the Hotflash Fire be closed to livestock grazing use.

PART III. BURN AREA RECOVERY GOALS

The primary goals to be accomplished through this livestock closure agreement are:

1. Rehabilitation of vegetative communities; and
2. Watershed stabilization and protection; and
3. Control or minimization of erosion due to loss of vegetation; and
4. Rest and recovery for the reestablishment of vegetation; and
5. Maximize habitat recovery for special status or non-sensitive wildlife and plant species.
6. Ensure wherever unburned portions of grazing allotments are grazed by livestock post-fire, that grazing use conforms with the Fundamentals of Rangeland Health, the RAC Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health, and the terms and conditions of the grazing permit.
7. Interruption of the spread or establishment of noxious weeds.

PART IV. BURN AREA RECOVERY OBJECTIVES

BLM will monitor the recovery of the burned and treated areas to determine when objectives of the closure are achieved. The area will be monitored to determine that sufficient cover and density of perennial vegetation has been reestablished before authorized grazing may resume. The permittee(s) will be notified when monitoring and data collection is to occur to allow them the opportunity to be present. It is agreed that monitoring will not be post-poned longer than seven calendar days if the permittee can not attend a scheduled field trip.

To reopen a closed burn area to active livestock grazing or modified interim grazing, an assessment will be made to determine if the following objectives have been met:

1. An average of four desirable perennial plants per square-meter are permanently established in the burned area as determined by BLM.
2. Desirable vegetative cover should increase to 15 percent percent ground cover (enter objective derived from range site description; refer to defaults in case of no soil survey information.) based on data collected using the line point intercept or line intercept method for cover data analysis.
2. Resprouting vegetation will have good leader growth, will provide vertical and horizontal cover appropriate for the site, and will show resistance to damage from grazing by pulling or tearing of the vegetation. (Document vegetative recovery with photographs, data, and recorded observations as much as possible)
3. Newly sprouting vegetation, including seeded species, with young root systems will resist disruption when pulled indicating grazing will not impair established root systems. (Document vegetative recovery with photographs, data, and recorded observations as much as possible)
4. Seeded or native vegetation will show vigor, health and evidence of reproduction through seed production or whatever is appropriate (i.e. vegetative growth, sucker formation, etc.).
5. Inhibit growth and spread of noxious weeds.

Monitoring sites will be established within one year following the fire and measured yearly by interdisciplinary teams. Teams should include representatives for wildlife/special status species, rangeland management, watershed management, and wild horses, as appropriate. A minimum of two specialists representing different disciplines are required for monitoring.

PART V. UNBURNED AREA GRAZING USE OBJECTIVES, SPECIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS AND SUGGESTED MONITORING (Required for allotments that are partially closed to grazing.)

1. Allowable use limits (AUL) for the unburned areas are as follows (establish use limits based on current effective grazing decisions for the allotment(s), Nevada Monitoring Handbook, and any special terms and conditions for allotments or pastures from the grazing permit. Consider impacts to sensitive or special status species particularly if they occur in the burn area to negate possible conflicts outside the burn on the same allotment.
2. Establish a minimum of one key area for monitoring grazing use in the unburned areas if none exist.
3. Post-grazing utilization studies are to be conducted within two weeks of livestock removal from unburned areas.
4. A schedule for approving temporary watering facilities (not to exceed 30 days per site) where required for facilitating grazing use in unburned areas would be scheduled at the time of the signing of this document.

Are temporary water haul sites requested by the permittee?
No _____ (Check if yes and how many)

Are temporary water haul sites required by the BLM for grazing to occur elsewhere on the allotment?
No _____ (Check if yes and how many)

Water haul sites would be approved no later than _____ N/A _____ (enter date).

5. Monitoring and/or use supervision would occur on the unburned areas _____ One _____ (determine frequency and number of visits).

PART VI. REQUIREMENTS FOR CLOSING OUT THIS AGREEMENT

The authorized officer completes this section to reopen burn areas to grazing.

1. The resource objectives are determined to be met. The interdisciplinary team recommends the fire area to be reopened to grazing based on an assessment of the conditions and data analysis.
_____ (Check if yes); OR

2. The burn area is progressing towards meeting the objectives but is not ready to resume grazing use. Provide an estimated timeline for when burn will be reassessed.
_____ (Check if yes); OR

3. The interdisciplinary team recommends this closure agreement be modified (refer to recommendations by the team). Modifications may include but are not limited to:

- Allowing grazing with new special terms and conditions which may be based on specific livestock numbers, shortened season of use, etc.

- Prescribing grazing use for control of invasive annual grasses prior to seed set on *Bromus spp.*

PART VII. AUTHORITY FOR THIS AGREEMENT AND APPROVAL

This closure agreement is issued pursuant to Title 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 4110.3-3 for the protection of the soil and vegetation resources due to the imminent likelihood of significant resource damage.

Failure to keep livestock out of a burned area may result in suspension of grazing privileges on the affected allotment for the duration of the closure period and could increase the closure period based on damage to seedings or natural revegetation efforts.

Date

William E. Dunn
Assistant Field Manager
Renewable Resources

Date

Bruce Jensen

Date

Pamela Jensen

APPENDIX III

4110.3
(NV-04200)

WHIPPLE FIRE COPP BURNED AREA LIVESTOCK CLOSURE AGREEMENT

PART I. INTRODUCTION

On July, 22 2006 the Whipple Fire (COPP) started due to lightning. The fire burned approximately 315 acres of BLM land in White River Valley. The fire was declared contained on July 23, 2006. As a result of the burn, rest and rehabilitation of the burn area vegetation is required to foster perennial vegetation establishment. Treatments in the fire area include aerial seeding during the winter of 2006/2007. The fire occurred on the Sunnyside Allotment. The fire burned less than one percent of the Sunnyside allotment. The area is managed in conformance with the Northeastern Great Basin Resource Advisory Council and is/are subject to the Northeastern Great Basin (RAC) Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health. A description of the burn area is as follows:

Portions of T. 5 N., R. 62 E., sections; 10, 11, 14, MDBM.

This area is located in Lincoln County, Nevada within the Ely District.

PART II. AGREEMENT

For protection of the watershed, soils, and vegetation, and long term health of the range it is hereby agreed that the burned areas of the Whipple Fire be closed to livestock grazing use.

PART III. BURN AREA RECOVERY GOALS

The primary goals to be accomplished through this livestock closure agreement are:

1. Rehabilitation of vegetative communities; and
2. Watershed stabilization and protection; and
3. Control or minimization of erosion due to loss of vegetation; and
4. Rest and recovery for the reestablishment of vegetation; and
5. Maximize habitat recovery for special status or non-sensitive wildlife and plant species.
6. Ensure wherever unburned portions of grazing allotments are grazed by livestock post-fire, that grazing use conforms with the Fundamentals of Rangeland Health, the RAC Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health, and the terms and conditions of the grazing permit.
7. Interruption of the spread or establishment of noxious weeds.

PART IV. BURN AREA RECOVERY OBJECTIVES

BLM will monitor the recovery of the burned and treated areas to determine when objectives of the closure are achieved. The area will be monitored to determine that sufficient cover and density of perennial vegetation has been reestablished before authorized grazing may resume.

The permittee(s) will be notified when monitoring and data collection is to occur to allow them the opportunity to be present. It is agreed that monitoring will not be post-poned longer than seven calendar days if the permittee can not attend a scheduled field trip.

To reopen a closed burn area to active livestock grazing or modified interim grazing, an assessment will be made to determine if the following objectives have been met:

1. An average of four desirable perennial plants per square-meter are permanently established in the burned area as determined by BLM.
2. Desirable vegetative cover should increase 5 percent ground cover (enter objective derived from range site description; refer to defaults in case of no soil survey information.) based on data collected using the line point intercept or line intercept method for cover data analysis.
2. Resprouting vegetation will have good leader growth, will provide vertical and horizontal cover appropriate for the site, and will show resistance to damage from grazing by pulling or tearing of the vegetation. (Document vegetative recovery with photographs, data, and recorded observations as much as possible)
3. Newly sprouting vegetation, including seeded species, with young root systems will resist disruption when pulled indicating grazing will not impair established root systems. (Document vegetative recovery with photographs, data, and recorded observations as much as possible)
4. Seeded or native vegetation will show vigor, health and evidence of reproduction through seed production or whatever is appropriate (i.e. vegetative growth, sucker formation, etc.).
5. Inhibit growth and spread of noxious weeds.

Monitoring sites will be established within one year following the fire and measured yearly by interdisciplinary teams. Teams should include representatives for wildlife/special status species, rangeland management, watershed management, and wild horses, as appropriate. A minimum of two specialists representing different disciplines are required for monitoring.

PART V. UNBURNED AREA GRAZING USE OBJECTIVES, SPECIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS AND SUGGESTED MONITORING (Required for allotments that are partially closed to grazing.)

1. Allowable use limits (AUL) for the unburned areas are as follows (establish use limits based on current effective grazing decisions for the allotment(s), Nevada Monitoring Handbook, and any special terms and conditions for allotments or pastures from the grazing permit. Consider impacts to sensitive or special status species particularly if they occur in the burn area to negate possible conflicts outside the burn on the same allotment.
2. Establish a minimum of one key area for monitoring grazing use in the unburned areas if none exist.
3. Post-grazing utilization studies are to be conducted within two weeks of livestock removal from unburned areas.

4. A schedule for approving temporary watering facilities (not to exceed 30 days per site) where required for facilitating grazing use in unburned areas would be scheduled at the time of the signing of this document.

Are temporary water haul sites requested by the permittee?

No _____ (Check if yes and how many)

Are temporary water haul sites required by the BLM for grazing to occur elsewhere on the allotment?

No _____ (Check if yes and how many)

Water haul sites would be approved no later than _____ N/A _____ (enter date).

5. Monitoring and/or use supervision would occur on the unburned areas _____ One _____ (determine frequency and number of visits).

PART VI. REQUIREMENTS FOR CLOSING OUT THIS AGREEMENT

The authorized officer completes this section to reopen burn areas to grazing.

1. The resource objectives are determined to be met. The interdisciplinary team recommends the fire area to be reopened to grazing based on an assessment of the conditions and data analysis.

_____ (Check if yes); OR

2. The burn area is progressing towards meeting the objectives but is not ready to resume grazing use. Provide an estimated timeline for when burn will be reassessed.

_____ (Check if yes); OR

3. The interdisciplinary team recommends this closure agreement be modified (refer to recommendations by the team). Modifications may include but are not limited to:

- Allowing grazing with new special terms and conditions which may be based on specific livestock numbers, shortened season of use, etc.
- Prescribing grazing use for control of invasive annual grasses prior to seed set on *Bromus spp.*

PART VII. AUTHORITY FOR THIS AGREEMENT AND APPROVAL

This closure agreement is issued pursuant to Title 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 4110.3-3 for the protection of the soil and vegetation resources due to the imminent likelihood of significant resource damage.

Failure to keep livestock out of a burned area may result in suspension of grazing privileges on the affected allotment for the duration of the closure period and could increase the closure period based on damage to seedings or natural revegetation efforts.

Date

William E. Dunn
Assistant Field Manager
Renewable Resources

Date

Bruce Jensen

Date

Pamela Jensen

APPENDIX III

4110.3
(NV-04200)

GUBLER FIRE C0H1 BURNED AREA LIVESTOCK CLOSURE AGREEMENT

PART I. INTRODUCTION

On July 21, 2006 the Gubler Fire (C0H1) started due to lightning. The fire burned approximately 1,388 acres in the White River Valley. The fire was declared contained on July 21, 2006. As a result of the burn, rest and rehabilitation of the burn area vegetation is required to foster perennial vegetation establishment. Treatments in the fire area include: Drill seeding during the winter of 2006/2007, replacing burned wooden posts with metal posts on the existing allotment boundary fences and installing a new temporary fencing in T. 9 N. R. 62 E. Sec. 18 and T. 9 N., R. 63 E. Secs 13 and 14. The fire occurred on the following allotment(s): Hardy Springs, Dee Gee and Sorrensen Well. The fire burned 17.7 percent of the Dee Gee allotment, .3 percent of the Hardy Springs allotment and .2 percent of the Sorensen Well allotment. The area is managed in conformance with the Northeastern Great Basin Resource Advisory Council and is/are subject to the Northeastern Great Basin (RAC) Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health. A description of the area is as follows:

Portions of T. 9 N., R. 62 E., sections; 7, 18 MDBM.
Portions of T. 9 N., R. 61 E., sections; 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14 MDBM
Portions of T. 10 N., R. 61 E. sections 26, 35, 36 MDBM

This area is located in Nye County, Nevada within the Ely District.

PART II. AGREEMENT

For protection of the watershed, soils, and vegetation, and long term health of the range it is hereby agreed that the burned areas of the Gubler Fire be closed to livestock grazing use. This constitutes a partial allotment closure due to the size and/or location of the burn on the Dee Gee allotment. This closure will stay in effect until the revegetation objectives developed for the burn area are satisfactorily achieved (see below). The permittee agrees to keep livestock out of the burn area(s) until this agreement is closed or modified.

The south portion of the Dee Gee allotment is entirely fenced as is the north pasture and Lafe Seeding. The north pasture and Lafe seeding will remain open to grazing since the fire did not burn in these pastures.

Sorensen Well will remain open due to the small acreage burned and the location of the area burned. Livestock can be herded away from the burn if they

PART III. BURN AREA RECOVERY GOALS

The primary goals to be accomplished through this livestock closure agreement are:

1. Rehabilitation of vegetative communities; and
2. Watershed stabilization and protection; and
3. Control or minimization of erosion due to loss of vegetation; and
4. Rest and recovery for the reestablishment of vegetation; and
5. Maximize habitat recovery for special status or non-sensitive wildlife and plant species.
6. Ensure wherever unburned portions of grazing allotments are grazed by livestock post-fire, that grazing use conforms with the Fundamentals of Rangeland Health, the RAC Standards and Guidelines for Rangeland Health, and the terms and conditions of the grazing permit.
7. Interruption of the spread or establishment of noxious weeds.

PART IV. BURN AREA RECOVERY OBJECTIVES

BLM will monitor the recovery of the burned and treated areas to determine when objectives of the closure are achieved. The area will be monitored to determine that sufficient cover and density of perennial vegetation has been reestablished before authorized grazing may resume. The permittee(s) will be notified when monitoring and data collection is to occur to allow them the opportunity to be present. It is agreed that monitoring will not be post-poned longer than seven calendar days if the permittee can not attend a scheduled field trip.

To reopen a closed burn area to active livestock grazing or modified interim grazing, an assessment will be made to determine if the following objectives have been met:

1. An average of four desirable perennial plants per square-meter are permanently established in the burned area as determined by BLM.
2. Desirable vegetative cover should increase to 10 percent canopy cover and/or percent ground cover (enter objective derived from range site description; refer to defaults in case of no soil survey information.) based on data collected using the line point intercept or line intercept method for cover data analysis.
2. Resprouting vegetation will have good leader growth, will provide vertical and horizontal cover appropriate for the site, and will show resistance to damage from grazing by pulling or tearing of the vegetation. (Document vegetative recovery with photographs, data, and recorded observations as much as possible)
3. Newly sprouting vegetation, including seeded species, with young root systems will resist disruption when pulled indicating grazing will not impair established root systems. (Document vegetative recovery with photographs, data, and recorded observations as much as possible)
4. Seeded or native vegetation will show vigor, health and evidence of reproduction through seed production or whatever is appropriate (i.e. vegetative growth, sucker formation, etc.).
5. Inhibit growth and spread of noxious weeds.

Monitoring sites will be established within one year following the fire and measured yearly by interdisciplinary teams. Teams should include representatives for wildlife/special status species,

rangeland management, watershed management, and wild horses, as appropriate. A minimum of two specialists representing different disciplines are required for monitoring.

PART V. UNBURNED AREA GRAZING USE OBJECTIVES, SPECIAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS AND SUGGESTED MONITORING (Required for allotments that are partially closed to grazing.)

1. Allowable use limits (AUL) for the unburned areas are as follows (establish use limits based on current effective grazing decisions for the allotment(s), Nevada Monitoring Handbook, and any special terms and conditions for allotments or pastures from the grazing permit. Consider impacts to sensitive or special status species particularly if they occur in the burn area to negate possible conflicts outside the burn on the same allotment.
2. Establish a minimum of one key area for monitoring grazing use in the unburned areas if none exist.
3. Post-grazing utilization studies are to be conducted within two weeks of livestock removal from unburned areas.
4. A schedule for approving temporary watering facilities (not to exceed 30 days per site) where required for facilitating grazing use in unburned areas would be scheduled at the time of the signing of this document.

Are temporary water haul sites requested by the permittee?

No _____ (Check if yes and how many)

Are temporary water haul sites required by the BLM for grazing to occur elsewhere on the allotment?

No _____ (Check if yes and how many)

Water haul sites would be approved no later than _____ N/A _____ (enter date).

5. Monitoring and/or use supervision would occur on the unburned areas _____ One _____ (determine frequency and number of visits).

PART VI. REQUIREMENTS FOR CLOSING OUT THIS AGREEMENT

The authorized officer completes this section to reopen burn areas to grazing.

1. The resource objectives are determined to be met. The interdisciplinary team recommends the fire area to be reopened to grazing based on an assessment of the conditions and data analysis.

_____ (Check if yes); OR

2. The burn area is progressing towards meeting the objectives but is not ready to resume grazing use. Provide an estimated timeline for when burn will be reassessed.

_____ (Check if yes); OR

3. The interdisciplinary team recommends this closure agreement be modified (refer to recommendations by the team). Modifications may include but are not limited to:

- Allowing grazing with new special terms and conditions which may be based on specific livestock numbers, shortened season of use, etc.
- Prescribing grazing use for control of invasive annual grasses prior to seed set on *Bromus spp.*

PART VII. AUTHORITY FOR THIS AGREEMENT AND APPROVAL

This closure agreement is issued pursuant to Title 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Section 4110.3-3 for the protection of the soil and vegetation resources due to the imminent likelihood of significant resource damage.

Failure to keep livestock out of a burned area may result in suspension of grazing privileges on the affected allotment for the duration of the closure period and could increase the closure period based on damage to seedings or natural revegetation efforts.

_____ Date	_____ William E. Dunn Assistant Field Manager Renewable Resources
_____ Date	_____ Carter Cattle Co. Mr. Steven Carter