USDA-FORESTSERVICE FS-2500-8 (6/06)

Date of Report: August 2, 2006

BURNED-AREA REPORT
(Reference FSH 2509.13)

PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST

A. Type of Report

[X] 1. Funding request for estimated emergency stabilization funds
[ ] 2. Accomplishment Report
[ ] 3. No Treatment Recommendation

B. Type of Action

[X] 1. Initial Request (Best estimate of funds needed to complete eligible stabilization measures)

[ ] 2. Interim Report #____
[ ] Updating the initial funding request based on more accurate site data or design analysis
[ ] Status of accomplishments to date

[ ] 3. Final Report (Following completion of work)

PART II - BURNED-AREA DESCRIPTION

A. Fire Name: Ramp

B. Fire Number: CA-BDF-07189

C. State: CA

D. County: San Bernardino

E. Region: 5

F. Forest: San Bernardino

G. District: Front Country

H. Fire Incident Job Code: P5C0Q5

I. Date Fire Started: 07/22/2006

J. Date Fire Contained: 07/23/2006

K. Suppression Cost: approximately $200,000 (per R. Janssen, BC 31)

L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds
1. Fireline waterbarred (miles): Dozer Line – 3.0, Hand Line – ¾ mile
2. Fireline seeded (miles): 0
3. Other (identify): N/A

M. Watershed Number: Lytle Creek: Upper Cajon Wash = 180702030301

N. Total Acres Burned: 414
NFS Acres (366) Other Federal ( ) State ( ) Private (48)

O. Vegetation Types: Coastal Sage Chapparal

P. Dominant Soils: ChFg-Typic Xerorthents, warm-Typic Haploxeralfs-Badland complex, 30 to 100 percent slopes; AbD-Soboba-Hanford families association, 2 to 15 percent slopes.

Q. Geologic Types: Mc-Miocene nonmarine, Cenozoic sedimentary rocks; QPc-Plio/ pleistocene nonmarine/pliocene marine, Cenozoic sedimentary rocks.

R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class: 0.7 miles intermittant

S. Transportation System

Trails: miles Roads: 1.6 (Forest Service), 0.8 (Private) miles classified, 0.6 miles unclassified

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

A. Burn Severity (acres): 21 (low) 382 (moderate) 11 (high)

B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): 11

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres):
(low) 50 (moderate) 364 (high)

D. Erosion Potential: 2 to 30 tons/acre

E. Sediment Potential: 639 cubic yards / square mile {first year}

PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS

A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period, (years): 2

B. Design Chance of Success, (percent): 80%

C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval, (years): 2

D. Design Storm Duration, (hours): 2.5

E. Design Storm Magnitude, (inches): 1.9

F. Design Flow, (cubic feet / second/ square mile): Using Rowe et al. Method Q2
Total Watershed: 55.3, Burn Area: 0.9

G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration, (percent): 30%

H. Adjusted Design Flow, (cfs per square mile): Using Rowe et al. Method Q2
Total Watershed: 56.1, Burn Area: 1.7

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

Summary

On July 22, 2006 a fire spread across 414 acres of the Upper Cajon Creek Wash watershed. The fire burned 414 acres in one burn period consumed vegetation, scorched and killed trees, and consumed uninhabitated structures on 48 acres of a private inholding. A Resource Advisor was assigned during initial attack to limit retardent drops into drainages (300 foot buffers), reduce impacts of dozers to known archaeological sites, and provide input to utilize minimum impact suppression tactics (MIST) to the extent possible. In addition to new line construction, some of the dozer lines from the Runway Fire (2004) were reopened. The BAER assessment

team determined that an emergency does exist to private property, heritage resources, vegetative recovery, and from the potential for increase of noxious weeds.

A. Describe Critical Values/Resources and Threats:

A Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) was assembled to identify values at risk and to determine if the fire created an emergency. The following table summarizes the potential values at risk as identified by Front Country District Staff and associated emergency determinations:

Potential Values at Risk	Findings	Emergency Determination
Life		
Hazard Trees	On Forest Service property there were no trees identified that would pose a threat to life or property.	No Emergency Exists
Property		
Roads and Railroad System	Roads on the Chung private property, along the Union Pacific and Burlington Northern Sante Fe (BNSF) railroad tracks, and Forest Road 3N55 were evaluated by the BAER assessment team. Initial concerns are plugging and loss of culverts, potential damage to access road along rail line, potential damage to rail line, potential damage to Forest Road 3N55.	Emergency Exists
Hazardous Material	Hazardous materials on the private property had been stored in some of the outbuildings and buried on private property (pers. comm. Jason Collier, USFS). Intial concern is runoff of hazardous material onto National Forest.	Emergency Exists
DWP Power Pole	Four of the Department of Water and Power (DWP) electrical towers are within the burn area. Initial concern is increased erosion at footings could compromise structural integrity of towers.	No Emergency Exists
Resources		
Prehistoric Cultural Resources	Field review determined increased access to sites from removal of vegetative cover. In several locations, gentle topography (0-15° on 69% of fire), lack of vegetation, and remnant unclassified roads and trails provide access to critical archaeological resources. Potential degradation to the site could occur from unauthorized off highway vehicle travel and looting.	Emergency Exists
Vegetative Recovery	69 % of the fire area occurred on slopes of 0-15° with 90% moderate burn severity. These slopes are susceptible to increased off-highway vehicle activity which would inhibit vegetative recovery, and could potentially increase damaging watershed responses.	Emergency Exists
Federally Threatened Wildlife or Plants	Suitable habitat arroyo toad, Desert Tortoise, Stephen's Kangaroo Rat, and Least Bells Vireo and occupied habitat for speckled dace is present downstream in the Cajon Wash.	No Emergency Exists
Increase of Noxious Weeds	Many exotic grasses are known from the vicinity of the burn area, as well as yellow star thistle, tocalote, tree tobacco, Russian thistle, cobwebby thistle, common wheat, black locust, castor bean, pampas grass, and many other noxious weed species.	Emergency Exists

Threats To Life

The burn area is primarily uninhabited except for recreational vehicle use. There are no developed recreation sites or trails on the interior or within ½ mile downstream of the burn perimeter. The private property within the burn is also uninhabited. The UPRR and BNSF railroad tracks are along the south side of the fire area and Interstate 15 is along the east side of the fire perimeter. The large berm (15 feet high and 30 feet wide on average) that the rail system and associated road are constructed on will also serve as a functional check dam. The infrastructure associated with I-15 is adequate for expeceted runoff. On National Forest Land there are

few trees that would pose a hazard or threat to life. The BAER Assessment Team did note numerous trees that burned and could pose as hazards to persons accessing the private property. Based on the described conditions above the BAER Assessment Team determined that an emergency exists on National Forest Land as a result of the Ramp Fire.

Threats To Property

Roads and Associated Infrastructure:
The BAER Assessment team evaluated the condition of all culverts that were within the Ramp Fire. On private property there were two culverts that were determined to be at risk as a result of increased sediment flows post fire. One 36" culvert on the north side of the private property (Figure 2, Point 2) has to potential for plugging and as a result topping the existing road. It was noted that wooden structures used as retaining walls were burned, and dry ravel has already been occurring. The assessment team also noted the fill slopes adjacent to the inlet were inadequately armored. Because of the combination of preexisting delapitated structure and the potential for increased sedimentation the BAER Assessment Team concluded that an emergency does exist with respect to this culvert and section of road.

There is also a 36" culvert located on the east side of the private property (Figure 2, Point 7) for drainage under the BNSF rail crossing. This culvert drains approximately 75 acres of moderate to high burn severity. Drainage from a side channel to the east of the culvert is causing the bank of the fill slope to erode. As a result the frontage road that provides access to the railroad tracks has been narrowed to about 12'. As a result of the fire the BAER Assessment Team determined that an emergency does exist due to the potential for increased erosion of the fill slope and plugging of the existing culvert.

Two culverts and three overside drains were identified along Forest Service road 3N55 which provides access to DWP powerlines. Because of moderate burn severity and expected increased sediment flows it is expected that the culverts, if not monitored and maintained, could plug and top either during one large storm event or after several small storms. Preexisting conditions of undercut flume on the overside drains, and lack of vegetation at the end of the flumes, coupled with increased flows and sediment loading could cause some of the overside drain structures to fail. Failure of these drain structures could result in cutting into the existing roadbed. Based on the above observations the BAER Assessment Team determined that an emergency does exist along Forest Road 3N55 within the burn.

Hazardous Material:
Approximately 28 - 50 gallon barrels, 2 car batteries, and miscellaneous debris was observed on private property adjacent to National Forest. As a result of the fire some of the containers have burned increasing the risk of leaking potential hazardous material into the soil. An emergency potential hazardous material leaking into the watershed on Forest Service land does exist as a result of the fire.

DWP Power Pole:
One tower within the burn area has a slightly exposed footing on the inside edge of an ephemeral channel. There is also an access road to the base of the tower which has the potential to channel water toward the footings. The slope has also been denuded of vegetation as a result of the fire. It was determined that due to the size of burned area above the tower footings, and by the ability to redirect storm runoff away from the footing by outsloping the access road, that an emergency with regard to the DWP pole does not exist. It is recommended that DWP monitor the tower footing and maintain the access road to drain away from the tower after storm events as precautionary measure.

Threats To Natural Resources

Prehistoric Cultural Resources:
The burn area denuded of vegetation has increased the ease and likelihood for the unauthorized collection of prehistoric artifacts. On multiple days during the BAER assessment members of the BAER team observed potential looters within the burn area. One individual was observed collecting historic materials off of the private property. Due to the lack of vegetative cover and increased exposure the potential for off highway vehicle travel has also been increased throughout the burn area. Cross country travel of off highway vehicles

has the potential to damage the sites within the burn area. Therefore it has been determined that an emergency does exist as a result of the Ramp Fire with regard to prehistoric cultural resources.

Vegetative Recovery:
Increased access due to the loss of vegetative barriers along access roads on the perimeter of the fire area is expected to result in unauthorized off highway vehicle use. Motorcycle tracks were observed by the BAER team in the fire area on dozer lines and open spaces within the fire. Vegetative recovery is critical for the reduction of sedimentation and stabilization of the watershed. Because of the potential for increased off highway vehicle use damaging native post fire vegetation recovery the BAER Assessment Team has determined that an emergency does exist with regard to vegetative recovery.

Federally threatened wildlife and plants:
There are no know Federally Threatened or Endangered plant or wildlife species within or immediately downstream of the Ramp Fire, therefore, no emergency exists.

Noxious Weeds:
Noxious weed infestations are very likely to increase dramatically following the fire due to an increase in available areas for germination, and the likely introduction of noxious weeds from heavy equipment and personnel, who may arrive from areas outside of the Forest, and from nearby roads and railroads. Areas of highest concern are along dozer lines, along hand lines, along the railroad and utility service roads, near the I-15 Freeway, and areas near the railroad tracks since these are areas where noxious weed seeds may be introduced and then distributed. Many exotic grasses are known from the vicinity of the burn area, as well as yellow star thistle, tocalote, tree tobacco, Russian thistle, cobwebby thistle, common wheat, black locust, castor bean, pampas grass, and many other noxious weed species. Because of the known occurrences of noxious weeds within and adjacent to the fire area and the high levels of traffic from the rail system an emergency of potential noxious weed expasion does exist as result of the Ramp Fire.

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

<u>Threats To Property:</u>

Road and Associated Infrastructure:
Emergency treatment objectives would be to improve and maintain the functioning of culverts and overside drains and to reduce the potential for plugging of culverts, overtopping of roads and loss of structures.

Hazardous Material:
The hazardous material is currently confined to the private parcel within the fire. Per direction from Forest Hazardous Materials personnel, the BAER team contacted Brian Otter, Environmental Health Specialist, San Bernardino County Fire Department to make them aware of the situation. The BAER team sent Brian a map of the fire area and a description of observed materials. San Bernardino County will evaluate the site and treat as needed.

<u>Threats To Natural Resources:</u>

Prehistoric Cultural Resources:
Cultural sites known from within the fire area have been compromised as a result of the burn. Sites are not at risk of impacts due to increased erosion rates or sedimentation. However, as described above, looting and off highway vehicle travel through the fire area has already been observed during the BAER assessment team's evaluation of the fire. Treatment objectives to alleviate the emergency with respect to cultural resources would be to temporarily protect the sites from unauthorized OHV activity and looting until the vegetation recovers.

Vegetative Recovery:
Vegetative recovery of the fire area is critical to reduce impacts to the watershed and private property within the fire area. Vegetative recovery will also help to protect cultural sites within the fire area. Treatment objectives would be to reduce soil and vegetation distubance within the fire area until enough vegetation regrowth has occurred to provide cover to the soil and adequate vegetative screening of cultural resources.

Noxious Weeds

Fire is known to enhance the establishment of all of the weeds known from the fire area. Treatment objectives are to determine if the fire and associated ground disturbing activities associated with dozer and hand line construction has promoted the establishment and spread of noxious weeds to the extent that eradication efforts are necessary.

C. Probability of Completing Treatment Prior to Damaging Storm or Event:

Land **95** % Channel **NA** % Roads/Trails **NA** % Protection/Safety **NA** %

D. Probability of Treatment Success

	Years after Treatment		
	1	3	5
Land	85	90	100
Channel	N/A		
Roads/Trails	N/A		
Protection/Safety	N/A		

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss): $121,780

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss): **NA**

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

[X] Hydrology [ ] Soils [ ] Geology [ ] Range [X] Special Uses
[ ] Forestry [x] Wildlife [ ] Fire Mgmt. [x] Engineering
[ ] Contracting [ ] Ecology [X] Botany [x] Archaeology
[ ] Fisheries [ ] Research [ ] Landscape Arch [x] GIS

Team Leader: Marc Stamer

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Core Team
Hydrologist/Soil Scientist: Robert G. Taylor Engineering: Frank Beccerra
Archaeologist: Uyen Doan
Wildlife Biologist: Kim Boss
Botanist: Melody Lardner
GIS: Tracy Tennant
Special Uses: Jason Collier

H. Treatment Narrative:

Land Treatments:

A. Fence/Barricade Access:

The BAER Assessment Team recommends the construction of several three strand wire fence segments, approximately 1 mile in combined length, along the railway access road south of the burn. Because some of the fencing needs on private property it is recommended that the District personnel develop an agreement with the private property owner under the Wyden Authority (See Appendix D). The treatment is intended to reduce the threat of looting and degradation of the unique and irreplaceable prehistoric cultural resources and to protect recovering areas from uses that will cause erosion and interfere with natural recovery.

Fence inspection and monitoring of the treatment effectiveness will be conducted weekly to ensure treatment effectiveness (see monitoring section). Fence costs of $2,600 (materials) are estimated quotes from a local vendor (Riffenburgh Lumber Co.). Estimated cost for one work crew per day is $2,287.50. Total estimated cost for one mile of installed fence is $20,000. This also includes cost for 3 days for GS-11 ($300/day) archaeologist for consultation.

B. Noxious Weed Detection Survey:

Weed detections surveys to determine whether ground-disturbing actions related to the Ramp Incident and the fire itself have resulted in the expansion of noxious weeds is requested for the first year. Estimated costs of $2,375 are based on the assumption that two visits would be necessary because of differences in flowering times for the potential species. A detailed plan is attached.

Channel Treatments:

No channel treatments are recommended.

Roads and Trail Treatments:

Implementing treatments on Forest Service property to reduce the effects of sediment flows and increased erosion are unrealistic. The BAER team looked at the potential for mulching of hillsides, or installing channel treatments on Forest Service land above existing culverts. The Ramp Fire is located in the Cajon Pass which is subject to normal windy weather pattern which would reduce the effectiveness of straw mulching by causing the straw to bunch up at the base of burned plant stems. Also due to the deeply incised channels within the burn area, in channel treatments such as straw bale check dams would not be effective and could even cause increased gullying if compromised during a storm event.

The BAER Assessment Team recommends monitoring and maintaining all culverts associated with the Ramp Fire. If needed debris should be cleaned out of approaches to ensure plugging and topping does not occur. Flumes of overside drains need to be supported underneath so they are not suspended, and riprap should be installed at the outlets. The openings of the drains should also be monitored and maintained to prevent plugging and channellng down the road. Because the Forest Road 3N55 is maintained by DWP, the BAER team is requesting funding for the District Special Uses administrator (GS-09 – $255/day) to coordinate with DWP and the railroad to accomplish the monitoring and maintenance of culverts and overside drains on National Forest.

The BAER Team also recommends that the private land owner improve the existing culvert on the north end of their property by repairing the retaining wall above the culvert, armoring embankment, and removing debris in the approach. It is recommended that a riser is installed on the 36” culvert on the east side of the private property that allows flow under the railway, and that the fill slope that is eroding is armored.

Protection/Safety Treatments:

No protection/safety treatments are recommended.

I. Monitoring Narrative:

Heritage resource/vegetative recovery monitoring:

To protect unique and irreplaceable archaeological resources, fencing of potential access areas is the preferred land treatment. In order for this treatment to be effective, routine monitoring of the fence and the archaeological sites the fence protects should be conducted weekly. If the inspection occurs following a storm event, the culverts and catchment basin should be checked as well. Treatment effectiveness monitoring would include inspecting and repairing the fence line as needed, spot checking heritage resource sites to identify if looting may have occurred, and if access within the burned area is on-going. Key areas to inspect are along the fence line, heritage sites, sediment basins and culverts. The burned area is accessible year round with most use occurring during the weekends. The BAER Assessment Team is requesting 20 days for a GS-09 Archaeologist ($255/day) and 30 days for a GS-07 Recreation Technician ($200/day) to monitor the effectiveness of the fence treatment in reducing impacts to cultural resources and vegetative recovery. The detailed monitoring plan is attached as Appendix C.

Part VI – Emergency Stabilization Treatments and Source of Funds **Interim #**

			NFS Lands				Other Lands			All
		Unit	# of		Other	# of	Fed	# of	Non Fed	Total
Line Items	Units	Cost	Units	BAER $	$	units	$	Units	$	$
A. Land Treatments										
Fence	mile	20,000	1	$20,000	$0		$0		$0	$20,000
Noxious Weed Detection Survey	survey	2375	1	$2,375	$0		$0		$0	$2,375
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Insert new items above this line!				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Land Treatments				$22,375	$0		$0		$0	$22,375
B. Channel Treatments										
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Insert new items above this line!				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Channel Treat.				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
C. Road and Trails										
Special Uses Coordination	day	255	6	$1,530	$0		$0		$0	$1,530
			1	$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
			2	$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Insert new items above this line!				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Road & Trails				$1,530	$0		$0		$0	$1,530
D. Protection/Safety										
Insert new items above this line!				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Structures				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
E. BAER Evaluation										
BAER Team and Interim	days	400	30	$12,000			$0		$0	$12,000
Insert new items above this line!				---	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Evaluation				$12,000	$0		$0		$0	$12,000
F. Monitoring										
Fence&Storm Monitor				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
GS-7 Technition	days	200	30	$6,000						$6,000
GS-9 Archaeologist	days	240	20	$4,800						$4,800
Vehicle Use	use	1000	1	$1,000						$1,000
Insert new items above this line!				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Monitoring				$11,800	$0		$0		$0	$11,800
G. Totals				$47,705	$0		**$0**		**$0**	**$47,705**
Previously approved										
Total for this request				**$47,705**						

PART VII - APPROVALS

1. /s/ Max Copenhagen — 8/3/06
   Deputy Forest Supervisor (signature) — Date

2. /s/ Leigh S. Beck (for) — 8/9/06
   Regional Forester (signature) — Date

Appendix A

NOXIOUS WEED DETECTION SURVEY PLAN

Noxious weeds detection survey: Noxious weed infestations are very likely to increase dramatically following a fire due to an increase in available areas for germination, and the likely introduction of noxious weeds from heavy equipment and personnel, who may arrive from areas outside of the Forest, and from nearby roads and railroads. Areas of highest concern are along dozer lines, along hand lines, along the railroad and utility service roads, near the I-15 Freeway, and areas near the railroad tracks since these are the most likely areas where noxious weed seeds may be introduced and then distributed. Sensitive plant occurrences are also known and potential in and around the burn area. A detailed plan is attached. The total cost of monitoring for noxious weeds will be $2,375 for the first year after the fire. We request authority to spend $2,375 the first year, and if a noxious weed infestation is found, we will submit and interim report requesting funding to eradicate this population. The weed detection survey plan is attached.

NOXIOUS WEED DETECTION SURVEY PLAN

a) Background:

Reducing the introduction and spread of non-native invasive species has been identified as a Forest Service Strategic Goal for 2003-2008. Many exotic grasses are known from the vicinity of the burn area, as well as yellow star thistle, tocalote, tree tobacco, Russian thistle, cobwebby thistle, common wheat, black locust, castor bean, pampas grass and many others are weeds known in adjacent areas. Plant vectors also occur (Interstate 15, service roads for utilities and the railroad, rail lines, wind, animals, etc.) and seed could have been transported throughout the burned area on suppression equipment or by foot. The Ramp incident is also immediately adjacent to the Runway Incident of 2004. Fire is known to enhance the establishment of all of the weeds present as weeds are aggressive at invading newly disturbed open areas.

Noxious weeds and other invasive plants are evaluated in the SBNF Land Management Plan Revision EIS (2006). All species addressed in the EIS were considered in this analysis, and the list is incorporated herein by reference.

Sensitive plants or their habitat could potentially be affected by weed invasions. *Calochortus plummerae* is known from nearby areas and *Opuntia basilaris* var. *brachyclada* is known from within the burn area. There is potential for other sensitive plant species to occur in this area as there have not been any focused sensitive plant surveys within the burn area in recent years.

b) Management concerns: Are noxious weed invasions interfering with habitat recovery and ecosystem health within the burned area and associated dozer and hand lines? In particular are noxious weeds interfering with the recovery of habitat especially in the riparian areas?

c) Objectives: To determine if the fire and associated ground disturbing activities associated with dozer and hand line construction has promoted the establishment and spread of noxious weeds to the extent that eradication efforts are necessary.

d) Parameters: Noxious weed presence, density and persistence.

e) Locations: Areas adjacent to roads, the freeway, rail lines, dozer lines, as well as within hand lines and dozer lines.

f) Weed Detection Survey Design and Methodology: Surveys would begin in the spring of 2007 during the flowering periods for weeds known to occur within or near the burned areas that may be

difficult to detect otherwise. Because of differences in flowering times for all the potential species, two visits. Completion of surveys of areas adjacent to roads, rail lines, and dozer lines would be the first priority, but it is important to survey hand lines as well. Surveys of the general habitats in the burned area would be the lowest priority. Any locations of weeds would be mapped. Surveys would be completed using the NRIS protocol available at the national web site: http://fsweb.ftcol.wo.fs.fed.us/frs/rangelands/index.shtml.
Results would be entered into the NRIS database.

g) Reporting: A Weed Detection Survey Report would be submitted to Regional BAER coordinator and to the Front Country District Ranger. If weed introduction and spread has increased due to effects of the Ramp Incident, an Interim BAER report would be completed to request eradication funding. Reporting costs are included in figures below.

h) Costs: Weed Detection Surveys for 1 year = $2,375.
Weed detections surveys to determine whether ground-disturbing actions related to the Ramp Incident and the fire itself have resulted in the expansion of noxious weeds is requested for the first year. Estimated costs are based on the assumption that two visits would be necessary because of differences in flowering times for the potential species.

FY 2006

GS-12 botanist ($400/day x 1 day)	=$ 400.00
1-GS-9 botanists ($250/day x 7 days)	=$ 1,750.00
Vehicle mileage (500 miles @ 0.45/mile)	=$ 225.00
TOTAL for weed detection surveys for FY06	=$ 2,375.00

i) Personnel: Internal staff will be used for surveys.

j) Responsible staff: Melody Lardner, Forest Botanist

k) Follow-up actions: Design and implement follow-up treatments as needed. Plan for integrated weed management and NEPA analysis if necessary using non-BAER funding.

Appendix B: Figures

Figure 1: Ramp Fire Burn Severity Map

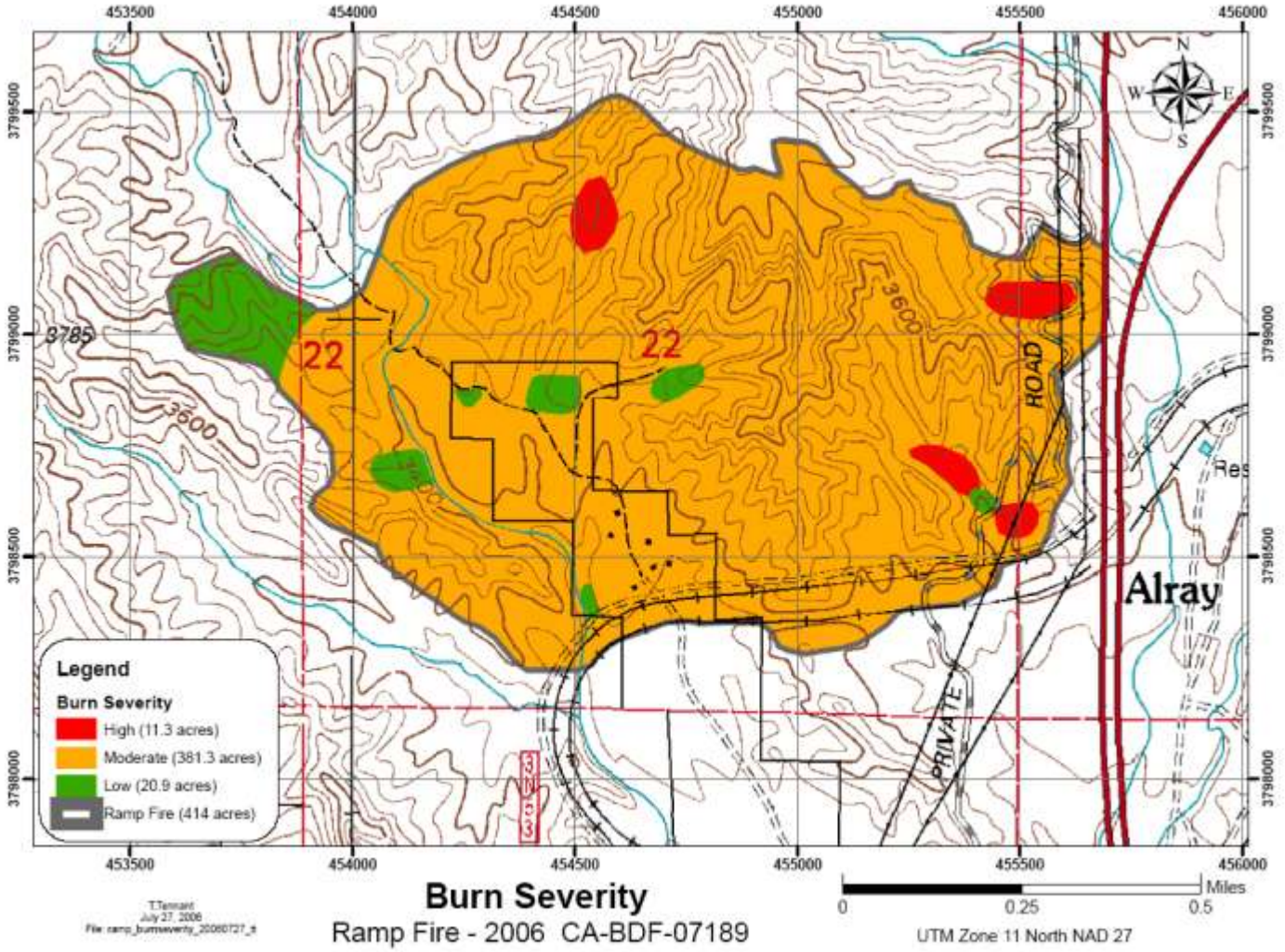
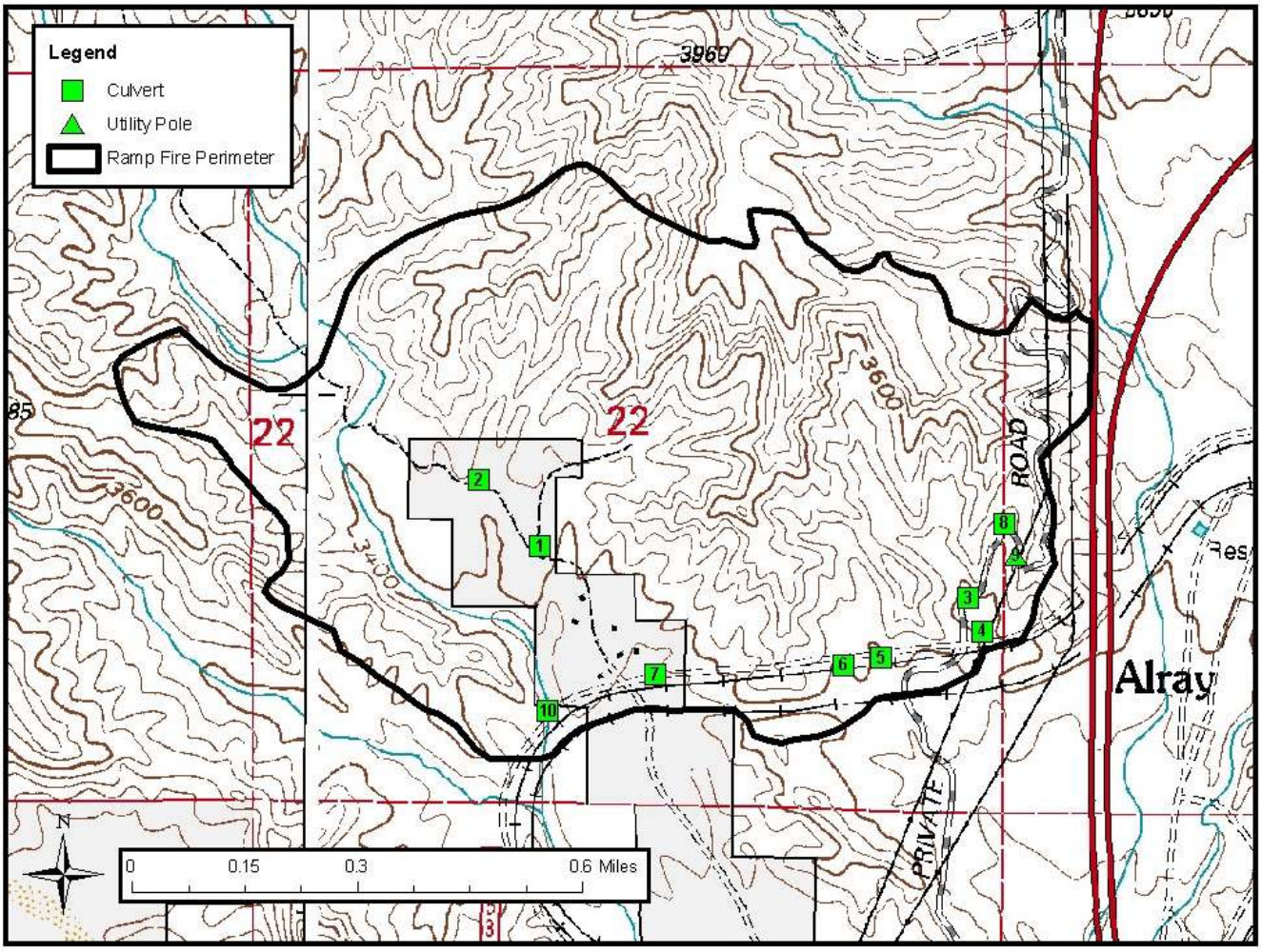


Figure 2: Ramp Fire Structure Locations



Appendix C: Monitoring Plan

Ramp Fire
Fence Effectiveness Monitoring

The 2500-8 report requests funds to monitor the effectiveness of fencing. The fencing is to restrict access to known critical heritage resource sites that could be degraded from looting or vehicle traffic, diminishing the site integrity.

1. Monitoring Questions
    a. Are the fences restricting vehicle access in to the burned area?
    b. Have the fences been cut or tampered with since it was constructed or previously maintained?
    c. Are there specific locations where the fences are being cut?
    d. Are there signs of looting? Are specific areas being targeted?
2. Measurable Indicators
    a. Number of times fence is repaired
    b. Loss of artifacts from the site
    c. Vehicle traffic signs

3. Data Collection Techniques
    a. Photo documentation of site
    b. Inspection Checklist (attached)
    c. Cars parked in parking area
    d. Use of standardized heritage resource form for looting

4. Analysis, evaluation, and reporting techniques

    Due to the high resource values at risk the monitoring findings will be evaluated weekly. If the monitoring shows the treatment to be ineffective at restricting vehicle access and looting, an interim report will be submitted. Emergency funding for enforcement protection or other appropriate treatment may be required based on the monitoring findings. (Physical detection monitors)

5. Monitoring report timeframes

    The report will be evaluated weekly and if the treatment is effective, fence inspection checklist findings will be compiled monthly and summarized by the following:
    a. Number of fence breaks
    b. Number of times vehicle entry
    c. Location of fence breaks
    d. Destination of vehicle access
    e. Looting characteristics
    f. Use of parking area

Fence Inspection Checklist

Date:_____ Inspector_____
Time:_____

Describe locations reviewed during inspection:_____

Was the fence cut? _____. If so at what location (GPS)_____

Were there additional fence cuts? (GPS)_____

_____

Were there signs of vehicle entry to the area?_____
_____

Photo taken of vehicle tracks_____
Photo taken of fence break_____

Heritage site review findings: Signs of looting or vehicle traffic at any sites
_____Yes_____ No?

If so identify by GPS the location_____

Describe signs of looting_____

Were there cars in the informal parking area by Arrastre Creek?_____

If yes, how many?_____

Photo taken of vehicles_____

Appendix D: Wyden Authority Justification

In a letter dated November 1, 2005, signed by Fredrick L. Norbury for Joel D. Holtrop, Deputy Chief for National Forest System; and Jack G. Troyer, Acting Deputy Chief State and Private Forestry; the Wyden Authority has been extended through the end of FY 2011. The letter states that "agreements may be made with willing Federal, Tribal, State, and local governments, private and nonprofit entities, and landowners to conduct activities on public or private lands for the following purposes:

- Protection, restoration, and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat and other resources,
- Reduction of risk for natural disaster where public safety is threatened, or
- A combination of both."

The following questions have been considered in the decision to use the Wyden Authority:

- Does the project achieve Forest Service Objectives?
  - Yes, implentation of the fencing treatment to protect cultural resources and vegetative recovery is applicable to one of the Chief's Four Threats in that it will help with reduce the potential for "Unmanaged Recreation" within the burn area.
- Is the principle objective restoration, protection, and enhancement of natural resources?
  - Yes, the principle objective is to restoration of native vegetation within the burn area, and protection of cultural resources.
- Does the project result in tangible and demonstratable benefits to resources on public lands administered by the Forest Service?
  - Yes, from the cost risk analysis it was determined that no treatment could result in $121,780 in damage to cultural resources. While implementing the treatments as described would cost
- Is the expenditure in the public interest?
  - Yes, by implementing the treatments the BAER team has determined that long-term deterimental effects to native vegetation and cultural resources would be reduced. The treatements could also reduce the spreading noxious weeds.

Based on the above the BAER Assesment Team feels that use of the Wyden Authority to implement fencing treatments on private land is warranted.