United States Department of Agriculture | **Forest Service** | **Cleveland National Forest**

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File Code: 2520/6520 **Date:** August 30, 2000
Route To:

Subject: Pechanga Fire Interim BEAR Report #1

To: Regional Forester, R5
Thru: Gary Schmitt, Regional BEAR Coordinator

Enclosed is the interim Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation (BAER) Report #1 (Form FS-2500-8) for the Pechanga Fire, located on the Palomar Ranger District.

The interim request is for WFSU funds totaling $8,000. This request covers funding for two years of monitoring for the Vail Lake Ceanothus, which is federally listed as a threatened species. It was decided not to treat the area that had burned in the 1989 Vail fire and in this fire. The monitoring plan does include a fallback treatment if natural recovery is not successful. This monitoring of no treatment will help meet obligations set forth in the Settlement Agreement with the Southwest Center for Biodiversity and Southern California Conservation Strategy.

If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact Ron Wright at 760-788-0250 ext. 3337.

/s/ Anne S. Fege
ANNE S. FEGE
Forest Supervisor

Enclosure

cc:
Ron Wright CNF-Watershed

Author: watershed rwright,8/28/00
Concur: res, gterrazas, 8/29/00
Concur: admin, pmilosch, 8/30/00

USDA Forest Service FS-2500-8 (1/00) Date Of Report: August 16, 2000

BURNED-AREA REPORT

(Reference FSH 2509.13)

Part I - Type of Request

A. Type of Report:

[] 1. Funding Request for Estimated WFSU-FW22 Funds

[ ] 2. Accomplishment Report

[ ] 3. No Treatment Recommendation

B. Type of Action:

|] 1. Initial Request (Best estimate of funds needed to complete eligible rehabilitation measures).

[X] 2. Interim Report:

[X] Updating 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: PECHANGA

B. Fire Number: 48329

C. State: California

D. County: Riverside & San Diego

E. Region: Pacific Southwest (R-5)

F. Forest: Cleveland NF (02)

G. District: Palomar

H. Date Fire Started: July 29, 2000

I. Date Fire Controlled: August 22, 2000

J. Suppression Cost: $15 million

K. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with WFSU-PF12 Funds:

1. Firelines waterbarred (miles): 30
2. Firelines seeded (miles): 0
3. Other (identify): 2 miles fence repair; 10 miles reshaping/brushing of dozer lines

L. Watershed Number(s): 1807030302; 1807030201; 180703203

M. Total Acres Burned: 11,734

NFS [7672] BLM [336] Private [1136]
Pala Reservation [1165] Pechanga Reservation [1425]

N. Vegetation Types: coastal sage scrub; chaparral; coast live oak riparian wooodland; mixed conifer/oak forest; big cone douglas fir

O. Dominate Soils: Las Posas stony fine sandy loam; Cienba-Fallbrook rocky sandy loam; and Cienba very rock coarse sandy loam

P. Geologic Types: Igneous Rocks (San Marcos Gabbro, 3723 acres, 32%)(Woodson Mountain Granodiorite, 6154 acres, 53%); Sedimentary Rocks (Temecula Arkose, 717 acres, 6%)(Dripping Springs Formation, 222 acres, 2%)(Pauba Formation, 581 acres, 5%); Unconsolidated (Agua Tibia fan deposits, 277 acres, 2%)(Recent alluvium, 31 acres, 0.3%)

Q. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class:

R. Transportation System:

Road: 5.24 Miles Trail: 7.1 Miles

Part III - Watershed Condition

A. Fire Severity (acres): Unburned: 45

Low: 8971

Moderate: 2376

High: 373

B. Water-repellent Soil Acres: 1785

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres):

Low: 0

Moderate: 5815

High: 5878

D. Erosion Potential (tons per acre): 94

E. Sediment Potential (cubic yards / square mile): 1,814

Part IV - Hydrologic Design Factors

A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period (years): 3

B. Chance of Success (percent): 90

C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval (years): 25

D. Design Storm Duration (hours): 24

E. Design Storm Magnitude (inches): 2

F. Design Flow (cubic feet / second / square mile): 147

G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration (percent): 15

H. Adjusted Design Flow (cfs per square mile): 169

Part V – Summary of Analysis

A. Describe Watershed Emergency:

The Pechanga Incident involved a large number of jurisdictions and ownerships in an area where a recent 25-year runoff event with unburned watershed conditions had resulted in significant downstream flooding. Because of this complexity, an interdepartmental Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation Team with representation from the USDA Forest Service, USDI Bureau of Indian Affairs, Pechanga Band of Luiseno Mission Indians, Pala Band of Mission Indians, private consultants for the Pechanga Reservation, and USDI Bureau of Land Management. Non-core team members for the survey included representation from the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, CALTRANS, San Diego and Riverside County Flood Control Agencies, Riverside County Road Department, and the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service.

The team worked across ownership/jurisdictional boundaries to consider the potential effects of the fire within the fire boundary and downstream from the burn. The Pechanga Band provided significant logistical support in the form of a meeting room space, computer support, phones, fax, copier support, feeding arrangements and access accommodation.

Magee Road Culvert Crossings on Private Land:

Emergency = Potential loss of water control, loss of property, and loss of life.

State Highway 76:

Emergency = Risk for injury/fatality, possibly State Highway closure(s) in and near Pala Community. The risk for injury/fatality and possible road closure(s) is due to increased fast flows of runoff in Trujillo and Magee Creeks during and following major precipitation events; risk for temporary closure of State Highway 76 and State Highway Business 76 dip crossing at "Blix Creek" (Trujillo Creek) east of Pala, and possibly the "Borgo Wash" (Magee Creek) crossing east of Pala by CAL MAT on State Highway 76.

Woodchuck Campground Road Culvert Crossing:

Emergency = Personal injury/fatality, loss of property – road/culvert washout (bridge at campground is not an emergency).

Geologic Hazards:

Emergency = Public safety is at risk due to debris flow hazards of injury/fatality and loss of property.

Pechanga Creek Watershed:

The following emergencies exist in the Pechanga Creek watershed. Unless otherwise noted, these emergencies are on the Pechanga Indian Reservation.

Threats to Human Life: Public safety is at risk from the washout and overtopping of crossings in the Pechanga Creek watershed from increased peak flow and mud/debris flows. This could result in the loss of life and stranding of community residents. The crossing locations of concern include the Windmill Crossing (Pechanga Creek at Pechanga Road), the Oso Canyon Crossing (Oso Canyon and Chawa Road), the Schoolhouse Crossing (Pechanga Creek at Magee Road), and the Pala Road Crossing (Pechanga Creek at Pala Road).

Threats to Property: Property is at risk from the washout and overtopping of crossings and bank destabilization along Pechanga Creek and in Oso Canyon due to increased peak flow and mud/debris flows. This could result in property damage or loss as a result of flooding or debris inundation. The crossing locations are the same as those listed under "threats to human life". Unstable bank conditions have been identified at three locations along Pechanga Creek: the west bank of Pechanga Creek about 30 feet downstream of the windmill crossing, the south bank of

Pechanga Creek at the confluence with Oso Canyon, and the south bank of Pechanga Creek about 180 feet upstream of the Bridge Crossing. Unstable bank conditions also occur at the Oso Canyon Crossing. The unstable bank conditions at the Oso Canyon Crossing also threaten an existing public water supply well and wellhouse structure at the confluence of Pechanga Creek and Oso Canyon. Private property owned by the Pechanga Band is also at risk due to increased peak flow as a result of overbank flooding along the southwest bank of Pechanga Creek between Via Eduardo and the Rainbow Canyon Road Bridge. Vegetation in this reach of the channel increases the flood potential during the design storm event.

Threats to Heritage Sites: The Old Schoolhouse located on the north bank of Pechanga Creek at the intersection of Pechanga Road and Magee Road is at risk from streambank erosion and loss of control of water on the north bank of Pechanga Creek. The historic building is a significant resource for the Pechanga Band and is used as a meeting place for community events. The building was recently restored after years of deterioration.

Threats to the Loss of Control of Water: Control of water along the Pechanga Creek channel is at risk from increased peak flow. Water moving downstream may jump out of the channel at the Windmill and Schoolhouse Crossings due to the profile of the crossing structures. Control of water may be lost due to unstable bank conditions at the confluence of Pechanga Creek and Oso Canyon, and along the south bank of Pechanga Creek upstream of the Bridge Crossing. Control of water is also at risk along the southwest bank of Pechanga Creek due to vegetation in the channel between Via Eduardo and the Rainbow Canyon Road Bridge.

Threats to Water Quality: A backup public water supply well at the confluence of Pechanga Creek and Oso Canyon is at risk from contamination due to increased peak flow.

Agua Tibia Wilderness:

Threat to life exists for cross-country dispersed wilderness hikers/campers in and below the burn due to high and moderate severity burn areas. But developed trails within the area are not a specific risk. Three trails provide access to the burned areas of the Agua Tibia Wilderness. These are Dripping Springs, Woodchuck and Wildhorse Trails. Now that the western portion of the Wilderness has burned, there is an increased likelihood that hikers will travel off of trails and into the burned area.

After the Vail Fire in 1989, which burned the eastern portion of the Wilderness, the Forest created several signs to explain the additional hazards present after a wildfire (increased threats of flood, debris flow, falling snags, etc). In order to safeguard Forest visitors, we are proposing a similar effort after the Pechanga Fire. New signs would be developed and placed at the Drippings Springs Trailhead, the Crosley Homestead area where Wildhorse Trail crosses through, and the Woodchuck Trailhead.

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

Protect life and property downstream from the burned area from the 25-year recurrence interval run-off event.

C. Probability of Completing Treatment Prior to First Major Damage-Producing Storm:

Land n/a %	Channel 100% (Trust Lands)	Roads 100% (Trust Lands)	Other 100% (Notifications)
	Channel 90% (Private Lands)	Roads 90% (Private Lands)	

D. Probability of Treatment Success:

	<----------Years after treatment--------> 1	3	5
Land	----------	----------	----------
Channel	90	90	90
Roads	90	95	90
Other	95	95	95

E. Cost of No Action (including loss): $2,375,500

F. Cost of Selected Alternative, (including loss): $ 921,556

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

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

Team Leader: Rob Griffith (survey only) and Ron Wright (future contact)

Phone: 760-788-0250 x3337 E-mail: rwright03@fs.fed.us Fax: 760-788-6130

BAER Survey Team:

USFS:
Cathleen Thompson, Team Manager/Information Officer
Kirsten Winter, Biologist
Fred Levitan, Geologist
Jim Bergman, Hydrologist
Carolyn Napper, Soils Scientist
Corey Ferguson, GIS
Mike McIntyre, Archaeologist
Mike McCorison, Hydrologist
Jim O'Hare, Soils Scientist/Ecologist

BIA:
John Barrios, Forester/BAER
Mary Beth Najera, Resource Rep
Rick Gundry, Geology/Hydrology
Chris English, GIS
Gerald Jones, Fire Management
Steve Hirtzel, Endangered Species
Gil Stuart, Environmental Specialist

BLM:
Annette Parsons, Soils/GIS

NRCE Consultants to Pechanga Reservation:
Scott Steffen, Hydrologist
Eric Wessman, Engineer/Hydrologist

Pechanga Reservation:
Gary Dubois, Archaeologist
John Gomez Jr., Archaeologist
Ben Masiel, Cultural Resources
Raymond Basquez Sr., Cultural Resources

Pala Reservation:
Daniel Trout, Archaeologist
Leroy Miranda, Cultural Resources

H. Treatment Narrative:

Describe the emergency treatments, where and how they will be applied, and what they are intended to do. This information helps to determine qualifying treatments for the appropriate funding authorities. For seeding treatments, include species, application rates, and species selection rational.

The team considered preventative hillslope and in-channel control treatments in the upper watershed. Effectiveness of all potential treatments in the upper watershed were considered extremely low due to steep slopes, shallow rocky soils, climatic variables, channel cross-sections and configurations, and inaccessibility. Treatments considered but eliminated included seeding, check-dams, mulching, large area coverage of silt fences or wattles, and debris flow retention basins.

The following treatments have been proposed to mitigate the threat to life, property, loss of site productivity and water quality.

Land Treatments:

None

Channel Treatments:

Pechanga Creek Watershed:

STREAM STABILIZATION: Stabilize approximately 900 feet of streambank along Pechanga Creek and in Oso Canyon. Riprap armoring will be installed at the following locations: east side of Oso Canyon upstream of the Oso Canyon crossing at Chawa Road, the south bank of Pechanga Creek at the confluence of Pechanga Creek and Oso Canyon, the north bank of Pechanga Creek at the Old Schoolhouse, and the south bank of Pechanga Creek upstream of the Bridge Crossing. A front-end loader and dozer will be used to install the riprap. The material will extend from the top of bank to 5 feet below the channel bottom based on the potential scour depth of the channel bottom. Installation will include regrading of the bank (including top of bank), laying of filter fabric, excavation below toe of slope, and placing of riprap material. This will stabilize the channel bank at the locations identified above, protecting the Old Schoolhouse and property at the other locations from damage or loss during the design storm event. The riprap will also prevent the loss of control of water at the confluence of Pechanga Creek and Oso Canyon and upstream of the Bridge Canyon.

Remove deposited material in the channel from existing bank erosion and repair bank at the following locations: west bank of Pechanga Creek about 30 feet downstream of Windmill Crossing and the north bank at the Old Schoolhouse. A front-end loader will be used to remove the material from the channel. The material will be used as fill for the bank repair. The repair will include the placing of rock material in the existing bank incisions to match the surrounding grade. Removal of the deposited material will increase channel capacity to carry the design storm and debris flows. Repairing the channel bank will help stabilize the channel at these locations and prevent additional sloughing of material into the channel. Extend existing berm feature along the east side of the Old Schoolhouse site using native material. Work should be done in conjunction with the stream stabilization activities at the same location. The berm will tie into the existing structure and extend to the north, daylighting at the top of slope of the Pechanga Creek channel. Extension of the berm will reduce the threat of damage to the Schoolhouse due to flooding.

Remove vegetation along approximately 5,500 feet of Pechanga Creek between Via Eduardo and the Rainbow Canyon Road Bridge. The vegetation will be removed by hand crews, chipped, and disposed of at an off-site location. Removal of the vegetation will increase the carrying capacity of the channel along this reach of Pechanga Creek. This will reduce the risk of property damage due to flooding and the loss of control of water along this reach during the design storm flow. (NRCS federal agency lead jurisdiction).

Roads and Trail Treatments:

Magee Road Culvert Crossings on Private Land Treatments:

Hm1• Magee Road Crossing at Magee Creek (NW Corner SE ¼ Section 13, T.9S, R. IW, SBM):

1. Storm patrol.

Hm2•Magee Road Crossing at Trujillo Creek along the southern tributary fork (SE of center Section 12, T.9S, R. 1W, SBM):

2. Storm patrol.
3. Debris trash-rack.
4. Culvert relief bypass south side of crossing: 1) clean out a few boulders on downstream road edge to clear natural passage swale; 2) clean out existing swale on upstream side of road, 50 feet to merge into drainage; and 3) construct shallow rolling dip across Magee Road to connect bypass swale.

Hm3•Magee Road Crossing – Trujillo Creek at a southern tributary fork (SE ¼ NW ¼ Section 12, T.9S, R. 1W, SBM):

1. Storm patrol.
2. Remove hay bale blocking lower half of culvert inlet.
3. Recommend notification to property owner upstream of crossings that existing PVC piping and pipelines potentially may be damaged/destroyed due to high water or debris flows.

State Highway 76 Treatments:

Hm5•Coordinate with CALTRANS to patrol State Highway 76 and State Highway Business 76 crossings to monitor during and following major precipitation episodes at "Brix Creek" crossing of Trujillo Creek (Bridge 57-73) and dip crossing at Trujillo Creek.
Hm4•Coordinate with CALTRANS to patrol State Highway 76 crossing to monitor ""Borgo Wash" (Magee Creek) crossing.
- BIA to send notification of the emergency, hazard and above two recommended emergency treatments to the Tribal Council, Pala Band of Mission Indians, and Fire Chief, Pala Fire Department, and Pala Environmental Protection Agency (Mark Sixkiller).
- Advise Natural Resource Conservation Service to coordinate/monitor potential emergency along entire length of Trujillo and Magee Creeks to confluence with San Luis Rey River mainstem.

Woodchuck Campground Road Culvert Treatments:

Hm6•Coordinate with Natural Resource Conservation Service to make personal contact to campground/property owner(s) for recommended treatment which is to advise users/public of emergency hazard due to estimated flows exceeding culvert capacity which does not exceed 400 cfs, because culvert and older-constructed cinder block headwalls provide insufficient routing of high flows during major precipitation event following fire-burn area, campground owner/manager is recommended to initiate a closure alert.
- Coordinate with Natural Resource Conservation Service about abandoned old dumping grounds in drainage Oxbow that is eroding from high flows in drainage, contributing additional debris and other potential hazards into live stream flow conditions.

Geologic Hazards:

G1•Advise CALTRANS to perform flood/debris flow patrol along State Highway 76, including the Business route, through the Pala Community from Pala Creek to Marion Creek crossings to monitor for debris flow blockages/damages to bridge, culvert and dip crossings.
G2•Advise CALTRANS to patrol along Pala Road (S-16) to monitor for debris flow blockages/damages to culver/dip crossings at Pechanga Creek.
G3•Advise San Diego County and Riverside County Road Departments to perform flood/debris flow patrol and consider including road closures along county road crossings from Pala Creek to Marion Creek crossings to monitor for debris flow blockages/damages to culvert and dip crossings (see also Hm1, Hm2, and Hm3).
G4•Advise NRCS to consult landowner (Magee Orchard) for debris flow hazard and potential placement of debris flow deflectors to protect orchard and domestic structures. Location of home and orchard for drainage debris flow deflector is in immediate vicinity of corner common to Sections 23, 24, 25 and 26, T.9S., R. 1W., SBM.

Pechanga Creek Watershed:

Regrade the earth-fill crossing at the Windmill and Schoolhouse Crossings, creating an Arizona-type cross section. Using a front-end loader or small dozer, the center of the crossings will be lowered by approximately 2 feet. The lowered crossings will be contoured to match the existing grades in and out of the crossings. The low point of the crossing will not have an abrupt change of grade and will be aligned with the channel centerline. Material removed will be used to repair

existing erosion features on the downstream face of the crossings. Lowering the center of the crossings will reduce the threat of the loss of control of water at the crossings.

Install permanent gates at four creek crossings. Gates will be installed on both sides of the Windmill and Schoolhouse Crossings of Pechanga Creek, the Oso Canyon Crossing, and the Pala Creek Crossing at Magee Road. The gates can be closed when water begins overtopping the crossings and there is a threat to the loss of the structures due to a washout. The gates will reduce the risks to life and property by preventing vehicles from driving on the crossings during dangerous flow conditions and will block vehicle access in the event of a washout.

The Pechanga Fire Department will provide flood patrol of roads and crossings on the Pechanga Reservation and along Pala Road. The patrol will monitor conditions during storm events and post warnings and closures as appropriate. The patrol will also respond to emergency calls.

Agua Tibia Wilderness:

Design, construct, install (with provision for re-installation) hazard warning signs at three key entrances to the wilderness area. The Forest Service is the lead federal agency for this treatment.

Other Treatments:

Notification Letters:

Obtain owner addresses and allotment residents, draft and mail letter to all landowners within and indirectly downstream from burned area. Since most of these areas are on reservations, BIA will be the lead federal agency for the treatment with coordination with NRCS for private lands.

Notification Meetings:

Hold public meetings to inform residents of the Pechanga Reservation and downstream homeowners of BAER efforts and objectives of such. The BIA and NRCS are the lead agencies.

Notification Advertisements:

Place print ads in local newspapers for notification of public meetings (provision provided if not able to obtain free media coverage).

Pechanga Creek Watershed:

FALLBACK MONITORING: The primary treatment recommended for the backup public supply well at the confluence of Pechanga Creek and Oso Canyon is to monitor the threat to the wellhead and wellhouse during high flow events. If the facilities are threatened at flows below the design storm a specific fallback treatment will need to be implemented.

The primary treatment recommended for debris flows generated in the upper watershed is to monitor threats to property along the lower reaches of Pechanga Creek. The recommendation is

to allow the debris flows to pass through the system during the design storm event, with the need for cleanup and maintenance as necessary. If property is threatened location specific fallback treatments will need to be implemented.

Monitoring:

No Treatment Monitoring of Recovery for Vail Lake Ceanothus:

Vail Lake Ceanothus (*Ceanothus ophiochilus*) occurs in three areas along the old Woodchuck Road within the Agua Tibia Wilderness. These populations, plus one additional population on private property at Vail Lake, are the only occurrences of this species that are currently known to exist in the world. Vail Lake Ceanothus has been federally-listed as a threatened species. This monitoring and possible implementation of the fall-back treatment will help meet obligations set forth in the Settlement Agreement with Southwest Center for Biodiversity and the Southern California Conservation Strategy.

The northernmost population (near the Forest/private property boundary at Woodchuck Road) burned in the Pechanga Fire. It appears that the populations that did not burn in the Vail Fire of 1989 have burned in the current fire event. Some of the populations that burned in the Vail Fire reburned in the Pechanga Fire. There is concern about how well the reburned populations will regenerate, since chaparral usually does not reburn for at least 30-40 years. The young stands of Vail Lake Ceanothus that were burned may not have generated enough seed to re-establish themselves after the fire.

Monitoring is proposed for two years following the fire. It will consist of placing transects and plots within Vail Lake Ceanothus stands to measure the amount of regeneration occurring. The baseline will be the amount of regeneration (# of seedlings) found in the northernmost stand (burned in the Pechanga Fire). This will be compared to the amount of regeneration observed in stands that burned in both the Vail and Pechanga Fire.

Fall-back Treatment:

If the amount of regeneration seen in the twice-burned stands is less than 50% of the regeneration seen in the northernmost stand (burned once), then the fall-back treatment will be to collect seed from areas of unburned Vail Lake Ceanothus and use it to enhance recruitment in the twice-burned stands.

Part VI – Emergency Rehabilitation Treatments and Source of Funds by Land Ownership

				NFS Lands			Pechanga Lands		
Line No.	**Line Items**	**Units**	**Unit Cost $**	**Number Of Units**	**WFSU $**	**Other $**	**Number of Units**	**EFR $**	**Other $**
A. LAND TREATMENTS									
	NONE								
	TOTALS								

				Pala Lands			BLM Lands		
Line No.	**Line Items**	**Units**	**Unit Cost $**	**Number Of Units**	**EFR $**	**Other $**	**Number of Units**	**EFR $**	**Other $**
A. LAND TREATMENTS									
	NONE								
	TOTALS								

				Private Lands	75%	25%	Other Lands		
Line No.	**Line Items**	**Units**	**Unit Cost $**	**Number Of Units**	**EWP $**	**Other $**	**Number of Units**	**EFR $**	**Other $**
A. LAND TREATMENTS									
	NONE								
	TOTALS								

A. LAND TREATMENTS TOTAL = $0

Part VI – Emergency Rehabilitation Treatments and Source of Funds by Land Ownership

				NFS Lands			Pechanga Lands		
Line No.	**Line Items**	**Units**	**Unit Cost $**	**Number Of Units**	**WFSU $**	**Other $**	**Number of Units**	**EFR $**	**Other $**
B. CHANNEL TREATMENTS									
W-5	Rip Rap	Feet	380				900	342,000	
W-5	Reshape Bank	Each	1,000				3	3,000	
C-2C	Sandbag	Each	0.30				3,000	900	
	TOTALS							**$345,900**	

				Pala Lands			BLM Lands		
Line No.	**Line Items**	**Units**	**Unit Cost $**	**Number Of Units**	**EFR $**	**Other $**	**Number of Units**	**EFR $**	**Other $**
B. CHANNEL TREATMENTS									
	TOTALS								

				Private Lands	75%	25%	Other Lands		
Line No.	**Line Items**	**Units**	**Unit Cost $**	**Number Of Units**	**EWP $**	**Other $**	**Number of Units**	**EFR $**	**Other $**
B. CHANNEL TREATMENTS									
B-3	Channel Clearing Veg	Acre	5,000	12.5	46,875	15,625			
	TOTALS				**$46,875**	**$15,625**			

B. CHANNEL TREATMENTS TOTAL = $408,400

Part VI – Emergency Rehabilitation Treatments and Source of Funds by Land Ownership

				NFS Lands			Pechanga Lands		
Line No.	**Line Items**	**Units**	**Unit Cost $**	**Number Of Units**	**WFSU $**	**Other $**	**Number of Units**	**EFR $**	**Other $**
C. ROADS AND TRAILS									
S-5	Crossing Regrades	Each	1,000				2	2,000	
S-5A	Gate Pechanga Crossings	Each	1,500				8	12,000	
S-3	Warning Signs	Each	100				8	800	
O-2	Flood Patrol	Year	13,500				3	40,500	
	Trail Signs	Each	2,000	3	6,000				
	TOTALS				**$6,000**			**$55,300**	

				Pala Lands			BLM Lands		
Line No.	**Line Items**	**Units**	**Unit Cost $**	**Number Of Units**	**EFR $**	**Other $**	**Number of Units**	**EFR $**	**Other $**
C. ROADS AND TRAILS									
O-2	Flood Patrol	Year	13,500	3	40,500				
	TOTALS				**$40,500**				

				Private Lands	75%	25%	Other Lands		
Line No.	**Line Items**	**Units**	**Unit Cost $**	**Number Of Units**	**EWP $**	**Other $**	**Number of Units**	**EFR $**	**Other $**
C. ROADS AND TRAILS									
Hm3	Hay Bale Removal	Each	100	1	75	25			
Hm2	Road Dip	Each	5,000	1	3,750	1,250			
Hm1	Trujillo Trash Rack	Each	10,000	1	7,500	2,500			
O-2	Flood Patrol	Year	13,500	3	30,375	10,125			
	TOTALS				**$41,700**	**$13,900**			

C. ROADS AND TRAILS TOTAL = $157,400

Part VI – Emergency Rehabilitation Treatments and Source of Funds by Land Ownership

				NFS Lands			Pechanga Lands		
Line No.	**Line Items**	**Units**	**Unit Cost $**	**Number Of Units**	**WFSU $**	**Other $**	**Number of Units**	**EFR $**	**Other $**
D. STRUCTURES									
	TOTALS								

				Pala Lands			BLM Lands		
Line No.	**Line Items**	**Units**	**Unit Cost $**	**Number Of Units**	**EFR $**	**Other $**	**Number of Units**	**EFR $**	**Other $**
D. STRUCTURES									
	TOTALS								

				Private Lands	75%	25%	Other Lands		
Line No.	**Line Items**	**Units**	**Unit Cost $**	**Number Of Units**	**EWP $**	**Other $**	**Number of Units**	**EFR $**	**Other $**
D. STRUCTURES									
1	Debris Flow Deflector	Each	5,000	1	3,750	1,250			
	TOTALS				**$3,750**	**$1,250**			

D. STRUCTURES TOTALS = $ 5,000

Part VI – Emergency Rehabilitation Treatments and Source of Funds by Land Ownership

				NFS Lands			Pechanga Lands		
Line No.	**Line Items**	**Units**	**Unit Cost $**	**Number Of Units**	**WFSU $**	**Other $**	**Number of Units**	**EFR $**	**Other $**
E. MONITOR									
1	Ceanothus Monitoring	Each	4,000	2	8,000				
	TOTALS				**$8,000**				

E. MONITOR TOTAL = $ 8,000

				Pechanga Lands			Pala Lands		
Line No.	**Line Items**	**Units**	**Unit Cost $**	**Number Of Units**	**EFR $**	**Other $**	**Number of Units**	**EFR $**	**Other $**
F. OTHER									
0-6	Notification Letters	Pk	2,000	1	2,000				
0-6	Public Meeting	Each	1,000	1	1,000				
0-6	Print Ad	Pk	1,500	1	1,500				
0-6	Evacuation Plan Development	Each	300	1	300				
	TOTALS				**$4,800**				

				Private Lands	75%	25%	Other Lands		
Line No.	**Line Items**	**Units**	**Unit Cost $**	**Number Of Units**	**EWP $**	**Other $**	**Number of Units**	**EFR $**	**Other $**
F. OTHER									
	Notification Letters	Pk	2,000	1	1,500	500			
	TOTALS				**$1,500**	**$500**			

F. OTHER TOTAL = $ 14,800

Part VI – Emergency Rehabilitation Treatments and Source of Funds by Landownership

				NFS Lands			Other Lands		
Line No.	**Line Items**	**Units**	**Unit Cost $**	**Number Of Units**	**WFSU $**	**Other $**	**Number of Units**	**EFR $**	**Other $**
G. BAER EVALUATION/ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT									
G-1	Salary	Days	344	85	29,274				
G-2	Travel	Days	98	85	8,336				
G-3	Vehicles	Days	43	85	3,617				
G-4	Digital Image	Each	12,516	1	12,516				
G-5	Helicopter	Each	0	12	Paid by	Incident			
G-6	Meeting Room	Days	0	11	Paid by	Pechanga FD			
G-7	Copier/Fax/ Phones	Days	0	11	Paid by	Pechanga FD			
G-8	Supplies	Each	1,548	1	1,548				
	TOTALS				**$55,291**				

				BIA Lands			BLM Lands		
Line No.	**Line Items**	**Units**	**Unit Cost $**	**Number Of Units**	**EFR $**	**Other $**	**Number of Units**	**EFR $**	**Other $**
G. BAER EVALUATION/ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT									
G-1	Salary	Days	350	58	20,307				
G-2	Travel	Days	79	58	4,589				
G-3	Vehicles	Days	46	58	2,647				
G-4	Supplies	Each	0		0				
	TOTALS				**$27,543**				

				Private Lands	75%	25%	Other Lands		
Line No.	**Line Items**	**Units**	**Unit Cost $**	**Number Of Units**	**EWP $**	**Other $**	**Number of Units**	**EFR $**	**Other $**
G. BAER EVALUATION/ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT									
G-1	Salary	Days							
G-2	Travel	Days							
G-3	Vehicles	Days							
	TOTALS								

G. BAER EVALUATION/ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT TOTAL = $ 84,626

Part VII – Approvals

1. /s/ Anne Fege — 18 August 2000

FOREST SUPERVISOR — **DATE**

2. /s/ Glenn Gottschall (for) — 08/31/00

REGIONAL FORESTER — **DATE**