

Date of Report:

BURNED-AREA REPORT
(Reference FSH 2509.13)**PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST****A. Type of Report**

- ☒ 1. Funding request for estimated emergency stabilization funds
☐ 2. Accomplishment Report
☐ 3. No Treatment Recommendation

B. Type of Action

- ☒ 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:** Plateau**B. Fire Number:** CO-SJF-000930**C. State:** CO**D. County:** Montezuma and Dolores Counties**E. Region:** 02**F. Forest:** San Juan NF**G. District:** Dolores Ranger District**H. Fire Incident Job Code:** P2L1WX (0213)**I. Date Fire Started:** 7/22/2018**J. Date Fire Contained:** 10/17/2018**K. Suppression Cost:** \$3.5 million**L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds**

1. Fireline waterbarred (miles): Approximately 0.5 mile of fireline will be waterbarred.
2. Fireline seeded (miles): Approximately 0.5 mile of fireline will be seeded.
3. Other (identify): NA.

M. Watershed Number: The fire intersects multiple watersheds. 140300020404 (Calf Creek), 140300020401 (Headwaters Beaver Creek), 140300020307 (House Creek), 140300020308 (McPhee Reservoir-Dolores River), 140300020406 (McPhee Reservoir-Plateau Creek); 140300020402 (Outlet Beaver Creek), 140300020405 (Summer Camp Creek-Plateau Creek)



Burned Area Emergency Response

HUC6 Watersheds

PLATEAU BAER

Dolores Ranger District, San Juan National Forest
Sep 24, 2018

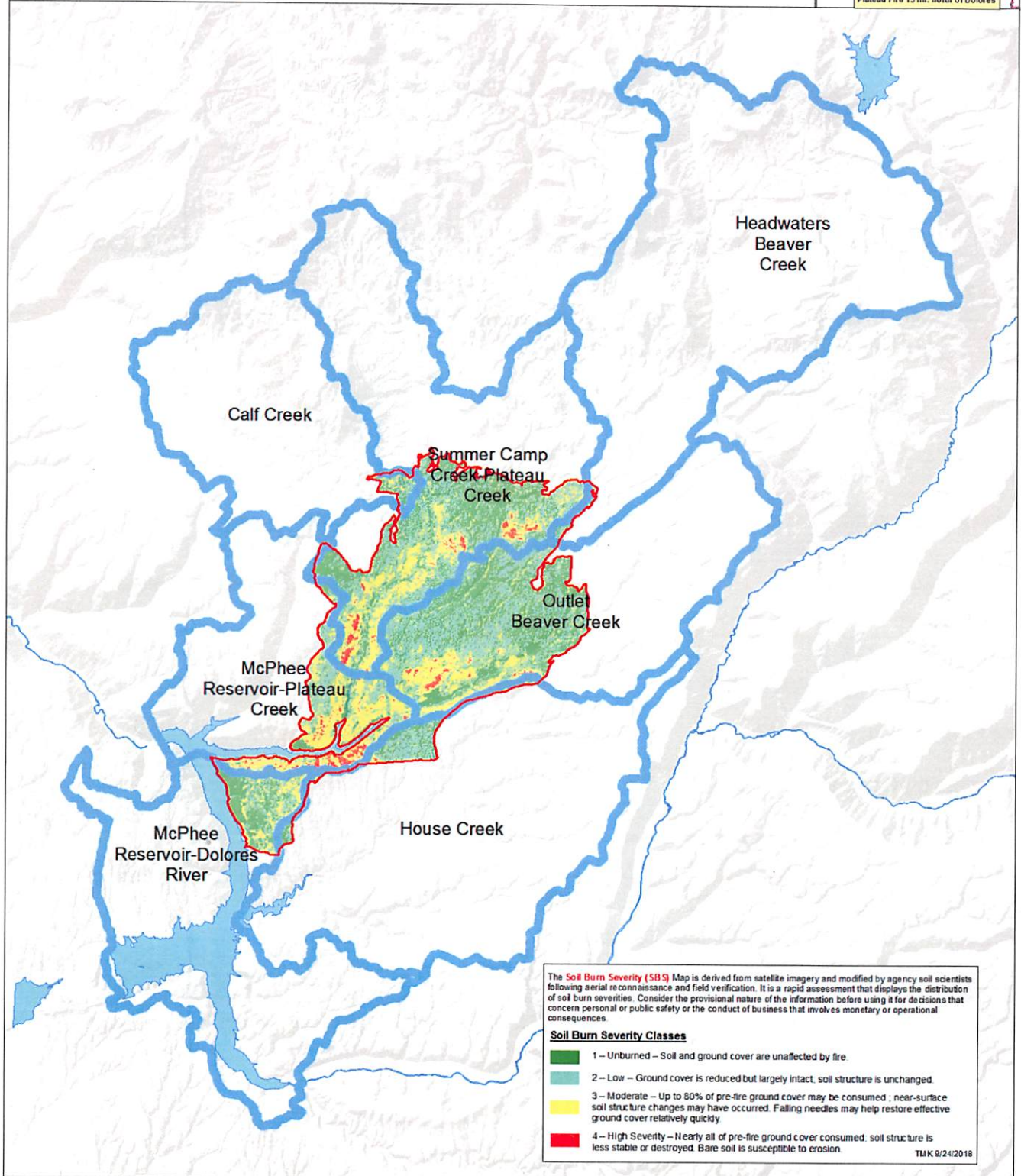
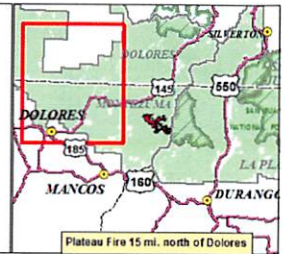


0 0.75 1.5 3 Miles



Legend

- Plateau Fire Perimeter
- Dutch HUC 12 Watershed



The **Soil Burn Severity (SBS)** Map is derived from satellite imagery and modified by agency soil scientists following aerial reconnaissance and field verification. It is a rapid assessment that displays the distribution of soil burn severities. Consider the provisional nature of the information before using it for decisions that concern personal or public safety or the conduct of business that involves monetary or operational consequences.

Soil Burn Severity Classes

- 1 – Unburned – Soil and ground cover are unaffected by fire.
- 2 – Low – Ground cover is reduced but largely intact; soil structure is unchanged.
- 3 – Moderate – Up to 80% of pre-fire ground cover may be consumed; near-surface soil structure changes may have occurred. Falling needles may help restore effective ground cover relatively quickly.
- 4 – High Severity – Nearly all of pre-fire ground cover consumed; soil structure is less stable or destroyed. Bare soil is susceptible to erosion.

TJK 9/24/2018

N. Total Acres Burned:

NFS Acres (20,265) Other Federal (0) State (0) Private (0)

O. Vegetation Types: The Plateau fire is primarily composed of four general vegetation types; ponderosa pine, mountain shrubland, mountain grassland, mixed conifer. Tree density and understory composition and cover vary with aspect and slope. Small isolated aspen stands are intermixed within the ponderosa pine and mixed conifer vegetation types. Vegetation types that are susceptible to an increase in invasive species include Ponderosa pine and mountain grassland.

The ponderosa pine vegetation type is the major vegetation type within the fire perimeter and comprises 10,886 acres. Of which, 1,945 acres are considered moderate soil burn severity and 257 acres are soil high burn severity. Gambel oak is an associated tree species in this vegetation type. Occasional species include junipers and pinyon pine. (Junipers are largely present in the southwest portion of the fire.) This forest type is typically found at elevations ranging from 5,500 feet to 8,000 feet. The fire ecology and physiological responses to this community are such that Ponderosa pine will regenerate where live seed sources are present. Gambel oak will typically resprout from the root crown following low or moderate intensity fire, but may not regenerate when high burn severity fire damages the root crown.

The mountain grassland vegetation type comprises 2,366 acres of the Plateau Fire area. Of which, 511 acres experienced moderate soil burn severity and 21 acres experienced high soil burn severity. The majority of the mountain grassland vegetation type is comprised of Kentucky bluegrass, June grass, western wheatgrass, and needle-and-thread, with a significant forb component.

Grassland communities have evolved with, and are typically maintained by, fire. Fire effects to perennial grasslands include reduced thatch and increased forb diversity. Fire helps control of woody encroachment into meadows. Fire can reduce the cover of both native and non-native grasses, opening space for germination and establishment of native forb species. A reduction in ground cover will increase susceptibility to thistle invasion and expansion. Based on local knowledge, this vegetation type is usually the most susceptible to weed invasion and spread.

Grasslands will regenerate quickly from existing seed sources or from seed transported by the wind. There was a mix of burn severities within this vegetation type, while the majority was unburned or low severity, 532 acres had a moderate or severe burn severity. Invasive, non-indigenous species are most likely to increase within soils of higher burn severity and will need to be monitored for expansion into perennial grasslands. Invasive species, including Canada thistle, musk thistle, spotted knapweed, and diffuse knapweed pose the greatest threat to this vegetation type. Rapid assessment and treatment of invasive species is recommended to increase the likelihood that native vegetation persists. Once establishment occurs, then the risk increases for spread into areas of lower burn severity.

P. Dominant Soils: Dominant soil types within the fire perimeter include the Herm-Pagoda complex, 0 to 15% slopes, and the Argiustolls-Haplustalfs-Rock outcrop complex, 30 to 80% slopes. The Herm-series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in slope alluvium derived from sandstone and shale. The Pagoda series consists of very deep, well drained soils that formed in slope alluvium derived from shale. The Argiustolls series consists of well drained soils that vary in depth from 20 to 80 inches to paralithic bedrock. The Haplustalfs series consists of well drained soils that vary in depth from 10 to 80 inches to paralithic bedrock. Both the Argiustolls and the Haplustalfs series formed in colluvium and/or slope alluvium derived from sandstone and shale. High soil burn severity areas had almost no organic material at the surface, weakly hydrophobic soils, and no revegetation occurring several weeks after the fire. Fine roots were partially consumed in the uppermost layer of the soil and structural aggregate stability had been reduced. Moderate soil burn severity areas had little organic material at the surface, no hydrophobic soils, and no revegetation occurring several weeks after the fire; however, fine roots and soil aggregates were generally intact in the moderate soil burn severity areas. Low soil burn severity areas were found to have a more organic material on the surface, no hydrophobic soils, and good soil aggregates. Throughout most of the burned area, soil productivity will not be an impediment to the continued recovery of plants during successive growing seasons. In the high soil burn severity areas and the moderate soil burn severity areas with slopes greater than 30%, it may take longer than 5 years for plant communities to fully establish but recovery should be well under way prior to the 10 year mark. Higher rates of erosion are likely on

the hillslopes that experienced moderate and high soil burn severities. Debris flow hazard throughout the burn is mostly low and moderate (based on a combined hazard index of volume and probability).

Q. Geologic Types: The geology of the Plateau fire consists of the Dakota (sandy, shallow-marine deposits with intermittent mud flat sediments, and occasional stream deposits) and Burro Canyon (medium- to fine-grained sandstone) Formation on the mesa tops. Within the canyons, the Junction Creek Sandstone (fine- to coarse-grained poorly sorted eolian crossbedded sandstone), Wanakah Formation and Entrada Sandstone (fine-grained quartz sandstone in thin beds overlaying thin bedded limestone) is found at the bottom of the canyons; the Salt Wash member of the Morrison Formation (thin beds of mudstone, sandstone, siltstone, and limestone) at mid-slope; and the Brushy Basin Member of the Morrison Formation (fine-grained mudstone rich in volcanic ash) at the top of the canyons. In the northeast corner and the south/southwest corner of the fire are outcrops of Mancos shale.

R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class: 20 miles ephemeral, 54 miles intermittent, 6 miles of perennial

S. Transportation System

Trails: 0 miles of trail

Roads: 50.25 miles of roads

| ID | NAME | SEG_LENGTH | ROUTE_STAT | OPER_MAINT |
|--------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 238 | BEAVER POINT | 3.9 | EX - EXISTING | 2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES |
| 238.A | BEAVER POINT A | 3.32 | EX - EXISTING | 2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES |
| 238.A1 | BEAVER POINT A1 | 0.33 | EX - EXISTING | 2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES |
| 238.B | BEAVER POINT B | 1.98 | DE - DECOMMISSIONED | 2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES |
| 247 | EAST LAKE | 1.18 | EX - EXISTING | 2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES |
| 514.L | GLADE L | 0.88 | DE - DECOMMISSIONED | 1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED) |
| 523 | TRIMBLE | 3.02 | EX - EXISTING | 3 - SUITABLE FOR PASSENGER CARS |
| 523.A | TRIMBLE A | 0.4 | EX - EXISTING | 3 - SUITABLE FOR PASSENGER CARS |
| 523.A | TRIMBLE A | 2.51 | EX - EXISTING | 2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES |
| 523.D | TRIMBLE D | 1.13 | DE - DECOMMISSIONED | 1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED) |
| 523.F | TRIMBLE F | 0.01 | EX - EXISTING | 1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED) |
| 523.G | TRIMBLE G | 0.02 | EX - EXISTING | 2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES |
| 524 | PLATEAU | 2.43 | EX - EXISTING | 2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES |
| 524.A | PLATEAU A | 0.82 | DE - DECOMMISSIONED | 1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED) |
| 524.A | PLATEAU A | 0.44 | DE - DECOMMISSIONED | 2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES |
| 524.B | PLATEAU B | 2.13 | EX - EXISTING | 2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES |
| 524.C | PLATEAU C | 1.81 | DE - DECOMMISSIONED | 2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES |
| 525 | TRAIL CANYON | 8.6 | EX - EXISTING | 2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES |
| 525.A | TRAIL CANYON A | 1.44 | DE - DECOMMISSIONED | 2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES |
| 525.B | TRAIL CANYON B | 0.72 | EX - EXISTING | 2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES |
| 525.C | TRAIL CANYON C | 3.88 | EX - EXISTING | 1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED) |
| 525.D | TRAIL CANYON D | 0.84 | DE - DECOMMISSIONED | 2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES |
| 525.G | TRAIL CANYON G | 0.41 | EX - EXISTING | 2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES |
| 526 | DOLORES NORWOOD | 0.48 | EX - EXISTING | 4 - MODERATE DEGREE OF USER COMFORT |
| 526.B | DOLORES NORWOOD B | 0.36 | EX - EXISTING | 2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES |
| 526.K | DOLORES - NORWOOD K | 0.01 | DE - DECOMMISSIONED | 1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED) |
| 526.L | DOLORES - NORWOOD L | 1.07 | EX - EXISTING | 2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES |
| 529 | BEAVER RIM | 0.29 | EX - EXISTING | 3 - SUITABLE FOR PASSENGER CARS |
| 529 | BEAVER RIM | 1.31 | EX - EXISTING | 2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES |
| 529.C | BEAVER RIM C | 0 | DE - DECOMMISSIONED | 1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED) |
| 529.F | BEAVER RIM F | 2.04 | EX - EXISTING | 2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES |
| 529.I | BEAVER RIM I | 1.95 | DE - DECOMMISSIONED | 1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED) |
| 531 | MCPHEE PARK | 0.37 | DE - DECOMMISSIONED | |
| 531 | MCPHEE PARK | 0.1 | DE - DECOMMISSIONED | 2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES |
| 531 | MCPHEE PARK | 0.07 | EX - EXISTING | 2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES |
| | Total Miles | 50.25 | | |

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

A. Burn Severity (acres):

7,583 (low) 5,211 (moderate) 589 (high) (6,882 acres within the burn perimeter are unburned due to the mosaic nature of the fire)

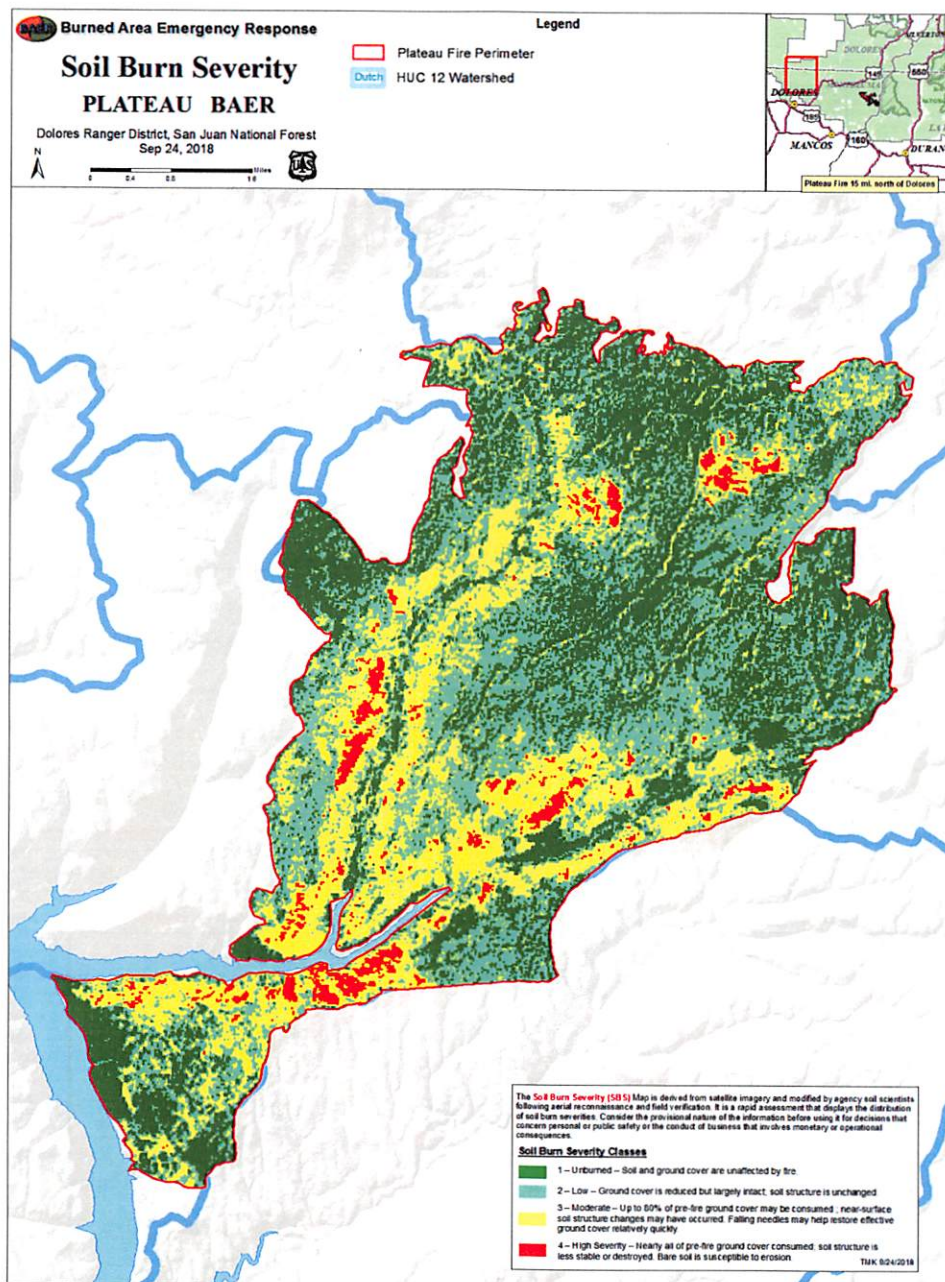
B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): weakly hydrophobic soils in the high soil burn severity areas

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres):

12,361 (low; "slight" SEHR) 1,824 moderate; "moderate" SEHR) 6,080 (high; : "severe" or "very severe" SEHR)

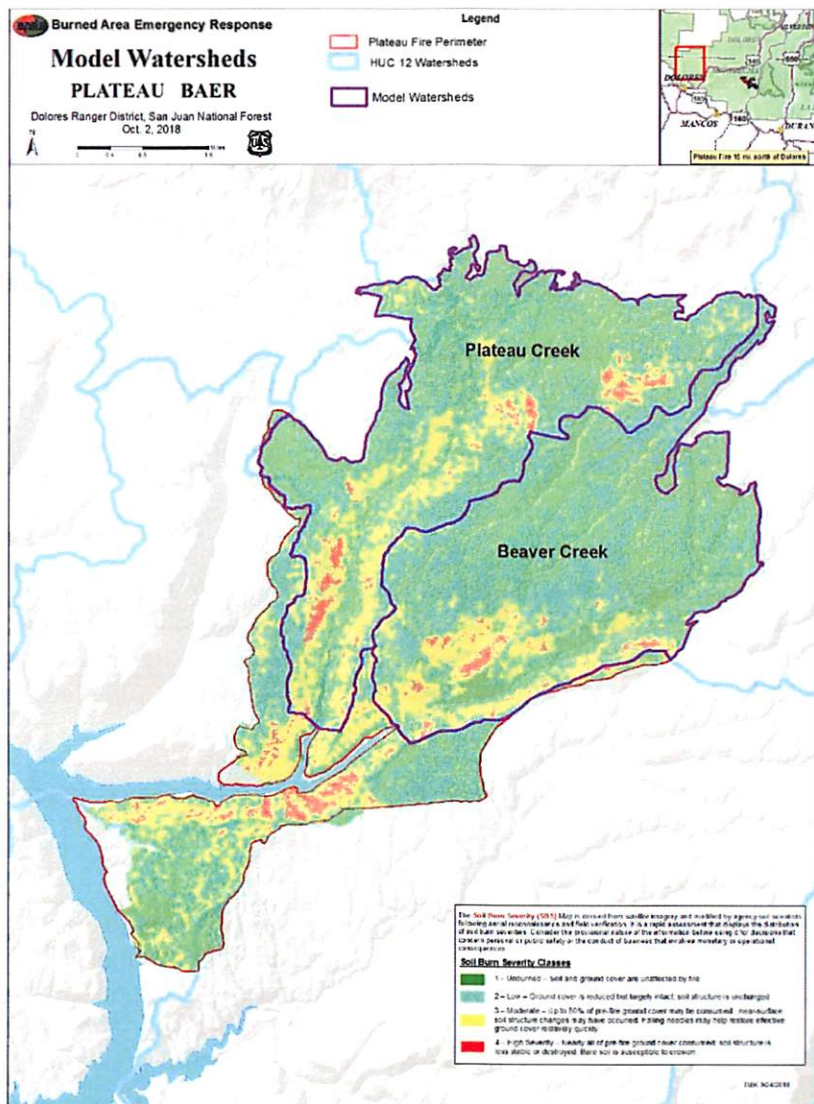
D. Erosion Potential: 8.47 tons/acre (over a 5 year recovery period)

E. Sediment Potential: 5,794 cubic yards / square mile (over a 5 year recovery period)



PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS

- A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period, (years): 3-5 years
- B. Design Chance of Success, (percent): 80%
- C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval, (years): 10 year
- D. Design Storm Duration, (hours): 1 hour
- E. Design Storm Magnitude, (inches): 1.06 inches
- F. Design Flow, (cubic feet / second/ square mile):
52.66 cfs (Beaver Creek model watershed)
42.60 cfs (Plateau Creek model watershed)
- G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration, (percent): 29% (the percent of moderate and high SBS)
- H. Adjusted Design Flow, (cfs per square mile):
279.73 cfs (Beaver Creek model watershed)
303.70 (Plateau Creek model watershed)



PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

A. Describe Critical Values/Resources and Threats:

Critical Value: Human life/safety

Threats to human life and safety within the Plateau fire would be associated with flooding; debris flows; sedimentation of municipal water supplies; and potential hazard trees. Flood volumes are not significant increases from naturally occurring floods in either the Plateau or Beaver Creek watersheds. Debris flow hazard throughout the burn is mostly low and moderate (based on a combined hazard index of volume and probability), with the moderate areas located in canyons that are rarely, if at all, accessed by the public. Water quality will not be negatively impacted by the additional water or sediment coming off of the burned area and, furthermore, the intake for municipal water supplies is upstream/up-lake from the burned area.

Hazard trees present within the burned area are not leaning towards any object of value or areas with high concentrations of stationary use.

Emergency Determination: The probability of loss or damage from flooding/debris flows and/or municipal water supplies is *Unlikely* and the magnitude of consequences are *Minor*. Risk is **Very Low**. The probability of damage from hazard trees is *Possible* and the magnitude of consequences are *Minor*. Risk is **Low**.

Critical Value: Property

The only FS property within the Plateau fire are FS roads. There are approximately 50 miles of roads within the Plateau fire perimeter, only 4.10 miles of which are Level 3-5. Almost all of the roads exist on the mesa tops where there is little to no risk of erosion or sedimentation. Drainage features on all of these roads is expected to be adequate in the post-fire environment.

Emergency Determination: The probability of loss of property as it pertains to FS roads is *Unlikely*. Magnitude of consequences is *Moderate*. Risk is **Low**.

Critical Value: Natural Resources

Water Quality

Water quality will not be negatively impacted by the additional water or sediment coming off of the burned area, as it will be immediately incorporated and diluted into McPhee Reservoir, a large capacity reservoir.

Emergency Determination: The probability of negatively impacting water quality is *Unlikely*. Magnitude of consequences is *Minor*. Risk is **Very Low**.

Soil Productivity

Although higher rates of post-fire soil erosion are expected to occur in areas where steep slopes and high and moderate soil burn severity areas intersect, over time it is expected that natural processes will result in the most effective revegetation of these soils. Erosion will generally be localized and is not expected to accumulate downslope/downstream to the extent that an emergency situation exists. Soil productivity will recover by year 6 within the higher risk areas.

Emergency Determination: The probability of loss of soil productivity in the areas described above is *Likely*. Magnitude of consequences is *Minor*. Risk is **Low**.

Native or Naturalized Plant Communities

The burned areas are now considered to have increased invasibility and combined with the invasiveness of the weeds present in the burned area, there is a high potential for weed spread. Since 2012, a total of 485 acres was treated for control of weed species. These are all weeds on Colorado's Noxious Weed Lists A & B which include: nodding plumeless thistle, spotted knapweed, diffuse knapweed, Canada thistle, bull thistle, and common mullein. The seed source for rapid weed establishment is present. Based on local professional judgement, the moderate and high soil burn severity areas of the mountain grassland and ponderosa pine vegetation types will be most susceptible to noxious weed invasion. It is estimated that 243 acres will be see

noxious weed establishment within one year post fire. The fire area, being heavily roaded, received a high volume of vehicular traffic during the suppression stages. A total of 38 miles of existing roads, and 12 miles of decommissions routes were used during the suppression process.

Emergency Determination: The probability of invasion from noxious weeds is *Very Likely*. Magnitude of consequences is *Moderate*. Risk is **Very High**.

Critical T&E Habitat or Suitable Occupied Habitat

No suitable habitat for T & E species were identified when an IPaC review was completed through the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's review process..

Emergency Determination: NA

Critical Value: Cultural and Heritage Resources

Prior to the Plateau Fire, cultural resource surveys documented and assessed a total of approximately 196 archaeological sites, 1 archaeological district, and 147 isolated finds within the fire perimeter. Of the 344 previously documented cultural resources, 97 were determined to be historic properties. After consulting with the Plateau Fire BAER hydrologist, it was determined that 24 of the 97 historic properties were located in areas that would be likely to experience impacts from increased soil erosion as a consequence of the loss of surface vegetation during the fire. Of these 24 sites, 16 were revisited and assessed for potential impacts as a result of soil erosion and increased site visitation. Of those 16 sites, four prehistoric sites constitute critical values at risk due to post-fire environmental conditions.

Emergency Determination: The probability of erosion of archaeological sites is *Likely*. Magnitude of consequences is *Moderate*. Risk is **High**.

| Critical Value | At Issue | Probability of Loss | Magnitude of Consequences | BAER Risk |
|--------------------|---|--|---------------------------|-----------|
| Life/Safety | Floods | Unlikely | Minor | Very Low |
| | Debris flows | Unlikely | Minor | Very Low |
| | Municipal water supplies | Unlikely | Minor | Very Low |
| | Hazard trees | Possible | Minor | Low |
| Property | FS Roads | Unlikely | Moderate | Low |
| Natural Resources | Water quality | Unlikely | Minor | Very Low |
| | Soil Productivity | Likely (in moderate and high SBS areas only) | Minor | Low |
| | Native or naturalized plant communities | Very Likely | Moderate | Very High |
| | T&E | NA | NA | NA |
| Cultural Resources | Cultural and heritage resources | Likely | Moderate | High |

Table 1 Summary of BAER Risk Assessment

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives: The proposed treatments on National Forest System lands can help to reduce the impacts of the fire from storm events, but treatments cannot fully mitigate the post-fire effects of the fire. Detailed information of the treatments summarized below can be found in the specialist reports prepared in support of this funding request. The treatments listed below are those that are considered to be the most effective on National Forest System lands to minimize threats to identified values at risk.

Proposed Land Treatments

The objective of the land treatments are to a) promote and protect native and naturalized vegetative recovery by reducing the spread of noxious weeds (L1) and b) protect cultural and heritage resources from damage or loss due to increased post-fire runoff and erosion (L2).

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

Land 75 % Channel NA % Roads/Trails NA % Protection/Safety NA %

D. Probability of Treatment Success

| | Years after Treatment | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----|----|
| | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| Land | 70 | 75 | 80 |
| Channel | NA | NA | NA |
| Roads/Trails | NA | NA | NA |
| Protection/Safety | NA | NA | NA |

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss): all resources being protected are non-market values

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

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrology | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Soils | <input type="checkbox"/> Geology | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Range | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forestry | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Wildlife | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fire Mgmt. | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contracting | <input type="checkbox"/> Ecology | <input type="checkbox"/> Botany | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Archaeology | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fisheries | <input type="checkbox"/> Research | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Arch | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GIS | |

Team Leader: Shauna Jensen; smjensen@fs.fed.us; 970-882-6815

Team Members:

Shauna Jensen-Hydrology/soils
 Tom Rice-Recreation/transportation
 Elizabeth Cutright-Smith, Lynn Robinson-Archaeology
 Tom Kochanski-GIS
 Ivan Messinger-Wildlife/fisheries
 Corey Ertl-Weeds/range

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 rationale.)

Land Treatments:

L1-Invasive Weed Detection and Treatment: Noxious weed suppression will be accomplished in high risk/high priority areas using broadcast and spot herbicide application. Milestone herbicide will be applied during summer and fall months (June-October), a time period most effective at controlling noxious weeds. This timing targets undesirable vegetation while minimizing side effects to desirable, native species. The herbicide will be applied at rates varying from 5 to 7 ounces per acre, depending on vegetation types. Application will be done by a combination of ATV boom spraying, backpack spraying, and horseback spraying. Open grassland parks are considered most susceptible to noxious weed infestation, all acres burned within this vegetation type, approximately 133 acres, will be a priority for treatment. It is estimated that another 110 acres of noxious weeds will establish within the Ponderosa pine vegetation type and approximately 121 acres will need to be treated along roads that were used for suppression activities.

Noxious Weeds PLATEAU BAER



0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles

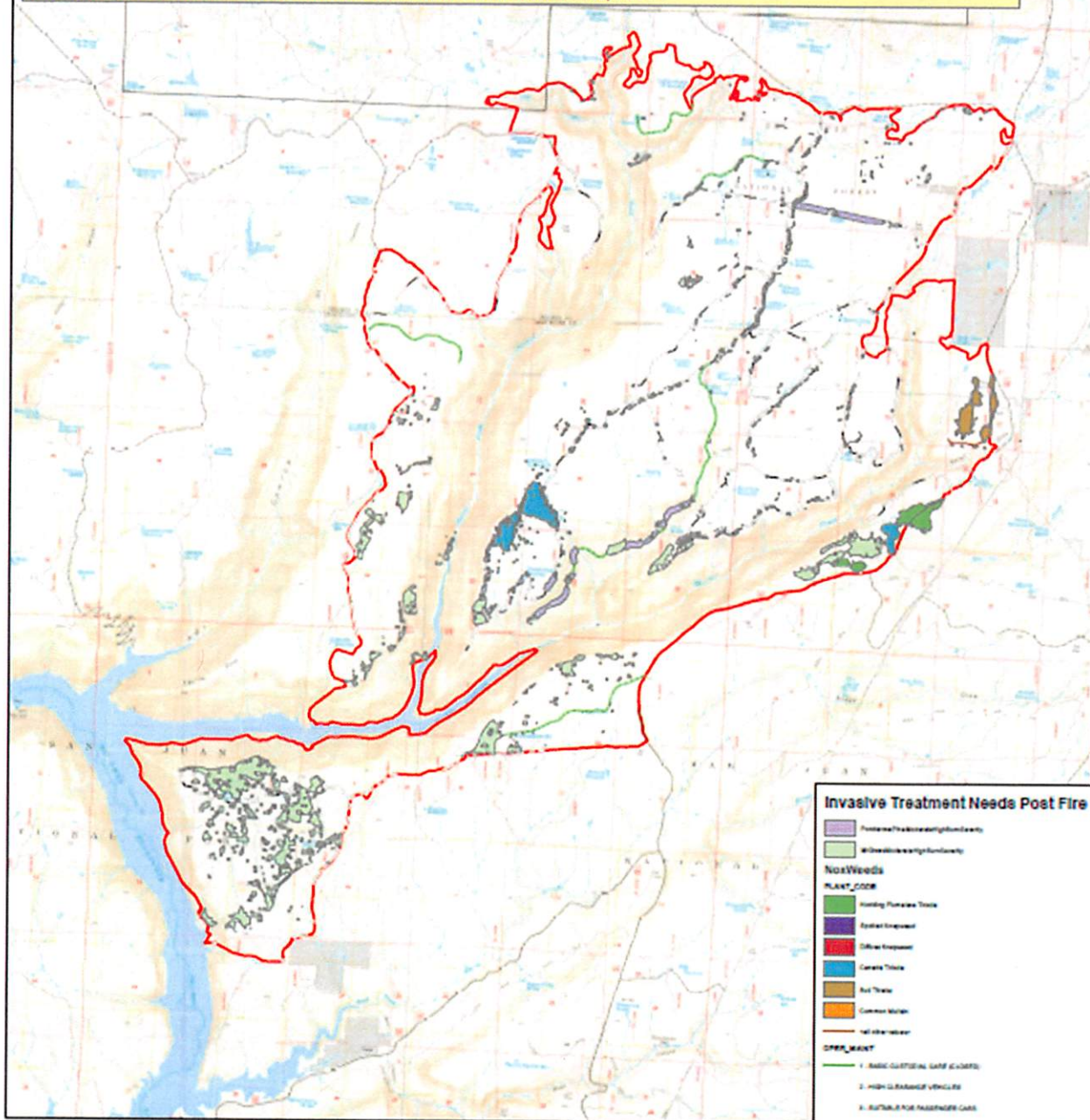


Plateau Fire Perimeter

Dolores Ranger District, San Juan National Forest
Sep 10, 2018



MTGrass vegetation type represent 533 acres within the moderate or high burn severity index. It is estimated that 25% or 133 acres will need follow up noxious weed treatment.
Ponderosa Pine vegetation type represents 110 acres in the moderate or high burn severity index, within 150 feet of a road.
The area adjacent to all road systems will need to be treated within 20 feet of the road right-of-way due to high volume traffic during suppression efforts. This represents 121 acres.
These represent the known locations most susceptible to noxious weed invasion within the Plateau Fire perimeter.



L2-Cultural and Heritage Resources Protection: At 2 of the 4 historic properties identified for protection, straw wattles will be installed to decrease the velocity of downhill water movement and therefore soil erosion. Hand seeding will occur within the site boundary at all 4 properties to accelerate the establishment of vegetation in order to obscure features that are now visible from the adjacent Forest Service road.

Channel Treatments:

NA

Trail Treatments:

NA

Protection/Safety Treatments:

NA

I. Monitoring Narrative:

(Describe the monitoring needs, what treatments will be monitored, how they will be monitored, and when monitoring will occur. A detailed monitoring plan must be submitted as a separate document to the Regional BAER coordinator.)

L1-Invasive Weed Detection and Treatment:- Implementation monitoring will be accomplished during the spraying. Areas sprayed will be mapped. An effectiveness monitoring plan will be submitted under an interim 2500-8 once the treatment has been implemented.

L2-Cultural and Heritage Resources Protection: All sites will be monitored twice per year for the first year in order to assess treatment effectiveness and impacts from site visitation. One monitoring event should occur following the end of the winter/spring wet season, and the other monitoring event should occur following the end of monsoon season.

Part VI – Emergency Stabilization Treatments and Source of Funds

Interim #

| | | | NFS Land s | | | | Other Land s | | | All | |
|--------------------------------------|-------|--------|------------------|----------|---------|--|--------------------|-----|-------|------------|----------|
| | | Unit | # of | | Other | | # of | Fed | # of | Non Fed | Total |
| Line Items | Units | Cost | Units | BAER \$ | \$ | | units | \$ | Units | \$ | \$ |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. Land Treatments | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L1-Noxious Weed Trtmt | acres | \$155 | 243 | \$37,723 | \$0 | | | \$0 | | \$0 | \$37,723 |
| L2-Historic property stab. | site | \$485 | 4 | \$1,938 | \$0 | | | \$0 | | \$0 | \$1,993 |
| | | | | \$0 | \$0 | | | \$0 | | \$0 | \$0 |
| Insert new items above this line! | | | | \$0 | \$0 | | | \$0 | | \$0 | \$0 |
| Subtotal Land Treatments | | | | \$39,661 | \$0 | | | \$0 | | \$0 | \$39,716 |
| B. Channel Treatments | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NA | | | | \$0 | \$0 | | | \$0 | | \$0 | \$0 |
| | | | | \$0 | \$0 | | | \$0 | | \$0 | \$0 |
| | | | | \$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 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L1-Noxious Weed Trtmt. | acres | \$156 | 121 | \$18,862 | \$0 | | | \$0 | | \$0 | \$18,862 |
| | | | | \$0 | \$0 | | | \$0 | | \$0 | \$0 |
| | | | | \$0 | \$0 | | | \$0 | | \$0 | \$0 |
| Insert new items above this line! | | | | \$0 | \$0 | | | \$0 | | \$0 | \$0 |
| Subtotal Road & Trails | | | | \$18,862 | \$0 | | | \$0 | | \$0 | \$18,862 |
| D. Protection/Safety | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NA | | | | \$0 | \$0 | | | \$0 | | \$0 | \$0 |
| | | | | \$0 | \$0 | | | \$0 | | \$0 | \$0 |
| | | | | \$0 | \$0 | | | \$0 | | \$0 | \$0 |
| Insert new items above this line! | | | | \$0 | \$0 | | | \$0 | | \$0 | \$0 |
| Subtotal Structures | | | | \$0 | \$0 | | | \$0 | | \$0 | \$0 |
| E. BAER Evaluation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | --- | \$8,700 | | | \$0 | | \$0 | \$8,700 |
| Insert new items above this line! | | | | --- | \$0 | | | \$0 | | \$0 | \$0 |
| Subtotal Evaluation | | | | --- | \$8,700 | | | \$0 | | \$0 | \$8,700 |
| F. Monitoring | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L1-Noxious Weed Treatment | | \$1.75 | 364 | \$640 | \$0 | | | \$0 | | \$0 | \$640 |
| L2-Historic property stab. | | \$160 | 4 | \$640 | \$0 | | | | | | \$640 |
| Insert new items above this line! | | | | \$0 | \$0 | | | \$0 | | \$0 | \$0 |
| Subtotal Monitoring | | | | \$1,280 | \$0 | | | \$0 | | \$0 | \$1,280 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| G. Totals | | | | \$59,803 | \$8,700 | | | \$0 | | \$0 | \$68,503 |
| Previously approved | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total for this request | | | | \$59,803 | \$8,700 | | | | | | |

PART VII - APPROVALS

1.

Mark J. Smith for
Forest Supervisor (signature)
Kara Chodurick

5/6/19
Date

2.

Regional Forester (signature)

Date