December 01, 2020

MOUNTAIN VIEW FIRE BURNED-AREA REPORT

PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST

A. Type of Report

☒ 1. Funding request for estimated emergency stabilization funds
☐ 2. No Treatment Recommendation

B. Type of Action

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

☐ 2. Interim Request #___
☐ Updating the initial funding request based on more accurate site data or design analysis

PART II - BURNED-AREA DESCRIPTION

A. Fire Name: Mountain View

B. Fire Number: CA-OVD-030860

C. State: CA and NV

D. County: Mono

E. Region: 04 - Intermountain

F. Forest: 17 – Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest

G. District: Bridgeport Ranger Districts

H. Fire Incident Job Code: PDNQ7R 1522

I. Date Fire Started: Tuesday November 17, 2020

J. Date Fire Contained: 100% (as of 11/27/2020)

K. Suppression Cost: Approximately $1.9 million (as of 11/23/2020)

L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired (estimates): as of 9/15/2020

Item	Unit	Amount Identified	Amount Repaired	No Repair Needed	Remaining
Mapped Dozer Line	Miles	.6*	.6	0	0
Road as Control Line	Miles	0	0	0.0	0.0
Mapped Hand Line	Miles	<1	<1	0	0
Additional Hand Line	Miles	0	0	0	0
Spike Camps	Count	0	0	0	0
Drop Points	Count	0	0	0	0
Helispots	Count	0	0	0	0
*Less than 0.1 acres of repaired dozer line exist on NFS lands and threat of spread of invasive species is unlikely.					

M. Watershed Numbers:

Table 1: Acres Burned by Watershed

HUC #	Watershed Name	Total Acres	Acres Burned	% of Watershed Burned
160503020207	Long Dry Canyon- West Walker River	31,492	2,961	9%
160503020203	Mill Creek	18,939	9	0%
160503020305	Lower Desert Creek	20,286	466	2%
160503020204	*East Slough-West Walker River	42,278	10,706	25%
160503020304	Upper Desert Creek	22,365	1,708	8%
160503020202	Rock Creek-West Walker River	25,739	341	1%
*additional area within the sub-watershed burned during the 2020 Slink Fire				

N. Total Acres Burned:

Ownership	Total Acres	Percent
NFS	15,904	78%
BLM	1,853	9%
BIA	8	<1%
State	44	<1%
Private	2,572	12%
Total	**20,381**	

O. Vegetation Types: Vegetation types in the Mountain View Fire include sagebrush/bitterbrush communities, Sierran mixed conifer, annual grassland, aspen, montane chaparral, pinyon-juniper, and smaller acreages of montane riparian and wet meadow.

P. Dominant Soils: Soils in the fire area have area have formed from granite, sedimentary, and volcanic rocks. In the washes and the Indian Flat soils are derived from alluvium from the granite, sedimentary, and volcanic rocks above**.**

Mountain View Fire - Dominant Soils FS lands				
MU Symbol	**Family**	**Acres**	**Percent of Fire Area**	**Hydrologic Group**
460/461/5050	Toejom-Pimogran-Rock Outcrop Association	5462	34	D
660	Delhew-Grandridge-Bakscratch Association	1966	12	D
7000/640	Koontz-Nosrac Association	1808	11	D
995/531	Elaero Association	1226	8	B
630	Olac-Flex-Duco Association	943	6	D
740	Jackflat-Grandridge Association	932	6	B
975	Trid-Roloc-Glean Association	731	5	C
451/371/372	Hyloc-Ister Association	602	4	D
462	Toejom-Glenbrook-Pimogram Association	567	4	D

Q. Geologic Types: Undivided, nonporphyritic quartz monzonite is the predominant geology that occurs within the fire. Sedimentary, metavolcanic, and andesitic rocks occur on the eastern edges of the fire. Alluvial material is found in Indian Flat and washes on the western portion of the fire.

R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class:

Stream Type	**MILES**
Perennial	1.82
Intermittent	53
Ephemeral	0
Canal/Ditch/Artificial	7.68

S. Transportation System:

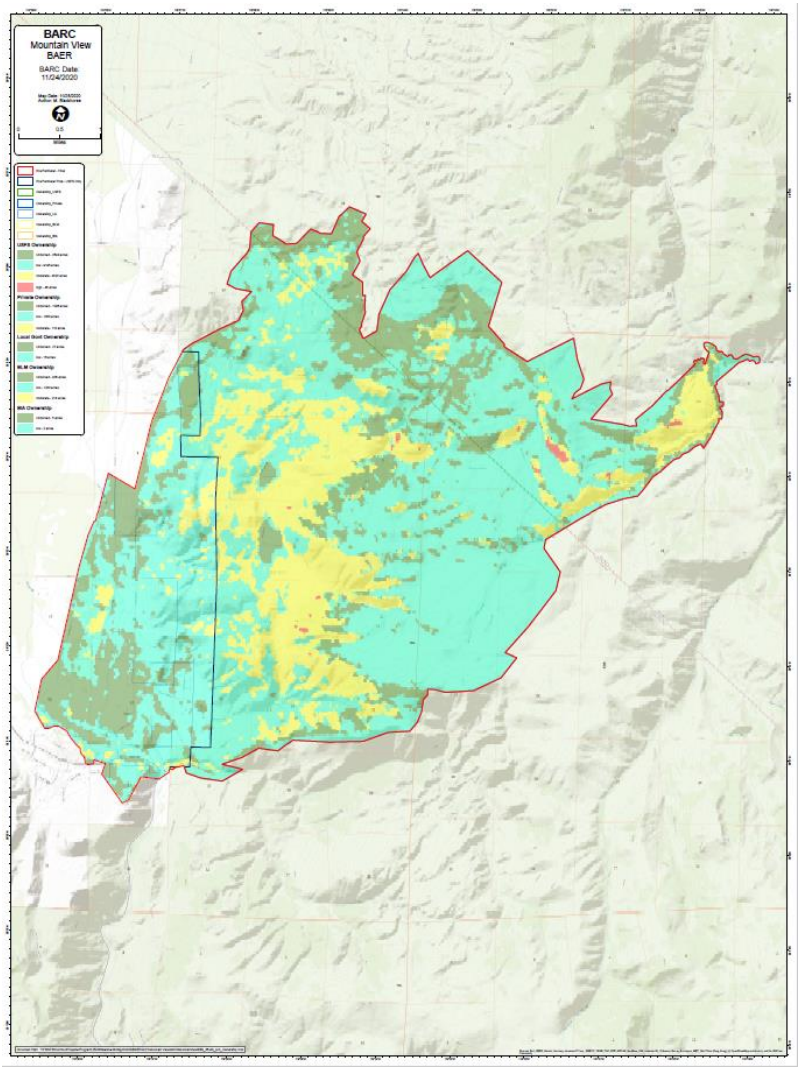
Motorized Trails: *National Forest (miles):* 21 *Other (miles):* 0
Roads: *National Forest (miles):* 9.3 *Other (miles):* 1.7

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

A. Burn Severity (acres):

Soil Burn Severity: The BARC was conducted by aerial and virtual based reconnaissance of the burned area. Soil burn severity was interpreted according to the definitions in the Field Guide for Mapping Soil Burn Severity (http://www.fs.fed.us/rm/pubs/rmrs_gtr243.pdf) and using the BARC data as proxy. Due to rapidly increasing of Covid19 cases throughout western Nevada, hazardous weather conditions, and decreased capacity at dispatch centers and other personnel to respond to emergencies the soil analysis was limited to viewing photos from the fire area taken by READ and BAER staff who were able to visit the site. No field validation of the BARC was map able to occur. The interpretations provided by the BARC map was used for the Burn Severity determinations.

BARC	NFS	BLM	Private	Local Govt.	BIA	Total	Percent
Unburned or Very Low	2644	406	1096	27	5	4178	20
Low	9195[1]	1230	1363	16	2	11806	58
Moderate	4020	218	113			4351	21
High	46					46	<1
Total	15905	1854	2572	43	7	20381	100
[1] 5815 (37%) NFS acres snow covered							



B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): The degree and full extent of water repellent soils is largely unknown due to the inability to get on the ground and collect field data. Average increase in water repellency within the complete burn perimeter that exhibited moderate or high burn severity (4046 acres) is 20%, assuming that none of the soils under the exiting snowpack is moderate. That equates to approximately 809 acres. Due to the precipitation that fell on the fire during the active burning period, fire induced repellency most likely is less.

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating:

Erosion Hazard Rating		
Rating	**Acres**	**Percent**
Low	**0**	**0**
Moderate	**662**	**4**
Severe	**15233**	**96**
Total	**15895**	**100**

D. Erosion Potential: 0 to 1.46 tons/acre

E. Sediment Potential: Sediment potential will be dominated by the granitic soils that were completely burned off. Any established roads or unauthorized routes will act as conduits of sediment that may runoff from large storm events. The magnitude is unknown but likely to overwhelm off road culverts and scour normally dry washes.

F. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period (years): 1-5 years for grass and forb components, 5-10 years for shrub components, much longer for tree species.

G. Estimated Hydrologic Response (brief description):

The watershed response of the Mountain View Fire is expected to include: 1) an initial flush of ash, 2) rill and gully erosion in drainages and on steep slopes within the burned area, 3) flooding with increased peak flows and sediment deposition, and 4) increased suspended sediment that will extend beyond the fire perimeter. These responses are expected to be most evident within moderate to high burn severities and during initial storm events immediately after the fire. Thereafter, responses are expected to become less evident as vegetation reestablishes, providing ground cover, increasing surface roughness, and stabilizing and improving the infiltration capacity of the soils.

Streamflow is expected to increase post fire during the vegetation recovery period, with the largest flow increase expected in the first year after the fire. Watersheds at the HUC12 with higher total burned areas or higher intensity burned areas may have a greater flow increase than watersheds with lower burn intensities or less watershed area burned.

As a result, increases in turbidity are expected within streams across the burned area and increased flow may also contribute to the ability for debris flows or local erosion events to mobilize downstream. In low and moderate severity burn areas, evidence of unburned plant roots provide evidence that plant recovery may begin in the first few years after the fire, reducing the potential for erosion.

We assessed the upstream watershed burn severity and changes to flow at specific locations where critical values were potentially at risk. This analysis is critical information for evaluating the risk of a critical value both on and off NFS lands. Stream flow increases at these locations are expected to increase as much as 1.72 to 2 times pre-fire stream flow. As an approximation, two times increase in flow is similar to a five-year, pre-fire flow or a flood with a 20% exceedance probability. The increase in peak flows is most applicable during the first year of recovery, as hydrologic response will decrease in subsequent years as vegetation re-establishes. The peak flow values highlight the post-fire effects on the Mountain View Fire, with the most increase reflected watersheds where burn severity is more moderate and where the most susceptible soils are affected. Because of the early snowfall, immediately following the burn we anticipate that issues related to hydrophobicity will be lessened here which may add in post fire vegetation recovery as well.

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

Introduction/Background

The Mountain View Fire started around noon on November 17th, 2020. The rate at which this fire advanced and wind speeds which were sustained at 30 mph and gusting over 80 mph in some areas little suppression was possible. By the early morning hours of the following day the fire had consumed approximately 20,000 acres. At 02:45 November 18th, rain began to fall on the fire area. Within the next 8 hours, nearly ½ inch of rain had accumulated at lower elevations and several inches of snow above 7,000 feet amsl. This increased fuel moistures to more than 400% from the day before. From this point there was little increase in burned acres and the entire perimeter has come to rest at 20,381 acres. The Type II incident command team focused their efforts on hot spots and cold trailing. A BAER assessment team began data collection and drafting reports on November 23rd, 2020. The BAER analysis was used to estimate the risk of damage or loss for all critical values with a priority focus on health and human safety. Full containment was recorded on November 27th, 2020.

A. Describe Critical Values/Resources and Threats (narrative):

Critical Value Matrix

Probability of Damage or Loss	Magnitude of Consequences		
	Major	Moderate	Minor
	RISK		
Very Likely	Very High	Very High	Low
Likely	Very High	High	Low
Possible	High	Intermediate	Low
Unlikely	Intermediate	Low	Very Low

Probability of Damage or Loss: *The following descriptions provide a framework to estimate the relative probability that damage or loss would occur within 1 to 3 years (depending on the resource):*
Very likely*. Nearly certain occurrences (90% - 100%)*
Likely*, Likely occurrence (50% - 89%)*
Possible*. Possible occurrence (10% - 49%)*
Unlikely*. Unlikely occurrence (0% - 9%)*
Magnitude of Consequences:
Major*. Loss of life or injury to humans; substantial property damage; damage to critical natural or cultural resources*
Moderate*. Injury or illness to humans; moderate property damage; damage to critical natural or cultural resources resulting in considerable or long-term effects.*
Minor*. Property damage is limited in economic value and/or too few investments; damage to critical natural or cultural resources resulting in minimal, recoverable or localized effects.*

1. Human Life and Safety:

- *Forest Visitors Safety:*
  The BAER team identified potential threats to Forest visitors/recreating public, and agency personnel (visiting or post-fire treatments) that are within or downstream/downslope of burned slopes, especially those with a moderate-high burn severity, from flooding and debris flows, hazard trees, loss of ingress and egress along/at roads, trails, and permitted sites. The probability of damage or loss is **possible**, resulting from hazard trees along travel routes within the burn area have not been mitigated. The magnitude of consequences is **major**, as a tree strike or entrapment could lead to serious injury or loss of life. As such, the risk is considered **high.**
  - BAER funds are requested to treat these risks (*Treatments PS-1*).

2. Property:

NFS Roads: Taylor Valley road #42195, and the Risue Canyon Spur Road D #42195D
There is a threat to the NFS road prisms from increased runoff, erosion, and debris flows. Undersized and inadequate drainage structures are not expected to convey the expected increase in post-fire runoff and erosion and may damage Forest Service road infrastructure. The probability of damage or loss is **likely**, because the identified NFS road prisms is expected to receive increased overland flow and accelerated erosion concentrating on route segments downslope from areas burned at moderate severity. The natural condition of the granitic soils in the area exacerbates the potential for runoff from burned slopes. The magnitude of consequences is **moderate**. Increased runoff could lead to failure of these road segments, which could constitute a loss of Forest Service infrastructure and increased sediment to streams downslope. However, due to the relatively low angle of the burned slopes and short slope lengths, the magnitude is expected to be moderate. The resulting risk is **high.**

- BAER funds are requested to treat these risks (*Treatment RD-1*).

- *NFS Motorized Trails:*

There is a threat to the NFS motorized trails from increased runoff, erosion, and debris flows. Undersized and inadequate drainage structures are not expected to convey the expected increase in post-fire runoff and erosion and may damage Forest Service motorized trail infrastructure. The probability of damage or loss is **possible**, because the identified NFS motorized trails are expected to receive increased overland flow and accelerated erosion concentrating on route segments downslope from areas burned at moderate severity. The natural condition of the granitic soils in the area exacerbates the potential for runoff from burned slopes. Increased runoff could lead to failure of these route segments, which could constitute a loss of Forest Service infrastructure and increased sediment to streams downslope. However, due to the relatively low angle of the burned slopes, short slope lengths, moderate to low severity in these areas, and the mitigating action of precipitation that kept areas cooler, the magnitude of consequences is expected to be **minor**. The resulting risk is **low.**

- BAER funds are not requested to treat these risks.

3. Natural Resources:

Native and naturalized plant communities, including Bi-State Sage Grouse habitat, where invasive noxious weeds were absent or in trace amounts.

- *Fire Suppression Activities*

  Less than 0.1 acres of dozer line occurred on NFS lands. This amount of disturbance typically carries a probability of damage or loss of **unlikely**. Also, the magnitude of consequences is expected to be **minor**. The resulting risk is **very low**. However, the location of this disturbance has been noted and will be incorporated into the BAER-Specific EDRR treatment plan.

  - BAER funds are not requested to treat these risks.

- *Non-Suppression Activities (BAER-Specific)*
  There is a threat of spread of weeds due to fire especially in high and moderate soil burn severity areas near known infestations and areas adjacent to transportation system within the burned area. The probability of damage or loss is considered **likely**, as the fire has rendered approximately 26% (moderate-high severity) of the native plant community vulnerable to introduction of new weeds and expansion of existing weeds. There was frequent use of roads within the burned area by fire vehicles and equipment. These vehicles and equipment were not washed or inspected prior to entry. The magnitude of consequences is **moderate.** The fire area has been historically weed-free prior to the fire. Aggressive weeds can rapidly colonize areas within the fire area and suppress natural recovery. Loss of native and naturalized plant communities to type converting to annual grasslands and expansion of weeds into the burn area can increase fire frequency. The resulting risk is **high.**

  - BAER funds are requested to treat these risks (*Treatment LD-1*).

- *Natural Resources Soil and Water*
  There is a threat of impacts to water quality, and agriculture water supply from NFS lands, from increased sediment/nutrient loading following high intensity rain events. Likewise, there is the threat of the loss of soil productivity and reduced hydrological function. The probability of damage or loss is considered **possible or likely**, as erosion and transport of sediment, ash, and nutrients are expected to occur. The magnitude of consequences is **minor**, and intact, unburned, or lightly burned riparian buffers are expected to filter most of the pollutants. Soil damage is expected to be recoverable and localized. The resulting risk is **low.**

- *Threatened and Endangered Species.*
  No federally listed species or critical habitat exist within the Mountain View Fire burned area. However, the terrestrial wildlife specialist report has noted a lek and some other habitats for Bi-state Sagegrouse within the fire perimeter. The vegetation in these areas are expected to make a healthy recovery possibly as soon as this next year (2021). The greatest risk to these areas is spread of invasive plant species into what has historically been considered free of weed infestations. These risks will be reduced by the *Treatment LD-1*.

BAER recommendations include that wildlife resources on adjacent lands managed by California and Nevada state/county, and BLM also be evaluated for risk from loss of habitat. It is recommended that cooperation from state, local, and tribal parties be solicited regarding the BSSG habitat and that interested parties participate in determining the most desirable treatment.

4. **Cultural and Heritage Resources:** Unauthorized artifact collection and OHV use in an area of high-density archaeological resources.

There is a threat of the loss of prehistoric context and contents due to unauthorized artifact collection and OHV use in a newly exposed archaeological area. The probability of damage or loss is likely, because archaeological and historic sites are vulnerable to metal detectorists and artifact collectors in the area and it cannot be assumed that an individual is aware that cultural resources on federal lands are protected from removal or vandalism (ARPA). Loss of vegetation increases visibility and accessibility to recently burned areas. This exposure makes this area susceptible to loss or damage to artifacts from unauthorized collection and motorized use. The magnitude of consequences is moderate. In most cases, damage to cultural resource sites represents an irretrievable loss of traces of the past. Cultural resources are non-renewable. Removed artifacts from historic contexts degrade the meaning of historic sites and features and their potential to provide important information about the past to this and future generations. The nature of unauthorized collection or trail degradation from increased and/or unauthorized activity means that impacts resulting in total irretrievable loss of a site are expected but unpredictable and are likely to occur over time. A moderate consequence rating appropriately addresses the likelihood of these types of damage based on their nature and potential for significant impact. The resulting risk is high.

BAER funds are requested to treat these risks *(Treatment CR-1).*

Unauthorized artifact collection and OHV use in a culturally sensitive area.
There is a threat of the loss of tribal context and contents due to unauthorized artifact collection and OHV use in a newly exposed culturally sensitive area. The probability of damage or loss is likely, because archaeological and historic sites are vulnerable to metal detectorists and artifact collectors in the area and it cannot be assumed that an individual is aware that cultural resources on federal lands are protected from removal or vandalism (ARPA). Loss of vegetation increases visibility and accessibility to recently burned areas. This exposure makes this area susceptible to loss or damage to artifacts from unauthorized collection and motorized use. The magnitude of consequences is major. Culturally sensitive areas contain significant value to living Native American tribes and can represent a connection to the past. Culturally sensitive areas are non-renewable and damage to them and their resources is an invaluable and irretrievable loss. Removed artifacts from historic contexts degrade the meaning of the site and its potential to provide important information about the past to this and future generations. The nature of unauthorized collection or surface degradation from unauthorized activity means that impacts resulting in total irretrievable loss of a site are expected but unpredictable and are likely to occur over time. When culturally sensitive areas are located on Forest Service lands, we become stewards to those resources and as such hold a responsibility to maintain them and ensure their security. Failure to do so can result in irreparable damage to relations between the Forest Service and Native American Tribes. A major consequence rating appropriately addresses the likelihood of these types of damage based on their nature and potential for significant impact. The resulting risk is very high.

BAER funds are requested to treat these risks *(Treatments CR-2).*

BAER recommendations include that cultural resources on adjacent lands managed by California state/county, and BLM also be evaluated for risk from unauthorized collection/looting. It is recommended that cooperation from state, local, and tribal parties be solicited regarding the culturally sensitive area and that interested tribes participate in determining the most desirable treatment.

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

- Mitigate and protect, to the extent possible, threats to personal injury or human life of forest visitors and Forest Service employees by raising awareness through posting hazard warning signs on roads and motorized trails, improving road and trail drainage and stream crossings, and communicate hazard of flooding, and debris flows. Communicate to cooperating agencies and community groups.

- Protect or minimize damage to NFS investments in roads and trail infrastructure by installing drainage features capable of withstanding potential increased stream flows and/or debris flows. Minimize damage to key NFS travel routes.

- Protect or mitigate potential post-fire impacts to critical cultural resources within the burned area.

- Treat invasive plants that are a threat to native and naturalized ecosystems by minimizing the expansion of existing populations in the burned area and control of expected invasion of noxious weeds within and adjacent to the area where soils/vegetation was disturbed as a result of fire suppression activities.

- Assist cooperators, other local, State, and Federal agencies with the interpretation of the assessment findings to identify potential post-fire impacts to communities and residences, domestic water supplies, public utilities and other infrastructure.

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

*Land **n/a** % Channel **N/A** % Roads/Motorized Trails **90** % Protection/Safety **100** %

*EDRR treatments would be conducted in the spring/summer 2021.

D. Probability of Treatment Success

Table 2: Probability of Treatment Success

	1 year after treatment	3 years after treatment	5 years after treatment
Land	80	50	35
Channel	0	0	0
Roads/MotorizedTrails	75	90	100
Protection/Safety	85	95	100
Cultural Resource (signs)	85	95	100
Cultural Resource Protection	80	90	95

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss):

Human Health and Safety: Human Life and Safety do not have a market value, but an injury would exceed $1,000,000, providing a substantial benefit/cost ratio.

Property: The cost to rebuild sections of the road after they are washed out, eroded, or buried includes estimates to bring in material to build up the damaged roads. The cost of not fixing the proposed 5.4 miles of road is approximately $110,700, providing at least a 5.8% benefit/cost ratio. This does not include the lost value to project management, fire suppression, and recreation.

Land Treatments - Native and Naturalized Plant Communities: Approximately $142,000, plus $300,000 to complete NEPA on needed land treatments. The recommended EDRR on 307 acres would be approximately $5,465. As such, the reduction in probability of loss would be 65% and the benefit/cost ratio approximated at 53:1.

Cultural and Heritage Resources: Economic values can not be placed on the loss of cultural and heritage resources; cultural resources contain priceless irreplaceable information and resources. The cultural resources at risk are eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and/or of interest to living tribes. Delaying emergency treatment could permanently remove cultural significance of sites as well as damage relationships between agencies and tribes (government to government). Loss or damage to cultural

resources would exceed $10,000,000.00, while treating them would cost $9,908, providing a substantial benefit/cost ratio of 65%, or 454:1.

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss):

Human Health and Safety Treatments: "Entering Burned Area" signs are needed to alert the public of possible threats to their life and safety that exist within or downstream of a burned area. The signs contain language specifying items to be aware of when entering a burn area such as falling trees and limbs, rolling rocks, and flash floods.

PS-1 Hazard Warning Signs Cost Estimate.

Item	Unit	Unit cost	# of units	Total Cost
Hazard Warning Signs	Each	941	11	$12,042
Total Cost:				**$12,042**

Property: *NFS Road Treatments*

RD-1 Road Treatments

Road Number	Road Name	Dips	Cost
42195D	RISUE CANYON SPUR ROAD D	2	$2,658
42195	TAYLOR VALLEY ROAD	14	$18,609
	Mobilization	1	$3,392
	Total Road Treatment Cost		**$24,659**

Native and Naturalized Plant Communities:

LD 1- BAER-Specific EDRR Cost Per Day

Item	Unit	Unit Cost	# of Units	Cost
GS-5 Technician	day	$150	9	$1,350
GS-5 Technician	day	$150	9	$1,350
GS-11 District Range/Weed Specialist - coordination & reporting	day	$431	6	$2,586
Vehicle mileage for Bridgeport RD**	mile	$0.60	300	$180
Total Treatment Costs:				**$5,466**

Cultural and Heritage Resources:

Total Cultural and Heritage Resource Protection Costs: **$9,890**

CR-1 Heritage Protection Signs

Personnel Services:	**Cost**
One GS-11 @ $464/day x 2 days	$928
Materials and Supplies:	
[aluminum signs] $28/unit x 9 = $252	$252
Travel Cost:	
Use Rate of $0.44/mile @ 200 miles (100 miles/day)	$88
Total Treatment Costs:	**$1,268**

CR-2 Cultural Resource Protection

Personnel Services:	**Cost**
Carson RD Hand Crew (4 GS5, 2 GS6) x 7 days	$5,000
One GS-11 @ $464/day x 7 days	$3,248
Materials and Supplies:	
Travel Cost:	
Use Rate of $0.44/mile @ 450 miles (150 miles/day)	$374
Total Treatment Costs:	**$8,622**

F. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

☒ Soils ☒ Hydrology ☒ Engineering ☒ GIS ☒ Archaeology
☒ Weeds ☒ Recreation/Trails ☒ Fisheries ☒ Wildlife
☐ Other:

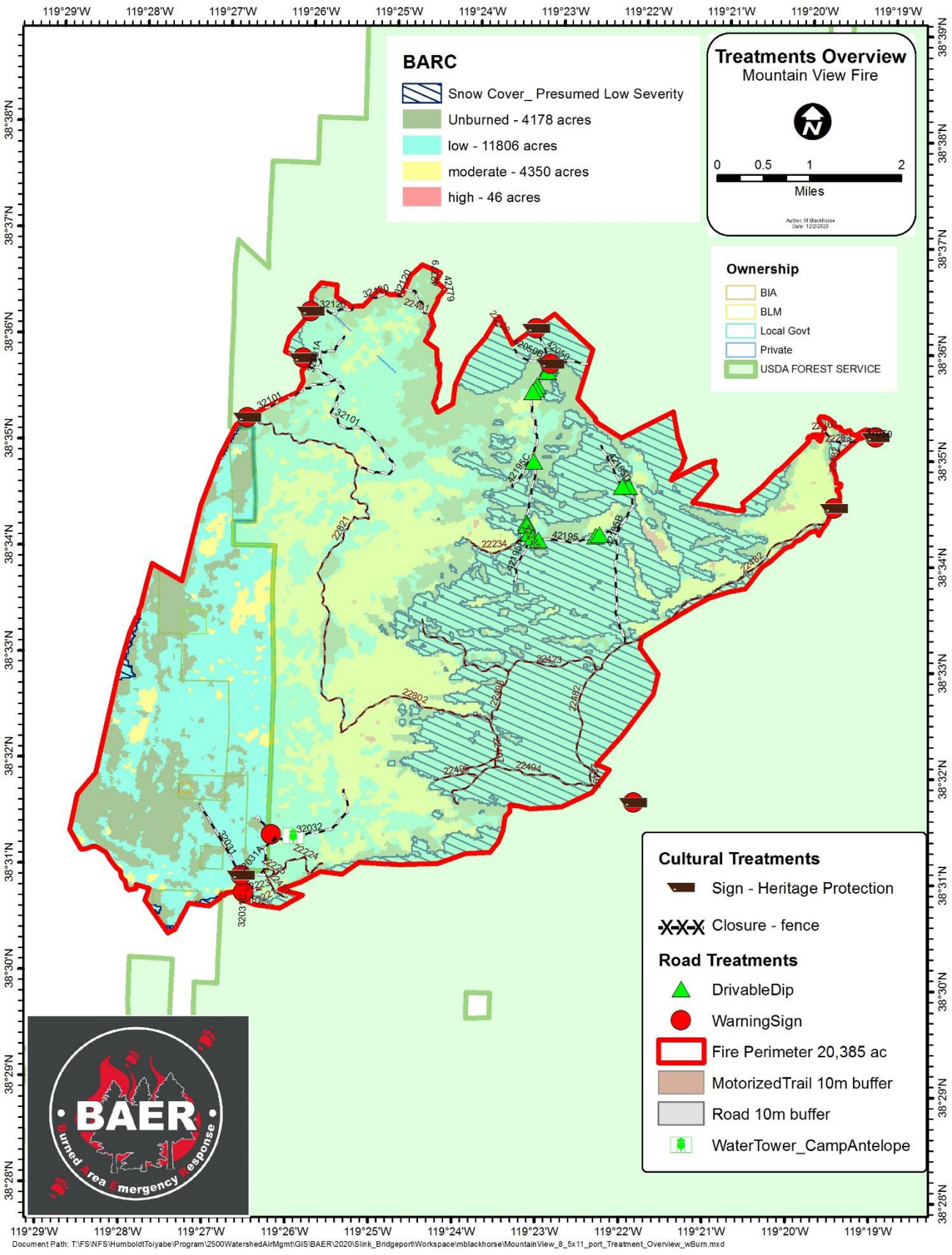
Natural Resources and Planning Staff Officer: Kendal Young
Email: kendal.young@usda.gov **Phone(s)** Office: 775-355-5313 Cell: 775-276-4659

Team Lead/Forest BAER Coordinator: Dirk W. Netz
Email: dirk.netz@usda.gov **Phone(s):** Office: 775-355-5339 Cell: 775-340-8505

Team Members: *BAER Team Members by Skill*

Skill	Team Member Name
Team Lead	Dirk Netz
Soils	Jim Hurja
Hydrology	Rachel Hutchinson
Engineering	Anita Lusty
GIS	Mariah Blackhorse
Archaeology	Catherine Cael (trainee)
Botany/Weeds	Dirk Netz
Wildlife	Anne Orlando (trainee)
	Kristie Boatner (consulted)

Treatment Narrative:



Human Health and Safety:

Entering Burn Area Warning Signs

Warning signs to warn the public that they are entering a burned area and to watch for flooding and hazard trees will be placed on the Rickey Canyon road #32120, Prospects Spur road #32101B, Risue Canyon road #42050, Taylor Valley Road #42195, Lobdell Lake- Jackass Flat trail #22483, Spur road C #32031C, Elbow Road A #32031A, Camp Antelope Road, Blackwell Canyon trail #22821.

Property:

Roads Treatments:

Treatments considered for the transportation system include natural recovery, road closures, minimal road drainage structures, armored crossings, reshaping the crown of the road, preparing ditches for increased runoff, culvert cleaning, and culvert installation. Natural recovery is used as a treatment on the Mahogany Road #42195A, The connector Road B #42195B, the Arrowhead Mine road #42050B, the Burcham Connector Spur B #32031B, the Elbow Road A #32031A, the Prospects road #42779, the Risue Canyon road #42050, and the County Line Spur road C #42195C.

There is a threat to the Taylor Valley road #42195, and the Risue Canyon Spur Road D #42195D from increased runoff, erosion, and debris flows. The natural condition of the granitic soils in the area exacerbates the potential for runoff from burned slopes. Undersized and inadequate drainage structures are not expected to convey the expected increase in post-fire runoff and erosion and may damage Forest Service road infrastructure. The minimum road treatments recommended for these two roads would be to construct drivable dips downslope of moderately burned slopes. This will direct water off the road and prevent the roads from washing out or receiving damaging erosion.

Land Treatments:

Native and Naturalized Plant Communities: EDRR surveys on 307 acres of HTNF lands based on values at risk, current infestation sizes, and areas that were traveled or disturbed by suppression activities, resulting in unacceptable risks to natural resources. EDRR surveys will be conducted by HTNF personnel. The weed risk to native plant community recovery can be mitigated at low cost by implementing EDRR within the first year after the fire. New, small weed infestations located during EDRR surveys will be manually treated upon discovery. These infestations would be mapped and evaluated for future treatment.

Heritage Protection Signs: Place heritage protection signs at key access points to the fire area to increase awareness and mitigate adverse effects to cultural resources; nine aluminum signs are needed.

Cultural Resource Protection: Hand cutting, lopping and scattering of vegetation still available within the area will reduce the risks to the resource by obscuring the site. Monitoring is recommended to assess the effectiveness or potential impact of treatments recommended for cultural resources as well as other resource treatments. Monitoring will document changes to the site in terms of artifact and feature composition that indicate archaeological looting, or surface degradation from increased activity is occurring and could affect site integrity. The results of monitoring events will be used to determine if additional management action is required to protect these sites. These visits may be designed to incorporate tribal consultation to address specific tribal values in the fire area.

Channel Treatments:

N/A

I. Monitoring Narrative: N/A

PART VI – EMERGENCY STABILIZATION TREATMENTS AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

			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											
LD-1 EDRR- Non-Suppression	acre	17.80	307	5,466	0			0		0	$ 5,466
CR-1 Heritage Protection Signs	Project			1,268	0			0		0	$ 1,268
CR-2 Cultural Site Protection	Project			8,622	0			0		0	$ 8,622
Subtotal Land Treatments				15,356	0			0		0	$ 15,356
B. Channel Treatments											
Subtotal Channel Treatments				-	0			0		0	$0
C. Road and Trails											
RD-1 Road Stabilization	Project		1	24,659	0			0		0	$24,659
					0			0		0	$0
Subtotal Road and Trails				24,659	0			0		0	$24,659
D. Protection/Safety											
PS-1 Hazard Warning	Project			12,042	0			0		0	$12,042
					0			0		0	$0
					0			0		0	$0
Subtotal Protection/Safety				12,042	0			0		0	$12,042
E. BAER Evaluation											
Initial Assessment	Report			20,650.00	0			0		0	$20,650
Subtotal Evaluation				20,650	0			0		0	
F. Monitoring											
				-							$0
Subtotal Monitoring				-	0			0		0	$0
G. Totals				52,057	0			**0**		**0**	**$52,057**
Previously approved											
Total for this request				**52,057**							

PART VII - APPROVALS

1. WILLIAM DUNKELBERGER Digitally signed by WILLIAM DUNKELBERGER Date: 2020.12.10 16:54:04 -08'00'

Forest Supervisor Date