



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Umatilla
National
Forest

72510 Coyote Road
Pendleton, OR 97801
541-278-3716

File Code: 2520

Date: September 29, 2015

Route To:

Subject: Grizzly Bear Complex BAER Report

To: Regional Forester, R6

The initial Burned Area Emergency Response Report (FS-2500-8) is attached for the Grizzly Bear Complex (OR-UMF-000947) on the Umatilla national Forest. The total request for BAER treatments is \$135,715. BAER assessment costs are \$26,001.

The Forest is requesting \$58,687 for invasive plant treatments to reduce spread into newly disturbed ground within the fire perimeter. There is a high risk of introduction of new invasive plant infestations from adjacent seed sources and detection of any new infestations is a high priority.

The Forest is requesting \$53,053 to stabilize and protect our trail and transportation infrastructure. In addition, hazard warning signs will be placed on closed roads and trail access points into the fire area. A gate will be replaced to on the FS Road 6806 to allow administrative access to check drainage structures but prevent public access on interior roads with hazard trees. Hazard trees will be removed to protect the historic Hoodoo Ridge Lookout which is on the National Register of Historic Places due to its association with events significant to history, including the development of the USFS fire-detection. The 80-foot Crooked Creek Trail Bridge that was destroyed by fire will be removed due to safety concerns. A total of \$23,375 is requested for these protection and safety measures.

If you have questions or concerns about our BEAR request, please contact the BAER coordinator, Joy Archuleta at 541-278-3822 (jearchuleta@fs.fed.us) or the District Ranger, Mike Rassbach (mrassbach@fs.fed.us) at 509-386-6724.

Bill Gamble
Acting Forest Supervisor

cc: Joy E Archuleta
James G Archuleta
David M Hatfield
Karen A Bennett
Mike Rassbach
Debbie Hollen





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Date of Report: *September 29, 2015***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:** Grizzly Bear Complex**B. Fire Number:** OR-UMF-000947**C. State:** Washington/Oregon**D. County:** Columbia, Garfield, Wallowa**E. Region:** R6**F. Forest:** Umatilla National Forest**G. District:** Walla Walla and Pomeroy RDs**H. Fire Incident Job Code:** P6J1SY15**I. Date Fire Started:** August 13, 2015**J. Date Fire Contained:** TBD**K. Suppression Cost:** 22 million to date**L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds**

1. Fireline waterbarred: 64 miles
2. Fireline seeded: 60 miles
3. Other (identify):

M. Watershed Number: Lower Grande Ronde River – 1706010607; Upper Tucannon River – 1706010706; Wenaha River – 1706010603; Grossman Creek-Grande Ronde River - 1706010601; Mud Creek-Grande Ronde River - 1706010602**N. Total Acres Burned:****NFS Acres** - 67,604 **Other Federal** - 661 **State** - 3,570 **Private** - 7,572**O. Vegetation Types:** Timber, grass and brush, light logging slash. The fuels are a mixture of FM2 on south aspects, FM10 on north aspects and all fuel models represented on ridges and plateaus outside of the wilderness.**P. Dominant Soils:** Andisol (Alfic Udivitrands, Alfic Vitricerands, Typic Vitricryands & Vitricerands), Mollisol (Vitrandic Argixerolls, Andic Haploixerolls, Cumulic Haploixerolls, Lithic Argixerolls & Lithic Haploixerolls) and Inceptisol (Lithic Humicyrepts & Vitrandic Haploxereptsepts)

Q. Geologic Types: Columbia River Basalt

R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order:

Class 1 – 36.8 miles, Class 2 – 7.0 miles, Class 3 – 65.4 miles, Class 4 – 129 miles

S. Transportation System

Trails: 94 miles *Roads:* 124 miles

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

- A. Burn Severity (acres): 10,574 (low) 9,818 (moderate) 8,308 (high) 2,266 (unburned)
44,562 (unmapped in wilderness)
- B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): 1661
- C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres):
10,276 (low) 21,530 (moderate) 43,723 (high)
- D. Erosion Potential: 0.08 tons/acre
- E. Sediment Potential: 742.8 cubic yards / square mile (assumes 2,025 lbs/yd³ of loose silt loam)

PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS

- A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period, (years): 10
- B. Design Chance of Success, (percent): 80
- C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval, (years): 10
- D. Design Storm Duration, (hours): 24
- E. Design Storm Magnitude, (inches): 2.0 inches
- F. Design Flow, (cubic feet / second/ square mile): 48 cfs/mi²
- G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration, (percent): 41%
- H. Adjusted Design Flow, (cfs per square mile): 53

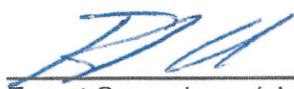
PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

The Grizzly Bear Complex. is still burning on the Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness, Umatilla National Forest, and state and private forest land protected by the Washington Department of Natural Resources and Oregon Department of Forestry. It is comprised of eighteen lightning-caused fires that ignited on August 13.

Due to ***four unsuccessful attempts*** to obtain satellite imagery, ***we have yet to obtain a BARC map.*** Hand mapping was completed with one 1 ½ hour flight over the entire fire. Much of the Wilderness is a mosaic burn and was not mapped due to the high variability and inconsistent burning patterns. Severity mapping was focused on potential risks to life, property and resources. Wilderness soil burn severity mapping is broadscale at best. There may be areas currently mapped as severe in the Wilderness that upon correlation with BARC will be moderate and vice-versa. The fire is not contained therefore personnel only surveyed in more secure, safe areas focused outside the wilderness. Field verification was completed on managed lands outside of the Wilderness.

PART VII - APPROVALS

1.



Forest Supervisor (signature)



Date

2.



Regional Forester (signature)



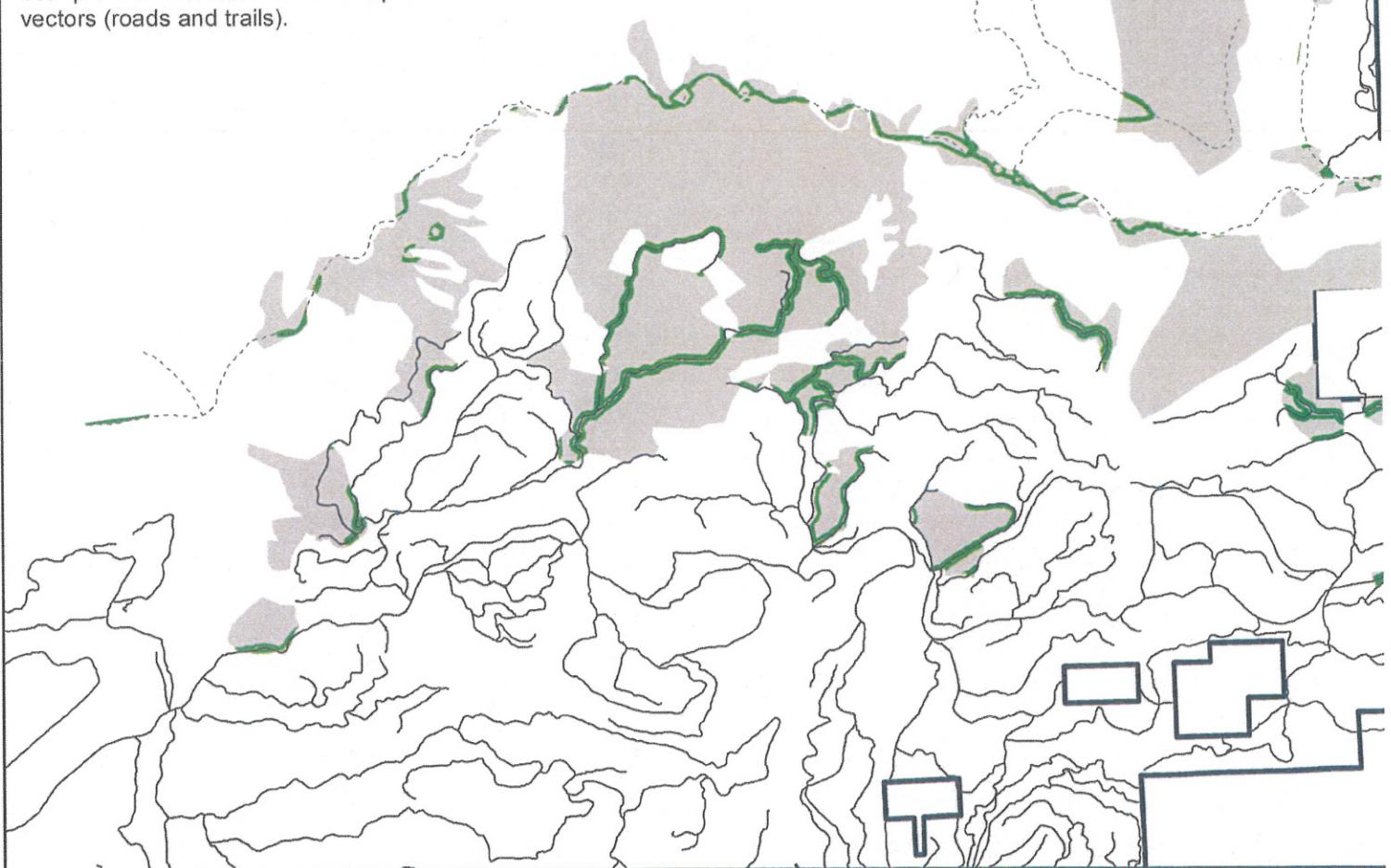
Date

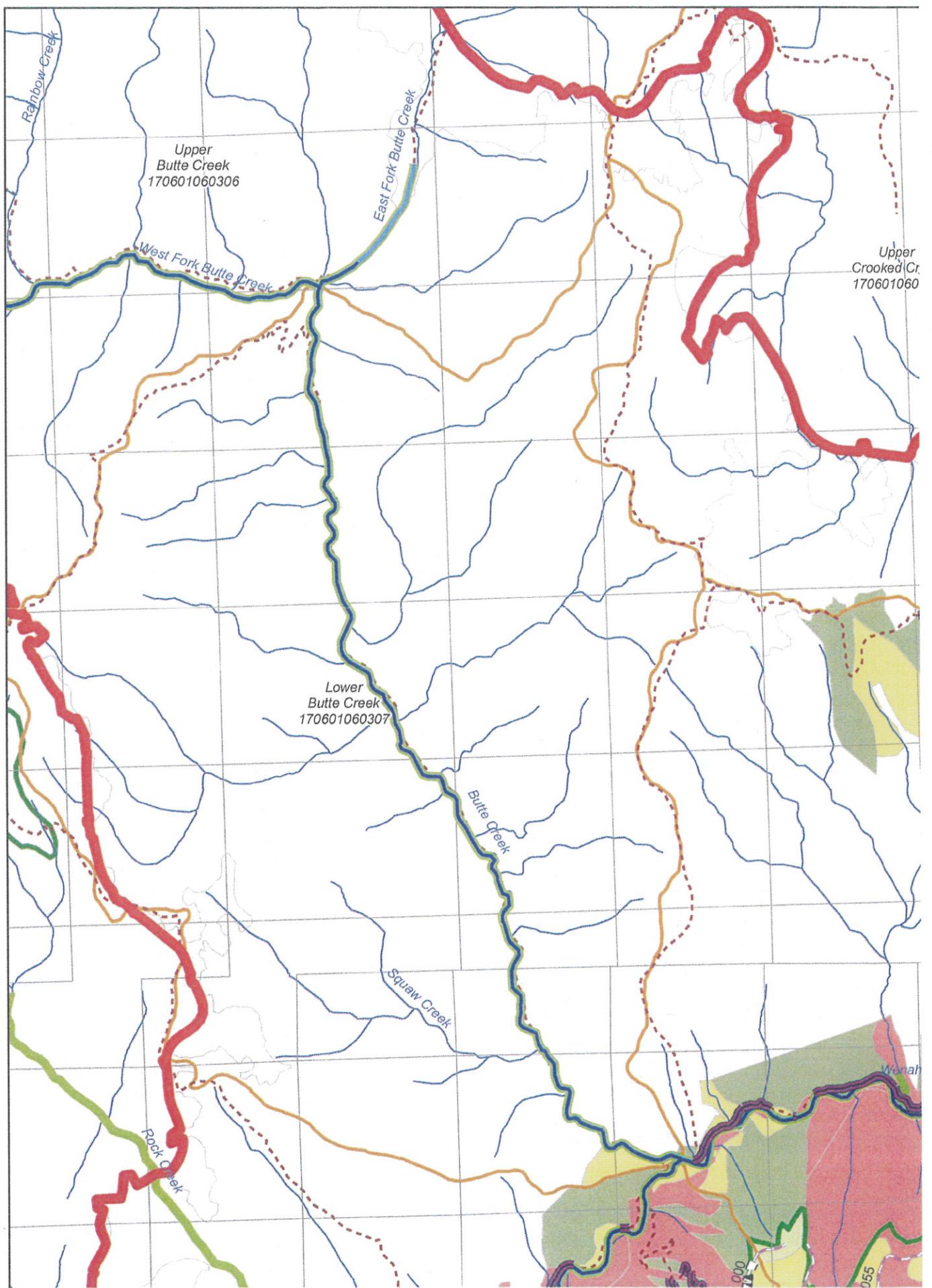
Legend

- System roads
- - - System trails
- Native plant communities at risk
- High-severity soil effects
- Umatilla National Forest Administrative Boundary

Notes

Native plant communities at risk displayed here occur only in areas of known high soil burn severity, occur outside pre-fire infestations, but are close to both pre-fire infestations and transport vectors (roads and trails).





A. Describe Critical Values/Resources and Threats:

Category	Value (Life/Property/Resource)	Value At Risk-Threat	Probability of Damage or Loss	Magnitude of Consequences	Risk	Treatment	Notes
Early Warning System	Human Life/Property	Residences downstream of Forest – Increased flow and debris	Unlikely	Major	Intermediate	Potential Emergency Management System – Early Warning System to be managed by County and State	FS contacted Enterprise NRCS (James Nathan). He will bring this to the County EMS. Potential interim funding request for administration of special use permit and agency coordination.
Road System	Human Life/Property	FS Road 62 (ml 3) Loss of life/injury /property	Possible	Major	High	Hazard tree removal	Major through road for public and local residences. District has decided pursue alternate funding source for hazard tree removal.
Road System	Human Life/Property	FS Roads 6214 and 6217 - Roads to Hoodoo and Cross Canyon	Possible	Major	High	Sign roads as closed due to fire hazard	BAER funding requested for signs. <i>Forest will pursue alternate funding source for hazard tree removal.</i>

Category	Value/Property/Resource)	Value At Risk-Threat	Probability of Damage or Loss	Magnitude of Consequences	Risk	Treatment	Notes
Road System	Human Life/Property	FS Roads 6206 and 6208 (mi 2) – Access to state wildlife area Loss of life/ injury /property	Unlikely	Major	Intermediate	Sign roads as closed due to fire hazard. Replace Gate on the 6208 Road	BAER funding requested for signs and gate. Forest will pursue alternate funding source for hazard tree removal.
Road System	Human Life	Closed roads needed for admin access Loss of life or injury – Worker safety	Unlikely	Major	Intermediate	Sign roads as closed due to fire hazard	BAER funding requested for signs. Forest will pursue alternate funding source for hazard tree removal
Road System	Property	System Roads - Infrastructure	Likely	Moderate	High	Debris removal, Ditch and culvert cleaning on FS Roads 62, 6206, 6208, 6214, 6217. Storm Patrols	BAER funding requested.
Cultural Resources	Resources	Hoodoo Lookout, Historic Site Damage to site from hazard trees	Possible	Major	High	Hazard Tree Removal	BAER funding requested.

Category	Value (Life/Property/Resource)	Value At Risk-Threat	Probability of Damage or Loss	Magnitude of Consequences	Risk	Treatment	Notes
Road System/ Cultural Resources	Human Life/Property	FS Road 090 Loss of life or injury – Worker safety, property	Possible	Major	High	Hazard tree removal BAER funding requested.	Access to historic Hoodoo lookout where hazard tree fallings for the preservation of a historic site.
Property	Property	Water Source Loss of water source	Possible	Moderate	Intermediate	Place rip rap at the outlet to prevent scour and undermining of dam fill	High severity fire has increased runoff potential into the pond. BAER funding requested.
Recreation	Human Life	Trail System Loss of Life or Injury due to hazard trees, and falling rocks.	Unlikely	Major	Intermediate	Signs posted at all trailheads accessing the burned area	BAER funding requested for signs. Forest will pursue alternate funding source for hazard tree removal.
Recreation	Property	Trail System - Infrastructure Damage or loss of trail from fire related effects to drainage	Likely	Moderate to Major	High to Very High	37 miles	BAER funding requested.

Category	Value (Life/Property/Resource)	Value At Risk- Threat	Probability of Damage or Loss	Magnitude of Consequences	Risk	Treatment	Notes
Recreation	Human Life	Crooked Creek Bridge Loss of Life or Injury	Possible	Major	High	Remove bridge from site.	BAER funding requested.
	Botany /Weeds	Native or naturalized communities on NFS lands where invasive species or noxious weeds are absent or present in only minor amounts.	Likely	Moderate	High	Survey and herbicide treatment across approximately 858 acres.	BAER funding requested. Aerial seeding was not requested given the short remaining season.

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

- Reduce threats to personal injury and/or human life of visitors and employees using select system roads or trails.
- Protect or minimize damage to National Forest System investments within the burned area. Minimize damage to key system travel routes within the fire boundary.
- Protect or mitigate potential post-fire impacts to critical natural resources and significant cultural resources within or downstream from the burned area.
- Control expected invasion of noxious weeds within and adjacent to the area where soils/vegetation was severely burned.
- Warn users of Forest roads and trails of hazards present in the burned area. Consider temporary closure to protect public users of NF lands.

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

Land 75 % Channel % Roads/Trails 75 % Protection/Safety 95 %

D. Probability of Treatment Success

		Years after Treatment		
		1	3	5
Land	75	80	80	
Channel				
Roads/Trails	90	90	90	
Protection/Safety	90	90	90	

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss): \$1,022,000

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss): \$392,380

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Soils	<input type="checkbox"/> Geology	<input type="checkbox"/> Range	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreation
<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry	<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Mgmt.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Contracting	<input type="checkbox"/> Ecology	<input checked="" 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	

1

Team Leader: Joy Archuleta

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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:

The burned area contains several existing invasive plant infestations covered for treatment under the Umatilla National Forest Invasive Plant Treatment EIS and ROD. These infestations lie adjacent to the trail system throughout the wilderness. They will be treated in the first year reducing the risk of spread to newly disturbed ground within the fire perimeter. There is also a high risk of introduction of new invasive plant infestations from seed sources on proximal private land and detection of any new infestations is high priority. The threatened area includes the Wenaha Wild and Scenic Corridor, among other places. This provides critical habitat for ESA-listed fisheries, critical winter range for several important game species, and an exceptional recreational experience.

Specific plant characteristics: invasive species in and around areas burned include spotted and diffuse knapweed, tansy ragwort, St. Johnswort, rush skeletonweed and meadow hawkweed. Although some species such as meadow hawkweed can reproduce and spread vegetatively, the primary risk to native plant communities within burned areas is by seed. Although much of the fire experienced low to moderate fire severity and effects on native vegetation, meadow hawkweed is considered highly invasive, and capable of aggressively outcompeting even undisturbed native vegetation. The other species listed above are not as invasive, but can easily outcompete disturbed native vegetation communities in areas of low, moderate, and high burn severity. Let unmanaged, the potential for noxious weed infestations spreading throughout the burned area would cost the public millions of dollars in lost resource uses, ecological values, and site productivity.

Within the Grizzly fire area, soil and vegetation burn severity was assessed via a combination of aerial flights, ground transport, and on foot. Native plant communities at risk were mapped by identifying areas within high severity burn patches, near likely invasive plant transport vectors (roads and trails), and near existing infestations. For this project, "near" was defined as 150 feet, which is a likely spreading distance for the plant species in question, which reproduce, in part, via wind and animal or human-borne propagules.

Approximately 858 acres of native plant communities at risk were mapped within the Grizzly fire burn area. This project would include survey, detection, and treatment as-needed across all 858 acres of the native plant communities at risk, using primarily herbicide application. Pesticide application would not occur across all 858 acres, but surveys would. Invasive plant infestation is not expected across all 858 acres, but all acres are at high risk and thus warrant surveys and spot-applications of herbicide, where invasive plants occur. Broadcast herbicide methods are not expected to be widely used, but may in some locations along roads or in meadows, all as authorized by the 2010 Umatilla Invasive Plants Treatment Project Record of Decision.

As a result of the 2015 Grizzly fire, invasion by the species listed in this proposal is expected to be much, much worse than if no fire had occurred. In other words, the fire and subsequent invasive plant infestations are expected to have tremendous detrimental impacts on native plant communities. At the same time, targeted herbicide treatments are expected to be highly effective in preventing such impacts. If no fire had occurred, some invasive plants may have established, but at a small fraction of the level relative to what is expected without post-fire treatments. Treatment to minimize the risk of further spread from existing invasive plant infestations within the fire perimeter is critical. The risk of spread from existing infestations to newly disturbed ground where native ground cover has been removed by fire or bulldozer/line construction is high. Detection of new infestations (introduction as well as spread from existing infestations) is critical with the need to be analyzed before treatment via the Early Detection Rapid Response process authorized in the Umatilla National Forest Invasive Plant Treatment EIS and ROD (2010).

Noxious Weed Prevention - Emergency treatments will include herbicide application using pesticides authorized under the weeds EIS and known to be effective. Treatments will also be supplemented in areas of pre-fire infestation using non-BAER funding sources (USFS appropriated, Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, and National Forest Foundation). Treatments would be applied both in the fall of 2015 prior to major precipitation events, and in the spring/early summer of 2016. Treatments would be applied within the identified native plant communities at risk (see Figure 1) using backpack or horse-mounted sprayers. Treatments would also coincide with BAER-funded emergency trail repair, and conducted by the same crews. The intention of these spot-treatments is to target new infestations of invasive plants when they are small, while minimizing damage to desirable native species.

Channel Treatments:

Algae Pond Infrastructure Protection – The earthen tank is spring fed and located in a draw bottom. Pond is a quarter acre with a dam height of about 10 feet on the downslope end with a 24" metal CMP set just below the top of the dam. High severity fire has increased runoff potential into the pond and has killed stabilizing vegetation at the outlet. Three cubic yards of 6 – 12" rock riprap is needed at the outlet to prevent scour and undermining of dam fill material. Heavy equipment will be working on roads and rock source is nearby. Same equipment can be used to load/haul/place rock. The probability of damage or loss is likely given the existing drop at the culvert outlet and lack of outlet protection. The magnitude of the consequences would be a major loss of a dependable livestock water supply on this part of the allotment.

Roads Treatments:

Several road systems in the burned area descend from the ridge top to a lower bench with steep grades or all the way to the valley bottom. The consumption of the brush and timber uphill from the road system has resulted in a slough of soil, ash and woody debris to accumulate in the ditches, catch basins and culvert inlets. With the ditch and drainage system compromised by the fire effects, it is important to maintain the drainage system to prevent road failure, erosion and subsequent deterioration of water quality. Proper drainage maintenance after the fire is critical to not only retaining the road system but to protecting water quality.

Debris Removal, Ditch and Culvert Cleaning on FS Roads 62, 6206, 6208, 6214, 6217 - Remove debris blockages allowing streamflow to move more freely and remove burnt debris from road slope that might fall on to the road. Pull ditches, clean culvert catch basins and inlets. Treatment is focused in areas with high to moderate severity. The hand mapping is broad scale and there are many inclusions along all the roads where the severity increases in draws, etc. Even in the lower severity areas there is a lot of raveling of rocks and associated material that will need to be removed from the ditches.

Storm Patrol - Storm patrols will identify hazards which have resulted from the burned watershed condition such as, accumulation of debris behind recently completed stream restoration passage projects and other road drainage structures. A team of two employees will be designated to patrol the area during high precipitation or runoff events and during spring snowmelt.

Trail Treatments

The 90 miles of trail located within the Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness portion of the fire make up most of the core of the wilderness trail system. These trails provide direct or connecting access to most of the wilderness. The trails are located largely on steep, unstable rocky, terrain. Vegetation varies from grass to heavily timbered. Erosion of trail surface and sediment delivery to trails is likely to occur on an ongoing basis for the next three years. Impacts are likely to occur on trails adjacent to steep burned hill-slopes or streams and at stream crossings. Of these 90 miles, approximately 18 miles are routed directly through high soil burn severity areas.

Due to four unsuccessful attempts to obtain satellite imagery, **we have yet to obtain a BARC map.** Hand mapping was completed with one 1 ½ hour flight over the entire fire. Field verification was done on

much of the managed lands outside of the Wilderness. Wilderness soil severity mapping is broadscale at best. There may be areas currently mapped as severe in the Wilderness that upon correlation with BARC will be moderate and vice-versa. The fire is not contained therefore personnel only surveyed in more secure, safe areas focused outside the wilderness.

The developed trailheads are located on benches along the western and southern perimeter of the wilderness. They are portals to trails connect to the Wenaha River trail. These trailheads are popular year-around because of their lower elevation. They are especially busy during the fall hunting season, spring horn hunting and fishing season. Property and public safety area threatened by hazard trees. Risk to the public can be mitigated by administratively closing the trailheads and access roads leading to the trailhead until hazard trees can be addressed. ***Recommend Administrative closure on trailheads.***

Trail Stabilization: There is potential for increased watershed degradation caused from the effects of cascading failures of trail structure and increased risk of fatalities or injuries along approximately 37 miles of trails. Trail incision and complete loss of trail could occur, therefore resulting in loss of trail infrastructure possibly leading to significant repairs and costs to restore sections of trail. Loss of water control will lead to off-trail slope erosion and gully formation. Once active gullies are developed, gullies will continue to erode during each storm event and contribute to downstream sedimentation and trail instability.

Trail stabilization is recommended to prevent loss of significant portions of the trail as infrastructure. There are approximately 37 miles of trail in the severely burned portions of the fire in need of tread stabilization. Numerous water crossings exist which would intercept water upon the tread and compromise the trail. Trail tread stabilization treatment consists of removing rock and debris slide material from tread and drainage features, installing or improving water control features (dips, low water crossings etc.) in the trail where needed to protect the tread and reduce stream capture potential; minor amounts of hazard tree removal is needed for safety of crews performing the work, the minimum trail clearing needed to access project sites, and clearing hazard trees around crew spike camps. *The request is for 18 trail miles although the treatments will focus in these areas identified as having high to moderate severity (where slopes are contributing to the effect) on the ground.*

Trail stabilization accomplishment rate utilizing a forest trails crew of six supported by stock is estimated to be ½ miles of trail/day. This includes travel to project site, and assumes crew will spike out.

Protection/Safety Treatments:

Gate Replacement – A gate that prevented access into the fire area on FS Road 6208 was destroyed when a fire-damaged tree fell on it. The gate would be replaced preventing access onto an ml2 road with standing fire-damaged hazard trees.

Road Safety Signage: Safety signing object markers on both cattle guard and gates that were destroyed by fire. The gates would be signed to prevent entry into the fire area.

Trail Safety Signage - Fire hazard warning signs would be installed at 10 Wilderness trailheads stating "Warning: This Trail enters a burned area – Expect hazards such as falling trees and unstable tread". Signs would by 4 ft by 4ft. Trail closure signs will be placed as needed.

Trail Bridge Removal – The 80 foot Crooked Creek Trail Bridge was destroyed during the fire. It is an essential component to the 22 mile Wenaha River trail which is a primary artery in the Wilderness trail system. Removal of the steel beams from the stream channel is recommended for public safety. Even though the bridge would be administratively closed, it is anticipated compliance will be low because the bridge is located along a major trail artery in close proximity to a major portal at Troy, OR. Some will likely attempt to walk across the steel beam (see picture) in order to avoid having to ford the steam during high water flow.



Leaving the remnants of the bridge in place increases the risk of fatalities or significant injuries. The steel infrastructure may be at risk of being washed away during spring melt or during a high flow storm event. The cost for removing the structure from the creek or Wenaha River following a washout would be significantly higher depending on where the bridge ended up. Costs to salvage the bridge from the middle of the Wenaha River be 3-5 times more than removing it from its current location.

The bridge infrastructure would need to be prepared for safe removal by helicopter. Charred timbers would need to be removed from the bridge infrastructure and trusses unbolted so the infrastructure could be lifted in manageable pieces. A helicopter would then fly the infrastructure to a suitable nearby temporary storage area for possible re-use or to a site where it could be transferred to a truck/lowboy for transit to a recycle center. Bridge infrastructure removal preparation would be accomplished by the forest trail crew. A helicopter and support crew would be utilized to fly the bridge pieces to a designated area.

Cultural Resource Structure Protection: The Hoodoo Ridge Lookout was added to the National Register of Historic Places buildings due to its association with events significant to history, including the development of USFS fire-detection, suppression, and lookout sites on forest land in the state of Oregon. It is also associated with the CCC, a Depression-era federal work relief program, and is unique as one of the best examples of an intact lookout site of specialized structural types in the State of Oregon that embody the history of USFS fire management and progression of fire-detection architecture. The Hoodoo Ridge Lookout consists of four structures including a 101 foot steel Aeromotor lookout tower; a guard station cabin; garage and outhouse. . It is located on the southern flank of the Grizzly Bear fire perimeter.

A catline was constructed around the perimeter of the buildings. Although the buildings were initially saved by the construction of the dozer line the nearby partially burned fuels are heavy and dense. Burned portions are still very hot with trees large enough to easily cause structure damage when they fall. Treatment would consist of removing hazard trees to prevent damage to this historic site.

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.)

Part VI – Emergency Stabilization Treatments and Source of Funds

Interim

Grizzly Bear Complex

Legend BAER

- Trail Stabilization Treatment
- Road Drainage Treatment
- Crooked Creek Bridge
- Hoodoo Lookout
- Algae Pond
- FirePerimeter 20150923
- Wilderness
- Trails
- Umatilla NF Boundary
- Bureau of Land Management
- Dept. of Energy
- State Agency
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Other Land
- Closed Road
- Open Road

Other Rec

Campground

Lookout/Cabin

Recreation Residence

Trailhead

Unburned

Low

Mod

High

Unmapped

FirePerimeter 20150923

Low

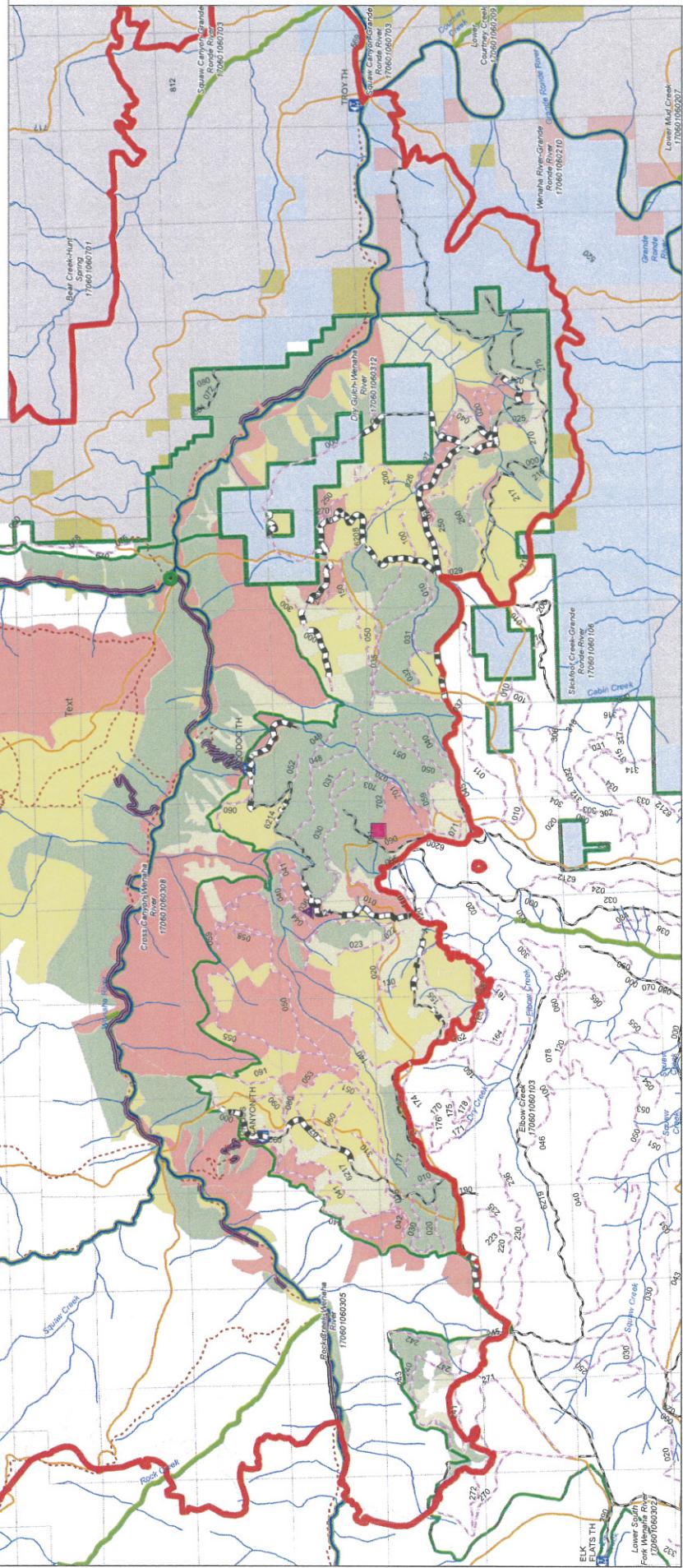
Mod

High

Unmapped

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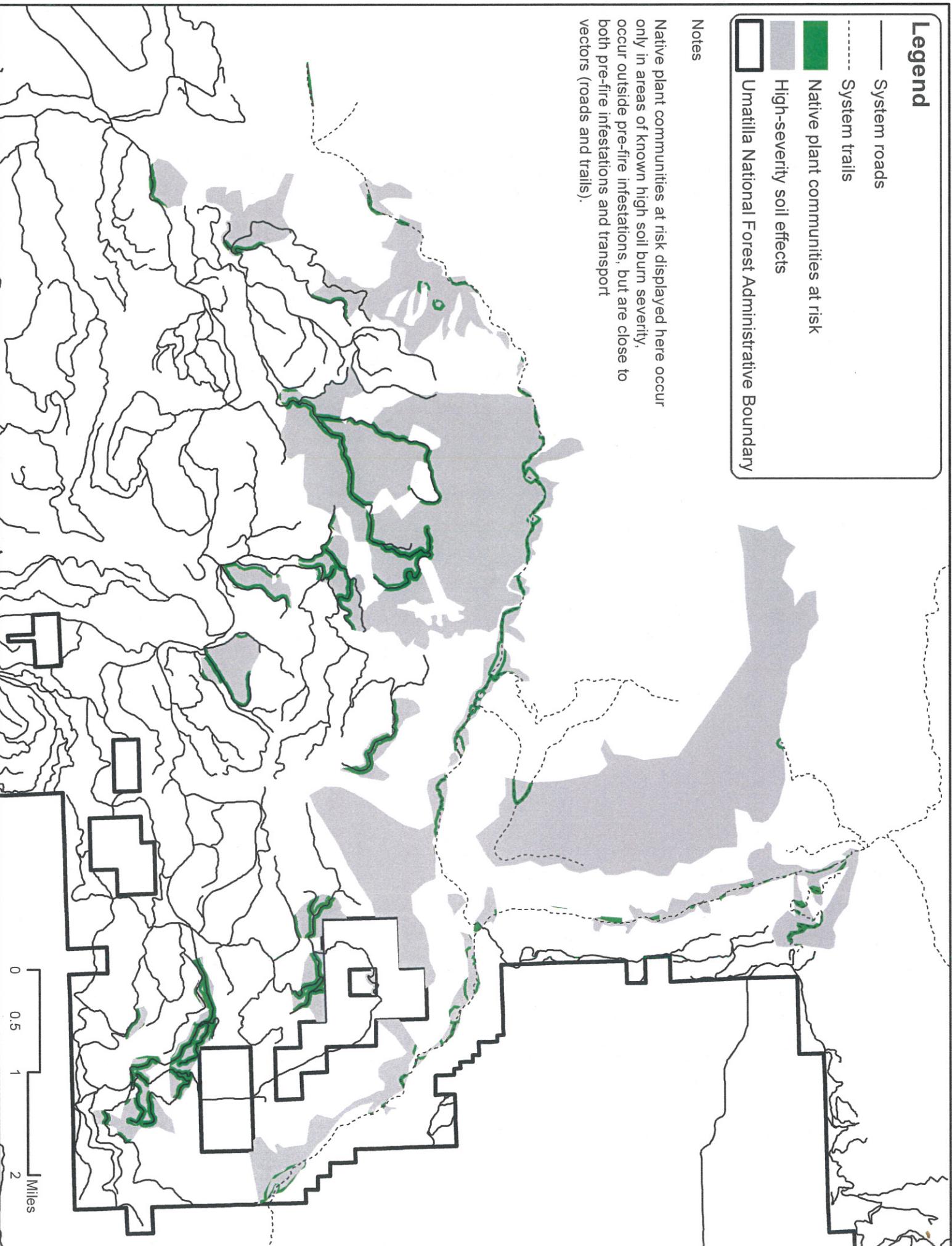


Legend

- System roads
- System trails
- Native plant communities at risk
- High-severity soil effects
- Umatilla National Forest Administrative Boundary

Notes

Native plant communities at risk displayed here occur only in areas of known high soil burn severity, occur outside pre-fire infestations, but are close to both pre-fire infestations and transport vectors (roads and trails).



Grizzly Bear Complex BAER

Legend

- Trail Stabilization Treatment
- Road Drainage Treatment
- Crooked Creek Bridge
- Hoodoo Lookout
- Algae Pond
- FirePerimeter 20150923
- Wilderness
- Umatilla NF Boundary
- Bureau of Land Management
- Dept. of Energy
- State Agency
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Other Land
- Closed Road
- Open Road

Unburned

Low

Mod

High

Unmapped



N

S

E

W

1 Mile

0.5 Miles

0.25 Miles

0.1 Miles

0.05 Miles

0.02 Miles

0.01 Miles

0.005 Miles

0.002 Miles

0.001 Miles

0.0005 Miles

0.0002 Miles

0.0001 Miles

0.00005 Miles

0.00002 Miles

0.00001 Miles

0.000005 Miles

0.000002 Miles

0.000001 Miles

0.0000005 Miles

0.0000002 Miles

0.0000001 Miles

0.00000005 Miles

0.00000002 Miles

0.00000001 Miles

0.000000005 Miles

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0.000000001 Miles

0.0000000005 Miles

0.0000000002 Miles

0.0000000001 Miles

0.00000000005 Miles

0.00000000002 Miles

0.00000000001 Miles

0.000000000005 Miles

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0.000000000001 Miles

0.0000000000005 Miles

0.0000000000002 Miles

0.0000000000001 Miles

0.00000000000005 Miles

0.00000000000002 Miles

0.00000000000001 Miles

0.000000000000005 Miles

0.000000000000002 Miles

0.000000000000001 Miles

0.0000000000000005 Miles

0.0000000000000002 Miles

0.0000000000000001 Miles

0.00000000000000005 Miles

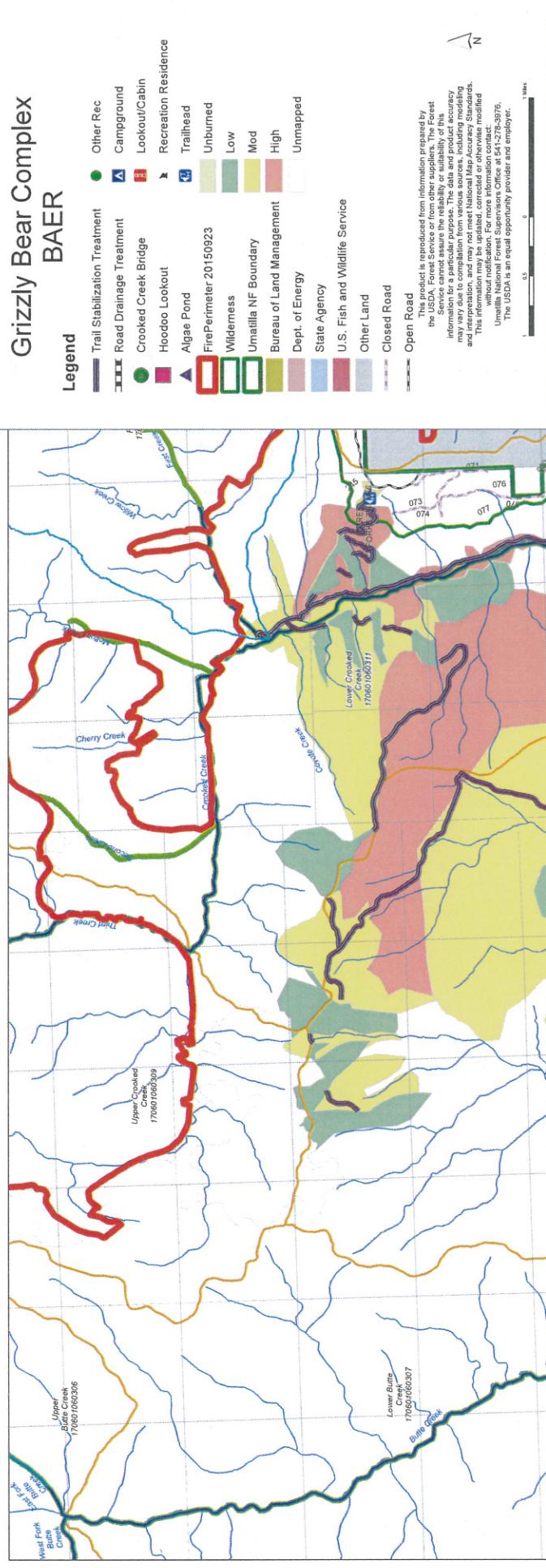
0.00000000000000002 Miles

0.00000000000000001 Miles

0.000000000000000005 Miles

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0.000000000000000001 Miles

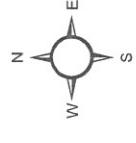


Legend

- System roads
- - - System trails
- Native plant communities at risk
- Umatilla National Forest Administrative Boundary

Notes

Native plant communities at risk displayed here occur only in areas of known high soil burn severity, occur outside pre-fire infestations, but are close to both pre-fire infestations and transport vectors (roads and trails).



Grizzly Bear Complex BAER

