



Forest
Service

Okanogan – Wenatchee
National Forest

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Date: October 10, 2014

Subject: Upper Falls Fire: Interim #1 - Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) Report and Funding Request

To: Regional Forester, R-6

Enclosed for your review and approval is a corrected Interim #1 - Burned Area Emergency Response Report (FS-2500-8) for the Upper Falls Fire on the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest. This Interim #1 will replace the letters dated September 22, 2014 and October 1, 2014, because those 2500-8s failed to highlight the previously approved treatments and the new proposed treatments.

Approval of this funding request will authorize implementation of recommended response actions intended to reduce threats to accumulated NFS values that include human life and safety, road infrastructure, soil productivity, hydrologic function, and native/naturalized communities. Below is a summary of the requested funding:

Response Action	Request
Land Treatments	\$2,346
Channel Treatments	None
Roads & Trails	\$7,303
Protection and Safety	\$2,062
Monitoring	\$0
Total Request	\$11,711

A BAER assessment project record that includes site-specific objectives and technical specifications for the response actions listed above, as well as individual resource assessments and project maps is available for review at:
O:\NFS\OkanoganWenatchee\Project\ForestWide\2520BAER\OkaWenFireComplexes2014\NE CarltonComplex\01_BAER_Report_2500_8\Report_UpperFalls

Please contact BAER Assessment Team Leader, TJ Clifford at 208-866-3204 or Stuart Woolley, the Resources/Planning Staff Officer at 509-664-9332 or swoolley@fs.fed.us if you have any questions.

[Signature]
TJ
MICHAEL L. BALBONI
Forest Supervisor



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cc: Jason J Kuiken, Michael C Liu, Stuart M Woolley, Amy Verellen, Jason N Peterson, Karen A Bennett, Michael D Carroll

BURNED-AREA REPORT
(Reference FSH 2509.13)

PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST

A. Type of Report

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

B. Type of Action

- [] 1. Initial Request (Best estimate of funds needed to complete eligible stabilization measures)
[X] 2. Interim Report #1
[X] 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: Upper Falls

B. Fire Number: WA-OWF-000570

C. State: Washington

D. County: Okanogan

E. Region: RO6

F. Forest: Okanogan-Wenatchee

G. District: Methow Valley

H. Fire Incident Job Code: 0617 P6JA2T14

I. Date Fire Started: 8/5/2014

J. Date Fire Contained: 8/25/2014

K. Suppression Cost: \$5,255,000

L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds

1. Fireline waterbarred (miles): ongoing
2. Fireline seeded (miles): expected delivery of seed 9/12/14
3. Other (identify):

M. Watershed Number:

Watershed (HUC10)	Watershed Name	Subwatershed (HUC12)	Subwatershed Name
	Upper Methow River		Fall Creek
			Eightmile Creek

N. Total Acres Burned:

NFS Acres - 8,378 Other Federal - State - Private -

O. Vegetation Types: Elevations throughout the burned area range from 3,800 to about 7,500 feet. Vegetation in this geographic area ranges from dry pine forests on south facing slopes, riparian habitats, mid-elevation mesic forest, and high elevation mix-conifer montane forests. Primary conifer species include ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, larch, lodgepole pine, Engelmann spruce, with subalpine fir found on the upper slopes. Aspen also occurs throughout most forest types.

P. Dominant Soils: Textural family control sections are primarily loamy-skeletal and sandy-skeletal. Parent materials include volcanic ash over glacial outwash or colluvium. In most cases the ash cap is less than 14 inches thick and the soil are classified in andic subgroups of inceptisols, but ash caps deeper than 14 inches do exist, especially on low landscape positions where ash has accumulated.

Q. Geologic Types: Volcanic ash over mixed granitic glacial outwash or ash over residuum or colluvium from granite.

R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class: Perennial: 3.9 miles Intermittent: 13.6 miles.

S. Transportation System: Roads: 3.9 miles Trails: 8.1 miles

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

A. Burn Severity by Watershed (acres):

Watershed	Low	Moderate	High
Falls Creek	2,452	1,785	1,204
Lake Creek	410	414	370
Total	2,862	2,199	1,574

B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): 2,830

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres): 17 - low 771 - moderate 7,419 - high

D. Erosion Potential: 4.4 tons/acre

E. Sediment Potential: 603 to 804 cubic yards/square mile

PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS

The Upper Falls Fire is located in the Upper and Lower Chewuch River Watersheds. The primary watershed responses of the Upper Falls fire area are 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) flash floods with increased peak flows and sediment deposition; 4) debris flows. The watershed responses are dependent on the occurrence of storm and melt events and should be greatest with initial storm events. The disturbances will become less evident as vegetation is reestablished, providing ground cover and increasing surface roughness.

A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period (years): 3-5

B. Design Chance of Success (percent): 70

C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval (years): 25

D. Design Storm Duration (hours): 1

E. Design Storm Magnitude (inches): 0.77

- F. Design Flow (cubic feet/second/square mile): 2
- G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration (percent): 15
- H. Adjusted Design Flow (cfs per square mile): 109

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

This BAER assessment addresses the potential effects resulting from the Upper Falls Fire that burned on National Forest System (NFS) lands under the jurisdiction of the Methow Valley Ranger District on the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest. This report includes response actions recommended in accordance with Forest Service Manual (FSM) Interim Directive 2500-2013-1 (Burned Area Emergency Response).

The objective of the BAER assessment is to identify imminent post-wildfire threats to human life and safety, property and critical natural or cultural resources; and take immediate actions to manage unacceptable risks. This assessment used methodology outlined in Exhibit 01 and Exhibit 02 of the FSM to guide the identification of critical BAER values important to the local management unit and the apparent risk to those values that now exist from threats associated with the burned area. The assessment team assigned risk to the critical values by assessing the probability for post-fire damage and the magnitude of consequences, if damage occurred. A wide array of response actions were considered to achieve the emergency response objectives. However, only 4 actions were considered feasible.

Upper Falls Fire began as a combination of several wildfires that ignited from a dry lightning storm on August 5, 2014. The burn area is located 17 miles north of Winthrop, WA, southwest of Mt. Barney; between Falls Creek and Farewell Creek. The fire burned in steep rugged terrain in a dense Subalpine/Douglas Fir stand with a high percentage of bug-killed trees. It was a group of three fires including Little Bridge and Carlton Complex managed by the Great Basin Incident Management Team 1. On September 1st, the fire was 100% contained at 8,378 acres.

A Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) Team was ordered utilizing interagency personnel from the USFS, NPS, BIA, FWS, and BLM, to assess the incident. The BAER Team consisted of individuals representing Engineering, Hydrology, Fisheries, Soils, Cultural Resources, Vegetation, and Geographic Information Systems. On September 2, 2014, an in-briefing was held with officials and staff from the Okanogan – Wenatchee National Forest, Methow Valley Ranger District to discuss the situation and strategize field assessments. Field assessments were conducted between September 3rd and 9th, 2014 by BAER Team members to evaluate risk to identified values.

Values that may be threatened due to post fire events were identified during the initial scoping meetings. During the course of field assessments, the BAER Team refined the values list to those that are at moderate to very high risk due to post fire events. Values of low to no risk are discussed in the resource assessments, but are not part of this plan.

A. Describe Critical Values/Resources and Threats:

USFS Critical Value	Value-at-Risk	Description of Threat	Risk
Human Life & Safety	Motorized Access Along NFS Roads (Safety of Employees/Visitors)	Risk to travelers (visitors and employees) from flooding, hazard trees, and rockfall along/at roads that are downstream or downslope of burned slopes, especially those with moderate-high burn severity.	Very Likely, Major, Very High
Property	Major NFS Road Infrastructure	Risk to major NFS roads at intermittent and perennial drainages given expected flooding and debris flows. Undersized culverts are expected to plug or overtop and thereby severely damage road infrastructure and NFS investment. FR #5140000 is a paved ML 4 road located along the SW side of this fire. 6 significant drainage crossings along this road are susceptible to damage.	Very Likely, Major, Very High
Property	Minor NFS Road Infrastructure	Risk to minor NFS roads at intermittent and perennial drainages given expected flooding and debris flows. Undersized culverts are expected to plug or overtop. Two ML 2 roads, FR #5140400 and FR	Very Likely, Major, Very High
Natural Resource	Steelhead (Critical Habitat)	Risk to steelhead and associated designated Critical Habitat due to the threat of post-fire runoff, erosion, and sediment delivery. These threats have the potential to negatively affect steelhead populations and lead to the degradation of designated critical habitat, deterring recovery objectives. There are 0 miles of designated Critical Habitat within the fire. However, there are 2 miles of critical habitat within 3 miles of the fire perimeter.	Likely, Moderate, High
Natural Resource	Spring Chinook (Critical Habitat)	Risk to spring chinook and associated designated Critical Habitat due to the threat of post-fire runoff, erosion, and sediment delivery. These threats have the potential to negatively affect spring chinook populations and lead to the degradation of designated critical habitat, deterring recovery objectives. There are 0 miles of designated Critical Habitat within the fire. However, there are 2 miles of critical habitat within 3 miles of the fire perimeter.	Likely, Moderate, High
Natural Resource	Bull trout (Critical Habitat)	Risk to bull trout and associated designated Critical Habitat due to the threat of post-fire runoff, erosion, and sediment delivery. These threats have the potential to negatively affect bull trout populations and lead to the degradation of designated critical habitat, deterring recovery objectives. There are 0 miles of designated Critical Habitat within the fire. However, there are 15 miles of critical habitat within 3 miles of the fire perimeter.	Likely, Moderate, High
Natural Resource	Riparian Habitat	Risk to hydrologic function of hillslopes and channels due to the loss of soil cover and structure, decreased infiltration, hillslope erosion and sediment delivery to stream channels, and increased stream channel runoff. Flooding and debris flows are expected. Channel widening and excessive gully formation will occur. About 49% of the fire burned at moderate to high severity posing a widespread threat to hydrologic function across the fire. Risk to riparian areas from increased stream flows, channel erosion and loss of grass, forb, and shrub components in those areas that experienced moderate and high soil burn severity	Likely, Moderate, High

USFS Critical Value	Value-at-Risk	Description of Threat	Risk
Natural Resource	Hydrologic Function	Hydrologic function of hillslopes and channels is at risk due to the loss of soil cover and structure, decreased infiltration, hillslope erosion and sediment delivery to stream channels, and increased stream channel runoff. Under such conditions, greater probability of erosion, sedimentation, flooding, and debris flows will exist.	Likely, Moderate, High
Natural Resource	Native or naturalized communities - non-forested	Risk to the grass and shrub native or naturalized communities due to slow natural regeneration following moderate to high burn severity consuming seed bank. Shrub and grass communities are very limited within the high elevation vegetation types on this fire. Known noxious and invasive weed populations exist within and immediately adjacent to the burned area, and they will compete aggressively with native species for space and nutrients.	Very Likely, Moderate, Very High
Natural Resource	soil productivity	Risk to soil productivity with a high probability of immediate detrimental soil displacement in burned areas affected by moderate and high burn severity. The loss of effective ground cover and above ground organic matter will leave the soil resource susceptible to erosive forces 3 to 5 years in high severity areas and 2 years in moderate. High severity acres = 1,628 acres Moderate severity acres = 2,481 acres	Likely, Major, Very High
Natural Resource	Native or naturalized communities - Forested	Risk to forested native or naturalized vegetative communities due to significant tree mortality, where the natural regeneration is delayed due to the loss of the canopy, seed bank, and organic soil layer. Known noxious and invasive weed populations exist within and immediately adjacent to the burned area, and will compete aggressively with native species for space and nutrients.	Very Likely, Moderate, Very High

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

- Reduce threats to personal injury and/or human life of visitors 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 disturbed as a result of suppression activities.
- 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 - 60% Channel – NA Roads/Trails - 60% Protection/Safety - 90%

D. Probability of Treatment Success

Treatment	Years after Treatment		
	1	3	5
Land	90	70	--
Channel			--
Roads/Trails	70	80	90
Road treatments are designed for increased runoff which will decrease as vegetation recovers.			
Protection/Safety	80	60	60
Assume Visitors will pay attention to the new signs.			

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

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss):

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

Team Leader: TJ Clifford, Boise District BLM

Email: tclifford@blm.gov Phone: 208-384-3459 FAX:

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:**L01 Early Detection Rapid Response**

General Description: Invasive plants and weed assessments will be conducted in FY2015 for Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) on any new infestation located within the fire perimeter. Treatments will occur at proper phenology of each species to ensure maximum control.

Known locations for noxious weeds are limited within the burn area, but there is a very high risk for new infestations within the fire perimeter to become established due to the disturbance caused by the wildfire and the suppression equipment used to fight the fire. Canada thistle is known to cover 19 acres within the burn perimeter. Species on the early detection list include; diffuse knapweed, white top (hoary cress), Dalmatian toadflax, and oxeye daisy. These noxious weeds of concern threaten the integrity of native plant communities.

Assess the 8,378 acre Upper Falls Fire for new infestations of noxious weeds. Invasive and noxious weed assessments from FY2015 will establish baseline data to be tracked through the Methow Valley Ranger District GIS databases and will be used to determine the priority, amount and intensity of control for new infestations of noxious weeds located within the burn area for one year post fire containment date. Orange

hawkweed is a primary species of concern to invade the burn. Other species on the early detection list include; Bohemian knotweed, spurge flax and hound's tongue.

Location/(Suitable) Sites: (*Refer to BAER Treatment Map*) Assess areas that have a high potential for weed/invasive species establishment. Critical areas include roads, dozer lines, drop points, ephemeral drainages and burned areas where suppression vehicles and equipment traveled through known noxious weed/non-native invasive plant species populations. Disturbed areas within and along the fire perimeter, such as dozer lines, hand lines, staging areas, safety zones and drop points will also be prioritized for monitoring.

Design/Construction Specifications:

1. Conduct short-term monitoring in FY2015 using early detection and rapid response (EDRR) assessment/monitoring of noxious weed/non-native invasive plant species infestations within the burned area. Monitoring to determine the post-fire presence or spread of invasive species will be initiated in close proximity to known vectors on the lower slopes along roads and cattle runs within the fire perimeter.
2. Inventory/assessment, photos and map new noxious weed infestations within burned area using GPS technology. *This information will be uploaded into the Methow Valley Ranger District GIS Noxious Weeds database with regular program funds.*
3. Manual and chemical spot treatments using a variety of tools including pickups, UTVs and backpack spray units will be used on any noxious weeds located within the fire on forest service lands.
4. By integrating EDRR project with Okanogan County, Cooperative Weed Management Area on state and private lands inside and outside the fire perimeter, the forest will reduce noxious weed populations throughout the area, thus reducing weed control costs to all cooperators.

Purpose of Treatment Specifications (relate to damage/change caused by fire): This treatment is necessary to prevent the establishment and to control the spread of new noxious weeds and non-native invasive species into the burned area. Dry pine forests, mesic forests, and mix-conifer-montane forests communities are at high risk from severe infestations from diffuse knapweed, Dalmatian toadflax, and orange hawkweed. EDRR will be used to prevent new noxious weed infestations from becoming established and to ensure the natural recovery of the native perennial grasses, forbs, shrubs and trees. This treatment will also ensure the ecological indicators (Soil Stability, Hydrologic Function, and Biotic Integrity) are functioning properly during the natural recovery period on lands administered by the FS. Chemical treatment of new and existing noxious weed infestations will reduce the likelihood of their spread to disturbed areas and help to re-establish high quality riparian fish habitat within the burn. The BAER Team considered this treatment to be the minimum necessary to achieve a reduction in risk to the identified critical values of:

1. **Soil productivity**
2. **Native and naturalized vegetative communities**

Describe Treatment Effectiveness Monitoring: Treatment sites will be evaluated annually for the next three years to ensure control methods are meeting resource objectives and to inventory for new invaders. Weed specialist/technicians will visit chemically treated sites after treatment; this is especially important for weed populations that are sprayed to ensure efficacy of herbicide application. Initiate follow-up treatments if additional non-native species or new infestations are discovered. Control will be considered successful upon determination that all noxious weeds have been controlled and non-native invasive plants have not spread beyond their pre-fire locations.

Roads and Trail Treatments:**RT03 Culvert Removals**

General Description: This treatment is for the removal of existing culverts at stream crossings on Forest Roads. The culvert crossings were identified as being undersized due to the anticipated increase in flows from the burned watersheds above the crossings. These culverts will be removed and have the road fill pulled back to match the surrounding stream banks in order to pass the increased flows that are anticipated from future storm events. The stream channel will be reconstructed with stream simulation material, thereby reducing the potential for head cutting and scour through the new channel. The treatment is primarily for undersized pipe crossings primarily located on maintenance level 1 roads, which are closed to all motorized traffic where the cost of replacing the culverts exceed the benefit to the road system.

Location/(Suitable) Sites: *Refer to BAER Treatment Map.* The following sites locations are where the pipes will be removed:

- FR 5140410 – Approximate Location is Mile Post 1.2 (24" diameter pipe)

Design/Construction Specifications:

1. FS personnel will direct the work.
2. Removal of culverts shall include setting up traffic control, excavating and removing the existing culvert from Forest Service lands, hauling away excavated material to an approved waste site, reconstructing the stream channel with stream simulation material, and laying the excavation slopes back so they match the surrounding stream bank slopes.
3. If the crossing is located on a road open to public travel, install barricades or other road closure treatments.
4. Update FS databases to reflect the road management changes.

Purpose of Treatment Specifications (relate to damage/change caused by fire): The purpose of this treatment is to reduce the risk of pipe failure and associated sediment delivery to critical resources. Roads within the Carlton Complex Fire contain drainage structures that cross primarily intermittent streams located in watersheds that have a moderate to high burn severity. These streams now have the potential for increased runoff and debris flows. These increases in flows pose a threat to the existing crossings which may result in plugging culverts or exceeding their maximum flow capacity. If these flows plug drainage structures the result could be additional erosion and debris further down the drainage due to the failures of the road fill slopes, thereby impacting water quality and the riparian areas. The BAER Team considered this treatment to be the minimum necessary to achieve a reduction in risk to the accumulated critical values of:

1. Human life and safety of visitors, private residents, and agency personnel
2. Property (Forest Roads)
3. Hydrologic function (including riparian and stream channel stability)
4. Water Quality

Describe Treatment Effectiveness Monitoring: Monitoring will be conducted by district personnel and/or Forest engineering staff. Monitoring will consist of visiting the site after high intensity thunderstorms and/or after spring run off. Photos will be taken during the site visits and a photo log will be established.

RT04 Storm Patrols

General Description: The patrols are used to identify those road problems such as plugged culverts and washed out roads and to clear, clean, and/or block those roads that have received damage. The storm patrollers shall have access to at least a backhoe and dump truck that can be used when a drainage culvert is plugged or soon to be plugged, and to repair roads which are exhibiting severe surface erosion.

Location/(Suitable) Sites: *Refer to BAER Treatment Map.* The patrols should first focus on those roads and bridges that receive the most traffic, are of more value to the transportation system, and/or have high-risk structures that are prone to storm damage. Not listed in any order of preference, these roads include the following:

- 5140000 (Falls Creek)
- 5140320 (Sheep Creek, crossing at Falls Creek)

Design/Construction Specifications:

1. FS personnel will direct the work.
2. Immediately upon receiving heavy rain and during significant spring snowmelt the FS will send out patrols to identify road hazard conditions – obstructions such as rocks, sediment, washouts, and plugged culverts, so the problems can be corrected before they worsen or jeopardize forest road users.
3. The road patrols shall bring in heavy equipment necessary to mechanically remove any obstructions from the roads and culvert inlets and catch basins where necessary. All excess material and debris removed from the drainage system shall be placed outside of the bank-full stream channel where it cannot re-enter the stream.

Purpose of Treatment Specifications (relate to damage/change caused by fire): Indirectly, debris that is not removed immediately could cause more substantial loss of infrastructure and associated sediment/debris that in turn causes an impact to Water Quality and Riparian areas. The BAER Team considered this treatment to be the minimum necessary to achieve a reduction in risk to the accumulated critical values of:

1. **Human life and safety of visitors, private residents, and agency personnel**
2. **Property (Forest roads)**
3. **Hydrologic function (including riparian and stream channel stability)**

Roads within and adjacent to the Upper Falls Fire contain drainage structures that cross perennial streams located in watersheds that have a moderate to high burn severity. These streams now have the potential for increased runoff and debris flows. These increases in flows pose a threat to the existing crossings which may result in plugging culverts or exceeding their maximum flow capacity. If these flows plug drainage structures, the result will likely be additional erosion and debris further down the drainage due to the failures of the fill slopes of the roads. There is some low to unburned between the fire and the moderate to high severity areas which could block some debris from reaching the road however this potentially leaves the debris poised to reach the road in consequent storm events.

There is an immediate and future threat to travelers along these roads within the burned area due to the increased potential for rolling and falling rock from burned slopes and increased potential for falling trees, flash floods and mudflows. The post-fire flooding will threaten to interrupt access to visitors, local residents, and Forest Service personnel who are implementing treatments. With the loss of vegetation, normal storm frequencies and magnitudes can more easily initiate rill and gully erosion on the slopes and it is likely that this runoff will cover the roads or cause washouts. These events make for hazardous access along steep slopes and put the safety of Forest visitors and administrative personnel at risk.

The purpose of the monitoring is to evaluate the condition of roads and bridges for motorized access and to identify and implement additional work needed to maintain and/or repair damage to road surfaces and flow

conveyance structures (culverts, bridges) across roads in order to provide safe access across FS lands. Engineering and District personnel will survey the roads within the fire perimeter after spring snow-melt and high-intensity summer thunderstorms. Survey will inspect road surface condition, ditch erosion, and culverts/inlet basins for capacity to accommodate runoff flows.

Describe Treatment Effectiveness Monitoring: Monitor the storm-patrol response time to ensure objectives are being met. Identify the type of storm event that mobilizes material.

Protection/Safety Treatments:

PS01 Safety Signs

General Description: This treatment is for the installation burned area warning signs. Burned area signs warn the public identifying of the possible dangers associated with a burned area on major entry points into the burned area and developed recreation sites. It shall contain language specifying items to be aware of when entering a burn area such as falling trees and limbs, rolling rocks, and flash floods.

Location/(Suitable) Sites: Refer to BAER Treatment Map for the spatial locations. Locations on FS lands for burned area warning signs on major entry points are (1 total):

- On NFSR 5140000, at the edge of the fire

Design/Construction Specifications: Burned Area warning signs along the roads shall measure, at a minimum, 30 inches by 36 inches and consist of 0.08" aluminum, sheeted in high intensity yellow with black letters. The **BURNED AREA** lettering shall be a minimum of 5 inches in height and all remaining lettering shall be a minimum of 3.5 inches in height.

Purpose of Treatment Specifications (relate to damage/change caused by fire): The purpose of this treatment is to provide safety to the motorists of upcoming road dangers and/or objects. The BAER Team considered this treatment to be the minimum necessary to achieve a reduction in risk to the accumulated critical values of:

1. Human Life and safety of visitors, private residents, and agency personnel

Describe Treatment Effectiveness Monitoring: District and SO personnel will monitor or check signs after events to ensure that they will be effective for the future.

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.)

PARTVI – EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIONS AND SOURCE OF FUNDS **Interim #1**

Line Items	Units	Cost	NFS Lands		Other	Other Lands			All
			Unit	# of Units		BAER \$	Fed \$	# of Units	
A. Land Treatments									
L01 EDRR	acres	51	46	\$2,346	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,346
				\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>									
<i>Subtotal Land Treatments</i>									
				\$2,346	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,346
B. Channel Treatments									
				\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>									
<i>Subtotal Channel Treat.</i>									
				\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
C. Road and Trails									
RT01 Culvert Removal	culvert	1309	1	\$1,309	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,309
RT02 Storm Patrols	days	1998	3	\$5,994	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,994
				\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>									
<i>Subtotal Road & Trails</i>									
				\$7,303	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,303
D. Protection/Safety									
PT01 Safety Signs	signs	2062	1	\$2,062	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,062
				\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>									
<i>Subtotal Structures</i>									
				\$2,062	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,062
E. BAER Evaluation									
U Falls Team Initial				\$2,500		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,500
U Falls Team Interim				\$18,553					
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>									
<i>Subtotal Evaluation</i>									
				—	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
					\$21,053	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,500
F. Monitoring									
				\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>									
<i>Subtotal Monitoring</i>									
				\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
G. Totals									
Previously approved				\$6,625		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,211
Total for this request				\$5,086					

PART VII - APPROVALS

1. 
Forest Supervisor (signature)

10/16/14
Date

2. 
Regional Forester (signature)

10/20/14
Date

