

**BLM CALIFORNIA POST-FIRE RECOVERY PLAN
EMERGENCY STABILIZATION AND BURNED AREA
REHABILITATION**

PLAN TEMPLATE 2010

WRAGG FIRE (JZR5)

BLM CENTRAL CALIFORNIA DISTRICT

CALIFORNIA STATE OFFICE

FIRE BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Fire Name	Wragg
Fire Number	LFESJZR50000 / LFBRJZR50000
District/Field Office	CENTRAL CALIFORNIA DISTRICT
Admin Number	LLCAC00000
State	CALIFORNIA
County(s)	YOLO, SOLANO, NAPA
Ignition Date/Cause	07/22/2015 Human Caused
Date Contained	08/05/2015
Jurisdiction	<i>Acres</i>
State	8051
Total Acres	8051
Total Costs	\$87,000
Costs to LF2200000 (2822)	\$51,000
Costs to LF3200000 (2881)	\$36,000

Status of Plan Submission (check one box below)

	Initial Submission of Complete Plan
X	Updating or Revising the Initial Submission
	Amendment

PART 1 - PLAN SUMMARY

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON FIRE.

The Wragg Fire occurred within the BLM portion of the newly designated Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument (July 10, 2015.) The fire was reported at 2:30pm on July 22, 2015. Cause of the fire was a burning vehicle that had pulled over to get off of the highway (CA-128). The point of origin was the turn off from CA-128 between Markley Cove Resort and the Monticello Dam. The fire threatened numerous structures including homes, high tension power lines, and roadside rest areas. Mandatory evacuations were ordered and the Highway was closed down.

The Wragg Fire burned a total of 8,051 acres. Ownership is as follows: 1,751 public land acres administered by the BLM Ukiah Field Office, 1,288 state land acres administered by California Department of Fish and Wildlife and State Lands Commission, 4,809 acres private lands including property belonging to the UC Davis Reserve System, and 203 acres of lands belonging to non-profits and the Bureau of Reclamation.

Lands administered by BLM were primarily serpentine habitats and dominated by a chemise-chaparral ecosystem. Grey pines and blue oak trees were also impacted by the fire. The fire was fed by strong winds and dense fuels. This area has a high fire history with many smaller burns of 100 acres or less. Lands burned in the Wragg Fire had burned in the past by the Miller Fire in 1988.

Resource concerns caused by the fire include: Closure of a major BLM recreation area (Stebbins Cold Canyon) used by upwards of 300 people a day and located within the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument; potential landslides onto CA-128 from the loss of vegetation, potential introduction of noxious weed species within the burn area were weeds had not existed.

LAND USE PLAN CONSISTENCY

S5 - Noxious Weeds ES Issue 5

The Ukiah Resource Management Plan allows for the treatment of invasive species and noxious weeds. In areas burned by fire, the RMP prefers plant germination to happen naturally however in areas where significant mechanical treatment work occurred such as within the Wragg Fire, the RMP specifies the use of herbicides and native seeds to restore populations.

S6 - Soil Stabilization (Other than seedling, planting) ES Issue 2

The treatments for slope stabilization are consistent with the Ukiah Resource Management Plan. The plan addresses the need for protecting public health and safety; and to perform

emergency repairs in those instances where they are necessary. This is one of those occasions.

S11 - Facilities ES Issue 1

The action taken is consistent with the 2006 Ukiah RMP. The RMP provides for public safety, facilities management, and interpretation

R11 - Facilities BAR Issue 4

The action taken is consistent with the 2006 Ukiah RMP. The RMP provides for public safety, facilities management, and interpretation

R13 - Monitoring BAR Issue 2

Resource monitoring is consistent with the management direction identified in the 2006 Ukiah Resource Management Plan.

COST SUMMARY TABLES

Emergency Stabilization (LF2200000)

Action/ Spec #	ES Issue #	Planned Action	Unit (Acres, WMs, Number)	# Units	Unit Cost (If Appl.)	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	Totals by Spec.
S1		Planning (Project Management)	WM'S	1	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00
S2										
S3										
S4										
S5	5	Noxious Weeds	Acres	20	\$900.00	\$0.00	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$18,000.00
S6	2	Soil Stabilization (Other than seedling, planting)	Acres	1,751	\$2.86	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00
S7										
S8										
S9										
S10										
S11	1	Facilities	#	55	\$418.18	\$0.00	\$23,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23,000.00
S12										
S13										
S14										
TOTAL COSTS (LF2200000)						\$0	\$39,000	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$51,000
OTHER FUND CODE TOTALS:										
TOTAL COSTS (???)										
TOTAL COSTS (???)										
TOTAL COSTS (???)										

Burned Area Rehabilitation (LF3200000)

Action/ Spec #	BAR Issue #	Planned Action	Unit (Acres, WMs, Number)	# Units	Unit Cost (If Appl.)	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	Totals by Spec.
R1										
R2										
R3										
R4										
R5										
R6										
R7										
R8										
R9										
R10										
R11	4	Facilities	Miles	21	\$1,285.71	\$0.00	\$27,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,000.00
R12										
R13	2	Monitoring	Acres	8,051	\$1.12	\$0.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$9,000.00
R14										
		TOTAL COSTS (LF3200000)				\$0	\$30,000	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$36,000
OTHER FUND CODE TOTALS:										
		TOTAL COSTS (???)								
		TOTAL COSTS (???)								
		TOTAL COSTS (???)								

PART 2 - POST-FIRE RECOVERY ISSUES

EMERGENCY STABILIZATION ISSUES

1 - Human Life and Safety

The Wragg Fire burned a total of 8051 acres of which 1,751 acres were managed by the BLM Ukiah Field Office for habitat conservation, research, and recreation. Lands consumed by the Wragg fire were within the newly designated Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument. Where the fire burned the hottest was on the BLM managed lands. Of the Monument this location is one of the most visited receiving up to 300 people/day in the summer months and averaging over 165 visitors/day during the year. All recreational features were destroyed by the fire making the area not only unusable by the public but unsafe to experience. For example, the entire 50 foot wooden stairway which accessed the trail system from the parking lot was completely consumed as was the restroom facilities. Also lost to the fire were all of the trail directional, warning, and mileage signs; and informational kiosk which contained maps of the area as well as safety and visitor information. The entire 21 mile BLM boundary fence and public access gates were destroyed in the fire. Because the public parking area is along the CalTrans right-of-way, there is no way parking could be closed. People are trespassing by using ropes to access the trail network from where the stairway used to be. "Area Closed Due to Wildfire" signs have been installed at the primary trail entrance however, trespass continues. Once onto the trail network, there is no signage or boundary fencing to assist people so additional trespass is occurring onto the adjacent private lands.

2 - Soil/Water Stabilization

The dominant landform of the Wragg Fire are very steep slopes of the California coastal foothills. The slopes are all in excess of 45 degrees. Elevation is from 100 feet to 650 feet above sea level. Soil type is rock and serpentine with poor infiltration capabilities. Windy conditions are common throughout the year. The climate is Mediterranean with hot dry summers, cool winters and rain events occurring at intense rates during the fall, winter, and spring months. The area receives in excess of 30 inches of precipitation/year. Vegetation helps stabilize the soil. the above ground portions of the plants provide a protective barrier which helps minimize erosion. The root zones of the plants help to hold the soil together and further protects this landform from erosion. Growth of vegetation within this type of ecosystem is slow. Without vegetation providing a protective barrier, it can be expected that the slopes burned in the fire will erode.

3 - Habitat for Federal/State Listed, Proposed, or Candidate Species

N/A

4 - Critical Heritage Resources

N/A

5 - Invasive Plants and Weeds

Areas burned in the Wragg fire were a dominant chemise chaparral ecosystem with spotted locations of oak and grey pine tree species. Invasive weeds were common along the roadsides and especially within the CalTrans right-of-way. Along the ridge lines there are areas of bare soil caused by the mechanical treatments used in fire control.

Total acreage involving mechanical fire control methods is approximately 20 acres. It is within these 20 acres of fire lines BLM is most concerned about invasive weeds spreading into the Monument. Remote sensing data is attached showing within the Wragg Fire where mechanical treatments performed by CalFire crews were the most significant. It in these locations where BLM predicts the greatest potential for weed invasion to occur.

BURNED AREA RECOVERY ISSUES

1 - Lands Unlikely to Recover Naturally

N/A

2 - Weed Treatments

The loss of vegetation and ground disturbance caused by the Wragg fire provides an opportunity for invasive weed establishment. Invasive plants as defined by California native Plant Society for this part of California include starthistle, barb goat grass, and medusahead. These species are typically better adapted to utilize the surplus available resources (water, nutrients, space, etc.) following a fire.

3 - Tree Planting

N/A

4 - Repair/Replace Fire Damage to Minor Facilities

The Wragg Fire burned a total of 8051 acres of which 1,751 acres were managed by the BLM Ukiah Field Office for habitat conservation, research, and recreation. Lands consumed by the Wragg fire were within the newly designated Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument. Where the fire burned the hottest was on the BLM managed lands. Of the Monument this location is one of the most visited receiving up to 300 people/day in the summer months and averaging over 165 visitors/day during the year. All recreational features were destroyed by the fire making the area not only unusable by the public but unsafe to experience. For example, the entire 50 foot wooden stairway which accessed the trail system from the parking lot was completely consumed as was the restroom facilities. Also lost to the fire were all 50 of the trail directional, warning, and mileage signs; and the one informational kiosk which contained maps of the area as well as safety and visitor information. The entire 17 miles of BLM boundary fence and three public access gates were destroyed in the fire. Because the public parking area is along the CalTrans right-of-way,

there is no way parking could be closed off so people are trespassing by either digging footholds into the hillside or using ropes to access the trail network from where the stairway used to be. Once onto the trail network, there is no signage or boundary fencing to assist people so additional trespass is occurring onto the adjacent private lands.

PART 3 - DESCRIPTION OF TREATMENTS

Issue 1 - Human Life and Safety

S11 Facilities

A. Treatment/Activity Description

ES&R funding would be used to purchase the 20 trail mile marker signs, 30 Self-Guided Trail Marker signs, and five additional "Area Closed Due to Wildfire" signs. (A total of 55 signs.) Sign installation will be done by volunteers. BLM's Recreation program will fund trail repair and trail network reroutes. UC Davis will cover the replacement of the restroom facility.

B. How does the treatment relate to damage or changes caused by the fire?

The fire destroyed all of the infrastructure leaving the area not only unsafe but also unmanageable for public use. People who trespass into this area are getting lost and since there is no standing fencing, are further trespassing onto adjacent private lands to get onto private roads and driveways as ways back to the highway. Having ES&R funding for the signs and using volunteers to install them will allow BLM to safely reopen some areas less affected by the fire so the public has a place to go for outdoor recreation opportunities nearer to where they live. This will help limit trespass concerns which are currently happening.

C. Why is the treatment/activity reasonable, within policy, and cost effective?

Trespassing is happening due to the Wragg fire. ES&R funding for the signs and using volunteers to install them will allow BLM to safely reopen lands less affected by the fire so the nearby public has a place to go for outdoor recreation opportunities. Taking the action for sign purchase through ES&R and having volunteers perform sign installation will allow for reopening of this area of the National Monument more quickly than other methods or strategies being considered. Utilizing volunteers for sign replacement will not only reduce installation costs, but will also build character and public relations having it shown and documented of people willing to give back to have areas open for their enjoyment. Because of the scattered land ownership patterns, there is no way for any agency to effectively close this part of the National Monument from the public so BLM needs to do what it can to reopen areas and make the Monument safe.

Issue 2 - Soil/Water Stabilization

S6 Soil Stabilization (Other than seedling, planting)

A. Treatment/Activity Description

Install emergency stabilization treatments to burned areas with slopes in excess of 45%. Treatments include but is not limited to waddles, water bars, and vegetation blankets. Installation activities need to be performed prior to the start of the fall and winter rains.

B. How does the treatment relate to damage or changes caused by the fire?

Slopes affected by the Wragg Fire were burned to mineral soil. There is no ground cover to prevent runoff once the winter rains start. The proposed stabilization activities will assist in slowing down water runoff and thereby keep potential land slides from occurring. If a land slide were to happen, it could happen next to State Highway 128 creating a very serious traffic hazard, possible injury of motorists, and potentially result in a road closure.

C. Why is the treatment/activity reasonable, within policy, and cost effective?

The treatment will not only help protect resources, it will also prevent dangerous land slides from happening near the State Highway. CA-128 is the major transportation route connecting the Napa Valley to the Central Valley. Thousands of cars and trucks use this road everyday. If nothing to prevent slope stabilization was done, there is a high probability of personal injury along with a disruption of transportation capabilities if the road were to close.

Issue 5 - Invasive Plants and Weeds

S5 Noxious Weeds

A. Treatment/Activity Description

Apply herbicide to Noxious and invasive weed species during the spring and prior to flowering. After herbicide treatments have been applied, follow back up with ground seeding of native species using hosted worker and volunteer crews. Treatment areas will include will roads and trails used for fire control activities. Roads and trails to be used by the public for recreation will not be treated. Weed species on concern include starthistle, barb goat grass, and medusahead

B. How does the treatment relate to damage or changes caused by the fire?

The treatment will restore native vegetation to those portions of the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument affected by mechanical fire control methods associated with the Wragg Fire.

C. Why is the treatment/activity reasonable, within policy, and cost effective?

The used of herbicides follow up by ground reseeding of native species will provide a more cost effective use of native seed. The use of volunteer and hosted workers for labor will

reduce rehabilitation costs and create an environment for the public to get involved with the restoration activities occurring in the Monument.

Issue 2 - Weed Treatments

R13 Monitoring

A. Treatment/Activity Description

Provide monitoring to evaluate the effectiveness of the treatments implemented. Monitoring will be for presence/absence of noxious weeds, slope stability, native species propagation, and public use of the area. Weed species of concern for this region of California according to the California Native Plant Society and plant specialists with UC Davis include starthistle, barb goat grass, and medusahead.

B. How does the treatment relate to damage or changes caused by the fire?

The purpose of the prescribed treatment is to restore the habitat to a close to pre-fire conditions as possible. Also, treatments performed will provide for a more diverse vegetative landscape thereby making it more difficult for future catastrophic fires in this location to occur. Monitoring will allow the agency to determine if the applied treatments are working and meeting objectives. If objectives are not being met, monitoring will assist in determining the adjustments necessary for the treatments to work.

C. Why is the treatment/activity reasonable, within policy, and cost effective?

Monitoring will provide the Agency the necessary information to determine if the resources invested for restoring the landscape are appropriate. It will also assist with future management decisions related recreation capacity. Monitoring will also assist with evaluating long lasting effects of fire on areas that receive high public use intensity.

Issue 4 - Repair/Replace Fire Damage to Minor Facilities

R11 Facilities

A. Treatment/Activity Description

Replace the 50 foot stairway and 21 miles of fencing. BAR funding would be used to purchase materials and labor would be provided by volunteers and BLM staff. BLM's Recreation program will fund trail repair and trail network reroutes. UC Davis will cover the replacement of the restroom facility.

B. How does the treatment relate to damage or changes caused by the fire?

The fire destroyed all of the infrastructure leaving the area not only unsafe but also unmanageable for public use. People who trespass into this area are getting lost, and since there is no standing fencing; are further trespassing onto adjacent private lands to get onto private roads and driveways as ways back to the highway. Utilizing BAR funding to purchase materials for the stairway and fencing, and having volunteers do the installation will allow BLM to safely reopen access and allow the public into areas less affected by the fire. This will help eliminate the current trespass concerns.

C. Why is the treatment/activity reasonable, within policy, and cost effective?

Trespassing is happening due to the Wragg fire. BAR funding for the stairway and fencing and using volunteers to perform the installation allows BLM to safely and cost effectively reopen lands less affected by the fire. The nearby public will again have a place to go for outdoor recreation opportunities. Taking the action to purchase materials through BAR and having volunteers perform the installation will allow for reopening of this area of the National Monument more quickly than other methods or strategies being considered. Utilizing volunteers will not only reduce installation costs, but will also build character and public relations having it shown and documented of people willing to give back to have areas open for their enjoyment. Because of the scattered land ownership patterns, there is no way for any agency to effectively close this part of the National Monument from the public and eliminate trespass so BLM needs to do what it can to reopen areas and make the Monument safe.

Currently, without the stairway, people are using whatever they can to climb up to the trail system. As the weather begins to change and rain becomes a part of the forecast, injuries will result from people falling. Also, without the stairs the already unstable slopes will become even more erosive from people scrambling uphill to get to the trail network at locations not suitable for public access. Because of the scattered land ownership patterns, there is no way for any agency to effectively close these lands from the public. BLM needs to do what it can to eliminate trespass, make the Monument again safe for public enjoyment, and provide management oversight.

PART 4 - DETAILED TREATMENT COST TABLE

Action / Spec #	Action Description	Unit Type	# Units	Unit Cost	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	Total Cost
S1	Planning (Project Management)								
1	Planning	Each	1	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00
	Total			\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00
S5	Noxious Weeds ES Issue 5								
1	Noxious Weeds	Acres	60	\$300.00	\$0.00	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$18,000.00
	Total			\$300.00	\$0.00	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$18,000.00
S6	Soil Stabilization (Other than seedling, planting) ES Issue 2								
1	Stabilization	Total	1	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00
	Total			\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00
S11	Facilities ES Issue 1								
1	Facilities	Total	1	\$23,000.00	\$0.00	\$23,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23,000.00
	Total			\$23,000.00	\$0.00	\$23,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$23,000.00
ES	Grand Total			\$33,300.00	\$0.00	\$39,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$51,000.00
Action / Spec #	Action Description	Unit Type	# Units	Unit Cost	FY15	FY16	FY17	FY18	Total Cost
R11	Facilities BAR Issue 4								
1	Facilities	Total	1	\$27,000.00	\$0.00	\$27,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,000.00
	Total			\$27,000.00	\$0.00	\$27,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$27,000.00
R13	Monitoring BAR Issue 2								
1	Monitoring	WM'S	3	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$9,000.00
	Total			\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$9,000.00
BAR	Grand Total			\$30,000.00	\$0.00	\$30,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$36,000.00
Project	Grand Total			\$63,300.00	\$0.00	\$69,000.00	\$9,000.00	\$9,000.00	\$87,000.00

PART 5 - SEED LISTS

DRILL SEED

AERIAL SEED

SEEDLINGS

Seedling Species	Scientific Name	Acres of Seedlings planted.	# of Seedlings per Acre	Total # of Seedlings	Cost / Seedling	Total Cost
TOTALS:		0.0	0	0		\$ 0.00

PART 6 - NATIVE/NON-NATIVE PLANT WORKSHEET

A. Proposed Native Plants in Seed Mixtures (Both ES & BAR Treatments)

1. Are the native plants proposed for seeding adapted to the ecological sites in the burned area?

Yes No Rationale:

Through partnership with UC Davis, an appropriate seed mix will be developed

2. Is seed or seedlings of native plants available in sufficient quantity for the proposed project?

Yes No Rationale:

There are local supplies for native seed with 15 miles of the Wragg Fire

3. Is the cost and/or quality of the native seed reasonable given the project size and approved field unit management and Plan objectives?

Yes No Rationale:

Areas seeded only involves locations where mechanical treatment was used to control the fire. Total area treated will be approximately 20 acres.

4. Will the native plants establish and survive given the environmental conditions and the current or future competition from other species in the seed mix or from exotic plants?

Yes No Rationale:

Serpentine soils are difficult to judge for plant germination and growth. Using locally acquired seeds should help improve the odds for seedling establishment.

5. Will the existing or proposed land management practices (e.g. wildlife populations, recreation use, livestock, etc.) maintain the seeded native plants in the seed mixture when the burned area is re-opened?

Yes No Rationale:

The field office will close some of the trails until such a time when the public can safely use them.

B. Proposed Non-native Plants in Seed Mixtures (Both ES & BAR Treatments)

1. Is the use of non-native plants necessary to meet objectives, e.g., consistent with applicable

approved field unit management plans?

Yes No Rationale:

The area burned is predominantly serpentine soils. It is very difficult for desirable non-native plant species to germinate and grow in serpentine soil environments. Therefore, only native plant species adapted to serpentine soils will be used.

2. Will non-native plants meet the objective(s) for which they are planted without unacceptably diminishing diversity and disrupting ecological processes (nutrient cycling, water infiltration, energy flow, etc.) in the plant community?

Yes No Rationale:

The rate of success using non-native plant species in this instance is very low. Therefore, only native species with known higher success rates will be used.

3. Will non-native plants stay on the site they are seeded and not significantly displace or interbreed with native plants?

Yes No Rationale:

On those areas with better soils, there is a chance for non-native species to out-compete the native plants. It would not be in BLM's interest to use non-native plant species as a management tool for stabilization and rehabilitation work on the Wragg Fire.

C. Proposed Seed Species - Native & Non-Natives (Both ES & BAR Treatments)

PART 7 - COST-RISK ANALYSIS

A. Probability of Treatments Successfully Meeting Objectives

Action/ Spec #	ES Issue #	Planned ES Action (LF2200000)	Unit (acres, WMs, Number)	# Units	Total Cost	% Probability of Success
S5	5	Noxious Weeds	Acres	20	\$18,000.00	50%
S6	2	Soil Stabilization (Other than seedling, planting)	Acres	1751	\$5,000.00	50%
S11	1	Facilities	#	55	\$23,000.00	75%
					\$46,000.00	
Action/ Spec #	BAR Issue #	Planned BAR Action (LF3200000)	Unit (acres, WMs, Number)	# Units	Total Cost	% Probability of Success
R11	4	Facilities	Miles	21	\$27,000.00	75%
R13	2	Monitoring	Acres	8051	\$9,000.00	80%
					\$36,000.00	

B. Cost Risk Summary

1. Are the risks to natural resources and private property acceptable as a result of the fire if the following actions are taken?

Proposed Action Yes No Rationale for Answer:

BLM lands burned in the Wragg Fire are all a part of the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument. This part of the Monument is the closest location to the major metropolitan areas of the Sacramento Valley and East Bay. It receives a significant amount of visitor use. Prior to the Wragg Fire, visitor use in this area was estimated at 300 people/day. By not implementing the proposed action, there is a real probability for visitors to this area to get lost because there are no longer any directional signs or trail markers. Visitors could also be at risk to environmental dangers because they wouldn't know of or how to prepare for the hazards which may occur in this area of the Monument. Replacement of signs and trail markers are all necessary to allow for the public to safely use this area again.

It is highly probable in the wet winter to come, land features loosened because of the Wragg Fire will fall onto private lands and/or the state highway. Areas burned in the Wragg Fire are very steep and some locations burned are just straight above private facilities and the highway. it would be necessary to implement the proper stabilization measures to keep any unstable rocks, burned material, and slopes from destroying private property and/or landing onto the highway and potentially causing an accident or closing the road.

No Action Yes No Rationale for Answer:

By taking no action, nothing would be repaired and signs would not be replaced. Nothing would be done to provide for visitor safety and protect private property from both trespass and environmental damage. There is a hazardous risk to visitors coming to this portion of the Berryessa Snow Mountain Monument right now to either become lost or injured. Prior to the fire, California Highway Patrol were rescuing from the Stebbins-Cold Canyon area an average of 3 people/month who were either not prepared for the elements and/or were not physically fit to endure a hike. The lack of signage and the poor condition of the trails after the fire, will lead to even more rescues.

It is important for the Agency to correct unstable slopes, prevent public trespass, and reduce erosion from water runoff. By not providing any stabilization and/or rehabilitation measures to the areas involved in the fire, there will be damage to the surrounding public facilities such as highways and visitor areas. Environmental degradation occurring on the BLM lands will cascade down to the private lands located in the lower elevations zones.

Alternative(s) Yes No Rationale for Answer:

The alternative would be to have CalFire provide limited repair when the fire season is through. Calfire would not be responsible for sign and trail marker replacement and therefore visitors to this area would still not safely be able to utilize this part of the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument.

With this fire season in California being as long and serious as it is proving to be, there is a real probability that Calfire could not return to perform any suppression repair activities until well into the rainy season which would be too late to correct problems caused by the Wragg Fire.

2. Is the probability of success of the proposed action, alternatives or no action acceptable given their costs?

Proposed Action Yes No Rationale for Answer:

Areas burned were designated as a National Monument just prior to the Wragg Fire incident. There is a necessary component of management oversight required of the BLM to protect and enhance lands which have been designated through Presidential proclamations regardless of what happened. The actions taken are necessary to protect the public coming to this area, the resources burned by the fire, and the private property rights of adjacent landowners; all of which stand to be impacted. There is no success in doing nothing and the people of America would be seriously disappointed if treasures set aside for everyone to enjoy become ruined because restoring the landscape and re-establishing public use could be considered too costly.

No Action Yes No Rationale for Answer:

The Government has in the past assumed financial support to lands designated as National Parks and Monuments damaged in catastrophic events. The Yellowstone Fire is an example of the Government providing funding for rehabilitation and restoration activities. Areas burned in the Wragg Fire were designated as a National Monument just prior to the incident. There is no success in doing nothing and the people of America would be seriously disappointed if treasures set aside for everyone to enjoy become ruined because restoring the landscape and re-establishing public use could be considered too costly.

Alternative(s) Yes No Rationale for Answer:

3. Which approach will most cost-effectively and successfully attain the objectives and therefore is recommended for implementation from a Cost/Risk Analysis standpoint?

Proposed Action

Alternative(s)

No Action

Comments:

The most cost effective approach is the proposed action. The total cost of emergency stabilization and rehabilitation is the minimal amount possible to restore this landscape to pre-fire conditions and to further meet the public's expectations for outdoor recreation. The Government has in the past assumed financial support to National Parks and Monuments damaged in catastrophic events. The Yellowstone Fire is an example of the Government providing for emergency rehabilitation and restoration activities. Areas burned in the Wragg Fire were designated as a National Monument just prior to the incident. There is a necessary component of management oversight required of the BLM to protect and enhance lands which have been designated through Presidential Proclamations. There is no success in doing nothing and the people of America would be seriously disappointed if treasures set aside for everyone to enjoy become ruined because restoring the landscape and re-establishing public use could be considered too costly.

C. Risk of Resource Value Loss or Damage

No Action - Treatments not Implemented

Resource Value	N/A	None	Low	Med	High
Unacceptable Loss of Topsoil			X		
Weed Invasion					X
Unacceptable Loss of Vegetation Diversity				X	
Unacceptable Loss of Vegetation Structure				X	
Unacceptable Disruption of Ecological Processes			X		
Off-site Sediment Damage to Private Property					X
Off-site Threats to Human Life					X
Other-loss of Access Road Due to Plugged Culverts	X				

Proposed Action - Treatments Successfully Implemented

Resource Value	N/A	None	Low	Med	High
Unacceptable Loss of Topsoil			X		
Weed Invasion			X		
Unacceptable Loss of Vegetation Diversity				X	
Unacceptable Loss of Vegetation Structure				X	
Unacceptable Disruption of Ecological Processes			X		
Off-site Sediment Damage to Private Property			X		
Off-site Threats to Human Life			X		
Other-loss of Access Road Due to Plugged Culverts	X				

PART 8 - MONITORING PLAN

S5 - Noxious Weeds - ES Issue 5

Identify the objective of the treatment:

It is highly likely noxious and invasive weed species will invade onto lands affected by the Wragg Fire. BLM will need to provide weed monitoring techniques to prevent the establishment and spread of noxious weeds. Weed invasion is most probable where mechanical treatment was used in fire control. Weeds species of concern according to the California Native Plant Society and UC Davis include starthistle, barb goat grass, and medusahead.

Describe how implementation will be monitored:

Monitoring will be by physical observation for presence and absence of weed species. Work would be performed by a seasonal employee with skills in weed identification. Primary weed species of concern include starthistle, barb goat grass, and medusahead.

Describe how effectiveness will be monitored, how it will be measured, and within what time period:

Three times each year the areas treated for noxious weed eradication will be evaluated. The entire treated area is approximately 20 acres. People knowledgeable in plant identification will walk the areas seeded looking for invasive weed species. If weeds are discovered they will be pulled by hand. If large areas of weed infestation are identified, additional herbicide treatments will be used, followed by the re-seeding by hand of native species. Time period for Monitoring will be three growing seasons.

S6 - Soil Stabilization (Other than seedling, planting) - ES Issue 2

Identify the objective of the treatment:

The objective will be to stabilize slopes in those areas with the highest potential for erosion and landslides.

Describe how implementation will be monitored:

Monitoring will occur at least twice/month during the wet season and once during the dry season for a total of 6 monitoring visits. Monitoring will be by physical observation of the area. Observation points will be identified along State Highway 128.

Describe how effectiveness will be monitored, how it will be measured, and within what time period:

If minimal erosion occurs and no landslides occur onto State Highway 128 between now and September of 2016, then the stabilization treatments implemented are working.

S11 - Facilities - ES Issue 1

Identify the objective of the treatment:

The objective is to provide the public the same recreational experience and opportunity they had before the Wragg Fire. The objective will be achieved through the installation of kiosks with area maps, trail markers, and self-guided hiking signs.

Describe how implementation will be monitored:

Monitoring will be through public contact of people utilizing the area for recreation. Actions covered is the adequacy of the trail markers, self-guided hiking signs, and kiosk;, the stability of the stairway and platforms; and the effectiveness of any trail reroutes.

Describe how effectiveness will be monitored, how it will be measured, and within what time period:

Effectiveness will be monitored through public feedback. Those who use the recreational trail system will follow back with the BLM letting the Agency know if the signs, markers, kiosks, and trail reroutes are effectively handling the public's needs. Monitoring will begin when the area opens back up for public recreation. Monitoring will continue over the following three years.

R11 - Facilities - BAR Issue 4

Identify the objective of the treatment:

The objective is to provide the public the same recreational experience and opportunity they had before the Wragg Fire. The objective will be achieved through the installation of kiosks with area maps, trail markers, and self-guided hiking signs.

Describe how implementation will be monitored:

Monitoring will be through public contact of people utilizing the area for recreation. Actions covered is the adequacy of the trail markers, self-guided hiking signs, and kiosk;, the stability of the stairway and platforms; and the effectiveness of any trail reroutes.

Describe how effectiveness will be monitored, how it will be measured, and within what time period:

Effectiveness will be monitored through public feedback. Those who use the recreational trail system will follow back with the BLM letting the Agency know if the signs, markers, kiosks, and trail reroutes are effectively handling the public's needs. Monitoring will begin when the area opens back up for public recreation. Monitoring will continue over the following three years.

R13 - Monitoring - BAR Issue 2

Identify the objective of the treatment:

Monitoring will determine if the actions taken is meeting Agency expectations. Under BAR, monitoring for presence or absence of noxious weeds will be performed for fiscal years 2017 through 2019. After 2019, desirable native plant species should have established to where they are capable of out competing with the invasive weed species.

Describe how implementation will be monitored:

The Agency will provide oversight for the duration monitoring activities are to occur. BLM will also rely on skilled volunteers from UC Davis Environmental Science Department and trained by BLM to assist with the monitoring project.

Describe how effectiveness will be monitored, how it will be measured, and within what time period:

If a three year monitoring period shows that the area burned in the Wragg fire is remaining stable, recovering without an infusion of noxious weeds, and the public still likes to go to this area for hiking; then the objectives established are being met.

PART 9 - MAPS

1. - Wragg Fire Map

PART 10 - REVIEW, APPROVALS, and PREPARERS

TEAM MEMBERS

Position	Team Member (Agency/Office)	Initial	Date
Team Leader	Rich Burns (BLM Ukiah Field Office)	Initialed	09/09/2015
NEPA Compliance & Planning	Jonna Hildenbrand (BLM Ukiah Field Office)	Initialed	09/09/2015
Rangeland Mgt. Specialist	Brianna Halstead (BLM Ukiah Field Office)	Initialed	09/09/2015
GIS Specialist	Erin Simmons (BLM Ukiah Field Office)	Initialed	09/09/2015
Fire Management Specialist	Jeffrey Tunnell (BLM Ukiah Field Office)	Initialed	09/09/2015
Outdoor Recreation Planner	Sarah Mathews (BLM Ukiah Field Office)	Initialed	09/09/2015
Other Technical Specialists	Jeffrey Clary (Other University of California Davis)	Initialed	09/09/2015

PLAN APPROVAL

The Agency Administrator is responsible for developing, implementing, and evaluating emergency stabilizations and rehabilitation plans, treatments and activities. 620 DM 3.5C

FIELD OFFICE MANAGER

DATE

FUNDING APPROVAL

The funding of ES treatments is approved through the appropriate administrative approval level in coordination with the National Office Budget Shop. As funding is available, ES funding requested within a plan that totals below \$100,000 may be approved by the State

Director, while ES funding of \$100,000 and above must be approved by the WO. If the ES funding cap is reached, all ES funding will be approved through the National Office in coordination with State ES&R Coordinators to determine highest priority projects. Funding of all BAR treatments is accomplished through a scoring process and is dependent on accurate entries into NFPORS. All funding is approved and allocated on a year-by-year basis.