



SPRINGS FIRE

May 2 - May 12, 2013

BAER FY13 Accomplishment Report

FY14 Funding Requests

Burned Area Rehabilitation Plan

FY14 Funding Requests



Submitted September 23, 2013

Springs Fire FY13 BAER Accomplishment Report **2013** FY14 Funding Requests

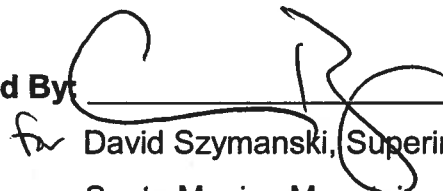
PARK UNIT: Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area

LOCATION: Thousand Oaks, Ventura County, CA

DATE: September 23, 2013

PREPARED BY: National Park Service Springs Fire BAER Team

Submitted By:



for David Szymanski, Superintendent,

Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area

Date:

9/23/2013

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report summarizes the activities and accomplishments authorized for the Springs Fire Burned Area Emergency Response Plan (May 23, 2013) for FY2013. The original plan and related data are available at <http://www.nps.gov/samo/parkmgmt/2013-springs-fire.htm>. It also includes requests for continued funding of ongoing emergency stabilization activities for FY14 and new funding for FY14 BAR activities.

As with previous large wildfires in the SMMNRA, postfire problems are related to a large urban population living in close proximity to an extensive burn area in mountainous terrain that is now devoid of vegetation cover. These conditions create multiple safety hazards for recreational park users and the potential for damage and looting of natural and cultural resources.

For public safety and to protect natural and cultural resources, the Superintendents will continue to restrict park use to daylight hours and require that visitors remain on established trails. Additionally, full closures may be required for heavy rainfall events that could create hazardous flood or debris flow conditions. Because of the numerous points of potential public entry, the vulnerability of sensitive resources, and the increased hazards created by the fire, we have requested that increased law enforcement be continued to provide a daily ranger presence on site.

The coastal southern California Mediterranean fire regime is unique in the US and native plant communities are at their most vulnerable to loss of diversity, shrub mortality and weed invasion in the first year following a fire. Coastal southern California is a hotspot of biodiversity that evolved with infrequent (~100 years), high intensity crown fires with the highest diversity occurring in the first and second years after a fire. With one of the lowest lightning ignition densities in the US, all of the wildfires in the SMMNRA are started from human causes, which in highly populated southern California means fires are much too frequent and can exceed the resilience of native plant communities to recover. Short fire return intervals cause shrub and seedling mortality and can cause type conversion to weedy annual grasslands.

Building **ecosystem resilience** is one of the three foundational principles of the new federal cohesive strategy. In southern California treatments before the fire that will promote ecosystem resilience are not fuels treatments but intelligent strategies to reduce fire ignitions and therefore fire frequency. After a fire there is only a narrow window to increase native resilience by targeting the non-native species that are capable of displacing native communities at their most vulnerable moment. In southern California, weed control in the first year postfire is an **emergency activity** necessary to protect sensitive resources.

IMPLEMENTATION TEAM

SPRINGS FIRE SAMO BAER TEAM PROJECT LEADS	
COORDINATOR	MARTI WITTER
PUBLIC INFORMATION MEDIA	KATE KUYKENDALL
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INTERPRETATION	KATE ESCHELBACH
LAW ENFORCEMENT	DARCY MACDONALD
LAW ENFORCEMENT	EVAN JONES - SAMO
FMO	KATHY KIRKPATRICK
ROADS AND TRAILS	BRUCE LINDSAY
CULTURAL RESOURCES - ES TRAINEE	GARY BROWN
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FINANCE	FAUZIA MASSEY
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BAER TEAM COLLABORATORS	
CRAIG SAP,	SUPERINTENDENT, CPDR
LYNETTE BRODY,	DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT, CPDR
SUZANNE GOODE	ECOLOGIST, CPDR
MATT KOUBA,	CHIEF RANGER, COSCA
DALE SKINNER,	TRAILS COORDINATOR, CPDR
DARRYL REDIHOF,	MUGU RANGER, CPDR
BARBARA TEJADA, CDPR	ARCHAEOLOGIST, CPDR

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SUMMARY OF FY13 ACTIVITIES AND COSTS

Fy13 Amount Requested and Approved

Table 1. Springs Fire BAER Specifications

Specification	FY13 Original BAER Request	FY13 Revised BAER Request	FY13 BAER Approved	Comments
Conduct Cultural Resource Inspections (CR-1)	\$22,770	\$18,512	\$18,512	Total original FY13-14 BAER request was \$37,950. The revised total request is \$33,030.
Monitor Cultural Resources (CR-2)	\$5,272	\$1,584	\$1,584	Total original FY13-14 BAER request was \$10,544. The revised total request is \$3,167.
Invasive Plant Control (VR-1)	\$126,295	\$30,044	\$30,044	Total original FY13-14 BAER request was \$158,120. A request for FY14 BAR funding will be submitted.
Replace Pitfall Trap Bucket Lids for Safety (WR-1)	\$9,504	No Change	\$9,504	
Emergency Replacement of Nitrogen Deposition Study Site and Equipment (DM-1)	\$1,146	--	--	Equipment will be replaced using a non-NPS funding source.
Asphalt Pavement Repair due to Fire Truck Damage (RT-1)	\$8,740	No Change	--	Charge suppression damage repairs against the Springs Fire suppression account. ¹
Clear burned brush from Satwiwa Loop and Hidden Valley Trail (RT-2)	\$5,447	\$2,000	\$2,000	
Post Trail Closed and "Area Closed" Signs Throughout Burned Locations (RT-3)	\$6,054	--	--	Treatment completed during burned area assessment.
Stabilize Burned Wood Stairs on Satwiwa Loop Trail (RT-4)	\$8,675	No Change	\$8,675	
RSV Boundary Fence (LE-1)	\$15,300	No Change	\$15,300	
Deer Creek Gates (LE-2)	\$12,420	No Change	--	Charge suppression damage repairs against the Springs Fire suppression account. ¹
Rancho Sierra Vista Gate (LE-3)	\$9,660	No Change	\$9,660	
Increased Law Enforcement Patrol (LE-4)	\$64,117	No Change	\$64,117	
Post Boundary with Federal Property Signs (LE-5)	\$4,110	No Change	\$4,110	
Smart Scouter Surveillance Cameras (LE-6)	\$3,899	No Change	\$3,899	
Public Information for Safety and Resource Protection (PI-1)	\$71,920 ²	\$4,970	\$4,970	Total revised FY13-14 BAER request is \$56,897.
BAER Coordination and Administrative Support Costs (ADM-1)	\$30,754	\$12,664	\$12,664	Total original FY13-14 BAER request was \$42,755. Total revised FY13-14 BAER request is \$13,879.
Emergency Stabilization Personnel Costs (ES-1)	\$46,605	No Change	\$46,605	
BAER Plan (PL-1)	\$31,250	No Change	\$31,250	
Totals	\$483,938	\$284,054	\$262,894	

¹ Springs Fire suppression account WBS (Level 2): PF.FSHFB3000.00.1

² Total FY13-14 BAER request; costs were not differentiated by FY

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FY13 Expenditures

SUMMARY TABLE

SPECIFICATION	AUTHORIZED	EXPENDED	BALANCE	STATUS
CR1 Cultural Resource Inspection	\$ 18,512	\$ 18,512	\$ -	ongoing
CR2 Cultural Resource Monitoring	\$ 1,584	\$ 1,584	\$ -	ongoing
VR1 Invasive Plant Control	\$ 30,044	\$ 30,044	\$ -	ongoing
WR1 Pitfall Trap Buckets	\$ 9,504	\$ 9,436	\$68	complete
DM1 Damages N Dep Equipment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	2014 BAR
RT1 Asphalt Pavenment repair	SUPPRESSION	SUPPRESSION		\$ 10,990
RT2 Clear Burned Brush from Trails	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,846	\$154	complete
RT3 Post Trail Signage	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	complete
RT4 Stairs on Satwiwa Trail Loop	\$ 8,675	\$ 10,054	-\$1,379	complete
LE1 RSV Boundry Fence	\$ 15,300	\$ 13,349	\$1,951	complete
LE2 Deer Creek Gates	SUPPRESSION	\$ 6,000	\$ (6,000)	complete
LE3 RSV Gate	\$ 9,660	\$ 4,800	\$ 4,860	complete
LE4 Increased Patrol	\$ 64,117	\$ 14,141	\$49,976	in progress
LE5 Post Boundry Signs	\$ 4,110	\$ 3,471	\$639	in progress
LE6 Smart Scouter Surveillance	\$ 3,899	\$ 3,422	\$477	in progress
LE7 Bushnell Surveillance (AMEND 1)	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,757	\$43	in progress
PI1 Public Safety Information	\$ 4,970	\$ 4,707	\$263	complete
ADM1 Finance Administration	\$ 12,664	\$ 6,191	\$ 6,473	ongoing
ADM1 Coordination	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	ongoing
ES1 ES Personnel	\$ 46,605	\$ 46,605	\$ -	complete
PL-1 BAER Plan	\$ 31,250	\$ 31,250	\$ -	complete
Authorized Bridge Expenditures		\$1,579.42	\$ (1,579)	complete
TOTALS	\$ 264,694	\$ 207,169	\$57,525	FY2013

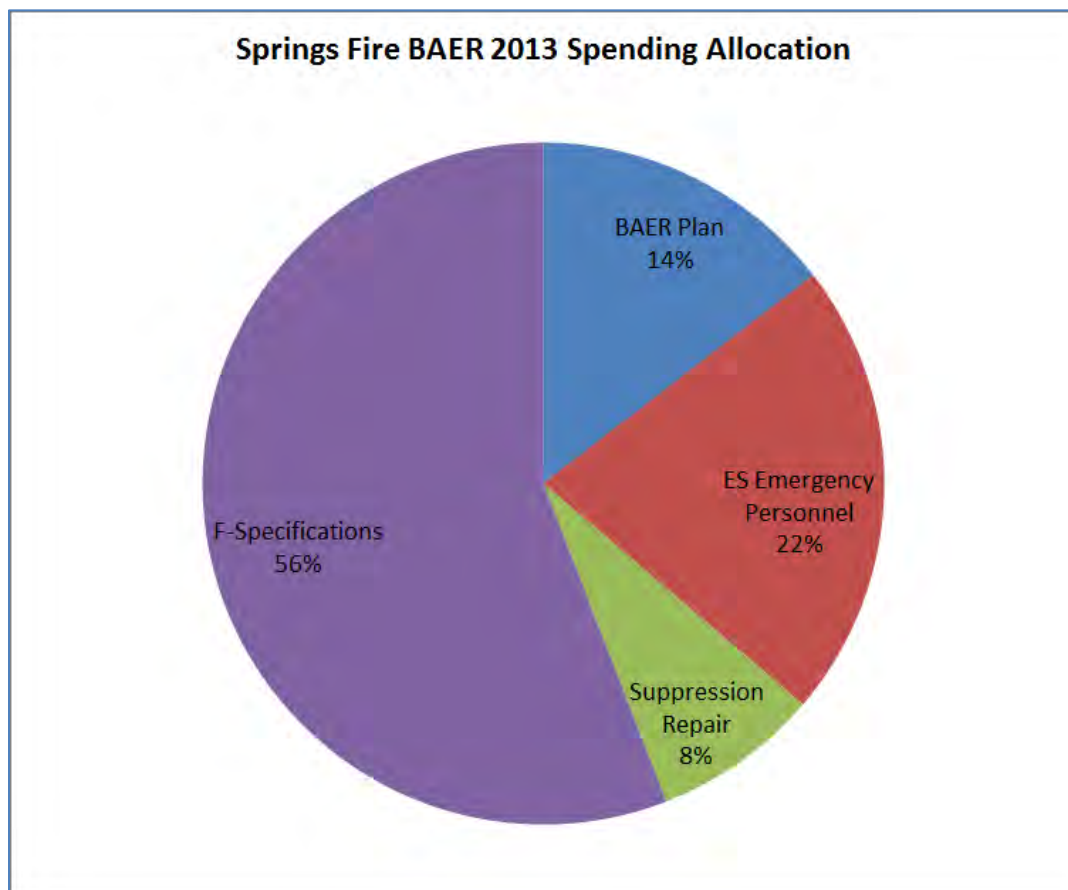
Authorized bridge expenditures were those that were approved during plan preparation for emergency activities but were not itemized in the final F-specification. See table below for individual expenditures.

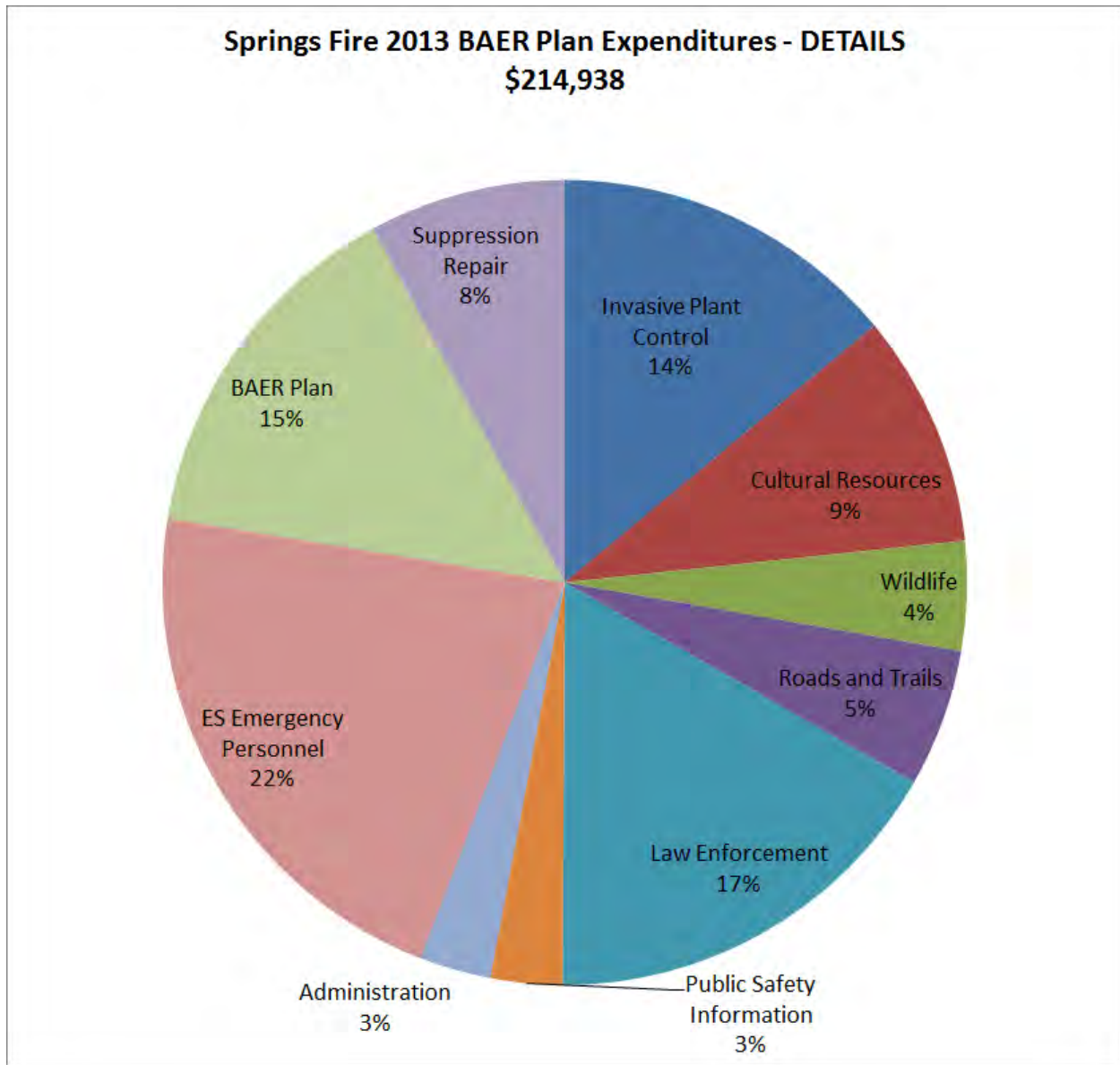
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Bridge Expenditures	EXPENDED
S-1 Materials for Information Board	\$292.43
S-3 Closure signs	\$25.16
S-4 500 Trail closure brochures	\$500.00
S-5 Materials for Trail closures	\$402.77
S-14 Masks for Interp	\$78.08
S-15 Resupply GIS materials	\$221.28
S-16 Maps from VC	\$59.70
Total	\$1,579.42

ANALYSIS: Expenditure Breakdown





FY14 FUNDING REQUEST SUMMARY TABLES

BAER

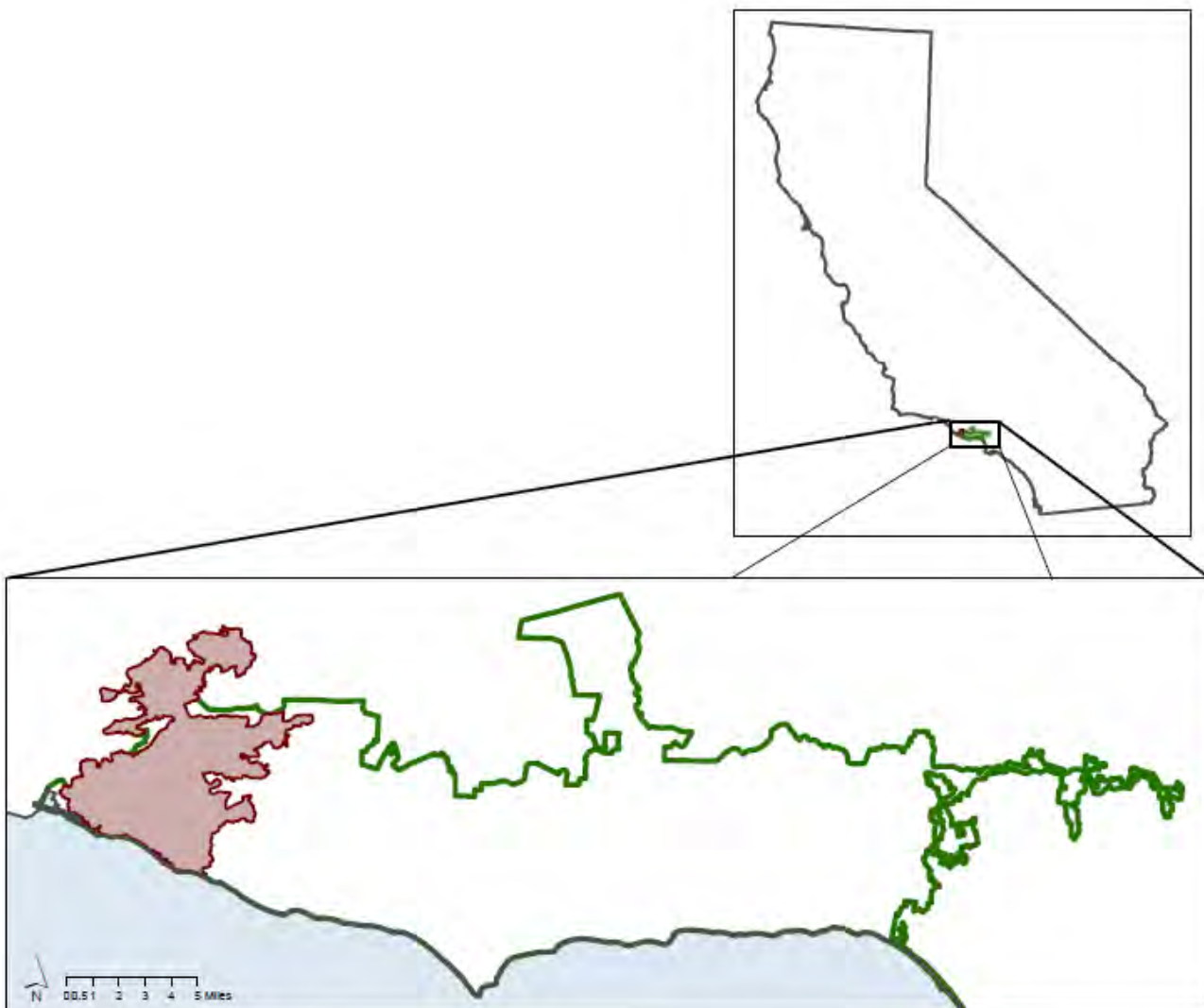
	REQUESTED	APPROVED	COMMENTS
CR1 Cultural Resource Inspection	\$ 15,180	\$ 15,180	Oct 24,2013
CR2 Cultural Resource Monitoring	\$ 5,272	\$ 5,272	Oct 24,2013
CR3 Stabilize Prehistoric Earth Oven	\$ 7,698	\$ 6,948	December 10, 2013
VR1 Invasive Plant Control Dec-Jan	\$ 119,295	\$ 32,702	December 10, 2013
VR1 Invasive Plant Control Feb-May			Pending
LE4 Increased Patrol	\$ 44,113	\$ 44,113	Oct 24,2013
ADM1 Finance Administration	\$ 2,628	\$ 2,628	Oct 24,2013
ADM1 Coordination	\$ -	N/A	N/A
TOTALS	\$ 194,186	\$ 106,843	

BAR

SPECIFICATION	REQUESTED	APPROVED	COMMENTS
CR3 Stabilize Prehistoric Earth Oven	TO BAER		
VR2 CSS and cactus scrub repair	\$ 55,000		Pending
WR2 Pitfall Trap Fencing	\$ 2,235		Pending
DM1 Damages N Dep Equipment	\$ 1,146		Pending
PI1 Public Safety Information	\$ 64,700		Pending
TOTALS	\$ 123,081		

VICINITY MAP

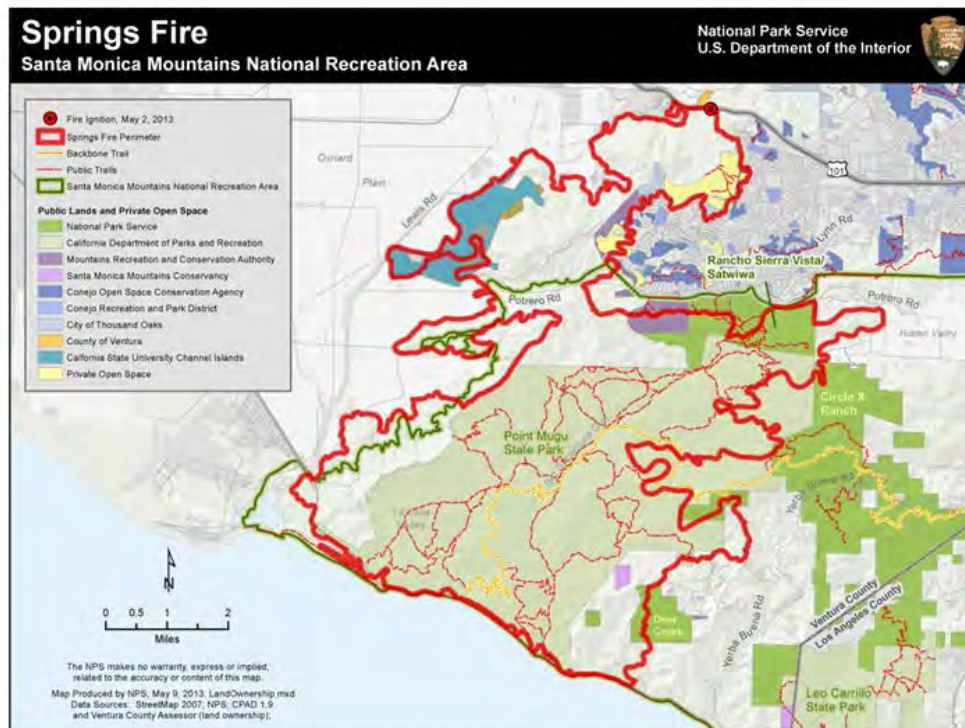
Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (SMMNRA) is the largest urban national park in the country, encompassing more than 150,000 acres of mountains and coastline in Ventura and Los Angeles counties. It comprises a seamless network of local, state, and federal parks interwoven with private lands and communities.



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FIRE INFORMATION

SPRINGS FIRE SUMMARY	
FIRE NAME	SPRINGS
FIRE NUMBER	CA-VNC-025314
FIRE CODE	HFB3
PARK	SAMO
REGION	PACIFIC WEST
STATE	CALIFORNIA
IGNITION DATE	May 2, 2013
CONTAINMENT DATE	May 10, 2013
CONTROL DATE	May 12, 2013
NPS ACRES	1,055
CDPR ACRES	12,255
OTHER OPEN SPACE	558
PRIVATE RECREATION ACRES	472
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY CHANNEL ISLANDS	808
PRIVATE ACRES	9,090
TOTAL ACRES	24,238



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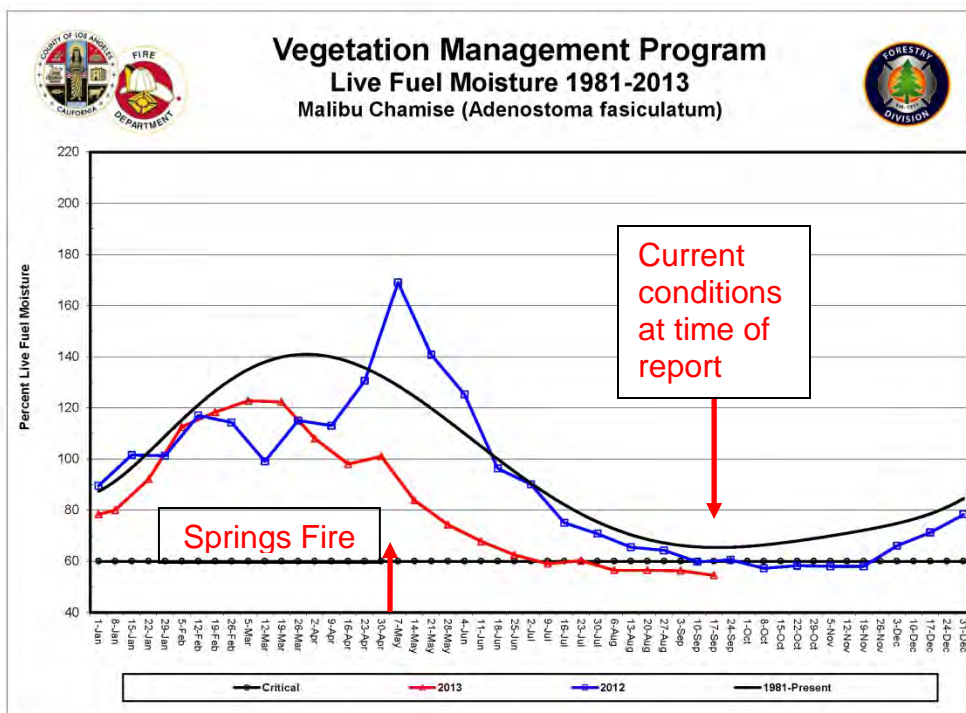
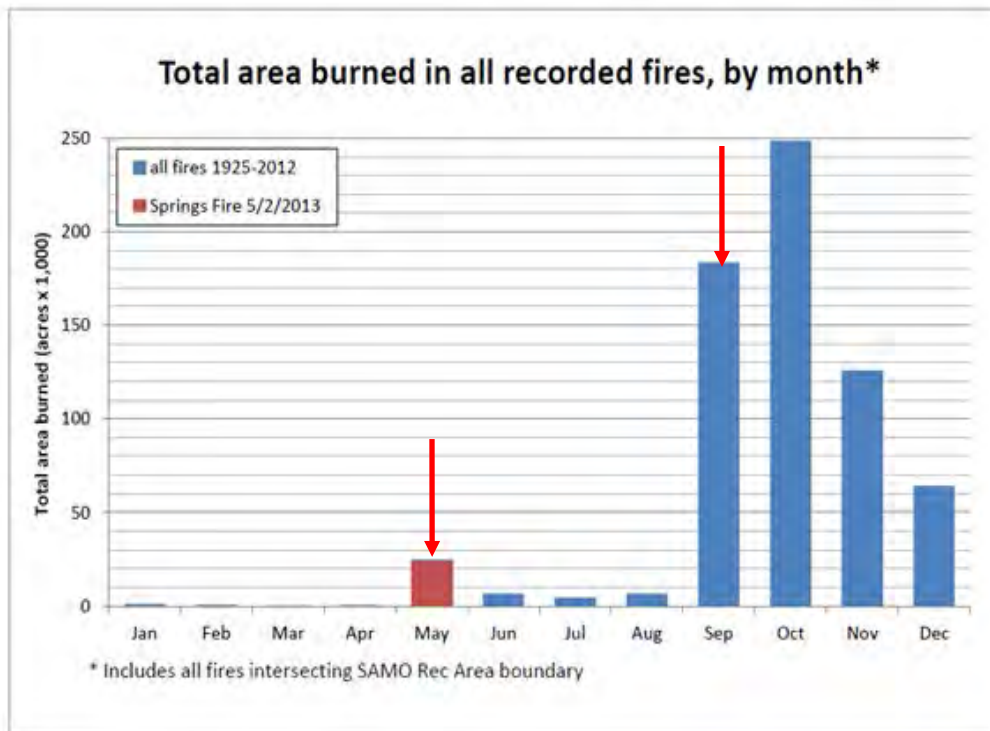
Land Ownership within Springs Fire Perimeter	
Agency	Acres
National Park Service (NPS)	1,055
California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR)	12,255
Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority (MRCA)	305
Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy (SMMC)	57
County of Ventura	43
Conejo Open Space Conservation Agency (COSCA)	32
City of Thousand Oaks Parks	122
California State University Channel Islands (CSUCI)	808
Private Park or Recreation Lands*	31
Private Park or Recreation Lands (temporary)**	440
Other Private Lands	9,090
Total	24,238
Land Burned within the SMMNRA	
Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area (SMMNRA)	18,338

* Private open space dedications associated with Dos Vientos; combined on map with temporary category

** Private open space dedications associated with Dos Vientos; to be transferred to COSCA

The Springs fire was unprecedented in the Santa Monica Mountains for the time of year that it burned (Figure 1, Total area burned in all recorded fire, by month). All large fires in the SMMNRA have previously been fall fires at the end of the summer dry season when fuel moisture is low and Santa Ana winds occur more frequently. This year low rainfall was concentrated early in the season and dry fuel conditions allowed rapid fire spread during a spring Santa Ana event (Figure 2, Malibu live fuel moisture (LFM)). The effects of the season and preceding drought on vegetation and wildlife recovery are unknown. With record low LFM continuing in the park there is the risk of another major fire during any Santa Ana event within the next two months unless there is major rainfall before then.

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ACCOMPLISHMENTS: CULTURAL RESOURCES CR-1 and CR-2

OBJECTIVES

The cultural resource objectives of the Springs BAER Plan were as follows:

- To determine which known and incidentally encountered cultural resources within, adjacent to, or downstream from the Springs Fire were impacted by the fire and/or are threatened by post-fire conditions. If applicable, propose emergency stabilization treatments or activities to minimize or avoid impacts.
- To determine if any of the other proposed emergency treatments on the Springs Fire might adversely impact cultural resources and, if so, take measures to prevent those impacts.
- To meet all Federal cultural resources legal mandates, including consultation with appropriate American Indian tribes.

These objectives were only partially met during the first phase of the BAER work (Fiscal Year 13) because of the short duration of the interval from project approval in June to the end of the fiscal year on September 30, 2013. Work continues at this time as described below and explained further in the discussion of this status report.

ISSUES

Several issues were identified in the immediate wake of the fire and discussed in the BAER Plan. Fire-hand field assessments made it possible to accurately describe major issues, but our understanding of the issues and the accuracy of numbers improved with continued fieldwork and research:

- The preliminary assessment included in the BAER Plan consisted of 110 cultural resources that were known to occur within or immediately adjacent to the Springs Fire. Forty-one additional cultural resources are now known to be present so the total number to date is 151 resources. These include some archeological sites and historic resources that were either: encountered incidentally during standard BAER site fieldwork (24 sites); located in areas where ground-disturbing, non-cultural emergency treatments were planned or implemented (4 sites); and previously

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recorded sites that were not found initially in the review of existing records while the BAER Plan was under preparation (13 sites).

- Other emergency stabilization treatments proposed in the BAER Plan within and around the Springs Fire involved ground disturbance or other actions that could potentially impact known cultural resources (see above). Four additional sites were recorded during field inspection of these areas, and steps are needed to avoid impacting these archeological resources.
- Several additional cultural resources are located downslope from the burned area and may be subject to damage resulting from erosion. Only one of these sites is included in the current plan for completion of post-fire site assessments and monitoring.
- Thirteen significant historic structures in the Rancho Sierra Vista cultural landscape are located near the fire perimeter and may have been subject to smoke damage or other effects due to burning embers or future erosion down slope from the fire. One of the structures was found to consist of three individual structures at different locations so the actual number of structures that are included on the NPS List of Classified Structures (LCS) is 15 structures; one of them was directly impacted by burning and another by fire suppression.
- Historic and ethnographic collections are housed in two of the historic structures and one non-historic building which may also have been affected by smoke at Rancho Sierra Vista. BAER assessment determined this issue to be negligible.
- Contemporary members of the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians affiliated with the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area have commonly expressed interest in the protection of cultural resources within the park, including fire management projects and related incidents. Consultation with descendent representatives was needed to seek their input on the BAER Plan and to update them on the fire and its consequences.

Resolving some of these issues is ongoing, but some were addressed and major progress has been made on the others as discussed in this Accomplishments Report.

OBSERVATIONS

A major goal of the BAER Plan was to generate burned area assessments for the purpose of determining whether post-fire conditions pose a risk to cultural resource values. The preliminary identification of cultural resource values at risk was based on a data records search for the fire area in park files supplemented by field assessments while the BAER Plan was being prepared. Not all values initially identified during this process will be determined to be at risk. Where emergency conditions have the potential to affect known cultural resources, treatment prescriptions are developed to protect the values at risk. The most significant factor leading to emergency watershed conditions is loss of ground cover, which exposes artifacts to looters and leads to increased erosion as a result of decreased infiltration, increased runoff, and increased exposure to wind. At the current time (almost 5 months since the fire), no significant rain has occurred and monitoring of erosional factors is still hypothetical.



NPS Archeologist recording archeological site CA-VEN-1669 at Rancho Sierra Vista less than two weeks prior to the Springs Fire.



Same view of CA-VEN-1669 as photo above with NPS and Cal Fire archeologists at Rancho Sierra Vista during the Springs Fire.

Cultural Resource Context

The NPS recognizes five non-exclusive categories of cultural resources:

1. Archeological resources are the physical evidence of past human activity, including the effects of these activities on the natural environment. Archeological resources are frequently conceptualized and managed as spatially discrete archeological sites. Sites are frequently clustered into larger units that can be defined as archeological districts, and sometimes archeological resources are obscured by vegetation or post-occupational soil deposition, or simply are too sparse to warrant site status. A total of 133 archeological sites are included in the cultural resources affected by the Springs Fire.
2. Structures are constructed works built to serve some human activity and are usually immobile. They can be of either prehistoric or historic age, but only historic structures in the local area were normally built of non-perishable materials that survive lengthy periods of natural deterioration and decay. Examples include buildings and monuments, trails, roads, dams, canals, fences, and structural ruins. The NPS manages structures through the List of Classified Structures (LCS), an inventory of prehistoric

and historic structures that have historical, architectural, or engineering significance. Most of the historic structures impacted by the Springs Fire are components of archeological sites or a historic district. The 15 historic structures at Rancho Sierra Vista are contributing structures to that cultural landscape; non-contributing structures were not considered as cultural resources.

3. Broadly defined, cultural landscapes reflect human adaptation, use of natural resources, and modification of the area through various practices. Cultural landscapes are often expressed in the way land is organized and divided, patterns of settlement, land use, systems of circulation, the types of structures that are present, and the layout of structures with respect to other features of the physical and built environment. The character of a cultural landscape is defined both by physical materials, such as roads, buildings, walls, and vegetation, and by uses that reflect cultural values and traditions. The Springs Fire burned around the Ranch Sierra Vista Historic District, a cultural landscape that is eligible to the National Register of Historic Places, but intensive suppression efforts saved most of the historic and non-historic structures in this cultural landscape.
4. Ethnographic resources are basic expressions of human culture that are the basis for continuity of cultural systems. Ethnographic resources encompass both the tangible and the intangible, and include traditional arts and native languages, beliefs, and subsistence activities, as well as artifacts that were made and/or used by traditional groups and collected directly from them rather than recovered from archeological context. The exhibits at Rancho Sierra Vista include some ethnographic objects.
5. Museum objects include specimens, objects, and manuscripts or photographs in archival collections. These items are frequently kept in a museum or designated curation facility with strict security and controlled environmental conditions. Their value may be derived from appreciation in exhibits or purely for research purposes, thus, museum objects may be displayed or curated in storage, respectively. The Springs Fire did not affect the park's museum collections, but some ethnographic objects and historic items are kept at Rancho Sierra Vista.

Impacts to cultural resources as a result of fire, fire management actions, and post-fire conditions can be conveniently divided into three categories: direct, operational, and indirect. Direct impacts are those caused by the wildland fire

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itself or its byproducts (e.g., smoke); operational impacts are caused by fire management actions made in response to wildland fires (e.g., fire line construction, retardant drops); and indirect impacts occur as a result of fire-induced changes to the context in which cultural resources are found (e.g., looting and erosion due to loss of vegetation cover).

Operational impacts to cultural resources are identified, assessed, and mitigated as part of fire suppression activity damage repair and funded from the emergency suppression account. Suppression impacts were evident only at a few cultural resources inspected thus far. However, since only part of the known cultural resources within the Springs Fire perimeter have been inspected to date, there is a possibility that operational impacts will be discovered.



Example of fire suppression impacts through a shell concentration on CA-VEN-539 located at Rancho Sierra Vista. Cross-country fire suppression vehicular traffic was common in the RSV grasslands during the Springs Fire.

With regard to direct effects to material cultural resources, the level of threat is a function of the fuels and associated fire behavior and the nature of cultural materials present. Fire effects vary with fire intensity and duration of heating that is dependent upon fuel type, fuel loading, and burning conditions. The results can be interpreted post-burn by examining the soil burn severity if the pre-fire vegetation types are known. Within the Springs Fire area, a combination of oak grasslands, coastal sage, and dense chaparral are the predominant fuel types which burned at varying intensity within the fire perimeter. With some of the runs exhibited by the crown fires, temperatures reaching 1000°C most likely occurred.

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Generally speaking, these burning conditions are known to produce adverse effects to most types of cultural resources that occur within the general fire vicinity.

Indirect impacts of the greatest concern within the Springs Fire area include erosion, fire-killed hazard trees, and looting or vandalism resulting from the post-fire exposure of artifacts. This includes incremental sediment loss and deposition, as well as catastrophic events such as debris flows. Onsite and upslope post-fire vegetation conditions influence the potential for erosion. Falling trees can impact cultural resources through ground impact and root throw. Loss of vegetation can expose collectable cultural resources to looters and facilitate mobility for people, vehicles, and other mechanisms through the burned areas.



Exposed mano and metate located in Point Mugu State Park. Note the fire discoloration and damage on the artifacts.

Applicable emergency stabilization policy and guidance (620 DM Part 3, Interagency Burned Area Emergency Response Guidebook) dictates that only those cultural resources known prior to the BAER assessment process, and others discovered incidentally during that process are eligible for emergency stabilization funding. Systematic inventories of burned areas are not allowed, unless those areas will be subjected to potentially detrimental emergency stabilization treatments. There were a few instances of such treatments proposed in the BAER Plan, including road and bridge repairs.

Work Plan and Field Methods

Preliminary assessments of previously recorded cultural resources within, and

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adjacent to, the Springs Fire were performed where safety was not a concern once fire behavior had subsided sufficiently for red-carded or escorted staff to access the interior of the fire perimeter. Park staff began field assessments on Sunday, May 5, 2013 accompanied by the Associate State Archaeologist of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Additional BAER Team members were ordered for the incident and began assisting with field assessments on May 9. District personnel from the California State Parks conducted cultural resource inspections with the BAER Team on May 9, as well as other occasions on lands within Point Mugu State Park within the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area during preparation of the BAER Plan.

The BAER Plan outlined major cultural resource work in terms of two F-Specifications (CR-1, Cultural Resource Inspections, and CR-2, Cultural Resource Monitoring). The latter specifically addresses monitoring of erosion caused by post-fire conditions. To date, the virtual absence of significant rainfall has deferred CR-2 monitoring until the first seasonal rainfall begins, potentially in the near future. Cultural resource monitoring was also included as mitigation in two other F-Specifications that were primarily aimed at natural resources (VR-1, Invasive Plant Control, and WR-1, Pitfall Trap Replacement). Some of the natural resource activities and also infrastructure repairs required archeological inspections to ensure that no cultural resources were impacted. Four additional archeological sites were found as part of archeological monitoring associated with natural resource and maintenance/repair activities. Twenty-four sites have been clearly revealed after burning of vegetation in areas that were crossed by the archeological staff or, in some instances were obviously visible from vehicles. A few additional cultural resources were reported by fire and other personnel during the course of other duties.

Cultural resource assessments during the fire included examining fire and cultural resource data to identify resources most likely to be threatened by the fire, and completion of field assessments for sites that were easily accessible and in nonhazardous areas of the fire. Record searches of historical information were conducted, and examination of known cultural resources in relation to soil burn severity and slope data were completed. This information was gathered to determine if sites were likely to have burned over and to estimate potential threat of erosion due to moderate or high burn severity on steep slopes above given cultural resources. This work was continued after fire control was achieved, although sustaining the effort was limited by hiring and other urgent duties for the limited archeological staff at the park. A crew of interns, volunteers, one NPS field technician, one contract technician, the park's Cultural Resource Program Manager, and staff and volunteers at the Department of Parks and Recreation have kept momentum on the field and documentation efforts.



Archeological crew recording newly encountered site RSV 13-1 during the post-fire BAER field assessments at Rancho Sierra Vista.

Field assessments consist of documenting fire related impacts, post-burn threats, and treatment recommendations on a post-fire inspection form developed by the National Interagency DOI BAER Team, shown below. Accurate plotting of sites and basic recording were also conducted, supplemented by non-BAER funding, volunteers, and interns.

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Emergency Post-Fire Site Inspection Record DOI BAER Team				Emergency Post-Fire Site Inspection Record DOI BAER Team			
Site No. Site Name Date of Inspection:		Temporary or Other No. Inspector:		EROSIONAL THREATS TO SITE On site slope %, Aspect ° Site Watershed (to 20 m. out) Slope %, Aspect ° Erosion threat: Active gully/rilling/scouring (depth and extent) ■ Stump hole/burned log erosion ■ Pedestaling ■ Duff absent ■ Hydrophobic Soils on site ■ Desiccated (powdery) soils on site ■ Other:			
UTM Zone: Easting Northing Elevation:							
Site Description/Condition							
Prehistoric Multi-component Historic Other							
Features Present:							
Were Wood Elements Present, describe:				RECOMMENDED PRESERVATION TREATMENT ■ No Treatment Recommended ■ Monitor ■ Treatment Recommended (describe (e.g. Directional falling, Straw bale, straw scatter, Excelsior matting, sandbag, etc.))			
Were they burned? Yes ■ No ■							
Has the site been vandalized Yes ■ No ■							
If yes, describe:							
Site Burn Severity ___ Low (duff partially consumed, none to little ladder fuels burned, no canopy burned) ___ Moderate (duff consumed, ladder fuel burned, isolated crown burn or torching) ___ Severe (duff, ladder and crown completely consumed) <small>Note: Map, photograph and describe affected areas of site</small>							
FIRE EFFECTS AT SITE Cracking/spalling ■ Smoke/soot damage ■ Stump/root holes ■ Loss of architectural wood/features ■ Tree(s) on walls or rubble ■ Other:		SUPPRESSION IMPACTS TO SITE Handline ■ Drop point/safety zone ■ Dozer line ■ Retardant drop impact/staining ■ Mop-up ■ Tree falling ■ Spike Camp ■ Safety Zone ■ Vegetation removal ■ Vehicle ruts ■ Other:					

National Interagency DOI BAER Team post-fire inspection form used for SAMO cultural resource assessments.

Findings

Roughly 200 cultural resources were impacted by the Springs Fire. Most of these are archeological sites and other cultural resources within Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation area, although only a portion of these sites are on land owned by the NPS. The largest number of sites occurs within Point Mugu State Park, situated within the recreation area and adjoining NPS lands on several sides. Additional sites are located on private lands and other public lands administered by the Conejo Open Space and Conservancy Association. Only cultural resources on NPS and State lands were included in this BAER Plan. The total list of cultural resources (not including isolated occurrences) is shown in Table CR-A.

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Table CR-A. List of all known cultural resource sites within and adjacent to the Springs Fire area with summary of current status.

Post-Fire Assessment	Cultural Resource ID	Area	Jurisdiction	Site Type
Located Within the Fire Perimeter				
Completed	VEN-0011	Point Mugu	Point Mugu SP	Major midden-multiple loci
In progress	VEN-0016	La Jolla Cyn	Point Mugu SP	Shell midden
In progress	VEN-0017	La Jolla Cyn	Point Mugu SP	Shell midden
Completed	VEN-0018	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Shell scatter
Completed	VEN-0019	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Shell midden
Completed	VEN-0020	Serrano Cyn	Point Mugu SP	Shell midden
Needed	VEN-0021	Serrano Cyn	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter
Completed	VEN-0026	Rancho Sierra Vista	NPS SAMO	Artifact scatter
Completed	VEN-0083	Rancho Sierra Vista	NPS SAMO	Lithic/ground stone scatter w shell concentration
Needed	VEN-0084	Point Mugu	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter
Needed	VEN-0088	La Jolla Cyn	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter
Completed	VEN-0089	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Shell midden
Needed	VEN-0090	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Shell scatter
Needed	VEN-0097	Point Mugu	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter
In progress	VEN-0098	La Jolla Valley	Point Mugu SP	Major midden-multiple loci
Needed	VEN-0099	La Jolla Valley	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter
Completed	VEN-0100	La Jolla Valley	Point Mugu SP	Major midden-multiple loci
Completed	VEN-0101	La Jolla Valley	Point Mugu SP	Lithic scatter w shell midden
In progress	VEN-0102	La Jolla Valley	Point Mugu SP	Major midden-multiple loci
Needed	VEN-0103	La Jolla Cyn	Point Mugu SP	Shell midden
Needed	VEN-0104	Point Mugu	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter with features
Needed	VEN-0105	Point Mugu	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter with feature
Needed	VEN-0106	Point Mugu	Point Mugu SP	Rockshelter
Needed	VEN-0107	Point Mugu	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter with feature

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Post-Fire Assessment	Cultural Resource ID	Area	Jurisdiction	Site Type
Needed	VEN-0108	Point Mugu	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter
Needed	VEN-0169	Wood Canyon	Point Mugu SP	Shell midden
Needed	VEN-0175	Serrano Valley	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter
Needed	VEN-0183	La Jolla Cyn	Point Mugu SP	Rockshelter
Needed	VEN-0184	La Jolla Cyn	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter
Needed	VEN-0379	Wood Canyon	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter
Needed	VEN-0380	Wood Canyon	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter
Needed	VEN-0381	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter
Completed	VEN-0382	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter
In progress	VEN-0383	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter
In progress	VEN-0384	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter
Completed	VEN-0385/H	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Shell scatter (prehistoric); Trash dump (historic)
Completed	VEN-0386	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Lithic scatter w shell midden
Completed	VEN-0387	Hidden Pond Trail	Point Mugu SP	Lithic scatter w shell midden
Completed	VEN-0388	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Shell concentration
Needed	VEN-0389	Blue Canyon	Point Mugu SP	Shell midden
Needed	VEN-0390	Blue Canyon	Point Mugu SP	Shell midden
In progress	VEN-0391	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter
Completed	VEN-0392	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Lithic scatter w shell midden
Completed	VEN-0393	Hidden Pond Trail	Point Mugu SP	Lithic/ground stone scatter w multiple shell midden/concentrations
Completed	VEN-0395/H	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Mutli-component midden-village?
Needed	VEN-0396	Boney Mtns	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter
Completed	VEN-0397	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Milling station
Needed	VEN-0398	Serrano Valley	Point Mugu SP	Lithic scatter w shell midden
Needed	VEN-0399	Boney Mtns	Point Mugu SP	Shell midden
Needed	VEN-0413	Boney Mtns	Point Mugu SP	Shell midden

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Post-Fire Assessment	Cultural Resource ID	Area	Jurisdiction	Site Type
Needed	VEN-0414	Serrano Valley	Point Mugu SP	Shell midden w light lithics
Needed	VEN-0415	Serrano Cyn	Point Mugu SP	Shell midden
Needed	VEN-0416	Serrano Valley	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter
Needed	VEN-0417	Serrano Valley	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter
Needed	VEN-0418	Serrano Valley	Point Mugu SP	Shell midden
Needed	VEN-0419	Serrano Valley	Point Mugu SP	Shell midden
Needed	VEN-0420	Serrano Cyn	Point Mugu SP	Shell midden
Needed	VEN-0421	Serrano Cyn	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter
Needed	VEN-0422	Serrano Cyn	Point Mugu SP	Shell midden
Needed	VEN-0423	Serrano Valley	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter
Needed	VEN-0424	La Jolla Valley	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter
In progress	VEN-0425	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter
In progress	VEN-0426	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Shell midden
In progress	VEN-0427	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter
Completed	VEN-0428	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Shell scatter w ground stone
Completed	VEN-0429	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Shell scatter w ground stone
Completed	VEN-0430	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Shell scatter
Needed	VEN-0431	La Jolla Cyn	Point Mugu SP	Rockshelter
Completed	VEN-0432	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Shell scatter
Completed	VEN-0433	La Jolla Valley	Point Mugu SP	Lithic scatter w ground stone
Completed	VEN-0434	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Rockshelter
Completed	VEN-0435	Wood Canyon	Point Mugu SP	Rockshelter habitation
Needed	VEN-0436	La Jolla Cyn	Point Mugu SP	Rockshelter
In progress	VEN-0459	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter
In progress	VEN-0460	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter
In progress	VEN-0461	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter

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Post-Fire Assessment	Cultural Resource ID	Area	Jurisdiction	Site Type
Completed	VEN-0462	Wood Canyon	Point Mugu SP	Shell scatter w ground stone
Needed	VEN-0463	Guadalupe Trail	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter
Completed	VEN-0464	Guadalupe Trail	Point Mugu SP	Lithic/ground stone scatter w shell midden
Completed	VEN-0465	La Jolla Valley	Point Mugu SP	Lithic/ground stone scatter w shell midden
Needed	VEN-0466	La Jolla Valley	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter
Needed	VEN-0467	La Jolla Valley	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter
In progress	VEN-0468	La Jolla Valley	Point Mugu SP	Shell scatter
Needed	VEN-0469	Overlook Fire Road	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter
In progress	VEN-0470	La Jolla Valley	Point Mugu SP	Shell midden
Needed	VEN-0471	Wood Canyon	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter
Needed	VEN-0472	Unknown	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter
Needed	VEN-0473	Wood Canyon	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter
Completed	VEN-0539	Rancho Sierra Vista	NPS SAMO	Lithic/ground stone scatter w shell midden
Needed	VEN-0781	Ranch Center	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter
In progress	VEN-1021	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter
Completed	VEN-1155/H	Rancho Sierra Vista	NPS SAMO	Lithic/ground stone scatter w shell midden and features; historic ranch field complex
Needed	VEN-1301	Ranch Center	Point Mugu SP	Lithic/ground stone scatter w shell midden
Needed	VEN-1315	Boney Mtn	Point Mugu SP	Rockshelter
In progress	VEN-1616H	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Historic structure
Completed	VEN-1648	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Shell midden
In progress	VEN-1649	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Shell midden
Completed	VEN-1669	Rancho Sierra Vista	NPS SAMO	Lithic/ground stone scatter
Needed	VEN-1680	Boney Mtn	Point Mugu SP	Rockshelter
Completed	VEN 3-12:1	Rancho Sierra Vista	NPS SAMO	Lithic scatter w feature
Needed	Water Tank	Boney Mtn	Point Mugu SP	Water tank
Completed	HPT-1	Hidden Pond Trail	Point Mugu SP	Lithic/ground stone scatter

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Post-Fire Assessment	Cultural Resource ID	Area	Jurisdiction	Site Type
Completed	HPT-2	Hidden Pond Trail	Point Mugu SP	Lithic scatter
Completed	RCR-1	Ranch Center Rd	Point Mugu SP	Sparse lithic scatter
Completed	RCR-2	Ranch Center Rd	Point Mugu SP	Sparse shell scatter
Completed	RCR-3	Ranch Center Rd	Point Mugu SP	Sparse shell scatter
Completed	RCR-4	Ranch Center Rd	Point Mugu SP	Sparse shell scatter
Completed	RSV 13-1	Rancho Sierra Vista	NPS SAMO	Lithic scatter w shell
Completed	RSV 13-2	Rancho Sierra Vista	NPS SAMO	Lithic scatter
Completed	RSV 13-4	Rancho Sierra Vista	NPS SAMO	Lithic scatter
Completed	RSV 13-5	Rancho Sierra Vista	NPS SAMO	Lithic scatter
Completed	RSV 13-6	Rancho Sierra Vista	NPS SAMO	Lithic scatter
Completed	SYC-1	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Sparse shell scatter
Completed	SYC-2	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Sparse shell scatter
Completed	SYC-3	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Sparse shell scatter
Completed	SYC-4	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Shell midden
Completed	SYC-5H	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Historic scatter
Completed	SYC-6	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Shell scatter
Completed	SYC-7	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Stock tank
Completed	SYC-9	Big Sycamore	Point Mugu SP	Shell scatter
Completed	WC-1	Wood Canyon	Point Mugu SP	Shell scatter
Completed	WC-2	Wood Canyon	Point Mugu SP	Shell scatter
Completed	WC-3	Wood Canyon	Point Mugu SP	Shell scatter
Completed	WC-4	Wood Canyon	Point Mugu SP	Shell scatter
Completed	CLI-725074	Rancho Sierra Vista	NPS SAMO	Cultural Landscape
Completed	LCS-330103.2 (RSV13-3H)	Rancho Sierra Vista	NPS SAMO	Cultural Landscape - Historic Structure: Rancho Sierra Vista Reservoir 2
Completed	LCS-330116	Rancho Sierra Vista	NPS SAMO	Cultural Landscape - Historic Structure: Big Sycamore Canyon Road
Adjacent to Fire Perimeter				

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Post-Fire Assessment	Cultural Resource ID	Area	Jurisdiction	Site Type
Needed	VEN-0063	Point Mugu	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter
Needed	VEN-0203	Boney Mtn	Point Mugu SP	Rockshelter
Needed	VEN-0206	Deer Creek	NPS SAMO	Artifact scatter
Needed	VEN-0394	Boney Mtn	Point Mugu SP	Historic cabin
Completed	VEN-0538	Rancho Sierra Vista	NPS SAMO	Artifact scatter
Needed	VEN-0646	Deer Creek	NPS SAMO	Shell midden
Completed	VEN-1156	Rancho Sierra Vista	NPS SAMO	Artifact scatter
Completed	VEN-1157	Rancho Sierra Vista	NPS SAMO	Artifact scatter
Completed	VEN-1282	Rancho Sierra Vista	NPS SAMO	Shell midden
Completed	VEN-1561/H	Rancho Sierra Vista	NPS SAMO	Lithic/ground stone scatter w some shell
Needed	VEN-2-26:1	Deer Creek	NPS SAMO	Shell midden
Completed	VEN-Barn Feat	Rancho Sierra Vista	NPS SAMO	Isolated feature
Completed	LCS-059748	Rancho Sierra Vista	NPS SAMO	Cultural Landscape - Historic Structure: Rancho Sierra Vista Barn
Completed	LCS-330098	Rancho Sierra Vista	NPS SAMO	Cultural Landscape - Historic Structure: Rancho Sierra Vista Beal Residence
Completed	LCS-330099	Rancho Sierra Vista	NPS SAMO	Cultural Landscape - Historic Structure: Ranch Sierra Vista Caretakers Residence
Completed	LCS-330100	Rancho Sierra Vista	NPS SAMO	Cultural Landscape - Historic Structure: Rancho Sierra Vista Equipment Shed and Bunkhouse
Completed	LCS-330103.1	Rancho Sierra Vista	NPS SAMO	Cultural Landscape - Historic Structure: Rancho Sierra Vista Reservoir 1
Completed	LCS-330103.3	Rancho Sierra Vista	NPS SAMO	Cultural Landscape - Historic Structure: Rancho Sierra Vista Reservoir 3
Completed	LCS-330104	Rancho Sierra Vista	NPS SAMO	Cultural Landscape - Historic Structure: Rancho Sierra Vista Beal Corral and Loading Chute
Completed	LCS-330105	Rancho Sierra Vista	NPS SAMO	Cultural Landscape - Historic Structure: Rancho Sierra Vista Hitching Post
Completed	LCS-330106	Rancho Sierra Vista	NPS SAMO	Cultural Landscape - Historic Structure: Rancho Sierra Vista Cistern
Completed	LCS-330115	Rancho Sierra Vista	NPS SAMO	Cultural Landscape - Historic Structure: Rancho Sierra Vista Irrigation Pipe Fence
Completed	LCS-330117	Rancho Sierra Vista	NPS SAMO	Cultural Landscape - Historic Structure: Rancho Sierra Vista Ranch Entry Roads
Completed	LCS-330118	Rancho Sierra Vista	NPS SAMO	Cultural Landscape - Historic Structure: Rancho Sierra Vista Old Service Road

The preliminary identification of cultural resources used in the BAER Plan was based on initial GIS analysis of burn severity which took into account all NPS and State lands within or adjacent to the fire perimeter (within 1,000 feet and downslope within substantial drainages). Results of the preliminary GIS analysis indicated that over 100 sites were located within the National Recreation Area in burned areas; most sites occurred in areas with low to moderate burn intensities as calculated and plotted on BARC maps produced through GIS. Comparisons based on initial field observation during BAER planning suggested that BARC burn severity maps derived for this incident were found to be accurate about 65 percent of the time for site-specific burning intensity.

Subsequent identification of cultural resource sites affected by the Springs Fire was based on the burn severity map and GIS data. Some obvious historic structures in Big Sycamore Canyon that had not been recorded but that had been destroyed by the fire were included with archeological sites in the summary of fire-affected cultural resources listed in the table (and tracking spreadsheets developed for site data management). Additional historic structures at Rancho Sierra Vista are also included; these structures within are contributing features to the Rancho Sierra Vista cultural landscape which has been determined eligible to the National Register of Historic Places (NPS 2004) and are included on the NPS List of Classified Structures.

Overall, 151 cultural resources are included on the list affected by the fire. These resources are classifiable as archeological sites (n=135), historic structures (n=15), and cultural landscape (n=1). Most of the historic structures at Rancho Sierra Vista did not burn, but they were subjected to indirect effects since all are within 1,000 feet of the fire perimeter. One of the historic structures was heavily burned and another sustained substantial suppression damage. Some of the minor contributing features in the Rancho Sierra Vista cultural landscape were more directly impacted by the fire, as well as suppression efforts. Some unevaluated historic standing structures burned almost completely, including those at Ranch Center in Wood Canyon.

Based on preliminary data analyzed for the BAER Plan, archeological sites were almost evenly divided between those in the low and moderate severity ranges. Many of these sites are characterized by heavy shell middens that suggest the sites were occupied as substantial habitation locations, some of them villages. Several rockshelters also fall in the low to moderate severity range, some with associated middens or pictographs. The most common site type in all burn categories consists of artifact scatters, many of them containing marine shell or other indications of minor middens that may be buried or already largely eroded away.

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Current Evaluations

Although the Accomplishments Report for the first phase of BAER cultural resource activities was finalized in the middle of September 2013, the work is ongoing and should include additional sites by the end of the fiscal year on September 30. At the reporting cutoff in mid-September, BAER work had been completed at 77 cultural resource sites, initiated but uncompleted at another 18 sites, and still needed at 56 sites. Table CR-B summarizes damage assessment data at the 91 sites where work has been initiated at the time that this interim Accomplishments Report was written. Table CR-C summarizes the data by major site types.

Table CR-B. List of 91 cultural resource sites where BAER assessment data have been recorded as September 16, 2013.

Cultural Resource ID	Jurisdiction	Site Type	BAER Map Burn Severity	Burn Severity Field Assessment	Post-Fire Erosional Threats
VEN-0011	Point Mugu SP	Major midden-multiple loci	L	L M	Moderate localized erosion
VEN-0016	Point Mugu SP	Shell midden	L	M	Unknown
VEN-0017	Point Mugu SP	Shell midden	M	M	Unknown
VEN-0018	Point Mugu SP	Shell scatter	M	M	Moderate localized erosion
VEN-0019/H	Point Mugu SP	Shell midden/historic refuse	M	M	Moderate localized erosion
VEN-0020	Point Mugu SP	Shell midden	M	M	Low threat
VEN-0026	NPS SAMO	Shell scatter	O	O	No additional threat
VEN-0083	NPS SAMO	Lithic/ground stone scatter w shell concentration	U L	L	Low threat
VEN-0089/H	Point Mugu SP	Shell midden/historic Chumash village	L	U L M	No additional threat
VEN-0098	Point Mugu SP	Major midden-multiple loci	M	M	Potentially high incising
VEN-0100	Point Mugu SP	Major midden-multiple loci	M	M	Potentially high incising
VEN-0101	Point Mugu SP	Lithic scatter w shell midden	M	M	Moderate localized erosion
VEN-0102	Point Mugu SP	Major midden-multiple loci	M	M	Moderate localized erosion
VEN-0382	Point Mugu SP	Shell scatter w ground stone	M	L	Low threat
VEN-0383	Point Mugu SP	Shell Scatter	M	M	Low threat
VEN-0384	Point Mugu SP	Isolate	M	L	Low threat

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Cultural Resource ID	Jurisdiction	Site Type	BAER Map Burn Severity	Burn Severity Field Assessment	Post-Fire Erosional Threats
VEN-0385/H	Point Mugu SP	Shell scatter (prehistoric); Trash dump (historic)	M	M	Moderate localized erosion
VEN-0386	Point Mugu SP	Lithic scatter w shell midden	L	L	Moderate localized erosion
VEN-0387	Point Mugu SP	Lithic scatter w shell midden	L	L	Low threat
VEN-0388	Point Mugu SP	Shell concentration	L	L M	Unknown
VEN-0392	Point Mugu SP	Lithic scatter w shell midden	U L	L	Unknown
VEN-0393	Point Mugu SP	Lithic/ground stone scatter w multiple shell midden/ concentrations	L	L M	Low and moderate localized erosion
VEN-0395/H	Point Mugu SP	Mutli-component midden-village?	L	U L	Low threat
VEN-0397	Point Mugu SP	Milling station	L	L M	Unknown
VEN-0427	Point Mugu SP	Artifact scatter	L	M	Unknown
VEN-0428	Point Mugu SP	Shell scatter w ground stone	M	M	Moderate localized erosion
VEN-0429	Point Mugu SP	Shell scatter w ground stone	M	L M	Moderate localized erosion
VEN-0430	Point Mugu SP	Shell scatter	M	L M	Moderate localized erosion
VEN-0432	Point Mugu SP	Shell scatter	L	M	Unknown
VEN-0433	Point Mugu SP	Lithic scatter w ground stone	M	M	Moderate localized erosion
VEN-0434	Point Mugu SP	Rockshelter w shell scatter	M	M	Moderate localized erosion
VEN-0435	Point Mugu SP	Rockshelter habitation	L	U	No additional threat
VEN-0462	Point Mugu SP	Shell scatter w ground stone	M	M	Low threat
VEN-0464	Point Mugu SP	Lithic/ground stone scatter w shell midden	L	U L	Low threat
VEN-0465	Point Mugu SP	Lithic/ground stone scatter w shell midden	L	M	Moderate localized erosion
VEN-0468	Point Mugu SP	Shell scatter	L	L	No additional threat
VEN-0470	Point Mugu SP	Shell midden	L	U L	Moderate localized erosion
VEN-0538	NPS SAMO	Lithic scatter	O	U	Low threat
VEN-0539	NPS SAMO	Lithic/ground stone scatter w shell midden	L	L	Moderate localized erosion

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Cultural Resource ID	Jurisdiction	Site Type	BAER Map Burn Severity	Burn Severity Field Assessment	Post-Fire Erosional Threats
VEN-1155/H	NPS SAMO	Lithic/ground stone scatter w shell midden and features; historic ranch field complex	L	L M	Moderate localized erosion
VEN-1156	NPS SAMO	Lithic scatter w shell	O	O	Low threat
VEN-1157	NPS SAMO	Lithic scatter	O	U	Low threat
VEN-1282	NPS SAMO	Shell midden	U L	L	Low threat
VEN-1561/H	NPS SAMO	Lithic/ground stone scatter w some shell	U	O	Low threat
VEN-1616H	Point Mugu SP	Historic structure	L	L	Moderate localized erosion
VEN-1648	Point Mugu SP	Shell midden	L	U	Moderate localized erosion
VEN-1649	Point Mugu SP	Shell midden	M	L	Moderate localized erosion
VEN-1669	NPS SAMO	Lithic/ground stone scatter	L	L M	Moderate localized erosion
VEN 3-12:1	NPS SAMO	Lithic scatter w feature	L	U L M	Low threat
VEN-Barn Feat	Point Mugu SP	Isolated feature	U	U	Low threat
HPT-1	Point Mugu SP	Lithic/ground stone scatter	L	M	Low threat
HPT-2	Point Mugu SP	Lithic scatter	L	L	Low threat
RCR-1	Point Mugu SP	Sparse lithic scatter	L	L	Low threat
RCR-2	Point Mugu SP	Sparse shell scatter	L	U L	Low threat
RCR-3	Point Mugu SP	Sparse shell scatter	L	U L	Moderate localized erosion
RCR-4	Point Mugu SP	Sparse shell scatter	L	L	Low threat
RSV 13-1	NPS SAMO	Lithic scatter w shell	L	L	Low-moderate localized erosion
RSV 13-2	NPS SAMO	Lithic scatter	L	L	Moderate localized erosion
RSV 13-4	NPS SAMO	Lithic scatter	U L	L	Low threat
RSV 13-5	NPS SAMO	Lithic scatter	U L	L	Low threat
RSV 13-6	NPS SAMO	Lithic scatter	U L	L	Low threat
SYC-4	Point Mugu SP	Shell midden	L	L	Moderate localized erosion
SYC-5H	Point Mugu SP	Historic scatter	M	M	Unknown

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Cultural Resource ID	Jurisdiction	Site Type	BAER Map Burn Severity	Burn Severity Field Assessment	Post-Fire Erosional Threats
SYC-6	Point Mugu SP	Shell scatter	M	M	Unknown
SYC-7	Point Mugu SP	Stock tank	M	L M	Unknown
SYC-9	Point Mugu SP	Shell scatter	M	M	Unknown
WC-1	Point Mugu SP	Shell scatter	M	M	Low threat
WC-2	Point Mugu SP	Shell scatter	L	M	Low-moderate localized erosion
WC-3	Point Mugu SP	Shell scatter	M	M	Low threat
WC-4	Point Mugu SP	Shell scatter	M	M	Low threat
CLI-725074	NPS SAMO	Cultural Landscape - Historic District	L	L	Low threat
LCS-059748	NPS SAMO	Cultural Landscape - Historic Structure	O	O	No additional threat
LCS-330098	NPS SAMO	Cultural Landscape - Historic Structure	O	O	No additional threat
LCS-330099	NPS SAMO	Cultural Landscape - Historic Structure	O	O	No additional threat
LCS-330100	NPS SAMO	Cultural Landscape - Historic Structure	O	O	No additional threat
LCS-330103.1	NPS SAMO	Cultural Landscape - Historic Structure	O	O	No additional threat
LCS-330103.2 (RSV 13-3H)	NPS SAMO	Cultural Landscape - Historic Structure	L	L M	Low threat
LCS-330103.3	NPS SAMO	Cultural Landscape - Historic Structure	O	O	Low threat
LCS-330104	NPS SAMO	Cultural Landscape - Historic Structure	O	O	No additional threat
LCS-330105	NPS SAMO	Cultural Landscape - Historic Structure	O	O	No additional threat
LCS-330106	NPS SAMO	Cultural Landscape - Historic Structure	O	O	No additional threat
LCS-330115	NPS SAMO	Cultural Landscape - Historic Structure	O	O	No additional threat
LCS-330116	NPS SAMO	Cultural Landscape - Historic Structure	U L	U	No additional threat
LCS-330117	NPS SAMO	Cultural Landscape - Historic Structure	O	O	No additional threat
LCS-330118	NPS SAMO	Cultural Landscape - Historic Structure	O	O	No additional threat
KEY:	U=Unburned L=Low Burn M=Moderate Burn O=Outside Burn Area				

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Table CR-C. Summary of field assessments of burn severity for 84 cultural resource sites conducted to date (Rancho Sierra Vista cultural landscape in unburned to low category was not included in this table).

	Unburned	Unburned to Low	Low	Low to Moderate	Moderate	Within 1,000 ft. of Perimeter	TOTAL
Artifact/Shell Scatter*	2	3	13	4	16	3	41
Historic Structure(s)	1	0	1	2	0	12	16
Shell Midden	1	2	6	5	9	0	23
Scatter with Features	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Rockshelter	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
TOTAL	6	5	20	12	26	15	84
*Includes shell concentrations: 2 in Low and 1 in Unburned to Low burn category							

Field observations indicate that fire directly impacted surface assemblages and caused the most damage to shell where even localized burning of moderate severity alters the composition of shell, making it friable even without causing breakage. Such fire-altered shells are very easily broken by foot traffic, probably even with medium-sized animals which inhabit the area. The pronounced increase in off-trail hiking and bicycle riding in the open, burned areas amplifies the damage caused by the fire. Some of the specific effects are discussed in subsequent sections of this report, but the general effects can be summarized as shown in the table above using burn severity values, especially those refined by on-site assessments.

A good example of the need for on-site post-fire assessments is provided by sites with shell middens. Many of these sites fall into areas with low BARC heat severity values, but many of these sites are quite large and have areas that were shown by field assessment to have moderate and even some localized high heat damage. Coincidentally, some of the most severely burned areas are the middens where shell is abundant. It appears that much of the "surface" shell had been buried in a thin layer of plant duff, which burns quite hot and causes two problems. First, the direct heat damage from burning of duff and the overstory above caused heat impacts to the shell. Second, the middens are now easily visible as burned areas covered with conspicuous white surface shell that would attract looters and even casual persons who might tend to wander around these

interesting archeological sites.

The coincidence of shell middens and heavy shrubby vegetation surrounded by open grasslands in many areas is responsible for exceptionally hot burning that impacted middens. The photographs provided illustrate this situation which seems to reflect the organic content and chemical composition of decomposing shell middens. The unique, culturally enhanced soils that result from this process evidently create micro-environments that attract dense shrubbery in open areas that otherwise are conducive to grass. Obviously, the grasslands burn at low intensity, while dense patches of shrubbery burn hotter.



Southwest side of La Jolla Valley showing difference in burn severity between moderate and low values corresponding to dense shell middens that had been covered with dense shrub (light gray from moderate burning in center of photo) and adjacent grasslands on non-midden areas of site (black areas in foreground).



Shell midden at CA-VEN-0100 in La Jolla Valley showing distinction between prehistoric midden (light gray in foreground) and non-midden portions of site area (blackened areas in distance) correspond to moderate versus low burn severity.



Close-up of shell midden at CA-VEN-0018 in Big Sycamore Canyon showing moderate burning of midden area which had been covered with dense shrub prior to the fire. The burning of vegetation exposed the dense prehistoric shell along the surface. The shells are heavily heat-impacted and more susceptible to fragmentation.

Slope and Erosion Potential

Cultural resources located on or below steep slopes that burned at moderate to high severity may be subject to increased precipitation runoff that can erode archeological sites or historic features. In the preliminary BAER analysis, fire soil burn severity data were examined in conjunction with slope data derived from a ten-meter DEM for the general vicinity of sites located within or near the fire perimeter. Most of the cultural resources assessed are located in areas with low slope values, although site level terrain variability can be significant and is not decipherable from the GIS data (in other words, field assessments are necessary to determine actual on-site erosion threats).



View of a south-facing slope with a moderate increased erosion potential due to sheetwash from steep barren slopes above the site (to photographer's back). At the bottom of the slope are the midden and rock ovens at CA-VEN-1155 which are vulnerable to erosion from slope run-off and potential gullying.

However, up-slope values can be used to derive potential flows resulting from heavy storms when examined in conjunction with the soil burn severity and soil type. Results of the hydrologic assessment of watershed indicate debris flows are not a major concern for most cultural resources, but this assessment did not address increased water flow resulting in increased localized erosion and increased deposition of sediments from the burned areas. For this analysis, slopes greater than 40 percent were considered to represent potential risk to sites resulting from erosion. Some sites identified as potentially at risk were reviewed in the field with the NPS BAER Team hydrologist and significant

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erosion threats beyond what would have occurred under a natural precipitation regime are not anticipated. However, a significant event such as a 100-year storm may result in substantially increased impacts. For the purposes of BAER treatments, only the analysis for 25-year storm impacts is taken into consideration, and therefore only site specific monitoring (CR-2) and no site stabilization treatments are proposed at this time. State Parks personnel will be responsible for monitoring at sites in Point Mugu State Park, while NPS personnel will conduct monitoring only at NPS sites.

The cultural resource assessments include refined on-site inspections to evaluate erosional threats imposed by post-fire conditions (see Table CR-B). At sites where such inspections have been completed, very few sites appear prone to significant erosional damage. However, some of the sites where this type of impact could result from even 25-year flood events consist of middens and other areas that are especially sensitive and most likely to have burials. Erosional threats at such sites on NPS land are generally low, although monitoring is still warranted and certainly exceptional flood events would be likely to result in erosion that would put sensitive cultural resources at risk. On-site particulars have been reviewed in the implementation of planning for the upcoming rainy season. The exceptionally dry year has made it unnecessary to implement monitoring of erosional conditions at this time, but fieldwork has provided data that are available for immediate use by NPS and State Parks personnel after weather changes. The situation is summarized in Table CR-D.

Table CR-D. Summary of threats from increased erosion due to post-fire conditions at sites where pertinent data are currently available.

	No post-fire threat increase	Low post-fire threat increase	Moderate post-fire threat increase	Potential for high threat	TOTAL
Artifact/Shell Scatter	2	19	11	0	32
Historic Structure(s)	12	2	1	0	15
Shell Midden	1	6	13	2	22
Scatter with Features	0	2	0	0	2
Rockshelter	1	0	1	0	2
TOTAL	16	29	26	2	73

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Gently sloping site surface in typical prehistoric midden area at CA-VEN-0100 in La Jolla Valley.



Prehistoric midden at CA-VEN-0098 in La Jolla Valley. Run-off from steep slopes surrounding the site created ravines which bisect the site area. While ravines had developed prior to the Springs Fire, the barren hillsides are likely to contribute additional streamflow and potentially cause further incising and widening of the channels which would cause slumping of rich midden deposits.

Fire-Killed Trees

Archeological sites with fire-killed trees located on or near site features such as standing structures, stone foundations, or within recorded artifact concentration areas will need to be assessed. These trees will eventually fall, further disrupting site features and may pull up root balls that will impact subsurface archeological deposits. Completed field site assessments have demonstrated that many areas have fire-killed trees. In many cases, trees toppled during burning have opened up large areas that are prone to erosion and directly impacted subsurface archeological deposits. The hazard level can vary significantly within the fire perimeter, with the effects greatest along major drainages such as Big Sycamore Creek and in some of the oak woodlands such as Wood Creek. Both areas have substantial sites such as vulnerable prehistoric shell middens and historic structures. At one NPS site, a burned tree growing within a prehistoric oven split apart, dislodging the rock elements of the feature and exposing intact feature fill which included shell derived from food resources that evidently were cooked in the pit oven.



Example of a Laurel Sumac Tree growing within a fire-affected rock feature on CA-VEN-1155. The tree was burned by the fire and fallen stems have disturbed the rocks and internal soil of the feature.

Potential Looting of Archaeological Sites

Field examination of sites visited along accessible roads and trails during the initial assessment revealed the potential for archaeological site looting. The loss

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of vegetation resulting in a lack of ground surface coverage have clearly revealed cultural material at many sites which now require increased surveillance and monitoring. This is most conspicuous at sites with dense shell middens that are characterized by thick stands of shrub vegetation which have now burned (see photos above). Even prior to burning, illegal excavations targeted some of these sites, as revealed by looting pits and digging tools that were exposed by the fire (see photo below). Easy access resulting from close proximity to roads and loss of vegetative ground cover has elevated the post-burn probability of looting at these sites. Initially, reports by park staff indicated that signs of ground disturbance in the vicinity of artifacts at known sites occurred immediately after the fire, along with unauthorized individuals trespassing on archeological sites in areas closed due to fire. Fortunately, increased law enforcement presence and archeological site monitoring to address potential looting concerns appear to have been beneficial, although work to date has not assessed many of the more remote backcountry sites where looting could be taking place without notice.

Analysis of site locations within the Springs Fire perimeter was completed using GIS to determine the number of sites near roads and trails where easy site access may present a concern for burned-over sites with exposed cultural materials. A preliminary analysis of 130 sites determined to be within 100 meters or inside the mapped fire perimeter and NRA boundaries, 91 sites were found to be within 100 meters of a road or trail. Additional analysis revealed that 72 of these sites (55%) are within 50 meters of a road or trail that provides easy access and ready site visibility, elevating the threat of looting. Fire crews observed one museum-quality artifact alongside the main trail/road through Big Sycamore Canyon in an area that clearly was visible after burning of moderate vegetation cover (see photo of mortar below). Recent evidence of looting or substantial site disturbance has not been observed since these early observations, although sites are still clearly exposed and prone to such activity.



Prehistoric shell midden at CA-VEN-205 where a rake that was probably used to comb through site deposits prior to burning had been concealed in vegetation.



Prehistoric stone mortar discovered by fire crew at non-site location in burned area along main road in Big Sycamore Canyon.

Potential smoke related impacts to museum collections

The Springs Fire was fast moving and threatened museum displays and collections at the Rancho Sierra Vista historic tack storage facility, carriage in the historic equipment shed, and ethnographic objects and replicas at the Satwiwa Native American Culture Center. Some ethnographic artifacts were removed from the Culture Center and taken to park headquarters in anticipation of possible fire damage. Fortunately, the fire did not reach these facilities, but potential smoke impacts to collections, museum displays, and collections facilities was identified as a possible concern. Therefore, on-site inspection was done as part of the cultural resource inspections to determine if any fire-related impacts might require emergency stabilization. Items in the historic tack room, equipment shed, and ethnographic display consist largely of perishable materials such as leather and basketry which are susceptible to smoke damage. The ventilation system in the tack room was found to have been successful, although maintenance and replacement of the air filter was necessary.

Ground-Disturbing Emergency Stabilization Treatments

Proposed treatments for emergency stabilization were discussed with the BAER Plan. For known resources, only three non-cultural treatments were identified that had the potential to impact cultural resources. Archeological monitoring was provided during ground-disturbing work, along with monitoring during herbicide spraying and animal pitfall trap restoration within certain sensitive archeological areas. The historic road from Rancho Sierra Vista was badly damaged from fire equipment and was repaired with Fire Suppression funding. A new site was discovered during archeological inspection of the road prior to road repairs, and some additional sites also were encountered during monitoring and inspection of areas associated with other ground-disturbing repair and restoration operations.

Recommendations

Treatment recommendations include continuation of work that was initiated with FY13 BAER funding. Occurring so late in the fiscal cycle, it was not possible to complete this extensive work before September 30, so the BAER Plan defined two emergency stabilization specifications and non-specification management recommendations intended to meet general agency cultural resource management standards. The original F-Specifications were scoped with both FY13 and FY14 components. Based on tight budgetary considerations and all possible cost-reduction measures, the original budgets were lowered and FY13 work for both CR-1 and CR-2 were approved. The FY14 budgets have been further refined and are presented with the Accomplishments Report to facilitate review of our request for continued funding to complete this important project.

Major issues that were encountered in addition to the unforeseen early season wildfire and sudden reorientation of park priorities included obstacles in Human Resources that were exacerbated by the unanticipated and continuing absence

of a key HR staff member. Slow hiring is common given the need to coordinate efforts with SHRO offices and processing of background checks. Such processes still impose challenges to continuing management of the BAER cultural resource project, but major obstacles have been overcome and it is recommended that all work that was scoped out in the BAER Plan and necessarily deferred until FY14 be implemented.

Emergency Stabilization Specifications

Conduct Site Assessments:

BAER cultural resource assessments are performed to identify (1) direct impacts and (2) threatening post-fire conditions that require allowable BAER treatments to mitigate. One hundred and fifty-one cultural resource sites have been identified as resources at risk, with BAER field assessments now completed or nearly completed at 91 sites. Fifty-six archeological sites remain within the fire area or adjacent to the perimeter. Completion of BAER cultural resource assessments is needed to allow for implementation of any identified emergency stabilization treatments and future monitoring, as well as document serious damages caused by the Springs Fire.

Monitor Archeological Sites:

Significant post-burn threats of looting at archeological sites were identified as a major concern following the fire. In addition, many of the sites are situated at the base of steep canyon walls and mountain sides, although hydrologic modeling of the main stream courses did not identify specific threats to archeological sites, localized on-site erosion may occur following the first heavy rains of the season. Sites can potentially be affected by sheetwash, on-site channel cutting, or eroding of stream banks caused by increased downslope runoff and stream flow. Monitoring will consist of coordinating with law enforcement to complete scheduled site visits and use of motion sensor activated cameras to monitor sites for looting activity, as well as post-rain site visits at selected sites to check for on-site erosion. Identified looting activity will be managed using standard ARPA procedures, and identified erosion impacts by completing additional BAER treatment specifications if necessary. Monitoring will target the highest values on NPS lands at Rancho Sierra Vista.

Management Recommendations (Non-Specification Related)

Post-fire field conditions and data collected during fire suppression and BAER often lead to the need for management actions that were not addressed during the incident and are not eligible for emergency stabilization funding. The following recommendations were followed during implementation of the BAER Plan to assist the park in meeting general NPS management goals. These actions should be continued during the final phase:

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1. Record new cultural resource discoveries to professional standards. Several new archeological sites and historical features were reported during fire suppression and suppression repair activities that required further documentation to meet state standards. Additional sites also were encountered incidentally during performance of BAER work. Some additional sites also were located during continuing review of records and data at both NPS and State offices. In all, the total number of sites increased from 110 to 151. Current documentation consists of GPS locations, digital photographs, and some general field notes.
2. Update site records for previously recorded sites visited during BAER assessments. Several sites were visited during the BAER assessments and additional documentation was collected that can be used to update current site records.
3. Complete Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS) assessments from BAER data. NPS policy requires scheduled monitoring of site condition to be entered into the service-wide archeological sites database (ASMIS). Much of this information can be gleaned from BAER field site assessments. Additional data collection not subject to BAER funding is performed by State employees, volunteers, interns, and other personnel who accompany the BAER team in the field.
4. Post-fire field conditions are often conducive to conducting field surveys in archeologically sensitive areas due to the exposure of artifacts when vegetative cover is lost to fire. An archeological survey design can be derived based on historical literature and mapped fire severity to determine where field visibility is good due to reduced vegetation in archaeologically sensitive areas. Some of these areas have been field-checked by State Parks archeological crews.

Consultations

The Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians was provided with a copy of the BAER Plan and consulting was initiated leading to a field visit scheduled for September 26, 2013. The Tribal representative has been extremely supportive. The SHPO was also provided with a copy of the BAER Plan for review.

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ACCOMPLISHMENTS: INVASIVE PLANT CONTROL VR-1

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Springs BAER Plan invasive plant control specification were as follows:

- Evaluate potential for invasive plant species encroachment into native plant communities and impacts to sensitive plants and habitats.
- Collaborate with partner agencies to efficiently implement emergency weed control within the burn area of target species that are known to have the greatest ecosystem impact

ISSUES – WHY IS INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL A BAER ACTIVITY?

Intact native shrubland communities do a good job of recovering from fire and resisting invasion once the canopy begins to close again. However the coastal southern California Mediterranean fire regime is unique in the US and native plant communities are at their ***most vulnerable to loss of diversity, shrub mortality and weed invasion in the first year following a fire.*** Coastal southern California is a hotspot of biodiversity that evolved with infrequent (~100 years), high intensity crown fires with the ***highest diversity occurring in the first and second years after a fire.***

With one of the lowest lightning ignition densities in the US, all of the wildfires in the SMMNRA are started by human causes, which in highly populated southern California, means fires are much too frequent and can exceed the resilience of native plant communities to recover. Short fire return intervals cause shrub and seedling mortality and can cause type conversion to weedy annual grasslands.

Building ***ecosystem resilience*** in the fire management world has become synonymous with fuel reduction, prescribed fire and wildland fire use. The new cohesive strategy is permeated by that thinking despite it ostensibly being a plan for all of the fire-prone ecosystems in the US. In southern California treatments before the fire that will promote ecosystem resilience are not fuels treatments but intelligent strategies to reduce fire ignitions and therefore fire frequency. After a fire there is only a narrow window to increase native resilience by targeting the non-native species that are capable of displacing native communities at their most vulnerable moment.

In southern California, weed control in the first year post fire is an ***emergency activity*** necessary to protect sensitive resources. Failure to recognize the need

and the opportunity to control invasive species after the 1993 Green Meadow Fire (in the footprint of the Springs Fire) allowed Harding grass to establish a large population in La Jolla Valley, impacting one of the finest and largest examples of native perennial grassland left in California.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Detect, control, and monitor seven invasive species that occur at nine sensitive/rare habitat locations and which have demonstrated high ability to rapidly expand in the post-fire environment.
- Support actions to restrict public access to existing roads and trails to prevent damage to regenerating vegetation and prevent spread of invasive weed seeds; increase law enforcement patrols to insure restricted access compliance; educate the public about chaparral fire succession and the sensitivity of vegetation recover in the first two years following fire (LE-4, PI-2)

FY13 ACTIVITIES

Two invasive plant control biotechnicians started work on July 2, 2013. They began with initial rapid surveys and assessments of the burn area to determine where to focus attention first. They prioritized species and populations in terms of the best schedule to treat or return for more thorough mapping based on the seriousness of the threat to native plant communities on NPS, California State Parks and Conejo Open Space (COSCA) land. As of the 9/3/2013 data collation, 178 gross acres have been assessed and mapped by the weed biotechnicians and they have treated 150 gross acres (Map 1, Table 1). Twelve species have been mapped and 7 high priority perennial species have been treated (Map 2, Table 2). Figures 1 through 5 are photos of a sampling of work already completed. Work will continue until 9/30/2013 with the focus on treating fountain grass.

Annual species are expected to become problematic after the first rains in the fall and additional ***BAER funds for 2014 have been requested*** to treat weeds in this critical window to prevent degradation of the native plant communities (see 2014 VR-1 F-Specification).

With the high level of collaboration between the NPS, CSP and COSCA and by pooling our resources, we have achieved all of the goals set forth for this part of the project. We have treated the majority of what we could treat, and mapped, assessed and prioritized populations in advance of the rainy season. This preparation will allow us to mobilize quickly when the time comes to treat the annual species as well as remaining or re-sprouting perennials. The collaboration continues between the natural resource staff and cultural resource staff at NPS and CSP. Approximately 40 hours of work by NPS and CSP archaeology technicians supported the weed work. They surveyed approximately 265 acres in

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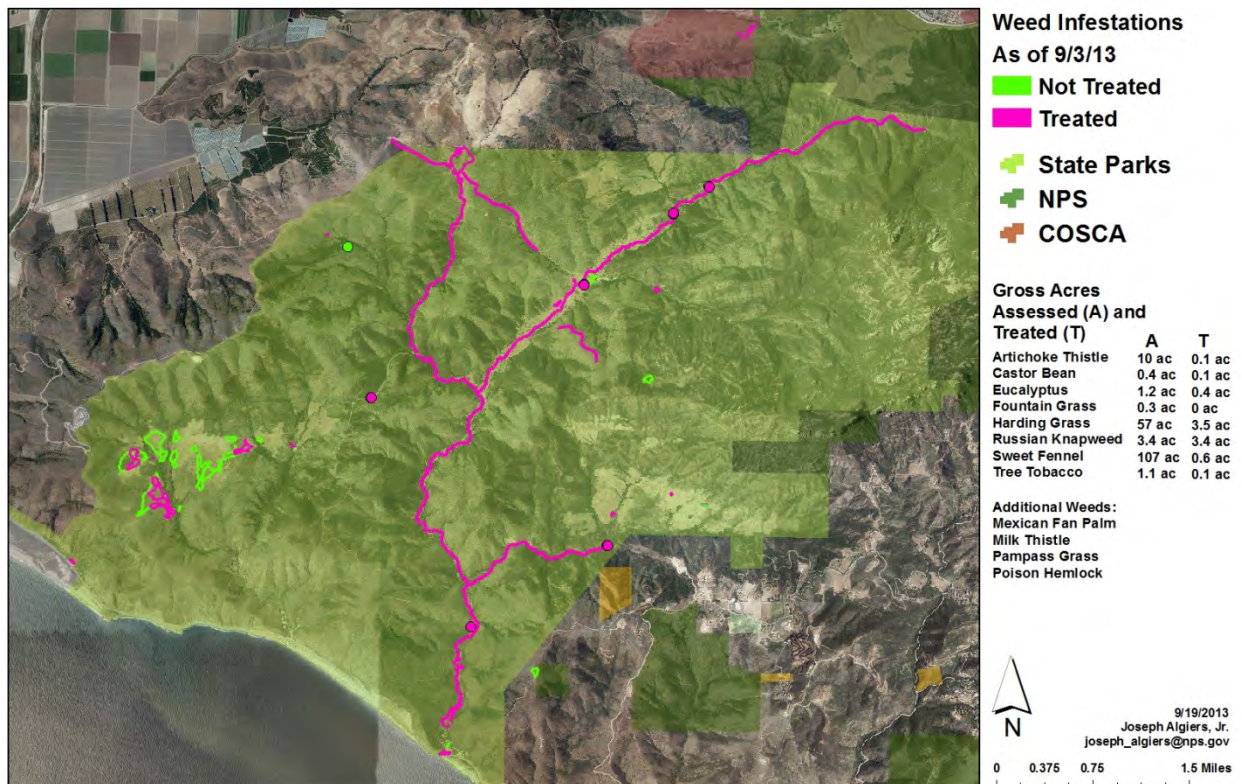
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La Jolla Valley (high density of sensitive sites). Maps were created in advance of weed technician work so park archeologists could survey and prescribe the acceptable treatment techniques (e.g., UTV use, on foot only, avoid totally, etc.). Treatments, surveys and mapping will continue until 9/30/2013 with this BAER funding authorization.

CSP has (and continues) to contribute significantly to this project with the services they provide:

Sr. Environmental Biologist/Project Lead (1 @ \$4240/PP x 1 PP)	\$ 4,240
Environmental Biologist/project sup. (1 @ \$3680/PP x 1 PP)	\$ 3,680
Lead Field Technician (1 @ 1680/PP x 6.5 PP)	\$10,920
Field technician (3 @ \$1200/PP x 6.5 PP)	\$23,400
4WD 4 person truck (1 @ \$700/month x 3 months)	\$ 2,100
Herbicide/marker dye	\$ 3,000
Equipment fuel/PPE/misc supplies	\$ 250
TOTAL CSP MONETARY CONTRIBUTION IN KIND	\$47,490

Map 1. Areas assessed and treated in the watershed



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Map 2. Invasive plant species locations

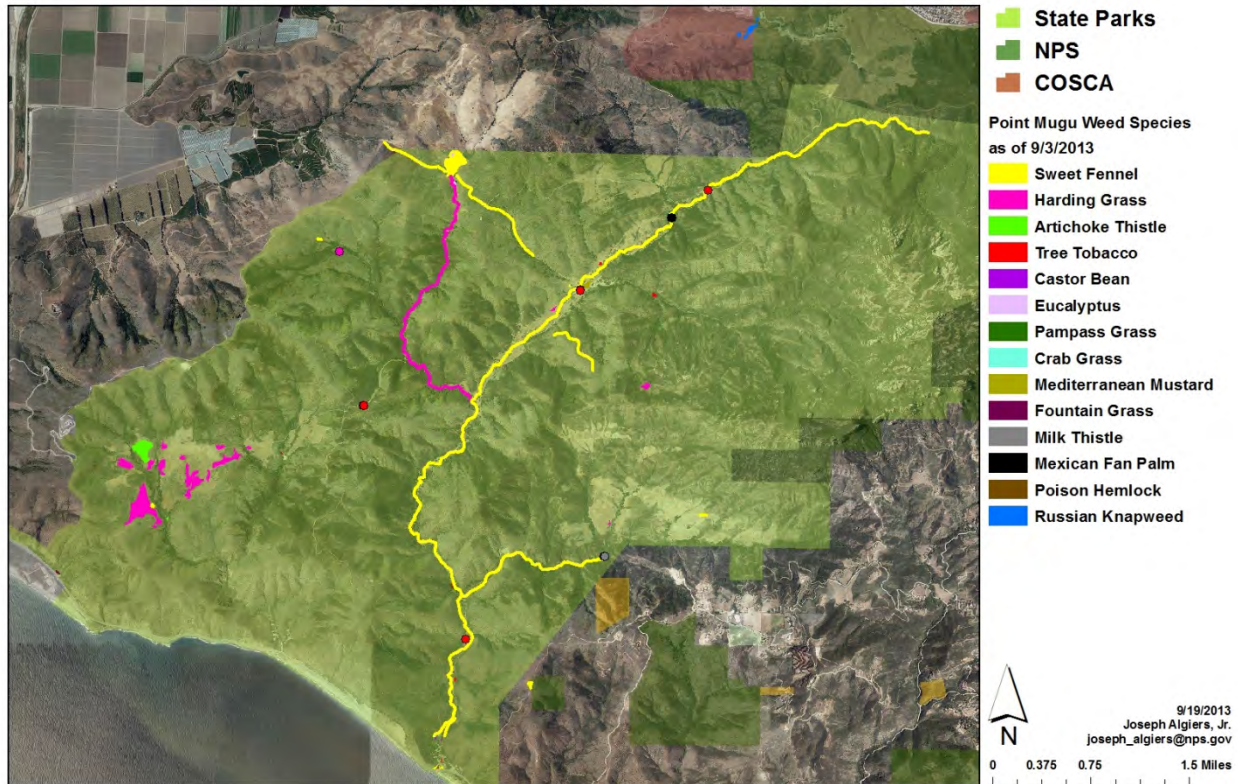


Table 1. Summary of the area of assessed for invasive species and treated.

	Gross m ²	Net m ²	Gross Acres	Net Acres		Field Hrs	Prep Hrs
Assessments	719,176	19,461	178	4.8		81	64
Chemical Treatments	606,327	5,816	150	1.4		131	78
TOTAL						212	142

Note: Gross area=the entire perimeter of the infestation(s). Net area= gross area x percent cover.

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Table 2. Area of species assessed and treated in square meters and acres.

	Assess Gross m ²	Treat Gross m ²	Assess Net m ²	Treat Net m ²	Assess Gross Acres	Treat Gross Acres	Assess Net Acres	Treat Net Acres
Fennel	434,591.7	537,121.1	2,229.4	1,802.0	107.4	132.7	0.6	0.4
Castor bean	1,540.6	1,476.6	233.2	181.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0
Harding grass	230,856.1	58,251.2	14,313.4	2,100.5	57.0	14.4	3.5	0.5
Pampas grass	81.6	81.6	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fountain Grass	1,399.3	1,214.9	14.0	12.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Eucalyptus	4,752.7	3,486.3	1,494.9	1,266.3	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.3
Poison hemlock	642.4	0.0	257.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Artichoke thistle	40,385.5	0.0	211.1	0.0	10.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Crab grass	475.1	475.1	190.1	190.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Tree tobacco	4,438.0	4,206.8	513.3	258.0	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.1
Milk thistle	12.6	12.6	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mexican fan palm	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: Gross area=the entire perimeter of the infestation(s). Net area= gross area x percent cover.

Figure 1. Fennel post-treatment Sycamore Canyon intermixed with native coyote brush and giant wild rye (green plants)



Figure 2. Harding grass pre-treatment in La Jolla Valley – backpack spraying to avoid archeological site.



Figure 3. Harding grass post-treatment in La Jolla Valley



Figure 4. Russian knapweed field treated on burned COSCA land and abutting unburned NPS land (background).



Figure 5. Russian knapweed post-treatment (same day).



ACCOMPLISHMENTS: WILDLIFE RESOURCES WR-1

Replace Pitfall Traps

Background and Emergency Actions

We have installed pitfall trap arrays throughout the Santa Monica Mountains and Simi Hills as part of our long-term terrestrial herpetofauna monitoring, part of the NPS Inventory and Monitoring (I&M) Program in the Mediterranean Coast Network.

In total, there were 32 pitfall array sites destroyed by the Springs fire. Eighteen of the sites are part of our current monitoring scheme. Fourteen others were “retired” sites that had been closed for several years.

Pitfall trap arrays consist of 5-gallon buckets buried so that the opening is flush with the ground. Drift fencing between buckets guides small animals into the “pitfall” trap bucket where they are retrieved daily, measured, and then released. When the pitfall traps are not being monitored, lids are hammered on the buckets to ensure no animals can get trapped during unmonitored periods.

Closed pitfall trap bucket.



After the Springs Fire, bucket lids were melted or completely incinerated, leaving the bucket open to the environment with no way for animals to escape if they happened to fall in. We visited all 32 sites within several days of the fire. On May 6 and 7, 2013 we rescued several animals from the buckets (Table 1). We then placed sticks or wooden stakes in each bucket so that animals that fell into the buckets on subsequent days had a means of escape. This was a temporary solution and all 32 pitfall trap arrays had to be visited on a weekly basis. We rescued several lizards and scorpions from the buckets during the post-fire visits (Table 1), including a California State Species of Special Concern, the coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum*).

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After the fire: Open pitfall trap bucket with stake inserted for animal escape.



After the fire: Alligator lizard, rescued from open bucket. Note melted plastic lid in photo foreground.



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Table 1. The date, species, and number of individual animals retrieved from burned/open buckets following the Springs Fire. Note that all buckets had escape sticks in them after the 5/7/13 date. No animals were found in buckets after 6/6/13.

Date	Coast horned lizard (<i>Phrynosoma coronatum</i>)	Alligator lizard (<i>Elgaria multicarinata</i>)	Western fence lizard (<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>)	Scorpion spp.	Small mammal spp.
5/6, 5/7	1	2	2	1	
5/15, 5/16		4		4	3 (dead)
5/22		1		2	
5/28				3	
6/6				2	

Pitfall trap array after fire.



Pitfall crew rebuilding pitfall array



Pitfall trap after rebuild.



Pitfall trap after rebuild.



Why it was done/ Why it was important

Open buckets represent a significant safety hazard to the public. A large effort was made to originally install pitfall traps in areas hidden behind vegetation. After the fire, pitfall traps are now highly visible from trails and roads making them more accessible to curious hikers, bikers, and equestrians. Open buckets represent a sharp drop from ground level to a depth of 15 inches. If a person or horse accidentally fell into the open holes created by the buckets, injuries may occur.

Because of the broad diversity of reptiles, their habitat requirements, and diet specificity, species richness has been suggested as a good indicator of ecosystem quality and integrity for these animals. Additionally, information on the distribution and abundance of reptiles and amphibians supports efforts to design restoration strategies and land management programs to aid in their protection and/or recovery from decline. Repeated quantitative assessments of the distribution and abundance of reptiles in the Santa Monica Mountains has provided information on the status, and trends in status, of these animals. Herpetofauna monitoring provides critical information to NPS resource managers in evaluating the viability of these important indicator species and of the broader ecosystems of which they are a part.

Was it successful?

Fourteen pitfall traps were successfully removed after being surveyed by a qualified archaeological monitor. No significant archaeological sites were found

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near the pitfall arrays to be removed. Removal of pitfall arrays consisted of removing burned buckets, lids, drift fencing, and stakes. All of the burned building materials were recycled when possible.

With supplemental funding from the park in addition to the BAER funds, eighteen other pitfall traps were successfully re-built after being surveyed by a qualified archaeological monitor. No significant archaeological sites were found near the pitfall arrays to be rebuilt. After pitfall traps were re-built, we were able to open them for their intended purpose as traps for terrestrial herpetofauna. Eighteen previously burned arrays were monitored daily during August 19-23, 2013. We captured 44 individual reptiles and amphibians during the 4-day period (Figure 1, Table 2). Unfortunately, we do not have enough data from before the fire to test for significant differences in occupancy or abundance before and after the fire at this time. However, the species types and number of animals captured were similar before and after the fire.

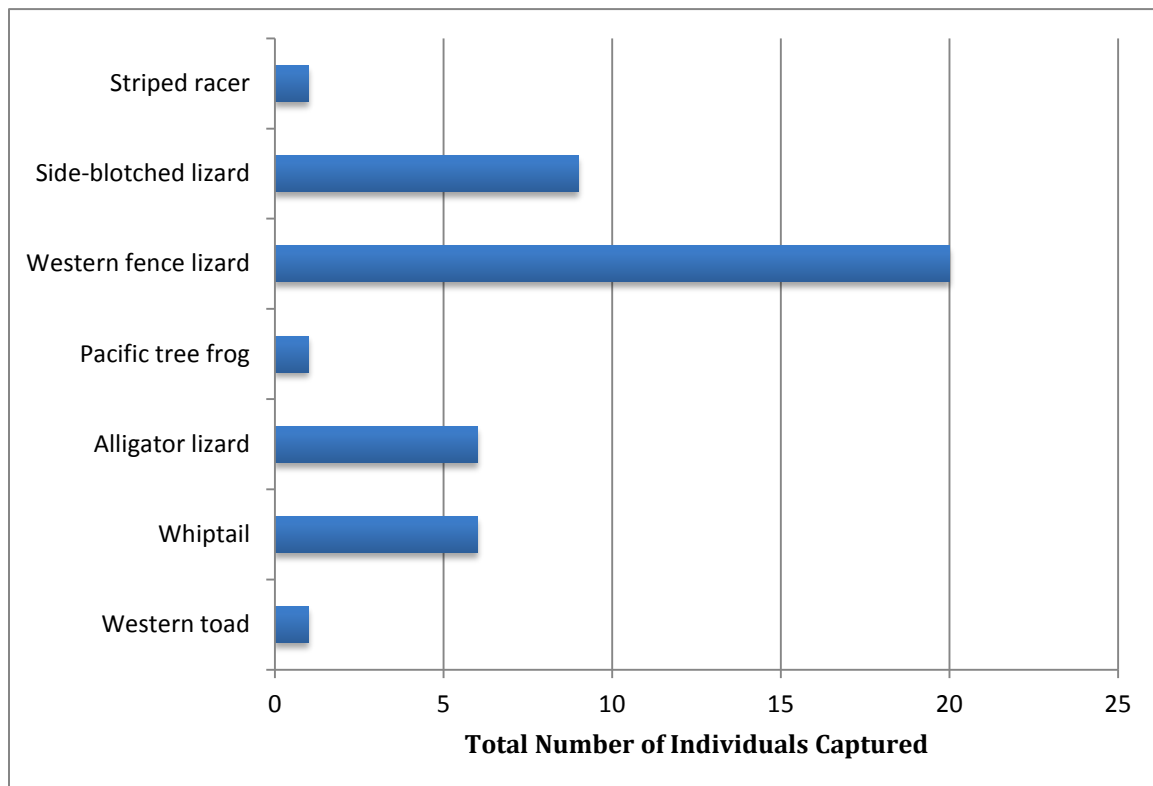


Figure 1. Total Number of Individuals Captured at Rebuilt Arrays over 4 nights in late August 2013.

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Table 2. The number of individuals captured at each rebuilt array over 4 nights in late August 2013.

		Pitfall Array Number																		
Scientific Name	Common Name	82	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	23	27	28	29	92	93	94	95	40	83
<i>Bufo boreas</i>	Western toad																			1
<i>Cnemidophorus tigris</i>	Whiptail										1	1	1	1		1				1
<i>Elgaria multicarinata</i>	Alligator lizard				1								1		1	2			1	
<i>Hyla regilla</i>	Pacific tree frog			1																
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	Western fence lizard	2		1	7	1				3	1			1	2	2				
<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	Side-blotched lizard					2	1		1							3	2			
<i>Masticophis lateralis</i>	Striped racer										1									

ACCOMPLISHMENTS: ROADS AND TRAILS

Objectives

- Re-open the existing core trail system at RSV as soon as possible to recreational use, repair damages, and maintain trails and roads after winter rains.
- Limit entry to closed areas and avoid creation of new social trails.

Issues

- RSV is a gateway park to the backcountry of the SMMNRA as well as a heavily used local park for families, area residents, and visitors. The Satwiwa Loop is at the core of the RSV trail system and is one of the most popular trails in the entire SMMNRA. A portion of the Satwiwa Loop has been closed due to severe damage to recently completed stairs. The present condition is a hazard to park users and the closure significantly affects normal recreational opportunities at RSV. Failure to stabilize them now will result in greater long term costs because any (illegal) use will cause deterioration of the underlying concrete foundations.
- Because RSV is a gateway to the severely damaged Sycamore Canyon in Mugu State Park, the NPS issued an emergency closure in coordination with California State Parks.
- While trails have been impacted by debris, it is of a lesser magnitude at RSV than in the steeper canyons of the state park. It is expected that the park's maintenance division will be able to clear and open the trails quickly.

Recommendations

- Repair 150' of asphalt pavement damaged by fire trucks working the Springs Fire at Rancho Sierra Vista, SAMO (RT-1, suppression)
- Clear burned brush from Satwiwa Loop and Hidden Valley Trail (RT-2)
- Post trail closed and "Area Closed" signs throughout burned locations (RT-3)
- Replace burned wood stairs on Satwiwa Loop Trail (RT-4)

Activities

Both NPS and California Department of Parks and Recreation (CDPR) went to extraordinary efforts to have the parks opened to the public over the Memorial Day weekend May 25-27 (RT-2, RT-3).

See the article from Modern Hiker about how the author found the park on his first visit following the fire:

<http://www.modernhiker.com/2013/05/28/point-mugu-state-park-after-the-springs-fire/>

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Point Mugu State Park after the Springs Fire

by Casey Schreiner on May 28, 2013

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Over the long weekend, I had a chance to head back to Point Mugu State Park to see how the area had fared after the [Springs Fire](#). Starting on May 2nd, the fire burned over 24,000 acres – and from the burn area maps released, it looked like virtually ALL of Point Mugu State Park was on fire.

Before the long weekend, officials in the Santa Monica Mountains and Point Mugu made the [surprise announcement that ALL of the trails in the park were re-opened](#) and I'll say that my first impression was that it's going to take some time – but I think the area will recover nicely.

When I first entered the park, one of the things I noticed as much as what was burned was what *wasn't* burned – firefighters did an excellent job of keeping the fire away from the Satwiwa Nature Center and looked like they used the trails between the center and the trailhead as their border. On one side, everything is burned – on the other, lots of green.





The other thing I noticed immediately is that the park is REALLY doing its best to make sure you know what's going on there – right at the entrance at Via Goleta, there's a large sign informing visitors that the park is, indeed open – but that access may be restricted to certain routes.

Similar signs are posted near the parking areas and entrances to the park. It'd be really, really hard for someone to wander into the area and not know what the rules are.

Looking toward Boney Mountain, I was struck at the different view – some of the grassland in Rancho Sierra Vista is still there, while other sections have been charred completely black. Looking up at the mountain, you can see the thick burn area that, thankfully, didn't make it to the mountain itself.





Sycamore Canyon – known for the lush, green canopy over the intermittent babbling brook – has been drastically altered. While pockets of leaves remain, most of the landscape is charred beyond recognition – especially in the Upper Canyon. Looking further downstream, it appears that areas closer to the water escaped with the least damage – although many trees were still singed and may not recover.





There is good news, though – only a few weeks after the fire, many yuccas had already started to re-sprout from their crowns and some grasses and small plants had begun pushing up from the devastation, too.



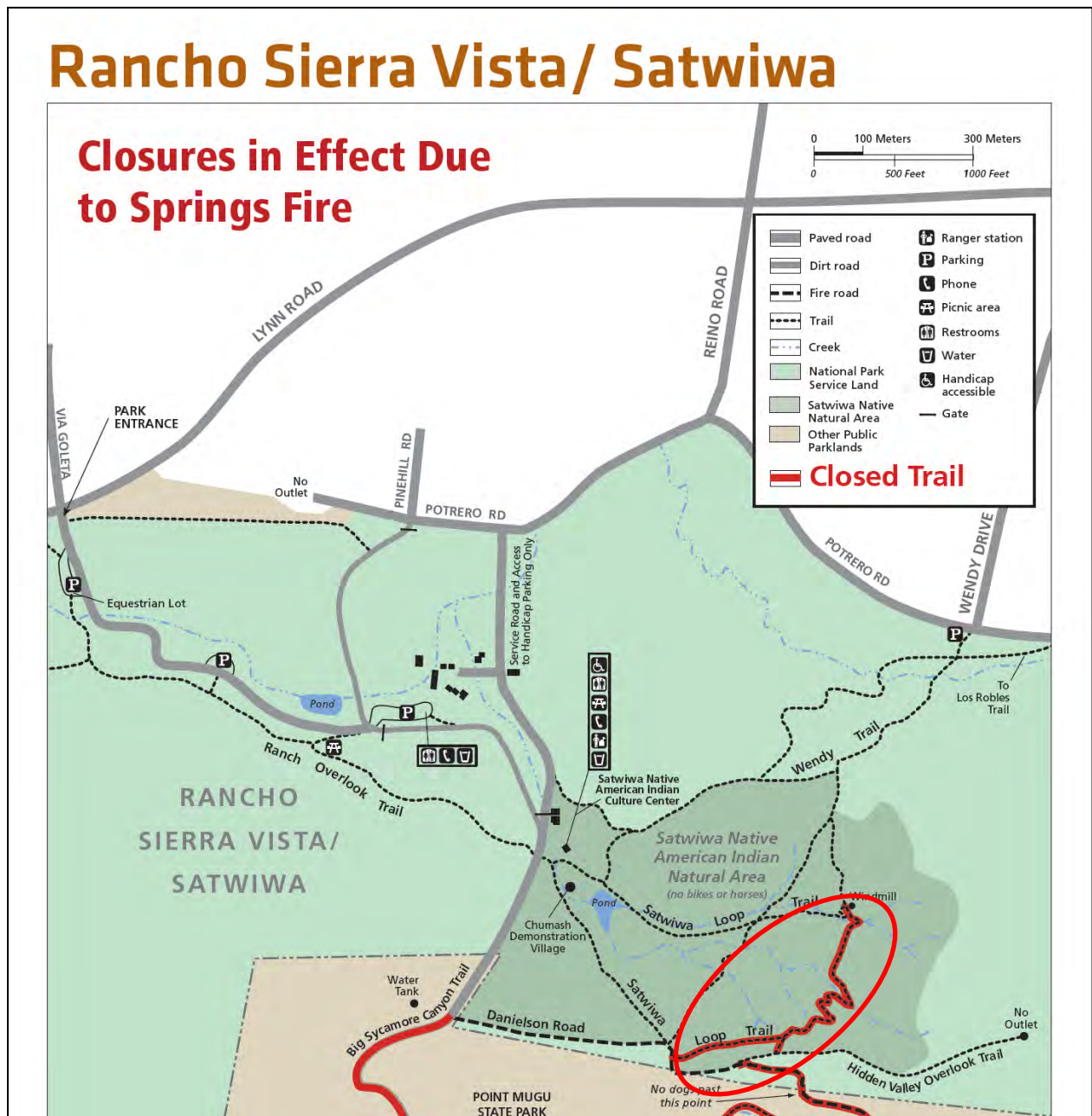
I was also heartened to see just how many people were out enjoying the park even in its burned state. There were lots of hikers and bikers out – some just to take pictures, some intent on enjoying their favorite trails anyway, others there with kids using the opportunity to show them how SoCal landscapes are affected by burns.

If you were thinking about heading out to Point Mugu for a hike, know that the trails are still in remarkably good shape. Other than a few areas of loose soil, crews have already done an excellent job of removing most of the large trail obstacles and keeping footpaths passable. From what I saw, anything that's off-limits is very clearly marked as such.

Know that a lot of what you may have loved about this park is gone – for now – but what remains is an invaluable opportunity to see, up close and personally, how a landscape recovers after a wildfire.

Satwiwa Loop Stairs (RT-4)

This critical section of the Satwiwa Loop Trail was the highest priority for restoration of the trails system after the general trail clearance for the early opening. It was completed June 26, 2013.





Damage



Under repair



RT- 4 Satwiwa Loop stairs damage and repair

RT-1 Asphalt Pavement Repair

The repair was completed in one day, August 28, 2013, with tremendous coordination required between CDPR, LE, Interpretation, Cultural Resources, and Maintenance staff.



Joint parks notification



Location



Before



During repairs

ACCOMPLISHMENTS: LAW ENFORCEMENT

Objectives

- Reduce resource impacts and improve visitor safety by restricting visitors/horses to established trails and roads.
- Reduce theft and vandalism to area by increased law enforcement presence

Issues

The NPS's RSV and Mugu State Park are a heavily used recreation area, easily accessed by a large urban population. It is the least developed portion of the SMMNRA and has extremely important cultural and natural resources. For public safety and to protect natural and cultural resources, the Superintendents will restrict park use to daylight hours and require that visitors remain on established trails. Additional full closures may be required if predicted heavy rainfall events could create potentially hazardous flood or debris flow conditions. Because of the numerous points of potential public entry, the vulnerability of sensitive resources, and the increased hazards created by the fire, many specifications within this plan were implemented by law enforcement (LE) to address public safety and resource protection: increased law enforcement to provide a daily ranger presence on site (LE-4); emergency fencing and gates to limit public access at multiple sites (LE-1 to LE-3); installation of boundary and closure signs (LE-5); and new signage and public outreach to inform the public of the need for necessary park restrictions and of the new postfire hazards (PI-1 and PI-2).

LE-1 Fence between RSV and COSCA stables – relocated to RSV Boundary Fence

This specification was originally designed to restrict equestrian access from Conejo Open Space and Conservation Authority (COSCA) to established trails as they entered NPS land. During environmental review some of the assumptions underlying the original proposal were questioned and this led the park to begin collecting data on social trail use patterns to determine the exact nature of the problem and appropriate solutions.

The boundary fence location was adjusted to Potrero Road along the Wendy trail head boundary, where the existing t-post and metal fence was in poor condition and damaged in the fire. During fire suppression the fence was cut, fencing material was pulled off the posts and posts were bent to accommodate fire equipment/crews. Approximately 2,500 feet of fencing was damaged and determined to need replacing. The fencing is extremely important in this direct urban interface between the neighborhood, street parking and the park. It is used to funnel visitors to trail heads and prevent people from accessing the park lands by traveling cross country. The fencing around Rancho Sierra Vista was helpful during the Spring fire to help keep the public

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safely away from active fire and to prevent the public from interfering with fire suppression activities. The barbed wire was replaced with non-barbed wire for public safety and wildlife.



After fire



Reconstructed

LE- 2 RSV Gate.

The original Rancho Sierra Vista gate location was changed due to cultural resource concerns. It was determined that the gate should be built in-house by maintenance staff to match the style of the historic ranch landscape (although in the ranching period there was no gate at this location). The gate was relocated to the very busy Wendy trail head and integrated with the fence replacement project. The gate can be closed during emergency conditions such as storms in the burn area or future fire and is extremely important in this very urban area. The gate will save LE or other staff from having to main the trailhead during emergency closures to prevent visitors from walking into the fire area.



Wendy Trailhead Before



New Wendy Trailhead Gate

LE 3 Deer Creek Gates

The Deer Creek Gate contract has been awarded and is pending an installation date. The gates are replacing the rock berms that were removed during the fire and will control access to the fire road where there has been illegal off road activity and poaching.

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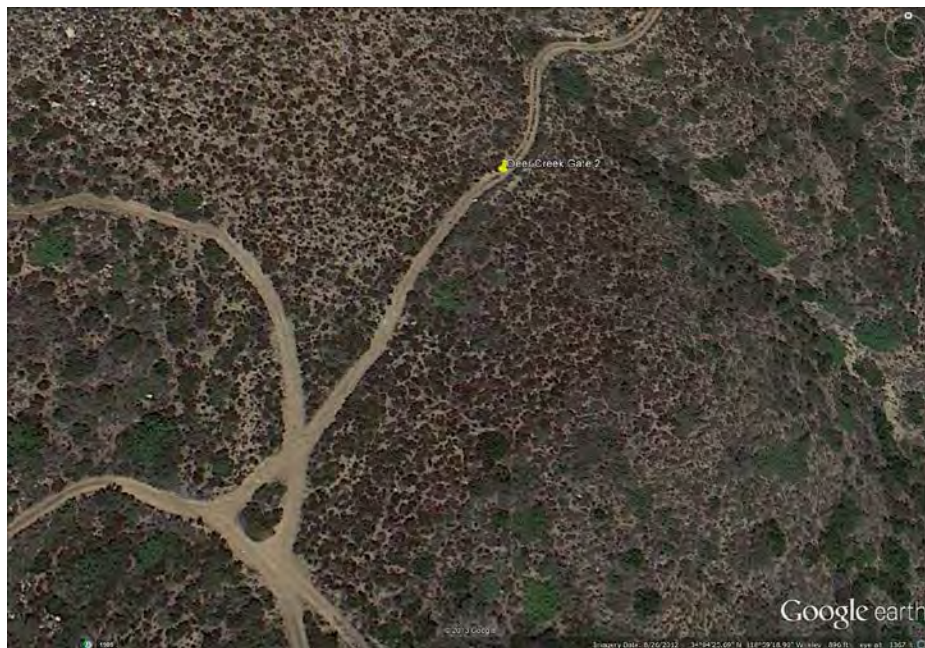
Gate 1



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Gate 2



A contract for the three fence and gate projects was awarded to one contractor for \$24,149.

LE - 4 Increased Law Enforcement Patrol.

Due to problems with the HR hiring process it was not possible to hire a new seasonal ranger in FY13 and \$21,500 approved was not spent. Ranger George Haara was converted to work on BAER projects two days a week. This position has been invaluable in supporting the increased work load for visitor and resource protection.

The hiring certification for the seasonal ranger was finally completed in September. The F-specification request for FY 2014 for seasonal ranger costs is \$36,998 projected to pay seasonal expenses on a 1039 appointment starting October 20, 2013 through April 20, 2014. GSA vehicle expenses for 6 months are estimated at \$1,540. Supervision of the position is estimated at one hour per day for a total of \$4,950 and extra equipment costs of \$625. The total FY14 request is \$44,113..

LE-5 Post Boundary with Federal Property Signs.

150 Federal Property signs were custom ordered along with Carsonite posts and installation equipment. Priority signs have been installed but the majority of signs remain to be installed by seasonal personnel (LE-4).

Placeholder
Installed boundary
sign
photo

LE-6 and LE-7 Remote Surveillance Alarms

Contracting, like HR, has been a bottleneck in accomplishing some of the activities in a timely a way. The Bushnell cameras just recently arrived and the Smart Scouter still have not.

Smart Scouter Surveillance.

Not received

Bushnell Surveillance.

Ranger personnel are testing the product to evaluate its potential. We will be working on a surveillance plan based on product evaluation. The cameras will be in the field by the end of September.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS: PUBLIC INFORMATION

Objectives

- To provide primary and front-line information and interpretation to the public about safety in the fire area, fire effects and fire recovery.

Issues

- Rancho Sierra Vista / Satwiwa is a gateway park site next to the WUI. It is extremely accessible and family friendly and is heavily used by visitors from the local neighborhood and community as well a combination of tourists and excursionists.
- Visitors understanding and compliance with changes in trail use and public use due to damage sustained in the fire.
- Community awareness post fire operations of the park including information and education, participation in emergency stabilization efforts and rehabilitation programs
- Publishing use restrictions to protect natural and cultural resources
- Front-line interpretation and media are needed as many visitors, are especially local residents have a heightened level of curiosity about areas involved in the fire, especially burned areas and their recovery

Accomplishments

The Springs Fire was very surprising to the park visitors, many of whom are from the local community and live in the WUI, as well as non-locals who spend time at Rancho Sierra Vista / Satwiwa. While some are accustomed to large fires occurring in the autumn, it was critical that information get out about this rare, large fire in May as soon as possible.

Public information products (Attachment C) included updated site brochures with built in maps (of which 11,000 were printed), a letter to all the residents in Newbury Park (15,287 were distributed), in-field handouts directing people to the park's website, Facebook, and Twitter.



Neighbor Newsletter Cover

Creating talking points, photographs, and other graphics for post fire information greatly helped the public's understanding. For example, text and graphics created by staff on "3 Things You Can Do to Help Nature Recover After the Springs Fire" was posted on SAMO's Facebook and was seen by 28,000 people.

<https://www.facebook.com/santamonicamtns/posts/10151426032388660>

Another picture of wildlife returning was seen by 7,400 people.

(<https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=10151464810798660&set=a.314259308659.144951.80124818659&type=1&theater>).

The public information campaign gave residents opportunities not only to know what the NPS was doing in response to the Springs Fire but gave them the chance to share their stories as well.

Volunteer day – trails open!

<https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.10151504514213660.1073741834.80124818659&type=1>

Before and after the fire submitted by a resident

<https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.10151504514213660.1073741834.80124818659&type=1>

Burned landscape while park was closed

<https://www.facebook.com/media/set/?set=a.10151436719113660.1073741830.80124818659&type=1>

Furthermore, when it came time for the rehabilitation work of park trails such as the Satwiwa Loop or reconstruction of park roads that were damaged in the fire; including the public on what the park was doing for them not only ensured a safe environment for staff to work but demonstrated good government in action – we're looking out for the visitors.

Having media products produced for visitors helped spread the understanding and mission of the park by fulfilling the desire of visitors to get information and learn due to their heightened level of curiosity about areas involved in the fire, especially burned areas and their recovery. However, further long term information such as frontline interpretation and the development of waysides (panels and interpretive messages) and the staff to create these messages is critically needed to ensure that the important work and messages are not forgotten or lost.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS: FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION

Objectives

- Assist the individual projects by coordinating implementation and providing an efficient flow of information and documents through the various administrative processes and timelines.

Recommendations

- Provide personnel support costs for the Administrative Division staff and for dedicated clerical support to assist with the burden of the extra workload created by the project.
- Provide fire staff clerical support to manage finance data, update logs and spreadsheets and perform follow up to meet critical deadlines.

Accomplishments

Costs for the Administrative Division were charged for the work done by the Agreements Specialist, Contract Specialist, Human Resource Specialist and Budget Analyst assistant as per their expertise.

Costs for the Fire Program Management Assistant (FPMA) comprised of time spent in the oversight of the accounting data and administrative assistant. She reviewed the expenditures for errors and processed any necessary adjustments or corrections. She provided specific fiscal information to the BAER team for fiscal deadlines and fund use. She prepared the accruals per FY13 closeout deadlines.

Costs for the Administrative Assistant were expended under a Cooperative Agreement with Mountains Restoration Trust (MRT). Debra Lemmer tracked expenditure information for all the BAER specifications. She updated the spreadsheet created by the FPMA and reported any corrections that needed to be made.

It was important to track all the specific data in detail in house because the Springs BAER account was set up as regional cost center and the park did not have access in AFS4 to reconcile the data. Another challenge is the nature of multiple specifications with individual authorized amounts included in one account. It is difficult to reconcile the individual expense data among specification because it is all in one report and it is a tedious process to separate the individual balances. The new accounting practices and processes make this type of project labor intensive to reconcile.

Recommendations for FY14:

Main account set up with park Cost Center
Separate the WBS into the individual specifications

FY 14 Funding Request AD-1

Request to add an additional \$2628 to the cooperative agreement to fund 118 hours (29.5 hrs. /week x 4 weeks) for the administrative assistant. The balance of FY 13 funds obligated but unspent is \$1802.50 and will be expended towards FY14 administrative assistant costs.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS: NON-SPECIFICATION RELATED

WATERSHED RESOURCES

BARC BURN SEVERITY VALIDATION AND ANALYSIS

WATERSHED MODELING

- Ongoing

COORDINATION

- Weekly meetings of BAER project leaders for project updates (for e.g. see Attachment D); assist in implementation when needed
- Completion of this accomplishment report with request for FY2014 BAER and BAR funding
- Posting of Springs Fire information on the SAMO website including the BAER Plan.

<http://www.nps.gov/samo/parkmgmt/2013-springs-fire.htm>

BAR ASSESSMENTS

SPECIFICATION	REQUESTED	APPROVED	COMMENTS
CR3 Stabilize Prehistoric Earth Oven	\$ 7,698		
VR2 CSS and cactus scrub repair	\$ 55,000		
WR2 Pitfall Trap Fencing	\$ 2,235		
DM1 Damages N Dep Equipment	\$ 1,146		
PI1 Public Safety Information	\$ 64,700		
TOTALS	\$ 130,779		

Narrative descriptions of the five proposed BAR projects follow in the sections below.

BAR FUNDING REQUEST: Stabilize Prehistoric Feature

One prehistoric feature was damaged by wildfire and consequent tree fall at Rancho Sierra Vista. The prehistoric feature had a large laurel sumac with multiple stems growing within it prior to wildfire. Springs fire killed existing tree, burning out a large root cavity and splitting the fallen stems into various directions, wrenching the feature apart and exposing intact feature contents (including complete marine shells). Exposed area has been contaminated and soils oxidized by moderate heat severity. Proposed treatment would salvage remaining data and collect uncontaminated samples for analysis, then restore area by removing and killing the tree (which is currently beginning to resprout as typical of post-fire laurel sumac) and backfill the exposed feature and excavated area to preserve against erosion and further contamination. The site has a popular trail through part of it and the feature is nearby. One incident reported immediately after the fire consisted of a potential looter (man with a shovel) who was encountered before any exploratory digging occurred at the site. The feature is at risk from looting, erosion, and resprouting of the tree.

See page 42: Cultural Resources Accomplishments/Fire Killed Trees: Example of a Laurel Sumac tree growing within a fire-affected rock feature on CA-VEN-1155. The tree was burned by the fire and fallen stems have disturbed the rocks and internal soil of the feature.

BAR FUNDING REQUEST: RESTORE CSS/CACTUS SCRUB

Restore eleven acres of coastal sage scrub (CSS), cactus scrub and perennial native bunchgrass structure and diversity unlikely to recover naturally from wildfire damages.

ISSUES

Intact native shrubland communities normally recover well following fire and are resistant to invasion once the canopy begins to close again. However the coastal southern California Mediterranean fire regime is unique in the US and native plant communities are at their *most vulnerable to loss of diversity, shrub mortality and weed invasion in the first year following a fire*. The *highest diversity occurs in the first and second years after a fire*. This becomes particularly important when the burned area already contains high native diversity but also is infested by invasive plant species that are capable of transforming the landscape to weedy, flashy fuel species that can promote fire. Such is the case at Rancho Sierra Vista where we have globally threatened habitat types (coastal sage scrub, cactus scrub and perennial native grassland) and species in decline in California that require those particular habitat types (cactus wren and grasshopper sparrow specifically at RSV, well as about 100 other species generally). The Springs fire burned significant amounts of these habitat types, which typically lose ground in the post-fire environment due to weed invasion in the Santa Monica Mountains. Invasive plant control coupled with active restoration is required to restore ecosystem resilience to these sites.

Description

We propose to restore 11 acres of high-priority habitat that burned by treating invasive species currently present in the burned sites (Map 1) and re-establishing a diverse native plant community. Our goal is to create a resilient, self-sustaining coastal sage and cactus scrub, and perennial native bunchgrass communities that are present on site but that have lost ground from historical photos due to other fires (i.e., Greenmeadow 1993 fire, the area was never treated for invasives post-burn resulting in large disturbed exotic grassland areas). We will use a site-specific approach to achieve the appropriate physical structure and species composition with a combination of re-seeding and planting. We propose to work with a qualified habitat restoration contractor during the design and implementation phase. We will provide additional/supporting work with volunteers, restoration interns and NPS restoration staff as “in kind” contributions, as we have done successfully at a recent 40-acre coastal sage/riparian restoration at RSV after the contractors work was completed (~300 hours of weeding and watering site support). An archeological survey was completed in August 2013 of the proposed restoration area and there was only one small site (20 m²) that will need special treatment (no holes dug for planting, seeding only).

OBJECTIVES

- Restore 3.5 acres of perennial native grassland and the coastal sage abutting that area
- Restore 7.4 acres of cactus and coastal sage scrub
- Treat invasive plants in and around the restoration sites and monitor/retreat as necessary (11 acres)
- Attain self-sustaining levels of diverse native cover (11 acres >80% native cover in 5 years) requiring only routine maintenance

Figure 1. Restoration site 1 photo taken in 2012 showing Italian thistle, mustard and annual exotic grass infestation (foreground) with cactus scrub and CSS (background).



Figure 2. Photo of proposed restoration Site 2 post-burn (September 2013).



Proposed restoration site



Cactus scrub habitat

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Map 1. Proposed restoration sites with existing invasive plant treatment areas.



NFPORS data fields:

Listed and proposed threatened or endangered species

The Springs Fire burned in an area that supports habitat for many sensitive wildlife species and habitat types that are threatened globally, coastal sage scrub, cactus scrub and perennial native grassland. These habitat types support diverse animal communities and several species are preferred habitat or obligate to cactus scrub (cactus wren, a species in decline in California) or coastal sage/perennial grass (grasshopper sparrow and about 100 other species).

Partners and/or cooperators

Invasive Plant monitoring is part of the NPS Inventory and Monitoring (I&M) Program. The NPS Exotic Plant Management Team has funded invasive removal at RSV for the past three years.

Contributing funds

The NPS Exotic Plant Management Team, Santa Monica Mountains NRA, and the SAMO fund provide funds for invasive control at RSV through the restoration internship program.

Contracting

We intend to hire a qualified habitat restoration contractor to carry out the work

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described above.

Wildland Urban Interface affected communities

Yes.

Resource management objectives

See Description above

2014 Obligation Fiscal Year

Yes.

Local Approval Date

9/23/2013

The treatment or activity spans more than one year, and there is a risk of losing a previous year's investment.

Yes, the invasive plant control (fennel, Italian thistle and Harding grass) of prior years that has improved the site is now at risk. With an existing seed bank of these species as well as exotic annual grasses the area could be type-converted to weedy species, with a near complete loss of the native community without active restoration.

BAR FUNDING REQUEST: REPLACE PITFALL TRAPS

Replace pitfall trap array components (drift fencing, snake traps, cover boards, binder clips) that were destroyed in the Springs Fire 2013.

Description

Because of the broad diversity of reptiles, their habitat requirements, and diet specificity, species richness has been suggested as a good indicator of ecosystem quality and integrity for these animals. Additionally, information on the distribution and abundance of reptiles and amphibians supports efforts to design restoration strategies and land management programs to aid in their protection and/or recovery from decline. Repeated quantitative assessments of the distribution and abundance of reptiles in the Santa Monica Mountains has provided information on the status, and trends in status, of these animals. Herpetofauna monitoring provides critical information to NPS resource managers in evaluating the ecological health of these important indicator species and the broader ecosystems of which they are a part. Once pitfall trap arrays are rebuilt we can continue monitoring populations of terrestrial amphibians and reptiles. Monitoring occurs for 1 week on a 7-week cycle which gives us data on seasonality, abundance, and occupancy of terrestrial herpetofauna.

Pitfall trap arrays are used to collect monitoring data on the terrestrial herpetofauna community. Each array consists of seven 5-gallon plastic buckets buried in the ground so the opening of the bucket is flush with ground level. Drift fencing is placed between buckets, which are placed at 7.5 meter intervals. Three “arms” of drift fencing create a Y-shaped array. Each array has 3 funnel snake traps, 3 cover boards to shade snake traps, and 24 binder clips to install funnels to make the snake traps functional. The Springs Fire destroyed 18 current monitoring sites (pitfall trap arrays). Buckets and lids were replaced as an emergency measure with BAER funding. However, to meet our resource management monitoring objectives, we must replace the drift fencing between buckets, snake traps, cover boards, and binder clips so that they will be functional again (as they were pre-fire).

NFPORS data fields:

Listed and proposed threatened or endangered species

The Springs Fire burned in an area that supports habitat for many sensitive wildlife species. In fact, we captured 7 species of special concern in pre-fire herpetofauna surveys within the Springs Fire burn perimeter. These species are: California newt (*Taricha torosa*), Silvery Legless Lizard (*Anniella pulchra*), Coastal Whiptail (*Cnemidophorus tigris*), Coast Horned Lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum*), Ringneck Snake (*Diadophis punctatus*), Coast Patchnose Snake (*Salvadora hexalepis*), and Two-striped Garter Snake (*Thamnophis hammondi*).

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Partners and/or cooperators

Terrestrial herpetofauna monitoring is part of the NPS Inventory and Monitoring (I&M) Program. Data collection, analysis, and reporting is a collaborative effort between NPS, MRT and USGS staff.

Contributing funds

The NPS I&M program, Santa Monica Mountains NRA, and the SAMO fund provides the funding for regular monitoring.

Contracting

Cooperative agreement with CA State Parks to have pitfall trap arrays on Pt. Mugu State Park property; MRT for project implementation

Wildland Urban Interface affected communities

Yes.

Resource management objectives

See Description above

2014 Obligation Fiscal Year

Yes.

Local Approval Date

9/23/2013

The treatment or activity spans more than one year, and there is a risk of losing a previous year's investment.

Yes, the monitoring was ongoing before the fire and will be continuing as part of the long-term I&M program.

BAR FUNDING REQUEST: REPLACE DAMAGED Nitrogen SAMPLERS

Replace atmospheric nitrogen deposition study samplers damaged in Springs Fire

Objectives

- Replace fire damaged nitrogen study samplers to maintain continuity of critical nitrogen deposition study data in the area burned by the Springs Fire.

Issues

- There is a critical need to replace the equipment destroyed and a study site burned at Deer Creek by early June 2013 to avoid losing important summer season data. Currently six months of IER data (Nov 2012-May 2013) and plants/plots at Deer Creek have been lost.

Observations

Background Information

Twelve study sites are located across the SMMNRA to assess atmospheric nitrogen deposition, air quality and their effects on vegetation in the Santa Monica Mountains. This 3-year study began in October 2011 and is funded by the NPS Air Quality Division in collaboration with the University of California, Riverside and the US Forest Service. The Springs Fire damaged 2 of 10 study sites. These were two of the most important sites, located at Rancho Sierra Vista and Deer Creek. At these two sites we established nitrogen addition gradient plots in addition to passive nitrogen sampling (open canopy and under-shrub Ion Exchange Resin samplers (IERs)). Extensive vegetation and soil sampling also occurs at these two sites. The other eight study sites only have IERs and soil sampling.

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Reconnaissance Method

Field observations

Findings

The Springs Fire damaged 2 of 10 study sites (see photos). The entire study area at Deer Creek will need to be replaced and established in an unburned location at the north end of that property.

Recommendations

Management (specification related)

Replace IERs ($\$16 \times 39 = \624) and leaf litter traps ($\$9 \times 60 = \540) and provide labor to replace Deer Creek site and relocate IERs at RSV.

Study Site



Melted IER sampler



BAR FUNDING REQUEST: PUBLIC INFORMATION NEEDS

Objectives

- To provide primary and front-line information and interpretation to the public

Issues

- Visitors' understanding and compliance with changes in trail use and public use for public safety and resource protection.
- Community awareness of post fire operations of the park including emergency stabilization and rehabilitation efforts; ongoing safety threats; expectations and observations of postfire recovery

Request for FY2014

Front-line interpretation and media are needed as many visitors, are especially local residents have a heightened level of curiosity about areas involved in the fire, especially burned areas and their recovery.

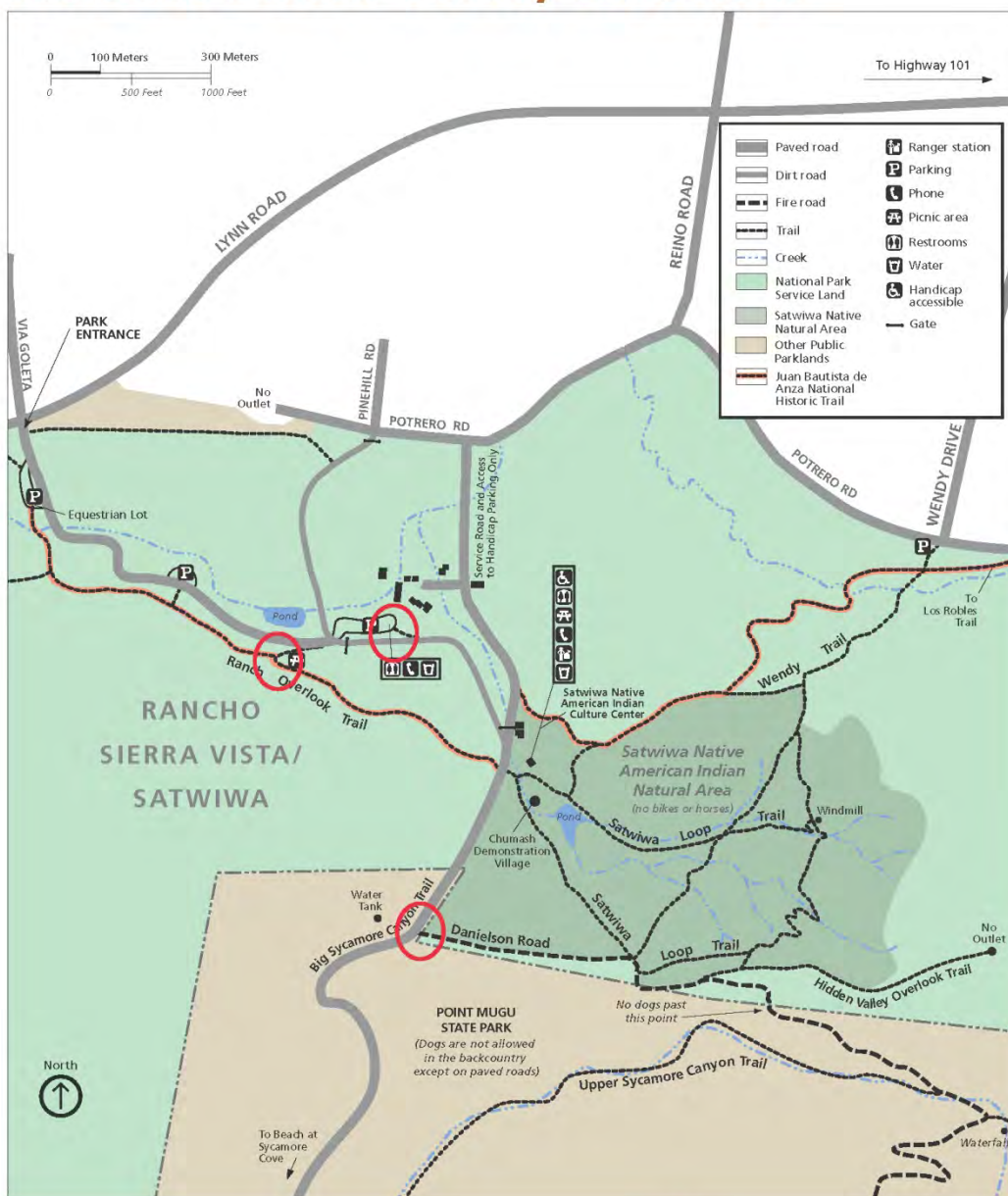
Interpretation about past, current, and future fire information relating to the 2013 Springs Fire has been a high priority for visitors to RSV.

Through first hand staff observations from across multiple disciplines, primary and secondary access points into the park have been identified (trailheads & choke points) as needing an increase in public information and interpretation. These include the overlook area of Sycamore Canyon (aka 'Asphalt Hill', see photo) and the Satwiwa Native American Indian Culture Center – a weekend operated contact station / visitor center. See following Figure 1. Proposed wayside sign locations and Figure 2. View from Sycamore Hill – proposed wayside location

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Figure 1. Proposed wayside sign locations

Rancho Sierra Vista/ Satwiwa



Map showing proposed temporary waysides at
Rancho Sierra Vista / Satwiwa in response to Springs Fire

○ Locations

Figure 2. View from Sycamore Hill – proposed wayside location



Recommendations

Specifications – Public Information and Interpretation

The recommendations (listed below) are intended to increase public awareness, participation, and compliance of the temporary restrictions designed to protect visitors, as well as the natural and cultural resources during the emergency stabilization process. Further, the additional goal is to educate the public in the area's natural post-fire recovery cycle.

1. Design and create site brochures with built in maps identifying safety hazards and describing emergency stabilization and rehabilitation efforts.
2. Design, produce and install three wayside exhibits describing local fire ecology, the dangers of living in a WUI location, and the changes expected to the ecology

of the burned areas as it relates to the Springs Fire (see map above).

3. Design, produce and distribute a site bulletin/information flyer to be distributed throughout the park describing public safety concerns in WUI areas.
4. Hire two front-line interpretive staff members to educate and provide basic safety presence in impacted area through roving both formal and informal interpretation to locals and visitors to the park. To be hired in two phases for full coverage for one-year as 6-month temporary seasonals.

Non Specification – Public Information and Interpretation

There are also these non-specification related actions that will take place post suppression. These include the continued use of digital and social media (that was taking place before the fire), public affairs work through press releases, and normal staffing of visitor centers and contact stations by already existing staff.

BAER FY14 F-SPECIFICATIONS SUMMARY TABLE

	REQUESTED	APPROVED	COMMENTS
CR1 Cultural Resource Inspection	\$ 15,180		
CR2 Cultural Resource Monitoring	\$ 5,272		
VR1 Invasive Plant Control Dec-Jan	\$ 119,295		
LE4 Increased Patrol	\$ 44,113		
ADM1 Finance Administration	\$ 4,068		
ADM1 Coordination	\$ -		N/A
TOTALS	\$ 187,928		

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INDIVIDUAL BAER TREATMENT SPECIFICATION CR-1

TREATMENT/ACTIVITY NAME	Conduct Cultural Resource Inspections	PART E Spec-#	CR-1
NFPORS TREATMENT CATEGORY*	Assessment	FISCAL YEAR(S) (list each year):	2013; 2014
NFPORS TREATMENT TYPE *	Risk Assessment	WUI? Y / N	Y
IMPACTED COMMUNITIES AT RISK	N/A	IMPACTED T&E SPECIES	N/A

* See NFPORS Restoration & Rehabilitation module - Edit Treatment screen for applicable entries.

WORK TO BE DONE (describe or attach exact specifications of work to be done):

General Description: Continuation of the cultural resources assessment begun in conjunction with the BAER planning and assessment process for the Springs Fire. The large number of potentially vulnerable cultural resources dictated that not all assessments could be completed prior to completion of the BAER plan. Immediate post-fire work focused on sites vulnerable to looting and left many others in need of inspection.

Location/ (Suitable) Sites: Known cultural resources within the Springs Fire in readily accessible locations relative to post-fire threats, including looting/vandalism, and destabilization due to vegetation loss. At least 110 cultural resources will be assessed.

Design/Construction Specifications: The assessment will follow the protocol established for the BAER planning and assessment phase. Additional post-burn site inspections are needed due to the large number of sites burned over during the Springs Fire.

Field Site visits to inspect post-fire conditions at archaeological sites, including preparation of post-burn forms and photo documentation of resource condition and threats.
 Inspect museum objects and exhibit cases at Rancho Sierra Vista historic tack storage facility and Satwiwa Native American Culture Center for smoke damage potential.
 Compile, process, and archive field data to include GPS data, digital photographs, and field inspection notes to prepare an accomplishments report including an analysis of field methods and results and summarize the treatment specification success.
 Treatment specification activities will be completed by NPS staff, interns, and cooperating partners.
 Accomplishments report written to address project results, methods, and future recommendations.

Purpose of Treatment Specifications (relate to damage/change caused by fire): A large number of potentially vulnerable cultural resources are found within the Springs Fire. These need to be assessed for susceptibility to looting, erosional effects, and other fire-related impacts to determine any needed emergency stabilization treatment. If identified fire-induced impacts can be stabilized and fire-related threats mitigated in a time and cost effective manner, additional funding will be requested to perform treatments.
 requested to

Treatment consistent with Agency Land Management Plan (identify which plan): General Management Plan, Resource Management Plan, Interagency Cooperative Mgmt Agreement.

Treatment Effectiveness Monitoring Proposed: Complete all proposed post-burn archaeological site inspections and determine if additional emergency stabilization treatment specifications are needed. Present

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results in an accomplishment report and prepare a supplemental BAER plan request if needed.

LABOR, MATERIALS AND OTHER COST:

PERSONNEL SERVICES: (Grade @ Cost/Hours X # Hours X # Fiscal Years = Cost/Item): Do not include contract personnel costs here (see contractor services below).	COST / ITEM
Cultural Resource Prog Manager GS-12 @ \$54/hr x 160 hrs x 1 FY (8 hrs/day x 20 days)	\$8640
Archeology Technician GS-07 @ \$25/hr x 240 hrs x 1 FY (8 hrs/day x 30 days)	\$6000
GIS Technician GS-07 @ \$33/hr x 80 hrs x 1 FY (8 hrs/day x 10 days)	\$2640
Cultural Resource Clerk GS-07 @ \$38/hr x 56 hrs x 1 FY (8 hrs/day x 7 days)	\$2128
Archeology Technician GS-05 @ \$19/hr x 320 hrs x 1 FY (8 hrs/day x 40 days)	\$6080
TOTAL PERSONNEL SERVICE COST	\$25,488
EQUIPMENT PURCHASE, LEASE AND/OR RENT (Item @ Cost/Hour X # of Hours X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item): Note: Purchases require written justification that demonstrates cost benefits over leasing or renting.	
Purchase one field camera	\$350
GSA Lease 4x4 SUV vehicle @ \$1600/month x 2 months x 1 FY	\$3200
TOTAL EQUIPMENT PURCHASE, LEASE OR RENTAL COST	\$3550
MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES (Item @ Cost/Each X Quantity X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	
Miscellaneous Field and Lab Supplies @ \$400 x 1 x 2 FY	\$800
TOTAL MATERIALS AND SUPPLY COST	\$800

TRAVEL COST (Personnel or Equipment @ Rate X Round Trips X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	
TOTAL TRAVEL COST	0
CONTRACT COST (Labor or Equipment @ Cost/Hour X #Hours X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	
Field Technician under MRCA Task Agreement @ \$30/hr x 200 hrs x 1 FY	\$6000
Museum/Archive Technician under MRCA Task Agreement @ \$22/hr x 96 hr x 1 FY	\$2112
TOTAL CONTRACT COST	\$8112

SPECIFICATION COST SUMMARY

FISCAL YEAR	PLANNED INITIATION DATE (M/D/YYYY)	PLANNED COMPLETION DATE (M/D/YYYY)	WORK AGENT	UNITS	UNIT COST	PLANNED ACCOMPLISHMENTS	PLANNED COST
2013	6/03/2013	9/30/2013	C,F	Sites	\$345	66	\$22,770
2014	10/1/2013	5/10/2014	C,F	Sites	\$345	44	\$15,180
TOTAL							\$37,950

Work Agent: C=Coop Agreement, F=Force Account, G=Grantee, P=Permittees, S=Service Contract, T=Timber Sales Purchaser, V=Volunteer

SOURCE OF COST ESTIMATE

1. Estimate obtained from 2-3 independent contractual sources.	
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2. Documented cost figures from similar project work obtained from local agency sources.	C,E,M
3. Estimate supported by cost guides from independent sources or other federal agencies	
4. Estimates based upon government wage rates and material cost.	P, M
5. No cost estimate required - cost charged to Fire Suppression Account	

P = Personnel Services, **E** = Equipment **M** = Materials/Supplies, **T** = Travel, **C** = Contract, **F** = Suppression

RELEVANT DETAILS, MAPS AND DOCUMENTATION INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT:

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TOTAL COST BY JURISDICTION

JURISDICTION				UNITS TREATED	COST
NPS				25	\$8625
CA State Parks				85	\$29,325
TOTAL COST					\$37,950

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INDIVIDUAL BAER TREATMENT SPECIFICATION CR-2

TREATMENT/ACTIVITY NAME	Monitor Cultural Resources	PART E Spec-#	CR-2
NFPORS TREATMENT CATEGORY*	Monitoring	FISCAL YEAR(S) (list each year):	2013; 2014
NFPORS TREATMENT TYPE *	Treatment Effectiveness; Risk Assessment	WUI? Y / N	Y
IMPACTED COMMUNITIES AT RISK	N/A	IMPACTED T&E SPECIES	N/A

* See NFPORS Restoration & Rehabilitation module - Edit Treatment screen for applicable entries.

WORK TO BE DONE (describe or attach exact specifications of work to be done):

General Description: Twenty-five exceptionally sensitive archeological sites out of 110 cultural resources to be inspected as part of this BAER Plan have been identified as potentially at risk from erosion, fire-killed tree fall, and looting. Emergency stabilization treatments may still be required following heavy rain that may induce localized erosional events within individual sites. Fire-killed trees that fall within archaeological sites may pull buried cultural deposits exposing sensitive cultural materials to looting. Finally, when the area is open to visitor use again, looting will be a threat until new vegetation grows to hide ground surface artifacts. Monitoring will be completed by park cultural resources staff to inspect site areas for fire-induced impacts and to detect signs of vandalism that will assist LE patrols.

Location/ (Suitable) Sites: Twenty-five archeological sites at risk for looting, erosion and fire-killed tree fall will be monitored within the park area burned during the Springs Fire. The sites targeted for monitoring consist of prehistoric habitations with dense shell middens and rock shelters, some having middens or rock art. Archeological sites located within or downstream of the burned area will be monitored; emphasis will be given to sites determined to contain large or especially significant cultural materials. Many sites are at risk for increased localized erosional impacts following heavy rain events during the fall and winter that may require emergency stabilization due to fire-related indirect impacts resulting from erosion.

Design/Construction Specifications: Continued cultural resource inspections will follow the protocol established for the BAER planning and assessment phase, including preparation of the post-burn BAER forms and photo-documentation of resource condition and threats. A monitoring log will be maintained showing dates and observations for site visits. Remote cameras will be used at sites with the highest risk for looting (e.g., most visible artifacts at easily accessible sites). Where needed, additional cultural resource specifications will be prepared to implement emergency stabilization. Site inspections required to monitor for potential erosion will be completed following the first heavy rains in the fall/winter. The work will be performed by NPS employees and partners employed through task agreements.

Purpose of Treatment Specifications (relate to damage/change caused by fire): A large number of potentially vulnerable cultural resources are found within the Springs Fire area. These need to be inspected for looting impacts and following fall/winter rain to determine if any emergency stabilization treatments are needed for fire-induced localized erosion and fire-killed tree fall impacts. If threats can be mitigated in a time and cost-effective manner, additional funding will be requested to perform treatments. Site monitoring for looting is needed where the fire exposed collectible artifacts at readily accessible sites. Any incidents that occur will follow the ARPA (Archeological Resources Protection Act) process and involve park law enforcement staff. requested to

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Treatment consistent with Agency Land Management Plan (identify which plan): General Management Plan, Resource Management Plan, Interagency Cooperative Mgmt Agreement.

Treatment Effectiveness Monitoring Proposed: Complete all proposed inspections and determine if additional emergency stabilization treatment specifications are needed. Present results in an accomplishments report and supplemental BAER plan request if needed.

LABOR, MATERIALS AND OTHER COST:

PERSONNEL SERVICES: (Grade @ Cost/Hours X # Hours X # Fiscal Years = Cost/Item): Do not include contract personnel costs here (see contractor services below).	COST / ITEM
Cultural Resource Prog Manager GS-12 @ \$54/hr x 32 hrs x 2 FY (8 hrs/day x 8 days)	\$3456
Archeology Technician GS-07 @ \$25/hr x 24 hrs x 2 FY (8 hrs/day x 7 days)	\$1200
Cultural Resource Clerk GS-07 @ \$38/hr x 16 hrs x 2 FY (8 hrs/day x 2 days)	\$1216
TOTAL PERSONNEL SERVICE COST	\$5872
EQUIPMENT PURCHASE, LEASE AND/OR RENT (Item @ Cost/Hour X # of Hours X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item): Note: Purchases require written justification that demonstrates cost benefits over leasing or renting.	
n/a	
TOTAL EQUIPMENT PURCHASE, LEASE OR RENTAL COST	0
MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES (Item @ Cost/Each X Quantity X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	
Motion Sensor Camera @ \$250 x 4 x 1 FY	\$1000
Miscellaneous Supplies @ \$200 x 1 x 1 FY	\$200
TOTAL MATERIALS AND SUPPLY COST	\$1200
TRAVEL COST (Personnel or Equipment @ Rate X Round Trips X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	
TOTAL TRAVEL COST	
CONTRACT COST (Labor or Equipment @ Cost/Hour X #Hours X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	
Field Technician under MRCA Task Agreement @ \$30/hr x 104 hrs x 1 FY	\$3120
Museum/Archive Technician under MRCA Task Agreement @ \$22/hr x 16 hr x 1 FY	\$352
TOTAL CONTRACT COST	\$3472

SPECIFICATION COST SUMMARY

FISCAL YEAR	PLANNED INITIATION DATE (M/D/YYYY)	PLANNED COMPLETION DATE (M/D/YYYY)	WORK AGENT	UNITS	UNIT COST	PLANNED ACCOMPLISHMENTS	PLANNED COST
2013	6/03/2013	9/30/2013	F, C	Sites	\$210.88	25	\$5272
2014	10/1/2013	5/10/2014	F, C	Sites	\$210.88	25	\$5272
TOTAL							\$10,544

Work Agent: C=Coop Agreement, F=Force Account, G=Grantee, P=Permittees, S=Service Contract,

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T=Timber Sales Purchaser, V=Volunteer

SOURCE OF COST ESTIMATE

1. Estimate obtained from 2-3 independent contractual sources.	
2. Documented cost figures from similar project work obtained from local agency sources.	
3. Estimate supported by cost guides from independent sources or other federal agencies	
4. Estimates based upon government wage rates and material cost.	P, M
5. No cost estimate required - cost charged to Fire Suppression Account	

P = Personnel Services, **E** = Equipment **M** = Materials/Supplies, **T** = Travel, **C** = Contract, **F** = Suppression

RELEVANT DETAILS, MAPS AND DOCUMENTATION INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT:

See cultural resources assessment

TOTAL COST BY JURISDICTION

JURISDICTION				UNITS TREATED	COST
SMMNRA- Mugu State Parks				25	\$10,544
TOTAL COST					\$10,544

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INDIVIDUAL BAER TREATMENT SPECIFICATION VR-1

TREATMENT/ACTIVITY NAME	Invasive Plant Control	PART E SPECIFICATION #	VR-1
NFPORS TREATMENT CATEGORY*		FISCAL YEAR(S) (list each year):	2014
NFPORS TREATMENT TYPE *		WUI? Y / N	Yes
IMPACTED COMMUNITIES AT RISK	Rancho Sierra Vista/Newbury Park; Pt Mugu/ Malibu, Deer Creek/Malibu	IMPACTED T&E SPECIES	None

* See NFPORS Restoration & Rehabilitation module - Edit Treatment screen for applicable entries.

WORK TO BE DONE (describe or attach exact specifications of work to be done):

Number and Describe Each Task:

A. General Description: Detect, control, and monitor 6 high priority non-native, invasive species that threaten sensitive habitat types and that are common in the watershed to both NPS and Pt. Mugu SP. These species (*Conium maculatum*, *Cynara cardunculus*, *Foeniculum vulgare*, *Pennisetum setaceum*, *Phalaris aquatica* and *Silybum marianum*), and other non-native invasive species in burned areas and prevent the expansion of known populations into newly disturbed sites. Control weeds in the riparian corridors, valleys and established restoration sites.

B. Location/(Suitable) Sites: Riparian corridors, coastal dunes, coastal sage scrub, perennial grasslands. The total treatment area includes acres to be intensively surveyed, treated and monitored of the actual perimeter of infestations plus a 300 ft. buffer in both burned and un-burned areas. Actual herbicide use is estimated at 125 acres (calculated as Gross area of infestation X Percent cover = net herbicide spraying).

- A. 1. Rancho Sierra Vista (572 gross acres)
2. Deer Creek (18 gross acres)
3. Whelan (12 gross acres)
4. La Jolla Valley + Chumash Trail (638 gross acres)
5. Mugu Dunes (90 gross acres)
5. Sycamore Canyon (398 gross acres)
6. Wood Canyons (188 gross acres)

C. Design/Construction Specifications:

1. Delineate treatment areas in all targeted locations and define site-specific mechanical / chemical treatment prescriptions.
2. Conduct surveys in target locations for target species emergence / occurrence and treat according to prescription. Monitor for treatment effectiveness and target species reestablishment. Treat as necessary. It is expected that control / eradication at each site will require 3-4 treatments.
3. Survey vector corridors and likely sites for early detection of invasive species:
Inspect trail and drainage corridors via vehicle or by foot.
Record location and routes of surveys.
Collect data regarding species found, abundance, and photo-documentation.
Provide GPS and data files to park GIS staff that will create maps and maintain the File Geodatabase.
4. Control / eradicate species found following prescription of park restoration ecologist
Removal of species using approved IPM methods.
Plants in seed must be bagged and removed off site.
5. Document all activities, monitor treatment effectiveness and regularly resurvey sites following prescription
park restoration ecologist, CA State Park project leads and lead monitor.

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6. Collect coastal sage scrub seed for 2014 application to high priority treatment areas.

D. Purpose of Treatment Specifications: Control establishment and spread of non-native invasive species into burned areas where they have the potential to change the native plant composition or prevent the re-establishment of sensitive native plant communities. Protect the ecological integrity and site productivity of the Sycamore Canyon watershed by employing IPM procedures for weed abatement and suppression including mechanical, chemical biological (re-seeding) methods, including seeding (reestablishment of native species in highly disturbed sites has been demonstrated effective in suppressing invasive plants in Mediterranean-type climates).

E: Treatment Consistent with Agency Land Management Plan (identify plan): Resource Management Plan, Interagency Cooperative Mgmt Agreement.

F. Treatment Effectiveness Monitoring Proposed: Document all control actions, establish formal monitoring plots, and perform spot checks to ensure control methods are meeting management objectives. Survey crews will visit treated sites within one week of treatment and, on the basis of initial observations, plan additional visits; this is especially important to ensure effectiveness of applied herbicides Establish a monitoring program for the 6 target species in Pt. Mugu SP, and affected NPS lands at Rancho Sierra Vista, Deer Creek/Whalen. Incorporate findings into long-term integrated invasive plant management programs. Data are provided to NPS Exotic Plant Management Team (EPMT) for future project planning. Initiate follow-up treatments if additional non-native species or large populations are discovered.

LABOR, MATERIALS AND OTHER COST:

PERSONNEL SERVICES: (Grade @ Cost/Hours X # Hours X # Fiscal Years = Cost/Item): Do not include contract personnel costs here (see contractor services below).	COST / ITEM
Plant Ecologist Project Oversight and ATR: (1) GS-12/6 @ \$4800/PP x 1 PP = \$4800 IN KIND	\$0
Restoration Ecologist Project Leader: (1) GS-11/3 @ \$7320/PP x 1 PP = \$7320 IN KIND	\$0
Lead Monitor: (1) GS-9/5 @ \$3230/PP x 2 PP	\$6,460
Assistant Monitor/GIS Data Manager: (1) GS-7/1 @ \$1790/PP x 3 PP	\$5,370
TOTAL PERSONNEL SERVICE COST	\$11,830
EQUIPMENT PURCHASE, LEASE AND/OR RENT (Item @ Cost/Hour X # of Hours X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item): Note: Purchases require written justification that demonstrates cost benefits over leasing or renting.	COST / ITEM
GSA Vehicle (4WD pickup) 1 @ \$600/month x 8 months	\$4,800
TOTAL EQUIPMENT PURCHASE, LEASE OR RENTAL COST	\$4,800
MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES (Item @ Cost/Each X Quantity X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	COST / ITEM
Herbicide (+ dye marker) @ \$35 acre x 125 net acres x 3 treatments	\$13,125
Backpack sprayers and supplies (8) @ \$120 ea	\$960
Brush cutters and supplies (2) @ \$1300 ea	\$2,600
PPE, equipment, fuel and miscellaneous supplies	\$1,500
TOTAL MATERIALS AND SUPPLY COST	\$18,185
TRAVEL COST (Personnel or Equipment @ Rate X Round Trips X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	COST / ITEM
None	
CONTRACT COST (Labor or Equipment @ Cost/Hour X #Hours X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	COST / ITEM
Archeological Monitor (1) @ \$2,400/PP X 2 PP	\$4,800
CA State Parks Sr. Environmental Biologist Project Lead (1) @ \$4240/PP x 2 PP = \$8480 IN KIND	\$0

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CA State Parks Environmental Biologist Project Supervisor (1) @ \$3680/PP x 2 PP = \$7360 IN KIND	\$0
CA State Parks Lead Field Technician (1) @ \$21/hr x 80 hr/PP x 16 PP	\$26,880
CA State Parks Field Technicians (3) @ \$15/hr x 80 hr/PP x 16 PP x 3 technicians	\$57,600
TOTAL CONTRACT COST	\$84,480

SPECIFICATION COST SUMMARY

FISCAL YEAR	PLANNED INITIATION DATE (M/D/YYYY)	PLANNED COMPLETION DATE (M/D/YYYY)	WORK AGENT	UNITS	UNIT COST	PLANNED ACCOMPLISHMENTS	PLANNED COST
2014	11/1/2013	6/1/2014	C,F	acres	\$477.18	250	\$119,295
TOTAL							\$119,295

Work Agent: C=Coop Agreement, F=Force Account, G=Grantee, P=Permittees, S=Service Contract, T=Timber Sales Purchaser, V=Volunteer

SOURCE OF COST ESTIMATE

1.	Estimate obtained from 2-3 independent contractual sources.	
2.	Documented cost figures from similar project work obtained from local agency sources.	P, E, M
3.	Estimate supported by cost guides from independent sources or other federal agencies	
4.	Estimates based upon government wage rates and material cost.	P
5.	No cost estimate required - cost charged to Fire Suppression Account	

P = Personnel Services, **E** = Equipment **M** = Materials/Supplies, **T** = Travel, **C** = Contract, **F** = Suppression

RELEVANT DETAILS, MAPS AND DOCUMENTATION INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT:

List Relevant Documentation and Cross-Reference Location within the Accomplishment Report. See Vegetation Assessment Map: Areas Proposed for Invasive Species Control Map: Locations of Invasive Species in Burned and Unburned Areas at Rancho Sierra Vista
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TOTAL COST BY JURISDICTION

JURISDICTION	UNITS TREATED	COST
NPS Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area	250	\$119,295
	TOTAL COST	\$119,295

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INDIVIDUAL BAER TREATMENT SPECIFICATION LE-4

TREATMENT/ACTIVITY NAME	Increased law enforcement patrol	PART E SPECIFICATION #	
NFPORS TREATMENT CATEGORY*		FISCAL YEAR(S) (list each year):	2014
NFPORS TREATMENT TYPE *		WUI? Y / N	Yes
IMPACTED COMMUNITIES AT RISK		IMPACTED T&E SPECIES	

* See NFPORS Restoration & Rehabilitation module - Edit Treatment screen for applicable entries.

WORK TO BE DONE (describe or attach exact specifications of work to be done):

<p>A. General Description: Provide enhanced public safety and resource protection for Rancho Sierra Vista and Point Mugu State Park.</p> <p>B. Location/(Suitable) Sites: Rancho Sierra Vista is a unit of the National Park Service. Point Mugu State Park is within the boundary of Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area and covered by a joint Cooperative Management Agreement.</p> <p>C. Design/Construction Specifications:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coordinate enhanced law enforcement patrols with Law Enforcement Branch Chief, District Rangers, Fire Management Officer, Fire Ecologist, and park's Cultural Resources Specialist. 2. Implement a "restricted closure", authorized by 36 CFR section 1.5 (a) (1), within the boundaries of Rancho Sierra Vista and Point Mugu State Park until such areas are deemed safe for public entry and sensitive cultural and natural resources are no longer at risk of looting and vandalism. Modify "restricted closure", which limits pedestrian traffic, biking, and equestrian use to roads and trails, as needed. 3. Increase systematic and discretionary patrols above routine law enforcement activities, make contacts with public as appropriate, and take action against violators. 4. Public trail system: patrol trails on a weekly and/or monthly basis to assess area for public and employee safety. Report findings to Roads and Trail supervisor and park's safety officer. Maintain safety and information signs within area. 5. Provide law enforcement patrol coverage; one shift per day; five days per week for approximately 12 pay periods (Oct. 20 30, 2013 through April 20, 2014 respectively). For officer's safety, the regularly scheduled patrol rangers will assist and automatically respond to Rancho Sierra Vista and Point Mugu State Park during all medium and high-risk law enforcement contacts. <p>D. Treatment consistent with Agency Land Management Plan (identify which plan): Safety</p> <p>E. Treatment Effectiveness Monitoring Proposed: Reduce theft and vandalism to area.</p>
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LABOR, MATERIALS AND OTHER COST:

PERSONNEL SERVICES: (Grade @ Cost/Hours X # Hours X # Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	COST / ITEM
Do not include contract personnel costs here (see contractor services below).	
DETAIL: LE Park Ranger: GL-7/1 at \$23.62 hour x 1080 hours = (includes premium pay + benefits of 10%) x 1	\$36,998
SUPERVISION: Supervisory Park Ranger: GS-11/4 at \$45.00 hour x 120 hours = (One hours per day, regular time)	\$ 4,950
TOTAL PERSONNEL SERVICE COST	\$41,948
EQUIPMENT PURCHASE, LEASE AND/OR RENT (Item @ Cost/Hour X # of Hours X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item): Note:	COST / ITEM
Purchases require written justification that demonstrates cost benefits over leasing or renting.	
LE support; GSA vehicle; 12 pay periods; 6 month rental at \$360.00/month + 800 miles/month (\$0.26 per mile) x 2 =	\$1,540
TOTAL EQUIPMENT PURCHASE, LEASE OR RENTAL COST	\$1,540
MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES (Item @ Cost/Each X Quantity X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	COST / ITEM
LE support: duty belt, flash light, ammunition, gym membership, handheld radio, dispatch contract, mandatory training, etc. =	\$625
TOTAL MATERIALS AND SUPPLY COST	\$625
TRAVEL COST (Personnel or Equipment @ Rate X Round Trips X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	COST / ITEM
None projected (seasonal hire)	
CONTRACT COST (Labor or Equipment @ Cost/Hour X #Hours X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	COST / ITEM
None projected	

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SPECIFICATION COST SUMMARY

FISCAL YEAR	PLANNED INITIATION DATE (M/D/YYYY)	PLANNED COMPLETION DATE (M/D/YYYY)	WORK AGENT	UNITS	UNIT COST	PLANNED ACCOMPLISHMENTS	PLANNED COST
FY_14	10/20/2013	04/20/2014	FA	hours	\$51.36	352	\$36,998
TOTAL							\$44,113

Work Agent: C=Coop Agreement, F=Force Account, G=Grantee, P=Permittees, S=Service Contract, T=Timber Sales Purchaser, V=Volunteer

SOURCE OF COST ESTIMATE

1.	Estimate obtained from 2-3 independent contractual sources.	none
2.	Documented cost figures from similar project work obtained from local agency sources.	none
3.	Estimate supported by cost guides from independent sources or other federal agencies	E & M
4.	Estimates based upon government wage rates and material cost.	P
5.	No cost estimate required - cost charged to Fire Suppression Account	none

P = Personnel Services, **E** = Equipment **M** = Materials/Supplies, **T** = Travel, **C** = Contract, **F** = Suppression

RELEVANT DETAILS, MAPS AND DOCUMENTATION INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT:

List Relevant Documentation and Cross-Reference Location within the Accomplishment Report.

TOTAL COST BY JURISDICTION

JURISDICTION	UNITS TREATED	COST
NPS – Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area	1	\$44,113
	TOTAL COST	\$44,113

DM 9-19-2013

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INDIVIDUAL BAER TREATMENT SPECIFICATION AD-1

TREATMENT/ACTIVITY NAME	Administrative Support Costs	PART E SPECIFICATION #	AD-1
NFPORS TREATMENT CATEGORY*		FISCAL YEAR(S) (list each year):	FY 14
NFPORS TREATMENT TYPE *		WUI? Y / N	Y
IMPACTED COMMUNITIES AT RISK	SMMNRA	IMPACTED T&E SPECIES	N

* See NFPORS Restoration & Rehabilitation module - Edit Treatment screen for applicable entries.

WORK TO BE DONE (describe or attach exact specifications of work to be done):

Number and Describe Each Task:

A. General Description: Personnel costs for the Administrative Division staff and dedicated clerical support to assist with the burden of the extra workload created by the project.

B. Location/(Suitable) Sites: SAMO Headquarters

C. Design/Construction Specifications:

1. Administrative Division staff support includes but is not limited to Purchasing agent, Agreements and Contracting Specialist, Property/Fleet Manager, Human Resource staff.

2. Clerical support to manage finance data, update logs and spreadsheets and perform follow up to meet critical deadlines.

D. Purpose of Treatment Specifications: To assist the individual projects meet their missions by creating an efficient flow of information and documents through the various administrative processes and timelines.

E. Treatment Effectiveness Monitoring Proposed:

LABOR, MATERIALS AND OTHER COST:

PERSONNEL SERVICES: (Grade @ Cost/Hours X # Hours X # Fiscal Years = Cost/Item): Do not include contract personnel costs here (see contractor services below).	COST / ITEM
Critical Hire GS 4 @ 29.5 hrs. /week x 4 weeks = \$2628 Fire Program Management Assistant (cost to govt. OT) GS 7@\$45/hr @ 16 hrs x 2 months = \$ 1440	\$2628 \$1440
TOTAL PERSONNEL SERVICE COST	
EQUIPMENT PURCHASE, LEASE AND/OR RENT (Item @ Cost/Hour X # of Hours X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item): Note: Purchases require written justification that demonstrates cost benefits over leasing or renting.	COST / ITEM
TOTAL EQUIPMENT PURCHASE, LEASE OR RENTAL COST	0
MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES (Item @ Cost/Each X Quantity X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	COST / ITEM
TOTAL MATERIALS AND SUPPLY COST	
TRAVEL COST (Personnel or Equipment @ Rate X Round Trips X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	COST / ITEM
TOTAL TRAVEL COST	0
CONTRACT COST (Labor or Equipment @ Cost/Hour X #Hours X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	COST / ITEM
TOTAL CONTRACT COST	0

SPECIFICATION COST SUMMARY

FISCAL YEAR	PLANNED INITIATION DATE (M/D/YYYY)	PLANNED COMPLETION DATE (M/D/YYYY)	WORK AGENT	UNITS	UNIT COST	PLANNED ACCOMPLISHMENTS	PLANNED COST
FY12__							
FY13__							
FY14	10/1/13	12/30/13	C	hours	\$27.12	150 hours	\$4068

Work Agent: C=Coop Agreement, F=Force Account, G=Grantee, P=Permittees, S=Service Contract, T=Timber Sales Purchaser, V=Volunteer

SOURCE OF COST ESTIMATE

1.	Estimate obtained from 2-3 independent contractual sources.	
2.	Documented cost figures from similar project work obtained from local agency sources.	
3.	Estimate supported by cost guides from independent sources or other federal agencies	P

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4.	Estimates based upon government wage rates and material cost.	P
5.	No cost estimate required - cost charged to Fire Suppression Account	

P = Personnel Services, E = Equipment M = Materials/Supplies, T = Travel, C = Contract, F = Suppression

RELEVANT DETAILS, MAPS AND DOCUMENTATION INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT:

List Relevant Documentation and Cross-Reference Location within the Accomplishment Report.
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TOTAL COST BY JURSDICTION

JURISDICTION	UNITS TREATED	COST
NPS		\$4068
	TOTAL COST	\$4068

BAR FY14 F-SPECIFICATIONS SUMMARY TABLE

SPECIFICATION	REQUESTED	APPROVED	COMMENTS
CR3 Stabilize Prehistoric Earth Oven	\$ 7,698		
VR2 CSS and cactus scrub repair	\$ 55,000		
WR2 Pitfall Trap Fencing	\$ 2,235		
DM1 Damages N Dep Equipment	\$ 1,146		
PI1 Public Safety Information	\$ 64,700		
TOTALS	\$ 130,779		

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INDIVIDUAL BAR TREATMENT SPECIFICATION CR-3

TREATMENT/ACTIVITY NAME	Sample and Stabilize Prehistoric Earth Oven	PART E Spec-#	CR-03
NFPORS TREATMENT CATEGORY*		FISCAL YEAR(S) (list each year):	2014
NFPORS TREATMENT TYPE *		WUI? Y / N	Y
IMPACTED COMMUNITIES AT RISK	Rancho Sierra Vista	IMPACTED T&E SPECIES	N/A

* See NFPORS Restoration & Rehabilitation module - Edit Treatment screen for applicable entries.

WORK TO BE DONE (describe or attach exact specifications of work to be done):

- A. **General Description:** Emergency sampling and stabilization is needed at intact prehistoric archeological feature damaged by the Springs Fire. Damage was documented during post-fire assessment conducted during implementation of BAER Plan (see documentation in BAER Accomplishments Report). Need for mitigation:
- Impact and threat documented through BAER post-fire assessment protocol and field documentation.
 - Requested by Native American consultant representing Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians.
 - Exposed feature subject to imminent threat of heavy rainfall during upcoming winter season.
 - Site is along popular hiking/equestrian/bicycle trail and feature is visible within short distance of trail.
 - Site was visited by unauthorized person with shovel immediately after the fire (see appendix in BAER Plan).
- B. **Location/ (Suitable) Sites:** Archeological site CA-VEN-1155 at Rancho Sierra Vista, NPS.
- C. **Design/Construction Specifications:** Salvage excavation to sample and stabilize prehistoric pit oven that was impacted by burning and tree fall during the Springs Fire. Intact archeological contents of pit oven and large root cavity has been exposed.
- Map and photograph feature before, during, and after excavation.
 - Excavate section of feature for profiling and sampling.
 - Collect fill samples for flotation and pollen.
 - Screen remaining fill through 1/8-inch mesh.
 - Line partially excavated feature with geofabric and backfill with clean soil.
 - Mechanically cut and remove living and dead trunks from laurel sumac tree that impacted feature.
 - Monitor outcome and treat with herbicide if necessary to prevent regrowth within feature.
 - Technical report to document results of salvage excavation and analysis.
- D. **Purpose of Treatment Specifications (relate to damage/change caused by fire):** Prehistoric feature had large laurel sumac with multiple stems growing within it prior to wildfire. Springs fire killed existing tree, burning out a large root cavity and splitting the fallen stems into various directions, wrenching the feature apart and exposing intact feature contents (including complete marine shells). Exposed area has been contaminated and soils oxidized by moderate heat severity. Proposed treatment would salvage remaining data and collect uncontaminated samples for analysis, then restore area by removing and killing the tree (which is currently beginning to resprout as typical of post-fire laurel sumac) and backfill the exposed feature and excavated area to preserve against erosion and further contamination.
- E. **Treatment consistent with Agency Land Management Plan (identify which plan):** General Management Plan, Resource Management Plan, and Springs Fire BAER Plan.
- F. **Treatment Effectiveness Monitoring Proposed:** Complete proposed emergency test excavation to mitigate impact from wildfire. Present results in technical report.

LABOR, MATERIALS AND OTHER COST:

PERSONNEL SERVICES: (Grade @ Cost/Hour X # Hours X # Fiscal Years = Cost/Item): Do not include contract personnel costs here (see contractor services below).	COST / ITEM
Cultural Resource Prog Manager GS-12 @ \$54/hr x 40 hrs x 1 FY (8 hrs/day x 5 days)	\$2160
Archeology Technician GS-05 @ \$20/hr x 80 hrs x 1 FY (8 hrs/day x 50 days)	\$1600
Cultural Resource Clerk GS-07 @ \$38/hr x 16 hrs x 2 FY (8 hrs/day x 2 days)	\$608
TOTAL PERSONNEL SERVICE COST	\$4368
EQUIPMENT PURCHASE, LEASE AND/OR RENT (Item @ Cost/Hour X # of Hours X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	

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Note: Purchases require written justification that demonstrates cost benefits over leasing or renting.	
NA	
TOTAL EQUIPMENT PURCHASE, LEASE OR RENTAL COST	0
MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES (Item @ Cost/Each X Quantity X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	
Field, lab, and curation supplies @ \$500 x 1 x 1FY	\$500
TOTAL MATERIALS AND SUPPLY COST	\$500
TRAVEL COST (Personnel or Equipment @ Rate X Round Trips X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	
NA	
TOTAL TRAVEL COST	0
CONTRACT COST (Labor or Equipment @ Cost/Hour X #Hours X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	
Flotation Analysis @ \$250 x 2 liter sample x 1 x 1 FY	\$250
Radiocarbon Dating @ \$400 x 1 x 1 FY	\$500
Field Technician under MRCA Task Agreement @ \$30/hr x 40 hrs x 1 FY	\$1200
Museum/Archive Technician under MRCA Task Agreement @ \$22/hr x 40 hr x 1 FY	\$880
TOTAL CONTRACT COST	\$2830

SPECIFICATION COST SUMMARY

FISCAL YEAR	PLANNED INITIATION DATE (M/D/YYYY)	PLANNED COMPLETION DATE (M/D/YYYY)	WORK AGENT	UNITS	UNIT COST	PLANNED ACCOMPLISHMENTS	PLANNED COST
2014	10/1/2013	9/30/2014	F, C	Sites	\$6948	1	\$7698
TOTAL							\$7698

Work Agent: C=Coop Agreement, F=Force Account, G=Grantee, P=Permittees, S=Service Contract, T=Timber Sales Purchaser, V=Volunteer

SOURCE OF COST ESTIMATE

1. Estimate obtained from 2-3 independent contractual sources.	
2. Documented cost figures from similar project work obtained from local agency sources.	
3. Estimate supported by cost guides from independent sources or other federal agencies	
4. Estimates based upon government wage rates and material cost.	P, M
5. No cost estimate required - cost charged to Fire Suppression Account	

P = Personnel Services, **E** = Equipment **M** = Materials/Supplies, **T** = Travel, **C** = Contract, **F** = Suppression

RELEVANT DETAILS, MAPS AND DOCUMENTATION INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT:

See Section on Cultural Resources in BAER Accomplishments Report with photo of feature at CA-VEN-1155

TOTAL COST BY JURISDICTION

JURISDICTION	UNITS TREATED	COST
NPS-SAMO	1	\$7698
TOTAL COST		\$7698

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INDIVIDUAL BAR TREATMENT SPECIFICATION VR-2

TREATMENT/ACTIVITY NAME	Restore 11 acres of coastal sage, cactus scrub and perennial native bunchgrass structure and diversity unlikely to recover naturally from wildfire damages	PART E SPECIFICATION #	VR-2
NFPORS TREATMENT CATEGORY*		FISCAL YEAR(S) (list each year):	2014
NFPORS TREATMENT TYPE *		WUI? Y / N	Yes
IMPACTED COMMUNITIES AT RISK	Rancho Sierra Vista/Newbury Park	IMPACTED T&E SPECIES	Yes

* See NFPORS Restoration & Rehabilitation module - Edit Treatment screen for applicable entries.

WORK TO BE DONE (describe or attach exact specifications of work to be done):

Number and Describe Each Task:

A. General Description: Restore 11 acres of coastal sage scrub, cactus scrub and perennial native grassland that burned at RSV. The area is unlikely to recover naturally because of the presence of invasive plant species within and surrounding the restoration sites. The restoration would treat invasives that are present and a program of active restoration plantings/seedlings will be undertaken. A qualified habitat restoration contractor would be hired to complete this work under the direction of the park's restoration ecologist and plant ecologist. Additional help and documentation will also be provided by volunteers, interns and park staff as necessary.

B. Location/(Suitable) Sites: The restoration is located at Rancho Sierra Vista. Coastal sage scrub, cactus scrub and perennial native grassland, two high priority sites at RSV have been selected because they are used heavily by the public and contain important native communities that are threatened in the vulnerable post-burn environment. The total treatment area includes acres to be surveyed, treated and restored located within the perimeter of the burn.

A. Rancho Sierra Vista

1. Restoration Site 1 (3.5 acres) – coastal sage and cactus scrub restoration, invasive plant control.
2. Restoration Site 2 (7.4 acres) – coastal sage scrub and perennial native bunchgrass restoration, invasive plant control.

C. Design/Construction Specifications:

1. Work with a qualified habitat restoration contractor to delineate treatment areas in all targeted locations and define site-specific mechanical / chemical treatment prescriptions, and site specific plant community restoration design to achieve the desired target community.

2. Conduct surveys in target locations for target species emergence / occurrence and treat according to prescription. Monitor for treatment effectiveness and target species reestablishment. Treat as necessary. It is expected that control / eradication at each site will require 3-4 treatments.

3. Survey vector corridors that travel through the sites for early detection of invasive species: Record location and routes of surveys.

Collect data regarding species found, abundance, and photo-documentation.

Provide GPS and data files to park GIS staff that will create maps and maintain the File Geodatabase.

4. Control / eradicate species found following prescription of park restoration ecologist

Removal of species using approved IPM methods.

Invasive plants in seed must be bagged and removed off site.

5. Document all activities, monitor treatment effectiveness and regularly resurvey sites following prescription

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park restoration ecologist.

D. Purpose of Treatment Specifications: Control establishment and spread of non-native invasive species in the burned areas where they have the potential to change the native plant composition or prevent the re-establishment of sensitive native plant communities. Protect the diversity, ecological integrity and site productivity of the greater surrounding area by employing IPM procedures for weed abatement and suppression including mechanical, chemical, biological (re-planting/seeding) methods, reestablishment of native species in highly disturbed sites has been demonstrated effective in suppressing invasive plants in Mediterranean-type climates.

E: Treatment Consistent with Agency Land Management Plan (identify plan): Resource Management Plan, Interagency Cooperative Mgmt Agreement.

F. Treatment Effectiveness Monitoring Proposed: Document all control actions, establish formal monitoring plots, and perform spot checks to ensure control and restoration methods are meeting management objectives. NPS and contractor survey crews will visit treated sites within one week of treatment and, on the basis of initial observations, plan additional visits; this is especially important to ensure effectiveness of applied herbicides. Incorporate findings into long-term integrated invasive plant management programs. Data are provided to NPS Exotic Plant Management Team (EPMT) for future project planning. Initiate follow-up treatments/plantings if necessary until native plant community is established.

LABOR, MATERIALS AND OTHER COST:

PERSONNEL SERVICES: (Grade @ Cost/Hours X # Hours X # Fiscal Years = Cost/Item): Do not include contract personnel costs here (see contractor services below).	COST / ITEM
Plant Ecologist Project Oversight and ATR: (1) GS-12/6 @ \$4800/PP x 1 PP = \$4800 IN KIND	\$0
Restoration Ecologist Project Leader: (1) GS-11/3 @ \$7320/PP x 1 PP = \$7320 IN KIND	\$0
Assistant Monitor/GIS Data Manager: (1) GS-7/1 @ \$1790/PP x 3 PP= \$5370 IN KIND	\$0
TOTAL PERSONNEL SERVICE COST	\$0
EQUIPMENT PURCHASE, LEASE AND/OR RENT (Item @ Cost/Hour X # of Hours X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item): Note: Purchases require written justification that demonstrates cost benefits over leasing or renting.	COST / ITEM
TOTAL EQUIPMENT PURCHASE, LEASE OR RENTAL COST	NA
MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES (Item @ Cost/Each X Quantity X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	COST / ITEM
TOTAL MATERIALS AND SUPPLY COST	NA
TRAVEL COST (Personnel or Equipment @ Rate X Round Trips X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	COST / ITEM
None	NA
CONTRACT COST (Labor or Equipment @ Cost/Hour X #Hours X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	COST / ITEM
Habitat Restoration Contract @ \$5000/acre x 11 acres	\$55,000
TOTAL CONTRACT COST	\$55,000

SPECIFICATION COST SUMMARY

FISCAL YEAR	PLANNED INITIATION DATE (M/D/YYYY)	PLANNED COMPLETION DATE (M/D/YYYY)	WORK AGENT	UNITS	UNIT COST	PLANNED ACCOMPLISHMENTS	PLANNED COST
2014	11/1/2013	9/30/2017	C, F	acres	\$5,000	11	\$55,000

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TOTAL							\$55,000

Work Agent: C=Coop Agreement, F=Force Account, G=Grantee, P=Permittees, S=Service Contract, T=Timber Sales Purchaser, V=Volunteer

SOURCE OF COST ESTIMATE

1.	Estimate obtained from 2-3 independent contractual sources.	C
2.	Documented cost figures from similar project work obtained from local agency sources.	P, E, M, C
3.	Estimate supported by cost guides from independent sources or other federal agencies	C
4.	Estimates based upon government wage rates and material cost.	P
5.	No cost estimate required - cost charged to Fire Suppression Account	

P = Personnel Services, **E** = Equipment **M** = Materials/Supplies, **T** = Travel, **C** = Contract, **F** = Suppression

RELEVANT DETAILS, MAPS AND DOCUMENTATION INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT:

List Relevant Documentation and Cross-Reference Location within the Accomplishment Report. See Vegetation Assessment
 Map: Areas Proposed for Invasive Species Control
 Map: Locations of Invasive Species in Burned and Unburned Areas at Rancho Sierra Vista

TOTAL COST BY JURISDICTION

JURISDICTION	UNITS TREATED	COST
NPS Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area	11	\$55,000
	TOTAL COST	\$55,000

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INDIVIDUAL BAR TREATMENT SPECIFICATION WR-2

TREATMENT/ACTIVITY NAME	Restore Pitfall Trap Function	PART E SPECIFICATION #	WR-2
NFPORS TREATMENT CATEGORY*		FISCAL YEAR(S) (list each year):	2014
NFPORS TREATMENT TYPE *		WUI? Y / N	N
IMPACTED COMMUNITIES AT RISK	N/A	IMPACTED T&E SPECIES	N/A

* See NFPORS Restoration & Rehabilitation module - Edit Treatment screen for applicable entries.

WORK TO BE DONE (describe or attach exact specifications of work to be done):

<p>A. General Description: Pitfall trap arrays are used to collect monitoring data on the terrestrial herpetofauna community. Each array consists of seven 5-gallon plastic buckets buried in the ground so the opening of the bucket is flush with ground level. Drift fencing is placed between buckets, which are placed at 7.5 meter intervals. Three "arms" of drift fencing create a Y-shaped array. Each array has 3 funnel snake traps, 3 cover boards to shade snake traps, and 24 binder clips to install funnels to make the snake traps functional. The Springs Fire destroyed 18 current monitoring sites (pitfall trap arrays). Buckets and lids were replaced as an emergency measure with BAER funding. However, to meet our resource management monitoring objectives, we must replace the drift fencing between buckets, snake traps, cover boards, and binder clips so that they will be functional again (as they were pre-fire).</p> <p>B. Location/(Suitable) Sites: Point Mugu State Park (Ranch Center, Wood Canyon, La Jolla Canyon, Big Sycamore Canyon, Serrano Canyon).</p> <p>C. Design/Construction Specifications: Drift fencing will be replaced at each pitfall array. About 50 1"x2"x24" wooden stakes are installed and three 1'x50' rolls of drift fencing are stapled to wooden stakes to create drift fencing between pitfall buckets. Snake traps are simple mesh tubes made from 2.5'x2' of hardware cloth (1/4 inch mesh). Coverboards are 1.5'x2.5' pieces of 5/16" plywood. Medium binder clips are used to clip plastic cones (replacement not needed) into the ends of snake trap (tubes) to make them function as funnel traps.</p> <p>D. Purpose of Treatment Specifications: To replace pitfall trap array components (drift fencing, snake traps, cover boards, binder clips).</p> <p>E. Treatment Effectiveness Monitoring Proposed: Once pitfall trap arrays are rebuilt we can continue monitoring populations of terrestrial amphibians and reptiles. Monitoring occurs for 1 week on a 7-week cycle which gives us data on seasonality, abundance, and occupancy of terrestrial herpetofauna.</p>

LABOR, MATERIALS AND OTHER COST:

PERSONNEL SERVICES: (Grade @ Cost/Hours X # Hours X # Fiscal Years = Cost/Item): Do not include contract personnel costs here (see contractor services below).							COST / ITEM
TOTAL PERSONNEL SERVICE COST							\$0
EQUIPMENT PURCHASE, LEASE AND/OR RENT (Item @ Cost/Hour X # of Hours X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item): Note: Purchases require written justification that demonstrates cost benefits over leasing or renting.							COST / ITEM
TOTAL EQUIPMENT PURCHASE, LEASE OR RENTAL COST							
MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES (Item @ Cost/Each X Quantity X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):							COST / ITEM
Drift fencing for 18 arrays – 50' rolls @ \$35.00/each x 54 x 1 FY							\$1890.00
Hardware cloth for snake traps – 1 roll @ 75.00/each x 1 x 1 FY							\$75.00
Plywood 4'x8'x9/16" @ \$22.00/each x 9 x 1 FY							\$198.00
Medium binder clips 24/pack @ \$4.00 x 18 x 1 FY							\$72.00
TOTAL MATERIALS AND SUPPLY COST							\$2235.00
TRAVEL COST (Personnel or Equipment @ Rate X Round Trips X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):							COST / ITEM
TOTAL TRAVEL COST							
CONTRACT COST (Labor or Equipment @ Cost/Hour X #Hours X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):							COST / ITEM
TOTAL CONTRACT COST							\$0
FISCAL YEAR	PLANNED INITIATION DATE (M/D/YYYY)	PLANNED COMPLETION DATE (M/D/YYYY)	WORK AGENT	UNITS	UNIT COST	PLANNED ACCOMPLISHMENTS	PLANNED COST
FY2014	10/1/13	11/27/13	F	18	\$124.17	18	\$2235.0
TOTAL							\$2235.00

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Work Agent: C=Coop Agreement, F=Force Account, G=Grantee, P=Permittees, S=Service Contract, T=Timber Sales Purchaser, V=Volunteer

SOURCE OF COST ESTIMATE

1.	Estimate obtained from 2-3 independent contractual sources.	
2.	Documented cost figures from similar project work obtained from local agency sources.	
3.	Estimate supported by cost guides from independent sources or other federal agencies	
4.	Estimates based upon government wage rates and material cost.	M
5.	No cost estimate required - cost charged to Fire Suppression Account	

P = Personnel Services, E = Equipment M = Materials/Supplies, T = Travel, C = Contract, F = Suppression

RELEVANT DETAILS, MAPS AND DOCUMENTATION INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT:

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TOTAL COST BY JURSDICTION

JURSDICTION	UNITS TREATED	COST
NPS		\$2235
	TOTAL COST	\$2235

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INDIVIDUAL BAR TREATMENT SPECIFICATION DM-1

TREATMENT/ACTIVITY NAME	Replace nitrogen deposition study site and sampling equipment	PART E SPECIFICATION #	DM-1
NFPORS TREATMENT CATEGORY*		FISCAL YEAR(S) (list each year):	2014
NFPORS TREATMENT TYPE *		WUI? Y / N	Y
IMPACTED COMMUNITIES AT RISK	SMMNRA	IMPACTED T&E SPECIES	None

* See NFPORS Restoration & Rehabilitation module - Edit Treatment screen for applicable entries.

WORK TO BE DONE (describe or attach exact specifications of work to be done):

Number and Describe Each Task:

A. General Description: The fire destroyed essential study equipment at Rancho Sierra Vista and Deer Creek, and experimental fertilization plots at Deer Creek only (the plots at RSV are outside the burn perimeter). These locations are two highly important sites (of ten total, distributed west to east) for a 3-year study to assess atmospheric nitrogen deposition across the Santa Monica Mountains, and its effects on vegetation. These two sites have experimental fertilization plots in addition to passive nitrogen sampling equipment, whereas the other eight sites do not. This study is a collaboration with the NPS, UC Riverside and US Forest Service. The fire caused the loss of six months of nitrogen deposition data at both sites in the middle of the study period (2011-2014). If the equipment/study area is not replaced in early June, additional loss of important data will occur, putting the entire study (funded by NPS Air Quality Division, \$100,000) in jeopardy.

B. Location/(Suitable) Sites: Suitable sites for replacement will be in unburned areas of Rancho Sierra Vista and Deer Creek.

1. Rancho Sierra Vista: relocate new Ion Exchange Resin passive nitrogen samplers (IERs) in unburned chaparral and coastal sage scrub plants.
2. Deer Creek – relocate the entire study to an appropriate unburned site elsewhere on the Deer Creek property, either below the existing site or at the far north end of the property off of Pacific View Rd.

C. Design/Construction Specifications:

1. Construct 39 IERs total and relocate them under shrubs (RSV and Deer Creek)
2. Re-establish fertilization plots at Deer Creek in coastal sage scrub
3. Construct 60 leaf litter traps and relocate them under shrubs in the new fertilization plots at Deer Creek

D. Purpose of Treatment Specifications: There is a critical need to replace burned study equipment/experimental plots to unburned areas at the two sites in early June so sample collection may resume on schedule (see description in Section F).

E. Treatment consistent with Agency Land Management Plan (identify which plan): Resource Management Plan, CESU

F. Treatment Effectiveness Monitoring Proposed: This is a one-time equipment and site replacement. Once everything is replaced/relocated the treatment will have been totally effective and no further monitoring will be required. Sample collection will resume on schedule (soil: March/August, vegetation: March/August; and nitrogen deposition (late May-June/November).

LABOR, MATERIALS AND OTHER COST:

PERSONNEL SERVICES: (Grade @ Cost/Hours X # Hours X # Fiscal Years = Cost/Item): Do not include contract personnel costs here (see contractor services below).	COST / ITEM
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TOTAL PERSONNEL SERVICE COST	
EQUIPMENT PURCHASE, LEASE AND/OR RENT (Item @ Cost/Hour X # of Hours X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item): Note: Purchases require written justification that demonstrates cost benefits over leasing or renting.	COST / ITEM
TOTAL EQUIPMENT PURCHASE, LEASE OR RENTAL COST	
MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES (Item @ Cost/Each X Quantity X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	COST / ITEM
Leaf Litter Traps @ \$9/trap X 60 X 1 FY	\$540
Ion Exchange Resin collectors @ \$16/IER X 39 X 1 FY	\$624
TOTAL MATERIALS AND SUPPLY COST	\$1,146
TRAVEL COST (Personnel or Equipment @ Rate X Round Trips X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	COST / ITEM
TOTAL TRAVEL COST	
CONTRACT COST (Labor or Equipment @ Cost/Hour X #Hours X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	COST / ITEM
UC Riverside Project Lead \$25/hr X 30 hrs	
TOTAL CONTRACT COST	

SPECIFICATION COST SUMMARY

FISCAL YEAR	PLANNED INITIATION DATE (M/D/YYYY)	PLANNED COMPLETION DATE (M/D/YYYY)	WORK AGENT	UNITS	UNIT COST	PLANNED ACCOMPLISHMENTS	PLANNED COST
FY13	6/1/2013	6/5/2013	C, V	Acres	\$191	6	\$1,146
TOTAL							

Work Agent: C=Coop Agreement, F=Force Account, G=Grantee, P=Permittees, S=Service Contract, T=Timber Sales Purchaser, V=Volunteer

SOURCE OF COST ESTIMATE

1.	Estimate obtained from 2-3 independent contractual sources.	
2.	Documented cost figures from similar project work obtained from local agency sources.	M, P
3.	Estimate supported by cost guides from independent sources or other federal agencies	M
4.	Estimates based upon government wage rates and material cost.	
5.	No cost estimate required - cost charged to Fire Suppression Account	

P = Personnel Services, **E** = Equipment **M** = Materials/Supplies, **T** = Travel, **C** = Contract, **F** = Suppression

RELEVANT DETAILS, MAPS AND DOCUMENTATION INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT:

List Relevant Documentation and Cross-Reference Location within the Accomplishment Report. See Damage Assessment
 Photo of Deer Creek burned area of plots
 Photo of melted IERs
 Map - location of study sites, with burn/unburned equip and plots

TOTAL COST BY JURISDICTION

JURISDICTION	UNITS TREATED	COST
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Springs Fire FY13 BAER Accomplishment Report **2013**

FY14 Funding Requests

SMMNRA		\$1,146
	TOTAL COST	\$1,146

Springs Fire FY13 BAER Accomplishment Report 2013

FY14 Funding Requests

INDIVIDUAL BAR TREATMENT SPECIFICATION PI-2

TREATMENT/ACTIVITY NAME	Public Information and Safety	PART E SPECIFICATION #	PI-2
NFPORS TREATMENT CATEGORY*		FISCAL YEAR(S) (list each year):	2014
NFPORS TREATMENT TYPE *		WUI? Y / N	Yes
IMPACTED COMMUNITIES AT RISK	Public: Local Residents and Visitors	IMPACTED T&E SPECIES	No

* See NFPORS Restoration & Rehabilitation module - Edit Treatment screen for applicable entries.

WORK TO BE DONE (describe or attach exact specifications of work to be done):

Number and Describe Each Task:

A. General Description: Provide public information and education regarding the changes of Rancho Sierra Vista / Satwiwa. Promote participation in emergency stabilization and rehabilitation program by publicizing use restrictions protecting natural and cultural resources in multiple locations and multiple methods, inviting the public to become active contributors to the recovery efforts.

B. Location/(Suitable) Sites: Rancho Sierra Vista / Satwiwa Front gate, other entrances (official & unofficial), Satwiwa Native American Indian Culture Center, and the overlook area of Sycamore Canyon (aka 'Asphalt Hill').

C. Design/Construction Specifications:

1. Design, construct and post temporary closure/regulatory signs at all entrances/possible public entry points to Rancho Sierra Vista / Satwiwa. Additional signs will be posted within the site's interior when it reopens to the public.
2. Design, produce and distribute a public notice mailer to adjacent neighborhoods and communities of Newbury Park and eastern Ventura County.
3. Design, create site brochures with built in maps identifying safety hazards and describing emergency stabilization and rehabilitation efforts.
4. Design, produce and install three wayside exhibits describing local fire ecology, the dangers of living in a wildland-urban interface location, and the changes expected to the ecology of the burned areas.
5. Design, produce and distribute a site bulletin/information flyer to be distributed throughout the park describing public safety concerns in WUI areas.
6. Hire two front-line interpretive staff members to educate and provide basic safety presence in impacted area through roving both formal and informal interpretation to locals and visitors to the park. To be hired in two phases for full coverage for one-year as 6-month temporary seasonals.

D. Purpose of Treatment Specifications: To increase public awareness, and by extension participation and compliance, of the temporary restrictions designed to protect visitors, protect the natural and cultural resources during the emergency stabilization process, as well as educate the public in fire's natural recovery cycle.

E. Treatment Effectiveness Monitoring Proposed: Tracked by a decreasing number of violations and an increasing number of supporting comments.

LABOR, MATERIALS AND OTHER COST:

PERSONNEL SERVICES: (Grade @ Cost/Hours X # Hours X # Fiscal Years = Cost/Item): Do not include contract personnel costs here (see contractor services below).	COST / ITEM
GS-05 step 1 Park GUIDE NTE 1039 hours x 2 (Rate includes benefits, Sundays, 3 holidays, & 26 hours of night differential)	\$43250
GS-07/09 Interpretive Media Specialist @ \$44/hr x 320hrs	\$14080
GS-11 Interpretive Media Manager @ \$51/hr x 30 hrs	\$1020
TOTAL PERSONNEL SERVICE COST	\$58350
EQUIPMENT PURCHASE, LEASE AND/OR RENT (Item @ Cost/Hour X # of Hours X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item): Note: Purchases require written justification that demonstrates cost benefits over leasing or renting.	COST / ITEM
TOTAL EQUIPMENT PURCHASE, LEASE OR RENTAL COST	
MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES (Item @ Cost/Each X Quantity X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	COST / ITEM
Materials for wildland fire / fire ecology / site history waysides @ \$650/ea x 3	\$2450
Panels for wildland fire / fire ecology / site history waysides @ \$900/ea x 3	\$2700
TOTAL MATERIALS AND SUPPLY COST	\$5150
TRAVEL COST (Personnel or Equipment @ Rate X Round Trips X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	COST / ITEM

Springs Fire FY13 BAER Accomplishment Report 2013

FY14 Funding Requests

TOTAL TRAVEL COST	
CONTRACT COST (Labor or Equipment @ Cost/Hour X #Hours X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	COST / ITEM
Proofs and photo use right fees for wildland fire/fire ecology/site history waysides	\$1200
TOTAL CONTRACT COST	\$1200

SPECIFICATION COST SUMMARY

FISCAL YEAR	PLANNED INITIATION DATE (M/D/YYYY)	PLANNED COMPLETION DATE (M/D/YYYY)	WORK AGENT	UNITS	UNIT COST	PLANNED ACCOMPLISHMENTS	PLANNED COST
FY14	10/1/2013	9/30/2014	F, S	Each	0	500,000	64700
FY__				(#of	contacts)	
FY__							
FY__							
TOTAL							\$64700

Work Agent: C=Coop Agreement, F=Force Account, G=Grantee, P=Permittees, S=Service Contract, T=Timber Sales Purchaser, V=Volunteer

SOURCE OF COST ESTIMATE

1.	Estimate obtained from 2-3 independent contractual sources.	E, M, C
2.	Documented cost figures from similar project work obtained from local agency sources.	
3.	Estimate supported by cost guides from independent sources or other federal agencies	
4.	Estimates based upon government wage rates and material cost.	P
5.	No cost estimate required - cost charged to Fire Suppression Account	

P = Personnel Services, E = Equipment M = Materials/Supplies, T = Travel, C = Contract, F = Suppression

RELEVANT DETAILS, MAPS AND DOCUMENTATION INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT:

List Relevant Documentation and Cross-Reference Location within the Accomplishment Report.
Map of proposed temporary wayside locations

TOTAL COST BY JURSDICTION

JURISDICTION	UNITS TREATED	COST
Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area	500,000	\$64700
	TOTAL COST	\$64,700

ATTACHMENT A. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

See PEPC homepage:

<https://pepc.nps.gov/projectHome.cfm?projectId=47433>

Springs Fire FY13 BAER Accomplishment Report

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2013

9/21/13

PEPC: Project Home

PEPC

Planning, Environment and Public Comment

National Park Service

U.S. Department of the Interior

[Home](#) | [Help](#) | [Project Search](#) | [Reports](#) | [Tools](#) | [Admin](#) | [Logout](#)

Project Home

Project Overview Page

Create Duplicate Project

Print

1 Project Setup

2 Funding

3 Internal Scoping / IDT Tasks

4 Natural/Cultural Compliance

5 Internal Documents / Comments

6 Public Communication

7 Public Documents & Comment Analysis

8 Close Project

Project ID: 47433

Project Status: Proposed

Funding Status: Funded

Sensitive: No

Project Target Start Date: 05/14/2013

NEPA Status:

Title: Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area Springs Fire Burned Area Emergency Response Plan

Secondary Title:

Description: The purpose of a burned area assessment is to determine if the Springs Fire caused emergency watershed conditions and if there are values at risk from these conditions.

The Springs Fire began on May 2, 2013 and burned 24,238 acres. It is the 5th largest wildfire within the Santa Monica Mountains and burned 12% of the park in the most undeveloped area. This fire is unprecedented for the time of year when it occurred and the effect of its early season is to exacerbate the vulnerability of archaeological and natural resources due to the extended length of time that bare soils are exposed.

The SMMNRA is the largest urban national park in the country, encompassing 153,075 acres of mountains and coastline in Ventura and Los Angeles counties (see Vicinity Map, p14). The Springs Fire crossed many different jurisdictional boundaries including one of the major state park units, Mugu State Park and NPS's Rancho Sierra Vista (RSV) as well as three other "backcountry" NPS parcels. Because RSV serves as a gateway entrance to Mugu State Park, the NPS and the state parks are cooperatively managing their emergency fire response.

The Springs Fire BAER Plan was prepared in accordance with Department of the Interior and National Park Service policy, including DM 620 Part 3: Burned Area Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation, the Interagency Burned Area Emergency Response Guidebook, and NPS Reference Manual 18 to assess the need for and implement post-fire stabilization measures to protect human life, property, and critical cultural and natural resources in accordance with approved land management plans and policies, and all relevant federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

This plan provides emergency stabilization and rehabilitation recommendations for all cooperatively managed state and federal parklands burned in the Springs Fire within the SMMNRA. It also includes the following sixteen specific activities:

1 CR-1 Conduct Cultural Resource Inspections

2 CR-2 Monitor Cultural Resources

3 VR-1 Invasive Plant Control

4 WR-1 Replace Pitfall Trap Bucket Lids for Safety

5 DM-1 Emergency replacement of nitrogen deposition study site and equipment

6 RT-1 Asphalt Pavement Repair due to Fire Truck Damage

7 RT-2 Clear burned brush from Satwiwa Loop and Hidden Valley Trail

8 RT-3 Post trail closed and "Area Closed" signs throughout burned locations

9 RT-4 Stabilize burned wood stairs on Satwiwa Loop Trail

10 LE-1 RSV Boundary Fence**

11 LE-2 Deer Creek Gates

12 LE-3 Rancho Sierra Vista Gate

13 LE-4 Increased law enforcement patrol

14 LE-5 Post Boundary with Federal Property Signs

15 LE-6/7 Smart Scouter Surveillance Cameras and Bushnell Surveillance Devices

16 PI-1 Public Information for Safety and Resource Protection

Other Project ID: 2013-006

Compliance Status: Proposed

Funded Date: 07/10/2013

Project Creation Date: 05/14/2013

<https://pepc.nps.gov/projectHome.cfm?projectId=47433>

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Springs Fire FY13 BAER Accomplishment Report **2013**

FY14 Funding Requests

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PEPC - Project Home

Per August 14, 2013, ERT meeting:

* Fence location was changed to replace damaged fencing along Potrero Rd by Wendy Trailhead-east.

** Invasive Plant Control covered under separate PEPC entry because of proposed herbicide use.

Detailed project need is described in the assessments section of the plan, p. 23-115. Details of the project implementation are in the individual F-specifications, p. 116-161. Additional map information not found in the assessments is in Appendix F, p. 195.

Project Leader: Marti Witter

NEPA Specialist: Melanie Beck

NHPA Specialist: Gary Brown

IDT Team Member	Phone#	Extension	Responsibility
Melanie Beck	805-370-2346		NEPA Specialist
Gary Brown	805-370-2372		NHPA Specialist
Marti Witter			Project Leader

Project Type: Other: Burned Area Emergency Response Plan

Project Categories: Archeological Site, Boundary, Interpretive Planning, Invasive Plant Species, Plant Communities (Vascular and Non-Vascular), Riparian Area and Wetlands, Road Paved, Road Unpaved, Sign, Terrestrial Ecosystem, Trail/Walk-Unpaved, Water Resource

External Agency:

Division/Office: Fire Management Office

Locations

County, State	District, Section	Geo. Marker	Other
Ventura, CA	24		

Admin. Record Contact: Melanie Beck

Admin. Record Location:

Milestones

Target Project Start: 05/14/2013

Actual Project Start:

Target Project End:

Actual Project End:

Target Agreement:

Actual Agreement:

Target Alternatives:

Actual Agreement:

Files:

Step 1 Basic Information File List

Title

[Springs Fire BAER Plan Appendices A-E, p.162-194](#) (1.8 MB, PDF file)

[Springs Fire BAER Plan Appendices F-J, p. 195-212](#) (4.1 MB, PDF file)

[Springs Fire BAER Plan Assessments p. 23-115](#) (3.9 MB, PDF file)

[Springs Fire BAER Plan F-specifications p 116-161](#) (354.1 KB, PDF file)

[Springs Fire BAER Plan Introduction p 2-22](#) (920.5 KB, PDF file)

[\(link\)](#)

Step 2 Funding File List

Title

No Link or File has been Submitted.

Step 3 Internal Scoping / IDT Task File List

Title

No Link or File has been Submitted.

Step 4 Natural/Cultural Compliance File List

Title

<https://pepc.nps.gov/projectHome.cfm?projectId=47433>

2/3

Springs Fire FY13 BAER Accomplishment Report 2013

FY14 Funding Requests

**Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area
Environmental Review Program**

Project Tracking Number 2013-006
PEPC Number 47433

ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING FORM

Project Name SMMNRA Springs Fire Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) Plan

Location/Brief Project Description On NPS lands at RSV, Deer Creek, "Whelan" Property, and within Point Mugu State Park, implement measures for post-fire stabilization & protection of critical cultural & natural resources & to repair infrastructure.

Project Proponent Marti Witter

☒ **Yes** ☐ **No** The Environmental Review Team has reviewed the Project Proposal Form and the Environmental Review Coordinator's checklists, findings, and recommendations.

Environmental Review Team Decisions

☒ **Yes** ☐ **No** The proposal is the environmentally preferred alternative and is Categorically Excludable under DO-12, Section 3.4, category G2. The proposal also is eligible for streamlined review under the NPS-wide 2008 Programmatic Agreement under Section III, Part C, (7). The proposal meets the purpose and need for the project, will have no measurable environmental effects, and will not violate the Organic Act by impairing park resources.

☒ **Yes** ☐ **N/A** The proposal may be the environmentally preferred alternative. More scoping and project development is needed prior to determining compliance requirements for the proposed project.

☒ **Yes** ☐ **No** The proposal requires an Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Statement (circle one). The proposal could have measurable environmental impacts, is not covered by a Categorical Exclusion, or features an exceptional circumstance.


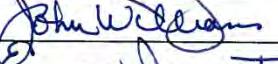
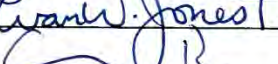


☒ **Yes** ☐ **No** The proposal requires SHPO consultation to be conducted by the park's NHPA Section 106 Coordinator.

☒ **Yes** ☐ **No** Consultation with all affected agencies or tribes is required.
(See attached list of affected agencies or tribes.)

☒ **Yes** ☐ **No** An interested or affected public exists, and a diligent effort should be made to consult the public.
(See attached list of affected public stakeholders.)


See attached Environmental Issues Worksheet detailing issues and necessary mitigation, if assigned to project.

Environmental Review Team Signatures (Y = Approve; N = Don't Approve)

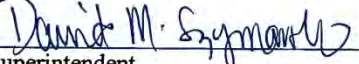
		Y/N			Y/N
PSRM		Y	Administration (optional)		
Facility Management		Y	External Affairs (optional)		
Visitor Protection		Y	Interpretation (optional)		
Natural Resource Advisor		Y	Safety Officer (optional)		
Cultural Resource Manager		Y			

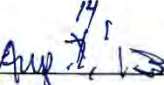
Recommended to Superintendent to approve or not approve (circle one)


NEPA Coordinator


Date

Superintendent's Concurrence


Superintendent


Date

Springs Fire FY13 BAER Accomplishment Report 2013

FY14 Funding Requests



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area
401 West Hillcrest Drive
Thousand Oaks, California 91360-4207

In reply refer to:
L7617 (SAMO)

August 14, 2013

Memorandum

To: Marti Witter, Fire Ecologist
Through: Christy Brigham, Chief of Planning, Science and Resource Management
From: Superintendent
Subject: Results of Environmental Review for SMMNRA Springs Fire BAER Plan, Project No. 2013-006, PEPC #47433

Attached please find the Environmental Review Program forms for the above-referenced project.

- ☒ YOU MAY PROCEED with the project.
- ☒ Environmental protection measures are required. Please implement the conditions on the attached Environmental Issues Worksheet.
- ☐ Archaeological monitoring and/or mitigation (circle one or both) are required. Please coordinate with the park's Cultural Resource Program Manager.

____ YOU MAY NOT PROCEED with the project UNTIL the following additional environmental review has been completed.

- ☐ NHPA Section 106 consultation for cultural resources must be carried out. Please coordinate with the park's Cultural Resource Program Manager/Section 106 Coordinator to carry out the consultation.
- ☐ An Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Statement (circle one) must be prepared.

____ YOU MAY NOT PROCEED with the project because of the following reasons.

- ☐ More data is needed to evaluate the project's potential environmental impacts.
- ☐ The project is not compatible with the mission of the National Park Service Organic Act.

NEPA pathway:

☒ Categorical Exclusion, DO-12, 3.4(G2): Post-fire rehabilitation activities not to exceed 4,200 acres (such as tree planting, fence replacement, habitat restoration, heritage site restoration, repair of roads and trails, and repair of damage to minor facilities such as campgrounds) to repair or improve lands unlikely to recover to a management approved condition from wildland fire damage, or to repair or replace minor facilities damaged by fire. Such activities must comply with the following (Refer to the ESM Series for additional, required guidance.):

1. Shall be conducted consistent with bureau and Departmental procedures and applicable land and resource management plans;
2. Shall not include the use of herbicides or pesticides or the construction of new permanent roads or other new permanent infrastructure; and
3. Shall be completed within three years following a wildland fire.

____ Environmental Assessment ____ Environmental Impact Statement ____ Memo to the File

(continues on next page.)

Springs Fire FY13 BAER Accomplishment Report

FY14 Funding Requests

2013

Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area Environmental Review Program
Results of Environmental Review for SMMNRA Springs Fire BAER Plan, Project No. 2013-006, PEPC #47433
August 7, 2013, Page 2 of 2

NHPA, Section 106 pathway:

☒ NPS Programmatic Agreement, Streamlined Review, III(C) 1
☐ Section 106, 4-Step Consultation Process

David Szymanski

David M.
Szymanski

Springs Fire FY13 BAER Accomplishment Report 2013

FY14 Funding Requests

Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area

Environmental Review Program

Project Name SMMNRA Springs Fire Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) Plan

SAMO No. 2013-006

PEPC No. 47433

Page 1 of 2

Environmental Issues Worksheet

The Environmental Review Team determined the following environmental issues must be conditioned.

Environmental Issue	Condition
Emergency and Urgent Follow Up Actions Covered Under DO-12 CatEx 3.4(G2)	1. CR-1 Conduct Cultural Resource Inspections 2. CR-2 Monitor Cultural Resources 4. WR-1 Replace Pitfall Trap Bucket Lids for Safety 5. DM-1 Emergency Replacement of Nitrogen Deposition Study Site and Equipment 6. RT-1 Asphalt Pavement Repair due to Fire Truck Damage 7. RT-2 Clear Burned Brush from Satwiwa Loop and Hidden Valley Trail 8. RT-3 Post Trail Closed and "Area Closed" Signs throughout Burned Locations 9. RT-4 Stabilize Burned Wood Stairs on Satwiwa Loop Trail 10. LE-1 RSV Boundary Fence (Revised location: Potrero Road at and east of Wendy Trailhead) 11. LE-2 Deer Creek Gates 12. LE-3 Rancho Sierra Vista Gate 14. LE-5 Post Boundary with Federal Property Signs 15. LE-6/7 Smart Scouter Surveillance Cameras and Bushnell Surveillance Devices 16. PI-1 Public Information for Safety and Resource Protection (excluding new wayside exhibits)
Other action items covered by other categorical exclusions:	3. VR-1 Invasive Plant Control (Herbicide use proposed. Covered in separate compliance entry SAMO #2013-007, PEPC #48705.) 13. LE-4 Increased Law Enforcement Patrol (personnel action exempt from NEPA) 16. PI-1 Public Information for Safety and Resource Protection - New wayside exhibits (Future separate PEPC entry to be submitted)
Natural Resource Impacts	The ERT NEPA Coordinator, NHPA Coordinator, Cultural Resource Specialist, and Natural Resource Specialist shall work with the project contact(s) for each of the 16 action projects described in the Final BAER report for potential impacts to park resources and be ready to recommend conditions to minimize potential negative impacts of each individual action.

Springs Fire FY13 BAER Accomplishment Report 2013

FY14 Funding Requests

Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area

Environmental Review Program

Project Name SMMNRA Springs Fire Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) Plan

SAMO No. 2013-006

PEPC No. 47433

Page 2 of 2

Environmental Issue	Condition
Cultural Resource Impacts	The project contact for each action item involving ground disturbance shall consult with the Cultural Resource Program Manager for the potential of the project to impact archaeological resources.
CZMA Compliance with California Coastal Act	For actions within the Coastal Zone, the BAER Implementation Coordinator or the responsible party for the specific action should prepare a Consistency Determination for Coastal Commission approval. The letter should request Coastal Commission's concurrence with the park's recommended "Negative Determination" for the proposed BAER plan action.

Attach additional sheets, if necessary.

Springs Fire FY13 BAER Accomplishment Report 2013

FY14 Funding Requests

Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area
Environmental Review Program

Project Tracking Number 2013-007
PEPC Number 48705

ENVIRONMENTAL SCREENING FORM

Project Name SMMNRA Springs Fire BAER Invasive Species Control

Location/Brief Project Description Within common watersheds of NPS lands at RSV, Deer Creek, "Whelan" property, and Point Mugu State Park, detect, control, & monitor 6 high priority non-native invasive species that threaten sensitive habitat types.

Project Proponent Marti Witter

☒ **Yes** ☐ **No** The Environmental Review Team has reviewed the Project Proposal Form and the Environmental Review Coordinator's checklists, findings, and recommendations.

Environmental Review Team Decisions

☒ **Yes** ☐ **No** The proposal is the environmentally preferred alternative and is Categorically Excludable under DO-12, Section 3.4, category E2. The proposal also is eligible for streamlined review under the NPS-wide 2008 Programmatic Agreement under Section III, Part C, (7). The proposal meets the purpose and need for the project, will have no measurable environmental effects, and will not violate the Organic Act by impairing park resources.

☐ **Yes** ☒ **N/A** The proposal may be the environmentally preferred alternative. More scoping and project development is needed prior to determining compliance requirements for the proposed project.

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No** The proposal requires an Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Statement (circle one). The proposal could have measurable environmental impacts, is not covered by a Categorical Exclusion, or features an exceptional circumstance.

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No** The proposal requires SHPO consultation to be conducted by the park's NHPA Section 106 Coordinator.

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No** Consultation with all affected agencies or tribes is required.
 (See attached list of affected agencies or tribes.)

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No** An interested or affected public exists, and a diligent effort should be made to consult the public.
 (See attached list of affected public stakeholders.)

See attached Environmental Issues Worksheet detailing issues and necessary mitigation, if assigned to project.

Environmental Review Team Signatures (Y = Approve; N = Don't Approve)

		Y/N			Y/N
PSRM		Y	Administration (optional)		
Facility Management		Y	External Affairs (optional)		
Visitor Protection		Y	Interpretation (optional)		
Natural Resource Advisor		Y	Safety Officer (optional)		
Cultural Resource Manager		Y			

Recommended to Superintendent to approve or not approve (circle one)

Melanie Beck
 NEPA Coordinator

August 14, 2013
 Date

Superintendent's Concurrence

David M. Symanski
 Superintendent

Aug 14, 2013
 Date

Springs Fire FY13 BAER Accomplishment Report 2013

FY14 Funding Requests



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area
401 West Hillcrest Drive
Thousand Oaks, California 91360-4207

In reply refer to:
L7617 (SAMO)

August 14, 2013

Memorandum

To: Marti Witter, Fire Ecologist
Through: Christy Brigham, Chief of Planning, Science and Resource Management
From: Superintendent
Subject: Results of Environmental Review for SMMNRA Springs Fire BAER Invasive Species Control, Project No. 2013-007, PEPC #48705

Attached please find the Environmental Review Program forms for the above-referenced project.

- ☒ YOU MAY PROCEED with the project.
- ☒ Environmental protection measures are required. Please implement the conditions on the attached Environmental Issues Worksheet.
- ☐ Archaeological monitoring and/or mitigation (circle one or both) are required. Please coordinate with the park's Cultural Resource Program Manager.

____ YOU MAY NOT PROCEED with the project UNTIL the following additional environmental review has been completed.

- ☐ NHPA Section 106 consultation for cultural resources must be carried out. Please coordinate with the park's Cultural Resource Program Manager/Section 106 Coordinator to carry out the consultation.
- ☐ An Environmental Assessment/Environmental Impact Statement (circle one) must be prepared.

____ YOU MAY NOT PROCEED with the project because of the following reasons.

- ☐ More data is needed to evaluate the project's potential environmental impacts.
- ☐ The project is not compatible with the mission of the National Park Service Organic Act.

NEPA pathway:

☒ Categorical Exclusion, DO-12, 3.4(E2): Restoration of noncontroversial native species into suitable habitats within their historic range and elimination of exotic species.

____ Environmental Assessment ____ Environmental Impact Statement ____ Memo to the File

NHPA, Section 106 pathway:

☒ NPS Programmatic Agreement, Streamlined Review, III(C) 7

____ Section 106, 4-Step Consultation Process


David Szymanski

Springs Fire FY13 BAER Accomplishment Report **2013** FY14 Funding Requests

Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area

Environmental Review Program

Project Name SMMNRA Springs Fire BAER Invasive Species Control

SAMO No. 2013-007

PEPC No. 48705

Page 1 of 1

Environmental Issues Worksheet

The Environmental Review Team determined the following environmental issues must be conditioned.

Environmental Issue	Condition
Public Safety and Natural Resource Protection	Implement conditions assigned under Programmatic CE: Invasive Species Control Using Herbicide Application, SAMO #2006-019, PEPC #16332.
Cultural Resource Protection	Cultural Resource Manager Gary Brown should be consulted to verify whether the proposed treatment areas have already been surveyed for arch or historic cultural resources and may add appropriate conditions to avoid impacts.

Attach additional sheets, if necessary.

ATTACHMENT B. Revised VR-1 for FY13 BAER Budget

Invasive Plant Control FY2013

This revised plan and budget for July 1-September 30, 2013 (VR-1) was prepared by Irina Irvine, Restoration Ecologist. It was submitted June 7, 2013 and approved for funding in for FY2013.

Continued monitoring of the burned area has already shown that several of the noxious weed species are re-generating after being burned. Perennial species, *Phalaris aquatica*, *Pennisetum setaceum* and *Foeniculum vulgare* have resprouted. Some individuals that were only scorched are beginning to flower. California State Parks and NPS staff have already begun urgent emergency treatments of these populations to protect native plant communities and wildlife habitat and to limit weed spread. We will continue to focus monitoring of growth and recovery and emergency treatment of these priority perennial species through the summer. Because target annual species will not germinate until after rains in the fall/winter 2013 we have deferred the costs of monitoring and treatment of these species and follow-up treatment of the perennials for a BAR proposal in October.

Neither NPS nor CSP has adequate staffing to support this urgent weed work in addition to the needs of ongoing projects in the SMMNRA. With only a slightly bigger crew and one more vehicle from July 1-Sept 30, we can leverage our combined resources to fully accomplish the necessary level of weed control for successful resource protection from the impacts of the perennial weed populations. Without the efficiencies of the combined resources of the NPS and state parks we estimate that only 15-30% of the proposed work could be accomplished. To reduce costs for this emergency stabilization both CSP and NPS will be providing equipment already on hand that is not currently in use to the crews (ATVs, backpack sprayers, weed whips Trimble GPS units, etc).

There are always logistical problems with emergency activities due to the requirements of the hiring process and deadlines for spending, budget reconciliation, agreements and contracts. We are operating under many of these constraints to accomplish the emergency weed work in the next several months with a deadline for task agreements on June 14 and a minimum 80 day lag for NPS hires. However if BAER funding is provided we can bring on two NPS crew members by July 1 through a preexisting task agreement via a mutual park partner (Mountains Restoration Trust). These relationships exist because of the history and ongoing coordination between the park agencies and our partners.

Springs Fire FY13 BAER Accomplishment Report 2013

FY14 Funding Requests

CSP contribution (IN KIND):

Sr. Environmental Biologist/Project Lead (1 @ \$4240/PP x 1 PP)	\$ 4,240
Environmental Biologist/project sup. (1 @ \$3680/PP x 1 PP)	\$ 3,680
Lead Field Technician (1 @ 1680/PP x 6.5 PP)	\$10,920
Field technician (3 @ \$1200/PP x 6.5 PP)	\$23,400
4WD 4 person truck (1 @ \$700/month x 3 months)	\$ 2,100
Herbicide/marker dye	\$ 3,000
Equipment fuel/PPE/misc supplies	\$ 250
TOTAL CSP MONETARY CONTRIBUTION	\$47,490

IN KIND

NPS contribution and BAER FUNDS REQUEST:

Ecologist/Project Lead (1 @ \$7320/PP x 0.5 PP <i>IN KIND</i>)	\$ 0
Monitor/GIS data manager (1 @ \$1700 1.5 PP)	\$ 2,550
Field technicians (2 @ \$11,497 x 6.5 PP)	\$22,994
Archeological Monitor (1 @ \$2400/PP x 1 PP)	\$ 2,400
GSA 4WD 4 person truck (1 @ \$700/month x 3 months)	\$ 2,100
Herbicide/marker dye (\$1000 already on hand - <i>IN KIND</i>)	\$ 0
TOTAL BAER FUNDING REQUESTED:	\$30,044

Additional Equipment supplied (IN KIND already on hand):

CSP: 2 ATV herbicide spray rigs, 4 weed whips, 6 backpack sprayers

NPS: 1 ATV herbicide spray rig, 2 weed whips, 4 backpack sprayers

ATTACHMENT C. PUBLIC INFORMATION

Talking points and FAQs (4 pages)

Neighbor Letter (1 page)

Site brochures – closures (1 page)

FAQs and Talking Points for the 2103 Springs Fire **Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area**

FOR PUBLIC CONSUMPTION AND INFORMATION

As of 5/8/2013

1: When will the park re-open?

At this time we don't know for certain. However, please check our website, Facebook, Twitter, or call the Visitor Center at 805-370-2301. (give them the half-sheet flyer.)

2: How can I help?

Once the fire is controlled – completely out – we can get our staff in to assess the situation and see exactly what needs we have. (Have them check out our websites - give them flyer).

3: How can I find out about helping?

Please check our website, Facebook, Twitter, where we'll post that information once it becomes available or call the Visitor Center at 805-370-2301 (give them the half-sheet flyer.)

4: What trails are OPEN?

The Grotto Trail and the Backbone Trail east of Mishe Mokwa to Yerba Buena mile marker 9.1 at Circle X Ranch is the only open trail in the area at this time. All other trails EAST of Yerba Buena Road are operating under normal conditions.

5: What trails are CLOSED?

All trails WEST of Yerba Buena Road are closed. This includes trails in: Rancho Sierra Vista / Satwiwa, Point Mugu State Park – including Sycamore Canyon and La Jolla Valley, The upper part of Circle X Ranch including Mishe Mokwa and Sandstone Peak Trails.

6: Where can I see pictures of the fire and what it looks like?

Please check our Facebook or Twitter. This is also a great place if you have pictures or video you want to share with us. (give them the half-sheet flyer.)

7: Did the National Park Service lose any buildings?

No, the Satwiwa Native American Indian Culture Center is still there. As is the 'Ap and the Native Plant Garden.

8: When will the Sycamore Canyon Campground be open?

At this time we don't know for certain. The State Parks are currently assessing the infrastructure to determine how soon they can open. Please check our website, Facebook, Twitter, or call the Visitor Center at 805-370-2301.(give them the half-sheet flyer.)

9: Is Sycamore Cove (the day use beach park on PCH) open?

Yes, for day use only. There is no camping there

10: Is Thornhill Brome Campground open?

No, the State Parks are currently doing infrastructure assessment before they re-open.

11: Did the house in Sycamore Canyon / Danielson Ranch survive the fire?

Yes, firefighters were able to protect and save the structure.

12: Is the windmill still there?

Yes

13: Are the benches, kiosk, water tank at the top of Asphalt Hill (the steep blacktop hill) still there?

Yes

14: What about _____ trail?

We don't have confirmed reports of all trail conditions. Once the fire is controlled we can send out our crews to assess the area.

15: What about the animals?

The area went through a major wildland fire. As with these types of events, a number of animals have lost their lives due to the speed and intensity of the fire. However, reports we are getting from firefighters and park scientists during their initial response is that they are seeing wildlife from deer to reptiles and hearing and seeing birds already returning to these burned areas.

July 24, 2013



Dear Neighbors,

Together, we made it through one of the most devastating fires in the history of the Santa Monica Mountains. The Springs Fire burned 24,000 acres, more than half of it on public parkland.

We thank you for your continued support of your neighborhood state and national parks, and we're reaching out to let you know about **Five Ways You Can Help Nature Recover!**

1. **Stay on designated trails.** This is critical to protecting the wildlife and plant communities that survived the flames. Foot and bike traffic tramples sensitive soil, vegetation, burrows and nests.
2. **Prepare your home for fire.** Creating defensible space from the house out and preventing ember intrusion by using our ember checklist helps protect the community from another devastating fire. Learn more at <http://www.nps.gov/samo/parkmgmt/communitywildfiresafety.htm>
3. **Volunteer.** Whether it's repairing stairs damaged by fire, watering native plants or working with young people, our parks have a strong need for volunteers. Call the Santa Monica Mountains Visitor Center for more information on how you can help: 805-370-2301.
4. **Be a good steward.** As someone who lives close to open space, we need your help protecting this special place. One thing you can do to help: don't use anti-coagulant rat poisons! These poisons are ingested by animals up the food chain and have led to deaths of coyotes, bobcats and mountain lions. The animals thank you!
5. **Stay connected.** We'd love to keep in touch with you about all the news and events happening on this side of the Santa Monica Mountains. Connect with us online by visiting either [facebook.com/SantaMonicaMtns](https://www.facebook.com/SantaMonicaMtns) or [facebook.com/CaliforniaStateParks](https://www.facebook.com/CaliforniaStateParks), or in-person for our porch talks about the Springs Fire every Saturday this summer from 10:30 to 11:30 a.m. at the Satwiwa Native American Culture Center.

Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area is the largest urban national park in the country, encompassing more than 150,000 acres of mountains and coastline in Ventura and Los Angeles counties. A unit of the National Park System, it comprises a seamless network of local, state, and federal parks interwoven with private lands and communities. For more information, visit www.nps.gov/samo.

California State Parks is composed of 279 units on nearly 1.5 million acres of land. State Parks is responsible for nearly one-third of the coastline of California, with more than 3,000 miles of hiking, biking and equestrian trails. With more than 65 million annual visitors, it is the single largest visitor destination in the state. For more information, visit www.parks.ca.gov.

David M. Szymanski

David Szymanski
Superintendent
Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area

Craig Sapp
District Superintendent
California State Parks

Rancho Sierra Vista/ Satwiwa



Directions to main parking lot (open 8am to sunset): Ventura Freeway (101) to Lynn Rd exit. Go south on Lynn Rd 5.25 miles to Via Goleta. Park entrance is on the left. **Directions to Wendy Trailhead:** Ventura Freeway (101) to Wendy Dr exit. South on Wendy Dr to dirt pullout at intersection with Potrero Rd.

TRAILS

● Easy | ■ Moderate

Big Sycamore Canyon Trail ■ 8 miles—Enjoy this trek from Rancho Sierra Vista/ Satwiwa through Big Sycamore Canyon in Point Mugu State Park to the ocean. This is a multi-use trail. Please exercise extreme caution when traveling on the steep hill which leads from Rancho Sierra Vista/Satwiwa into Point Mugu State Park. Be alert for occasional authorized vehicles on the road.

Satwiwa Loop Trail ● 1.5 miles; no bikes, no equestrians—Stroll through grasslands and chaparral of the Satwiwa Native American Indian Natural Area. The Natural Area was set aside for the preservation and celebration of Native American cultures.

Wendy Trail ● 1.2 miles—This multi-use trail provides access to Rancho Sierra Vista/Satwiwa from the Wendy Drive Trailhead. A 1/2-mile long connector trail provides access to the Los Robles multi-use trail across Potrero Road.

Trail to the Waterfall ■ 1.5 miles one way; no bikes—From the Big Sycamore Canyon Trail, travel east on the Danielson Road. This trail will descend into a canyon as you enter the Boney Mountain State Wilderness. After you cross over a streambed, the trail ascends and then makes a sharp right turn. At this junction, take the narrow trail on the left. Follow this narrow trail for 100 yards to the waterfall.

Due to damage from the May 2013 Springs Fire, certain trails or areas are currently closed. Conditions are constantly changing. PLEASE OBSERVE POSTED CLOSURES.

ATTACHMENT D. Sample minutes and project updates

BAER ACTIVITY WEEKLY ACTIVITY SUMMARY and MEETING NOTES JULY 23, 2013

Attending: Kathy Kirkpatrick, Marti Witter, Mike Wilson, Evan Jones, Mike Theune, Kate Eschelbach, Debbie Lemmer

CR-1 Inspections

CR-2 Monitoring

WR-1 CR monitoring pitfall traps

Week of 7/15

Progress on three BAER specs CR-1, VR-1, and WR-1

- worked on purchasing and hiring for BAER work.
- coordinated with Barbara Tejada at Cal State Parks re post-fire assessment and field plans.
- coordinated with Colleen Delaney at Cal State Channel Islands regarding same.
- shared GIS data with State Parks and downloaded their updated GIS.
- worked on spreadsheet and updated site info for BAER site list.
- collected existing background info on sites that will be inspected.
- compiled info on pitfall archeological monitoring and survey.

Week of 7/22

Progress on BAER specs CR-1, VR-1.

- continue post-fire site inspections at Rancho Sierra Vista (NPS) and in La Jolla Valley (State Parks).
- continue coordinating work schedule and plans with partners.
- refine the shared GIS and site info.
- arrange day in the field with State Parks to refine consistency in methodology.
- refine fire assessment procedures and protocol for moving data from field to computer.
- provide arch monitoring services as needed to weed crew.
- finish data entry and filing field notes on pitfall arch work
- WR-1 should complete this week

VR-1 Invasive Plant Control

BAER weed work continues with two highly experienced MRT/State Parks employees, Nora Cook and Steve Harrison. Targeted have been tree tobacco, fennel, and harding grass. Assessments are continuing in consultation and coordination with Eva Larsen regarding archaeological resources as work plans are developed. The crew will be with us until Sept 30 and is working closely with Irina, Joey, and Eva Larson and with Suzanne Goode of CSP.

WR-1 Pitfall traps

We rebuilt 15.5 pitfalls last week out of 18 that need to be rebuilt. We will have 2 more to rebuild in Serrano Canyon and we have to finish rebuilding the last one off of the Guadalupe trail. We will be rebuilding those next week (Week of July 29).

Most of the arrays are highly visible in the burned landscape. **It would help to remind everyone to report any non-NPS activity around the arrays to me or Seth.**

DM-1 Nitrogen study site

Need to clarify funding source.

RT-1 Asphalt road repair

I spoke with the contractor yesterday (Ron Wargo, Ventura County Asphalt Maintenance). He just received the contract award on Monday, July 15th, from Mr. Kramer. I will be meeting with Mr. Wargo

sometime next week to go over the logistics of the upcoming project. My goal is to complete this project sometime in August. – John Vicari

RT-2 Clear burned brush COMPLETED

The trail brush clearing was completed on 6/18/13, PP14.

RT-3 Closed trail signs COMPLETED

RT-4 Satwiwa loop stair repairs COMPLETED

The Satwiwa Loop trail stair repairs were completed on 6/26/13, PP14.

LE-1 RSV fence

Usual problems with getting bids. Thursday is the final date for vendors to supply bids and other required information. Several vendors expressed interest in bidding for the fence and gates together, so these projects may be rolled up together.

LE-2 Deer Creek gates (2)

LE-3 RSV gate (1)

LE-4 Increased LE patrol

The hiring package has gone to the SHRO, but no word on who it has been assigned to yet. There is a possibility that the cap on total park FTE's may affect the ability to bring on a seasonal employee if the park is at or close to its cap of 92 (TBD soon). If this is the case, Evan will explore whether it is possible to get an emergency hiring exemption.

LE-5 Boundary signs

LE-6 Surveillance cameras

LE-7 Bushnell surveillance cameras

The government GSA price is higher than the non-government quote provided, so the number of cameras has been reduced accordingly.

PI-1 Public information

- Waiting to get the brochures from the printer for RSV.
- The community letter printing award will be given out this week. Printers had until Monday (7/22) to submit bids. Letter will go out to the public soon after. Only one bid received so far - at budget.
- Overall Public Info is under budget for FY13 a total of \$178.53 at this point - which is subject to change based on any additional bids or minor changes to the community letter.

ADM-1 Finance

- Debbie Lemmer was hired as a temporary clerk through the MRT task agreement and knows who the leads on each specification are and who to contact with questions. Beginning work on budget status of each spec this week. Fauzia complimented everyone on getting all required information to her.

Coordination

- Working with Gary on SHPO and tribal letters for BAER plan; making (2) hard copies of plan
- Completing PEPC submittal
- Submitting amendment for missing F-spec for Bushnell surveillance cameras
- Updating plan to post online. TBD if posting is desirable (KK).