Appendix A: Values-At-Risk by Watershed
Station Fire BAER Assessment – Angeles National Forest
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Los Angles River

Pacoima Wash – Moderate to High Risk

70% of the entire 6th field watershed is burned. 61% of the watershed has moderate and high soil burn severity. Discharge is expected to be 3.3 times higher than normal in the first year post fire for a 2 year storm event. Annual Sediment yield is expected to be 17.9 times higher in the first year post fire.

Values-At-Risk:
Life and Property:

- A three structure private residence at xxxxx Little Tujunga Canyon Rd. is at moderate risk from a 25 year flood. Residences should consult with NRCS for structure protection such as sandbags along the stretch of driveway located along the river. Residences should heed triggers and warnings established by the National Weather Service.
- Pacoima Reservoir is located at the west end of the watershed. The reservoir has a current capacity of 4,951,310 cubic yards (3,069 acre-feet) (data based on a survey of the reservoir by LA County Public Works in 2008). The expected first year post fire sediment is expected to be 683,230 cubic yards, which is only 13.8% of the reservoir current capacity. The reservoir is expected to have the capacity to hold sediment from the first year post fire. The most noticeable effects on water quality will be increased ash and sediment from the burned area into the reservoir.
- Power lines and Forest Service road 4N35 is at a risk from flooding at low water crossings and where the road and power lines run parallel to Pacoima Creek.

Natural and Cultural Resources:

- Critical habitat for threatened and endangered aquatic species, forest sensitive aquatic species are at risk in this watershed. For additional information and recommendations reference the Fish Biologist Specialist Report.

Lower Big Tujunga Canyon – High Risk

53% of the entire 6th field watershed is burned. 45% of the watershed has moderate and high soil burn severity. Discharge is expected to be 3.4 times higher than normal in the first year post fire for a 2 year storm event. Annual Sediment yield is expected to be 18.0 times higher in the first year post fire.

Values-At-Risk:

Life and Property:

- Hansen Reservoir operated by US Army Corp of Engineers has a current capacity of 41,052,795 cubic yards (25,446 acre-feet). The expected first year post fire sediment is expected to be 1,494,177 cubic yards, which is only 3.6% of the reservoir current capacity. The reservoir is expected to have the capacity to hold sediment from the first year post fire. The most noticeable effects on water quality will be increased ash and sediment from the burned area into the reservoir.
- Private Residences within the Ebey Canyon (in the city of Los Angeles area) are at risk from flooding and debris flows. There are two drainages that will impact the Ebey Canyon area. The west drainage has moderate slopes with mostly low to unburned soil severity. The east drainage has steep slopes with moderate to high soil burn severity. Life and property were lost in 1978 after a fire that occurred in 1975. These residences do not have a debris basin or other type of flood/debris diversion structures between the canyon and the residences.
- Several front country canyons and communities. This area includes; Bluegum Canyon, Haines Canyon, Rowley Canyon, Zachau Canyon, the unnamed canyon north of Zachau canyon, Doane Canyon, and Akens Canyon. Communities below these canyons (in the City of Los Angeles) are at risk from debris flows and flooding. Debris Basins (built and maintained by Los Angles County Department of Public Works) do exist at the base of these canyons. Debris basins will need regular maintenance after small to moderate storm events to maintain their capacity. If a large event occurs, the debris basin's capacity could be exceeded during the storm event. Mobilization of woody debris and refuse into urban stream channels is an additional threat. These urban channels are approximately six feet wide and eight feet tall. These channels are open in some areas and closed and subsurface in other areas. Debris can jam the urban channels and spread floodwaters and sediment into residential and urban areas. Downstream residences need to heed triggers and warnings established by the National Weather Service.
- Big Tujunga Fire Station, Stonyvale Picnic Area, Vogel Flats Picnic Area, Wildwood Picnic Area, and Vogel Flats recreation cabins and private in holdings. These facilities and structures are located within the flood plain of Big Tujunga Creek below Big Tujunga Reservoir. These structures and facilities adjacent to the creek are at risk from flooding and debris flows. Downstream residences need to heed triggers, warnings, and recommendations established by the National Weather Service and the Disaster Preparedness Plan.
- Hazmat issues with regards to recreation residences within the Vogel Flat area and the Trail Canyon area. For additional information and recommendations reference the Hazmat Assessment Specialist Report.

- Big Tujunga Canyon Road has several culverts and bridges along its travel route. Los Angles County Public Works maintains this road. The BAER Hydrologists team recommends clearing dead and dying vegetation 100 feet above culverts to prevent jamming and possible plugging of culvert.

Natural and Cultural Resources:

- Critical habitat for threatened and endangered aquatic species, forest sensitive aquatic species are at risk in this watershed. For additional information and recommendations reference the Fish Biologist Specialist Report.

Middle Big Tujunga Canyon – High Risk

95% of the entire 6th field watershed is burned. 88% of the watershed has moderate and high soil burn severity. Discharge is expected to be 4.3 times higher than normal in the first year post fire for a 2 year storm event. Annual Sediment yield is expected to be 24.9 times higher in the first year post fire.

Values-At-Risk:

Life and Property:

- Forest Service Infrastructure: Monte Cristo Fire Station, government housing onsite, and the remains of a building are at risk from flooding and sedimentation. The Forest is advised to keep culverts and flood control channels clean of debris and sediment for maximized efficiency of the water control structure to manage increased runoff due to the fire.
- Abandoned shooting range near Monte Cristo Fire Station. For additional information and recommendations reference the Hazmat Assessment Specialist Report.
- Monte Cristo Campground is located close to Mill Creek. The campground has a low water crossing that is vulnerable to flooding. Low-water fords may be flooded and covered in debris and could be a safety hazard to forest visitors. This campground has natural forest vegetation within the developed site. This area contains burned and partially burned trees, which pose a hazard to the public. The recommendation is to keep the campground closed during the rainy season. Prior to re-opening the site it will need to be evaluated for hazardous trees.
- Fall Creek Campground is located along Big Tujunga Creek just upstream from Big Tujunga Reservoir. This campground looks to no longer be in use. Forest Road 3N27 has been closed and has been in a state of disrepair for a substantial period of time.
- Hidden Springs Picnic Area has a low hydrological risk. A foot bridge with culverts does exist in the area. The Forest is advised to keep culverts clean of debris and sediment for maximized efficiency of the structure to manage increased runoff due to the fire. This campground has natural forest vegetation within the developed site. This area contains burned and partially burned trees, which pose a hazard to the public. The

recommendation is to keep the campground closed during the rainy season. Prior to re-opening the site it will need to be evaluated for hazardous trees.

- Hidden Springs private residences. These homes were lost in the fire. There is hazmat issues associated with burnt structures. There is a moderate risk of materials from the structures being mobilized to Mill Creek (tributary to Big Tujunga Creek). For additional information and recommendations reference the Hazmat Assessment Specialist Report.
- Big Tujunga Reservoir (operated by L.A. County Public Works) has a current capacity of 10,293,045 cubic yards (6,380 acre-feet). The expected first year post fire sediment is expected to be 3,023,279 cubic yards. The reservoir is expected to have the capacity to hold sediment from the first year post fire, which is 29.4% of the reservoir current capacity. The Big Tujunga Dam will need regular maintenance after storm events to maintain its capacity.

Natural and Cultural Resources:

- Critical habitat for threatened and endangered aquatic species, forest sensitive aquatic species are at risk in this watershed. For additional information and recommendations reference the Fish Biologist Specialist Report.

Upper Big Tujunga Canyon – High Risk

64% of the entire 6th field watershed is burned. 53% of the watershed has moderate and high soil burn severity. Discharge is expected to be 3.0 times higher than normal in the first year post fire for a 2 year storm event. Annual Sediment yield is expected to be 15.6 times higher in the first year post fire.

Values-At-Risk:

Life and Property:

- Colby Ranch Camp: This church camp has approximately 20 remaining structures and 7 full time residents. This camp is located at the confluent of three steep narrow canyons and is at a very high risk for flooding and debris flows. Camp residences need to heed triggers and warnings established by the National Weather Service.
- Charlton Flats Picnic area is at low risk from flooding and sedimentation. This picnic area has natural forest vegetation within the developed site. This area contains burned and partially burned trees, which pose a hazard to the public. The recommendation is to keep the campground closed during the rainy season. Prior to re-opening the site it will need to be evaluated for hazardous trees.
- The structure Vetter Mountain Lookout was destroyed in the fire and is a possible hazmat site. The site is located on a peak and has a slight chance of materials being mobilized to local creeks or water bodies.
- Shortcut Fire Station is at low risk from flooding. The Fire Station is located on a terrace located above the creek. There is a low water

crossing across Big Tujunga creek where access could be compromised during a storm. Personnel at this station need to heed triggers, warnings, and recommendations established by the National Weather Service and the Disaster Preparedness Plan. Additionally this area contains burned and partially burned trees, which pose a hazard to the personnel that work at this facility. The site will need to be evaluated for hazardous trees.

- Loomis Ranch is located in an unburned area in Upper Big Tujunga Canyon. This ranch is at low risk from flooding and sedimentation. Only the upper portions of the watershed are partially burned. Most of the vegetation directly above and around Loomis Ranch remain intact.

Natural and Cultural Resources:

- Critical habitat for threatened and endangered aquatic species, forest sensitive aquatic species are at risk in this watershed. For additional information and recommendations reference the Fish Biologist Specialist Report.
- A cultural site was identified at risk. For additional information and recommendations reference the Cultural Specialist Report.

Verdugo Wash – High Risk

22% of the entire 6th field watershed is burned. 16% of the watershed has moderate and high soil burn severity. Discharge is expected to be 1.7 times higher than normal in the first year post fire for a 2 year storm event. Annual Sediment yield is expected to be 6 times higher in the first year post fire.

Values-At-Risk:

Life and Property:

- Several front country canyons and communities. This area includes; Cooks Canyon, Dunsmore Canyon, Shields Canyon, Eagle Canyon, Pickens Canyon, Ward Canyon, and Sutton Canyon. Communities below these canyons (part of the City of Los Angles, Glendale, La Crescenta, La Canada Flintridge) are at risk from debris flows and flooding. Debris Basins (maintained by Los Angles County Department of Public Works) exist at the base of these canyons. Debris basins will need regular maintenance after small to moderate storm events to maintain their capacity. If a large event occurs, the debris basin's capacity could be exceeded during the storm event. Mobilization of woody debris and refuse into urban stream channels is an additional threat. These urban channels are approximately six feet wide and eight feet tall. These channels are open in some areas and closed and subsurface in other areas. Debris can jam the urban channels and spread floodwaters and sediment into residential and urban areas. Downstream residences need to heed triggers and warnings established by the National Weather Service.
- Blanchard Canyon – approximately a dozen houses are located above the debris basin. Residents and structures in immediate proximity to the stream along Blanchard Canyon Road face increased risk from flooding

and debris flows during high intensity rainstorms. The county access road to the community is at risk of flooding. Residences access bridges would be subject to failure during high intensity storms. Ingress and egress to this area is a one lane county road.

- Goss Inlet at the corner of Pine Ridge Dr. and Pine Glen Rd. is an open expansive area without a standpipe. The water drains directly into an urban channel. These urban channels are approximately six feet wide and eight feet tall. This channel is open in some areas and closed and subsurface in other areas. Debris can jam these urban channels and spread floodwaters and sediment into the surrounding residential and urban areas before the Eagle Debris Basin. There are several residences located at the Inlet area that are only slightly elevated from the expansive area. They are at risk from flooding.
- Mullally Canyon Debris Basin was identified as being significantly undersized by L.A. County Public Works. If a large debris flow or flooding event occurs the release area is onto Ocean View Blvd., which runs downhill to Foothill Blvd. (a main thorough fare). Downstream residences need to heed triggers and warnings established by the National Weather Service.

Arroyo Seco Creek – High Risk

63% of the entire 6th field watershed is burned. 51% of the watershed has moderate and high soil burn severity. Discharge is expected to be 3.5 times higher than normal in the first year post fire for a 2 year storm event. Annual Sediment yield is expected to be 17.8 times higher in the first year post fire.

Values-At-Risk:

Life and Property:

- Several front country canyons and communities. This area includes; Webber Canyon, Shover Canyon, Hay Canyon, Gould Canyon, unnamed canyon between Hay and Gould Canyon, and Millard Canyon. Communities below these canyons (La Canada Flintridge and Pasadena) are at risk from debris flows and flooding. Debris Basins (maintained by Los Angles County Department of Public Works) exist at the base of these canyons. Debris basins will need regular maintenance after small to moderate storm events to maintain their capacity. If a large event occurs, the debris basin's capacity could be exceeded during the storm event. Mobilization of woody debris and refuse into urban stream channels is an additional threat. These urban channels are approximately six feet wide and eight feet tall. These channels are open in some areas and closed and subsurface in other areas. Debris can jam the urban channels and spread floodwaters and sediment into residential and urban areas. Downstream residences need to heed triggers and warnings established by the National Weather Service.

- Hall Beckley Canyon – single private residence on LA Sierra Dr. is at very high risk for flooding and debris flows. This structure is located less than 25 feet from the channel. There maybe an additional structure at xxxx Palm Dr. that is located close to the channel or is a low lying house at high risk for flooding and debris flows. Increased runoff and sediment is expected post fire for minor and major storm events. Residences should heed triggers and warnings established by the National Weather Service.
- Winery Canyon - private residence/ranch below the Winery Debris Basin is at moderate risk for flooding. If a large event occurs, the debris basin's capacity could be exceeded during the storm event. Mobilization of woody debris and excess runoff could potentially overflow into this property.
- Private residences on Big Briar Way are at high risk for flooding. There is no Debris Basin on Big Briar Way. The small drainage at the end of the road will display an increase runoff response post fire that will flow directly into the residences across the drainage. Residences should consult with NRCS.
- Millard Canyon: Recreation residences are at moderate risk from flooding and a high risk from rock fall and debris flows. Millard Campground is at moderate risk from flooding. These structures and facilities adjacent to the creek need to remain closed during the rainy season. Downstream residences need to heed triggers, warnings, and recommendations established by the National Weather Service and the Disaster Preparedness Plan.
- Arroyo Seco Canyon: Jet Propulsion Laboratory has some facility support infrastructures adjacent to the creek that are at risk for flooding. NRCS consult is recommended. Gabrieleno National Recreation Trail and related infrastructure are at risk due to loss of water control. Trails in the mountainous areas of the fire will be subject to excessive erosion and degradation during large runoff producing storm events with a possibility of sections of trail tread being destroyed or made partially impassable. Travelers on trails could be subject to injury or death during a large storm event from flooding, possible landslides or rock fall. These trails and facilities adjacent need to remain closed during the rainy season.
- Arroyo Seco Canyon tributary: Arroyo Seco Guard Station and Forest Service government housing are at high risk for flooding additionally there is a low water crossing into this facility access could be compromised during a storm. These structures and facilities adjacent to the creek need to remain closed during the rainy season. Residences need to heed triggers, warnings, and recommendations established by the National Weather Service and the Disaster Preparedness Plan.
- California Highway 2 and the Angeles Crest Highway: Roads within and below the fire area may be flooded and covered in debris and could be a safety hazard to motorists and could restrict critical access to local residents. Road, culvert and bridge infrastructure could be damaged or destroyed. The USFS needs to work with the L.A County Public Works and CalTrans to maintain the roads integrity.

- Angeles Crest Fire Station and Forest Service government housing: The Forest Service government housing located at the Angeles Crest Fire Station is at high risk for flooding. The temporary housing structures adjacent to the creek need to be removed during the rainy season. Residences need to heed triggers, warnings, and recommendations established by the National Weather Service and the Disaster Preparedness Plan.
- Switzer Campground and foot bridges along forest service road 2N70: Switzer Campground is at low to moderate risk for flooding. The two foot bridges that cross over the Arroyo Seco are at a high risk. Debris could jam up behind the foot bridges compromising the integrity of the structures or jarring the structures loose from their current support system. These structures and facilities adjacent to the creek need to remain closed during the rainy season.

Figure #1: Front Country Debris Basin Capacities based on predict post fire sediment yields using Rowe, Countryman, and Storey and data from L.A. County Public Works

HUC 4 Watershed	HUC 6 Watershed	Debris Basin	Subwatershed Name	Subwatershed Letter	Capacity (cubic yards)	Predicted Sediment (Post-Fire) (annual cubic yards)	Sufficient Sediment Capacity
Los Angles River	Lower Big Tujunga 180701050103	Zacau	Zacau Canyon	G	47,900	16,851	Yes
		Rowley (Upper)	Rowley Canyon	H	28,800	11,822	Yes
		Haines	Haines Canyon	I	No Data	N/A	N/A

18070105		Bluegum	Bluegum Canyon	J	39,600	2,223	Yes
	Verdugo Wash 180701050202	Blanchard	Blanchard Canyon	A	74,500	335,882	No
		Cooks M-1A	Cooks Canyon	B	33,700	19,735	Yes
		Dunsmuir	Dunsmore Canyon	C	102,700	39,457	Yes
		Ward	Ward Canyon	D	26,400	6,590	Yes
		MTD-864 Oak	Oak Canyon	E	12,000	4,389	Yes
		Shields (Upper)	Shields Canyon	F	34,800	12,537	Yes
		PD 1081-Starfall	Starfall Canyon	G	14,900	6,577	Yes
		Eagle	Eagle Canyon	H	63,100	11,492	Yes
		Pickens	Pickens Canyon	I	125,100	75,725	Yes
		PD 274 - Mullally	Mullally Canyon	J	9,400	19,896	No
	Arroyo Seco 180701050399	Snover	Snover Canyon	A	24,800	21,486	Yes
		Halls	Weber Canyon	B	93,800	148,945	No
			Halls-Beckley Canyon	C			
		Winery	Winery Canyon	D	29,200	11,564	Yes
		Hay	Hay Canyon	E	36,700	16,000	Yes
		PD 638 - Big Briar	Big Briar Canyon	F	2,600	3,367	No
		Gould (Upper)	Gould Canyon	G	52,300	15,342	Yes
		No Data	Aqua Canyon	H	No Data	N/A	N/A
		West Ravine	West Ravine Canyon	L	No Data	N/A	N/A

	No Data Available
	Debris Basins Without Sufficient Capacity for Post-Fire Sediment

Eaton Wash – Low Risk

6% of the entire 6th field watershed is burned. 5% of the watershed has moderate and high soil burn severity. Discharge is expected to be 1.2 times higher than normal in the first year post fire for a 2 year storm event. Annual Sediment yield is expected to be 2.5 times higher in the first year post fire.

Values-At-Risk:
Only a small portion of the upper watershed within Eaton Wash burned in the Station Fire. Change in watershed response is expected to be minimal.

San Gabriel River

Upper West Fork San Gabriel River – Moderate to Low Risk

72% of the entire 6th field watershed is burned. 55% of the watershed has moderate and high soil burn severity. Discharge is expected to be 3.3 times higher than normal in the first year post fire for a 2 year storm event. Annual Sediment yield is expected to be 16.6 times higher in the first year post fire.

Values-At-Risk:

Life and Property:

- Cogswell Reservoir (operated by L.A. County Public Works) has a current capacity of 17,970,883 cubic yards (11,139 acre-feet). The expected first year post fire sediment is expected to be 2,838,387 cubic yards. The reservoir is expected to have the capacity to hold sediment from the first year post fire, which is 15.8% of the reservoir current capacity. The Cogswell Reservoir will need regular maintenance after storm events to maintain its capacity.
- Forest Service road 2N24 runs along the West Fork San Gabriel River. Native soil roads in the mountainous areas of the fire will be subject to excessive erosion and degradation during large runoff producing storm events with a possibility of sections being destroyed or made partially impassable. Travelers on roads could be subject to injury or death during a large storm event from flooding, possible landslides, or rock fall.
- Valley Forge and West Fork Campgrounds are both adjacent to the West Fork San Gabriel River. Valley Forge has had flood problems in the past, the river bank along side the campground is lined with gabions. The campground is also located on the flood plain. Valley Forge Campground is at high risk for flooding. West Fork Campground is located on a terrace above the river bed. It has a lower risk from flooding. These structures and facilities adjacent to the creek need to remain closed during the rainy season.

Natural and Cultural Resources:

- Critical habitat for threatened and endangered aquatic species, forest sensitive aquatic species are at risk in this watershed. For additional information and recommendations reference the Fish Biologist Specialist Report.

Middle West Fork San Gabriel River – Low Risk

2% of the entire 6th field watershed is burned. 1% of the watershed has moderate and high soil burn severity. Discharge is expected to be 1.0 times higher than normal in the first year post fire for a 2 year storm event. Annual Sediment yield is expected to be 1.2 times higher in the first year post fire.

Values-At-Risk:

Only a small portion of the upper watershed within Middle West Fork San Gabriel River burned in the Station Fire. Change in watershed response is expected to be minimal.

Antelope-Fremont Valleys

Little Rock Reservoir – Moderate to High Risk

24% of the entire 6th field watershed is burned. 18% of the watershed has moderate and high soil burn severity. Discharge is expected to be 1.3 times higher than normal in the first year post fire for a 2 year storm event. Annual Sediment yield is expected to be 8.1 times higher in the first year post fire.

Values-At-Risk:
Life and Property:

- Little Rock Reservoir (operated by Palmdale Water District) has a current capacity of 6,937,319 cubic yards (4,300 acre-feet). The expected first year post fire sediment is expected to be 84,227 cubic yards. The reservoir is expected to have the capacity to hold sediment from the first year post fire, which is 1.2% of the reservoir current capacity. This reservoir is a drinking water source for the city of Palmdale there is a water quality risk resulting from fine sediment and ash that may deposit downstream into the reservoir.

Natural and Cultural Resources:

- Critical habitat for threatened and endangered aquatic species, forest sensitive aquatic species are at risk in this watershed. For additional information and recommendations reference the Fish Biologist Specialist Report.

Little Rock Creek – Moderate Risk

11% of the entire 6th field watershed is burned. 4% of the watershed has moderate and high soil burn severity. Discharge is expected to be 1.1 times higher than normal in the first year post fire for a 2 year storm event. Annual Sediment yield is expected to be 2.6 times higher in the first year post fire.

Values-At-Risk:
Only a small portion of the upper watershed within Little Rock Creek burned in the Station Fire. Change in watershed response is expected to be minimal. Effects are limited to the reservoir in the Little Creek Reservoir 6th field.

Santa Clara River

Aliso Canyon – Moderate to High Risk

35% of the entire 6th field watershed is burned. 29% of the watershed has moderate and high soil burn severity. Discharge is expected to be 2.0 times higher than normal in the first year post fire for a 2 year storm event. Annual Sediment yield is expected to be 7.8 times higher in the first year post fire.

Values-At-Risk:
Life and Property:

- Aliso Canyon Road has a low water crossing. Road access within and downstream of the fire area has the potential to flood, be covered in

debris, and poses a safety hazard to motorists restricting critical access to local residents. Residents in the area should be extra cautious during storm events and avoid water crossings. Residents should be prepared to wait until water on the roadway resides in order to cross safely.

- Wagon Wheel Ranch is located in the adjacent to the creek in Aliso Canyon. Above the ranch is steep hill slopes. This facility is at risk from flooding, landslides, and debris flows. Refer to NRCS.
- In the Montgomery Ranch area, one of the residences has a small private reservoir along Aliso Creek used for irrigation of vineyards. There is a moderate risk of sediment entering their reservoir reducing the capacity of the facility. This structure was observed on Google Earth. It was behind a locked gate on Aliso Canyon Road.
- Thousand Oaks RV camp has a low water crossing. Road access within and downstream of the fire area has the potential to flood, be covered in debris, and poses a safety hazard to motorists restricting critical access to local residents. Residents in the area should be extra cautious during storm events and avoid water crossings. Residents should be prepared to wait until water on the roadway resides in order to cross safely.
- Hazardous materials were observed along the channel. Hazardous Material could be mobilized during flood events. Refer to NRCS.

Soledad Canyon-Arrastre Canyon – Moderate to High Risk

22% of the entire 6th field watershed is burned. 19% of the watershed has moderate and high soil burn severity. Discharge is expected to be 1.8 times higher than normal in the first year post fire for a 2 year storm event. Annual Sediment yield is expected to be 6.7 times higher in the first year post fire.

Values-At-Risk:
Life and Property:

- Ranch at xxxx Mayhill Road is located within a burnt micro-drainage and is at moderate risk from flooding. Refer to NRCS.
- Hazardous materials were observed along the channel in the Mayhill road area. Hazardous Material could be mobilized during flood events. Refer to NRCS.
- There are a number of low water crossings along the Santa Clara River for several RV campgrounds and private property. Road access within and downstream of the fire area has the potential to flood, be covered in debris, and poses a safety hazard to motorists restricting critical access to local residents. Residents in the area should be extra cautious during storm events and avoid water crossings. Residents should be prepared to wait until water on the roadway resides in order to cross safely.
- Possibility of additional structures at risk in this watershed. There are a lot of locked gates and fences along Soledad Canyon road.

Lower Soledad Canyon – Moderate to Low Risk

18% of the entire 6th field watershed is burned. 16% of the watershed has moderate and high soil burn severity. Discharge is expected to be 1.7 times higher than normal in the first year post fire for a 2 year storm event. Annual Sediment yield is expected to be 5.5 times higher in the first year post fire.

Values-At-Risk:

Life and Property:

- Mill and Mattox Canyon have a low water crossing and bridge where access could be compromised during a high flow event. Road access within and downstream of the fire area has the potential to flood, be covered in debris, and poses a safety hazard to motorists restricting critical access to local residents. Residents in the area should be extra cautious during storm events and avoid water crossings. Residents should be prepared to wait until water on the roadway resides in order to cross safely.
- Polsa Rosa Ranch at xxxx Soledad Canyon Road has several natural landscaped movie sets adjacent to the Santa Clara River. These movie sets are at a low to moderate risk of flooding along the Santa Clara River.
- Pacific Crest Trail in the mountainous areas of the fire will be subject to excessive erosion and degradation during large runoff producing storm events with a possibility of sections of trail tread being destroyed or made partially impassable. Travelers on trails could be subject to injury or death during a large storm event from flooding, possible landslides or rock fall

Natural and Cultural Resources:

- Critical habitat for threatened and endangered aquatic species, forest sensitive aquatic species are at risk in this watershed. For additional information and recommendations reference the Fish Biologist Specialist Report.