

The US Forest Service has completed the Burn Area Emergency Response (BAER) Assessment Reports for the Horseshoe 2 and Monument Fires. These reports contain detailed information about the fire severity; post fire effects, treatment and implementation options.

The BAER reports identify and determine threats to Values at Risk to include but not limited to Human Life and Safety, Property, Natural and Cultural Resources.

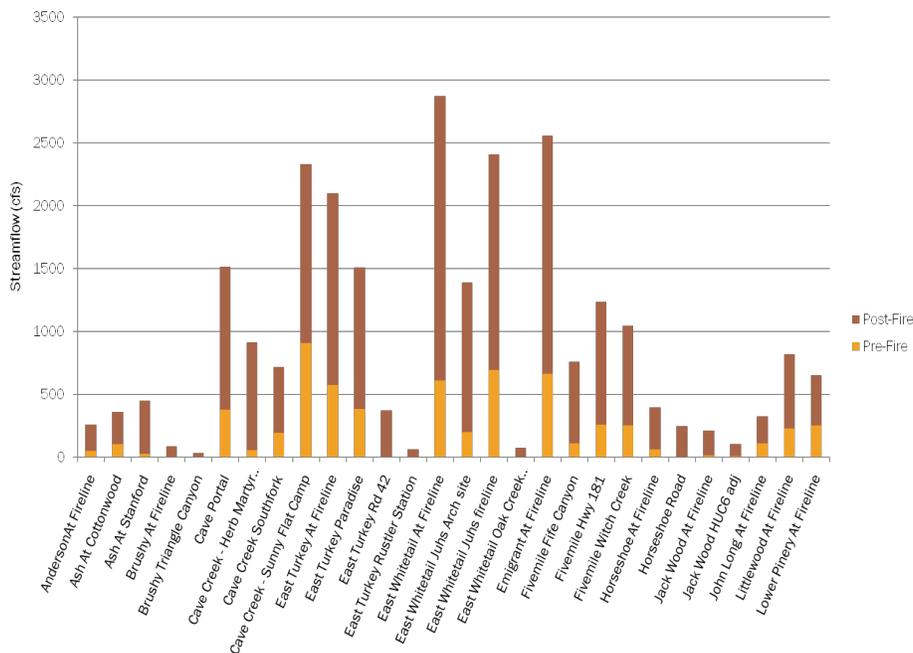
Enclosed please find a brief summary of the fire burn severity, pre and post fire discharge calculations, values at risk, erosion hazard & sediment delivery and flooding protection guidelines and available resources.

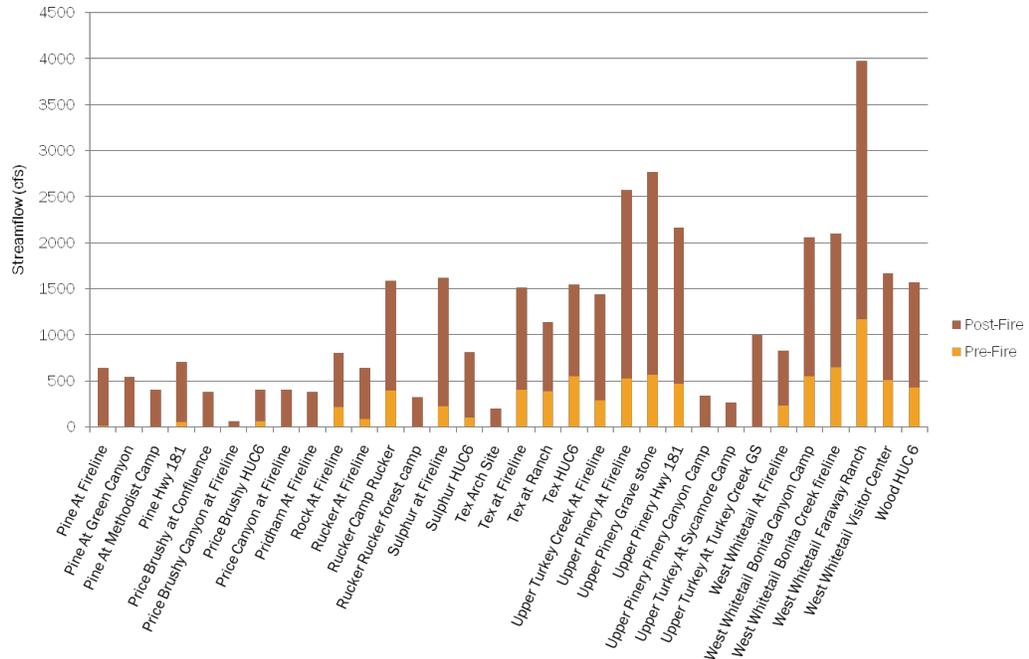
HORSESHOE 2 FIRE

Fire-Burn Severity:

Soil Burn Severity	Acres	Percent
High	27,730	12%
Moderate	62,226	30%
Low	84,852	38%
Unburned	44,093	20%

Pre and post fire discharge calculations were calculated for several discharge point and washes. The post fire discharge calculations are significantly higher than the pre-fire discharges; some post fire discharges are up to five times greater than the pre-fire discharge calculations. See the attached chart that depicts this pre and post discharge calculations.





The following values at risk were identified in the vicinity of the Horseshoe 2 Fire:

Life/Public Safety:

- System Road throughout the fire
- Landowners downstream of the burn area
 - East White Tail Watershed
 - Cave Creek Watershed
 - East Turkey Watershed
 - West Turkey Watershed
 - Pine Creek Watershed
- Campgrounds near streams
- Hazardous Materials as a result of burnt structures
- Forest users on trail and at Barfoot lookout

Property

- Forest service road and administrative sites
- Residences downstream of the fire
- Recreation areas
- Utility poles in the channels

Cultural Resources

- Historical Homestead

Natural Resources

- Soil productivity/watershed functioning
- Native plant communities

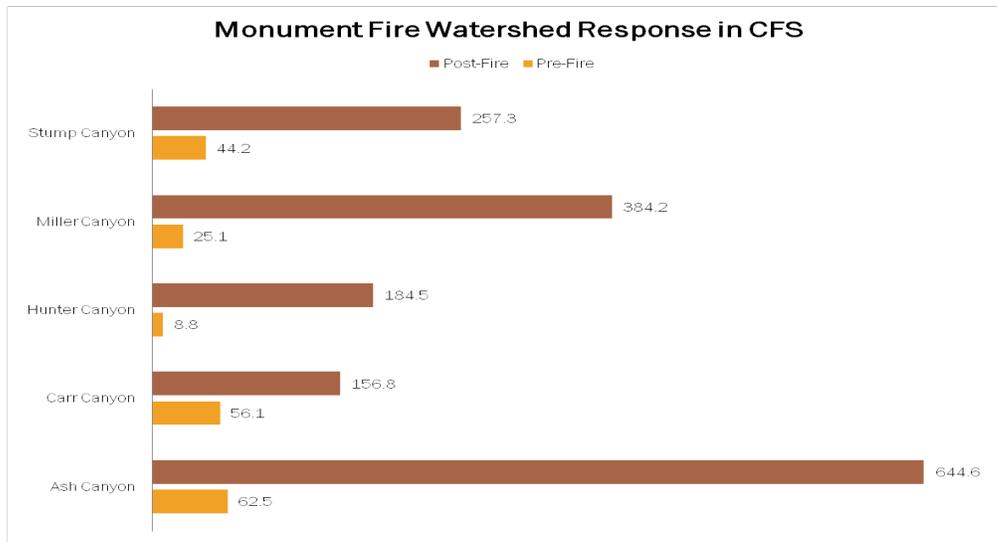
- Water quality/soil quality
- Mexican Spotted Owl habitat
- Endangered aquatic species

MONUMENT FIRE

Fire-Burn Severity:

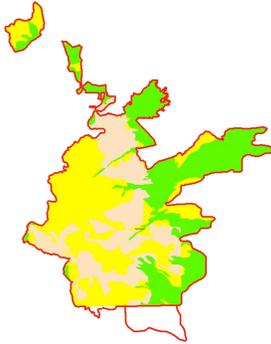
Soil Burn Severity	Acres	Percent
High	2,310	7%
Moderate	12,493	39%
Low	12,946	41%
Unburned	4,317	13%

Pre and post fire discharge calculations were calculated for several discharge point and washes. The post fire discharge calculations are significantly higher than the pre-fire discharges; some post fire discharges are up to twenty times greater than the pre-fire discharge calculations. See the attached chart that depicts this pre and post discharge calculations.

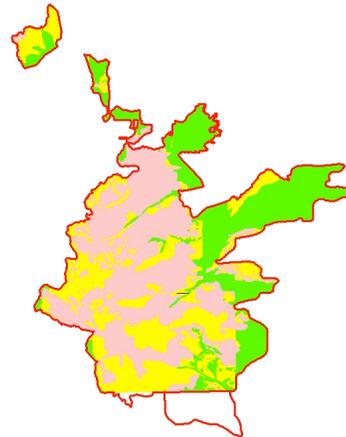


These higher post fire discharge flows increases the erosion hazard and sediment delivery. Sediment transport in some of the canyon is expected to increase up to 1,867%. See the enclosed exhibits that depict these conditions.

UNBURNED



POST FIRE



Select Pour Point	Area (acres)	Pre Fire Sediment (tons/acre)	Post Fire Sediment (tons/acre)	Sediment Increase (%)
Ash Canyon at FS boundary	1139	0.68	11.51	1583
Lutz Canyon	1133	0.72	14.19	1867
Miller Canyon at Beattys	1538	0.80	15.30	1818

The following values at risk were identified in the vicinity of the Monument Fire:

Life & Property

Homes/Structures

- Lower Miller Watershed
- Ash Watershed

Roads

- Forest Service Roads
- Private Access Roads
- Highway 92
- Park Service Roads

Facilities/Recreation

- Campground in top of Carr Canyon
- USFS Administrative Site

- Water Sources
- Tombstone Aqueduct
- Water Tank (Mexican Border)
- Pipeline in Cave Canyon along Road USFS Rd. 771

Natural and Cultural Resources

Trails

- Arizona Scenic Trails (Clark Springs, Lutz, As, Perimeter, Miller Canyon and John Copper)

Archeological sites

Botany

- Spread of noxious weeds
- Lehman's lovegrass
- Tree of Heaven

Soil Productivity

- Ash Canyon

Threatened & Endangered Species

- Chiricahua Leopard Frogs (Threatened), Miller Canyon
- Mexican Spotted Owls (Threatened)
- Sonoran Tiger Salamander (Endangered)
- Lesser-Long-Nosed Bat (Endangered)

Based on this information, Cochise County residents are advised to take precautionary measures to protect their lives and their property as a result of increased risks of flash flooding and erosion damage from heavy monsoon rains.

Property owners who feel they need to take additional measures to protect their property from flood damage are encouraged to stop by the following locations to pick-up sandbags:

- Emergency Transfer Station (ETS) located on Highway 92, west of Coronado Memorial Road, in the Kings Ranch Subdivision. The ETS hours of operation are from 7:00 a.m. to 5:00. Starting on Monday July 11, 2011, the new hours of operation will be 7:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. The ETS is scheduled to remain open until Saturday July 16, 2011.
- Intersection of Portal Rd. and Foothills Rd. in the Portal area.

Citizens are encouraged to follow cautionary advice from government agencies, weather service and other public information sources. Citizens are encouraged to purchase weather radios in order have access to up to date weather information.

Cochise County along with other state and federal agencies are coordinating the placement of additional rain gauges in the vicinity of both fires in an effort to provide more accurate up to date weather information.

Citizens are encouraged to monitor the local news channel for weather reports as well as the National Weather Service website for local weather information www.weather.gov.

The following guidelines can help protect you from the dangers of flooding:

- Do not drive through a flooded area. More people drown in cars than anywhere else.
- Do not walk through flowing water. Currents can be deceptive. Six inches of water can knock you off your feet.
- Stay away from power lines and electrical wires. If flooding is imminent, turn off the power at the service box. Electrical current can travel through water. Electrocution is the second leading cause of death during floods.
- Be alert to gas leaks. Turn off the gas to your house before it floods. If you smell gas, report it to your gas company. Do not use candles, lanterns or open flames if you smell gas or are unsure if your gas has been shut off.
- Keep children away from the flood waters, ditches, culverts and storm drains. Flood waters can carry various dislodged and dangerous debris. Culverts may suck smaller people into them rendering them helpless.
- Clean everything that has been wet. Flood water is often contaminated with sewage and other chemicals which pose severe health threats.
- Look out for animals, especially snakes. Small animals that have been flooded out of their home may seek shelter in yours.
- Do not use gas engines, such as generators, or charcoal fires, indoors during power outages. Carbon monoxide exhaust can pose serious health hazards.
- Watertight seals can be applied to brick and block walls to protect against low-level flooding.
- Utilities such as heating and air conditioning systems, water heaters and other major appliances can be elevated to higher floors or on raised platforms.
- Temporary measures such as moving furniture and other valuables to higher floors or sandbagging exterior openings will also help.
- Elevating or relocating the entire structure may also be a feasible option.