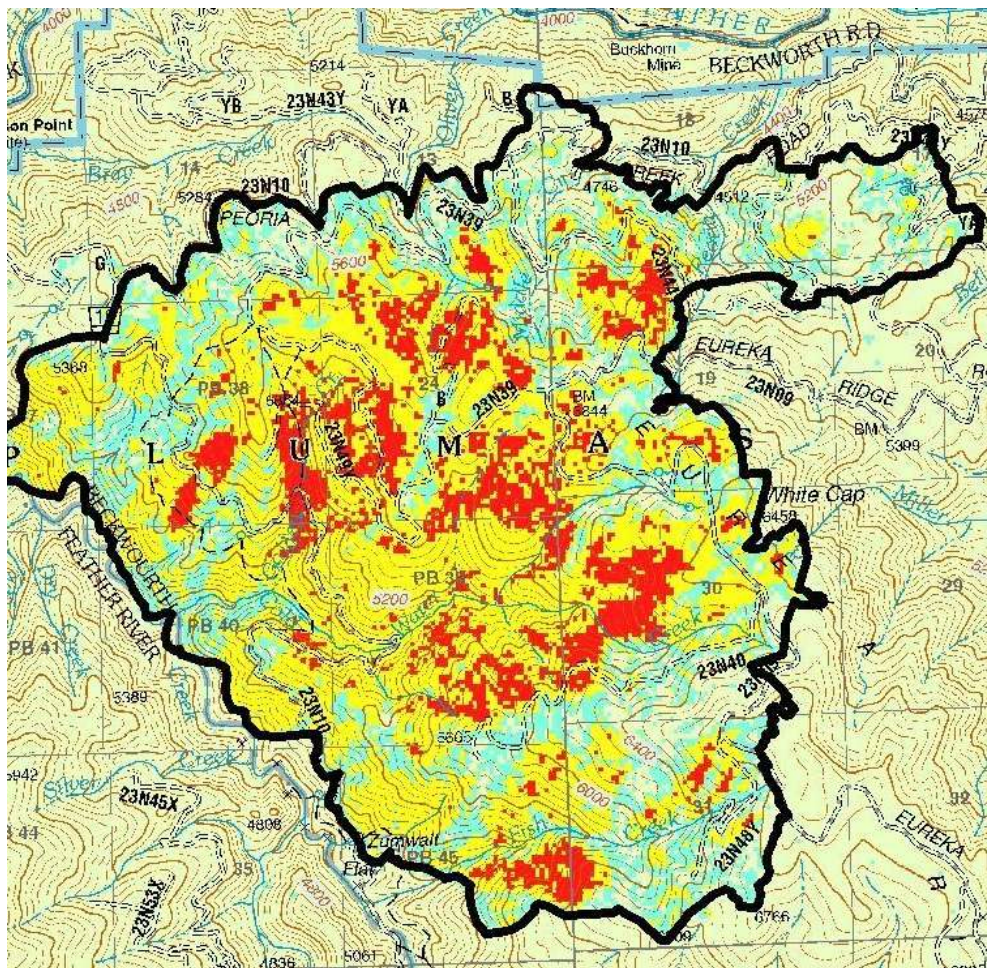


**BURNED-AREA REPORT**  
(Reference FSH 2509.13)**PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST****A. Type of Report**

- ☒ 1. Funding request for estimated emergency stabilization funds
- ☐ 2. Accomplishment Report
- ☐ 3. No Treatment Recommendation

**B. Type of Action**

- ☒ 1. Initial Request (Best estimate of funds needed to complete eligible stabilization measures)
- ☐ 2. Interim Report # \_\_\_\_\_
  - ☐ Updating the initial funding request based on more accurate site data or design analysis
  - ☐ Status of accomplishments to date
- ☐ 3. Final Report (Following completion of work)



Red=High Yellow=Moderate Green=Low

**Cold Fire Soil Burn Severity Map**

## **PART II - BURNED-AREA DESCRIPTION**

- A. Fire Name: Canyon Complex Cold Fire      B. Fire Number: CA-PNF-000539
- C. State: CA      D. County: Plumas
- E. Region: 5      F. Forest: Plumas
- G. District: Beckworth      H. Fire Incident Job Code: P5D8LS
- I. Date Fire Started: June 22, 2008      J. Date Fire Contained: Fire is 95% contained as of this date
- K. Suppression Cost: \$17,812,708 as of July 11, 2008 for whole complex
- L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds Not available as of this date as suppression on other fires within the Complex is still on going.
1. Fireline waterbarred (miles): 9mi exist and have not had suppression rehab reported as finished.
  2. Fireline seeded (miles):
  3. Other (identify):
- M. Watershed Number: 1802012304,1802012303
- N. Total Acres Burned: 5665  
NFS Acres( **5624**)    Other Federal ( )    State ( )    Private ( 41 )
- O. Vegetation Types: Pine, shrub, oak
- P. Dominant Soils: Deadwood-Josephine, Josephine-Mariposa,UVI-Smokey family complexes
- Q. Geologic Types: Shoo-fly formation with Andesite
- R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class: perennial 9mi, int.13.8mi,eph.43.9mi
- S. Transportation System
- Trails: 1.5 miles      Roads: 25.7 miles

## **PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION**

- A. Burn Severity by total and FS (acres): 1273 (low) 2621 (moderate) 685 (high)
- B. Water-Repellent Soil by total and FS (acres): 1710
- C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating by total and FS (acres):  
\_\_\_\_ (low) 2123 (moderate) 3544 (high)
- D. Erosion Potential: 8 tons/acre
- E. Sediment Potential: 320 cubic yards / square mile

## **PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS**

A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period, (years):	<u>2</u>
B. Design Chance of Success, (percent):	<u>80</u>
C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval, (years):	<u>5</u>
D. Design Storm Duration, (hours):	<u>6</u>
E. Design Storm Magnitude, (inches):	2.4
F. Design Flow, (cubic feet / second/ square mile):	<u>24.4</u>
G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration, (percent):	<u>40%</u>
H. Adjusted Design Flow, (cfs per square mile):	<u>30.9</u>

### **PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS**

A. Describe Critical Values/Resources and Threats: On the afternoon of June 21, a dry lightning storm moved across the western slopes of the Sierra from the southern Sierras to the Oregon border. This storm started 40 to 50 fires on the western half of the Plumas National Forest. Numerous small fires were quickly contained west of Quincy and along the South Fork of the Feather River. Collectively, the fires were assigned to two complexes, the Canyon Complex, managed by USFS, and the Butte Lightning Complex, managed by CALfire. In the initial stages of the fires on the Plumas National Forest, the Cold Fire, located on the Beckworth District, was the predominant fire. Fire fighting resources were assigned to obtain containment, which held through several days of heat storm, yielding temperatures in excess of 100. The Canyon Complex BAER team was able to obtain limited access to this burned area, with the intent to assess the various other smaller fires in order. However, the numerous fires on the western side of the complex were effected by the heat storm and accompanying winds and to date are not contained. Therefore, this initial report addresses the effects of fire within the Cold Fire burned area.

The Cold fire burned area includes tributaries to the Wild and Scenic Middle Fork Feather River, including smaller tributaries to and a portion of Nelson Creek, a California Department of Fish and Game designated Wild Trout Stream. Portions of the Middle Fork Feather River are also designated as Wild Trout Stream. The BAER team evaluated the impacts of the fire to potential threats to Human Health and Safety, in addition to potential threats to the designated Wild and Scenic Middle Fork Feather River and Nelson Creek, and the effects to Forest resources, in an effort to determine if a new emergency exists to those, as a result of the Cold Fire. Although the Cold Fire did burn land that is tributary to these important designated areas, there was not a determination of emergency to the designated outstanding features of the Middle Fork Feather River, nor to Nelson Creek wild trout fishery due to hillslope processes (additional runoff and sedimentation) that were effected by the fire. The following emergencies have been identified within the Cold Fire burned area:

1. **A Threat to Human Health and Safety exists** from Hazard trees, Stump Holes, New Access to previously closed, nonengineered roads and trails used in fire protection.
2. **A Threat to Human Health and Safety exists** from, changed road conditions, including washouts from the loss of control of water, and hazard trees. Loss of control of water within the road drainage systems may result in complete or partial washout of the road prism. This would result in an emergency threat to forest recreationists who may be unexpectedly stranded remote country during high intensity rainstorms.
3. **A Threat to Water Quality** in the local stream channels, including a portion of Nelson Creek, exists from the loss of road prism as a result of the loss of control of water midslope roads within the burned area that have high to moderate severity burned areas adjacent to road segments.

4. **A Threat to Property** exists from the loss of control of water on roads within the burned area that are midslope and that have high to moderated severity burned areas on land that is tributary to road drainages.
5. **A Threat to Ecosystem Integrity exists from:** The introduction of invasive noxious weeds into areas disturbed by fire suppression and rehabilitation, that has the potential to establish persistent weed populations. These persistent populations could affect the structure and habitat function of plant communities within the burn area. Forest Service direction is to minimize the establishment of non-native invasive species to prevent unacceptable degradation of the burned area. Consequently, delayed assessment of roads, dozer lines, drop points, and safety zones is necessary to detect the spread and introduction of weeds in the first year after fire. Assessing the establishment of weeds and treating small outlying populations before they expand, will prevent the weeds from becoming serious threats to the recovery of native plants.

Invasive noxious weeds will effect the ecological stability of native plant communities and the degradation of Region 5 Sensitive plant habitat. The Canyon Complex Cold Fire impacted a variety of different plant communities and environments. The plant communities found within the fire area are:

- Sierran Mixed Conifer Forest
- Yellow Pine Forest
- White Fir Forest
- Red Fir Forest
- Montane Hardwood
- Montane Chaparral
- Montane Riparian
- Chaparral-Plantation Mix

The R5 Sensitive Plants with potential to be affected by noxious weeds are:

- Brown's lady slipper (*Cypripedium fasciculatum*)
- Mountain lady slipper (*Cypripedium montanum*)

**B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:** The treatments proposed will help reduce the risk to life and property, the affects on water quality and the infrastructure (roads) investments, within the fire area The treatments will also help reduce the threat to ecosystem integrity from the introduction and spread of invasive weeds.

**C. Probability of Completing Treatment Prior to Damaging Storm or Event:**

Land 50 % Channel     % Roads/Trails 80 % Protection/Safety 100 %

**D. Probability of Treatment Success**

	Years after Treatment		
	1	3	5
Land	70	80	90

Channel			
Roads/Trails	80	90	95
Protection/Safety	70	80	90

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss): **\$5,100,000+cost of loss of ecosystem integrity and human life**

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss): \$1,098,200

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

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

Team Leader: Cheryl Mulder

Email: cmulder@fs.fed.us

Phone: (530) 283-7771

FAX: (530) 283-7746

#### H. Treatment Narrative:

**Protection/Safety Treatments:** Protection of public safety will be provided through administrative means. Signs and natural barriers will be utilized to inform the public of increased risk from entering the burned area, and natural barriers will be used to provide protection from hazards in areas where administrative means require additional protective measures. Safety Patrol will be used to inform potential users, especially those who have active mining claims that are accessed by roads through the burned area, of administrative measures that are in place, and of the current hazards that exist in the area

#### **Roads and Trail Treatments:** 23N10, Harrison Flat:

Harrison Flat is a maintenance level 3 forest development road 16.7 miles in length. Install metal end sections on 2 existing culverts, construct relief dips at culverts at 11 locations, and place riprap energy dissipators at drainage outlets at 16 locations. Approx. 5 miles of hazard trees are present on this road. Install 2 BAER information signs and 2 physical barriers.

#### 23N09, Eureka Ridge:

Eureka Ridge road is a maintenance level-3 forest development road 7.5 miles in length. This is a ridgetop road requiring no drainage work. Approx. 2 miles of hazard trees are present on this road. Install 2 physical barriers, one at each end of this loop road.

#### 23N39, Ridge Back:

The Ridge Back road is a maintenance level 2 forest development road 1.91 miles in length. Construct relief dips at 9 locations, and place riprap energy dissipators at drainage outlets at 17 locations. Approx. 2.6 miles of hazard trees are present on this road.

23N48Y, Water Creek:

Water Creek is a maintenance level 2 forest development road 1.77 miles in length. Restore drainage function on this road over the full length. Approx. 0.5 mile of hazard trees are present on this road.

23N40, Fish Creek:

Fish Creek road is a maintenance level 2 forest development road 2.2 miles in length. Restore drainage function on this road over the full length. Approx. 0.3 mile of hazard trees are present on this road.

OHV Route 11M07:

This is an OHV route that is currently proposed in the Route Designation DEIS. It is 0.8 mile in length, approx. 14' wide. Restore drainage function on this route over the full length.

**Land Treatments:** The treatment is noxious weed detection surveys of all roads, dozer lines, drop points, and safety zones affected by the Cold fire. These areas will be surveyed for evidence of introduction or spread of noxious weeds. If any new or outlying populations are found in these surveys, a supplementary request for noxious weed treatment will be submitted. Inspect all areas and monitor for newly established weed occurrences. Monitoring will include documentation and hand pulling small new weed occurrences at the time of inspection. New weed occurrences will be pulled to root depth, placed in sealed plastics bags, and properly disposed.

Documentation of new infestations will include:

- GPS negative and positive inspection results
- Incorporate data into GIS spatial database
- Establish photo points
- Map perimeter of new infestation
- Estimate number of plants per square meter
- Treatment method
- Dates of treatment
- Evaluate success in subsequent inspection

Inspections and monitoring should be accomplished during June, July, and August of 2009. Based upon findings in the first year's survey, additional surveying may be requested for up to three years.

**I. Monitoring Narrative:**

No monitoring is requested at this time.



Part VI – Emergency Stabilization Treatments and Source of Funds

Interim #

NFS Lands						Other Lands				All
Click red icons for notes.										Total
Line Items	Units	Unit Cost	# of Units	BAER \$	Other \$	# of Units	Fed \$	# of Units	Non Fed \$	\$
<b>A. Land Treatments</b>										
botanist gs 11	ea	\$350	5	\$1,750			\$0		\$0	\$1,750
botanist gs 9	ea	\$250	5	\$1,250			\$0		\$0	\$1,250
botanist gs 7	ea	\$180	20	\$3,600			\$0		\$0	\$3,600
				\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Land Treatments</i>				<b>\$6,600</b>	<b>\$0</b>		<b>\$0</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$6,600</b>
<b>B. Channel Treatments</b>										
				\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Channel Treatments</i>				<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>		<b>\$0</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>C. Road and Trails</b>										
imp drainage func	mi	\$1,800	4	\$7,146			\$0		\$0	\$7,146
maint. Drainage	ea	\$300	1	\$300			\$0		\$0	\$300
rdway dip	ea	\$500	19	\$9,500			\$0		\$0	\$9,500
24" metal end sec	ea	\$2,000	1	\$2,000			\$0		\$0	\$2,000
48" metal end sec	ea	\$4,700	1	\$4,700			\$0		\$0	\$4,700
Drainage Armor	cu yd	\$150	152	\$22,800			\$0		\$0	\$22,800
storm patrol	lump	\$5,000	1	\$5,000			\$0		\$0	\$5,000
				\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Road &amp; Trails</i>				<b>\$51,446</b>	<b>\$0</b>		<b>\$0</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$51,446</b>
<b>D. Protection/Safety</b>										
hazard signs	ea	\$1,100	4	\$4,400			\$0		\$0	\$4,400
admin signs	ea	\$300	4	\$1,200			\$0		\$0	\$1,200
public safety patrol	days	\$500	20	\$10,000			\$0		\$0	\$10,000
physical barriers	ea	\$1,000	4	\$4,000			\$0		\$0	\$4,000
<i>Subtotal Protection</i>				<b>\$19,600</b>	<b>\$0</b>		<b>\$0</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$19,600</b>
<b>E. BAER Evaluation</b>										
Team	---	---	---	---	\$40,000	---		---		\$80,000
supplies	---	---	---	---	\$0	---		---		\$0
<i>Subtotal Evaluation</i>				<b>---</b>	<b>\$40,000</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$80,000</b>
<b>F. Monitoring</b>										
				\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0

**PART VII - APPROVALS**

1. /s/ Alice B. Carlton  
Forest Supervisor (signature)

7/14/2008  
Date

2. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Regional Forester (signature)

Date