Date of Report: 08/16/2017

BURNED-AREA REPORT

(Reference FSH 2509.13)

PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST

	n
[X] 1. Funding request for estimated emergency st	abilization funds
[] 2. Accomplishment Report	
☐ 3. No Treatment Recommendation	

B. Type of Action

A. Type of Report

- [X] 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)

PART II - BURNED-AREA DESCRIPTION

A. Fire Name: Emerson Fire B. Fire Number: OR-OCF-0638

C. State: OR D. County: Jefferson

E. Region: 6 F. Forest: Crooked River National Grassland

G. District: Crooked River Grassland, Ochoco NF H. Fire Incident Job Code: P6K73L17

I. Date Fire Started: July 25, 2017

J. Date Fire Contained; July 31, 2017

K. Suppression Cost: \$850,000 as of July 31, 2017 (projected to be around \$1,000,000)

- L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds
 - 1. Fireline waterbarred (miles): <1 mile dozer line
 - 2. Fireline seeded (miles): None
 - **3.** Other (identify): Safety zones, staging areas, and drop points are in the process of being rehabilitated. Road drainage installed where suppression activities warranted doing so.

M. Watershed Numbers:

12th field Sagebrush Creek 170703070402 Upper Mud Creek 170703070401

N. Total Acres Burned:

[4380] NFS Acres [0] Other Federal [0] State [6215] Private

- O. Vegetation Types: Western Juniper, sagebrush, perennial bunchgrasses, bitterbrush
- P. Dominant Soils: Soils are moderately deep, well drained with moderatesurface permeability. Surface soils are primarily compromised of weathered wind deposited pumice and ash with textures ranging from loam to sand loam. The Caphealy-Reuter series is prepesentative of much of the area.
- R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class: None
- S. Transportation System

Trails: 0 miles

Roads: Mixed county and FS roads, all unpaved.

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

- **A.** Burn Severity (acres): A BARC map was not acquired. From field reconnaisance, most of the fire area was low burn severity, with small pockets or moderate to high.
- B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): None
- C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres): Most of the fire area (low) None (moderate) None (high)
- D. Erosion Potential: Background levels (tons/acre)
- E. Sediment Potential: Background levels (cubic yards / square mile)

PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS -

Not Applicable as no surface water connection outside of the burned area.

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

A. Describe Critical Values/Resources and Threats (narrative):

What follows is a brief summary of the values within and along the fire area as well as the rationale for whether or not a threat exists.

- <u>Property (roads, culverts)</u> There are a few adjacent and interior roads. There are no threats to these assets due to low gradient slopes, low burn severities, and small contributing drainage areas that were burned.
- T&E species None
- <u>Naturalized Vegetative Communties</u> Protection area 26, Monner/Schmoker Springs area is identified as important wildlife habitat, water source and surrounded by exclosures for protection. Approximately 250 acres of this protection area occur within the fire boundary. There is a threat of invasive plants spreading beyond the known locations, due to loss of organic matter cover and a potential delayed recovery of native plants.

Value at Risk	Threat to Value	Probability	Magnitude of	Risk	Treatment
		of Damage	Damage Consequence		
Monner/Schmoker	Loss of unique	Likely	Moderate	High	Early Detectation/
Spring	vegetative community			-	Rapid Response
	due to invasive weeds				

- Natural and Cultural Resources None expected to be impacted as the result of the fire.
- Human Life and Safety There are no designated trail heads or camp sites within or immediately adjacent to the fire. Hazard trees have been identified and mitigated through suppression related activities. No unacceptable threats to human life posed by post-fire conditions were identified.

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives (narrative):

Prevent the establishment of new weed infestations within Protection Area 26 (Monner/Schmoker Springs) and spread of existing populations.

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

100% Land Channel Roads/Trails Protection/Safety

D. Probability of Treatment Success

	Years after Treatment				
	1	3	5		
Land	80%	70%	70%		
Channel					

Roads/Trails		
Protection/Safety		
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- E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss):
- F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss):
- G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

[x]	Hydrology	[x]	Soils	[]	Geology	[]	Range
[]	Forestry	[]	Wildlife	[]	Fire Mgmt.	[]	Engineering
[]	Contracting	[]	Ecology	[x]	Botany	[x]	Archaeology
[x]	Fisheries	[]	Research	[1	Landscape Arch	[1	GIS

Team Leaders: Kyle Wright and Tory Kurtz

Email: kylewright@fs.fed.us

H. Treatment Narrative:

(Describe the emergency treatments, where and how they will be applied, and what they are intended to do. This information helps to determine qualifying treatments for the appropriate funding authorities. For seeding treatments, include species, application rates and species selection rationale.)

Phone: 559-359-2261

Early Detection/Rapid Response (EDRR) will consist of invasive plant surveys, treatment and monitoring along the Forest Service roads that appeared to be of high to moderate burn severity, and where non-native invasive plants are absent or present in small amounts. EDRR will be necessary to prevent spread and dispersal of non-native invasive plants into newly burned and disturbed areas. Focus will be in the Monner/Schmoker Springs protection area.

Species that will targeted for survey and control, such as medusahead and knapweed, are able to survive, establish and spread even in moderately burned areas. The focus will be on areas adjacent to known weed sites and road systems that have been previously disturbed and will have a greater potential for invasive plants to establish. The road systems are primary vectors for weed spread and EDRR will allow treatments to occur before these species are able to spread.

Treatment	Unit	Unit	# of Units	Total Cost
Early Detection/Rapid Response	Day	\$400	6	\$2,400

Part VI - Emergency Stabilization Treatments and Source of Funds

			NFS Lands			×		Other L	ands		All
		Unit	# of		Other	X	# of	Fed	# of	lon Fe	Total
Line Items	Units	Cost	Units	BAER\$	\$	×	units	\$	Units	\$	\$
	ĺ					8					
A. Land Treatments						×					
Early Detectation Rapid	Days	400	6	\$2,400	\$0	×		\$0		\$0	\$2,400
Response				\$0	\$0	×	(\$0		\$0	\$0
**				\$0	\$0	×		\$0		\$0	\$0
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	. \$0
Subtotal Land Treatments				\$2,400	\$0	×		\$0		\$0	\$2,400
B. Channel Treatments						×	8				
				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0	-		\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0		6 := = =	\$0		\$0	\$0
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0	×		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Channel Treat.				\$0	\$0	×		\$0		\$0	\$0
C. Road and Trails						×					
				\$0	\$0	-		\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0	×		\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0	×	54	\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0		\otimes					\$0
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0	×		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Road & Trails				\$0	\$0	×		\$0		\$0	\$0
D. Protection/Safety						×					
				\$0	\$0	×		\$0		\$0	\$0
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				\$0	\$0	×		\$0		\$0	\$0
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Subtotal Structures				\$0	\$0	\otimes		\$0		\$0	\$0
E. BAER Evaluation				\$1,000		×					
						×		\$0		\$0	\$0
Insert new items above this line!				222	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Evaluation					\$0	\boxtimes		\$0		\$0	\$0
F. Monitoring						×					
				\$0	\$0	×		\$0		\$0	\$0
						\otimes	:: ::				
Insert new items above this line!		1		\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Monitoring				\$0	\$0	×		\$0		\$0	\$0
G. Totals				\$2,400	\$0	8	5	\$0		\$0	\$2,400
Previously approved						⊗ ⊗	0				
Total for this request				\$2,400		X					

PART VII - APPROVALS

1	Forest Supervisor (signature)	08/15/2017 Date
2.	Regional Forester (signature)	Date