Date of Report: 05/03/2012

BURNED-AREA REPORT
(Reference FSH 2509.13}

PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST

A. Type of Report

[x] 1. Funding request for estimated emergency stabilization funds
[ ] 2. Accomplishment Report
[ ] 3. No Treatment Recommendation

B. Type of Action

[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

[1 3. Final Report (Following completion of work)

PART II - BURNED-AREA DESCRIPTION

A. Fire Name: County Line

B. Fire Number: FL-FNF-012017

C. State: Florida

D. County: Columbia, Baker

E. Region: RS

F. Forest: NF of Florida

G. District: Osceola NF

H. Fire Incident Job Code: P8GQ98

I. Date Fire Started: 4/5/2012

J. Date Fire Contained: not as of 5/3/2012

K. Suppression Cost: $6,900,000 as of 5/3/2012

L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds
1. Fireline rehabilitated (miles): approximately 23; however, needs not yet fully assessed
2. Fireline seeded (miles): needs not yet fully assessed
3. Other (drop points, safety zones): 16

M. Watershed Number: 03110201 Upper Suwannee River; 03070204 St. Marys River

N. Total Acres Burned:
[31626] NFS Acres [ ] Other Federal [1211] State [2091] Private

O. Vegetation Types: undrained, brushy wetlands; bald cypress; slash pine

P. Dominant Soils: Mascotte-Pamlico, loamy substratum, complex, depressional; Mascotte fine sand; Plummer, depressional-Pamlico, loamy substratum complex; Pamlico muck, loamy substratum, depressional.

Q. Geologic Types: info not available

R. Miles of Stream Channels: 0
Acres of Wetland by NWI Class: Freshwater emergent wetlands 1747 ac; freshwater forested/shrub wetlands 39120 ac; freshwater ponds 192 ac

S. Transportation System
Trails: 0 miles Roads: 43.6 miles

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

A. Burn Severity (acres): not assessed

B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): not assessed

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres): 34890 (low) 0 (moderate) 0 (high)

D. Erosion Potential: not assessed

E. Sediment Potential: not assessed

PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS

A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period, (years): 3

B. Design Chance of Success, (percent): not assessed

C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval, (years): not assessed

D. Design Storm Duration, (hours): not assessed

E. Design Storm Magnitude, (inches): not assessed

F. Design Flow, (cubic feet / second/ square mile): not assessed

G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration, (percent): not assessed

H. Adjusted Design Flow, (cfs per square mile): not assessed

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

A. Describe Critical Values/Resources and Threats (narrative): see attached risk evaluation for additional details
Public and employee safety - hazard trees adjacent to roads
Natural community integrity - spread of noxious and invasive species
Cultural resources - damage to above ground features by windthrow / tree fall

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives (narrative):
Hazard trees: Objective is to minimize threat to public and employees using roads in and adjacent to the burned area by felling dead or severely damaged trees within a tree length of roads.

Noxious and invasive species: Objective is to prevent the spread of cogon grass, torpedo grass, Chinese tallow, or other species from areas adjacent to the burned area into the burned area.

Removal of trees on or adjacent to mound structures: Objective is to remove dead and damaged trees which, if allowed to fall naturally, could uproot, overturn, or expose portions of the structure.

C. Probability of Completing Treatment Prior to Damaging Storm or Event:
Hazard trees: 90%
Noxious and invasive species:
N/A
Removal of trees on or adjacent to mound structures: 100%

D. Probability of Treatment Success:
Hazard trees: 80%
Noxious and invasive species: 80%
Removal of trees on or adjacent to mound structures: 100%

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss):
Hazard trees: not evaluated – safety related
Noxious and invasive species: $35,014
Removal of trees on or adjacent to mound structures: $250,000

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss):
Hazard trees: $3900; loss not calculated
Noxious and invasive species: $18,192
Removal of trees on or adjacent to mound structures: $96,770

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

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

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H. Treatment Narrative:

Public and employee safety/hazard trees adjacent to roads

Fell hazard trees remaining after suppression remediation. While the majority of the road mileage has been treated as part of the suppression effort, approximately 20 miles remain to be assessed and treated.

Natural community integrity/spread of noxious and invasive species

Survey areas adjacent to known infestations and treat as needed. Treatment acreage is estimated at this time and will be updated through an interim report based on surveys.

Cultural resources/damage to above ground features by windthrow or tree fall

Assess sites and treat those with burned or otherwise damaged trees on the mounds and on the perimeter of the mounds. Mounds are known to have been used for burials and are culturally sensitive to seven tribes with patrimonial ties to the area. Assessment of sites has not been completed; the number of sites needing treatment will be updated through an interim report.

I. **Monitoring Narrative:** implementation monitoring only

Part VI – Emergency Stabllization Treatments and Source of Funds **Initial**

			NFS Lands			Other Lands				All
		Unit	#of		Other	#of	Fed	#of	Non Fed	Total
Line Items	Units	Cost	Units	BAER$	$	units	$	Units	$	$
A. Land Treatments										
NNIS treatment	acres	300	15	$4,500	$0		$0		$0	$4,500
Cultural sites	sites	790	13	$10,270	$0		$0		$0	$10,270
Subtotal Land Treatments				$14,770	$0		$0		$0	$14,770
B. Channel Treatments										
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
				$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		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Road & Trails				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
D. Protection/Safety										
Hazard trees	miles	195	20	$3,900	$0		$0		$0	$3,900
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Safety				$3,900	$0		$0		$0	$3,900
E. BAER Evaluation										
BAER Team Lead	days	775	10	$7,750	$0					$7,750
BAERTeam	days	385	12	$4,620	$0					$4,620
Cultural site assess	miles	365	100	$36,500	$0		$0		$0	$36,500
NNIS survey	days	430	14	$6,020	$0		$0		$0	$6,020
Subtotal Evaluation				$54,890	$0		$0		$0	$54,890
F. Monitoring										
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Monitoring				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
G. Totals				$73,560	$0		**$0**		**$0**	**$73,560**
Previously approved										
Total for this request				**$73,560**						

PART VII - APPROVALS

1. **/s/ Denise Rains (for)** **May 11, 2012**

Forest supervisor Date

2. _____ _____

Regional Forester (signature) Date

County Line Fire- Initial BAER Risk Evaluation, May 2, 2012

The County Line Fire is in the Osceola National Forest in Baker and Columbia Counties, Florida. The fire started on 4/5/2012 and was 85% contained as of 5/2/2012. The BAER assessment team included Katherine Foster (Cherokee NF) as team leader and the Osceola interdisciplinary team. The risk evaluation and treatment conclusions were a team consensus.

Human health and safety

Values	Threats considered	Team assessment of threats	Risk
Human safety	Hazard trees adjacent to roads	While the majority of hazard trees will have been felled as part of the suppression effort, approximately 20 miles of road will need to be assessed and may need remediation	Probability of damage or loss = likely Magnitude of consequence = moderate Risk= high Emergency treatment needed = yes
		No public or domestic drinking water sources within or immediately adjacent to burned area	Emergency treatment needed = no

Property and infrastructure

Values	Threats considered	Team assessment of threats	Risk
Roads	Culvert blockage by floatable debris and increased runoff	Considered by team for a couple of areas. No history of problems in past fires and surrounding areas	Probability of damage or loss = unlikely Magnitude of consequence= moderate Risk= low Emergency treatment needed =no

Natural Resources

Values	Threats considered	Team assessment of threats	Risk
Native or naturalized communities on NFS lands where invasive species or noxious weeds are currently absent or present in only minor amounts	Spread of noxious and invasive plant species	Cogan grass, Chinese tallow, torpedo grass are adjacent to burned area. Monitoring and treatment of areas affected by suppression effort will be ongoing with suppression and/or project funds; however, interior burned areas should also be	Probability of damage or loss = likely Magnitude of consequence = moderate to major Risk = high to very high Emergency treatment needed = yes

Values	Threats considered	Team assessment of threats	Risk
		surveyed and treated as needed. Spread of NNIS will adversely affect CFLRP and other restoration objectives.	
Critical habitat or suitable occupied habitat for federally listed threatened or endangered species on or in close proximity to the burned NFS lands.		No T or E species in the current {5/2/12) burned area or in close proximity	Emergency treatment needed = no
Sensitive or rare plants		Majority of burned area unsurveyed; however, species in adjacent areas are fire adapted and likely will benefit from fire effects at all severity levels.	Probability of damage or loss = unlikely Magnitude of consequence = minor Risk = very low Emergency treatment needed = no
Sensitive or rare animals		No red cockaded woodpeckers in burned area. Team considered gopher tortoises; burned areas unaffected by suppression efforts present no emergency	Emergency treatment needed = no

Cultural and heritage resources

Values	Threats considered	Team assessment of threats	Risk
Cultural sites – above ground features associated with mound building cultures	Burned trees on mounds and other above ground features	Root wads of fallen trees could expose artifacts or human remains and affect the structural integrity of the features	Probability of damage or loss = very likely Magnitude of consequence = moderate to major Risk = very high Emergency treatment needed = yes
Historic sites- remnants of sawmills	Burned trees on above ground features	Primary above ground remnants is sawdust mounds. Team discussed and concluded no emergency exists with tree fall.	Emergency treatment needed = no

Rehabilitation and restoration needs:

Salvage and restoration of longleaf pine
Ongoing detection and control of noxious and invasive species