USDA-FOREST SERVICE FS-2500-8 (6/06)

Date of Report: 08/30/2010

BURNED-AREA REPORT

(Reference FSH 2509.13)

PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST

A.	Type of Report	
	[X] 1. Funding request for estimated emerg[] 2. Accomplishment Report[] 3. No Treatment Recommendation	ency stabilization funds
В.	Type of Action	
	[X] 1. Initial Request (Best estimate of funds	s needed to complete eligible stabilization measures)
	[] 2. Interim Report #	based on more accurate site data or design analysis
	[] 3. Final Report (Following completion of	work)
	PART II - BUR	NED-AREA DESCRIPTION
Α.	Fire Name: Banner	B. Fire Number: ID-SCF-702011
C.	State: Idaho	D. County: Custer
E.	Region: 4	F. Forest: Salmon-Challis N.F.
G.	District: Middle Fork	H. Fire Incident Job Code: P5D8RS
I. [Date Fire Started: August 20, 2010	J. Date Fire Contained: 80% contianed in monitor status until significant winter weather event.
K.	Suppression Cost: \$3,573,268	
L.	Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Sup 1. Fireline waterbarred (miles): Unk 2. Fireline seeded (miles): 0 3. Other (identify):	
M.	Watershed Number: 170602050305 Swamp	Creek- Marsh Creek
N.	Total Acres Burned: 2,388 NFS Acres(2,388) Other Federal () State	e() Private()
Ο.	Vegetation Types: Lodgepole Pine, Douglas	<u>Fir</u>
P.	Dominant Soils: Moderatly Deep to Deep- Lo	pamy-Skeletal and Sandy-Skeletal Soils

Q. Geologic Types: Granitic: Stable Cryoplanted Uplands - Timbered

R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class: Perennial 1st order 2.9 miles, Intermittent 2.7 miles S. Transportation System Trails: 2.9 miles Roads: 0 miles PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION A. Burn Severity (acres): 943 acres (low) 745 acres (moderate) 17 acres (high) 685 acres (unburned) B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): <1% C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres): 943 acres (low) 745 acres (moderate) 17 acres (high) D. Erosion Potential: 1.95 (low), 2.73 (moderate), 9.6 (high) tons/acre E. Sediment Potential: 640 (low), 970 (moderate), 3,413 (high) cubic yards / square mile PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period, (years): 3-5 B. Design Chance of Success, (percent): N/A N/A C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval, (years): D. Design Storm Duration, (hours): N/A E. Design Storm Magnitude, (inches): N/A F. Design Flow, (cubic feet / second/ square mile): N/A G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration, (percent): N/A H. Adjusted Design Flow, (cfs per square mile): N/A

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

A. Describe Critical Values/Resources and Threats:

The primary value at risk is the ecosystem itself defined by the delicate balance of native plant and animal species. Noxious weeds affect the natural functions of the ecosystem, displace native vegetation, reduce wildlife habitat and ecosystem biodiversity, increase erosion rates delivering sediment to streams, and interrupt aesthetic and visual values of our national forest lands. Action must be taken quickly because noxious weeds enter disturbed areas without the array of insects and disease organisms that control their density and distribution in their native ecosystems. As a result, these species become unusually aggressive in their new environment; they are able to establish monocultures and crowd out native plants. At a landscape level, this translates into a cascading set of changes in complex ecological interactions and ecosystem processes. These changes include loss of plant and animal biodiversity, loss of soil stability, increased erosion, changes in water

quality, alterations in hydrologic regimes and nutrient cycles and increased disturbance cycles. Noxious weeds can affect fish and wildlife species at local and range-wide levels. Plant community changes and watershed degradation resulting from weed infestations affect habitat carrying capacity and the number of individuals that the habitat can support declines. Unchecked noxious weed invasion eventually creates major changes in plant community structure and composition, ultimately resulting in a loss of habitat for aquatic and terrestrial species.

The Banner Fire burned 2,388 on the Salmon-Challis National Forest within the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness. The fire does not appear to have burned very intensely and most indications are that it will be an environmentally beneficial fire at the ecosystem level. However, invasive species present a concern with respect to the goal of maintaining desirable plant communities in order to maintain the structure and function of the local ecosystem. Invasive species concerns include known noxious weed seed source vectors and high use/traffic areas such as Highway 21 and the trail into Lola Lake.

Several vectors and known infestations are found within the fire perimeter. A 1.6 mile segment of road along Highway 21 was burned from the road into the fire and 2.9 miles of the Lola Creek trail that traverses the fire.

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

Locate and treat new and known invasive plant species infestations during early stages of spread in ecologially senitive burned areas in order to maintain the structure and function of the local ecosystem.

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

Land __ % Channel __ % Roads/Trails __ % Protection/Safety __ %

D. Probability of Treatment Success

	Years	Years after Treatment			
	1	3	5		
Land	90	70	50		
Channel					
Roads/Trails					
Protection/Safety					

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Year	Exponential growth factor	Cost
1	1	\$6,188
2	2	\$12,376
3	4	\$24,752
4	8	\$49,504
5	16	\$99,008

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss): Implied Minimum Value = (Treatment cost 6,188)/(Prob. 0.85 loss occurring with no treatment – Prob. 0.25 loss occurring with proposed treatment) = \$10,313

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

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

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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.)

Land Treatments:

Description- Due to the potential for invasive species spread and adverse impact on the ecological structure and function of the local ecosystem, two site visits are needed during the 2011 growing season in an effort to perform Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR).

Location- Highway 21 and the Lola Creek Trail are areas of concern, due to the presence of multiple noxious weed species and multiple known infestations within and adjacent these corridors.

Design- Perform Early Detection Rapid Response to Locate and treat new and known invasive plant species infestations during early stages of spread in ecologially senitive burned areas in order to maintain the structure and function of the local ecosystem.

Purpose- Given the fire's proximity to the Boise NF with its associated noxious weeds and high human use throughout the year, there is a real potential for Rush skeletonweed, among other invasive plants, to take a foothold within the disturbed area if it is not identified and treated soon after the fire.

Channel Treatments:

N/A

Roads and Trail Treatments:

Description- Ensure the safety of emergency response workers by removing hazards along the trails that are a result of the fire. Trails in the area will need to be used for weed treatment activities.

Location- Lola Creek Trail

Design- Identify fire-downed trees that pose a threat to health and safety along trails that are routed through or below burned slopes.

Purpose- For the safety of emergency response workers using the trails to perform weed treatment activities.

Protection/Safety Treatments:

I. Monitoring Narrative:

(Describe the monitoring needs, what treatments will be monitored, how they will be monitored, and when monitoring will occur. A detailed monitoring plan must be submitted as a separate document to the Regional BAER coordinator.)

Part VI – Emergency Stabilization Treatments and Source of Funds Interim #

Part VI – Emergenc	Journ		NFS La				. 41145	Other L	ands	· <i>"</i>	All
		Unit	# of		Other		# of	Fed	# of	Non Fed	Total
Line Items	Units	Cost	Units	BAER \$	\$		units	\$	Units	\$	\$
Ellic Itellis	Offics	0031	Oiits	DALK \$	Ψ	****	units	Ψ	Offics	Ψ	Ψ
A. Land Treatments											
Gionet, Thomas	Days	\$284.33	0.5	\$142	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$142
Mallek, Maritza	Days	\$130.00	10	\$1,300	\$0 \$0			\$0 \$0		\$0 \$0	\$1,300
Pierson, Bryan		\$103.00	10	\$1,030	φυ			\$0		\$0	\$1,030
Montelius, Matt	Days Days	\$103.00	10	\$1,030	\$0			\$0 \$0		\$0 \$0	\$1,030
Per diem	_	\$141.00	6	\$846	φυ			\$0		\$0	\$1,030
Herbicide, Adjuvants, PF	Days	\$141.00	1	\$100				\$0 \$0		\$0 \$0	
	JOD	\$100.00	1								<u> </u>
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0 \$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Land Treatments				\$4,448	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$3,502
B. Channel Treatments	3			Φ0	Φ0			Φ0.		1 00	Φ0
				\$0	\$0 \$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0			\$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											
Trail Hazard Treatment	Miles	\$600	2.9	\$1,740	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$1,740
				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Road & Trails				\$1,740	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$1,740
D. Protection/Safety											
				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Structures				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
E. BAER Evaluation				·							
Deschaine, David	Days	\$351.40	2.5	\$879	\$0						
Rieffenberger, Betsy	Days	\$434.29	2	\$869	\$0						
Back, Jeremy	Days	\$129.74	1	\$130	\$0						
Gionet, Thomas	Days	\$284.33	1	\$284	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
Travel Costs	Days	\$68.00	3	\$204	\$0					, ,	
Insert new items above this line!		-		¥= · [, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Evaluation				\$2,365	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
F. Monitoring				Ψ2,000	Ψΰ			Ψυ		Ψΰ	Ψ0
i i monitoring				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
Insert new items above this line!				\$0 \$0	\$0 \$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Monitoring		 		\$0 \$0	\$0 \$0			\$0		\$0	\$0 \$0
Gastotal Worldoning				ΨΟ	ΨΟ			ΨΟ		ΨΟ	Ψ0
G. Totals		<u> </u>		\$6,188	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$5,242
Previously approved				ψ0, 100	ΨΟ			Ψυ		φ0	Ψ5,242
Total for this request				\$6,188							
rotarior tris request				Ψ υ, 100							

PART VII - APPROVALS

Forest Supervisor (signature)	Date
Regional Forester (signature)	Date