Date of Report: November 2, 2020

#### **BURNED-AREA REPORT**

### **PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST**

# A. Type of Report

- ☑ 1. Funding request for estimated emergency stabilization funds
- ☐ 2. No Treatment Recommendation

### B. Type of Action

- ☑ 1. Initial Request (Best estimate of funds needed to complete eligible stabilization measures)
- ☐ 2. Interim Request #
  - ☐ Updating the initial funding request based on more accurate site data or design analysis

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

A. Fire Name: Porphyry B. Fire Number: ID-PAF\_000495

C. State: Idaho D. County: Idaho

E. Region: 4 F. Forest: Payette

G. District: McCall and Krassel H. Fire Incident Job Code: P4NH7C

I. Date Fire Started: August 25th, 2020 J. Date Fire Contained: Uncontained as of

11.02.2020

K. Suppression Cost: \$550,000

L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds (estimates):

1. Fireline repaired (miles): N/A

2. Other (identify): N/A

#### M. Watershed Numbers:

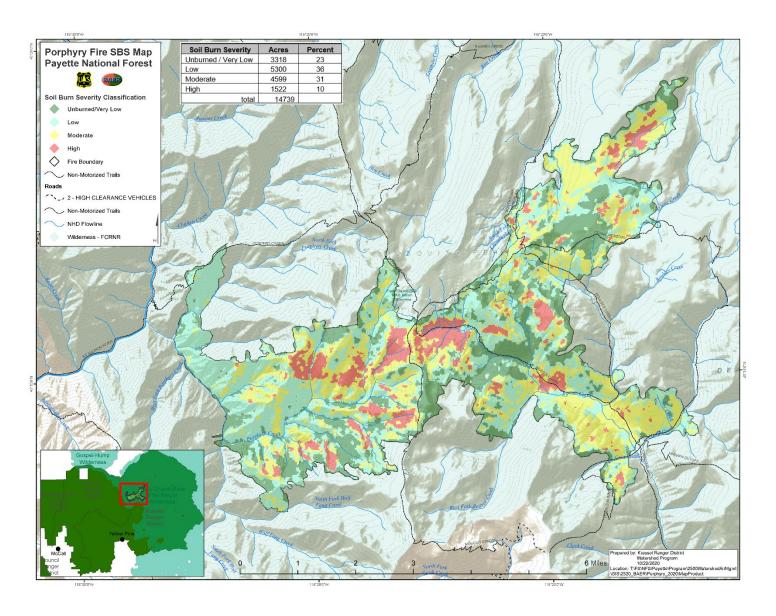
Table 1: Acres Burned (high, Moderate and low severity) by HUC 6th field Watershed

HUC#	Watershed Name	Total Acres	Acres Burned	% of Watershed Burned		
170602080607	Porphyry Creek	22,043	5,412	25 %		
170602060601	Beaver Creek	28,009	5,497	20 %		
170602070301	Upper Chamberlain Creek	36898	2,271	6.2 %		

- N. Total Acres Burned: 14,739
- **O. Vegetation Types:** The dominant vegetation group is warm, dry subalpine fir followed by persistent lodgepole pine and subalpine fir. White bark pine, a sensitive species to central Idaho exists within the fire area.
- **P. Dominant Soils:** Entic Cryumbrepts, sandy mixed, Typic Cryopsamments, mixed, Typic Cryochrepts, coarse loamy, mixed
- Q. **Geologic Types:** The surface geology is dominated by granites of the Idaho Batholith.
- **R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class:** Intermittent: 10 miles Perennial: 34 miles
- S. Transportation System:

Trails: 17 miles Roads: 0 miles

Figure 1. Soil Burn Severity Map



### **PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION**

- **A. Burn Severity (acres):** 3,318 (23% unburned) 5,300 (36% low) 4,599 (31% moderate) 1,522 (10% high)
- **B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres):** It is estimated that the high and moderate severity burn had some degree of water repellency and will influence erosion rates.
- C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating: Low (4,036 acres) Moderate (8,945 acres) High (1,678 acres)
- **D. Erosion Potential:** 1.7 tons/acre
- **E. Sediment Potential:** 806 cubic yards / square mile (first year post-fire)
- F. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period (years): Three to five years for understory recovery
- **G. Estimated Hydrologic Response (brief description):** Predicted hydrologic response due to fire conditions would be from small scale localized convection storms that typically occur in the summer. These are short duration storms that can result in .75 inches/hr. Due to the spatial distribution of the fire across three HUC 6 watersheds and the relatively small overall acreage of high and moderate burn severity within each of these watersheds, a hydrologic response at a watershed scale is not expected. No treatments have been proposed that required analysis of a design storm to estimate success.

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

### Introduction/Background

The Porphyry Fire started by lightnig on the McCall Ranger District on August 25th, 2020 and is entirely within the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness. The fire was managed as a suppression fire with no direct suppression actions taken. The fire is currently 14,739 acres in size and is uncontained.

Trail infrastructure is the sole value at risk identified from post-fire effects due to the Porphyry Fire. Important trail routes within the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness have been negativley impacted by the fire (See attached Maps: Porphyry Fire 2020 Affected NFS Trails: Burn Severity).

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

Table 1: Critical Value Matrix

Table 1. Critical value Matrix								
Probability of	Magnitude of Consequences							
Damage or Loss	Major Moderate Minor							
	RISK							
Very Likely	Very High	Very High	Low					
Likely	Very High	High	Low					
Possible	High	Intermediate	Low					
Unlikely	Intermediate	Low	Very Low					

### 1. Human Life and Safety:

Potential threats to visitors/recreating public and Forest Service employees are from rock fall, debris slides and falling trees. These threats exist along trails, particularly in areas with a high or moderate soil burn severity. **Intermediate risk** (Probability of damage or loss is unlikely; magnitude of

consequences is major) to forest visitors and Forest Service employees recreating and working on trails and at trail heads within the burned area. No treatments proposed.

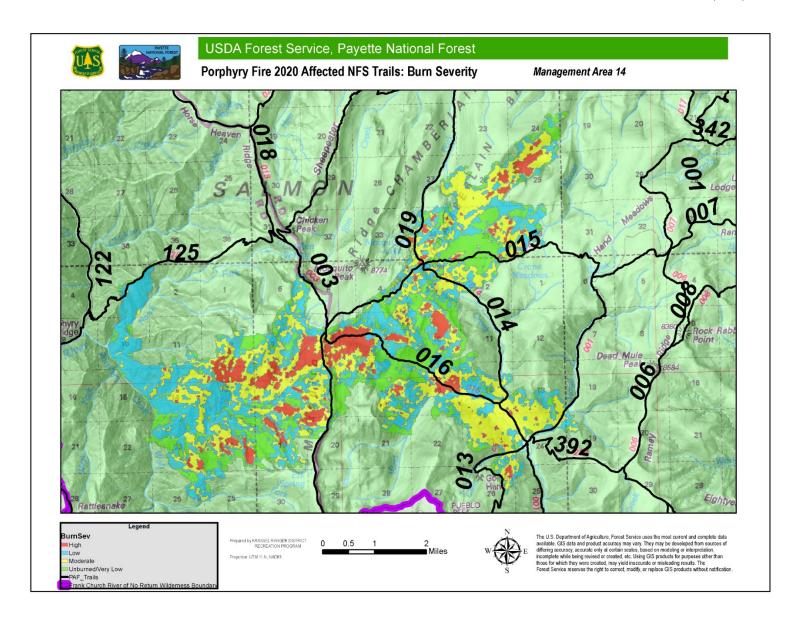
### 2. Property

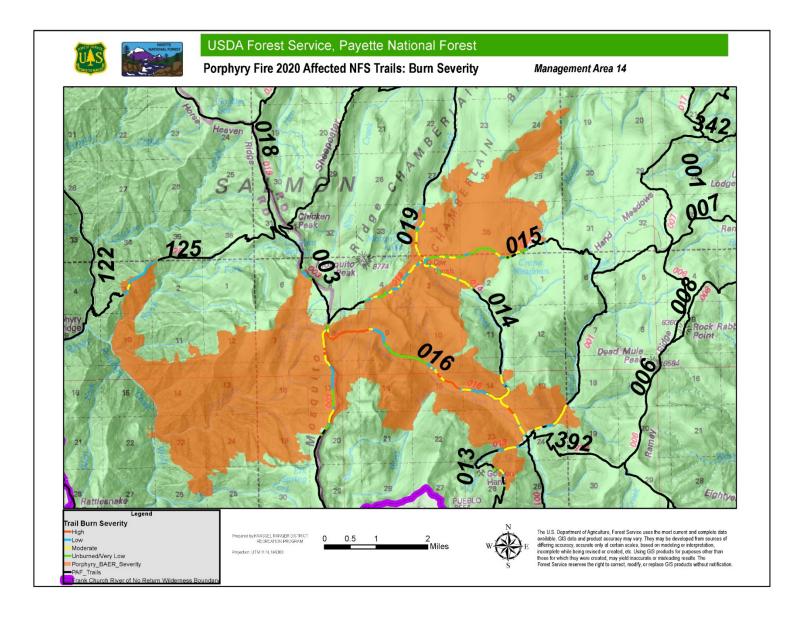
#### Trail Infrastructure:

Approximately 16.4 miles of NFS Trails were impacted by the Porphyry Fire; ~5 miles of the Beaver Creek Trail #006, .7 miles of the Chamberlain Trail #001, 2.5 miles of the Mosquito Ridge Trail #003, 2.0 miles of the Crane Meadows Trail #015, 1 mile of the Porphyry Trail #125, 1.7 miles of the Boulder Creek Trail #014, .6 miles of the Pueblo Summit Trail #012, and 2.8 miles of the South Fork Chamberlain Creek Trail #019 were impacted by the Porphyry Fire (See Maps; Affected NFS Trails: Burn Severity). Overall, 1.5 miles were in High-Severity, 5.7 miles were in Moderate severity, 4 miles in Low Severity and 4.3 miles were unburned or very low severity. Post-fire hydrology driven by high and moderate burn severity will increase risk of damage to the trail prism and waterbars. The fire has created conditions that potentially threaten the stability and integrity of these sections of trail, predominantly along the Beaver Creek, Chamberlain, South Fork Chamberlain Creek trails. There is a Very High Risk (Probability fo damage or loss is likely, magniture of consequences is major) to trail infrastructure from increased runoff and accelerated erosion. Proposed Trail treatments RT-01.

Field assessments revealed significant hazards along the portion of the Beaver Creek trail within the fire perimeter. Some sections of trail were simply blocked by downfall. Other sections of trail experienced damage to the tread. In some cases, log water diversion structures (water bars) were burned which will also increase potential for erosion damage to the trail. It is anticipated that problems with gully and erosion will worsen with the impaired trail condition as a result of the fire. There is a potential for further damage to the trail system due to runoff erosion, and there would be opportunities to limit the extent with fall and early spring trail maintenance work.

The Beaver Creek trail links with the Mosquito Ridge and the Chamberlain trails provide critical access to the Sheepeater Lookout and Chamberlain Basin Guard Station from the Big Creek area. The Porphyry Creek Trail also provides some of the only access into the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness from the South Fork Salmon River.





#### 3. Natural Resources

**Native Plant Communities: Intermediate Risk** (Probability of damage or loss is possible; magnitude of consequences is moderate) to **native and naturalized plant communities**. No known noxious weeds occure within the fire perimetere. No treatments proposed.

# 4. Cultural and Heritage Resources

**Unlikely Risk** (Probability of damage or loss is unlikely; magnitude of consequences is moderate) to **critical Cultural and Heritage Resources** within the burn perimeter. No known sites located within the fire perimeter. No treatments proposed.

# **B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:**

**Trail Infrastructure** - Re-establish proper drainage and water management structures to prevent further loss to the Wilderness transportation infrastructure and clear post-fire down trees from trail right of way. Emergency trail work will be accomplished next spring and early summer prior to mid and late summer thunderstorms.

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

Land - NA

Roads/Trails - 80%

Channel - NA

**Protection/Safety** – NA

# D. Probability of Treatment Success

Table 2: Probability of Treatment Success

·	1 year after treatment	3 years after treatment	5 years after treatment
Land	NA		
Channel	NA		
Roads/Trails	80	90	90
Protection/Safety*	NA		

- E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss): \$175,000
- F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss): \$17,250

### G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

☐ Other:

Team Leader:

Email: John Dixon Phone(s) 208.634.0639

Team Members: Table 3: BAER Team Members by Skill

Skill Team Member Name

Team Lead(s)
Soils
John Dixon
John Dixon
Cameron Carsley(T)
Archaeology
Recreation and Weeds
Joshua Simpson

Other | Fisheries: Caleb Zurstadt

#### H. Treatment Narrative:

#### **Trail Infrastructure Treatments:**

RT-01: Work conducted will be in line with typical maintenance standards. All drainage structures will be evaluated for fire damage and replaced/repaired if they sustained damage. Drainage structures will receive heavy maintenance in order to adequately drain the trail tread as designed. Trail tread will be re-dug where necessary to address any slumping or tread failures associated with fire impacts. All rocks and other materials that have rolled out on to the trail or within the trail prism will be removed. All downed trees within the trail prism will be cut-out to current cut-back standards of 8' wide to accommodate stock users.

- Provide clear and safe passage for crews and stock along the system trails
  effected by the Porphyry Fire. Clear trails impacted by fire of trees and rocks,
  repair drainage, and reconstruct tread where needed to access emergency
  treatment sites.
- Replace and install water diversions structures to accommodate runoff and reduce potential for trail washouts prior to the spring runoff.
- Remove debris slides where potential exists to wash out more trail.
- Remove debris accumulated behind bridge structures to prevent bank erosion and sedimentation.
- Reconstruct trail as necessary.

### **Trial Treatment Cost Estimate**

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Item	UOM	Unit Cost	# of Units	Total Cost			
Trail Infrastructure	Miles	\$2,396	7.2	\$17,250			
Treatments							

### I. Monitoring Narrative:

N/A

# PART VI - EMERGENCY STABILIZATION TREATMENTS AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

	NFS Lands					Other Lands			All		
		Unit	# of		Other	8	# of	Fed	# of	Non Fed	Total
Line Items	Units	Cost	Units	BAER\$	\$		units	\$	Units	\$	\$
A Land Treatments						***					
None				\$0	\$0	8		\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0	888		\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0	888		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Land Treatments				\$0	\$0	88		\$0		\$0	\$0
B. Channel Treatments						888					
None				\$0	\$0	88		\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0	88		\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0	888		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Channel Treatment	s			\$0	\$0	88		\$0		\$0	\$0
C. Road and Trails						*					
Trail Maintenance	Miles	2,396	7	\$17,250	\$0	88		\$0		\$0	\$17,250
						888		\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$17,250	\$0	8		\$0		\$0	\$17,250
Insert new items above this	line!					88					
Subtotal Road and Trails				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
D. Protection/Safety					\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0	88		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Protection/Safety				\$0	\$0	888		\$0		\$0	\$0
Insert new items above this	line!					88					
					\$0	886		\$0		\$0	\$0
E. BAER Evaluation					\$0	▓		\$0		\$0	\$0
Initial Assessment	Report				\$0	***	1	\$1,500		\$0	\$1,500
Coordination & Consultation	lump sum			\$0	\$0	888		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Evaluation				\$0	\$0	88					\$1,500
Insert new items above this	line!			\$0	\$0	886		\$0		\$0	\$0
F. Monitoring				\$0	\$0	888		\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0	8		\$0		\$0	\$0
						***					
Insert new items above this	line!			\$0	\$0	***		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Monitoring						888					•
G. Totals				\$17,250	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$18,750
Previously approved						88					
Total for this request				\$17,250							

# **PART VII - APPROVALS**

Forest Supervisor (signature)	Date