

Date of Report:

**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)

**PART II - BURNED-AREA DESCRIPTION**

- A. Fire Name: Summit Lake                      B. Fire Number: ID-BOF-000183  
C. State: Idaho                                      D. County: Valley  
E. Region: Intermountain Region, R4                      F. Forest: Boise National Forest  
G. District: Cascade Ranger District                      H. Fire Incident Job Code: P4C4ST  
I. Date Fire Started: August 20, 2006                      J. Date Fire Contained: 80% contained 9/2/06  
K. Suppression Cost: part of Rattlesnake Complex Fire (costs were not separated)  
L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds  
    1. Fireline waterbarred (miles): 11  
    2. Fireline seeded (miles): 11  
    3. Other (identify): dozerline rehab with ripping, ground cover, and seeding  
M. Watershed Number: 170602080701, 170602081002  
N. Total Acres Burned: \_\_\_\_\_  
    NFS Acres(2,764)    Other Federal ( 0 )    State ( 0 )    Private ( 0 )  
O. Vegetation Types: Dominated by shrubs and forest communities of grand fir, Douglas-fir, and subalpine fir with pockets of persistent lodgepole pine and aspen.  
P. Dominant Soils: Loam; Loamy, skeletal; Sandy Loam, skeletal; Sandy, Loamy, skeletal  
Q. Geologic Types: granitic, Idaho Batholith

R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class:  
3.5 perennial and 3.3 intermittent

S. Transportation System

Trails: 0.2 miles      Roads: 3.9 miles arterial and 5.6 miles local

**PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION**

A. Burn Severity (acres): 1,091 (low) 532 (moderate) 1,066 (high) 75 (unburned)

B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): 1,081

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres):  
212 (low) 996 (moderate) 1,556 (high)

D. Erosion Potential: 3- 7 tons/acre

E. Sediment Potential: 3,872 cubic yards / square mile

**PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS**

A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period, (years): > 10

B. Design Chance of Success, (percent): 75

C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval, (years): 5

D. Design Storm Duration, (hours): 6

E. Design Storm Magnitude, (inches): 1.5

F. Design Flow, (cubic feet / second/ square mile): Lunch Cr = 27; Warm Lake Cr = 26; DP1 = 33

G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration, (percent): 58%

H. Adjusted Design Flow, (cfs per square mile): Lunch Cr = 62; Warm Lake Cr = 41; DP1 = 60

**PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS**

A. Describe Critical Values/Resources and Threats:

The Summit Lake Fire started on August 20, 2006 and burned about 2,764 acres. The Summit Lake Fire is located in the upper portions of Warm Lake Creek, Landmark Creek, and Lunch Creek. Lunch Creek and Landmark Creek are tributaries to Johnson Creek, which is a major tributary of the South Fork Salmon River. Warm Lake Creek drains into Warm Lake. The fire is located about 25 miles northeast of Cascade, Idaho. The burned area is characterized by steep upper glaciated slopes ranging from 40 to 60 percent which are moderately dissected by first and second order streams.

1. **Human Life and Safety.** The Summit Lake Fire burned adjacent to the Warm Lake Highway, a travel route that accesses the community of Yellow Pine and huge areas utilized by Forest Visitors to recreate, hunt, fish, and camp. Both Summit Lake and Summit Lake Campground were within the burned perimeter. There is a trail that connects the campground to the lake and is about one-quarter

mile in length. The lake and trail are surrounded by severely burned slopes, however, the campground was not effected. There is an immediate and future threat to travelers along the Warm Lake Highway due to burned slopes above the highway increasing the rock fall, debris potential, and tree fall. Normal storm frequencies and magnitudes can more easily initiate rill and gully erosion on the slopes and it is likely that this debris will cover the road or washout the road at drainage facilities. These events can cause trail or road washouts making for hazardous access along steep slopes and putting the safety of users at risk.

2. **Property.** There are 3.9 miles of roads within the burned area that are below hillslopes that have been determined to exhibit moderate to high severity conditions with hydrophobic soils. These hillslope conditions will increase the risk of flooding and debris flows that may cause damage to the existing drainage facilities. It is more likely that the debris-laden events along the highway will deposit material on the road itself and block access temporarily. There are bridge facilities that are at a lower risk due to capacity downstream from severely burned hillslopes in the upper Lunch Creek watershed.
3. **Critical Natural Resources.** There are two critical natural resources to consider within the Summit Lake Fire burned area that include:
  - a. Aquatic Resources –
    - i. Bull trout occur within Warm Lake Creek below the lake and in Warm Lake. Upstream connectivity from the S.F. Salmon River to the Warm Lake appears to be poor due to a manmade structure at the lake's inlet that limits bull trout access. Bull trout in the lake are believed to only use the lake itself due to a shallow marsh that limits movement to headwater habitat.
    - ii. Chinook and steelhead have not been found in Warm Lake Creek above the lake. Chinook salmon spawn and rear in Warm Lake Creek between the mouth and Cabin Creek confluence, downstream of the Knox Ranch Administrative Site, and in the mouth of Six-bit and Curtis Creeks. The majority of Chinook salmon spawning occurs below the fire boundary in lower Johnson Creek between Moose Creek and the Dead Horse Rapids at the Ice Hole Campground. Occasional spawning also occurs above the fire boundary in the upper Johnson Creek mainstem from near Buck Creek Campground (about 3 road miles north of Landmark) to a point near Boulder Creek in the upper Johnson Creek headwaters upstream of Sand Creek. Steelhead trout use similar spawning areas as Chinook salmon in the lower SFSR.
    - iii. The Lunch, Landmark, and Warm Lake drainages are designated critical habitat for Chinook salmon although none have documented. Landmark Creek also has designated critical habitat for steelhead trout.
    - iv. Warm Lake and Lunch-Rock subwatersheds have been identified as Aquatic Conservation Strategy subwatersheds with a high priority for active restoration and recovery of water quality and fisheries habitat.
  - b. Noxious Weeds – There are no known weed infestations identified within the burned area, nor within the area utilized for fire suppression support activities. However, there are known weed infestations along the routes traveled between Cascade and Landmark. This area has a lower risk for noxious weed establishment, but the soil disturbance and fire retardant drops within riparian areas during suppression activities will result in an increase of risk until native vegetation is able to re-establish itself to pre-fire conditions. This could take 5 or more years with the higher elevations and shorter growing seasons. Weeds known to exist within the corridor, but have not been mapped include spotted knapweed and Rush skeleton weed.
  - c. Soil Productivity - Elevated soil erosion, sedimentation, runoff, and stream flows are expected to occur at decreasing rates over two to five years after the fire, until vegetation has sufficiently recovered to restore the surface soil-hydrologic function and processes of the watersheds that burned at moderate and high severity. Loss of soil productivity is expected in the headwaters of both Lunch Creek and in Warm Lake Creek. An unacceptable level of erosion is expected in the vicinity of Summit Lake in an area draining to the lake, to the Summit Lake Trail, and to Warm Lake Highway. This area consists of a vegetation type that may take greater than 10 years to recover due to short growing seasons and shallow soils.

- d. Water Quality – Summit Lake supports a fishery that is popular to both the campground visitors and nearby communities. Elevated soil erosion, sedimentation, runoff, and stream flows are expected to decrease the water quality and decrease the capacity/capability of the lake to support fish, even temporarily. The expected erosion and increased flows will cause unacceptable degradation to water quality in Summit Lake.

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

- Mitigate the damage to the Warm Lake Highway that results from increased runoff, debris flows, falling rocks, falling trees.
- Reduce the risk of failure to roads and trails and resulting impacts to water quality and beneficial uses.
- Reduce the risk of sedimentation to fish habitat downstream from severely burned hillslopes.
- Reduce threats to personal injury and/or human life of visitors along travel routes, especially near Summit Lake, Summit Lake Campground, the trail that connects them, and along Warm Lake Highway.
- Prevent invasive plant species from out competing native species following the burn.
- Reduce the effects to the water quality of Summit Lake and the support the popular fishing experience.

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

Land 75 % Channel 75 % Roads/Trails 80 % Protection/Safety 80 %

D. Probability of Treatment Success

	Years after Treatment		
	1	3	5
Land	85	60	50
Channel	90	70	60
Roads/Trails	80	50	40
Protection/Safety	90	90	90

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss): \$480,000

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss): \$341,000

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

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

Bruce Schoeberl, GIS  
 John Thornton, Hydrologist  
 Bill Goodman, Hydrologist  
 John Chatel, Fisheries  
 Terry Hardy, Soils  
 Susie Osgood, Archeology  
 Shawn Robnett, Engineering

Consultations with:  
 Valley County Commissioners, Sept. 6, 2006  
 Rich Christensen, Forest Engineer, Sept. 5, 2006

Team Leader: T.J. Clifford

E-mail: tjclifford@fs.fed.us

Phone: 208-365-7000

FAX: 208-365-7037

## 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:

## **Mulch (road-related) and (lake-related)**

### Description:

- Mulch (wood or wheat or barley) is applied to the ground as a continuous cover to replace ground cover lost in the fire, maintain soil moisture, and accelerate recovery of native vegetation. Mulch treatments on glacial trough and adjacent glacial cirque basins surrounding Summit Lake and the associated trail will provide a protective organic mulch cover important in reducing/eliminating ash and soil erosion, provide obstructions to overland flow, and subsequent reduction of sediment delivery and stream surface runoff. In addition, the organic mulch will provide ground cover that will retain more soil moisture and insulate the soil from solar heating and drying thereby improving the ability for germination of native seeds in the upper soil profile that survived the effects of the fire. These treatment areas also are high severity areas that are absent of ground cover and organic hillslope obstructions needed to regulate soil erosion and loss of ash (only source of nutrient capital for decades) and greatly reduce the sediment delivery and surface runoff to Summit Lake and to the area glacial trough area to the west of Summit Lake that is likely to impact the Warm Lake/Landmark Road.

### Location (Suitable) Sites: (Refer to Treatment Map)

- Slopes above the Warm Lake Highway with High Severity burns.
- Slopes above Summit Lake and Summit Lake Trail with high severity burns.
- Suitable sites are designated on the BAER Treatment map and in the field by either watershed or operations staff. Treat 50 acres either using manual application or aerial application. Slopes between 20 to 60% and where needle cast is not expected.

### Design/Construction Specifications:

- Straw must conform to Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) Certified Noxious Weed Free Standards. Suitable straw includes barley, rice, and wheat grasses or wood straw. The straw must be applied dry (less than 12 percent internal moisture content) to ensure proper dispersal during aerial applications.
- The rate of application is determined by qualified individuals who have been trained in the principles of BAER treatments. Application rate will be 1.5 ton/acre (3,000 pounds) and applied as a continuous cover. This is about 35 - 40 straw bales (≈60 lb/bale) or 2-3 large bales (≈ 650 lb/acre) per acre, spread one-half inch deep, if evenly distributed (about 6 straw shafts deep).
- The straw bales must be delivered early to the staging area and kept dry. This may require use of canvas tarps or plastic covers to protect from precipitation and condensation.
- Special ground support and equipment needs:
  - a. Ground distribution will require that straw bales weigh between 50 and 80 pounds. Bales will be delivered to an approved location (approval by Implementation Leader). Delivery will include unloading, neatly stacking, and covering. A loader will be available at the start of straw application to load flatbed trucks for supporting hand crews.
  - b. Aerial distribution will require that straw bales weigh between 800 and 1000 pounds. Bales will be delivered to an approved location (approval by Implementation Leader). Delivery will include unloading, neatly stacking, and covering. A loader will be available at the start of straw application to support helicopter delivery by loading nets.
- **Wood Strand Specifications (if used):**
  - a. The rate of application of the wood strand mulch to achieve a 60-70 percent ground cover is about 5 tons/acre (Yanosek, 2006).
  - b. Apply as necessary to achieve about 5 tons/acre or one-half inch depth distributed across the hillslope.
  - c. The priority for the application of wood strand is in the lake treatment polygon. If the wood strand is not available in the quantity necessary to treat the entire polygon, then treat smaller drainages above the trail first.

#### Purpose of Treatment:

- The purpose of mulch is to provide effective ground cover and hillslope storage of overland flow debris (ash and eroded soil) to stabilize the slopes above and adjacent to Summit Lake the trail and the hillslopes and drainages likely to effect the Warm Lake/Landmark Road by replacing the natural ground cover and hillslope obstructions consumed by the fire (see BAER Treatment Map). The greater depth of one-half inch accounts for the longer length of time (10 years) required for vegetative recovery. In addition to providing immediate soil protection from erosion and loss of nutrient capital, and the associated sediment deposition, mulching also helps reduce downstream peak flows by absorbing and slowly releasing accelerated overland runoff due to bare soil, hydrophobic soils and longer hydrologic slope lengths. Mulching these relatively small areas can greatly reduce soil erosion, surface runoff, and sediment delivery. Mulching also helps to secure seeds that are either stored in the soil that may otherwise be eroded off-site and maintains a favorable moisture and temperature regime for seed germination and growth.

#### Treatment Effectiveness Monitoring:

- Visually inspect effectiveness of treatments and repair as needed.

#### Channel Treatments:

### **Culvert Inlet Treatment**

#### Description:

- Install or construct racks similar to those already in place along the Warm Lake Highway.

#### Location (Suitable) Sites: (Refer to Treatment Map)

- The metal trash rack over the 24-inch culvert is located on the Southwest corner of the fire perimeter and named the Culvert Inlet Treatment.
- Other inlet control is located within the same area as identified on the treatment map as Culvert Cleaning and Monitoring.

#### Design/Construction Specifications:

- Construct metal grates similar to those that already exist over the culverts that are surrounded by the concrete headwalls and install them over the same culverts where there are none. (From the Summit Lake CG to the Southwest corner of the fire perimeter.)
- Design, construct, and install a metal trash rack around the 24-inch diameter culvert located near the southwest corner of the fire perimeter.

#### Purpose of Treatment:

- The purpose of this treatment is to provide filtering at the entrance to culverts. To reduce the possibility of debris to plug culverts. To prevent culverts from becoming blocked by debris conveyed by flood and/or debris flows. These blockages cause flood waters to leave the channel and go around or over the drainage structure, thereby increasing flooding, and creating damage the transportation system.

#### Treatment Effectiveness Monitoring:

- Inspect culverts after major precipitation events, after spring runoff, and prior to snowfall to ensure maximum capacity of the culvert is maintained throughout the year.

#### Roads and Trail Treatments:

### **Culvert Cleaning and Monitoring**

#### Description:

- Monitor the entrance and exit of culverts that process flows from tributaries and cutslopes above the Warm Lake Highway to reduce the threat to water quality and fish habitat after high intensity precipitation events, prior to snowfall, and as soon as possible after the start of spring snowmelt. Ensure the culverts retain maximum flow capacity throughout the season because spring melt-off, summer thunderstorms, or a rain-on-snow event could prove catastrophic for the road, travelers along the road, and downstream beneficial uses.

#### Location (Suitable) Sites:

- Locations on the Warm Lake road between the Summit Lake Campground and the Southwest corner of the fire perimeter.

#### Design/Construction Specifications:

- Clean the borrow ditch and all existing drainage structures of rock and debris (the entire length of the Warm Lake Road located in the fire perimeter).
- Construct metal grates similar to those that already exist over the culverts that are surrounded by the concrete headwalls and install them over the same culverts where there are none. (From the Summit Lake CG to the southwest corner of the fire perimeter.)
- Mechanically shovel and flush debris from culverts and place excess material outside of bankfull channel where it cannot re-enter stream channels.
- Remove debris and fill from channel and around culverts.
- Manually remove woody debris around catch basin and in channel upstream or downstream from culverts.
- The emergency stabilization recommendations for the bridge over Lunch Creek on the FS 413 road (Johnson Creek Road) are to keep all log jams from blocking the upstream side of the bridge. This is accomplished by performing storm patrols during or after high intensity storm events and after the start of spring snow melt.

#### Purpose of Treatment:

- To maximize culvert and channel capacity to handle flood flows, protect road beds, protect travelers along the highway, and mitigate impacts to downstream beneficial uses.
- To clean rock fall, debris, and trees from the road surface after large precipitation events along the identified section of Warm Lake Highway to provide safe access along the highway by forest visitors.

#### Treatment Effectiveness Monitoring:

- Inspect culverts after major precipitation events, after spring runoff, and prior to snowfall to ensure maximum capacity of the culvert is maintained throughout the year.

## Hazard Tree Removal

#### Description:

- Ensure visitor safety by removing hazards that are a result of the burned area.

#### Location (Suitable) Sites:

- Sections of the Summit Lake trail that is within the burn perimeter and within moderate to severely burned areas or downstream from moderate to severely burned drainages.

#### Design/Construction Specifications:

- Identify hazard trees that pose a threat to public health and safety along trails. Identify and mark burned out stump holes near or in the trail's tread. Identify sections of trail that have sloughed as a result of loss of vegetation along outsloped edges of trails.
- Identify fire-downed trees that pose a threat to public health and safety along trails that are routed through or below burned slopes. Qualifying trees would include those logs that are crossing the trail in a location that cannot be negotiated safely and cannot turn around without posing unacceptable risk to the rider.
- Widen trail tread width where out slope edge was damaged by fire.
- Cut burned hazard trees near the trail, clear fire-downed trees blocking the trail. Especially on single-track motorized trails routed along steep sideslopes for no capacity for turn-around.
- Remove burned debris from puncheon bridge area. Post a sign warning of danger in crossing burned bridge.
- Repair damaged tread (stump holes) in burned areas to prevent visitors from falling into invisible holes.

#### Purpose of Treatment Specifications:

- For the safety of trail users as they pass through the burned area.

#### Treatment Effectiveness Monitoring:

- Visual inspection after snowmelt. Regularly assess remaining trees for indications they have been weakened to the point of posing a threat and remove them when necessary.

## Trail Waterbars

### Description:

- Install temporary grade dips or water bars along portions of trails where threat to water quality and fish habitat is greatest and clean existing bars, dips, and culverts on all trails before snowfall. Work must be performed prior to snowfall in order to be functional for spring melt-off or a seasonal rain-on-snow event that could prove catastrophic for the trail and downstream beneficial uses.

### Location (Suitable) Sites:

- Trail sections within moderate - high severity burned areas that are greater than 5-8 percent grade and/or lie where existing erosion control features are not sufficient to handle increased runoff.

### Design/Construction Specifications:

- Install temporary grade dips or water bars on the Summit Lake Trail within high and moderate burn areas to ensure water is diverted away from trail tread.
- Clean existing water bars.
- According to USFS Trails Handbook 2309.18. Installation should be designed to last no more than 3 years. Permanent structures are not part of this treatment.

### Purpose of Treatment Specifications:

- To ensure drainage structures is sufficient to divert water effectively given increased runoff and increased sediment movement.
- To protect property and high value watershed values such as T&E species fish habitat.
- To prevent erosion and to prevent failure of trail bed.

### Treatment Effectiveness Monitoring:

- Inspect trails after major precipitation events, after spring runoff, and prior to snowfall to assess effectiveness of erosion control structures at diverting water from trail surface.

### Protection/Safety Treatments:

## Warning Signs (Road/Trail)

### Description:

- Install signs at all roads, trails and trailheads that enter the burned area or provide access to trails within the burn warning of increased hazard from falling burned trees, debris flows and flooding.

### Location (Suitable) Sites: (See Treatment Map)

- Summit Lake campground and trailhead.
- Warm Lake Highway at west and east end of the burned area.
- At the junction of the 415 road and the 413 road.

### Design/Construction Specifications:

- Reflectorized wood backed signs with letter size according to Forest Service Handbook specifications mounted on 4"x4"x8' posts at heights and distances mandated in Forest Service Handbook.
- Signs on the highway will be located in areas of highest visibility and during spring freeze/thaw, precipitation, and runoff periods.
- Signs on the highway will also be constructed with flashing lights for periods of highest expected rock fall, tree fall, and debris flows.

### Purpose of Treatment Specifications:

- Ensure maximum visibility and readability of signs to warn public of hazards in burned area.

### Treatment Effectiveness Monitoring:

- Regularly inspect signs for visibility.

## Road Closure

### Description:

- Establish a yearlong closure of the FS 415 road system with a gate near the junction of road 413 and road 415 to protect visitors from expected hazards resulting from the burned area.

### Location (Suitable) Sites:

- Just up road 415 above the junction of road 415 and road 413.



Design/Construction Specifications:

- Close the 415 road system with a special order that is specific to any motorized travel along the road system.
- The Order will be in effect when signed and will remain in effect until such time that the area is deemed to be safe for public entry and area, trail, and/or road closure signs are removed by the Forest Service. The closure would be effective for at least 3 years depending on tree fall in the area.

Purpose of Treatment:

- To protect forest visitors from falling snags and rolling rock along the road system.
- To mitigate the hazard of debris flows and channel scour across the road system during storms to prevent stranding forest visitors when the road washes out.

Treatment Effectiveness Monitoring:

- Inspect the road system annually for snags falling across the road and evaluate the future hazard to determine when it would be appropriate to reopen the road.

**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.)

**Weed Monitoring**

Description:

- The noxious weed monitoring is to ensure early detection of noxious weed introduction in the burned area and suppression sites as a result of suppression or wildfire activity. Early detection of noxious weed infestations will minimize the spread and initiate rapid treatment to new infestations associated with fire suppression/fire effects.

Location (Suitable) Sites:

- Monitoring areas include all sites disturbed by the fire suppression activities such as dozer line, helibases, helispots, drop points, heliwater spots, spike camps, and fire camp. All travel routes into and through the burned area should be monitored.

Design/Construction Specifications:

- Authorized individuals will conduct all monitoring to insure compliance with specific, detailed requirements (intensity, frequency, funding, timing, length of time, locations, etc). Monitoring will be conducted following established R4 Monitoring methods.
- Monitoring will be done at intensity and frequency to identify spread or occurrence of weed infestations following the fire event and recovery. Monitoring will be accomplished by a two-person crew or contract crew over a 3-day period. Initial monitoring will take place after the fire (beginning early spring/summer of 2007). Additional monitoring and treatment may be requested depending what is found within the burned area.
- Select herbicide, application rate, and application timing based on specific weed being treated, and access to the location of the infestation.
- Consideration for TES (listed species) habitat and sensitivity when selecting appropriate herbicide.
- Weed infestations known to exist in the surrounding area (undocumented) include the species of Spotted Knapweed, Rush Skeletonweed, Leafy Spurge.

Purpose of Treatment:

- The purpose of Noxious Weed Monitoring is early detection of noxious weed introduction in the burned area and suppression sites as a result of suppression or wildfire activity. Early detection of noxious weed infestations will minimize the spread and initiate rapid treatment to new infestations associated with fire suppression/fire effects. Noxious weed species and invasives found during the monitoring will be treated at time of identification.

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

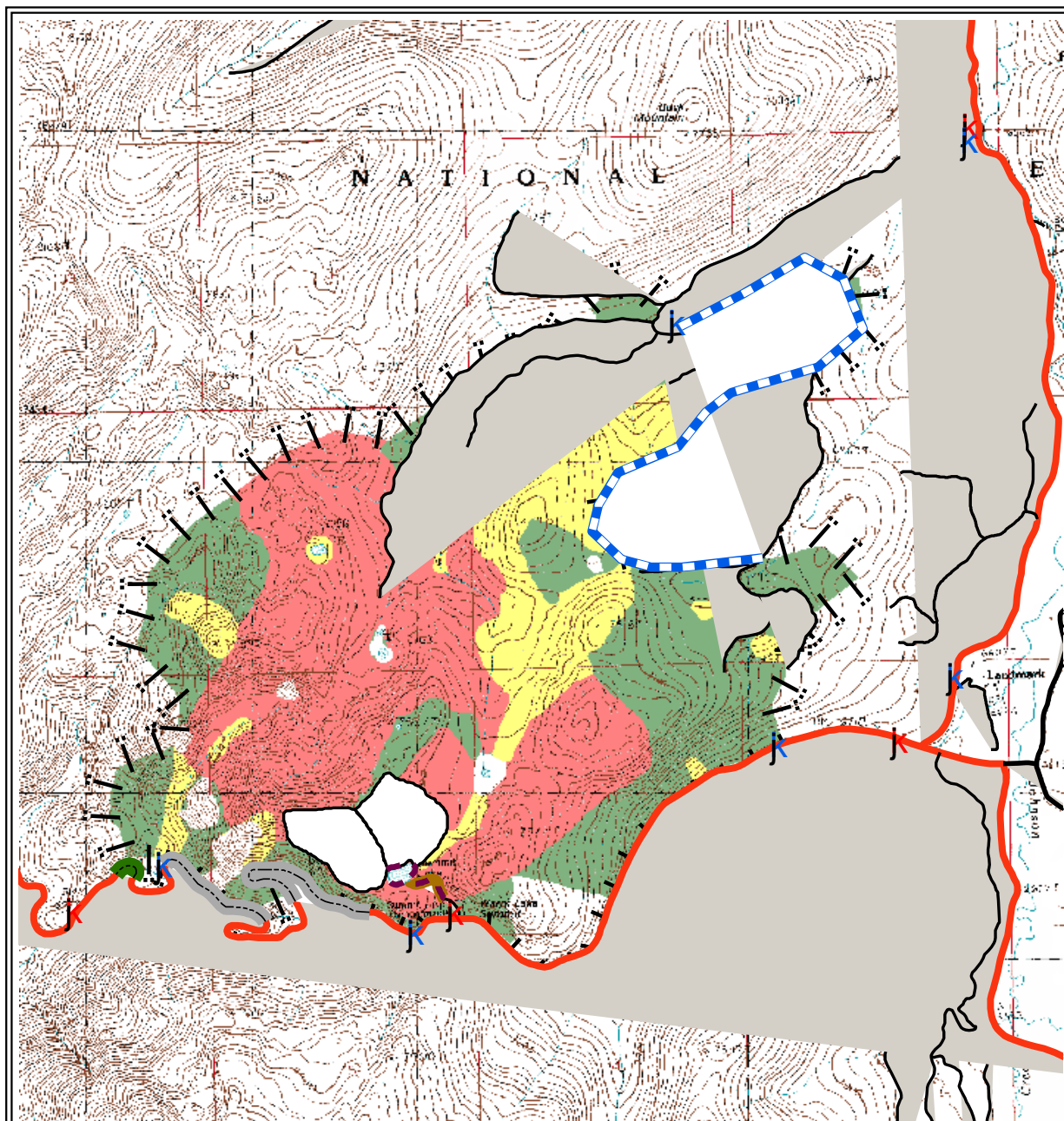
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<b>Subtotal Land Treatments</b>				\$130,000	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$130,000
<b>B. Channel Treatments</b>										
Culvert Inlet Treatment	each	240	10	\$2,400	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$2,400
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<b>Subtotal Channel Treat.</b>				\$2,400	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$2,400
<b>C. Road and Trails</b>										
Culvert Clean & Monitor	miles	3500	4	\$14,000	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$14,000
Hazard Tree Removal	miles	800	0.5	\$400	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$400
Trail Waterbars	each	80	42	\$3,379	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$3,379
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<b>Subtotal Road &amp; Trails</b>				\$17,779	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$17,779
<b>D. Protection/Safety</b>										
Warning Signs (road/trail)	each	350	4	\$1,400	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$1,400
Road Closure	each	300	1	\$300	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$300
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<b>Subtotal Structures</b>				\$1,700	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$1,700
<b>E. BAER Evaluation</b>										
Team Evaluation	days	5400	5		\$27,000		\$0		\$0	\$27,000
Consultation	days	300	3		\$900					
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				---	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<b>Subtotal Evaluation</b>				\$0	\$27,900		\$0		\$0	\$27,000
<b>F. Monitoring</b>										
Weed Monitoring	days	500	3	\$1,500	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$1,500
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<b>Subtotal Monitoring</b>				\$1,500	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$1,500
<b>G. Totals</b>										
				\$153,379	\$27,900		\$0		\$0	\$180,379
Previously approved										
Total for this request				\$153,379						

**PART VII - APPROVALS**

- /s/ Lynette Z. Morelan (for)  
Forest Supervisor (signature)

9/8/06  
Date
- /s/ William P. LeVere for  
Regional Forester (signature)

09/11/2006  
Date



# Summit Lake Fire

## Recommended Treatments

### Legend

#### Treatment Recommendation

- Mulching (lake-related; 50 ac)
- Mulching (road-related; 50 ac)
- Culvert Cleaning and Monitoring (1.2 mi)
- Culvert Inlet Treatment (0.1 mi)
- Hazard Tree Removal (lake & trail; 0.5 mi)
- Trail Water Bar (0.2 mi)
- Warning Sign (4)

- Drop Point (6)
- Dozer Line (2.9 mi)
- Fire Perimeter (11 mi)
- Severity**
- Unburned - 74 acres
- Low - 1,091 acres
- Moderate - 532 acres
- High - 1,066 acres