Date of Report: 08/13/2013

BURNED-AREA REPORT (Reference FSH 2509.13)

PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST

A. Ty	pe of Report						
	[x] 1. Funding request for estimated emerging[] 2. Accomplishment Report[] 3. No Treatment Recommendation	gen	cy stabilization funds				
В. Ту	pe of Action						
	[x] 1. Initial Request (Best estimate of fund	ds n	eeded to complete eligible stabilization measures)				
	 [] 2. Interim Report #						
	[] 3. Final Report (Following completion of work)						
PART II - BURNED-AREA DESCRIPTION							
A. Fir	e Name: Silver	В.	Fire Number: CA-RRU-079781				
C. Sta	ate <u>: California</u>	D.	County: Riverside				
E. Re	gion <u>: 5</u>	F.	Forest: San Bernardino				
G. Dis	strict: <u>San Jacinto</u>	Н.	Fire Incident Job Code: 1502 PNHT8N				
I. Date	Fire Started: 08/07/2013	J. :	Date Fire Contained: 08/13/2013				
K. Sup	K. Suppression Cost: 10.5M						
L. Fire	 Suppression Damages Repaired with Sup 1. Fireline waterbarred (miles): 0.75 2. Fireline seeded (miles): 0 3. Other (identify): 	pre mile	ssion Funds <u>∋s</u>				
M. W 18100:	/atershed Number <u>: 181002010105, 18070</u> 2010104,	020	<u>20107, 181002010101, 181002010106, 181002010103</u>				
NF	I. Total Acres Burned: 20,292 NFS Acres(3,348.62) Other Federal-BLM (2,415.24) Other Federal-BIA (4,581.3) Local Government/County (78.98) Private (9,868.13)						

O. Vegetation Types: coastal sage scrub, mixed conifer, manzanita, chamise, annual grass, desert scrub

P. Dominant Soils: Wapi - Pacifico families, San Andreas, - Osito - Modesto families

- Q. Geologic Types: Granitic, metasedimentary
- R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class:_On the National Forest 9.5 miles -- intermittent 0 mile -- perennial
- S. Transportation System

Trails:0.5 miles

Roads: 0 miles

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

- A. Burn Severity (acres): 11,253.2 (low) 6,126.2 (moderate) 451.6 (high) 2,477.3 Unburned
- B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): 6,577.9
- C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres):

13,730.5 (low) 6,126.2 (moderate) 451.6 (high)

- D. Erosion Potential: 44 tons/acre
- E. Sediment Potential: 22,800 cubic yards / square mile

PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS

- A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period, (years): 1-3
- B. Design Chance of Success, (percent): 90
- C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval, (years): 10
- D. Design Storm Duration, (hours):
- E. Design Storm Magnitude, (inches): 1.45
- F. Design Flow, (cubic feet / second/ square mile): 85

Peak discharge: equal or exceeded peak discharge	Normal watershed peak discharge (cfs/sq mi)				
Q 2	35				
Q 5	61				
Q 10	85				
Q 25	122				

- G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration, (percent): 5-15
- H. Adjusted Design Flow, (cfs per square mile): using AGWA Method

Peak discharge: equal or exceeded peak discharge	1 year post burn peak discharge (cfs/sq mi)	Percent of pre- fire
Q 2	57	163%
Q 5	93	152%
Q 10	125	146%
Q 25	172	172%

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

A. Describe Critical Values/Resources and Threats:

Forest Service entry portal sign

San Bernardino National Forest's northern entry portal sign was completely destroyed during the Silver Fire. The remains of the signs include potential hazardous materials that need to be disposed of. A new sign needs to be installed so that people who travel in and out of the highway are aware of their location.

Introduction Noxious Weeds

The southeastern perimeter of the Silver Fire burned portions of the San Jacinto Wilderness. A safety zone was built within the wilderness perimeter at the boundary. The Pacific Crest Trail also crosses this portion of the fire perimeter. There is a risk with the sustained use of the safety zone during supression activities, that non-native noxious weed species could be introduced into the San Jacinto Wilderness. Introduction of noxious weeds can change the characteristics of the San Jacinto Wilderness by decreasing its wilderness qualities. There is a need to assess if species have been introduced and if treatment is necessary.

Heritage Resource Assessment

One preshistoric site was identified within the San Jacinto Wilderness. No assessment of the site could be conducted due to the fire danger. There is a need to assess if the site was damaged by the fire and to determine a course of treatment to protect the site if it has been exposed or destroyed.

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

- · Re-establish the SBNF entry portal sign.
- Prevent the spread of non-native noxious weeds into the San Jacinto Wilderness.
- Assess the condition of the pre-historic heritage site and determine an a appropriate treatment if needed.

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

D. Probability of Treatment Success

	Years	Years after Treatment					
	1	3	5				
Land	90	95	100				
Channel	The Maydelph Care		1				

Roads/Trails			
Protection/Safety	90	95	100

- E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss): 25,000
- F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss): 10,000
- G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

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

Team Leader: Anne Poopatanapong (FS)

Email: apoopatanapong@fs.fed.us Phone: office 909-382-2935; cell 909-379-9340 FAX: 951-659-2107

H. Treatment Narrative:

1. Treatment Type (Land): Noxious-weed assessment and rapid response

<u>Treatment Objective:</u> Detect the expansion and spread of new noxious weeds in the San Jacinto Wilderness.

Treatment Description: Noxious weed infestations are very likely to increase dramatically following a fire due to an increase in available areas for germination, and the likely introduction of noxious weeds from heavy equipment and personnel, who may arrive from areas outside of the Forest. In order to reduce the possibility of new and expanded weed infestations in the burn area rapid assessment/treatment of these areas will begin in 2014 during the flowering periods of weed species. Because of differences in flowering times for all potential species, two visits may be required during the growing season. Completion of treatment in sensitive plant populations will be the first priority. The second priority will be along roads, handlines, and staging areas. Treatment of the general habitats in the burned area will be the lowest priority. All locations of weed species will be mapped, using the San Bernardino NF "weed species to map" list (Table 1.). Detection and treatment will be completed using the NRIS protocol available at the national website: http://fsweb.ftcol.wo.fs.fed.us/frs/rangelands/index.shtml. If weeds are determined to be present in the San Jacinto Wilderness an interim 2500-8 will need to be filled out and submitted if additional treatment is warranted.

<u>Treatment Cost</u>: The total cost of monitoring for noxious weeds will be <u>\$1500.00</u> for the first year after the fire. We request authority to spend \$1500 the first year, and if a noxious weed infestation is found, we will submit and interim report requesting funding to eradicate this population. The weed detection survey plan is attached as Appendix B.

2. Treatment Type (Land): Cultural Heritage site assessment

<u>Treatment Objective:</u> Completion of cultural resource assessments begun in conjunction with the BAER planning and assessment process for the Silver Fire.

<u>Treatment Description:</u> Due to safety concerns related to ongoing fire suppression activity on USFS lands, assessments were conducted, but not all needed assessments were completed prior to completion of the BAER plan. One archaeological site assessment is needed for a known prehistoric site remains on USFS lands. Work will consist of one day of field work and one day of report completion.

Treatment Cost: The total cost of the assessment will be \$1000 for the first year after the fire.

3. Treatment Type (Protection/Safety): Replacement of Forest Service Entry Portal Sign

<u>Treatment Objective:</u> Provide information to Forest visitors about the ingress and egress of the national forest boundary. Provide information regarding the location of the San Bernardino National Forest jurisdictional boundary.

<u>Treatment Description:</u> This treatment consists of installing a new sign at the SBNF's jurisdictional boundary. Ensure that the remaining burnt materials is removed and all hazmat materials are disposed of.

<u>Treatment Costs:</u> Total material cost to fabricate and install the new entry portal sign is <u>\$5500</u>. Installation would be completed by force account (local recreation and fire crews).

4. Treatment Type (Protection/Safety): Interagency Coordination/Administration

<u>Treatment Objectives</u>: Discuss with cooperating agency values at risk the BAER Team discovered through their assessment. Determine if an additional forest closure is needed above and beyond what currently exists. Complete final 2500-8 or interim 2500-8 if warranted. Coordinate with Forest BAER coordinator and set up funding job code.

Treatment Description: This treatment was implemented throughout the BAER process. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) was heavily involved in the BAER process from the beginning. As noted above the BAER Team Leaders (FS and BIA) met with the NRCS to show them areas of concern on private lands. In addition, there was close coordination with California Department of Forestry (CDF) Riverside County. They have jurisdiction for emergency coordination in Riverside County. Treatments between BLM and FS will be coordinated to ensure that information is shared and implementation is effective. Coordination will include information sharing regarding treatments and final BAER product. Other duties include administrative oversight of funding and coordination with forest and regional BAER coordinators.

<u>Treatment Costs</u>: The total cost for interagency coordination is \$2000.

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 #

			NFS La	nds		器		Other L	ands	T	All
		Unit	#of		Other	8	# of	Fed	# of	Non Fed	Total
Line Items	Units	Cost	Units	BAER\$	\$		units	\$	Units	S	\$
A. Land Treatments						16					-
Arch site assessment		1000	·1	\$1,000	Ö	麗		-		 	\$1,00
NX weed assessment	ea	1500	1	\$1,500	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$1,50
Insert new items above this line:				\$0	\$0	-		\$0		\$0	\$1,50
Subtotal Land Treatments	T			\$2,500	\$0	180		\$0		\$0	\$1,50
B. Channel Treatmer	its			<u> </u>		ᆴ	-	40		1 40	Ψ1,50
insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0	쿌		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Channel Treat.				\$0	\$0	_		\$0		\$0	\$(
C. Road and Trails								40		40	9/
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0	8		\$0		\$0	\$(
Subtotal Road & Trails				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
D. Protection/Safety				- 40	•••	뿘				40	300
Signs	ea	2250	2	\$5,500							\$5,500
coordination	days	400	5	\$2,000	\$0		$\overline{}$	\$0		\$0	\$2,000
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0	â		\$0		\$0	\$2,000
Subtotal Structures				\$7.500	\$0	ŝ		\$0		\$0	\$7,500
E. BAER Evaluation					**			- 40		ΨΟ	Ψί,υυ
Assessment	ea		1	\$11,533	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$11,533

insert new items above this line!					\$0	ě		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Evaluation				\$11,533		ij		\$0		\$0	\$11,533
F. Monitoring						g					V 1 1 3 0 0 0
				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0		Į.					\$0
nsart new items above this line!				- \$0	\$0	Ø		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Monitoring				\$0	\$0	E A		\$0		\$0	\$0
G. Totals				\$24 E22	- 60	1		- 00			444
Previously approved				\$21,533	\$0	a .	+	\$0		\$0	\$21,533
Total for this request			-	£04 £00		1					
TOTAL IOI II IIS TEQUES(-		\$21,533		ğ					

PART VII - APPROVALS

1.	Jedypoiem	8/22/13
	Forest Supervisor (signature)	Date
2.	Barrie 7 Syard Regional Forester (signature)	8/29/2013 Date

Appendix B Noxious Weed Assessment and Rapid Response

See the Botany - Noxious Weed Assessment document