USDA-FOREST SERVICE FS-2500-8 (6/06)
Edited by B. Rieffenberger 10/24/2007

Date of Report: October 20,2007

**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

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

## PART II - BURNED-AREA DESCRIPTION

**A. Fire Name**: Showerbath Complex

**B. Fire Number**: ID.SCF.7360

**C. State**: Idaho

**D. County**: Custer

**E. Region**: Intermountain, R4

**F. Forest**: Salmon-Challis National Forest

**G. District**: Yankee Fork

**H. Fire Incident Job Code**: P4DU8G

**I. Date Fire Started**: 08/01/2007

**J. Date Fire Contained**: 0% as of Sept 7,2007

**K. Suppression Cost**: $5,215,000 Showerbath Complex

**L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds**

1. **Fireline Hand line Rehabilitation**: Handlines were constructed in Divisions E, F, J, K and L. Handlines and foot access trails to handlines, were rehabilitated to as close to natural conditions as possible by pulling topsoil, sod slash and logs back over the fire line and removing all berms and cup trenches. If adequate slash, sod and topsoil were not available then adequate drainage was provided by the installation of waterbars using standard guidelines.
2. **Fireline Dozer Line Rehabilitation** (miles): 6.5 miles (13 acres) Replaced topsoil, sod and available organics, by hand or with equipment if possible and revegetate with native seed mix.
3. **Fuel Breaks**: Fuel breaks were established along the wilderness boundary in Divisions G, J, K, and L. These are visible form the air, impacting recreational flight traffic. At its junction with the road(FS086) at Twin Peak Saddle, the fuel break also presents a challenge to prevent motoroized vehicle intrusions in designated non-motorized and/or wilderness areas. Special fuel break rehabilitation included; concealing stumps and butts, replacing all size classes of organics and placing informational and restrictive signs at trailheads and road intersections.

4. **Burn-Out Operations**: Burn-out operations were conducted in Divisions J, L and F and Division A along the airstrip at Triple Creek Ranch. At Twin Peaks Saddle in Division J, approximatly 30 identified hazard trees were felled to maintain saftey of the designated trailhead and stock-loading area.

**M**. **Watershed Numbers**: 1706020601, 1706020506, 1706020512, 1706020603, 1706020511, 1706020602, 1706020118

**N**. **Total Acres Burned**: Total Acres 122,600
NFS Acres(120,951) Other Federal (0) State (1,282) Private (367)

**O**. **Vegetation Types**: Vegetation within the fire complex ranges from subalpine fir and lodgepole pine in the higher elevations to Douglas fir and Ponderosa Pine in the middle elevations to sagebrush and bunchgrass communities in the lower elevations along the Middle Fork of the Salmon River. Many of the high elevation ridges and mountain peaks are sparsely vegetated.

**P**. **Dominant Soils**: Soils in the Red Bluff fire area are primarily loamy sand to sandy loam textures Soils are generally shallow to moderately deep on the mountain side-slopes or ridges and moderate to deep in the lower elevations. Higher elevations have moderate to high inherent erosion and debris slide hazards.

Soils in the Shower Bath fire area are primarily loam, loamy sand, and sandy loam textures. Soils are generally shallow to moderately deep on the mountain side-slopes or ridges and moderate to deep in the lower elevations. Higher elevations have moderate to high inherent erosion, mass movement, and debris slide hazards.

**Q**. **Geologic Types**: Geology in the Red Bluff Fire area is predominatly pink granite of the Casto Pluton. The Shower Bath Fire area is predominatly in the Challis Volcanics comprised of andesite, latite, tuff and rhyolite. The fire is within the Northern Rocky Mountain Physiographic Province and is charicterized by steep rugged mountian terrain. Elevation ranges from over 10,000 feet to 3,000 to 4,000 feet along the Middle Fork of the Salmon River canyon. Major land forms within the fire area include Oversteepened Canyonlands along the Middle Fork and some major tributaries and Mountain Slopelands. Steep slopes are common in the fire area with slope ranges of 65 to 85 percent in the canyonlands and 45 to 65 percent in the Mountain Slopelands. Glaciated landforms such as U-shaped glacial valleys and cirque basins are common in the headwaters of the drainages at higher elevations.

**R**. **Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class**: Shower Bath Fire - 255 miles of stream channel
Red Bluff Fire – 314 miles of stream channel

**S**. **Transportation System** : Trails: 145 miles Roads: 29 miles

## PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

**A. Burn Severity** (acres): 15,417 (low) 33,415 (moderate) 23,379 (high) 50,389 (unburned)

**B. Water-Repellent Soil** (acres): 11,690

**C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating** (acres):
Shower Bath Complex 15,417 (low) 33,415 (moderate) 23,379 (high)

**D. Erosion Potential**: 7 – 13 tons/acre (2 years after the fire)

**E. Sediment Potential**: 3,200 – 5,486 cubic yards / square mile

## PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS

**A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period**, (years): 1-3 (grasses), 2-5 (woody), 15-50 (conifers)

**B. Design Chance of Success**, (percent): 80

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

**D. Design Storm Duration**, (hours): 0.5-1.0

**E. Design Storm Magnitude**, (inches): 0.5-1.0

**F. Design Flow**, (cubic feet / second/ square mile): 8.0 (debris flow up to 300 with bulking)

**G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration**, (percent): none observed

**H. Adjusted Design Flow**, (cfs per square mile): 8.0 (debris flow up to 300 with bulking)

## PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

**A. Describe Critical Values/Resources and Threats**:

Background: The Shower Bath Complex burned approximately 122,600 acres between August 1 and September 17, 2007. The Shower Bath Fire Complex includes the Shower Bath and Red Bluff Fires. Both of these fires began as lightning fires within the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness (FCRNR). The suppression strategy for these fires was to confine and contain the fires within the wilderness. When these fires began to make significant runs and burn outside of the wilderness a more aggressive suppression strategy was initiated. The majority of both fires are still within the wilderness, except for a portion of the Shower Bath Fire that burned outside of the wilderness in the Morgan Creek drainage

**Summary of Issues**:

1. **Human Life and Safety**
   Within the fire area there are numerous private land inholdings with structures, outbuilding and airstrips. There are five major trails within the burned area that receive high use: Middlefork of the Salmon River Trail, Loon Creek Trail, White Creek Trail, Warm Springs Trail and Mahoney Trail. These trails are open to both stock and pedestrian use. The Red Bluff Fire burned along the Middle Fork of the Salmon River for approximately 20 miles. Within the river corrider there are fifteen campsites that are used by recreationists floating the Middle Fork of the Salmon River that is renowned for its adventure whitewater. Along the Sleeping Deer Road there are developed and dispersed recreation sites, including trailheads.

   - Trail hazards include the potential for injury to people and stock due to increased instability of the trails. In some sections the trails are located on unstable talus slopes that are susceptible to dry ravel. The loss of any vegetation along these trails increases the rate and incidence of dry ravel and the potential for failure of the existing trail retaining structures. Other effects include downed fire-killed trees across the trails, danger from falling snags, burned out tree roots and narrowed trail tread. The downed trees present a unique safety hazard on trails located on the steep sideslopes in the river canyon because there is no opportunity for packers with a pack string to turn around or go around the obstacle without putting themselves and the stock at risk.

   - Risk of flooding and debris flows at private land inholdings within or downstream of the fire area. These sites include the Triple Creek Ranch on Warm Springs Creek and the Cougar Ranch, Simplot Ranch and Tappan Ranch on the Middle Fork of the Salmon River.

- Risk of flooding, debris flows, rock fall and hazard trees at campsites along the Middle Fork of the Salmon River. A total of 15 river campsites along the Middle Fork of the Salmon River have been determined to have some level of risk associated with potential post-fire effects.

- Risks of hazard trees at developed campsites and trailheads along the Sleeping Deer Road.

**2. Property**

There are five major trails within the burned area that receive high use: Middle Fork of the Salmon River Trail, Loon Creek Trail, White Creek Trail, Warm Springs Trail and Mahoney Trail. The Middlefork of the Salmon River Trail is a major trail accessing the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness area (FCRNR) This trail goes from Boundary Creek downstream to the confluence of the Middle Fork with Big Creek (approximately 78 miles) and is a major trail that is used by backpackers, horseback riders and hunting outfitters. The Middle Fork trail provides access to many other trails that access tributaries to the Middle Fork. Approximately 27 miles of the Middle Fork trail was burned in the Red Bluff Fire from Cameron Creek to Camas Creek. The Loon Creek Trail is also a major trail that connects recreationists with the Middle Fork of the Salmon River trail and the FCRNR wilderness area. The Warm Springs and Mahoney Trail provide access to the wilderness area, the Loon Creek trail, the Triple Creek Ranch, the Showerbath Hot Springs and the historic Warm Springs Guard Station which was the first administrative site on the Challis National Forest. Other properties in the fire area include private land inholdings (Cougar Ranch, Simplot Ranch, Triple Creek Ranch and Tappan Ranch).

The Sleeping Deer Road was evaluated to determine the risk of road damage from post-fire runoff and surface erosion. This road is located near a ridgeline and is not subject to substantial upslope runoff. The road template in general is outsloped with very few drainage structures or features. Because of the out-sloped road drainage there is a low risk of significant damage from failed drainage structures. The natural undulation of the road will divert water from the road prism. The Sleeping Deer Road received maintenance blading as part of the fire suppression rehabilitation. No further treatment is recommended for this road.

- Risks of post-fire flooding, debris flows and surface erosion on property located on private land inholdings both within and downstream of the fire area.

- Fire effects on the trails include loss of trail tread width due to vegetation burning below the trail, loss of water bar structures and the loss of some retaining structures. The current investment in the Middle Fork of the Salmon River trail is estimated at well over thirty million dollars.

- Due to the steepness of the terrain,the erosive granitic soils and the decrease in vegetative cover and root structure along the trails there is high risk of loss of Forest trail infrastructure.

**3. Critical Natural and Cultural Resources**

**Heritage**: A total of seventy heritage sites were identified within the Shower Bath Fire Complex. The degree of risk of fire effects on these sites was evaluated based on the fire severity maps. Based on this evaluation twenty five sites were recognized as having the greatest potential risk for fire impacts. Of these sites, twenty three were visited to assess fire effects. These sites include prehistoric open village or housepit sites, rockshelters, pictographs, lithic scatters and historic structures. The historic structures include mines buildings, a ball mill, cabins and the Loon Creek Point Lookout. Two sites were not examined due to difficult access and weather conditions.

Structures were destroyed at the Parker Mill and Mine, Loon Creek Point Lookout, Cougar Ranch and Paulsen's Cabin. The other sites were burned to varying degrees. Each site was determined to be stable and is not expected to require emergency rehabilitation. The Warm Springs Guard Station was damaged by fire suppression activities and will be rehabilitated using suppression funds. Monitoring is planned to evaluate the no treatment recommendation to determine if adverse impacts are occurring to heritage sites.

**Aquatic Resources**: Aquatic resources of concern include the Middle Fork of the Salmon River, Loon Creek, Camas Creek and numerous other tributaries of the Middle Fork. The Middle Fork of the Salmon River and its tributaries have populations of three Federally listed fish species including Bull Trout, Chinook salmon and Steelhead trout. These waters also support Westslope Cutthroat, a Region 4 sensitive species.

Fire effects on these aquatic resources include a potential for increased stream sedimentation from surface erosion in the fire area and from potential debris flows from burned watersheds. This could adversely impact spawning areas within the fire area and downstream. Despite these potential impacts no slope or channel treatments are proposed to mitigate this risk because these effects are part of the natural ecological processes in the wilderness. In addition there is a high degree of stream connectivity within the Middle Fork of the Salmon River Subbasin thus providing spawning fish other suitable spawning areas outside of the fire effects area.

Trail treatments are proposed to protect water quality and aquatic resources. Though fire is a natural process within the wilderness, the trails are not a natural feature and can cause accelerated erosion and concentrate runoff from the burned areas. Because of the steep terrain trails within the burn perimeter generally occur on the lower portions of the slopes, in close proximity to streams. Water bars, dips and retaining walls on all trails are sufficient only for pre-burn runoff conditions. To reduce erosion from trails that could adversely impact water quality and aquatic resources it is necessary to ensure full functionality of existing water bars and dips and to construct additional temporary water bars on the steeper trail sections and sections in close proximity to streams.

**Soil Productivity and Water Quality**: Fire effects include the potential for increased soil erosion and stream sedimentaion until vegetative recovery has restored ground cover to pre-fire conditions. No slope treatments are proposed to mitigate these effects because they do not pose a level of risk sufficient to warrant slope or channel treatments within the wilderness. Effective slope treatments such as mulching or seeding have the potential for weeds or other non-native species to be introduced to the wilderness.

**Native vegetation communities/ weeds**: Within the burned area there are 44 known noxious weed infestations varying in size from 0.1 to 370 acres for a total of 1152 acres. These infestations are comprised of Spotted Knapweed, Rush Skeletonweed, Canada thistle, and Hoary Alyssum with the majority being Rush Skeletonweed. The fire dramatically increased the number of acres of infestation-susceptible habitat, and disturbed existing weed beds. These impacts are associated with several vectors including: 29 miles of road; approximately105 miles of system trails; seven trailheads, fifteen designated campsites along the Wild and Scenic Middle Fork river corridor, three developed recreational sites, numerous dispersed recreational and historic sites, private land in holdings and an airfield along the river corridor. In addition to the increase in susceptible lands and the disturbance of existing seedbeds, portions of this fire burned with high intensity. Areas of the fire in which high-intensity burning took place generally have higher levels of disturbance. It is expected that an invasive species will colonize these areas before a desirable plant community can be established.

**B. Emergency Treatment Objectives**:

- Reduce the risk to health and life of emergency response workers and forest users.
- Reduce the potential for expansion of noxious and invasive weed infestations into highly susceptible burned areas, and prevent an increase in weed density and growth of existing infestations
- Reduce the risk to life and health for float boaters camping in the assigned campsites along the river corridor.
- To protect property and high watershed and aquatic resource values.
- Alert private land owners of the increased risk of post-fire flooding at their properties.

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

Land 90 % Channel N/A % Roads/Trails 80 % Protection/Safety 90 %

**D. Probability of Treatment Success**

| | Years after Treatment | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| Land | 80 | 60 | 50 |
| | | | |
| Channel | N/A | | |
| | | | |
| Roads/Trails | 80 | 60 | 50 |
| | | | |
| Protection/Safety | 90 | 80 | 70 |
| | | | |

**E. Cost of No-Action** (Including Loss): **$2,500,000**
**F. Cost of Selected Alternative** (Including Loss): **$459,116**

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

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

Betsy Rieffenberger, Team Leader
Dave Deschaine, Hydrology/Soils
Tom Gionet, Weeds Specialist
Julie Rodman, Archaeology
Sharon Plager, Archaeology
Cavan Fitzsimmons, Trails
Russ Camper, Recreation
Piper Goessel, Geologist
Stacey Weems, Soils
Pete Schuldt, Engineering

Team Leader: Betsy Rieffenberger

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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:**

**Noxious& Invasive Weed Treatment**

Implement an aggressive Early Detection Rapid Response program (EDRR) and treat all known infestations of noxious and/or invasive weeds that burned.

Description:

- Chemically treat all known infestations which burned. Rapid response to known small populations will reduce the need and costs to control expanded populations due to fire. This is extremely important to promote reestablishment of healthy native plant communities and protect wildlife habitat in the Wild and Scenic River corridor.
- Implement an aggressive Early Detection Rapid Response program (EDRR) emphasizing the detection and treatment of new invaders targeting known weed spread vectors and areas of high-intensity burn.

Design/Construction Specifications:

- Select herbicide, application rate, and application timing based in the specific weed being treated, and access to the location of the infestation.
- Consideration for TES species habitat and sensitivity when selecting appropriate herbicide.
- Prioritize areas of the fire where fire severity has been identified as moderate or high for reconnaissance and along travel routes where seed beds may have existed prior to disturbance.
- New infestations will be documented and the appropriate management response will be initiated as soon as possible to prevent establishment.

Purpose of Treatment:

- Reduce the potential for expansion of noxious and invasive weed infestations into highly susceptible burned areas, and prevent an increase in weed density and growth of existing infestations. Rapid response to fire affected weed populations is paramount to efficiently eradicate noxious and invasive species and maintain healthy native vegetative communities.

**Hazard Tree Treatment**

Remove hazard trees from three designated campsites along the Middle Fork of the Salmon River and from two developed recreation sites along the Sleeping Deer road.

Description:

- Fifteen campsites along the Middle Fork of the Salmon River were visited during the field review to evaluate the risk to life from burned hazard trees at the campsites. Four campsites: Culver, White Creek, Horsetail and Cub Creek had hazard trees in and immediately adjacent to the campsites.
- The Mahoney Creek Campsite and the Mahoney Creek Trailhead along the Sleeping Deer Road were burned and hazard trees are located within and adjacent to these sites.

Design/Construction Specifications:

- Treat hazard trees at the Culver, White Creek and Cub Creek campsites to reduce the risk to life and health for float boaters camping in the designated campsites along the river corridor. An archeologist will be present during hazard tree treatment to prevent adverse impacts to heritage resources and to provide input on tree placement to protect heritage resources where possible. Horsetail recommended for closure due to flooding risk so no hazard tree removal is proposed.
- Remove hazard trees at the developed recreation sites to provide a safe recreation environment and reduce the risk to health and life of forest users.

Purpose of Treatment:

- Reduce the risk to life and health for float boaters camping in the assigned campsites along the river corridor.
- Provide a safe recreation environment and reduce the risk to health and life of forest users.

## Roads and Trail Treatments:

### Trail Hazards Removal

Description:

- Ensure the safety of emergency response workers by removing hazards along the trails that are a result of the fire. Trails in the fire area will need to be used to access the river campsites for hazard tree removal.

Location (Suitable) Sites:

- Trail sections on the Middle Fork of the Salmon River Trail (21 miles), the Loon Creek Trail (1.25 miles), the White Creek Trail (2 miles), the Warm Springs Trail (2.5 miles) and Mahoney Trail (1.5 miles) where significant loss of trail tread width or retaining structures would present a safety risk for emergency response workers or where downed trees or stump holes are a potential hazard.

Design/Construction Specifications:

- Identify fire-downed trees that pose a threat to health and safety along trails that are routed through or below burned slopes.
- Clear fire-downed trees blocking the trail especially on stock trails routed along steep sideslopes where there is no opportunity for turn-around.
- Identify sections of trail that have sloughed as a result of loss of vegetation along outsloped edges of trails
- Widen trail tread width where out slope edge was damaged by fire.
- Reconstruct retaining structures where trail failure is imminent.

Purpose of Treatment:

- For the safety of emergency response workers using the trails to perform erosion control work and to access river camps for the removal of hazard trees.

Treatment Effectiveness Monitoring:

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

### Trail Erosion Control

Description:

- Install temporary grade dips and reinforce switchbacks along portions of trails where threat to water quality and aquatic resources is greatest. Clean existing waterbars and dips, on all trails before damaging storms to reduce erosion and protect trail infrastructure. Work must be performed prior to summer heavy rain events in order to be functional for spring melt-off or a seasonal 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% grade and/or lie where existing erosion control features are not sufficient to handle increased runoff. These trail sections are located on the Middle Fork of the Salmon River Trail , the Loon Creek Trail, the White Creek Trail, the Warm Springs Trail and the Mahoney Trail.

Design/Construction Specifications:

- Install 212 temporary grade dips or water bars on trails within high and moderate burn areas to ensure water is diverted to prevent erosion and to prevent failure of trail bed.
- Clean existing water bars.
- Reinforce switchbacks in locations that present a risk to water quality and aquatic resources.
- 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:

- To ensure drainage structures are sufficient to divert water effectively given increased runoff and increased sediment movement.
- To protect property and high watershed and aquatic resource values.

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.

## Other Treatments:

### Private Land Risk

Description:

- Four private land inholdings were evaluated during the field assessment: Triple Creek Ranch, Cougar Ranch, Simplot Ranch and Tappan Ranch. Both the Triple Creek Ranch and Tappan Ranch are expected to have an increased risk of flooding post-fire due to increased runoff and the potential for debris flows.

Design/Construction Specifications:

- The recommendation is to send a letter to the land owners to alert them of the increased risk of post-fire flooding at their properties.

Purpose of Treatment:

- Alert private land owners of the increased risk of post-fire flooding at their properties.

### Campsite Risk

Description:

- Fifteen campsites along the Middle Fork of the Salmon River were visited during the field review to evaluate the risk to life from post-fire flooding and debris flows. These river camps are usually occupied daily during the float boat lottery season (May 28th through September 3rd) with groups ranging in size from 10 to 30 people. During the field assessment it was determined that the majority of the campsites are located on high river terraces and are not at risk of floods or debris flows from streams that burned. Only the Horsetail Camp, located at the confluence of the Middle Fork and Big Apareho Creek, was identified as being at high risk of post-fire flooding and/or debris flows. Approximately 95 % of the Big Apareho Creek drainage burned in the fire and approx. 60% of the fire area burned at high severity. This drainage has a high risk of post-fire flooding and debris flows. Evidence of past debris flows was observed along the lower reach of Big Aparejo Creek.

Design/Construction Specifications:

- Due to the high risk of post-fire flooding/debris flows the Horsetail Camp along the Middle Fork of the Salmon River will be closed to camping for a 3-5 year period until vegetative recovery has been achieved in the burned areas.

Purpose of Treatment:

- Reduce the risk to life and health for float boaters camping in the assigned campsites along the river corridor.

**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:

- Implement effectiveness monitoring of the EDRR program including changes in the composition of known infestations and the identification of new noxious weed species not known to exist in the area before the fire. An added benefit of this monitoring strategy is that it responds to the disturbances associated with fire, it identifies areas and/or sites needing restoration or rehabilitation efforts to establish a desirable plant community and it can be identified in a timely manner.

Location (Suitable) Sites:

- Monitoring areas include all sites in areas that burned at moderate to high severity near known infestations and areas disturbed by the fire suppression activities. 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 20-day period. Initial monitoring will take place after the fire (beginning early Spring/Summer of 2008). Additional monitoring and treatment may be requested depending what is found within the burned area.
- Documented weed infestations include the species of Spotted Knapweed, Rush Skeletonweed, Hoary Alyssum, and Canada Thistle.

Purpose of Treatment:

- The purpose of noxious weed monitoring is early detection of noxious weed introduction in the burned area. 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.

## Heratige Monitoring

Description:

- Monitoring is planned to evaluate the no treatment recommendation to determine if adverse impacts are occuring to heritage sites. This includes funds for assessment of an area that could not be visited during the initial assessment.

Location (Suitable) Sites:

- Parker Mine and Mill

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

| | | | 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** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Existing weed treatmer | acres | 100 | 1152 | $115,200 | $0 | | $0 | | $0 | $115,200 |
| Weeds EDRR | days | 500 | 50 | $25,000 | $0 | | $0 | | $0 | $25,000 |
| Developed rec site haz | days | 220 | 14 | $3,080 | $0 | | $0 | | $0 | $3,080 |
| River camp hazard tre | each | 1600 | 3 | $4,800 | $0 | | $0 | | $0 | $4,800 |
| *Insert new items above this line!* | | | | $0 | $0 | | $0 | | $0 | $0 |
| *Subtotal Land Treatments* | | | | $148,080 | $0 | | $0 | | $0 | $148,080 |
| **B. Channel Treatments** | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | $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 erosion control (s | each | 345 | 51 | $17,595 | $0 | | $0 | | $0 | $17,595 |
| Trail erosion control (w | each | 100 | 212 | $21,200 | $0 | | $0 | | $0 | $21,200 |
| Trail hazards treatmen | miles | 6300 | 28.25 | $177,975 | $0 | | $0 | | $0 | $177,975 |
| Trail hazards treatmen | feet | 52 | 1515 | $78,780 | $0 | | $0 | | $0 | $78,780 |
| *Insert new items above this line!* | | | | $0 | $0 | | $0 | | $0 | $0 |
| *Subtotal Road & Trails* | | | | $295,550 | $0 | | $0 | | $0 | $295,550 |
| **D. Protection/Safety** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private land flooding av | days | 400 | 2 | $800 | $0 | | $0 | | $0 | $800 |
| Boater risk awareness | days | 300 | 2 | $600 | $0 | | $0 | | $0 | $600 |
| *Insert new items above this line!* | | | | $0 | $0 | | $0 | | $0 | $0 |
| *Subtotal Structures* | | | | $1,400 | $0 | | $0 | | $0 | $1,400 |
| **E. BAER Evaluation** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Team | days | 3270 | 10 | $32,700 | | | $0 | | $0 | $0 |
| | | | | $0 | | | $0 | | $0 | $0 |
| *Insert new items above this line!* | | | | | $0 | | $0 | | $0 | $0 |
| *Subtotal Evaluation* | | | | $32,700 | $0 | | $0 | | $0 | $0 |
| **F. Monitoring** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heritage monitoring | days | 340 | 3 | $1,020 | $0 | | | | | $1,020 |
| Weeds monitoring | days | 500 | 20 | $10,000 | $0 | | $0 | | $0 | $10,000 |
| *Insert new items above this line!* | | | | $0 | $0 | | $0 | | $0 | $0 |
| *Subtotal Monitoring* | | | | $11,020 | $0 | | $0 | | $0 | $11,020 |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| **G. Totals** | | | | $456,050 | $0 | | **$0** | | **$0** | **$456,050** |
| Previously approved | | | | | | | | | | |

## PART VII - APPROVALS

1. _/S/ LYLE E. POWERS_ for _____ October 23, 2007__
   WILLIAM A. WOOD
   Forest Supervisor (signature) Date

2. _/s/ William P. LeVere for _____ _10/24/2007_
   Regional Forester (signature) Date