

Date of Report: October 3, 2022**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:** Ross Fork**B. Fire Number:** ID-STF-000193**C. State:** Idaho**D. County:** Blaine**E. Region:** 4**F. Forest:** Sawtooth**G. District:** Sawtooth NRA**H. Fire Incident Job Code:** P4P0BE (0414)**I. Date Fire Started:** August 12, 2022**J. Date Fire Contained:** 70% Contained (10/02)**K. Suppression Cost:** \$18,000,000 (as of 10/02/2222)**L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds (estimates):**

1. Fireline repaired (miles): Dozer Line - 4.65; Hand Line - 3.38
2. Other (identify): N/A

M. Subwatershed Numbers:*Table 1: Acres Burned by Subwatershed (HUC6)*

Subwatershed	Subwatershed Name	Total HU Acres	Acres HU within Fire	% HU in Fire
170501110102	Mattingly Ck – NF Boise	12,077	210	2%
170501130101	Upper Big Smoky Creek	20,231	843	4%
170501130301	Ross Fork Creek	19,139	1,125	6%
170501130302	Johnson Creek	11,886	5,787	49%
170501130303	Bear Creek – SF Boise River	17,728	5	<1%
170602010201	Smiley Creek	11,331	9,846	87%
170602010202	Beaver Creek	9,698	8,566	88%
170602010203	Frenchman Ck – Salmon River	19,621	6,800	35%
170602010204	Pole Creek	13,023	3	<1%
170602010205	Warm Creek – Salmon River	14,456	290	2%
170602010301	Upper Alturas Lake Creek	18,557	3,776	20%
170602010302	Lower Alturas Lake Creek	26,446	426	2%

N. Total Acres Burned: 38,648 (based on BAER Assessment Area)

Table 2: Total Acres Burned by Ownership

Ownership	Acres
NFS	37,736
Other Federal (BLM)	0
State	200
Private	712
Total	38,648

O. Vegetation Types:

Table 3: Vegetation Types by Soil Burn Severity and Vegetation Mortality

Vegetation Type	Soil Burn Severity				Vegetation Burn Mortality			
	Unburned	Low	Moderate	High	Unburned	Low	Moderate	High
Alpine Vegetation	82	11	3	0	77	16	3	0
Aspen	76	8	15	0	76	9	14	0
Aspen/Conifer	5	10	5	0	5	12	4	0
Barren/Sparse Vegetation	1,072	287	27	0	954	408	23	1
Conifer/Aspen	0	2	10	0	0	2	10	1
Developed	4	0	0	0	4	1	0	0
Douglas-fir	1,299	2,454	1,777	175	973	2890	1402	441
Douglas-fir/Lodgepole Pine	38	248	520	138	23	275	313	332
Engelmann Spruce	128	198	251	86	103	233	163	164
Forbland	720	189	20	0	656	256	16	0
Forest Shrubland	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0
Grassland	374	147	12	0	330	193	11	0
Lodgepole Pine	667	1,468	3,203	525	528	1,699	2,132	1,503
Mountain Big Sagebrush	1,434	1,465	682	1	1,275	1,732	567	7
Mountain Shrubland	31	26	21	0	27	32	17	2
Riparian Herbaceous	111	36	18	0	107	43	14	1
Riparian Woody	276	42	23	0	268	52	19	1
Subalpine Fir	1,210	2,554	3,810	647	858	3,065	2,812	1,486
Subalpine Fir/Douglas-fir	154	608	1,544	383	102	705	998	884
Subalpine Fir/Whitebark Pine	1,710	2,883	1,470	17	1,308	3,421	1261	90
Water	5	2	2	0	4	3	2	0
Whitebark Pine	377	546	303	1	293	651	273	10
Total Acres	9,773	13,184	13,716	1,973	7,973	15,700	10,052	4,923

P. Dominant Soils:

Granitic Cryorthents and Cryochrepts, sandy loam (23%)

Granitic Cryorthents and Cryochrepts, loamy sand (58%)

Granitic Cryochrepts and Cryumbrepts, gravelly sandy loam (19%)

Q. Geologic Types:

Geological rock types are Idaho Batholith granite. The Idaho Batholith is composed of granitic rocks, primarily granodiorites and quartz monzonite. Landscapes within the burned area were formed from a mix of glaciation, cryoplanation and fluvial scouring and deposition.

R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class:

Table 4: Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class

Stream Type	Miles of Stream
Perennial	48.6
Intermittent	86.6
Ephemeral	0
Other (Artificial Path)	0.4

S. Transportation System:*Table 5: Transportation Routes (miles)*

	NFS	State	Private	Total
Trails	9.8	0.0	0.0	9.80
Roads	30.5	1.1	0.7	32.3

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION**A. Burn Severity (acres):***Table 6: Burn Severity Acres by Ownership*

Soil Burn Severity	NFS	State	Private	Total	% within the Fire Perimeter
Unburned	9,529	64	181	9,773	25
Low	12,814	67	303	13,184	34
Moderate	13,436	69	211	13,716	36
High	1,957	--	17	1,975	5
Total	37,736	200	712	38,648	100

B. Water-Repellent Soil: 8,344 acres (22% of burned area)

Discontinuous background water repellency was noted in low SBS and unburned areas. Post-fire water repellency increases roughly 50% over background water repellency (compared to unburned conditions). The fire-induced surface repellency is expected to be temporary, breaking up within 1 to 2 years and decreasing toward natural levels.

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating:*Table 7: Soil Erosion Hazard (acres)*

SEHR	Pre-fire Acres	Pre-fire Percent	Post-fire Acres	Post-fire Percent	Gain/Loss
L	14,188	37	13,060	34	(1,128)
M	5,878	15	6,724	17	846
H	18,581	48	18,864	49	282
Total Acres	38,648		38,648		

D. Erosion Potential: 1.2 tons/acre (range 0.5 to 1.9)**E. Sediment Potential:** 399 yd³/mi²/year (average based on 0.66 SDR [sediment delivery ratio])**F. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period (years):**

Grass/Forbs: 1 – 3 years

Shrubs: 5 – 15 years

Conifers: 10 – 30 years

G. Estimated Hydrologic Response (brief description):

1. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval (years): 10 year
2. Design Storm Duration (hours): 1 hour
3. Design Storm Magnitude (inches): 0.90"
4. Design Flow (cubic feet/second/square mile): see Table 1
5. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration (percent):
6. Adjusted Design Flow (cfs per square mile): see Table 1

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

Introduction/Background:

The Ross Fork Fire was ignited by lightning on August 12, 2022 in the Ross Fork-Johnson Creek tributaries, headwaters to the SF Boise River on the Fairfield Ranger District. Initially, fire activity was low to moderate due to scattered fuels and rugged, rocky terrain. As weather conditions favorable to fire growth changed, the fire drastically increased in size. A wind event over Labor Day weekend caused erratic, extreme fire behavior with long-range spotting, expanding the fire west into the North Fork Ross Creek and north into Jake's Gulch and upper Alturas Lake Creek. The southwest winds aligned with topography and the fire grew rapidly, spreading six miles northeast into Beaver Creek threatening the community of Smiley Creek and prompting evacuations of that area and Alturas Lake. The strong winds pushed the fire, burning 20,000 acres in just over 48 hours. On Tuesday, September 6, the fire spread to the east of Highway 75 and fire suppression operations limited growth to roughly 800 acres. Intermittent rainfall began September 12, moderating fire behavior.

Critical Values/Resources and Threats (narrative):

Table 4: Critical Value Matrix

Probability of Damage or Loss	Magnitude of Consequences		
	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 (HLS): Risk: Very High (Likely:Major)

Post-fire watershed conditions threaten life and safety of visitors using the Forest Service roads, trails and off-road camping areas within the fire perimeter. Portions of these roads, trails and camping areas lie in narrow, canyon bottoms that can easily trap storm runoff in portions of the profile and cross section for each transportation feature and camping area. The roads, trails and off-road camping areas that are of most concern traverse through and lie in high/moderate severity burned slopes. Normal storm frequencies and magnitudes can now more easily initiate rill and gully erosion on the severely burned, over-steepened slopes. These "minor" events can activate floods in the smaller tributary drainages that intersect these transportation features and camping areas, putting the safety of users at risk.

2. Property (P): Risk: High (Likely:Moderate)

The watersheds burned in the Ross Fork Fire will show the effects of the fire due to increased runoff rates, erosion, sediment and debris transport. These threats create an immediate concern for roads, culverts and bridges that intersect and are parallel to flow paths of the burned watersheds that are likely to be plugged, overtopped or otherwise damaged when compared to pre-fire conditions. There is also increased danger to structures that remain in the flood path due to the increased risk for flooding and debris flows. Failure of these drainage features increase the likelihood of loss or damage to the NFS system roads and pertinent infrastructure within the burned perimeter.

3. Natural Resources (NR)

Native Plant Communities: Risk: Very High (Very Likely:Moderate)

A major vegetation issue identified post fire included threats to the ecological integrity native plant communities from the introduction and expansion of noxious and invasive plant species. The burned area, now lacking desired vegetation that can normally compete with invasive species, is vulnerable to the spread of existing noxious and non-native seed sources (cheatgrass). Even in the low severity burn areas, it will take at a minimum one growing season for native vegetation to reestablish and begin competing with

invasive species. Therefore, the risk is very high to adversely affect hundreds of acres of public lands if they are not monitored and treated effectively.

Designated Critical Habitat (Aquatic Species): Risk: High (Likely:Moderate)

Multiple streams within and downstream of the burned area are designated critical habitat for Snake River Spring/Summer chinook, Snake River steelhead and Columbia River bull trout. Post-fire threats impairing designated critical habitat include accelerated soil erosion and increased surface runoff that delivery ash and sediment to Beaver Creek, and localized habitats in Smiley and Frenchman Creeks. Impacts from sediment and increased water temperatures are likely to occur until hillslope and streamside vegetation recovers. Impacts to critical habitat in Beaver Creek and localized impacts in portions of Smiley and Frenchman Creeks, notably in stream reaches within or below high and moderate SBS areas. These threats have the potential to degrade designated critical habitat and negatively affect populations, deterring ESA-listed species recovery objectives.

No emergency stabilization measures are recommended for aquatic resources. However, recommended road drainage and EDRR treatments will indirectly benefit ESA-listed fish and the designated critical habitat.

Designated Critical Habitat (Terrestrial Species): Risk: Very High (Very Likely:Moderate)

Canada Lynx are listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The Ross Fork Fire burned within 5 LAUs. Lynx habitat was directly affected within the Upper Salmon-Beaver LAU with 74% of habitat burned high, moderate and low severity (see Wildlife Resource Report, Table 1). This LAU now has more than 30% of habitat in unsuitable condition. Additional threats that delay recovery of habitat from unsuitable to suitable include increased erosion and the introduction and spread of noxious weeds. Overall, the Ross Fork Fire will have negative short-term and long-term effects to foraging habitat in moderate and high severity burned areas, positive effects on lynx foraging habitat within approximately 15 years in low severity burned areas, and negative short and long-term (>100 years) effects to denning habitat in moderate and high severity burned areas.

Opportunity for emergency response in lynx habitat is limited. Treatments that reduce erosion and noxious weed spread are beneficial to lynx habitat.

Soil Productivity and Hydrologic Function: Risk: Intermediate (Possible:Moderate)

The Intermediate Risk was driven primarily by field data and observations that focused on the components leading to the Final SBS (see Soil Resource Report). The Erosion Potential analysis also supports an Intermediate Risk rating. The WEPP PEP modelling produced a relatively low erosion rate of less than 2 tons/acre.

On the high SBS hillslopes, degradation of soil structure was relatively minor and only observed in isolated areas; root conditions accrued only slight damage as fine and very fine roots were dry and brittle at depths generally ranging from 0-3 cm with few occurrences of scorching below the soil surface. Minor damage to root structures indicates that grass & shrub regeneration within high SBS areas in the first couple years post-fire is very probable. Similarly, vegetative regeneration of scorched and consumed shrub canopies was observed in moderate SBS. Barring unlikely wide-spread, extremely damaging erosive events a viable, intact seedbank exists in moderate to high SBS areas and is expected to recover rapidly. However, considering the pre-fire conifer closed canopy limited density and diversity of understory vegetation communities the ground surface is susceptible to increased erosion due to the extensive loss of overstory canopy.

Two other components that contribute to soil productivity, native plant communities and hydrologic function, are addressed in the Weeds and Hydrology Resource Reports, respectively. Post-fire soil erosion is not expected to result in irreversible impacts to soil productivity and no post-fire treatment is recommended.

4. Cultural and Heritage Resources (CHR): Risk: Intermediate (Unlikely:Major)

Research has shown that wildfires have the potential to damage or destroy cultural resource sites through: 1) direct effects of fire, 2) ground disturbing suppression or rehabilitation activities and/or 3) erosive soil movement caused by subsequent storm precipitation. These impacts may destroy historic and archaeological resources or alter the context of surface and subsurface cultural remains vital to any scientific analysis or interpretation. Also, wildfires may have an indirect effect, such as increase the accessibility and visibility of archaeological site locations, making them more susceptible to vandalism/artifact looting and unauthorized recreational activity. The Ross Fork Fire has the potential to directly or indirectly impact multiple cultural properties.

Nineteen (19) cultural resource sites are located within the fire perimeter and five of those occur within areas burned at moderate to high SBS. Risk assessments indicate that none of the identified sites require emergency response actions to mitigate the likelihood of loss of valuable subsurface deposits.

A. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

The goal of the burned area emergency rehabilitation is to:

- Reduce threats to personal injury and/or human life of visitors using select system roads, trails and campgrounds.
- Control expected invasion of noxious weeds within the area, especially along and adjacent to Forest roads and dozer lines used by fire equipment and in existing populations within the fire boundary.
- Minimize damage to key system roads and trails within the fire boundary.
- Identify appropriate monitoring activities that estimate the effectiveness of emergency stabilization treatments and identify necessary maintenance and continuation of other approved BAER activities.

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

Land: 90%

Channel: N/A

Roads/Trails: 90%

Protection/Safety: 90%

C. Probability of Treatment Success

Table 5: Probability of Treatment Success

	<i>1 year after treatment</i>	<i>3 years after treatment</i>	<i>5 years after treatment</i>
<i>Land</i>	70	80	80
<i>Channel</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Roads/Trails</i>	75	85	95
<i>*Protection/Safety</i>	80	70	60

*Initially, it's predicted visitors will heed the warning signs.
However, complacency is expected after the initial year
unless a damaging event occurs.

D. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss): Estimate \$520,000. Refer to Values at Risk (VAR) Spreadsheet

E. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss): (Not Estimated)

It is assumed the primary treatments (EDRR BAER, ESRR Suppression, road drainage and hazard sign response actions) are successful in reducing risk over No-Action.

F. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

- ☒ Soils ☒ Hydrology ☒ Engineering ☒ GIS ☒ Archaeology
☒ Weeds ☒ Recreation ☒ Fisheries ☒ Wildlife
☐ Other:

Team Leader: Shawn Robnett**Email:** shawn.robnett@usda.gov**Phone(s):** 208-731-5462 (cell)**Forest BAER Coordinator:** Thomas Stewart**Email:** thomas.stewart@usda.gov**Phone(s):** 208-404-5227 (cell)**BAER Assessment Team** *Table 6: BAER Team Members by Resource*

Skill	Team Member Name
<i>Team Lead(s)</i>	Shawn Robnett
<i>Soils</i>	Terry Hardy
<i>Hydrology</i>	Mark Dallan
<i>Engineering</i>	Kevin Duchow
<i>GIS</i>	Brandt Hines
<i>Archaeology</i>	Kandi Voss, Jolie Magelky (T)
<i>Weeds/Vegetation</i>	Thom Stewart
<i>Recreation</i>	Tom Winter (SNRA), Steve Frost (FRD)
<i>Fisheries</i>	John Chatel, Cody Edwards (T)
<i>Wildlife</i>	Robin Garwood

G. Treatment Narrative:**Land Treatments****L1a. and L1b. Invasives EDRR**

General Description: Invasive plants and weed assessments will be conducted in FY2023 for Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) of any new infestation located within the fire perimeter. Treatments will occur at proper phenology of each species to ensure maximum control. This treatment will be supplemented by the natural Re-vegetation Recovery Monitoring treatment.

With noxious plants and weeds scattered throughout the burn area, there is a very high risk for expanding infestations within the fire perimeter due to the disturbance caused by the wildfire and subsequent suppression operations. The following are known infestations of noxious plants and invasive weeds within the burn perimeter: Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), Yellow toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*), Hoary alyssum (*Berteroa incana*), Spotted knapweed (*Centaurea stoebe*), Diffuse Knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*), Rush Skeletonweed (*Chondrilla juncea*), Cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*). Vehicles used by suppression forces and the BAER team drove through existing populations of these species while enroute to the fire, greatly increasing risk of new infestations throughout the fire perimeter and surrounding areas.

Assess the Ross Fork Fire (BAER) for new infestations of noxious weeds. Invasive and noxious weed assessments from FY2022 will establish baseline data to be tracked through the Sawtooth NRA District GIS databases and will be used to determine the priority, amount and intensity of control for new infestations of noxious weeds located within the burn area for FY2022 and FY2023.

Purpose of Treatment: This treatment is necessary to control the spread of existing noxious weeds and non-native invasive species and prevent establishment of new noxious weeds into the burned area. EDRR will be used to prevent new noxious weed infestations from becoming established and to ensure that the natural recovery of the native perennial grasses and forbs is not affected by an overabundance of noxious weeds. This treatment will also ensure the ecological indicators (soil productivity, hydrologic function and biologic integrity) are functioning properly during the natural recovery period on lands administered by the

FS. Chemical treatment of new and existing noxious weed infestations will reduce the likelihood of their spread to disturbed areas and help to re-establish high quality wildlife habitat within the burn.

The Ross Fork Fire area contains designated critical habitat for steelhead, bull trout, chinook salmon and sockeye salmon. The Ross Fork Fire burned Lynx, wolverine and whitebark pine habitat. This treatment is necessary to protect the integrity of these and associated habitats from expansion of noxious weed populations.

Location (Suitable) Sites: Assess areas that have a high potential for weed/invasive species establishment. Critical areas include riparian habitat, roads, control lines, camps and staging areas, ephemeral drainages and burned areas where suppression vehicles and equipment traveled through known noxious weed/non-native invasive plant species populations. Disturbed areas within and along the fire perimeter, such as control lines, hand lines, staging areas and camp areas will also be prioritized for monitoring. Areas of high risk for weed invasion due to vegetation removal by the fire occur adjacent to known weed infestations (3,130 acres), burned at a moderate to high severity and experience high recreation pressure.

Priority for EDRR are as follows:

- L1a. Invasives (BAER) EDRR: 446 acres
- L1b. Invasives (Suppression) EDRR: 68.2 acres

Design/Construction Specifications:

1. Conduct short-term monitoring in FY2023 using early detection and rapid response (EDRR) assessment/monitoring of noxious weed/non-native invasive plant species infestations within the burned area. Monitoring will be to determine the post-fire presence or spread of invasive species throughout the fire area.
2. Inventory/assessment, photos and mapping new noxious weed infestations within burned area using GPS technology (Collector) and upload into the GIS Noxious Weeds database.
3. Chemical treatments using pickups, UTVs and backpack spray units will be used on any noxious weeds located within the fire perimeter, immediately adjacent roads entering the fire perimeter and main access roads to the fire area. Coordination with Blaine County or other contractors will be conducted to treat noxious weeds found on main access roads to the burn perimeter.

Channel Treatments: None

Roads and Trails

RT1a. and RT1b. Road Drainage

General Description: The watersheds burned in the Ross Fork Fire will show the effects of the fire via increased runoff rates, erosion, sediment and debris transport creating an immediate concern for the surfacing and fills for roads and trails and their associated drainage structures. The effects will be most prevalent in and below the areas of high and moderate burn severity. These effects could result in filling ditches, plugging culverts and potentially overtopped or washed away road surfaces and fill slopes.

Several road and trail stabilization treatments have been prescribed for both transportation systems within the Ross Fork Fire that will be directly impacted by post fire events. These treatments are necessary to mitigate the predicted effects that will occur to the transportation system and infrastructure and protect the investment of the transportation system from the expected increased post-fire runoff.

Ditch Cleaning – Where present, drain ditches along the length of roads shall have all existing silt and debris removed and either hauled away or side cast such that the material cannot reenter the drainage structure during a runoff event.

Culvert Cleaning – Remove any blockages from inlet, outlet and inside barrel and straighten bent inlets and outlets when possible. Catchment-basins shall have all existing silt and debris removed from in front of the culvert inlet so they are functioning at full capacity. Culverts are typically 18 inch to 24 inch ditch relief culverts.

Water Bar and Rolling Dip Re-establishment and Cleaning – Remove material that has accumulated in the water bars, rolling dips and run-out ditches. This is most effectively done while grading the road.

Channel Clearing - Removal of debris that is directing water towards a road or bridge structure that will cause severe scour during flood events.

Reshape Road - Provide positive drainage to ditches and culverts by in-sloping or out-sloping as directed by the Engineer.

Cross Drain Culvert Replacement – Culverts undersized for the anticipated flows need upsized and set at a slope close to the stream gradient or at least 2%.

Location (Suitable) Sites:

All roads within the fire perimeter are to some degree going to be affected by the effects of the fire. The most important roads to focus on will be those roads that travel through the high and moderate soil burn severity areas of the fire. A few are listed below:

RT1a. Road Drainage Treatment Locations:

NFSR #	NAME	MILES	TREATMENT
70077	Smiley Creek	1.59	Out slope template, rolling dips and culvert replacement as shown on treatment map
70427	Little Beaver Creek Mine	2.23	Water Bar or Rolling Dips on section of road shown on map
70077A	Smiley Creek Cutoff	0.26	Clean and establish drainage structures
70195	Frenchman Creek	0.65	Remove debris from Channel near bridge site
70204	Beaver Creek	3.93	Out slope sections of road across alluvial fans, replace cross drain culverts
70320	West Beaver Creek	0.96	Out slope road as necessary to drain the road prism
	Total	10.38	

RT1b. Culvert Replacement Locations:

NFSR#	LOCATION (MP, GPS POINT)	PIPE SIZE	TREATMENT
70204	MP 4.4	24" x 40'	Replace with CMP 36"x40'
70077	43.842171° -114.814963°	36" x 40'	Replace with CMP 60"x40' Squash
70077	43.829831° -114.824066°	48" x 60' (Smiley Creek Crossing)	Replace with CMP 84"x50'
70195	MP 1.2	Frenchman Creek Bridge	Remove burned bridge deck from stream channel. Remove abutments back so channel is unrestricted.

RT2. Storm Inspection and Response

General Description: The purpose of the storm inspections is to evaluate the condition of roads for motorized access and to identify and implement maintenance of the treatments to road surfaces and flow conveyance structures to provide safe access across FS lands.

The inspections are used to identify those problems such as debris caught in culvert inlets, plugged or partially plugged culverts and washed-out roads and to clear, clean and/or block those roads that are or have received damage.

Forest personnel will survey the roads within the fire perimeter after spring meltoff and summer storms. Survey will inspect road surface condition, any new hillside rills, ditch erosion and culverts/inlet basins for capacity to accommodate runoff flows. A plan very similar to a FERM (Flood Emergency Road Maintenance) plan should be drafted. The plan identifies the responsibilities of those prior to, during and post large flow events.

Storm Inspection Specifications:

Immediately upon receiving heavy rain or spring melt the FS will send out patrols to identify road hazard conditions – obstructions such as rocks, sediment, washouts – and plugged culverts so the problems can be corrected before they worsen or jeopardize motor vehicle users.

Locations where heavy equipment is necessary to mechanically remove any obstructions from the roads and culvert inlets and catch basins shall be identified and passed on to the C&M Crew.

All excess material and debris removed from the drainage system shall be placed outside of bank-full channel where it cannot re-enter stream channels.

Storm Inspection Locations:

The inspections should first focus on the Forest Service roads that receive the most traffic. The Forest and district can identify the most susceptible areas and roads across the districts within the fire perimeter. The recommended priorities for roads to look at first are listed below:

- 70077 - Smiley Creek
- 70427 - Little Beaver Creek Mine
- 70077A - Smiley Creek Cutoff
- 70195 - Frenchman Creek
- 70204 - Beaver Creek
- 70320 - West Beaver Cr./Cottonwood Canyon Trail as enters burn area from below
Sawmill trail 008 as trail enters burn area on upper end

Protection/Safety

P1a. Road and P1b. Trail Hazard Signs

General Description - Hazard Sign: The purpose of “Burned Area Warning Signs” is to reduce the risks to human life and safety by alerting motorists and trail users of existing threats while traveling the authorized routes within the areas susceptible to flooding, debris flows, hazards trees and all other risks attributable to post-fire events on the landscape.

P1a. Road Hazard Sign Specifications: “Burned Area” warning signs along the roads shall measure, at a minimum, 30-inch by 36-inch and consist of 0.08” aluminum, sheeted in high intensity yellow with black letters. The “BURNED AREA” lettering shall be 4C inch.

P1a. Location of Road Hazard Signs: “Burned Area” hazard signs located at burned area points of entry on NFS lands accessed by NFS roads:

- FSR 70195 - Frenchman Creek (near the intersection with State Highway 75)
- FSR 70077A - Smiley Creek Cutoff (near the intersection with State Highway 75)
- FSR 70077 - Smiley Creek (near the intersection with State Highway 75)
- FSR 70204 - Beaver Creek (near the intersection with State Highway 75)
- FSR 70197 - Pole Creek (near the intersection with State Highway 75)
- FSR 70199 - Pole Creek Cutoff (near the intersection with State Highway 75)

- FSR 70197 - Pole Creek (near intersection with 70199 facing East toward Valley Road)
- FSR 70419 - Salmon River Bottom (near the intersection with State Highway 75)
- FSR 70449 - Gravel Pit (near the intersection with State Highway 75)
- FSR 70205 - Alturas Lake (near the intersection with State Highway 75)
- FSR 70428 - Little Beaver Creek Cutoff (near the intersection with State Highway 75)
- FSR 70426 - Little Beaver Creek (at the Forest Boundary)

P1b. Trail Hazard Signs Specifications: “Entering Burned Area” warning signs along the trails shall measure, approximately, 12-inch by 10-inch and consist of 0.08” aluminum, sheeted in high intensity yellow with black letters. The “ENTERING BURNED AREA – Flash Floods, Fallen Trees & Rock and Debris” lettering shall be a minimum of 1 inch in height.

P1b. Location of Trail Hazard Signs: “Entering Burned Area” hazard signs on NFS Trails (11 total):

Fairfield RD:

Johnson Creek Trail #181

Emma Creek Trail #063

Paradise Creek Trail #070

Vienna Creek Trail #086

West Fork Big Smoky Creek Trail #224

North Fork Ross Fork #226

Gold Run Creek Trail #060

Sawtooth NRA:

Beaver Creek/Horseshoe Road #265

Alturas Lake-Mattingly Creek Trail #034

Jakes Gulch Trail #093

West Fork Big Smoky Creek Trail #224

Monitoring/Coordination

L1a. and L1b. EDRR: Treatment sites will be evaluated annually for the next three years to ensure control methods are meeting resource objectives and to inventory for new invaders. Weed specialist(s)/technicians will visit chemically treated sites after treatment; this is especially important for weed populations that are sprayed to ensure efficacy of herbicide application. Follow-up treatments will be initiated if additional non-native species or new infestations are discovered. Control will be considered successful upon determination that noxious weed expansions are being controlled and non-native invasive plants have not spread beyond their pre-fire locations.

RT2. Storm Inspection and Response: Inspect and monitor specified roads after spring run-off and precipitation events to ensure implemented RT1. Road Drainage treatments are functioning and in condition to handle the next precipitation event.

P1a. Road and P1b. Trail Hazard Signs: Regularly inspect hazard signs for visibility and condition. Contacts with visitors if they saw and read the signs, and understood the warnings listed.

PART VI – EMERGENCY STABILIZATION TREATMENTS AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

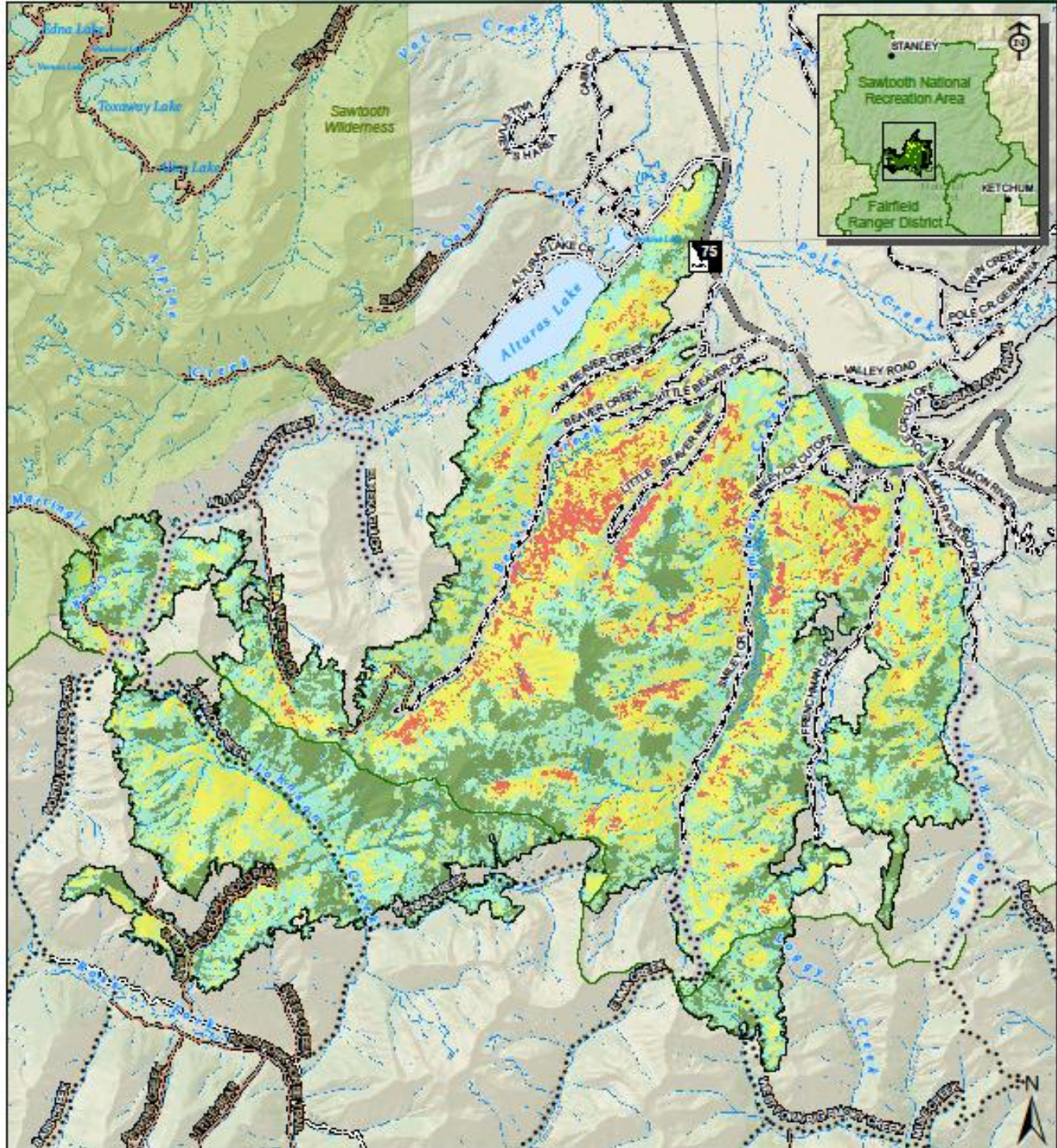
Line Items	Units	Unit Cost	NFS Lands		Other \$	Other Lands			All Total \$
			# of Units	BAER \$		# of units	Fed \$	# of Units Non Fed \$	
A. Land Treatments									
L1a. EDRR BAER	Acres	\$12	446	\$5,334	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$5,334
L1b. EDRR Suppression	Acres	\$12	68.2	\$816	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$816
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Land Treatments</i>				\$6,150	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$6,150
B. Channel Treatments									
(None)				\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Channel Treatments</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
C. Road and Trails									
RT1a. Road Drainage	Miles	\$2,026	10	\$21,030	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$21,030
RT1b. Road Drainage	Each	\$36,515	2	\$73,030	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$73,030
RT2. Storm Inspection	Miles	\$1,599	10	\$16,598	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$16,598
RT9. Channel Clearing	Each	\$10,080	1	\$10,080	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$10,080
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Road and Trails</i>				\$120,738	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$120,738
D. Protection/Safety									
P1a. Road Hazard Sign	Each	\$793	13	\$10,310	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$10,310
P1b. Trail Hazard Sign	Each	\$254	11	\$2,790	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$2,790
				\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Protection/Safety</i>				\$13,100	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$13,100
E. BAER Evaluation									
Initial Assessment	Report		1	\$41,193	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				---	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Evaluation</i>				\$41,193	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
F. Monitoring									
				\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Monitoring</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
G. Totals				\$181,180	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$139,987
Previously approved									
Total for this request				\$181,180					

PART VII - APPROVALS

1. _____ Date _____
 Forest Supervisor

Ross Fork Fire BAER Soil Burn Severity

Sawtooth National Forest
Sawtooth National Recreation Area
Fairfield Ranger District



Soil Burn Severity

High
Moderate
Low
Very Low/Unburned

— Roads Open to All Vehicles, Seasonal

— Roads Open to Highway Legal Vehicles Only, Seasonal

— Other Public Roads

— Trails Open to All Vehicles, Yearlong

— Trails Open to All Vehicles, Seasonal

— Trails Open to Vehicles 50' or Less in Width, Seasonal

... Trails Open to Motorcycles Only, Yearlong

... Trails Open to Motorcycles Only, Seasonal

— Trails Summer Non-Motorized

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Date: 9/26/2022