BURNED-AREA REPORT
(Reference FSH 2509.13)

PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST

A. Type of Report
- [ ] 1. Funding request for estimated WFSU-SULT funds
- [ ] 2. Accomplishment Report
- [X] 3. No Treatment Recommendation

B. Type of Action
- [X] 1. Initial Request (Best estimate of funds needed to complete eligible rehabilitation 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: Dollar Creek

B. Fire Number: P4A7W8

C. State: Idaho

D. County: Valley

E. Region: Intermountain (R04)

F. Forest: Boise (F02)

G. District: Cascade (D04)

H. Date Fire Started: July 14, 2004

I. Date Fire Contained: July 20, 2004

J. Suppression Cost: $2,200,000 (estimate)

K. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds
1. Fireline waterbarred (miles): 10.4 (handline)
2. Fireline seeded (miles): 0
3. Other (identify): 0

L. Watershed Number: 170501231003 (NF Gold Fork), 170602081004 (Dollar Creek), 170602081003 (Six-bit Creek)

M. Total Acres Burned: 801
NFS Acres (801) Other Federal (0) State (0) Private (0)

N. Vegetation Types: warm, dry subalpine fir, and persistent lodgepole pine

O. Dominant Soils: shallow, non-cohesive, coarse textured sands and sandy loams. Soils are inherently infertile, have poorly developed profiles, and low water-holding capacities.

P. Geologic Types: Granitic (Idaho batholith)

Q. Stream Channels by Order or Class:
First Order: 2.0 miles Second Order: 0 miles

R. Transportation System
Trails: 2.2 miles Roads: 0 miles

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

A. Burn Severity (acres): 547 low (68%) 254 moderate (32%) 0 high (0%)

B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): 0

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres):
Low: 0 Moderate: 801 High: 0

D. Erosion Potential (tons/acre): NA (see Summary of Analysis)

E. Sediment Potential (cubic yards/square mile): NA (see Summary of Analysis)

PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS

A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period (years): 2 to 5

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): 0.75 to 1.0 (see Summary of Analysis)

F. Design Flow (cubic feet / second/ square mile): NA (see Summary of Analysis)

G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration (percent): NA (see Summary of Analysis)

H. Adjusted Design Flow (cfs per square mile): NA (see Summary of Analysis)

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

A. Describe Watershed Emergency:

The BAER team has not identified any emergency measures as necessary.

The Dollar Creek wildfire, located approximately 15 miles northeast of Cascade, Idaho, started on July 14, 2004, and burned approximately 801 acres. Roughly half of the burned acres occurred in the headwater of the North Fork of the Gold Fork River, with the remainder of the wildfire in the headwater of tributaries to the South Fork Salmon River.

An estimated 254 acres burned at a moderate severity, with the remaining 547 acres at low severity or were unburned. The fire was very active the first few days until a storm front moved in on July 18 and dropped ¾ to 1 inch of precipitation. Another one-half inch of precipitation fell on July 19 further aiding suppression efforts. The fire was contained on July 20.

Although burn severities were relatively light, tree mortality was generally moderate to high due to the prevalence of subalpine fir and lodgepole pine and the crown fire behavior common the first 2 days of the incident. Because of the fire behavior, little resource damage was noted relative to soil productivity. The fire had little impact on ground cover in many locations and did not consume most of the large, coarse woody debris that existed pre-fire, except in small isolated patches. The existing post-fire effective ground cover still provides structure to the hillslope, breaking up slope length to reduce continuous overland flow, and providing storage for eroded soil.

The landscapes in the fire's perimeter overlie the Idaho batholith, a granitic intrusion comprised of noncohesive coarse, single-grained sandy and sandy loam soils. The hillslopes within the burned area are generally steep (greater than 40 percent slope) and are moderately to strongly dissected by first order streams. The steep landforms have an inherently moderate to high erosion potential. The first order tributaries in the burned area originate in small basins and maintain a steep descent into other tributaries of the North Fork of the Gold Fork River or the South Fork Salmon River.

The North Fork of the Gold Fork River supports bull trout, a federally listed species protected under the Endangered Species Act. The South Fork Salmon River support Chinook salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout. The fire has increased the potential for higher than normal stream flows and increased sediment delivery. Increased surface runoff and stream flows could transport eroded material, thereby affecting fish habitat.

The fact that the precipitation events of July 18 and 19 did not trigger any mass failures or cause any extensive surface erosion is evidence of the minimal impact of the Dollar Creek wildfire on soil conditions. Sheet erosion, rilling, and gullying are expected to be minimal within the fire area. The fire area already experienced an intense rainfall event of ¾ to 1 inch of precipitation within a 6-hour period. This event caused a small amount of surface erosion and did not trigger a single debris flow. It is estimated that vegetation will reestablish over most of the burned area within 2 to 5 years. Since the fire killed few roots of existing shrubs, many of these shrubs will resprout and these roots will continue to stabilize the soil. In addition, these same storm events resulted in a short-lived increase in turbidity of the North Fork Gold Fork, but no measurable effects on fish habitat. Any potential effects in the South fork Salmon River drainage would be far removed from fish-bearing streams.

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

No emergency treatments have been identified as necessary.

C. Probability of Completing Treatment Prior to First Major Damage-Producing Storm:
Land: NA Channel: NA Roads: NA Other: NA

D. Probability of Treatment Success

No emergency treatments have been identified as necessary.

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss): $900

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss): $900

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

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

Team Leader: Terry Hardy, Soils Scientist, Boise National Forest
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Team Members: Gary Harris, Hydrologist, Cascade Ranger District, Boise National Forest
Michael Dimmett, Forester, Cascade Ranger District, Boise National Forest
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Tom Hass, Engineer, Cascade Ranger District, Boise National Forest
Mark Bingman, Dollar Creek Fire Resource Advisor, Cascade RD, Boise NF
Clayton Nalder, Dollar Creek Fire Resource Advisor, Mountain Home RD, Boise NF

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.)

No emergency treatments have been identified as necessary.

Part VI – Emergency Rehabilitation Treatments and Source of Funds by Landownership

			NFS Lands			Other Lands				All
		Unit	# of	WFSU	Other	# of	Fed	# of	Non Fed	Total
Line Items	Units	Cost	Units	SULT $	$	units	$	Units	$	$
A. Land Treatments										
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Land Treatments				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
B. Channel Treatments										
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Channel Treat.				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
C. Road and Trails										
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Road & Trails				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
D. Structures										
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Structures				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
E. BAER Evaluation										
Assessment Team	report	900	1	$900	$0		$0		$0	$900
Subtotal Evaluation				$900	$0		$0		$0	$900
F. Monitoring										
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Monitoring				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
G. Totals				**$900**	**$0**		**$0**		**$0**	**$900**

PART VII - APPROVALS

1. _____ _____
Forest Supervisor (signature) Date

2. _____ _____
Regional Forester (signature) Date