# 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: Jay Point

B. Fire Number: ID-NCF-000907

C. State: Idaho

D. County: Idaho

E. Region: 01 - Northern

F. Forest: Nez Perce and Clearwater

G. District: Powell – Central Zone

H. Fire Incident Job Code: P1J2CX-0117

I. Date Fire Started: August 17, 2015

J. Date Fire Contained: Not Contained

K. Suppression Cost: $875,000 (estimated from I209)

L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds
1. Fireline waterbarred (miles):
2. Fireline seeded (miles):
3. Other (identify):

M. Watershed Number:

| **Subwatershed Name** (HUC6) | **Total Acres** | **Acres in Fire Perimeter** | **Unburned Acres in Fire Perimeter** | **Burn Severity** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | **Low** | **Moderate** | **High** |
| Walton Creek-Lochsa River (170603030301) | 18,819 | 3,422 | 1,493 | 828 | 919 | 182 |
| Wendover Creek-Lochsa River (170603030304) | 20,734 | 1,023 | 364 | 253 | 314 | 93 |
| **Total** | | **4,445** | **1,857** | **1,081** | **1,233** | **275** |

N. Total Acres Burned: NFS - 3,946 Private - 502
(based on adjusted perimeter delineated by BAER Assessment Team using initial BARC imagery)

O. Vegetation Types: The vegetation within the burned area is represented by groups 5 and 6 from the Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forest Target Stand Groups. The habitat types in Group 5 (moderately cool and moist western red cedar) are characterized by mixed species stands of western red cedar, grand fir, and Douglas fir, with diverse shrub and forb understories. Western white pine, larch, and ponderosa pine are less frequent components. Cedar/Clintonia is the habitat type in this group most frequently found. These habitat types are common on lower slopes and northerly aspects, but become increasingly rare toward the headwaters. The habitat types in Group 6 (moderately cool and wet western red cedar) are characterized by stands of grand fir and western red cedar. Douglas-fir and western white pine are less common. They often have fern and herb understories. Cedar/lady fern is the habitat type is generally limited to riparian areas along streams and moist lower slopes.

P. Dominant Soils: Soils in the Jay Point fire area are derived from residuum and localized coluvium which is predominantly coarse textured, containing high amounts of rock fragments. Soil surfaces are generally very gravelly ashy silt loams. The thin volcanic ash mantle is derived from the Mount Mazama deposition approximately 7,000 years ago.

Q. Geologic Types: The Jay Point fire occurred primarily on the Wallace formation of the Middle Proterozoic, with a smaller extent on biotite and granodiorite from granitics of the cretaceous. They comprise 70 and 30 percent of the area, respectively.

R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class:
Perennial: 31 Intermittent: none (per NHD)

S. Transportation System (miles)
Roads: 7 Trails: 13 miles

## PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

A. Burn Severity (acres):

| Soil Burn Severity (SBS) - Acres | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Ownership** | **High** | **Moderate** | **Low** | **Very Low/Unburned** | **Total** |
| NFS | 270 | 1,022 | 963 | 1,691 | 3,946 |
| PVT | 5 | 211 | 120 | 166 | 502 |
| **Total** | **275** | **1,233** | **1,083** | **1,857** | **4,448** |

| Soil Burn Severity (SBS) - Percent | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Ownership** | **High** | **Moderate** | **Low** | **Very Low/Unburned** |
| NFS | 7 | 26 | 24 | 43 |
| PVT | 1 | 42 | 24 | 33 |

B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): 1,508 acres
(This number is a total of the moderate and high burn severity. At the time of data collection, soils across the Jay Point Fire area where experiencing naturally occurring water-repellency. This condition exists in unburned areas of the fire as well as through all burn severity classes. The moderate and high soil burn severity areas are likely to experience fire induced water-repellency.)

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres):

| 3,972 – low | 137 – moderate | 325 - high |
|---|---|---|

D. Erosion Potential: 0.6 tons/acre
(Estimate is a weighted average for all soils, based on the next 24 month time period without treatment as a function of changes expected due to soil burn severity.)

E. Sediment Potential: 352 cubic yards/square mile

## PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS

| | |
|---|---|
| A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period (years): | 5 |
| B. Design Chance of Success (percent): | 80 |
| C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval (years): | 25 |
| D. Design Storm Duration (hours): | 1 and 6 |
| E. Design Storm Magnitude (inches): | 0.8 (1 hour); 1.8 (6 hour) |
| F. Design Flow (cubic feet / second/ square mile): | 1.2 (1 hour); 2.4 (6 hour) |
| G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration (percent): | 49 |
| H. Adjusted Design Flow (cfs per square mile): | 129 (1 hour); 176 (6 hour) |

## PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

Background: The Jay Point wildland fire was a reported lightning-caused ignition on August 17, 2015. The fire area is located in the upper reaches of the Lochsa subbasin, south of the Lochsa River near Powell, Idaho. The fire burned 3,946 acres of NFS lands and 502 acres of private timber lands. Roughly 50% of the NFS lands burned at moderate and low severity, with about 7% burning at high severity. The observed fire intensity and soil burn severity (SBS) is consistent with fire behavior documented in the Incident Management Team (IMT) close-out narratives. Predominantly low to moderate SBS exists across the areas where the fire burned with a steady downhill backing spread, with limited spotting and occasional single tree torching. In these areas fuel consumption was limited to surface litter and smaller diameter vegetation (1 and 10 hour fuels). Limited areas of high fire intensity and high SBS exist in scattered locations where upslope runs occurred during late afternoons when the canyon inversion lifted and the fire aligned with wind and slope.

The diverse coniferous forest and understory vegetation is supported by the high amounts of precipitation, ranging from 30” – 40” annually. Records of large and intense wildland fires beginning in 1910 have occurred 5 to 6 different times since. The hot, intense fires removed protective vegetation from the soils and exposed them to erosion. Many burned and eroded areas converted to persistent shrublands and have not yet reforested, largely because of the fire-damaged soils. The combination of loose soils, steep slopes, and rain-on-snow precipitation

events produce landslides that dissect the steep valleys and periodically deliver sediment to its streams.

The NFS lands within and around the burned area provide year-round recreational opportunities. The Lochsa River is managed under the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The river has no dams and is rated as one of the world's best for continuous whitewater from mid-May to mid-June. Other recreation includes backcountry skiing, snowmobiling, mountain biking, fishing, hiking, swimming, camping, and picnicking.

The main stem of the upper Lochsa River, which forms the southern boundary of the Jay Point fire perimeter, currently supports runs of Snake River summer steelhead, spring/summer Chinook salmon, Columbia River bull trout, Pacific lamprey, westslope cutthroat trout, rainbow trout, mountain whitefish, as well as dace, sculpin and suckers. Cliff Creek in the Jay Point Fire perimeter contains Designated Critical Habitat (DCH) for ESA listed Snake River steelhead, with DCH for bull trout occurring in Walton Creek just outside of the burned area.

Historically, increased sediment delivery and associated stream habitat alterations caused by high spring runoff events after wildfire may have reduced fish densities or eliminated subpopulations in smaller drainages. Current conditions suggest these effects were short-term as fish species recolonized affected areas over time. Overall, landscape elements in this area provided habitat conditions that allowed fish populations to be resilient and adapt to major natural perturbations (i.e., wildfires and floods).

Road construction and maintenance within tributary drainages has resulted in an overall reduction in the quantity and quality of aquatic spawning and rearing habitat, due to increased sediment inputs and loss of riparian trees. Road construction also created barriers where roads crossed streams. More recently, road construction has contributed to high sediment levels in some watersheds. Road failures during the 1995–1996 flood events contributed to elevated sediment levels in streams as well.

A list of values important to the Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forest was provided through a delegation of authority (October 2, 2015), then supplemented and refined during a Forest Staff and BAER Assessment Team in-briefing (October 6, 2015). The BAER team subsequently evaluated the identified values in context of the preceding characterization with field data and subsequent analysis to determine the critical values that may be treated under the BAER program (FSM 2523.1 – Exhibit 01). The characterization of the threats to these critical values also incorporated post-fire flood source area response of nearby watersheds following previous fires, most recently the Johnson Bar BAER Assessment (2014). The risks associated with these critical values were assessed by the BAER team using FSM 2523.1 – Exhibit 02. The narratives for the BAER Critical Values having unacceptable risk that warrant emergency response actions are followed by numbers that represent the response action(s) recommended for managing unacceptable risk.

A. Describe Critical Values/Resources and Threats (narrative):
(This information is organized to incorporate “Critical Values and Risk Assessment” from WO ID 2520-2014-1, effective December 17, 2014)

**1. Human Life and Safety:** Potential threats to visitors/recreating public and agency personnel include flooding and debris flows, hazard trees, and rockfall along roads/trails and at developed recreation sites or dispersed areas that are within or downstream/downslope of areas that burned at moderate or high severity.

**High Risk** (possible, major) to human life and safety of recreating public and agency personnel from hazard trees when hiking the Jay Point (#37), Jay Point Cross-over (#218), and Cliff Ridge (#216) trails. Travel on fire-damaged trail segments when inclement weather is expected increases the probability of loss or injury along 4.6 miles of trail routes located within or downslope of moderate and high soil burn severity areas from hazard trees, flooding from accelerated overland flow, or rock/debris fall. (Treatment PS-01)

**High Risk** (possible, major) to human life and safety of recreating public and agency personnel from hazard trees, rolling rocks, flooding and localized debris flows triggered by accelerated overland flow when traveling segments of FSR 362 (ML2) that located in or below moderate and high burn severity areas. Fire-damaged road segments and post-fire impacts increase risk for loss of ingress/egress. (Treatments PS-02, RT-01, and RT-02)

**Intermediate Risk** (unlikely, major) at Powell, Whitehouse, and Wendover developed campgrounds from debris flows or landslides originating from flood source areas that burned at moderate or high severity and reach the Lochsa river. The potential for debris dams and channel obstructions can cause stream flow diversion into or flooding of the campgrounds, resulting in risk to campground occupants. (Treatment PS-01)

**2. Property:**

**High Risk** (likely, moderate) to FSR 362 due to expected increased overland flow with accelerated hillslope erosion and subsequent sediment and debris delivery to culvert inlet basins, ditch lines, roadway dips, and associated run-outs. FSR 362 is a high value, heavily used ML 2 road accessing Walton Lakes recreation area, Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, and private roads and inholdings. This road is also in the Forest Cost Share program and is critically important to the cooperator and Forest Service as it will be used to access post-fire hazard tree salvage operations. (Treatments RT-01 and RT-02)

**Low Risk** (unlikely, moderate) for damage to campground infrastructure at the Powell, Whitehouse, and Wendover developed campgrounds from flooding. The campground improvements are located above the floodplain, it is unlikely stream flow diversion into or flooding of the campgrounds from debris flows or landslides originating from flood source areas that burned at moderate or high severity that reach the Lochsa River will result in damage to campground infrastructure. No treatments recommended.

**3. Natural Resources:**

**Low Risk** (very likely, minor) to soil productivity from post-fire increases in erosion is expected in localized areas that sustained moderate to high burn severities. For consistency with the BAER risk assessment matrix, five to eight years is the estimated length of time for recovery of effective ground cover and above ground organic matter in areas that burned at moderate to high severity. Over the long term, the loss of surface soils can lead to deceased site productivity with the potential to increase the spread of invasive plant species, since noxious weeds are able to more readily establish on degraded sites. In the short term, unauthorized OHV intrusions can increase where physical barriers and vegetative screens have been damaged or lost, contributing to further degradation of soil productivity. It should be noted many soils throughout burned area have high content coarse fragment surface cover that will aid in reducing erosion along with abundant partially burned down wood in many areas that will reduce slope lengths and decrease the potential for sheet and rill

erosion. Beargrass (Xerophyllum tenax) is abundant in many of the burned areas and acting as a stabilizing influence. Re-sprouting of bear grass and other vegetation was already occurring when the BAER team conducted field assessments. No treatments were recommended for soil productivity.

**Low Risk** (likely, minor) of threats that could impact water quality, specifically water bodies within the federally designated Lochsa River Wild and Scenic River Corridor. Large sediment increases from moderate and high burn severity areas are possible during and immediately after storm events, posing threats to water quality in streams with designated critical habitat and suitable occupied habitat for federally listed threatened or endangered aquatic species. Overall, these are expected to be short-term effects that will persist for the next three to five years. An emergency does not exist. Water quality in Walton Creek was previously identified as a potential non-critical value at risk due to the presence of the Powell Fish Hatchery at the Walton Creek/Lochsa River confluence. Further analysis of the Jay Point Fire within the Walton Creek drainage indicates less than 2 percent of the drainage has moderate and high soil burn severity. The fire occurred on upland slopes and did not affect the riparian areas within the drainage. Detrimental effects to water quality at the fish hatchery are not expected.

**Low Risk** (likely, minor) for impairment of hydrologic function. Threats to hydrologic function on NFS lands within the burned areas exist on areas of moderate and high soil burn severity. The presence of hydrophobic soils, loss of canopy cover, loss of ground cover, and loss of channel stabilizing riparian vegetation all have the potential to contribute to altered hydrologic function and watershed response to precipitation events within burned watersheds. This is expected to be a short-term effect. An emergency does not exist.

**High Risk** (likely, moderate) to native plant diversity, intact native plant communities or naturalized communities due to the threat of introduction and spread of noxious and non-native invasive plants from known populations that exist within and adjacent to areas of high and moderate burn severity. Roads, campgrounds and trailheads within and adjacent to the Jay Point fire are primary corridors for weed dispersal and the warm/dry habitats that are moderate to highly susceptible to new weed invasion have been burned. Most of the previously identified weed infested sites within the fire were either burned or occur adjacent to burned areas. The susceptible habitats contain known infestations of Spotted knapweed, Orange hawkweed, Yellow toadflax, and Canada thistle. Small spot infestations of these noxious weeds are scattered along FSR 111A, 362, 3648, 362B, & 362C which run through the fire perimeter. Other discrete or small populations were identified within drop points and trailheads throughout the fire complex. Spotted knapweed, Orange hawkweed, Yellow toadflax, and Canada thistle are invasive weeds that can readily out-compete native plants and dominate disturbed sites. (Treatment L-01)

**Low Risk** (possible, minor) to designated critical habitat or suitable occupied habitat for ESA-listed aquatic species. Known fish-bearing streams within or near the fire perimeter include the Lochsa River, Jay Creek, Cliff Creek, and Walton Creek. Designated critical habitat (DCH) for steelhead trout occurs in Cliff Creek and bull trout DCH occurs in the Lochsa River and Walton Creek. With the high proportion of unburned/very low (42%) and low (24%) burn severity, the post-fire increases in peak flows with accelerated surface erosion and subsequent sediment delivery that could alter habitat and channel conditions are expected only in isolated locations. In addition, recommended road treatments would decrease potential localized adverse short term impacts at or near stream crossings. Overall, the short- and long-term post-fire effects of the Jay Point fire pose a low risk to designated critical habitat or suitable occupied habitat for aquatic species.

**4. Cultural and Heritage Resources:**

One cultural site/property was visited during the BAER assessment process for this fire. This cultural resource site was an old, unused Jay Point fire lookout tower that was completely consumed by the fire. Prior to the fire, this site had been 'unevaluated' for status on National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). After relocating and re-assessing the site, it was determined the property would not be considered NRHP eligible. There are no plans to reconstruct this lookout in the future, thus no rehabilitation or restoration funding is being requested for this cultural property.

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

- Mitigate and protect, to the extent possible, threats to personal injury or human life of forest visitors and Forest Service employees by raising awareness through posting hazard warning signs on roads, trails, and recreation facilities to communicate hazards of burned trees, flooding, debris flows, and rock fall, and by repair and maintenance of roads and recreation facilities where there are threats to human life and safety. Communicate risks to cooperating agencies, local communities, and user groups. Consider temporary closures of NFS lands and recreation facilities to protect life & safety of visitors.

- Protect or minimize damage to NFS investments in roads by installing drainage features capable of withstanding potential increased overland and/or debris flows. Minimize damage to key NFS travel routes. If necessary, implement temporary wet-season administrative closures to ensure effectiveness of implemented BAER treatments and to protect the investment cost of those treatments.

- Protect or mitigate potential post-fire impacts to water quality, critical habitat or suitable occupied habitat for ESA-listed aquatic species, and cultural resources within the burned area. When implementing authorized BAER response actions ensure compliance with conservation recommendations provided by tribes and cooperating agencies.

- Treat invasive plants, which are a threat to native or naturalized ecosystems, by minimizing the expansion of existing weed populations in the burned area where soil and/or vegetation was disturbed as a result of fire suppression activities and where burn severity increases the susceptibility for occupancy of non-native invasive species.

- Assist Native American tribes, local, State, and Federal agencies and other cooperators with the interpretation of the assessment findings and potential post-fire impacts to important cultural resources, water quality, and aquatic habitats.

C. Probability of Completing Treatment Prior to Damaging Storm or Event:
Land - 80% Channel - NA Roads/Trails - 80% Protection/Safety - 90%

D. Probability of Treatment Success

| Treatment | Years after Treatment | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| Land | 80 | 75 | - |
| | | | |
| Channel | NA | NA | NA |
| | | | |
| Roads/Trails | 80 | 90 | 100 |
| | | | |
| Protection/Safety | 80 | 70 | 60 |
| Initially, visitors will heed the warning signs. Public complacency is expected after the initial year unless there is a damaging event. | | | |

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss): $150,000

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss): $88,975

The cost of no-action is based entirely on replacement/reconstruction from damage or loss of specific road segments within the burned area. Non-market values associated with the loss of road segments include potential harm or injury to human life and indirect impacts to water quality and designated critical habitat (DCH) for ESA-listed fish species.

Implementation of all recommended response actions is marginally justified. Combining estimated costs for all treatments, then comparing the requested funding only to the no action loss or damage to roads does confuse the benefit: cost calculations. The justification ratio would be higher if comparing loss or damage to roads to the requested road treatment funds. The benefit: cost for treatments that address non-market values would default to "justified".

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

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

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Chandra Neils – Soil Scientist, Idaho Panhandle NF, Region 1
Rebecca Lloyd – Soil Scientist, Nez Perce-Clearwater NF, Region 1
Brendan Waterman – Hydrologist, Uinta-Wasatch-Cache National Forest, Region 4
Caitlin Cuddihy – Civil Engineer, Pike-San Isabell NF, Region 2
Margaret Kirkminde – GIS, Nez Perce-Clearwater NF, Region 1

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:

**L-01 EDRR (**Early Detection Rapid Response)**:** Reduce the potential for establishment of new noxious weed infestations in native or naturalized communities, particularly in highly susceptible burned areas, and prevent or decrease the rate of spread of existing infestations.

Noxious weed control with herbicides is recommended for current and new invader infestations within the Jay Point fire. Herbicide applications will follow the requirements and mitigation outlined under the latest NEPA and Biological Assessment for listed fish species. An interagency weed management cooperative strategy within the Clearwater River Basin Weed is currently in place.

Inventory of roads, dozer lines, drop points, camps, for both current and new invader weed populations, and monitoring of weed control methods should be initiated to determine potential for weed spread and effectiveness of treatments.

- Treat satellite infestations of spotted knapweed and Canada thistle along Forest Roads 362, 3646, 362B, & 362C within the burned area. The knapweed population along the road system is contributing a seed source and the road system is acting as a spread corridor for further expansion into the burned areas.
- Treat small infestation of Yellow toadflax at White Sand Campground leading into the burn.
- Treat Spotted knapweed at Tom Beal Campground, stock area, and trailhead leading into the burn.
- Monitor weed populations within and adjacent to the fire to determine if the combination of fire disturbance and susceptible habitat facilitates weed spread or increases weed densities, along with post treatment effectiveness monitoring.

| **Treatment Area** | **Acres** | **Season** | **Total Treatment** (acres x # of treatments) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Treat Spotted knapweed and Canada thistle along FSRs362, 3646, 362B, & 362C within the burn. | 16 | Summer | 16 acres |
| Treat small infestation of Yellow toadflax at White Sand Campground leading into the burn. | 1 | Spring & Fall | 2 acres |
| Treat Spotted knapweed at Tom Beal Campground, Stock Area, and Trailhead. | 3 | Summer | 3 acres |
| | | **Total** | **21 acres** |

| **L-01 – Early Detection Rapid Response** | |
|---|---|
| Average Treatment Cost per acre: $250.00 (includes prep and pre-treatment flagging of sites) | |
| Average Chemical/Personal Protection Equipment Cost per acre: $50.00 | |
| Implementation Monitoring of Treatment: $400 per day (two person crew). | |
| Estimated treatment cost: $300.00/acre @ 21 acres | $6,300 |
| Weed Monitoring: 2 days @ $400/day | $800 |
| **Total Estimated Cost** | **$7,100** |

Channel Treatments:

None recommended.

Road and Trail Treatments:

**RT-01 Road Storm Proofing:** The primary road (FSR 362) in the Jay Point fire area is expected to see increased runoff over the next couple of years. Existing conditions of culvert basins may not accommodate the expected increase in debris. It is likely that damage will occur if measures aren't taken to stabilize the roads and maintain functionality of drainage structures.

Clean culverts, ditches, run out ditches, and catchment basins of sediment and debris. Repair damaged culverts in locations determined by the Engineer that will provide relief to existing culverts. Install rolling dips where they will be most efficient and necessary. Rolling dips should be installed on the down slope side of culverts and in locations where culvert failure is possible or likely. These rolling dips will assist to remove water from the roadbed that has become trapped on the road surface causing erosion and travel hazards.

In some locations where the road is outsloped a berm has been created along the downhill side of the road shoulder. This berm should be pulled back into the road and incorporated into the road surface or removed in sections to promote sheet flow across the road.

Refer to the BAER Treatment Map for specific locations, as well as the Engineering Resource Report and Road Log data in the project record. See Burned Area Emergency Response Treatments Catalog Chapter 4, Rolling Dips pages 109-112, Low-Water Stream Crossings pages 121-126, Catchment-Basin Cleanout pages 145-148 and BAER Specification, Road Drainage Reconstruction for more information.

| **Engineering Treatments** | | | **Cost** |
|---|---|---|---|
| RT-01 Road Storm Proofing | Remove berm, install rolling dips, clean ditches, culverts, and catch basins; install culvert inlet end sections, slotted inlet riser pipes, and debris racks. | | $16,060 |
| | Mobilization | $1,460 | |
| | Remove Berms (maintain outslope) | $2,100 | |
| | Cut Lead-outs in Berm | $2,400 | |
| | Rolling Dip with Aggregate Surfacing | $9,000 | |
| | 18" Metal End Section | $700 | |
| | Cut Open CMP Inlet | $300 | |
| | Clean Catch Basin | $100 | |
| RT-02 Storm Patrols | Storm patrols to identify problem areas such as clogged culverts, washed out roads and damaged drainage and treatment structures. Storm patrols will complete limited maintenance by removing debris from treatment structures to ensure they continue to function during future flood events.<br>2 employees/day @ $500/day/employee x 5 days - $5,000<br>Vehicle and Equipment: $1,000/day x 5 days - $5,000 | | $10,000 |
| | | **Total Cost** | **$26,060** |

**RT-02 Road Storm Patrols:** To maintain effectiveness of the implemented storm proofing treatments and protect the infrastructure investment, evaluate FSR 362 for subsequent damage from increased stormflow runoff and erosion. There is an immediate and future threat to travelers along the road within the burned area due to the increased potential for culverts to plug

with sediment and debris which could washout sections of the road, which would also require considerable funding to reconstruct significant road template damage.

With the loss of vegetation, normal storm frequencies and magnitudes can more easily initiate erosion on adjacent slopes, and it is likely that this runoff will inundate the road or cause washouts at drainage facilities (culverts) or stream crossings. These events create hazardous conditions and put the safety of users at risk.

Monitor road drainage structures and debris flow treatment structures after significant storm events to ensure the maximum drainage capacity is maintained until the natural re-vegetation of the burned area has occurred. Maintain and/or repair any damage to road surfaces. Remove sediment and debris from drainage and treatment structures and repair headcutting in streams and drainages to prevent further degradation of channels. Monitor the movement of large woody debris and determine whether the material should be removed before it contacts culverts. Mitigate hazard trees at treatment locations to provide for worker safety.

See Burned Area Emergency Response Treatments Catalog Chapter 4, Storm Inspection and Response pages 149 -152 and BAER Specification for Storm Patrols for more information.

Protection/Safety Treatments:

The safety and well-being of forest visitors utilizing recreation facilities necessitate they are informed or notified of hazards when entering the burned area. Proper signage at trailheads, at recreation use areas, and along roads entering or leading to the burned area is needed to provide ample warning to recreationists. Potential threats to the public and agency personnel include flooding and debris flows, hazard trees, and rockfall along roads, trails, and at recreation facilities that are downstream or downslope of areas with moderate to high burn severity.

**PS-01 Hazard Warning Signs – Trailhead and Recreation Areas:** Purchase and install ‘Entering Burned Area” hazard warning signs at 3 locations where associated trails (2 - Tom Beal trail; 1 – Fish Hatchery trail) access the burned area. Installation of reflectorized signs with letter size according to USFS Handbook specifications mounted on 4”x4”x8’ posts at heights and distances mandated in USFS Handbook. Refer to BAER Treatment map for specific locations.

| PS-01 – Trailhead and Recreation Burned Area Hazard Warning Signs | QTY | Rate | UOM | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Forestry Technician (GS-7) | 1 | $260 | day | $260.00 |
| Forestry Technician (GS-5) | 2 | $200 | day | 400.00 |
| Burned Area Hazard Sign, posts, and hardware | 3 | $130 | each | $390.00 |
| Mileage - 4x4 pickup truck (1/2 ton) | 52 | $0.55 | mile | $28.60 |
| | | | **Treatment Total** | **$1,078.60** |

**PS-02 Hazard Warning Signs - Roads:** Purchase and install ‘Entering Burned Area” hazard warning sign at 1 location that accesses the burned area (FSR 362, mp 1.5). Sign will be installed in visible location on uphill side of road. Sign will be installed consistent with FHWA Standard Specifications for Roads and Bridges on Federal Highway Projects (FP-03) with Forest Service supplemental specifications and follow sign and poster guidelines for the Forest Service EM7100-15. Refer to BAER Treatment map for specific locations.

| PS-02 – Roads: Burned Area Hazard Warning Signs | QTY | Rate | UOM | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Forestry Technician (GS-7) | 1 | $260 | day | $260.00 |
| Forestry Technician (GS-5) | 1 | $200 | day | $200.00 |
| Burned Area Hazard Sign, posts, and hardware | 1 | $300 | each | $300.00 |
| Mileage - 4x4 pickup truck (1/2 ton) | 20 | $0.55 | mile | $11.00 |
| | | | **Treatment Total** | **$765.50** |

**Management Recommendations**

Forest personnel should maintain a heightened awareness of the increased risks of flooding and debris flows in the high intensity burn areas for the next year (primarily during summer thunderstorms). Road stream crossings identified in the engineering and hydrology reports should be monitored closely to keep the public informed, provide for safety, and prevent further resource damage in the event of a debris torrent.

Replace road mileage, road directional signs, and ‘road closed’ signs (on ML 1 roads) either burned in the fire or damaged/removed as part of fire suppression operations. The road and direction signs are important for navigation by the general public. The ‘road closed’ signs provide resource protection (decrease prism damage, reduce sediment delivery and noxious weed spread) by discouraging unauthorized motor vehicle travel.

Establish a deliberative approach for determining future status of trail system in Jay Point fire area. Many trail segments have not been maintained, yet remain within the database as existing routes. These routes along with Jay Point (#37), Jay Point Cross-over (#218), and Cliff Ridge (#216) trails will require increased maintenance to remove existing and future fallen snags; re-establish appropriate trail signage; and maintain or construct drainage features on trail segments within the fire perimeter to minimize tread damage caused by increased overland flow from burned areas concentrating on and eroding the trail tread.

For a minimum of 2 years, continue monitoring for NNIS on open, closed, and recently decommissioned roads, and in disturbance areas associated with fire suppression operations (lines, drop points, ICP, etc.).

**Coordination, Communication, and Consultation**

Over the next year it is critical that appropriate agencies maintain due diligence and continue to inform the local tribes, forest users, private land owners, and operators of special use facilities of the potential threats resulting from post-fire watershed response.

Areas or features of concern:

- Communicate to local law enforcement and emergency management services that routes providing ingress and egress throughout the burn area may become compromised. This may result in loss of access by emergency response vehicles.

- Communicate to owner/operator of fish hatchery in the Walton Creek drainage the potential for damage and likelihood for increased maintenance to clean sediment from diversion/intake.

- Multiple cost-share cooperator roads exist within the Jay Point burn perimeter, all of which are shared with Western Pacific Timber. Increased traffic from salvage sale efforts is likely to negatively impact these roads. The Forest should work with the cooperator (Western Pacific) to identify recoverable costs or matching maintenance activities per the cost share agreement specifications. Implementation of BAER roads treatments should be scheduled to maximize effectiveness and minimize impact on treatments from cost-share cooperator traffic. Forest personnel should establish terms and conditions with the cooperator to prevent negative impacts to BAER roads treatments caused by cost-share cooperator traffic; and pursue cost recovery or matching maintenance per the cost share agreement specifications.

- Coordination with owners and operators of private lands for their acknowledgement of the potential for cumulative impacts to road infrastructure, hillslope soil-hydrologic function, water quality, and downstream fish habitat from post-fire timber salvage activities. The greatest concern is within the Cliff and Walton watersheds where BAER funding is being invested in road treatments to address expected increases in erosion, overland flow, and sediment delivery. Cooperation and agreement on road maintenance objectives is needed to ensure the BAER treatments remain functional to protect the invested funding and preserve the integrity of the road prism. In addition, cooperation to establish ground cover in harvest units will contribute to more rapid recovery of vegetation in the burned area leading to reduced soil erosion, decreased overland flow and sediment delivery to nearby streams and adjacent roads.

**Coordination**

| | Rate | Days | Cost |
|---|---|---|---|
| Forest BAER Coordinator | $420 | 5 | $2,100 |
| | | **Total Cost** | **$2,100** |

**Implementation Tracking and Required Reporting of Authorized Emergency Response Actions**

| | Rate | Days | Cost |
|---|---|---|---|
| Forest BAER Coordinator | $420 | 5 | $2,100 |
| | | **Total Cost** | **$2,100** |

In addition, associated emergency consultation required under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) for activities obligated under ID-FSM2520-2014-1 needs to be considered in the BAER funding request when emergency response actions are authorized. These are accumulated tasks above the normal program of work and are not captured in out-year program planning. **Implementation of approved BAER response actions trigger these required tasks and the unit's allocated budget does not account for these obligations.** BAER funding is the appropriate authorization to ensure this coordination and consultation is completed.

**Emergency Consultation on Implementation of Authorized Emergency Response Actions**

| | Rate | Days | Cost |
|---|---|---|---|
| Forest Fish Biologist | $420 | 3 | $1,260 |
| | | **Total Cost** | **$1,260** |

**NHPA Compliance for Implementation of Authorized Emergency Response Actions**

| | Rate | Days | Cost |
|---|---|---|---|
| Forest Archeologist | $420 | 5 | $2,100 |
| | | **Total Cost** | **$2,100** |

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
## Jay Point Fire – Nez Perce-Clearwater N.F.

Interim #__

| | | | 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** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| L-01 NNIS EDRR | acre | 338 | 21 | $7,100 | $0 | | | $0 | | $0 | $7,100 |
| | | | | $0 | $0 | | | $0 | | $0 | $0 |
| *Insert new items above this line!* | | | | $0 | $0 | | | $0 | | $0 | $0 |
| *Subtotal Land Treatments* | | | | $7,100 | $0 | | | $0 | | $0 | $7,100 |
| **B. Channel Treatments** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | $0 | $0 | | | $0 | | $0 | $0 |
| | | | | $0 | $0 | | | $0 | | $0 | $0 |
| *Insert new items above this line!* | | | | $0 | $0 | | | $0 | | $0 | $0 |
| *Subtotal Channel Treatments* | | | | $0 | $0 | | | $0 | | $0 | $0 |
| **C. Road and Trails** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RT-01 Road Storm Proofing | lump sum | 16,060 | 1 | $16,060 | $0 | | | $0 | | $0 | $16,060 |
| RT-02 Road Storm Patrols | day | 2,000 | 5 | $10,000 | $0 | | | $0 | | $0 | $10,000 |
| *Insert new items above this line!* | | | | $0 | $0 | | | $0 | | $0 | $0 |
| *Subtotal Road and Trails* | | | | $26,060 | $0 | | | $0 | | $0 | $26,060 |
| **D. Protection/Safety** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PS-01 Recreation: Hazard W | sign | 360 | 3 | $1,079 | $0 | | | $0 | | $0 | $1,079 |
| PS-02 Roads: Hazard Warn | sign | 766 | 1 | $766 | $0 | | | $0 | | $0 | $766 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Insert new items above this line!* | | | | $0 | $0 | | | $0 | | $0 | $0 |
| *Subtotal Protection/Safety* | | | | $1,845 | $0 | | | $0 | | $0 | $1,844 |
| **E. BAER Evaluation** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Initial Assessment | Report | | | --- | $0 | | | $0 | | $0 | $0 |
| *Insert new items above this line!* | | | | --- | $0 | | | $0 | | $0 | $0 |
| *Subtotal Evaluation* | | | | --- | $0 | | | $0 | | $0 | $0 |
| **F. Monitoring** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Coodination & Consultation | lump sum | $7,560 | 1 | $7,560 | $0 | | | $0 | | $0 | $7,560 |
| | | | | $0 | $0 | | | $0 | | $0 | $0 |
| *Insert new items above this line!* | | | | $0 | $0 | | | $0 | | $0 | $0 |
| *Subtotal Monitoring* | | | | $7,560 | $0 | | | $0 | | $0 | $7,560 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **G. Totals** | | | | $42,565 | $0 | | | **$0** | | **$0** | **$42,564** |
| Previously approved | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total for this request | | | | **$42,565** | | | | | | | |

## PART VII - APPROVALS

1. _____ _____
Forest Supervisor (signature) Date

2. _____ _____
Regional Forester (signature) Date