USDA-FOREST SERVICE FS-2500-8 (6/06)

Date of Report: 07/24/07

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: June

B. Fire Number: CA-INF-108

C. State: CA

D. County: Mono

E. Region: 05

F. Forest: Inyo

G. District: Mammoth

H. Fire Incident Job Code: P5DP18

I. Date Fire Started: 7/10/2007

J. Date Fire Contained: 7/12/2007

K. Suppression Cost: 1,1M

L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds
1. Fireline waterbarred (miles):
2. Fireline seeded (miles):
3. Other (identify): Approximately 3.1 miles of dozer line and 2.9 miles of handline rehabilitated by pulling back the berm spreading the topsoil and scattering slash.

M. Watershed Number: 180901010203

N. Total Acres Burned: 680
NFS Acres(**680**) Other Federal ( ) State ( ) Private ( )

O. Vegetation Types: Jeffrey Pine, Sage and Bitterbrush, Bunch Grass

P. Dominant Soils: Vitrandic Haploxerolls, Vitrandic Xerorthents, Cozetic family

Q. Geologic Types: Ash and Pumice, Andesite

R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class:
Ephemeral : .23 miles

A. Transportation System

Trails: _ miles Roads: 6.19 miles ; Hwy. 395: ___1.14 miles

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

A. Burn Severity (acres): 152 (low) 402 (moderate) 126 (high)

B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): 200

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres):
340 (low) 340 (moderate) ___ (high)

D. Erosion Potential: 2.5 tons/acre

E. Sediment Potential: 1600 cubic yards / square mile

PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS

A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period, (years): 5

B. Design Chance of Success, (percent): 90

C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval, (years): 25

D. Design Storm Duration, (hours): 6

E. Design Storm Magnitude, (inches): 2.85

F. Design Flow, (cubic feet / second/ square mile): 6.5

G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration, (percent): 25

A. Adjusted Design Flow, (cfs per square mile): 8.2 (1.26 X increase)

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

A. Describe Critical Values/Resources and Threats:

Background: The June fire started by lightning was a fast moving wind driven fire. It jumped Highway 395 while burning sage and bitterbrush and Jeffrey Pine. Crews and equipment from the Inyo Complex fire responded quickly to this fire.
I went out to the fire area on Wednesday July 25 to view the fire after a thunderstorm went through the area. The Forest has a RAWS station at June Lake, approximately 3 miles south and west of the fire area. This station received 1.08" of precipitation in a 1.5 hour period. I observed soil surface wetting down ½ to 1" in most areas. In some cases, the soil was discontinously moistened at a depth of 3-4" due to rainfall going through roots and pores. I did not observe soil movement in the fire area. I did observe limited ash movement on several roads caused by the rainfall. It is reasonable to assume the fire area received approximately 1" of rain given the observations I made in the field and the precipitation received at June Lake.

Threats to Life and Property:

- *Forest Roads 1S294 and 1S289.*
  The fire burned with moderate and high severity around these two Forest Roads. There is a risk of increased runoff, especially on north facing slopes, that can degrade the road tread and lead to accelerated off-site erosion. In addition, there is a risk that with a degraded road tread vehicles would go around the impacted area widening the road and causing damage to the fire area. The area receives a moderate of Off-Highway Vehicle use as it is adjacent to the Mono Basin and East Crater Loop OHV management areas.

- *Panorama Mountain Bike Trail*
  The fire burned in a portion of the Panorama Mountain Bike Trail. The fire burned many of the carsonite directional signs that guide bicyclists through this area. There are many roads in this area and the opportunity to get off the trail is high.

- *Hazard trees and sediment on Hwy. 395*
  There are hazard trees on the west side of Highway 395 as a result of the fire. The suppression crews fell several of the highly burned trees above the highway. There are approximely 10 to 12 trees that are dead or severely scorched and likely will not survive. Highway 395 is the major north south transportation cooridor in the Eastern Sierra. There would be a major disruption in southbound transporation in the Eastern Sierra if this highway were blocked from a fallen tree. In addition, a tree could fall on a passing vehicle at any time.
  There is a low risk of ash and sediment impacting Hwy. 395. There are rocklined ditches between the North and Southbound lanes. The culverts appear capable of handling increased ash and sediment. Caltrans would need to ensure the culverts are cleared this winter to allow safe passage of water and debris.

Threats to ecosystem stability/soil productivity

- *OHV incursion*:
  This area receives a moderate of Off-Highway Vehicle use as it is adjacent to the Mono Basin and East Crater Loop OHV management areas. The post-fire environment makes it easy for vehicles to go off the established road system and create new trails. This is a continuing issue in this area of the Forest. Much of the fire area is on gentle terrain with little to no rocks/boulders making it easy for vehicles to create illegal trails. Illegal OHV activity can adversely affect native vegetation recovery, spread noxious/invasive weeds, negatively affect soil productivity and prolong watershed recovery.

- *Noxious/Invasive Weeds*:
  During initial attack dozers and equipment were sent from the Inyo Complex fire. The equipment was not washed prior to working on the June Fire. There is a risk of noxious/invasive weeds establishing on the dozerlines and roads in the fire area.

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

- Prevent illegal OHV incursion in the fire area.
- Prevent the risk of hazard trees falling on Highway 395
- Perform erosion control on Forest Roads at risk from acclerated runoff

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

Land **85** % Channel ___ % Roads/Trails **80** % Protection/Safety **90** %

D. Probability of Treatment Success

	Years after Treatment		
	1	3	5
Land	90	100	100
Channel			
Roads/Trails	85	90	100
Protection/Safety	90	95	100

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss): 192,500 Including temporary closer of Hwy. 395

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss): 73,340

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

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

Team Leader: Todd Ellsworth

Email: tellsworth@fs.fed.us Phone: 760-873-2457 FAX: 760-873-2458

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:

1. *Noxious weed Detection survey*

Objectives:
To determine if the fire and associated ground disturbing activities have promoted the establishment and spread of noxious weeds to the extent that eradication efforts are necessary. Early detection dramatically increases the likelihood of successful treatment. If weeds are detected, a supplemental request for BAER funds will be made for eradication.

Methods:
Surveys will begin in 2008 during the flowering periods of weed species. Because of differences in flowering times for all potential species, two visits may be required during the growing season. Completion of surveys on dozerlines, and known invasive will be the first priority. The second survey priorities will be along roads, handlines, drop points, and staging areas. Surveys of general habitats in the burned area will be the lowest priority. All locations of weed species will be documented and mapped using GPS equipment. Surveys will be completed using the NRIS protocol available at the national website: http://fsweb.ftcol.wo.fs.fed.us/frs/rangelands/index.shtml. Results will be entered into the NRIS database.

Channel Treatments:

n/a

Roads and Trail Treatments:

1. *Erosion Control on Forest Roads 1S294 and 1S289*

Objective:
Control flow of water, preserve integrity of road prism and retard off-site hillslope erosion to facilitate native plant recovery.

Methods:
There are approximately 1 miles of National Forest Roads (1S294 and 1S289) that require erosion control structures such as rolling dips and/or water bars. The watershed staff will mark specific areas of concern prior to implementation.

Protection/Safety Treatments:

1. OHV Patrol

Objective
Additional patrol will help deter potential off-road use into the burned area. The patroller can rake out new tracks and repair resource damage in a timely manner. They will provide the public with post-fire conservation information and a field presence.

Methods
Provide additional OHV patrols for a total of 10 days, emphasizing high use time such as holiday weekends and hunting season. This area receives a moderate amount of OHV use, throughout the summer and fall. The technician will also provide the public with information regarding post-fire recovery and the importance of staying on existing roads throughout the fire area. The Forest has an OHV technician that can perform this work. The technician will document if incursions occur and take corrective action.

2. *Hazard Tree Removal*

Objective
Remove and properly dispose of hazard trees and above Highway 395 southbound lane.

Methods
The Forest will work with Caltrans to identify and remove hazard trees along Highway 395. Initial surveys indicated about 12 scorched/dead trees need to be removed. Minimal disposa,l such as removal off the cut slope and scattering the slash above the cut slope would occur for continued highway safety. It is likely the southbound lane would be closed periodically to fell the trees safely.

3. Carsonite Signs

Objective and Methods
Signing will replace mountain bike directional signs that burned in the fire. There are approximately 6 signs that need replacing. The Carsonite signs will be placed at road intersections to ensure bicyclists stay on the Panorama Loop trail.

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.) ***See Appendix A for a description of the proposed road treatment monitoring.***

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

Line Items	Units	Unit Cost	# of Units	BAER $	Other $	# of units	Fed $	# of Units	Non Fed $	Total $
A. Land Treatments										
Nx weed detection	day	350	2	$700	$0		$0		$0	$700
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Insert new items above this line!				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Land Treatments				$700	$0		$0		$0	$700
B. Channel Treatments										
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
				$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										
erosion control	mi	3500	1	$3,500	$0		$0		$0	$3,500
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Insert new items above this line!				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Road & Trails				$3,500	$0		$0		$0	$3,500
D. Protection/Safety										
OHV patrol	days	300	10	$3,000	$0		$0		$0	$3,000
Carsonite signs	ea	40	6	$240	$0		$0		$0	$240
Hazard Tree removal	ea	700	12	$8,400	$0		$0		$0	$8,400
Insert new items above this line!				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Structures				$11,640	$0		$0		$0	$11,640
E. BAER Evaluation										
Salary	days	3	650	$1,950			$0		$0	$1,950
Insert new items above this line!				---	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Evaluation				$1,950	$0		$0		$0	$1,950
F. Monitoring										
Road treatment	days	1	350	$350	$0		$0		$0	$350
Insert new items above this line!				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Monitoring				$350	$0		$0		$0	$350
G. Totals				$18,140	$0		**$0**		**$0**	**$18,140**
Previously approved										
Total for this request				**$18,140**						$18,140

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PART VII - APPROVALS

1. /s/Nancy Upham (for) — August 2, 2007
   Marlene Finley — Date
   Acting Forest Supervisor

2. */s/ Beth G. Pendleton (for)* — *8/3/07*
   Regional Forester (signature) — Date

Appendix A.

June Fire Fire
Road Effectiveness Monitoring

The 2500-8 report requests funds to monitor the effectiveness of road treatments on 2 Forest Roads.

1. Monitoring Questions
    a. Is the road tread stable?
    b. Is the road leading to concentrating runoff leading to unacceptable off-site consequences?

2. Measurable Indicators
    a. Rills and/or gullies forming of the road
    b. Loss of road bed.

3. Data Collection Techniques
    c. Photo documentation of site
    d. Inspection Checklist (attached)

4. Analysis, evaluation, and reporting techniques

    - Monitoring will be conducted after storm events. If the monitoring shows the treatment to be ineffective at stabilizing road and there is extensive loss of road bed or infrastructure an interim report will be submitted. A several page report would be completed after the site visit. The report would include photographs and a recommendation on whether additional treatments are necessary.

Road Inspection Checklist

Date:_____ Inspector_____
Time:_____ Forest Road_____

Describe locations reviewed during inspection:_____

Was there road damage?
Was Culvert plugged?_____.
GPS)_____

Describe damage and cost to repair? (GPS)_____

Photo taken of road damage_____

Recommended actions to repair:_____