

Date of Report: 08/22/2010

**BURNED-AREA REPORT**

(Reference FSH 2509.13)

**PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST****A. Type of Report**

- ☒ 1. Funding request for estimated emergency stabilization funds  
☐ 2. Accomplishment Report  
☐ 3. No Treatment Recommendation

**B. Type of Action**

- ☒ 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: Little Beaver (Salmon-Challis)      B. Fire Number: ID-BOF-000499  
C. State: Idaho      D. County: Custer  
E. Region: 4      F. Forest: Salmon-Challis N.F.  
G. District: Middle Fork      H. Fire Incident Job Code: P4FN2Z  
I. Date Fire Started: July 28, 2010      J. Date Fire Contained: 80% contained in monitor status until significant winter weather event.  
K. Suppression Cost: \$2,507,000  
L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds  
    1. Fireline waterbarred (miles): 0  
    2. Fireline seeded (miles): 0  
    3. Other (identify):  
M. Watershed Number: 170602050305 Swamp Creek- Marsh Creek  
N. Total Acres Burned: 6,427  
    NFS Acres(6,427)    Other Federal ( )    State ( )    Private ( )  
O. Vegetation Types: Lodgepole Pine, Douglas Fir  
P. Dominant Soils: Moderatly Deep to Deep- Loamy-Skeletal and Sandy-Skeletal Soils  
Q. Geologic Types: Granitic: Stable Cryoplanted Uplands - Timbered

R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class: Perennial 1<sup>st</sup> order 9.9 miles, Intermittent 3.7 miles

S. Transportation System

Trails: 2.6 miles      Roads: 0 miles

**PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION**

A. Burn Severity (acres): 1,861 acres (low) 1,735 acres (moderate) 10 acres (high) 1,816 acres (unburned)

B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): <1%

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres):  
1,861 acres (low) 1,735 acres (moderate) 10 acres (high)

D. Erosion Potential: 1.95 (low), 2.73 (moderate), 9.6 (high) tons/acre

E. Sediment Potential: 640 (low), 970 (moderate), 3,413 (high) cubic yards / square mile

**PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS**

A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period, (years): 3-5

B. Design Chance of Success, (percent): N/A

C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval, (years): N/A

D. Design Storm Duration, (hours): N/A

E. Design Storm Magnitude, (inches): N/A

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

G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration, (percent): N/A

H. Adjusted Design Flow, (cfs per square mile): N/A

**PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS**

A. Describe Critical Values/Resources and Threats:

The primary value at risk is the ecosystem itself defined by the delicate balance of native plant and animal species. Noxious weeds affect the natural functions of the ecosystem, displace native vegetation, reduce wildlife habitat and ecosystem biodiversity, increase erosion rates delivering sediment to streams, and interrupt aesthetic and visual values of our national forest lands. Action must be taken quickly because noxious weeds enter disturbed areas without the array of insects and disease organisms that control their density and distribution in their native ecosystems. As a result, these species become unusually aggressive in their new environment; they are able to establish monocultures and crowd out native plants. At a landscape level, this translates into a cascading set of changes in complex ecological interactions and ecosystem processes. These

changes include loss of plant and animal biodiversity, loss of soil stability, increased erosion, changes in water quality, alterations in hydrologic regimes and nutrient cycles and increased disturbance cycles. Noxious weeds can affect fish and wildlife species at local and range-wide levels. Plant community changes and watershed degradation resulting from weed infestations affect habitat carrying capacity and the number of individuals that the habitat can support declines. Unchecked noxious weed invasion eventually creates major changes in plant community structure and composition, ultimately resulting in a loss of habitat for aquatic and terrestrial species.

The Little Beaver Fire burned over 6,000 acres. Approximately 4,390 acres are on the Salmon-Challis National Forest within the Frank Church-River of No Return Wilderness. The fire does not appear to have burned very intensely and most indications are that it will be an environmentally beneficial fire at the ecosystem level. Invasive species concerns are limited to known noxious weed source vectors, specifically the three main trail segments that traverse the fire. Trails of concern include the Porter Creek Trail, the West Fork of Elk Creek Trail and a user created trail that accesses Bernard Lake a popular recreational destination.

#### B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

Locate and treat new and known invasive plant species infestations during early stages of spread in ecologically sensitive burned areas in order to maintain the structure and function of the local ecosystem.

#### C. Probability of Completing Treatment Prior to Damaging Storm or Event: **N/A**

Land \_\_\_ % Channel \_\_\_ % Roads/Trails \_\_\_ % Protection/Safety \_\_\_ %

#### D. Probability of Treatment Success

	Years after Treatment		
	1	3	5
Land	90	70	50
Channel			
Roads/Trails			
Protection/Safety			

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

Year	Exponential growth factor	Cost
1	1	\$5,104
2	2	\$10,208
3	4	\$20,416
4	8	\$40,832
5	16	\$81,664

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss): **Implied Minimum Value = (Treatment cost 5,104)/(Prob. 0.85 loss occurring with no treatment – Prob. 0.25 loss occurring with proposed treatment) = \$8,506**

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

☒ Hydrology    ☒ Soils    ☐ Geology    ☐ Range    ☐

<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry	<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Mgmt.	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Contracting	<input type="checkbox"/> Ecology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botany	<input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries	<input type="checkbox"/> Research	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Arch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GIS	

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#### H. **Treatment Narrative:**

(Describe the emergency treatments, where and how they will be applied, and what they are intended to do. This information helps to determine qualifying treatments for the appropriate funding authorities. For seeding treatments, include species, application rates and species selection rationale.)

##### Land Treatments:

Description- Due to the potential for invasive species spread and adverse impact on the ecological structure and function of the local ecosystem, two site visits are needed during the 2011 growing season in an effort to perform Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR).

Location- Porter Creek Trail, the West Fork of Elk Creek Trail and a user created trail that accesses Bernard Lake are areas of concern, due to the presence of multiple noxious weed species and multiple known infestations within and adjacent these corridors.

Design- Perform Early Detection Rapid Response to Locate and treat new and known invasive plant species infestations during early stages of spread in ecologically sensitive burned areas in order to maintain the structure and function of the local ecosystem.

Purpose- Given the fire's proximity to the Boise NF with its associated noxious weeds and high human use throughout the year, there is a real potential for Rush skeletonweed, among other invasive plants, to take a foothold within the disturbed area if it is not identified and treated soon after the fire.

##### Channel Treatments:

N/A

##### Roads and Trail Treatments:

Description- Ensure the safety of emergency response workers by removing hazards along the trails that are a result of the fire. Trails in the area will need to be used for weed treatment activities.

Location- Porter Creek Trail, and West Fork of Elk Creek Trail

Design- Identify fire-downed trees that pose a threat to health and safety along trails that are routed through or below burned slopes.

Purpose- For the safety of emergency response workers using the trails to perform weed treatment activities.

##### Protection/Safety Treatments:

N/A

**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

Line Items	Units	Unit Cost	NFS Lands		Other \$	Other Lands			All Total \$
			# of Units	BAER \$		# of units	Fed \$	# of Units Non Fed \$	
<b>A. Land Treatments</b>									
Gionet, Thomas	Days	\$284.33	0.5	\$142	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$142
Mallek, Maritza	Days	\$130.00	10	\$1,300	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$1,300
Pierson, Bryan	Days	\$103.00	10	\$1,030			\$0	\$0	\$1,030
Montelius, Matt	Days	\$103.00	10	\$1,030	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$1,030
Per deim	Days	\$117.00	6	\$702			\$0	\$0	
Herbicide, adjuvants, PF	Job	\$100.00	1	\$100			\$0	\$0	
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Subtotal Land Treatments</b>				\$4,304	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$3,502
<b>B. Channel Treatments</b>									
				\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Subtotal Channel Treat.</b>				\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>C. Road and Trails</b>									
Trail Hazard Treatment	Miles	\$800	1	\$800	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$800
				\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Subtotal Road &amp; Trails</b>				\$800	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$800
<b>D. Protection/Safety</b>									
				\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Subtotal Structures</b>				\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>E. BAER Evaluation</b>									
Deschaine, David	Days	\$351.40	2.5	\$879	\$0				
Rieffenberger, Betsy	Days	\$434.29	2	\$869	\$0				
Back, Jeremy	Days	\$129.74	1	\$130	\$0				
Gionet, Thomas	Days	\$284.33	1	\$284	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
Travel Costs	Days	\$68.00	3	\$204	\$0				
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>							\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Subtotal Evaluation</b>				\$2,365	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>F. Monitoring</b>									
				\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Subtotal Monitoring</b>				\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>G. Totals</b>				\$5,104	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$4,302
Previously approved									
Total for this request				\$5,104					

## PART VII - APPROVALS

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
Forest Supervisor (signature)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Regional Forester (signature)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date