Date of Report: 09/01/2014
* Updated to add Risk Assement: 09/07/2014

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- 001351

C. State: CA

D. County: Mono

E. Region: 05

F. Forest: Inyo National Forest

G. District: 51

H. Fire Incident Job Code: P5JEQ2

I. Date Fire Started: 09/16/2014

J. Date Fire Contained: 09/22/2014

K. Suppression Cost: $ 2,500,000 (approximate cost)

L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds
1. **Fireline waterbarred (miles):** .5 miles dozerline, .3 miles handline
2. **Fireline seeded (miles):** 0
3. **Other (identify):** 0

M. Watershed Number: 6th HUC: Grant Lake-Rush Creek (#180901010301
N. Total Acres Burned:65 acres
[65] NFS Acres [0] Other Federal [0] State [0] Private

O. Vegetation Types: Upper Mixed Conifer (jeffrey Pine, White Fir), montane shrubs

P. **Dominant Soils:** Stecum- Salt Chuck families complex; mostly very cobbly loamy sands that are somewhat excessively drained, have rapid permeability and low soil productivity.

Q. **Geologic Types:** Grantic and metamorphic glacial till material

R. **Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class:** perennial 0, intermittent, ephemeral .5

S. **Transportation System**

Trails: 0 miles **Roads:** 2.5 miles

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

A. **Burn Severity (acres): 48 (low) 6 (moderate) 11 (High)**

B. **Water-Repellent Soil (acres):** 11

C. **Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres): (low) 20(moderate) 45(high)**

D. **Erosion Potential:** 1st Year = 19.59 2nd Year = 13.73 3rd Year 10.42 **tons/acre** *Figures from ERMITT

E. **Sediment Potential:** 1st Year = 12,160 2nd Year = 8,787 3rd Year 6,668 **cubic yards / square mile ***

PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS

A. **Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period, (years):** 3 to 5 years brush, longer in mixed conifer

B. **Design Chance of Success, (percent):** 70%

C. **Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval, (years):** 2 year.

D. **Design Storm Duration, (hours):** 6

E. **Design Storm Magnitude, (inches):** 1.14

F. **Design Flow, (cfs per square mile):** See Table 2 Below

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

H. **Adjusted Design Flow, (cfs per square mile):** See Table 2 below

Table 2. Estimated pre-fire and post-fire peak flows for the unnamed tributary to Reversed Creek, in cubic feet per second (cfs).

	Q2	Q5	Q10	Q25	Q50
Pre-fire	16	29	35	47	58
Post-fire	18	33	40	54	66

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

A. Describe Critical Values/Resources and Threats (narrative):

Table 1 identifies the critical values at risk in the watersheds of the June Fire. The primary threat to the values at risk is the fire induced increases in peak flow and peak flow impacting the Reverse Creek Campground. Figure 1 - displays the watershed and where the campground. While we believe the threat is high to impacting infrastructure the threat to human life is intermediate and mostly from the threat of summer thunderstorms Additional values at risk are associated with: 1) invasive and noxious weeds inhabiting disturbed areas due to suppression activities.

Table 1: Critical Values at Risk of the Shoemaker Fire

Risk Type	Value at Risk	Potential Threats	Owner ship	Probability of Damage	Magnitude of Conseq.	Risk	FS Treatment Method
Life/ Property	Reverse Creek Campground	Increased flow and sediment into the campground, impacting sites and causing risk to campground host and visitors	Forest Service	Likely	Moderate	High	Information sharing, notification and signs on campground bulletin boards
Natural Resources	Ecosystem stability	Noxious/Invasive weeds such as *Mullein (Verbascum thapsus) Russian thistle (Salsola tragus) Tumblemustard (Sisymbrium altissimum)*	FS	Likely	Moderate	High	Detection and eradication
Life/ Property	Switchback road going up to June Mountain	High and moderate burn severities occur above and below the switchback	June Mountain	Likely	Moderate	High	None - Notification/Awareness to June Mountain; they will improve road drainage

Risk Type	Value at Risk	Potential Threats	Owner ship	Probability of Damage	Magnitude of Conseq.	Risk	FS Treatment Method
		road, this could lead to increased flows and sedimentation on the road, potentially degrading the road and gullying adjacent hillslopes					

Note: The risk matrix below, Exhibit 2 of Interim Directive No.: **2520-2010-1**, was used to evaluate the Risk Level for each value identified during the Assessment.

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**

Probability of Damage or Loss: The following descriptions provide a framework to estimate the relative probability that damage or loss would occur within 1 to 3 years (depending on the resource):

- Very likely. Nearly certain occurrence (90% - 100%))
- Likely. Likely occurrence (50% - 89%)
- Possible. Possible occurrence (10% - 49%)
- Unlikely. Unlikely occurrence (0% - 9%)

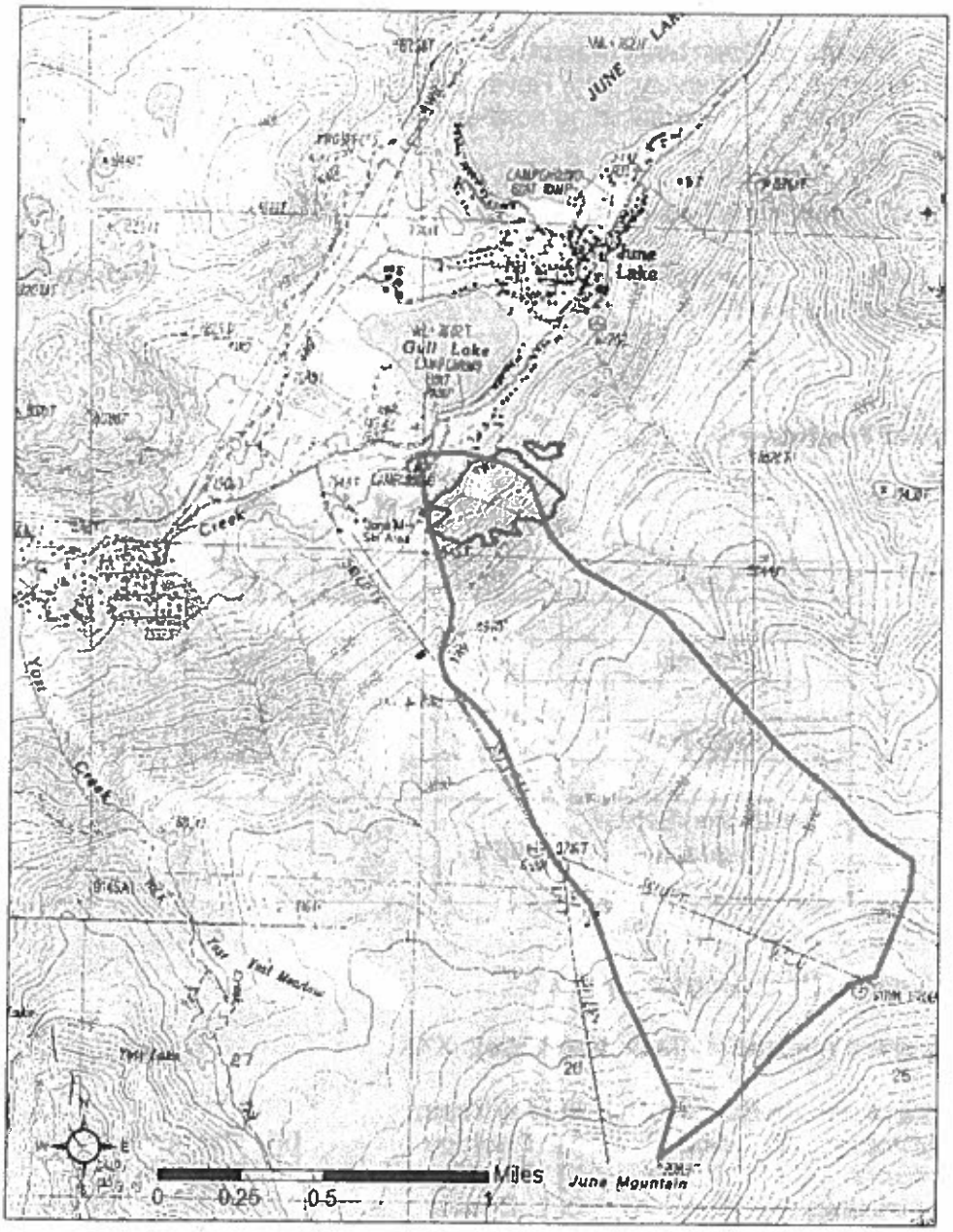
Magnitude of Consequences:

- Major. Loss of life or injury to humans; substantial property damage; irreversible damage to critical natural or cultural resources.
- Moderate. Injury or illness to humans; moderate property damage;

damage to critical natural or cultural resources resulting in considerable or long term effects.

- Minor. Property damage is limited in economic value and/or to few investments; damage to critical natural or cultural resources resulting in minimal, recoverable or localized effects.

Figure 1: Watershed map with fire perimeter: Below



June Fire Permiter and unnamed watershed evaluated for post-fire flow effects

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives (narrative):
Provide for protection of life and safety in the Reverse Creek Campground
Provide for ecosystem stability by eradicating noxious/invasive weeds.

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

Land NA% **Channel** NA% **Roads/Trails** NA% **Protection/Safety Signage/notification** 95%

D. Probability of Treatment Success

	Years after Treatment		
	1	3	5
Land	NA	90	90
Channel	NA	NA	NA
Roads/Trails	NA	NA	NA
*Protection/Safety/ Signage	95%	100 %	100 %

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

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss): XXX

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

[x] Hydrology	[x] Soils	[ ] Geology	[x] Recreation
[ ] Forestry	[ ] 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:** 760-873-2457

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: Noxious/Invasive Weed detection and eradication

Treatment Narrative: Priority areas will be surveyed in spring or early summer 2015 when plants are easily detectable (bolting or flowering). There are approximately ½ mile of Dozer line to be surveyed at adjacent to known infestations and areas at high risk of new infestation. There is an additional 1/3 mile of handline to be surveyed. Infestations will be mapped with a GPS, photographed, and flagged with noxious weed tape. Where feasible, new or isolated infestations will be treated by hand or mechanically (string-trimmer) during the same visit as surveys. Hand pulling consists of pulling the plant up by the roots and bagging for disposal if seed heads are present. Hand treatment should only be attempted on small populations (e.g. treatment will take ~1 hour or less for two people). Mechanical treatment would be conducted for larger infestations and is most practical when an infestation has relatively high cover. Mechanical treatment consists of string-trimming plants at the "boot stage" (developing seedhead is still in the leaf sheath and not yet flowering).

Surveys and treatments will be conducted by a two-person crew, with the goal of timing the visits appropriately so that when possible only one visit per site is needed. However, depending on phenology, infestation size, and treatment strategy, some infestations may be visited more than once. Emergency surveys and treatments will be for one year only per BAER regulations. Survey and treatment in subsequent years may be accomplished through a combination of forest service program funding, and/or volunteer organizations.

Protection/safety treatment

Campground safety information signs and Notifications

Treatment Narrative: Place informational signs on campground bulletin boards describing the fire and threat of increased flows/ debris and sediment through the campground during rainfall or thunderstorm events. In addition, inform the consessionaire and campground host of the increased risk.

The BAER Team considered this treatment to be the minimum necessary to achieve a reduction in risk to the accumulated critical values of:

1. Campground host
2. Visitors, and
3. Forest Service employees.

Channel Treatments: none

Roads and Trail Treatments: none

Part VI – Emergency Stabilization Treatments and Source of Funds 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										
Noxious Weed Detection Survey	day	500	4	1000 ~~$2,000~~	$0		$0		$0	1000 ~~$2,000~~
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Insert new items above this line!				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Land Treatments				$2,000	$0		$0		$0	$2,000
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										
				$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 Road & Trails				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
D. Protection/Safety										
campgound Site Safety	day	500	2	$1,000	$0		$0		$0	$1,000
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Insert new items above this line!				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Structures				$1,000	$0		$0		$0	$1,000
E. BAER Evaluation										
BAER Assessment	hours	75	15	$1,125			$0		$0	$1,500
Insert new items above this line!				—	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Evaluation				$1,125	$0		$0		$0	$1,500
F. Monitoring										
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Insert new items above this line!				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Monitoring				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
G. Totals				$3,000	$0		$0		$0	$3,000
Previously approved				$0						$0
Total for this request				~~$3,000~~						$3,000

$2000

The noxious weed survey and response is approved at a level of $1000.

PART VII - APPROVALS

1. for Julie A. Hall
Forest Supervisor (signature)
9/25/14
Date

2. Barnie T. Grant
Regional Forester (signature)
10/29/2014
Date