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

Date of Report: 10/23/2015

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: Rapid

B. Fire Number: 98019

C. State: ID

D. County: Valley

E. Region: 4

F. Forest: Payette

G. District: Krassel

H. Fire Incident Job Code: PNJ1MA

I. Date Fire Started: 08/13/2015

J. Date Fire Contained: Uncontained (snowfall)

K. Suppression Cost: 8.5 million

L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds
1. Fireline waterbarred (miles): Fire line constructed and obliterated 5 mi.
2. Fireline seeded (miles):
3. Other (identify): 0.9 mi of closed roads opened and re-closed. 1.6 mi. Dozer line constructed and obliterated

M. Watershed Number: 1705012309 (1706020808, 1705012307)

N. Total Acres Burned: 10,055
NFS Acres(**10,055**) Other Federal ( ) State ( ) Private ( )

O. Vegetation Types: At lower elevations Douglas fir, western larch, and grand fir dominate. At intermediate elevations subalpine fir and Engelmann spruce is found while at higher elevations lodgepole pine and whitebark pine are scattered throughout in suitable locations. Streamside vegetation includes alder, willow and

aspen. Understory supports various sedges and grasses, while Elk and pinegrass occur in the higher upland locations.

P. Dominant Soils: Dominant soils include Lithic Cryumbrepts, sandy skeletal mixed, and Typic Cryopsamments, and to a lesser extent mixed Typic Cryochrepts, loamy skeletal mixed

Q. Geologic Types: Idaho Batholith Granintics

R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class: Perennial – 13 miles, Intermittent – 5 miles.

S. Transportation System

Trails: 9.3 mile Roads: 4.0 miles

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

A. Burn Severity (acres): 2,928 (very low/unburned) 5,102 (low) 1,811 (moderate) 162 (high)

B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): weak to moderate on moderate and high burn severity soils

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres):
1,677 (low) 6,144 (moderate) 2,235 (high)

D. Erosion Potential: 37 tons/acre

E. Sediment Potential: 600 cubic yards / square mile

PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS

A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period, (years): 1-5

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

C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval, (years): 10

D. Design Storm Duration, (hours): 6

E. Design Storm Magnitude, (inches): 1.6

F. Design Flow, (cubic feet / second/ square mile): 11

G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration, (percent): 20

H. Adjusted Design Flow, (cfs per square mile): 25

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

A. Describe Critical Values/Resources and Threats: Native or Naturalized Plant Communities

Value: Native or Naturalized Plant Communities.
Native plant communities existed within the fire perimter prior to the wildfire. The native plant communities provided for ecological diveristy and sustainablity of the area. Known state listed noxious plants existed immediately adjacent to the fire area prior to the fire. Some noxious plants most likely also existed within the fire perimiter. The fire area is now susceptible to the threats of noxious plants. The threat is described below.

Threats from Noxious Weeds

The noxious weeds, spotted knapweed (*Centaurea maculosa),* rush skeletonweed *(Chondrilla juncea),* currently infest about 50 acres within and in the immediate vicinity (less than 1000') from the Rapid Fire perimeter on the McCall and Krassel RD's. Significant threats to ecosystem integrity exist from the potential invasion of noxious weeds and invasive non-native plants at low elevations within the fire perimeter, especially along the South Fork Salmon River.

Noxious weed invasion is expected in areas within burn areas because of the known sources along the Main (095) and Little Buckhorn trails (096), Powelson Creek Road 391, and East Rapid Creed Road 265 and within the fire perimeter. Infestations which have the highest likelihood of spreading to surrounding lands include: hillsides within and adjacent to the fire perimeter.

Even where noxious weed species do not currently occur on the landscape, the threat will persist until native plants have had a chance to recolonize burned and disturbed areas. This could take several years.

The spread of noxious weeds would adversely affect multiple resources including native plant communities which in turn affects threatened and endangered species habitat for wildlife, fisheries and plants. In addition noxious weeds can alter natural plant communities in eligible wild and scenic river corridors.

Table 1. Risk Assessment for Rapid Fire effects

Probability of Damage or Loss	**Magnitude of Consequences**		
	Major	Moderate	Minor
	RISK		
Very Likely	Rush Skeletonweed spread = **Very High**	Untreated Trail Erosion, Spotted Knapweed spread = **Very High**	Canada Thistle = **Low**
Likely	**Very High**	**High**	**Low**
Possible	**High**	**Intermediate**	**Low**
Unlikely	**Intermediate**	**Low**	**Very Low**

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

Noxious Weeds

1. Treat noxious weed infestations with herbicides or mechanically within the burn perimeter for one year following the fire. Treatment would occur on approximately 10 acres in and adjacent to the Rapid Fire

perimeter on both the McCall RD and Krassel RD. Treatment will be done with backpack sprayers using chemicals and guidelines approved in the South Fork Salmon River Sub-basin Noxious Weed Management Program EIS (USDA, 2007) and the Payette National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (USDA, III-35, 2003). Treatment near waterways will require hand removal of infestations to prevent water contamination.

2. Monitor for noxious weed invasion on approximately 90 acres (70 on Krassel RD, 20 on McCall RD). Monitoring would be done periodically to assess BAER weed treatments and recovery of the burned sites. It would evaluate the success or failure of treatment, recommend adjustments to treatment or re-treatment and report the findings to management.

3. Identify areas within the fire perimeter or, that are within 1000' of a noxious weed infestation for survey for the year following (Spring and Fall) the fire.

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

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

D. Probability of Treatment Success

	Years after Treatment		
	1	3	5
Land	80	90	95
Channel			
Roads/Trails			
Protection/Safety			

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss): $154,800
The total costs for not treating weeds will continue to rise yearly. In three years, weed populations could exponentially expand from approximately 10 acres to 160 acres within the fire perimeter. As a result, inventory, treatment and eradication costs would likewise increase to approximately $192,000. As weed populations grow in size, the logistics of weed treatment within the relatively remote Inventoried Roadless Area become less feasible and less cost effective.

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss): $52,128
TOTAL = [(C + D) * A] + [(C + E) * B]

A = 80%, probability of success of primary treatment;
B = 20%, probability of failure of primary treatment;
C = $8,928, primary treatment cost;
D = $6,000, potential resource value loss if primary treatment succeeds;
E = $192,000 potential resource value loss if primary treatment fails.

Selected Alternative = [(8,928+6,000) * .80] + [(8,928+192,000) * .20] = $52,128

No Action Alternative = [(0+6,000 * .20] + [(0) +192,000) * .80] = $154,800

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

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

Team Leader:John Dixon

Email: jdixon@fs.fed.us Phone: 208.634.0639 FAX: 208.634.0634

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:

Protection of Native Plant Communities from the threat of Noxious Weeds

1. Survey for new noxious weed infestations and treat with herbicides or mechanically within the burn perimeter for one year following the fire. Treatment would occur on approximately 10 acres within the Main Buckhorn Trail corridor on the Krassel RD. Treatment will be done with backpack sprayers using chemicals and guidelines approved in the South Fork Salmon River Sub-basin Noxious and Invasive Weed Management Program EIS (USDA, 2007). Treatment near waterways will require hand removal of infestations to prevent water contamination.

Channel Treatments:N/A

Roads and Trail Treatments: N/A

Protection/Safety Treatments: N/A

I. **Monitoring Narrative:**

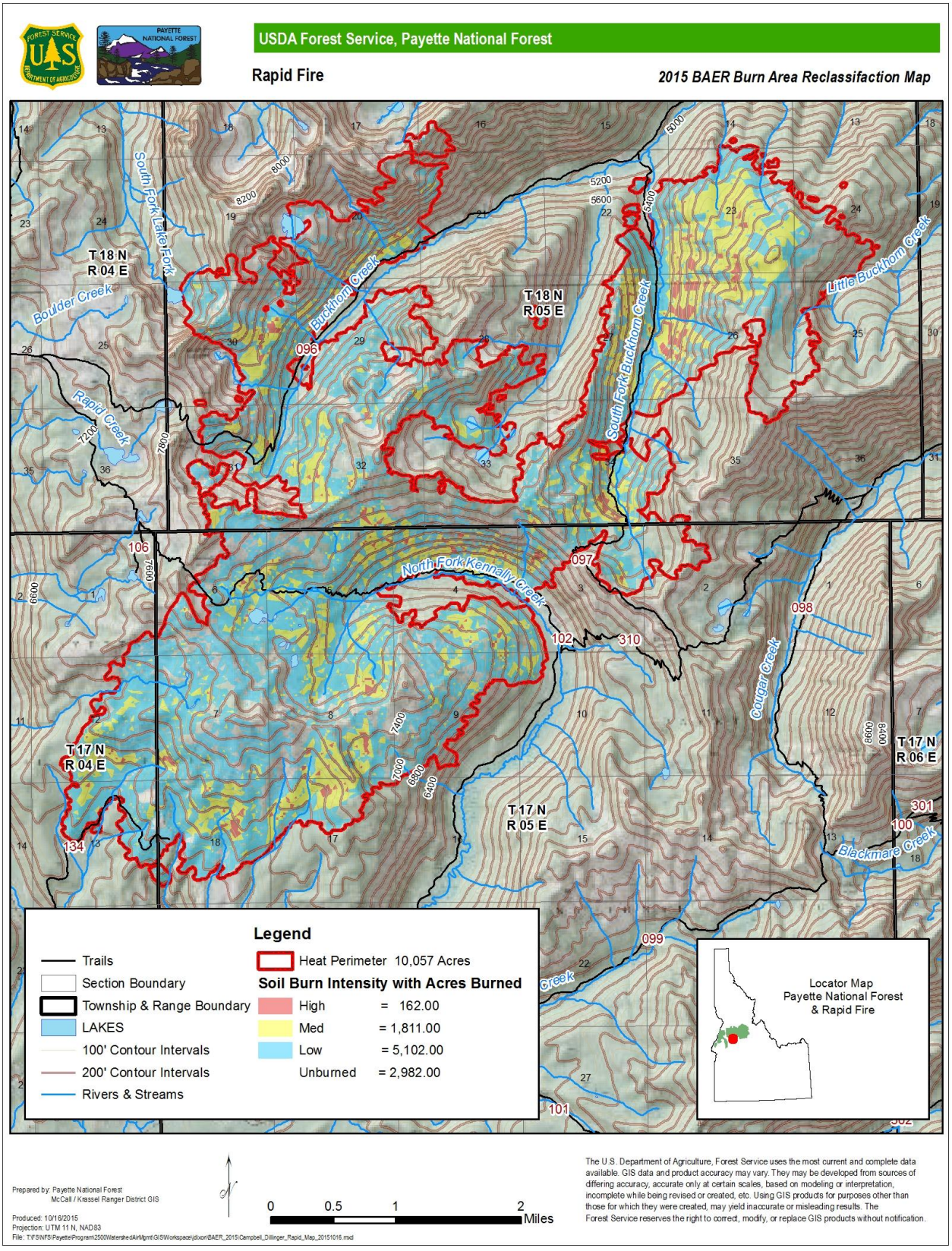
(Describe the monitoring needs, what treatments will be monitored, how they will be monitored, and when monitoring will occur. A detailed monitoring plan must be submitted as a separate document to the Regional BAER coordinator.)

Weeds

1. Monitor for noxious weed invasion and the effectiveness of treatments. Monitoring would be done periodically to assess BAER weed treatments and recovery of the burned sites. It would evaluate the success or failure of treatment, recommend adjustments to treatment or re-treatment and report the findings to management.

2. Identify areas within the fire perimeter or, that are within 1000’ of a noxious weed infestation for survey for the year following (Spring and Fall) the fire.

Figure 1. Rapid Fire BARC Map



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										
Weed inventory/treatm	acres	72	97	$6,978	$0		$0		$0	$6,978
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Insert new items above this line!				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Land Treatments				$6,978	$0		$0		$0	$6,978
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										
				$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 Structures				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
E. BAER Evaluation										
				---	$6,000		$0		$0	$6,000
Insert new items above this line!				---	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Evaluation				---	$6,000		$0		$0	$6,000
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				$6,978	$6,000		**$0**		**$0**	**$12,978**
Previously approved										
Total for this request				**$6,978**						

Treatment Specification Sheet

TREATMENT/ACTIVITY NAME	T1 - Early Detection & Rapid Response (EDRR)	**PART E SPECIFICATION #**	T1 - Noxious & Invasive Species Monitoring & Treatment
NFPORS TREATMENT CATEGORY*	Invasive Species	**FISCAL YEAR(S) (list each year):**	2016
NFPORS TREATMENT TYPE *	Invasive Species	**WUI? Y / N**	No
IMPACTED COMMUNITIES AT RISK		**IMPACTED T&E SPECIES**	As of September 2015 No TEPCS or Forest Watch plants documented inside fire perimeter.

* See NFPORS Restoration & Rehabilitation module - Edit Treatment screen for applicable entries.

WORK TO BE DONE (describe or attach exact specifications of work to be done):

A.) General Description:

Monitor known weed populations and all areas used during suppression efforts. If weed spread occurs, treat as necessary. Treat and monitor noxious weed infestations on FS lands associated with suppression activities and BAER treatments. Monitoring will take place where suppression activities were implemented. Survey for potential new Noxious Weed sites in areas adjacent to and within 200' of the fire perimeter where known weed sites exist. Current known noxious weed species within and near the Rapid Fire perimeter are: Rush skeletonweed; spotted knapweed; Canada thistle. Possible new invaders in the area are: Yellow toadflax

B.) Location/(Suitable) Sites:

Roads and trails within and leading into the Rapid Fire used for travel with existing weed populations (See map below). These areas are not contiguous.

C. Design/Construction Specifications:

1. Survey and monitor disturbed areas during growing seasons for spread. Conduct two surveys of the area within the first year following the fire by small ground crews, driving and hiking. Two separate surveys, late spring and early to mid-summer to detect the variety of weed species that may emerge in this ecosystem based on weed biology.

2. If spread of noxious and invasive weeds is identified, then plan and design treatment.

3. Select mechanical or chemical treatment dependent upon weed species and location. With chemical treatments, determine appropriate herbicide, application rate, and application timing based on specific weed being treated and access to the location of the infestation.

4. Consideration for sensitive habitat when selecting appropriate herbicide.

D. Purpose of Treatment Specifications:

Reduce the potential for establishment of new noxious weed infestations in highly susceptible burned areas, prevent spread of existing infestations, and prevent increase in weed density in existing infestations. Reduce the potential for establishment of new noxious weed infestations in native or naturalized communities

E. Treatment Effectiveness Monitoring Proposed:

Follow-up monitoring would be needed in subsequent years if new or expanded weed populations are discovered during the 1st year BAER treatments.

LABOR, MATERIALS AND OTHER COST:

PERSONNEL SERVICES: (Grade @ Cost/Hours X # Hours X # Fiscal Years = Cost/Item): Do not include contract personnel costs here (see contractor services below).	**COST / ITEM**
GS-9 Natural Resource Specialist @ $330/day x 4 days (Coordinate weed monitoring/treatments)	$1320
GS-5 Weed Technician @ $127/day x 15 days (Weed Treatments/Inventory/Data entry into NRIS & FACTS) x 2 technicians	$3,810
TOTAL PERSONNEL SERVICE COST	$5130
EQUIPMENT PURCHASE, LEASE AND/OR RENT (Item @ Cost/Hour X # of Hours X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item): Note: Purchases require written justification that demonstrates cost benefits over leasing or renting.	**COST / ITEM**
NA	
TOTAL EQUIPMENT PURCHASE, LEASE OR RENTAL COST	

MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES (Item @ Cost/Each X Quantity X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	COST / ITEM
Milestone $91/ gal (approx. ½ gal) Tordon $75/gal PPE: $60/spray vest (2) Sprayer parts $100 x 2 TOTAL MATERIALS AND SUPPLY COST	 $46 $75 $120 $200 $441
TRAVEL COST (Personnel or Equipment @ Rate X Round Trips X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	**COST / ITEM**
Personnel Travel $337/person/15 day hitch x 2 Vehicle: ($306 x 1 months) TOTAL TRAVEL COST	$1101 $306 $1,407
AGREEMENT COST (Labor or Equipment @ Cost/Hour X #Hours X #Fiscal Years = Cost/Item):	**COST / ITEM**
N/A TOTAL AGREEMENT COST	$ $

SPECIFICATION COST SUMMARY

FISCAL YEAR	PLANNED INITIATION DATE (M/D/YYYY)	PLANNED COMPLETION DATE (M/D/YYYY)	WORK AGENT	UNITS	TOTAL UNIT COST	PLANNED ACCOMPLISHMENTS	PLANNED COST
FY16	5/01/2016	09/30/2016	USFS-PNF	97	$72/ac	Monitor/treat weed infestations	$6978
						TOTAL	$6978

Work Agent: C=Coop Agreement, F=Force Account, G=Grantee, P=Permittees, S=Service Contract, T=Timber Sales Purchaser, V=Volunteer

SOURCE OF COST ESTIMATE

1.	Estimate obtained from 2-3 independent contractual sources.	
2.	Documented cost figures from similar project work obtained from local agency sources.	P,E,M,T
3.	Estimate supported by cost guides from independent sources or other federal agencies	
4.	Estimates based upon government wage rates and material cost.	P,E,M,T
5.	No cost estimate required - cost charged to Fire Suppression Account	

P = Personnel Services, **E** = Equipment **M** = Materials/Supplies, **T** = Travel, **C** = Contract, **F** = Suppression

RELEVANT DETAILS, MAPS AND DOCUMENTATION INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT:

List Relevant Documentation and Cross-References within ESR Plan

Rapid Fire Weed Monitoring & Treatment Estimates

Monitoring/Potential Treatment Area	Acreage to be Monitored/Treated	Location	Estimated Days
Existing roads and trails accessing and within the fire area.	97	Existing roads (9.2 mi) and Trails (3 mi) within or accessing the Rapid Fire.	15

Total Acres Weed Monitoring in Rapid Fire	**97 acres on FS (monitoring & treatment will be concurrent for small acreages)**		**Total Days = 15**	

TOTAL COST BY JURSIDICTION

JURISDICTION	UNITS TREATED	COST
Payette National Forest	97 acres	$6,978
	TOTAL COST	$6,978

PART VII - APPROVALS

1. /s/KEITH B LANNOM — October 29, 2015
   Forest Supervisor (signature) — Date

2. /s/ Nan Christianson (for) — 11/18/2015
   Regional Forester (signature) — Date