

Date of Report:

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: White B. Fire Number: CA-LPF-HH4J
C. State: CA D. County: Santa Barbara
E. Region: 05 F. Forest: Los Padres
G. District: Santa Barbara H. Fire Incident Job Code: P5HH4J
I. Date Fire Started: May 27, 2013 J. Date Fire Contained: May 30, 2013
K. Suppression Cost: 3.5 million
L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds
1. Fireline waterbarred (miles): 5.19
2. Fireline seeded (miles): 0
3. Other (identify): Handline = 13.11 miles
M. Watershed Number: 180600100401
N. Total Acres Burned: 1984
NFS Acres(1984) Other Federal () State () Private ()
O. Vegetation Types: Chaparral, grass, brush and oaks
P. Dominant Soils: Agua Dulce-Henneke-Cuesta Families complex, 40-70% slopes - 74 acres
Millshom-Reliz Families-Rock Outcrop association 40-65 % slopes- 62 acres
Livermore-Agua Dulce-Hambright Families association, 30-80% slopes - 1560 acres
Lodo-Livermore-Chualar Families association, 30-60% slopes - 149 acres

Q. Geologic Types: Franciscan assemblage – greywacke sandstone and siltstone and shale.
Juncal Formation – micaceous shale with minor thin interbeds of arkosic sandstone. Stream alluvium

R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class: 1 mile of Santa Ynez River, one mile of 2nd order creek, 11 miles of ephemeral 1st order creeks.

S. Transportation System

Trails: 3.7 miles Roads: 2 miles

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

A. Burn Severity (acres): 416 (low) 1750 (moderate) 22 (high)

B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres):

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

D. Erosion Potential: ____ tons/acre

E. Sediment Potential: ____ cubic yards / square mile

PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS

A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period, (years): 5 - 7

B. Design Chance of Success, (percent): 80

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

D. Design Storm Duration, (hours): 1 hour

E. Design Storm Magnitude, (inches): 0.96

F. Design Flow, (cubic feet / second/ square mile): 5.5 cfs/mi²

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

H. Adjusted Design Flow, (cfs per square mile): 6.9 cfs/mi²

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

A. Describe Critical Values/Resources and Threats:

The White Fire burned adjacent to a very high use recreation area in the Santa Ynez Valley just north of Santa Barbara. Up to 5000 visitors a day may visit this area during the summer, using the Aliso and Upper Oso Campgrounds and Oso day use area which are within the fire perimeter, and drive through the fire to access other popular Forest recreation lands. The campgrounds burned and are having hazard trees removed by the district, but are not threatened by increased water flow events or rockfall. The Aliso Canyon trail makes a 3.7 mile loop within the burn perimeter and is accessed by the Oso day use area. This trail is experiencing dry

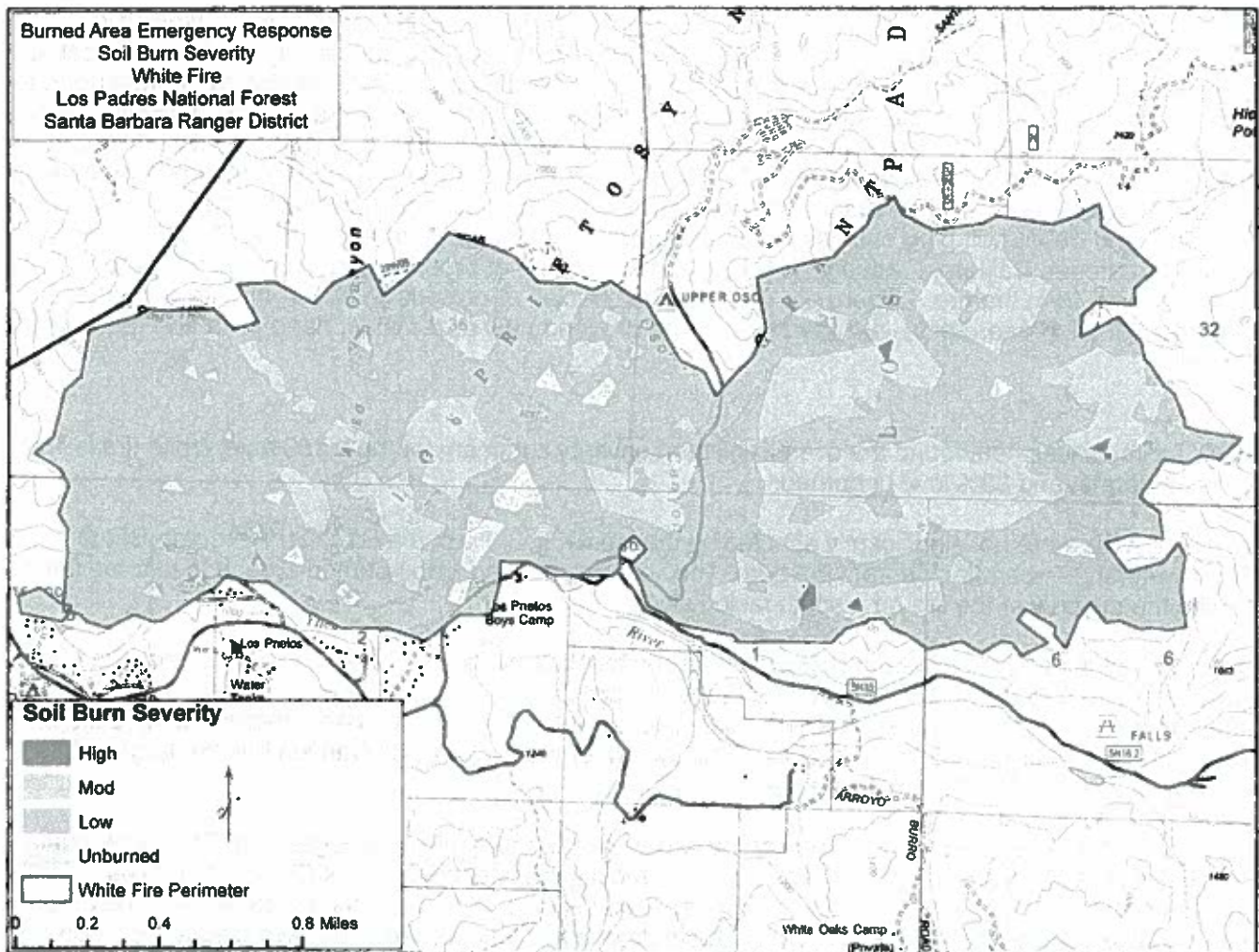
ravel on steep sections and has hazard trees adjacent to it. The tread is likely to be eroded on the steep section not covered in dry ravel and existing wooden water bars burned out of the tread, leaving the trail exposed to erosion hazards from rain events. Two high use paved roads are affected by the fire and post-fire events: The Camuesa Canyon/Buckhorn road goes through the burn then continues across the Forest north to the Sierra Madre over 30 miles to the north. Access to the Camuesa Road up the Santa Ynez River for admin access is from this same road. The Paradise Road follows the southern edge of the fire below burned slopes and accesses very popular recreation areas up the Santa Ynez River. These roads are threatened by rockfall and dry ravel in steep areas, and by increased water flow at several small drainages within the burn; it is likely that sediments and debris will plug culverts here if not maintained. The Santa Ynez River itself is habitat for the federally threatened California red-legged frog. A small amount of breeding habitat could be silted in from increased sediment from the fire. There are also several species of noxious weeds in the fire perimeter that have the potential to spread rapidly into the burned area or along new dozer lines, hand lines and roads used by equipment.

The BAER Team assessment found the overall soil burn severity summary for the 2,188 acre White fire is 1% High, 19% Moderate, and 80% low/ unburned.

6th Field watersheds were not significantly affected by the fire. Only 3.3% of the Gibraltar Reservoir-Santa Ynez River watershed was affected from the burn. The vegetation found in the burned area tended to be fairly uniform with the majority of the fire on a south facing slope.

It is estimated that the 6th field watershed, Gibraltar Reservoir-Santa Ynez, will experience little post-fire peak flow increase due to only 3.3% of the watershed burned. Aliso Canyon had a 1.2 times increase due to the fire. Oso Canyon had a 1.4 times increase due to the fire. The culvert in Oso Canyon had a moderate increase in peak from 6 cfs to 11 cfs or a 1.8 times increase. The low water crossing in Oso Canyon has the largest times increase at 2.9 times pre-fire stream discharge.

Increases in hillslope erosion are expected post-fire largely due to the removal of vegetation. The same pour points used for streamflow analyses were also analyzed for sedimentation increases (Rowe et al, 1949). First year post-fire sediment is predicted to increase from approximately 3-16 times of the average rate. The amount of increase is also affected by watershed size; watersheds with more unburned area have a larger "dilution" factor. For example, pourpoint Oso Canyon has a watershed size of 5,339 acres. It has a total burned acreage of about 785 acres. Sediment is predicted to increase by less than 3 times. On the other hand, pourpoint Low Water Crossing in Oso Canyon has a watershed of 283 acres. Roughly 238 of those acres were burned. Here, sediment is expected to increase 16 times of its average rate. However, by the 5th year post-fire, increase in sediment is predicted to drop to 1.16-2 times of the average rate for all pourpoint watersheds.



Value (Life/Property/Resource)	Value At Risk	Probability of Damage or Loss	Magnitude of Consequences	Risk	Treatment	Notes
Resources	Noxious Weeds	Likely	Moderate	High	Noxious Weed Detection Surveys	
Property	Lake Cachuma Sedimentation	Unlikely- Little of the watershed burned above the Lake.	Minor	Very Low	None	
Life	Rock Fall Threats to the Public	Likely	Major	Very High	Road sign, Potential Road closure, Storm Patrol	Very Limited sections of road where rock fall likely to occur
Property	Road Drainage Structures in Oso Canyon and River Road	Likely- Has potential to get clogged after storms.	Moderate- If structures aren't maintained after storms potential for loss of water control.	High	Storm patrol after rain events.	
Property	OHV road in Oso Canyon	Likely	Moderate	High	Improve several road drainage features	
Property	Trail in Aliso Canyon	Possible	Moderate	Intermediate	Reinstallation of burnt water bars, monitor trail drainage features	
Resources	OHV Trespass	Likely-Experiences Problems in past	Moderate	High	Temporary fencing until vegetated	Romero/Camuesa Road
Resources	Archeological Sites	Unlikely	Moderate	Low	None	Sites aren't expected to be negatively affected.
Property	Campground/ Day Use Areas	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low	None	
Property	Rec Residences	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low	None	
Resources	Red Legged Frog Habitat	Possible	Minor	Low	None	

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

Maintain safe road passage conditions and protect road drainage structures.

Maintain safe trail passage conditions and protect trail tread.

Prevent the spread of noxious weeds.

Prevent OHV trespass onto burned slopes.

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

Land ___ % Channel ___ % Roads/Trails 100 % Protection/Safety 100 %

D. Probability of Treatment Success

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

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss):_ see table below

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss):_ see table below

Cost / Risk Worksheet

Fire Name:

White

Analysis Date:

8-Jun-13

Alternative:

		PRIMARY			FALLBACK		
TREATMENT		Number of Units	Unit Cost	Amount	Number of Units	Unit Cost	Amount
Trail rain prep	ac	1	\$1,343	\$1,343			
OHV patrol/fence mtc.	ea	1	12,150	12,150			0
Weed monitoring	ea	1	12,719	12,719	1	5,000	5,000
Road Patrol	mi	2	22,560	45,120			0
				0			0
				0			0
	ac			0			0
	mi			0			0
	ea			0			0
	job			0			0
	ea			0			0
	ea			0			0
				0			0
	job			0			0
				0			0
				0			0
Total ----->				\$71,332	Total ----->		\$5,000

Probability of Success

0.8

0.8

Resource Value Loss

	PRIMARY	
	Success	Failure
Trail integrity	\$1,343	\$20,000
Soils near OHV route	0	50,000
Weed control	0	5,000
Road integrity	0	500,000
Total ---->		
	\$1,343	\$575,000

	FALLBACK	
	Success	Failure
	5,000	25,000
Total ---->		
	\$5,000	\$25,000

Alternative Cost

\$190,206

BAER

Version 12/92

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

☒ Hydrology ☒ Soils ☐ Geology ☐ Range ☐
☐ Forestry ☒ Wildlife ☒ Fire Mgmt. ☒ Engineering ☐
☐ Contracting ☐ Ecology ☒ Botany ☒ Archaeology ☐
☒ Fisheries ☐ Research ☐ Landscape Arch ☐ GIS

Team Leader: Kevin Cooper

H. Treatment Narrative: *See attached specialist reports for further information*

(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: Patrol the OHV route 2x/week and repair fencing already erected by suppression forces to keep OHV's off of burned slopes as needed until after the first growing season.

Channel Treatments: none

Roads and Trail Treatments:

Trails – repair burned water bars and clean out drains on the Aliso loop trail. Monitor the drains throughout the first winter for effectiveness.

Roads – clean out the drains before the first storm and after each storm to maintain their function. Establish warning signs at hazardous areas to prevent parking there. Road closure during storm events.

Protection/Safety Treatments:

Signs along roads and trails warning of rockfall hazards.

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.)

Several species of noxious weeds presently grow in the perimeter of the White Fire, and the probability of spread has greatly increased due to the removal of native species through the fire, dozer, and hand lines, and the increased spread of propagules from suppression activities.

Part VI -- Emergency Stabilization Treatments and Source of Funds

Interim #

Line Items	Units	Unit Cost	NFS Lands		Other	Other Lands		All	
			# of Units	BAER \$		# of units	Fed \$	# of Units	Non Fed \$
A. Land Treatments									
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0
Subtotal Land Treatments				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0
B. Channel Treatments									
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0
Subtotal Channel Treat.				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0
C. Road and Trails									
Trails				\$13,493	\$0		\$0		\$0
Road storm patrol				\$45,120	\$0		\$0		\$0
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0
Subtotal Road & Trails				\$58,613	\$0		\$0		\$0
D. Protection/Safety									
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0
Subtotal Structures				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0
E. BAER Evaluation									
				\$11,000	\$0		\$0		\$0
Insert new items above this line!				--	\$0		\$0		\$0
Subtotal Evaluation				--	\$0		\$0		\$0
F. Monitoring									
Noxious weeds				\$12,719	\$0		\$0		\$0
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0
Subtotal Monitoring				\$12,719	\$0		\$0		\$0
G. Totals				\$71,332	\$0		\$0		\$0
Previously approved									
Total for this request				\$71,332					

PART VII - APPROVALS

1.

Forest Supervisor (signature)

6/11/13
Date

2.

Regional Forester (signature)

7/3/2013
Date

