USDA-FOREST SERVICE FS-2500-8 (7/00)

Date of Report: 7/26/12

BURNED-AREA REPORT
(Reference FSH 2509.13)

GENERALLY, THIS SHORT FORM CAN BE USED FOR SMALL FIRES (300-500 ACRES OR LESS) AND THERE IS A NO TREATMENT DECISION AND/OR THE ONLY PROPOSED TREATMENT IS NOXIOUS WEED DETECTION SURVEY- as a minimum fill out the yellow highlighted sections

NOTE: IF THERE IS A FUNDING REQUEST FOR NOXIOUS WEED DETECTION SURVEY, THEN THIS SHORT FORM 2500-8 MUST BE SIGNED BY FOREST SUPERVISOR and a funding request made through the correspondance database.

IF THERE IS NO FUNDING REQUEST, THEN THE TEAM LEADER OR FOREST BAER COORDINATOR MAY SIGN and send directly to the Regional Coordinator.

CALL THE REGIONAL COORDINATOR IF THERE IS A QUESTIONS IF THIS FORM IS APPROPRIATE FOR THE PARTICULAR FIRE
August 25, 2009 BR

PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST

I. Type of Report

[X] 1. Funding request for estimated WFSU-SULT funds
[ ] 2. Accomplishment Report
[ ] 3. No Treatment Recommendation

I. Type of Action

[x] 1. Initial Request (Best estimate of funds needed to complete eligible rehabilitation 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: Flat Fire

B. Fire Number: CA-SHF-2290

C. State: CA

D. County: Trinity

E. Region: 5

F. Forest: SHF

G. District: TRMU

H. Fire Incident Job Code: P5G1YE

I. Date Fire Started: 7/11/2012

J. Date Fire Contained: 7/17/2012

K. Suppression Cost:

L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds

1. Fireline waterbarred (miles):
2. Fireline seeded (miles):
3. Other (identify):

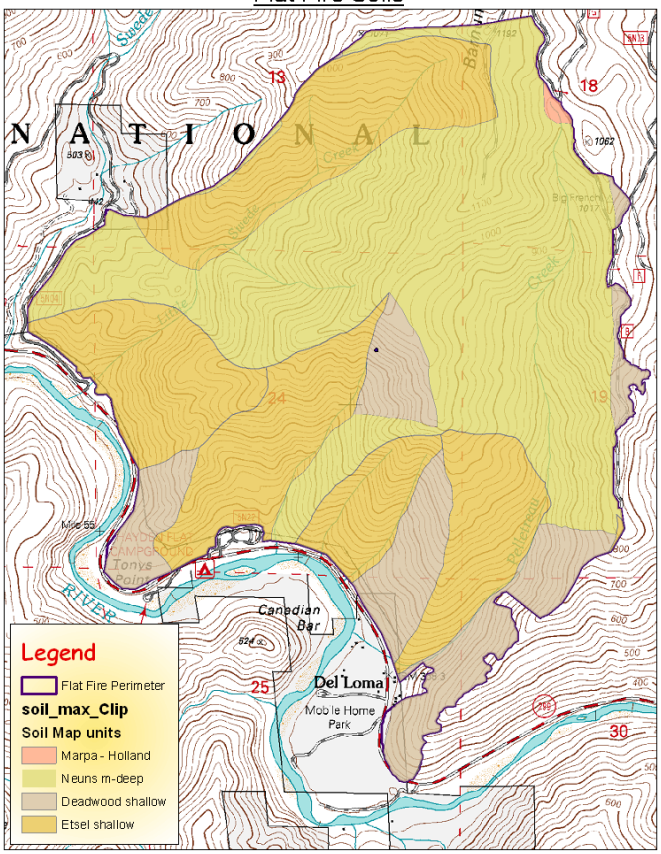
M. Watershed Number:

N. Total Acres Burned: 1,688 ac
NFS Acres(**1,608 ac**) Other Federal ( ) State ( ) Private (80 ac)

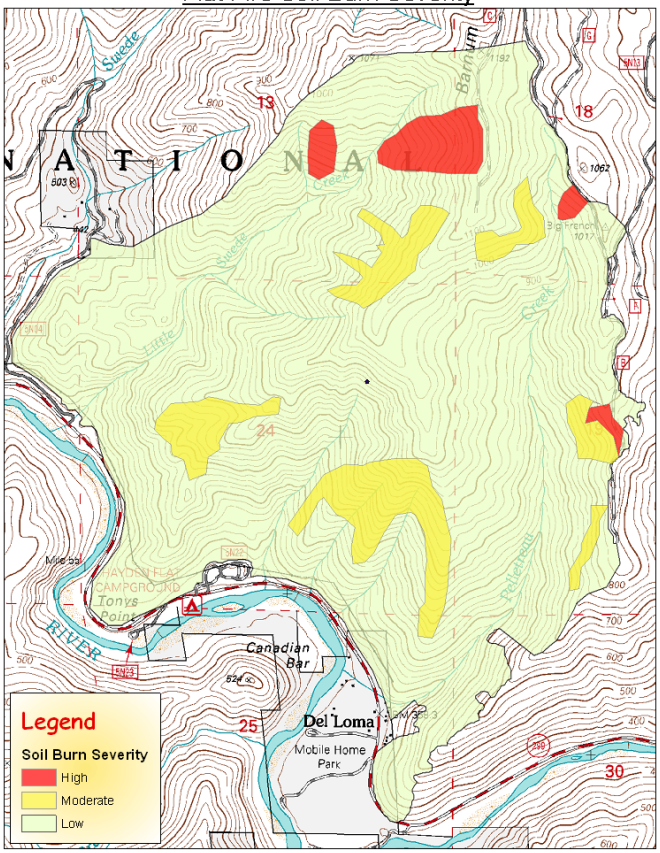
O. Vegetation Types: Mixed conifer and scatted brush

P. Dominant Soils: Neuns and Etsel

Flat Fire Soils



Flat Fire Soil Burn Severity



Q. Geologic Types: Hayfork Formation - metasedimentary

Bedrock and Structure- The project area is underlain by Metasediments of the the Eastern Hayfork Terrane, mostly argillite, with small limestone bodies trending in a NW outcrop pattern.

Geomorphology- The campground is situated on north side of the Trinity River, and the Shasta-Trinity Geomorphic coverage identifies the campground as a river terrace. Our field investigation agreed with this interpretation. In fact, it appears that the bedrock knob (black argillite) south of campsite 9 and 10 was created when the river flowed around it to the north. There is an intermittent stream to the east of the campground. This stream contains travertine deposits, fed by a spring further upstream. This spring is tapped by a horizontal well which formerly provided the campground with water. The gentle landform immediately north of the campground appears to be a deep seated landslide (block slide). The toe of this bench is located above some of the campsites, and it is steep (70%). A few large boulders were observed on the flats indicating rock fall in the past. These rocks probably originated on steep slopes above the landslide bench (?)

R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class:

S. Transportation System

Trails:_ miles Roads:_ miles

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

A. Burn Severity (acres): 1,465 (low) 170 (moderate) 53 (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): 3-5

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

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

D. Design Storm Duration, (hours): ___

E. Design Storm Magnitude, (inches):

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

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

I. Adjusted Design Flow, (cfs per square mile): ___

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

A. Describe Watershed Emergency: **State whether or not Values At Risk were identified and the degree or level of threats to them.**

The Flat Fire started on the afternoon of July 11 2012. It was one of two simultaneous starts adjacent to Highway 299 near Del Loma, about 16 miles west of Junction City California. The fires have been determined to be human-caused; the specifics are under investigation. The eastern of these two fires was contained by initial attack at .3 acres. The western fire, which became the Flat Fire, was already five acres in size and spreading rapidly when the first engine arrived. An immediate suppression strategy for full control was implemented and additional resources were ordered. The fire exhibited extreme behavior due to low relative humidity, moderate wind and steep slopes aligned with the wind direction. By 8:30 pm the fire was estimated to have grown to 300 acres with the potential to reach 1600 acres.

On July 12 local firefighting resources continued to fight the fire. The fire's rate of spread reduced somewhat due to changes in wind speed and direction and the construction of containment lines. A Type 2 Incident Management Team was ordered, and arrived by mid-afternoon for a briefing. The Northern California Interagency Incident Management Team 1 (Paul Whitcome, Incident Commander) assumed command of the fire on July 13. At the peak of firefighting activity, 622 people, 4 helicopters, 21 engines and 11 water tenders worked to suppress the fire. Containment lines were completed around the fire by early July 17. Light rain fell on the area July 17. Command of the fire returned to the Shasta-Trinity National Forest on July 18.

Minor values at risk but if all culverts (Pelletreau, Little Swede, and Hayden Campground) are cleaned to allow anticipated flows these risks will be mitigated. Falling rocks on to state highway 299 and adjacent forest service roads is a concern and warning signs should be placed to warn the public traveling these road. Noxious weed populations exist along Hwy. 299 and adjacent hillsides. With new fire-lines extending into these areas the potential for spreading noxious weeds exist.

Headwaters of Little Swede Creek burned creating a mosaic of moderate and high soil burn severity. High soil burn severity areas are small patches with lower slopes as moderate and low soil burn severity. Due to limited acreage of high and moderate soil burn severity no land treatment except noxious weed detection is necessary.

Provide justification why NO TREATMENT was chosen. (see above)

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

C. Probability of Completing Treatment Prior to First Major Damage-Producing Storm:

Land __ % Channel __ % Roads __ % Other __ %

D. Probability of Treatment Success

	Years after Treatment		
	1	3	5
Land	95	90	85
Channel			
Roads			
Other			

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

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss):

I. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

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

Team Leader: Brad Rust

Email: brust@fs.fed.us Phone: 530-226-2427 FAX:

I. **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 weed detection survey of 1.5 miles of fire-lines. If detected in the spring proceed with eradication plan of hand pulling.

Channel Treatments:

Recommended cleaning of Little Swede and Pelletreau creeks main culverts above Hwy. 299. Currently they have brush growing at mouth or cut branches piled in them.

Roads and Trail Treatments:

None due to supression repair that will restablish drainage on 5N13B&C spurs by removing berms and restablishing rolling dips.

Structures:

Warning signs notifiying the public of entering hazard zone of rolling-rocks and falling trees.

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 Rehabilitation Treatments and Source of Funds by Land Ownership

			NFS Lands				Other Lands			All
		Unit	# of	WFSU	Other	# of	Fed	# of	Non Fed	Total
Line Items	Units	Cost	Units	SULT $	$	units	$	Units	$	$
A. Land Treatments										
Nx Weed Detection	ea		1							
Insert new items above this line!										
Subtotal Land Treatments										
B. Channel Treatments										
Insert new items above this line!										
Subtotal Channel Treat.										
C. Road and Trails										
Warning Signs	ea		6							
Insert new items above this line!										
Subtotal Road & Trails										
D. Structures										
Insert new items above this line!										
Subtotal Structures										
E. BAER Evaluation										
BAER team	ea		1							
Insert new items above this line!										
Subtotal Evaluation										
F. Monitoring										
Insert new items above this line!										
Subtotal Monitoring										
G. Totals										

If NO TREATMENT AND NO FUNDING REQUEST- then

Forest Coordinator or Team Leader (signature)_____ Date_____

IF NO TREATMENT **EXCEPT** FUNDING REQUEST FOR NOXIOUS WEED DETECTION SURVEY, then

Forest Supervisor (signature) _____ Date_____

Regional Forester (signature) _____ Date_____