



JAN - 5 2015

Jim Chmelik
Chairman
Idaho County Board of Commissioners
320 West Main
Grangeville, Idaho, 83530

Dear Chairman Chmelik:

Please find enclosed the Damage Survey Reports (DSR) prepared in response to your District's request for assistance under authorities that support NRCS' Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP) Program. Attachments to the two DSRs, for the Tepee Springs and Clearwater Complex fires, are also enclosed.

The potential project sites our interdisciplinary team looked at have been determined ineligible for EWP assistance because although severely affected by the wild fires, imminent threats existed prior to the natural disaster. See Section 1D of the DSRs and the attachments.

The good news is that I have committed and allocated \$500,000 in financial assistance for a dedicated effort for wildfire rehabilitation under the Environmental Qualities Incentive Program (EQIP). I have also committed NRCS staff to provide technical assistance towards this effort which will consist of conservation planning and working one on one with the landowner finding solutions to this resource concern caused by the wildfires. I understand we have 62 applications total throughout Western Idaho counties. I expect that NRCS financial and technical assistances will be provided to your service area.

Bruce Sandoval, EWP Program Manager, and I had a phone conversation with NRCS, Soil Conservation Commission, and Idaho Soil and Water Conservation District members during which we explained the DSR results, the technical and programmatic nuances of the EWP program and its current state of funds availability, and special EQIP fire recovery signup.

If you have any questions or would like to discuss further, please email or call me at 208-378-5700.

Sincerely,

CURTIS ELKE
State Conservationist

Natural Resources Conservation Service
9173 W. Barnes Drive, Suite C, Boise, ID 83709
Voice: 208.378.5700 Fax: 855.524.1691

Helping People Help the Land
An Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer

Enclosures

Cc: w/enclosures, via email

V. Bruce Sandoval, EWP Program Manager, NRCS, Boise

Toni Sunseri, Area Conservationist, NRCS, Moscow

Treg Owings, District Conservationist, NRCS, Lewiston

Amber Reeves, District Conservationist, NRCS, Nez Perce and Orofino

Richard Spencer, District Conservationist, NRCS, Grangeville

Leon Slichter, Board Chairman, Idaho SWCD, Grangeville

SEP 28 2015

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

IDAHO COUNTY

Phone (208) 983-2751

320 W. Main – GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO 83530

FAX Number (208) 983-1428

To: State Conservationist
USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service
9173 W Barnes Dr., Suite C
Boise, ID 83709-1574

Date: 22 September 2015

re: Wildland Fire Private Land Restoration Assistance

Dear Sir:

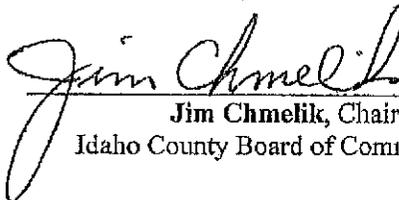
We hereby request Federal assistance under the provisions of Section 216, Public Law 516, and/or Section 403 of Title IV of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978, Public Law 95-334, and/or Section 382, Title III, of the 1996 Farm Bill Public Law 104-127 to address losses sustained in Idaho County by the Clearwater Complex and Tepee Springs fires during August and September, 2015. In addition to the destruction of more than 60 private residences, more than 200 other improvements and private timber stands, the damages include the extensive loss of soil stabilizing vegetation on extremely steep slopes, substantive impairment to topsoil, the soil's ability to absorb water and produce crops and sustain livestock forage on private land. The work authorized consistent with the Public Laws cited above is necessary to protect lives, infrastructure and property from the imminent threats of floodwater, erosion, and fire debris deposition.

We understand as sponsors of an Emergency Watershed Protection project, our responsibilities may include acquiring land rights and permits needed to construct, and if required, operate and maintain allowable preventive measures. We are prepared to provide to support the cost of the work, with a local cost share in currency or, preferably in-kind services.

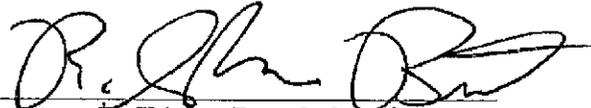
The name, address, telephone number and email address of the contact person in our organization is:

Please contact either Jerry Zumalt (208-983-3074) or Connie Jensen-Blyth (208-983-2667) at the Idaho County Courthouse for additional information.

Sincerely Yours,



Jim Chmelik, Chairman
Idaho County Board of Commissioners



R. Skipper Brandt, Member
Idaho County Board of Commissioners



Mark Frei, Member
Idaho County Board of Commissioners

DAMAGE SURVEY REPORT (DSR)
Emergency Watershed Protection Program – Recovery

Section 1A

Date of Report: 11/23/2015

DSR Number: _____ Project Number: _____

NRCS Entry Only			
Eligible:	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Approved:	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
Funding Priority Number (from Section 4)	<u>3</u>		
Limited Resource Area:	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input type="checkbox"/>	

Section 1B Sponsor Information

Sponsor Name: Idaho County

Address: 320 W Main

City/State/Zip: Grangeville, ID 83530

Telephone Number: (208) 983-2751

Fax: (208) 983-1428

Section 1C Site Location Information

County: Idaho State: Idaho Congressional District: ID-1

Latitude: 45.417 Longitude: -116.172 Section: 14 Township: 24N Range: 2E

UTM Coordinates: 564783.9, 5029608.6

Drainage Name: Salmon River

Reach: Carey Cr to Berg Cr

Damage Description: Teepee Springs Fire, burned ~95,000 acres, 9,125 of which were private. Resulted in loss of herbaceous group.

Section 1D Site Evaluation

All answers in this Section must be YES in order to be eligible for EWP assistance.

Site Eligibility	YES	NO	Remarks
Damage was a result of a natural disaster?*	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Teepee Springs fire began 8/12/15.
Recovery measures would be for runoff retardation or soil erosion prevention?*	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reduce runoff and sedimentation into Salmon River and associated tributaries.
Threat to life and/or property?*	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Threats to life and property were preexistent, now increased.
Event caused a sudden impairment in the watershed?*	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vegetative cover was significantly reduced by the fires. Soils are unprotected until regeneration occurs.
Imminent threat was created by this event? **	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Some threats existed prior to fire event; threats increased after fire.
For structural repairs, not repaired twice within ten years? **	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Site Defensibility			
Economic, environmental, and social documentation adequate to warrant action (Go to pages 3, 4, 5 and 6 ***)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Proposed action technically viable? (Go to Page 9 ***)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Have all the appropriate steps been taken to ensure that all segments of the affected population have been informed of the EWP program and its possible effects? YES NO

Several public meetings held for landowners affected by the fire during which NRCS representatives discussed EWP and other funding sources.

Comments: _____

* Statutory

** Regulation

*** DSR Pages 3 through 5 are required to support the decisions recorded on this summary page. If additional space is needed on this or any other page in this form, add appropriate pages.

DSR NO: _____

Section 1E Proposed Action

Describe the preferred alternative from Findings: Section 5 A:

Aerial seeding approximately 200 ac of native species mix with mulch.

Total installation cost identified in this DSR: Section 3: \$ 217,000.00

Section 1F NRCS State Office Review and Approval

Reviewed By:  Date Reviewed: 11/25/2015
State EWP Program Manager

DT: c=US, o=U.S. Government, ou=Department of Agriculture, cn=VERNON SANDOVAL, 0.9.2342.19200300.1001.1=12001000133902 Date: 2015.12.17 12:41:45 -07'00'

Approved By:  Date Approved: 1/5/2016
State Conservationist

PRIVACY ACT AND PUBLIC BURDEN STATEMENT

NOTE: The following statement is made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974, (5 U.S.C. 552a) and the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, as amended. The authority for requesting the following information is 7 CFR 624 (EWP) and Section 216 of the Flood Control Act of 1950, Public Law 81-516, 33 U.S.C. 701b-1; and Section 403 of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978, Public Law 95334, as amended by Section 382, of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996, Public Law 104-127, 16 U.S.C. 2203. EWP, through local sponsors, provides emergency measures for runoff retardation and erosion control to areas where a sudden impairment of a watershed threatens life or property. The Secretary of Agriculture has delegated the administration of EWP to the Chief or NRCS on state, tribal and private lands.

Signing this form indicates the sponsor concurs and agrees to provide the regional cost-share to implement the EWP recovery measure(s) determined eligible by NRCS under the terms and conditions of the program authority. Failure to provide a signature will result in the applicant being unable to apply for or receive a grant the applicable program authorities. Once signed by the sponsor, this information may not be provided to other agencies. IRS, Department of Justice, or other State or Federal Law Enforcement agencies, and in response to a court or administrative tribunal.

The provisions of criminal and civil fraud statutes, including 18 U.S.C. 286, 287, 371, 641, 651, 1001; 15 U.S.C. 714m; and 31 U.S.C. 3729 may also be applicable to the information provided. According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0578-0030. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 117/1.96 minutes/hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, field reviews, gathering, designing, and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection information.

USDA NONDISCRIMINATION STATEMENT

"The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202)720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20250-9410, or call (800)795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Civil Rights Statement of Assurance

The program or activities conducted under this agreement will be in compliance with the nondiscrimination provisions contained in the Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended; the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-259); and other nondiscrimination statutes: namely, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title IX of the Amendments of 1972, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. They will also be in accordance with regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture (7 CFR 15, 15a, and 15b), which provide that no person in the United States shall on the grounds of race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age or disability, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance from the U.S. Department of Agriculture or any agency thereof.

Section 2 Environmental Evaluation

2A Resource Concerns	2B Existing Condition	2C Alternative Designation		
		Proposed Action	No Action	Alternative
		Aerial seeding approximately 200 ac of native species mix with mulch.	Landowners address issues as they see fit. Likely no seeding or engineering practices.	Aerial seeding approximately 200 ac with introduced species mix.
2D Effects of Alternatives				
Soil				
Erosion-Gully, sheet, rill	no erosion visible at present due to lack of precipitation	ST-mulch provides some immediate protection of soils	grass expected to recovery naturally from seed bank	ST-no effect from seed mix short term
	potential exists with sufficient rainfall	LT-seed mix will provide stabilization after sufficient	ST-erosion possible with rainfall and snowmelt	LT-grass mix will stabilize after
	significant loss of ground cover	growth	LT-plant recovery will reduce erosion potential	sufficient growth
Water				
Downstream water rights	Negligible effect from private lands	No change	No change	No change
Quality-surface water sediment and nutrients	decreased quality due to sediment yield	reduced sediment load increased water quality	ST decrease in water quality from sediment	less improvement in quality short term than expected w/ mulch
Quantity-	increased peak flows in spring;	some amelioration of fluctuation in flows	LT-return to normal conditions after return of veg	some amelioration of fluctuation in flows
	predicted decreased flows in late summer			
Air				
Plant				
Condition-Productivity, health, vigor	Significant loss of ground cover	ST-no change	ST-veg returning naturally due to mostly unaffected seed	ST-no change
	ST-herbs regen from existing	LT-improved plant community dynamics, forage and cover	bank. Trees will take longer to recover.	LT-increased forage and cover
	seedbank; conifers gone			
Animal				
reduced food, cover	critical winter range lost	ST-no change; LT recovery with native species	ST-no change	ST-no change; LT recovery but to diminished quality due to introduced species
ESA listed salmon,	slopes vulnerable to slides and debris, potential for sediment	improvement in soil holding	same as existing	improvement in soil holding
trout, critical habitat	delivery to watershed	capacity with germination		capacity with germination
Other				

DSR NO: _____

Section 2E Special Environmental Concerns

Resource Consideration	Existing Condition	Alternatives and Effects		
		Proposed Action	No Action	Alternative
Clean Water Act Waters of the U.S.	slopes vulnerable to slides and debris, potential for sediment delivery to watershe	CWA 404(d) permit not required since work will not occur below high water mark or w/in wetland	same as existing	see proposed action
Coastal Zone Management Areas	Not applicable-Resource concern not possible in affected area	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Coral Reefs	Not applicable-Resource concern not possible in affected area	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Cultural Resources	Unknown	NRCS survey would be completed to address areas where action is considered	No action needed.	NRCS survey would be completed to address areas where action is considered
Endangered and Threatened Species	See Clean Water Act	See Clean Water Act	See Clean Water Act	See Clean Water Act
Environmental Justice	No identified low income or minority populations in area	all landowners provided equal opportunity to participate in proposed project	all landowners provided equal opportunity to participate in proposed project	all landowners provided equal opportunity to participate in proposed project
Essential Fish Habitat	See Clean Water Act	See Clean Water Act	See Clean Water Act	See Clean Water Act
Fish and Wildlife Coordination	slopes vulnerable to slides and debris, potential for sediment delivery to watershed	Worked with NOAA Fisheries to ensure proposed action justified a "no effect" call	same as benchmark	Worked with NOAA Fisheries to ensure alternative justified a "no effect" call
Floodplain Management	No action proposed in floodplain	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Invasive Species	Numerous spp of noxious and invasive weeds present.	Greater potential for preferred native spp to establish and out-compete	Potential for spread into previously uninfested sites	Greater potential for non-invasive introduced species to establish
Migratory Birds	slopes vulnerable to slides and debris, potential for sediment delivery to watershed	No effect since seeding and mulching will occur outside the nesting season of 4/1-8/1	same as benchmark	No effect since seeding and mulching will occur outside the nesting season of 4/1-8/1
Natural Areas	slopes vulnerable to slides and debris, potential for sediment delivery to watershe	according to IDFG website there are no NAs w/in or near proposed action areas	according to IDFG website there are no NAs w/in or near proposed action areas	according to IDFG website there are no NAs w/in or near proposed action areas
Prime and Unique Farmlands	None present	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Riparian Areas	Riparian areas unaffected by fire. No actions proposed in riparian zone.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Scenic Beauty	Significantly decreased due to fire scars and loss of trees	seeding would promote post-fire succession, improving the view-scape.	will improve from natural rogeneneration	seeding would promote post-fire succession, improving the view-scape.
Wetlands	None present	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
Wild and Scenic Rivers	No designated Wild and Scenic Rivers w/in proposed treatment areas.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

Completed By: D. Tilley, D. Higbee, F. Gariglio

Date: 11/23/2015

Section 2G Social Consideration This section must be completed by each alternative considered

(attach additional sheets as necessary).

	YES	NO	Remarks
Has there been a loss of life as a result of the watershed impairment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Is there the potential for loss of life due to damages from the watershed impairment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Has access to a hospital or medical facility been impaired by watershed impairment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Has the community as a whole been adversely impacted by the watershed impairment (life and property ceases to operate in a normal capacity)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Is there a lack or has there been a reduction of public safety due to watershed impairment?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Negative hydrological affect could reduce public safety via falling trees or rocks, etc.

Completed By: D. Tilley, D. Higbee, F. Gariglio Date: 11/23/2015

Section 2H Group Representation and Disability Information

This section is completed only for the preferred alternative selected.

Group Representation	Number
American Indian/Alaska Native Female Hispanic	
American Indian/Alaska Native Female Non-Hispanic	243
American Indian/Alaska Native Male Hispanic	
American Indian/Alaska Native Male Non-Hispanic	243
Asian Female Hispanic	
Asian Female Non-Hispanic	40
Asian Male Hispanic	
Asian Male Non-Hispanic	40
Black or African American Female Hispanic	
Black or African American Female Non-Hispanic	32
Black or African American Male Hispanic	
Black or African American Male Non-Hispanic	32
Hawaiian Native/Pacific Islander Female Hispanic	
Hawaiian Native/Pacific Islander Female Non-Hispanic	8
Hawaiian Native/Pacific Islander Male Hispanic	
Hawaiian Native/Pacific Islander Male Non-Hispanic	8
White Female Hispanic	
White Female Non-Hispanic	7,621
White Male Hispanic	
White Male Non-Hispanic	7,621
Total Group	15565

Census tract(s) Data for Idaho County, Census 2014.

Completed By: D. Tilley, D. Higbee, F. Gariglio

Date: 11/23/2015

DSR NO: _____

Section 2I. Required consultation or coordination between the lead agency and/or the RFO and another governmental unit including tribes:

Easements, permissions, or permits:

All access, permissions, and/or permits necessary to complete any project will be the responsibility of Idaho County (sponsor), including permission from individual property owners to complete the work.

Mitigation Description:

No mitigations expected or required. Ongoing noxious weed control is the responsibility of each individual landowner.

Agencies, persons, and references consulted, or to be consulted:

Idaho County (sponsor) has been working with federal and state agencies during the fire and subsequent discussions. Sponsor will consult with IDEQ-EPA, utility companies, and their own county public works prior to any actions.

DSR NO: _____ Preferred

Section 3 Engineering Cost Estimate

Completed By: D. Tilley, D. Higbee, F. Gariglio Date: 11/23/2015

This section must be completed by each alternative considered (attach additional sheets as necessary).

Proposed Recovery Measure (including mitigation)	Quantity	Units	Unit Cost (\$)	Amount (\$)
native seed mix(2# sheep fescue, 5# blueburch wheatgrass, 3# western wheatgrass, 0.5# western yarrow)/ac	200	ac	135.00	27,000.00
aerially applied straw mulch (1-2TN/ac) on slopes <65%	200	TN	900.00	180,000.00
aerial seeding	200	ac	50.00	10,000.00
				0.00
				0.00
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				0.00
				0.00
				0.00
Total Installation Cost (Enter in Section 1F)\$				217,000.00

- Unit Abbreviations:
- AC Acre
 - CY Cubic Yard
 - EA Each
 - HR Hour
 - LF Linear Feet
 - LS Lump Sum
 - SF Square Feet
 - SY Square Yard
 - TN Ton
 - Other (Specify)

DSR NO: _____

Section 4 NRCS EWP Funding Priority

Complete the following section to compute the funding priority for the recovery measures in this application (see instructions on page 10).

Priority Ranking Criteria	Yes	No		Ranking Number Plus Modifier
1. Is this an exigency situation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
2. Is this a site where there is serious, but not immediate threat to human life?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		3aef
3. Is this a site where buildings, utilities, or other important infrastructure components are threatened?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		3aef
4. Is this site a funding priority established by the NRCS Chief?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
The following are modifiers for the above criteria			Modifier	
a. Will the proposed action or alternatives protect or conserve federally-listed threatened and endangered species or critical habitat?			a	
b. Will the proposed action or alternatives protect or conserve cultural sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places?				
c. Will the proposed action or alternatives protect or conserve prime or important farmland?				
d. Will the proposed action or alternatives protect or conserve existing wetlands?				
e. Will the proposed action or alternatives maintain or improve current water quality conditions?			e	
f. Will the proposed action or alternatives protect or conserve unique habitat, including but not limited to, areas inhabited by State-listed species, fish and wildlife management area, or State identified sensitive habitats?			f	

Enter priority computation in Section 1A, NRCS Entry, Funding priority number.

Remarks:

DSR NO: _____

Section 5A Findings

Finding: Indicate the preferred alternative from Section 2 (Enter to Section 1E):

I have considered the effects of the action and the alternatives on the Environmental Economic, Social; the Special Environmental Concerns; and the extraordinary circumstances (40 CFR 1508.27). I find for the reasons stated below, that the preferred alternative:

Has been sufficiently analyzed in the EWP PEIS (reference all that apply)

Chapter 1

Chapter 2

Chapter 3

Chapter 4

Chapter 5

_____ May require the preparation of an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.
The action will be referred to the NRCS State Office on this date:

NRCS representative of the DSR team

Title: Derek Tilley, PMC Manager

Date: 11/23/2015

Section 5B Comments:

Section 5C

Sponsor Concurrence:

Sponsor Representative

Title: _____

Date: _____

Section 6 Attachments:

- A. Location Map
- B. Site Plan or Sketches
- C. Other (explain)

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE NRCS-PDM-20, DSR

	Explanation of Requested Item	Who Completes
Section 1	Enter Site Sponsor, Location, Evaluation, Selected Alternative, and Reviewed and Approval Signatures.	NRCS completes with voluntary assistance from Sponsor except for NRCS only portion of Section 1A.
1A	Enter the Date, DSR Number, Project Number. For NRCS only enter Eligible Yes/No, Approved Yes/No, Funding Priority Number, and Limited Resource Area Yes/No.	
1B	Enter Sponsor Name, Address, Telephone, Fax	
1C	Enter site location County, State, Congressional District, Latitude, Longitude, Section, Township, Range, UTM Coordinates, Drainage Name, Reach within drainage, and Damage Description.	
1D	Enter Yes/No and any Remarks for the Site Evaluation information. Any No response means the site is not eligible for EWP assistance and no further information is necessary to complete the DSR. (See NEWPPM 390-502.03 and 390-502-04) Enter Yes/No regarding whether the affected public has been informed of the EWP program.	
1E	Enter the proposed treatment and the cost of installation.	NRCS only.
1F	NRCS Review and Approval.	

	Explanation of Requested Item	Who Completes
Section 2	Use available natural resource, economic, and social, information, including the EWP Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS), to <u>briefly</u> describe the effects of the alternatives to the proposed action including the “no action” alternative. Typically, the proposed action and no action are the alternatives considered for EWP recovery measures due to the focus on repairing or preventing damages within a watershed. However, in cases where additional alternatives are considered, include all pertinent information to adequately address the additional alternatives (e.g., proposed action would be bio-engineering for bank stabilization, no action alternative, and an additional alternative may be riprap for bank stabilization). Do not leave blanks where a consideration is not applicable, use NA to indicate the factor was considered but not applicable for the alternative.	NRCS completes with voluntary assistance from Sponsor.
2A	List all resource concerns which are relevant to the area of the proposed action and alternatives. Refer to National Bulletin 450-5-8 TCH-COMPLETING AND FILING MEASUREMENT UNITS FOR RESOURCE CONCERNS IN THE FIELD OFFICE TECHNICAL GUIDE (FOTG). Note: the affected area may extend beyond the construction foot print (ex. where water quality or water rights are affected downstream of the site).	
2B	Provide a brief description of the present condition of each resource concern listed in 2A. Quantify conditions where possible. Reference accompanying photo documentation.	
2C	Briefly summarize the practice/system of practices being proposed, as well as the “no action” alternative, and any other alternatives being considered. The “no action” alternative is the predicted future condition if no action is taken.	
2D	Document the efforts of the proposed action and alternatives for the considerations listed in 2A. Reference applicable quality criteria, information in the CPPE, and quantify effects whenever possible. Consider both long-term and short-term effects. Consider any effects which may be individually minor but cumulatively significant at a larger scale or over an extended time period. Clearly define the differences between proposed action, no action, and the other alternatives.	

2E	Enter Special Environmental Concerns for Clean Water Act Waters of the U.S., Coastal Zone Management Areas, Coral Reefs, Cultural Resources, Endangered and Threatened Species, Environmental Justice, Essential Fish Habitat, Fish and Wildlife Coordination, Floodplain Management, Invasive Species, Migratory Birds, Natural Areas, Prime and Unique Farmlands, Riparian Areas, Scenic Beauty, Wetlands, and Wild and Scenic Rivers for each alternative considered. In the case where the selected alternative from Section 5A impacts a Special Environmental Concern, additional information, coordination, permitting or mitigation may be required and adequate documentation should be prepared and attached to the DSR to identify how NRCS or the Sponsor addressed the concern	
2F	Identify Property Protected both private and public, business losses and other economic impacts considered for each alternative. Enter the dollar value of the potential future damages if no action is taken in the Future Damage (5) column. This would be the estimate of the value lost if the EWP recovery measure is not installed. Use the repair cost or damage dollar method to determine the estimate of future damages. The repair cost method uses the costs to return the impaired property, good, or services based on their original pre-event condition or value. The damage dollar method uses an estimate of the future damage to value (e.g. if the structure is condemned, then enter the value of the structure). Enter the estimated amount based upon existing information or information furnished by the sponsor, contractors or others with specific knowledge for recovery from natural disasters for each alternative considered. Often market values for properties or services can be obtained from personnel at the local county/parish tax assessment office. The DSI team needs to determine the Damage Factor (%) which is a coefficient that indicates the degree of damage reduction to a property that is attributed to the effect of the proposed EWP recovery measures. Use an appropriate estimate of how much of the damage the EWP recovery measure will avoid for the alternative being considered. If the recovery measures from a single site will prevent 100 percent of the damage use 100 percent. The Near Term Damage Reduction is the Future Damage (\$) times the Damage Factor (%). Sum the Near Term Damage Reduction values to calculate the Total Near Term Damage Reduction. Enter the Net Benefit which is computed by subtracting the Cost from section 3 from the total near term damage reduction. The economic section must be completed for each alternative considered. Attach additional sheets as necessary.	
2G	Enter information to describe the potential social impacts and considerations for each alternative. Answer Yes or No and any remarks necessary to adequately address each question. The information may be obtained through interviews with community leaders, government officials or sponsors. Factors such as road closures, loss of water, electricity, access to emergency services are used when answering whether the community as a whole has been impaired. This information is part of the environmental evaluation portion of the DSR but may be pertinent in Section 4 regarding priorities. The Social Considerations Section must be completed for each alternative considered. Attach additional sheets as necessary.	
2H	Enter the Group Representation Information for the preferred alternative. Use the most recent census tract information based upon where the EWP recovery measures are located.	Sponsor completes.

21	Enter whether easement, permissions, or permits, and mitigation will require consultation or coordination for the selected alternative (e.g., Clean Water Act section 404 permit, Endangered Species Act section 10 permits, and any State or county permits or requirements). Describe mitigation to be applied that will offset any adverse impacts and attach any documentation from other agencies regarding mitigation requirements.	NRCS completes with voluntary assistance from Sponsor.
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	Explanation of Requested Item	Who Completes
Section 3	Enter Proposed Recovery Measure(s) including Quantity, Units, Unit Cost, and Total Amount Cost. Enter sum of all Proposed Recovery Measure Costs to calculate Total Costs. Enter Total Installation Costs in Section 1F. The Engineering Cost Estimate must be completed for each alternative considered. Attach additional sheets as necessary.	NRCS completes with voluntary assistance from Sponsor.

	Explanation of Requested Item	Who Completes
Section 4	This section is used to determine the Funding Priority for the preferred alternative and sequence for initiating recovery measures. Enter Yes/No for questions 1 through 4 and enter the number (exigency 1, serious threat to human life 2, etc.) in the right column, Ranking Number Plus Modifier. Complete the Modifier portion by placing the alphabetic indicator a. through f. in the Modifier column. Complete the Ranking Number Plus Modifier column by entering the alphabetic indicator(s) that exists within the site. The number of the site designates the priority (e.g., a site with a designation of 2 is a higher priority than a site with a designation of 3). The modifiers increase the priority for the same numeric site (e.g., a site with a designation of 1a, would be a higher priority than a site with a designation of 1, a site with a designation of 2bc would be a higher priority than a site designated as 2b). Enter the Funding Priority in Section 1A..	NRCS completes with voluntary assistance from Sponsor.

	Explanation of Requested Item	Who Completes
Section 5	Enter the Findings, Rationale Supporting Findings, NRCS Representative signature and Comments, and Concurrence signature by the Sponsor(s).	NRCS completes.
5A	Indicate the preferred alternative and check the applicable finding being made. The NRCS Representative signs indicating the Finding selected. If the proposed action was adequately addressed in the PEIS, check all appropriate chapter paragraphs.	
5B	Enter any additional Comments.	
5C	Sponsor(s) review and concurrence.	

Section 6	Include attachments for location map, site sketch or plan and other information as needed.	NRCS completes with voluntary assistance from Sponsor.
-----------	--	--

No treatment

Section 2G Social Consideration This section must be completed by each alternative considered

(attach additional sheets as necessary).

	YES	NO	Remarks
Has there been a loss of life as a result of the watershed impairment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Is there the potential for loss of life due to damages from the watershed impairment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Has access to a hospital or medical facility been impaired by watershed impairment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Has the community as a whole been adversely impacted by the watershed impairment (life and property ceases to operate in a normal capacity)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Is there a lack or has there been a reduction of public safety due to watershed impairment?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Completed By: D. Tilley, D. Higbee, F. Gariglio

Date: 11/23/2015

Section 2G Social Consideration This section must be completed by each alternative considered

(attach additional sheets as necessary).

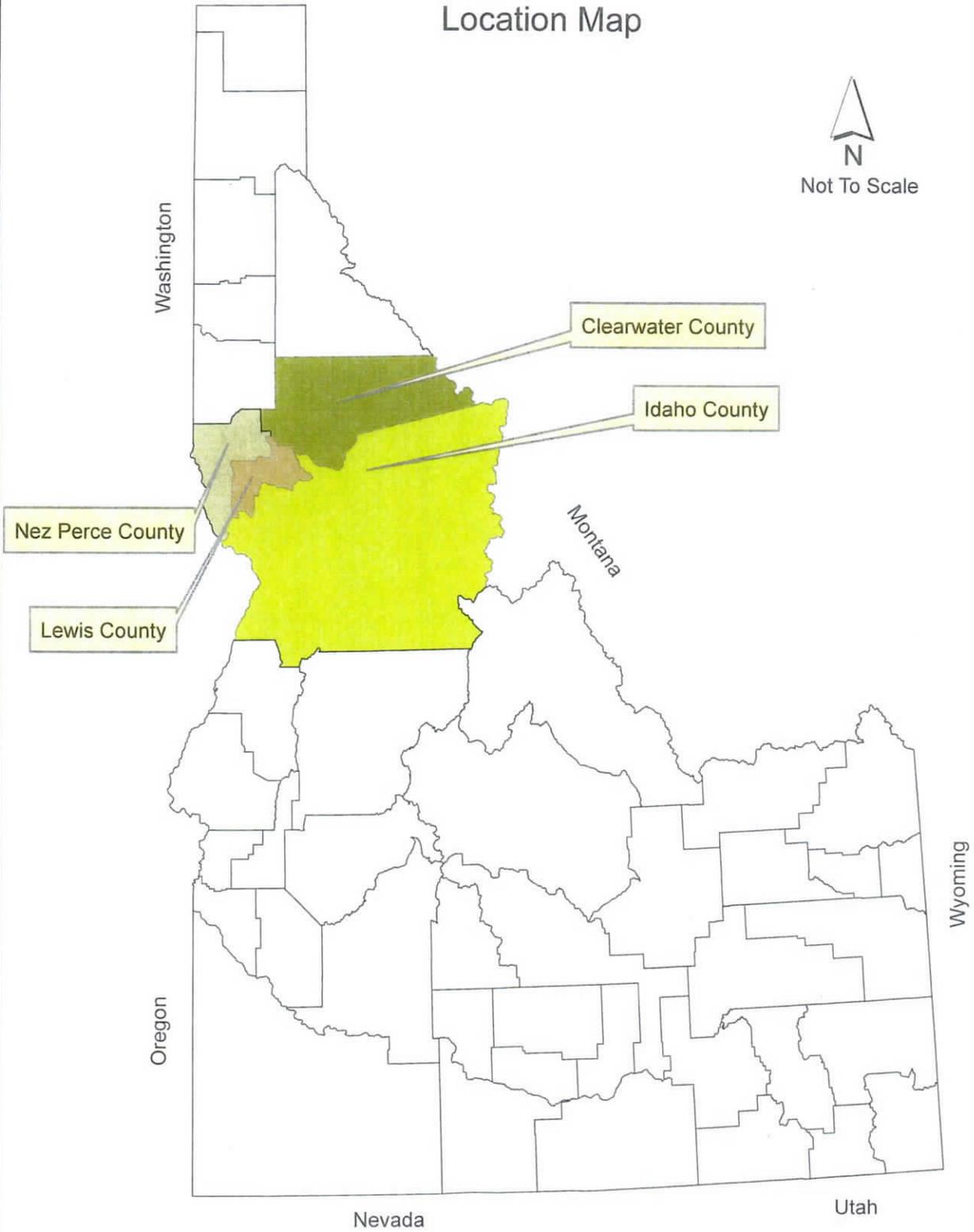
	YES	NO	Remarks
Has there been a loss of life as a result of the watershed impairment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Is there the potential for loss of life due to damages from the watershed impairment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Has access to a hospital or medical facility been impaired by watershed impairment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Has the community as a whole been adversely impacted by the watershed impairment (life and property ceases to operate in a normal capacity)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Is there a lack or has there been a reduction of public safety due to watershed impairment?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Negative hydrological affect could reduce public safety via falling trees or rocks, etc.

Completed By: D. Tilley, D. Higbee, F. Gariglio Date: 11/23/2015

Attachment A – Location Maps



Location Map





NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION DISTRICT
Division II Post-Fire Recovery Team Assessment
October 13, 2015

Tee Pee Springs Fire



Riggins

Riggins Hot Springs

French Creek

Pollock

Idaho County

Pinehurst

Legend³

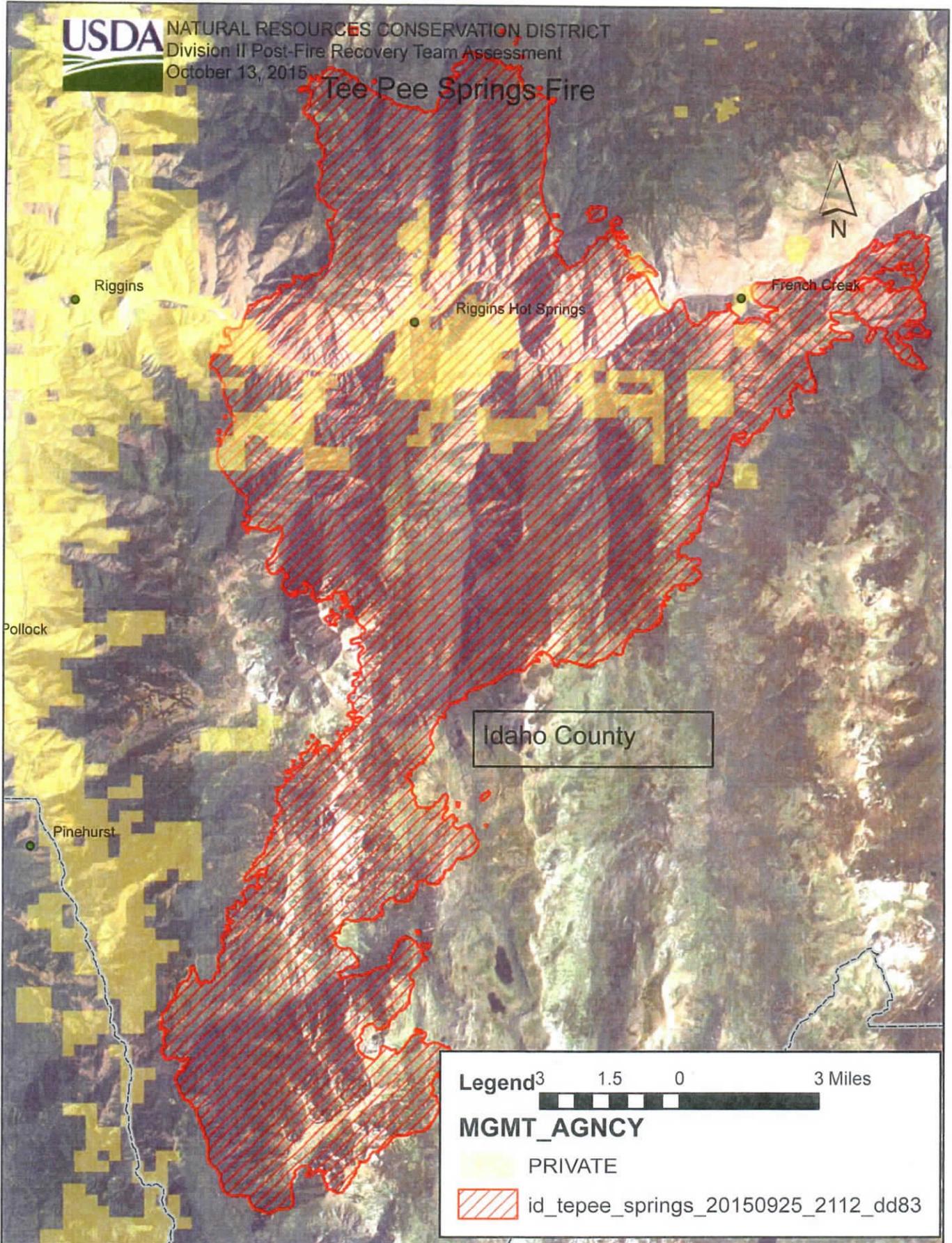
1.5

0

3 Miles

PRIVATE

id_tepee_springs_20150925_2112_dd83



Attachment B – Site Map or Sketches

Attachment C – Trip Report



TO: Bruce Sandoval, State Conservation Engineer – Boise
Curtis Elke, State Conservationist – Boise
Richard Spencer, District Conservationist – Grangeville
Amber Reeves, District Conservationist – Nezperce and Orofino
Jerry Zumalt, Emergency Response Coordinator – Idaho County
Michael Hoffman – Clearwater SWCD
Lynn Rasmussen – Nez Perce SWCD
Karol Holthaus – Lewis SWCD

DATE: November 23, 2015

RE: Trip Report, Division II Wildfires

In response to a request for NRCS assistance from Idaho County Board of Commissioners, Clearwater Soil and Water Conservation District, Nez Perce Soil and Water Conservation District, and Lewis County Soil and Water Conservation District, a Damage Survey Report (DSR) team assessed damage and threats caused by wildfires in portions of Nez Perce, Lewis, Idaho, and Clearwater counties.

Goals of the visit were to:

- 1) Meet with local sponsors and gather requests and referrals for assistance
- 2) Coordinate with sponsors and NRCS field staff and discuss
 - a. Programmatic elements of Emergency Watershed Protection (EWP)
 - b. The Idaho NRCS *Emergency Response Plan* (aka Recovery Plan and Resource Guide, July 2013)
 - c. Alternatives to EWP for addressing natural resource concerns (local support and USDA programs)
- 3) Visit requested sites and determine suitability for further DSR development

Natural Resources Conservation Service
9173 West Barnes Drive, Suite C, Boise, ID 83709-1574
Voice: (208) 378-5700 Fax: (855) 524-1691

An Equal Opportunity Provider and Employer

The assessment covers three major fire areas; the **Teepee Springs** Fire east of Highway 95 in the Salmon River canyon near Riggins, the **Clearwater-Municipal Complex**¹ which are lands that drain into the Clearwater River between Orofino and Kamiah, and the smaller **Woodrat** Fire which is the only private lands fire of the Motorway Complex. The Woodrat Fire lies north of the Clearwater River along the USFS proclamation boundary to the Clearwater National Forest.

Incident Overview:

Name	Date of Origin	Size (Acres)	Private Ownership	Tribal Ownership	Burn Severity (Acres)			Unburned (Acres)
					High	Moderate	Low	
Teepee Springs	8/12/15	95,709	9,125		788	4,038	4,038	236
Clearwater-Municipal	8/10/15	68,127	32,287	5,239	BARC imagery is available; no official BAER report. See footnote 2.			
Woodrat	8/14/15	6,459	40					
	TOTAL =	170,295						

Public lands are not broken out by entity. Fire naming conventions are from "[InciWeb](#)", an incident information site maintained by the USFS.

Impact Summary:

The official draft BAER² report was provided on the Teepee Springs Fire by the Nez Perce National Forest. The Clearwater-Municipal and Woodrat fires have a BARC map, but no official BAER report was derived from this image. The "Volunteer Post-Fire Assessment Team" provided valuable understandings of the BAER processes and products to the NRCS, partner agencies, and for landowners in the Clearwater-Municipal and Woodrat fires. Volunteer Nick Gerhardt presented a Preliminary Critical Sites List (appendix) developed by himself and Annie Connor (USFS).

Impacted forest types varied throughout the burn areas from dry Ponderosa pine habit types transitioning into minor amounts of dry and cool dry Grand fir habitat types with favorable elevation and aspect changes. All fire impacted soils have an elevated risk of erosion where burn severity was high, especially on steeper slopes where soils tend to be shallow to moderately deep with corresponding low levels of surface debris and organic matter.



Needle "mulch" and initial plant growth

Fortunately, regeneration of understory plants has already initiated in some areas, with grasses and forbs emerging on the drier Ponderosa pine sites providing a degree of beneficial ground cover. Perennial grasses are largely returning from surviving rootstock, and forb seedlings were observed in several locations indicating a good surviving seedbank. In addition, a scattered layer of ponderosa pine needles has fallen and is evenly distributed across the more severe burned areas, creating a natural mulch that will provide erosion protection on burned soils. Plant growth and needle

fall will continue under current weather conditions. Over the next few growing seasons most of the natural understory fire-adapted species will fully establish in the burned areas and erosion risk and occurrences should decline. Riparian vegetation appeared to be largely unaffected.

¹ Fires from the original Municipal Complex were combined with Lawyer 2, Fisher, Lolo 2 and Old Greer on 8/31/15

² A **Burned Area Reflectance Classification (BARC)** is a satellite-derived data layer of post-fire vegetation condition. The BARC map is used as an input to derive the **soil burn severity map**, produced by the Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) teams.

The application of common post fire upland forest erosion control measures (i.e. seeding via aerial or ground based application, hydro-mulching, straw bales, etc.) may not be economically feasible or necessary.

Stand replacement fires occurred on virtually all of the high burn severity areas. Many of the moderate burned areas will also experience stand replacement, either by initial burn impact or by subsequent die off from stress induced insect attacks. A degree of banked conifer seed may be present and viable in the soil, especially in low to moderate severity burned areas, and limited natural regeneration of desirable tree species will likely occur. The amount of expected natural regeneration was impossible to determine during the site reviews.

Loss of the conifer seed sources will necessitate conifer replanting to an appropriate species mix utilizing seed from appropriate transfer zones in order to establish forest cover. The forest nursery suppliers do not have nearly enough suitable conifer seedlings at present to satisfy planting operations in the spring of 2016, and are likely to be unable to supply enough seedlings for 2017 as the "sow" orders were filled prior to these fires. Local private nursery capacity is full. Therefore many landowners are looking at the spring of 2018 as the first opportunity to replant. Significant site preparation operations(s) may be necessary if planting will be delayed until 2018. There is a balance that has to be struck between the positive elements of vegetative recovery for soil protection, and the need to address excessive plant competition from grass and shrubs that would adversely affect seedling establishment.

The USFS, Idaho Forest Owners Association (as the administration lead on the Conservation Districts tree seedling program) and University of Idaho are aware of this shortfall and are considering strategies to shorten the two year wait for seedlings.

Engineering practices implemented in post-fire areas are typically those that help to address increased runoff flow due to negative hydrologic characteristics. Aside from a couple sites described in the "Daily Log" section of this report there are little to no engineering practices that should be applied for exigent conditions, as well as those that could practically be applied to address non-exigent, non-pre-existing conditions. However, culvert replacements as listed in the assessment compiled by Annie Connor (USFS) and Nick Gerhardt, Preliminary Critical Sites, should be addressed by local governing authorities. EQIP funding, if available, may be a suitable NRCS funding source to assist with implementation.

Summary Findings

- Many structures (homes), especially in the Clearwater Complex, are located on ridges or highpoints, not in draws, and therefore are not highly susceptible to issues associated with runoff events.



- The majority of concerns on the Preliminary Critical Sites List related to potential debris flows and culvert plugging – most culverts listed are assessed as being undersized or past their operative lifespan.
- Some concerns from the Preliminary Critical Sites List referred to homes situated on alluvial fans at the base of drainages. Due to the steep slopes and shallow soils these were largely seen to be at risk prior to the fires, and at increased risk levels post-burn.
- New growth of grasses and forbs is evident in low to moderate severity burned areas. Naturally recovering vegetation precludes the need to additional seeding on these sites.



- Ponderosa pines are shedding needles adding a natural mulch barrier to the soil. This will reduce erosion potential and serve to reduce evaporation and aid seedling germination.

Conclusion and Recommendations:

Erosion, runoff and sedimentation is likely to occur as a result of the wildland fires, but these “pulse” type impacts are common following fire disturbance, and eventually moderate in severity as natural vegetation recovery occurs. EWP in itself will not directly mitigate on-site vegetative conditions that presently exist. All sites visited showed characteristics of non-exigency. Additionally, due to funding for EWP being at an all-time low, only Priority 1 projects (imminent threats to life and property) may be funded. Priorities 2-4 may go on the national waitlist until such time that funding might be available. NRCS EQIP may be a suitable funding

alternative, is well suited to assist landowners in efforts to re-establish forest tree species where stand replacement fire has eliminated viable forest stands, and to could address additional resource concerns that EWP cannot.

Clearwater Complex (Lawyer Creek Area)

Flying B Ranch(?) Barn

Seeding unnecessary due to natural recruitment. Structure not in path of drainage; no engineering practices recommended

Clearwater Complex (Lolo Area)

Aerial or hydro-seeding would speed up recovery time of understory grasses and forbs and reduce potential for erosion. Treatments for roadside gullies? Tree seeding? The electrical installation at the bottom of the hill near the creek could be better protected by adding eco-blocks to the upslope side.

Clearwater Complex (Kamiah/Woodland Areas)

Homes in these areas are primarily situated on the tops of hills and not directly threatened by flooding or erosion. Natural regeneration of vegetation is visible. No treatments are suggested.

Municipal Fire

Hollywood Subdivision

This area was mostly left intact, but suffered stand replacement fire upslope from the housing development. High intensity burn area above the subdivision could be aerially seeded or hydro-seeded from roads. Recommended seed mix should include native grasses and forbs to support wildlife.

Enhance/improve/reinforce erosion control structures at bottom of drainage?

Franklin Property

No seeding required in low to moderate intensity burn locations. Native seed mix could be applied to high intensity burn areas. Tree planting? Recommend approximately 200 feet of diversion and modifying drainage channel to increase flow capacity and reduce risk to home site.

Teepee Springs Fire

Embry Property

The house is at the base of rocky cliffs and a steep drainage. In our opinion the property was at risk of flood or erosion events prior to the fire. Grasses are returning naturally, so we didn't see a need for seeding.

Carlson Property

The home is in a low intensity burn area. Seeding is not recommended. The home sits on top of a bench with drainages to either side, so it should be well positioned and not at risk from erosion.

Fisher Fire

The city of Peck is located in the Big Canyon Creek drainage. The site flooded in 1997 and could be flooded again with the right storm event. The Fisher Fire occurred several miles upstream and could result in increased erosion and sediment transport via the stream. The riparian areas and channel structure in and just upstream of Peck appeared to be fully functioning. There may be an increase in sediment load to runoff, which can have a negative impact on aquatic threatened and endangered species, specifically in the upper watershed.

Feel free to contact us in regards to further related efforts. We appreciated the contributions of local agencies, partners and volunteers with this preliminary assessment.

Respectfully submitted,

Derek Tilley, PMC Manager – Aberdeen

Doug Higbee, Civil Engineer – Caldwell

Frank Gariglio, State Forester - Lewiston

cc. Tony Sunseri, Area Conservationist (West) – Moscow
Mike Durham, Area Engineer - Moscow
James Eller, State Resource Conservationist – Boise
Kara Carter-Chase, Soil Conservationist – Orofino
Elizabeth Kramer, Soil Conservationist – Nezperce
Kevin Traylor, Area Biologist – Nezperce
Sydney Yuncevich, Area Range Conservationist – Grangeville
Elizabeth Kramer, Soil Conservationist – Grangeville
Kirk Selmeier, Forester – Sand Point

Daily Log:

The following provides a brief summary of events following the reception of requests for assistance.

October 1, 2015

Derek sent email to sponsors Lynn Rasmussen (Nez Perce), Mike Hoffman (Clearwater) and Jerry Zumalt (Idaho) inviting them to a meeting at Grangeville FO on October 5.

October 5, 2015

0915 - Derek called Mike Hoffman and discussed the meeting and sponsorship.

1400 - Initial meeting with FO staff. Jerry Zumalt was there but left before Doug and Derek arrived. Also in attendance were Frank Gariglio, Kevin Traylor, Sydney Yuncevich, Elizabeth Kramer, Nick Gerhardt (USFS ret.), and Pat Greene (USFS). Derek and Doug gave an overview of EWP. Nick Gerhardt presented a Preliminary Critical Sites List developed by Nick Gerhardt and Annie Connor (USFS). Many of the sites listed involved culvert capacity, an area not dealt with under EWP. The DSR team made a decision to concentrate efforts and site visits on those locations that listed concerns typically covered by EWP (erosion, debris flows, and flooding).

1700 - Derek called and left a message with Lynn Rasmussen to discuss roles of sponsor and NRCS, and to ascertain if she had specific requests from landowners.

1710 – Derek called Mike Hoffman. He directed us to use the preliminary critical sites list (Gerhardt and Connor) as our guide.

1715 – Derek called Jerry Zumalt, agreed to meet next morning at Grangeville FO.

October 6, 2015

0750 - Derek received email from Curtis Elke indicating a new request from Lewis SCD.

0800 - Met team (Derek, Doug, Frank, Kevin, Sydney, Elizabeth) at Grangeville FO. Met with Jerry Zumalt. Discussed EWP program and roles of NRCS and roles of sponsor. Jerry indicated we should use the preliminary critical sites list (Gerhardt and Connor) as our primary listing of potential EWP sites for the Clearwater Complex. He also mapped out three potential sites within the Teepee Springs fire area.

0900 - Derek called the Lewis Conservation District and left a message for Karol Holthaus to discuss EWP and sponsorship.

1000 - The team visited the Lawyer Creek area of the Clearwater Complex. We noted one structure, a barn believed to be part of the Flying B Ranch at the base of a steep hill that had been burned (photo). The fire had removed a significant portion of the herbaceous ground cover; however regeneration was apparent. A large portion of the hillside was a bare scree field. This area was unchanged by the fire.

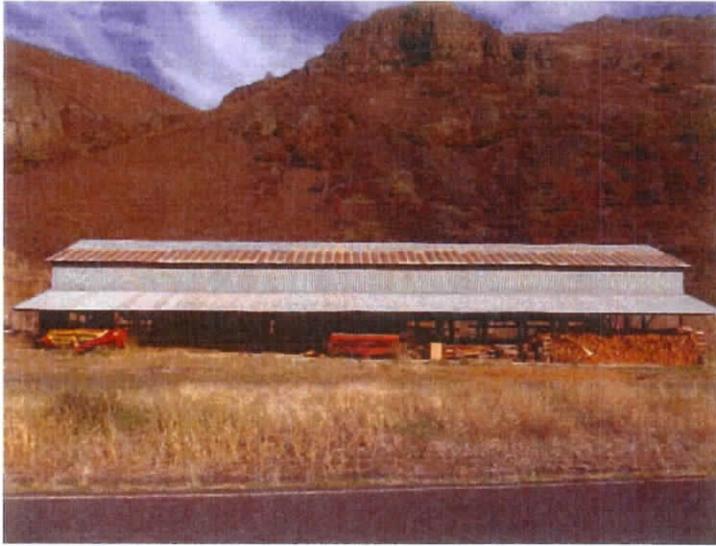


Figure 1 - hay barn structure in the Lawyer fire area. Scree slopes are common in the region. This particular structure was located outside an alluvial deposit and waterway and is only minimally impacted by the fire

1100 - We met Annie Connor and Kara Carter-Chase (Orofino) at the Orofino FO. We discussed the Franklin property in the Municipal Fire.

1200 - The team travelled with Annie and Kara to the Municipal Fire. We viewed the damaged site from an overlook to the north above the river. We noted the high intensity burned area directly above the Hollywood Subdivision. We then went to the Hollywood subdivision. One home (owner unknown) was situated below the high intensity burn site. It has a significant drainage behind the home (photo). There are two small erosion control structures already in the drainage. The area immediately behind the home remains undamaged and has living trees and understory for several hundred feet between the home and the burned site. The affected watershed is approximately 75 acres. Homes at the base of the drainage were at risk for flooding before the fire and now, with altered watershed hydrology, may be at greater risk.

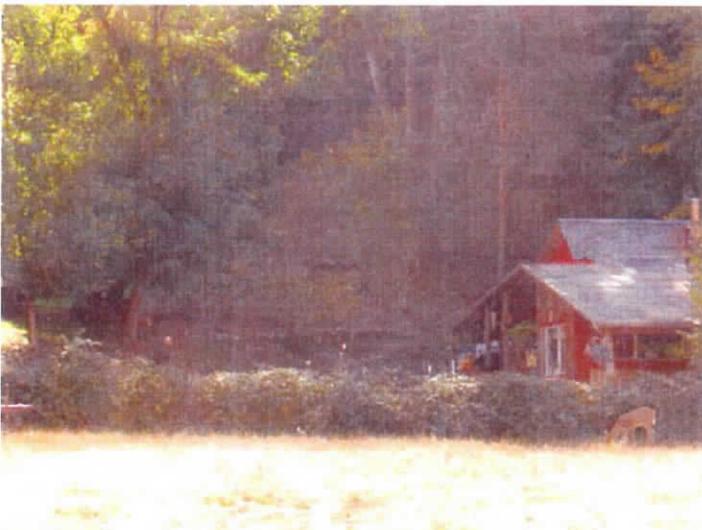


Figure 2 - Assumed drainage route in the Hollywood subdivision. Homes are tightly crowded around the area.

1300 - We next visited the Franklin residence on the south side of Orofino Creek. The home and barns are situated on an alluvial fan at the bottom of a steep draw (photo). There is a drainage ditch running from the draw and immediately adjacent to the west side of the house. There were low to high intensity burned areas upslope from the house. In low to medium intensity burned areas, forb and grass seedlings were

observed indicating a viable seedbank of herbaceous species. The overstory consisted largely of Douglas fir, western red cedar and ponderosa pine. Burned accumulated duff at the base of trees will likely result in high levels of mortality among the fir and cedars due to their thin bark. Doug discussed possible treatments with the land owner for potential erosion and/or flooding from the draw that could affect the house. The watershed above is approximately 180 acres in size and has a mean slope of about 30%. A 25 year – 24 hour peak runoff event pre-fire event may be somewhere between 20 and 40 cubic feet per second, which is well beyond the capacity of the existing channel located west of the house. The house is positioned directly in the middle of up-slope alluvial deposits, was at great risk to runoff events prior to the fire, and is now at greater risk. In order to better protect the home approximately 200 feet of diversion could be constructed along with modifying the channel to increase flow capacity.

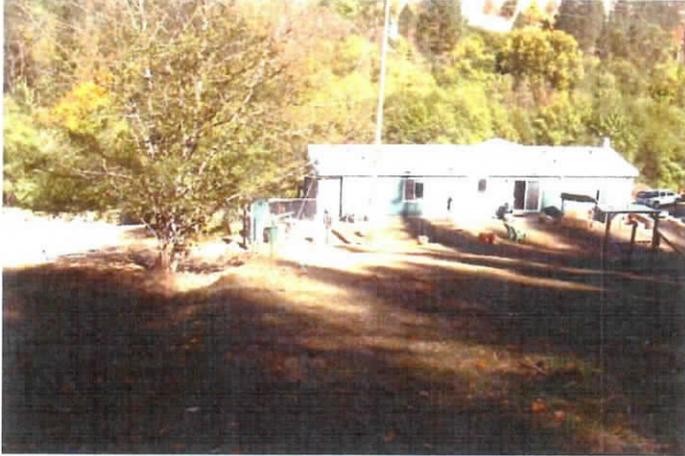


Figure 3 - view looking down on the Franklin residence.

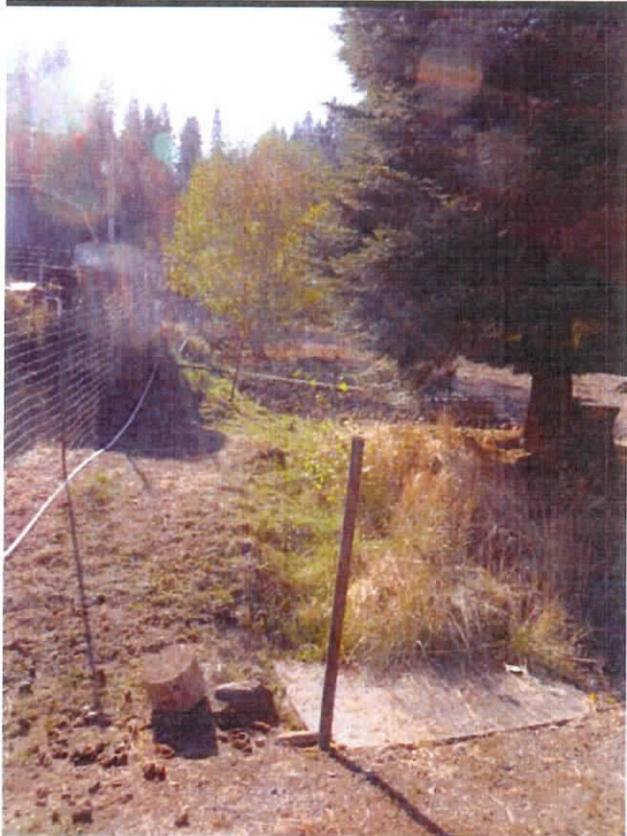


Figure 4 - view looking up-slope at the drainage driveway crossing at the Franklin residence.

1400 - Viewed Carrot Ridge area from overlook to the north. The area showed moderate burns, but recovering understory was visible.

1500 - Visited Lolo Creek area in the Clearwater Complex from the Clearwater side. The area suffered from medium to high-intensity burn resulting in major losses of trees and understory. Ferns were recovering from underground rhizomes, but seedling recruitment of forbs and grasses was limited at the time of our visit.



Figure 5 - burned forest area along the Lolo Creek area.

This area has high potential for erosion and/or slope failure and road washout. There is one home on the slope that could be threatened, but it was not located within a draw.



Figure 6 - Erosion that has recently occurred along a gravel roadway in the Lolo Creek area.

At the bottom of the road at the river is an electrical installation partially surrounded by eco-blocks leaving the upslope side unprotected. The electrical utility access is needed for a Tribal fish monitoring site. Installing of a few more eco-blocks along the upslope side would greatly increase protection at this site from runoff and movement of sediment.



Figure 7 - Electrical utility access

October 7, 2015

0700 - DSR team gathered at Grangeville FO and travelled south to Riggins and Teepee Springs Fire.

1000 - Visited Teepee Springs Fire site. Saw Embry residence. The house sits at the base of a sheer rock cliff. Areas with soil are responding with regrowth and seedling germination. There were also a few ponderosa pine that would likely survive and provide a seed source. The home was at the base of cliffs at the mouth of a draw with surrounding rocky cliffs. Vegetation was returning. Due to the location of the structures at the base of the cliff and at the mouth of the draw, threats were determined to be largely pre-existing.



Figure 8 - View of burned area in the Teepee Springs fire.

1100 - Visited Carlson residence in the Teepee Springs Fire. The site appeared to be a low intensity burn area with significant stubble remaining in the burned areas. However, recruitment of vegetation was occurring more slowly than on the north facing slopes.



Figure 9 - Residence in the Teepee Springs fire area. Most homes are located not in draws, but on higher points away from harm from a significant storm runoff event.

1300 - We travelled north to the Kamiah and Woodland areas in the Clearwater Complex. We viewed multiple sites along Hillside Rd, Glenwood Rd, Linder Rd and Adams Grade, as well as the Pethtel residence on Hwy 162. Most sites appeared to be revegetating naturally.

1430 - Spoke with Karol Holthaus from the Lewis Conservation District. Explained the parameters of EWP and the role of the sponsor. She indicated that she had not received any specific requests from landowners for assistance. She was advised to contact Derek with any EWP requests, or to work through Amber for possible fire EQIP projects.

October 8, 2015

0700 - Derek, Doug, Frank, Sydney, Elle and Kirk travelled to Craigmont and the Fisher Fire. The sites visited were already being cleared of timber. Regeneration of herbaceous species was visible. We also visited the city of Peck to evaluate conditions along Big Canyon Creek.

1000 - From Peck we travelled to the Woodrat Fire. We saw the Cady property and other homes which sit on the north side of the Middle Fork Clearwater River below the fire. The properties do not appear to be in imminent danger.

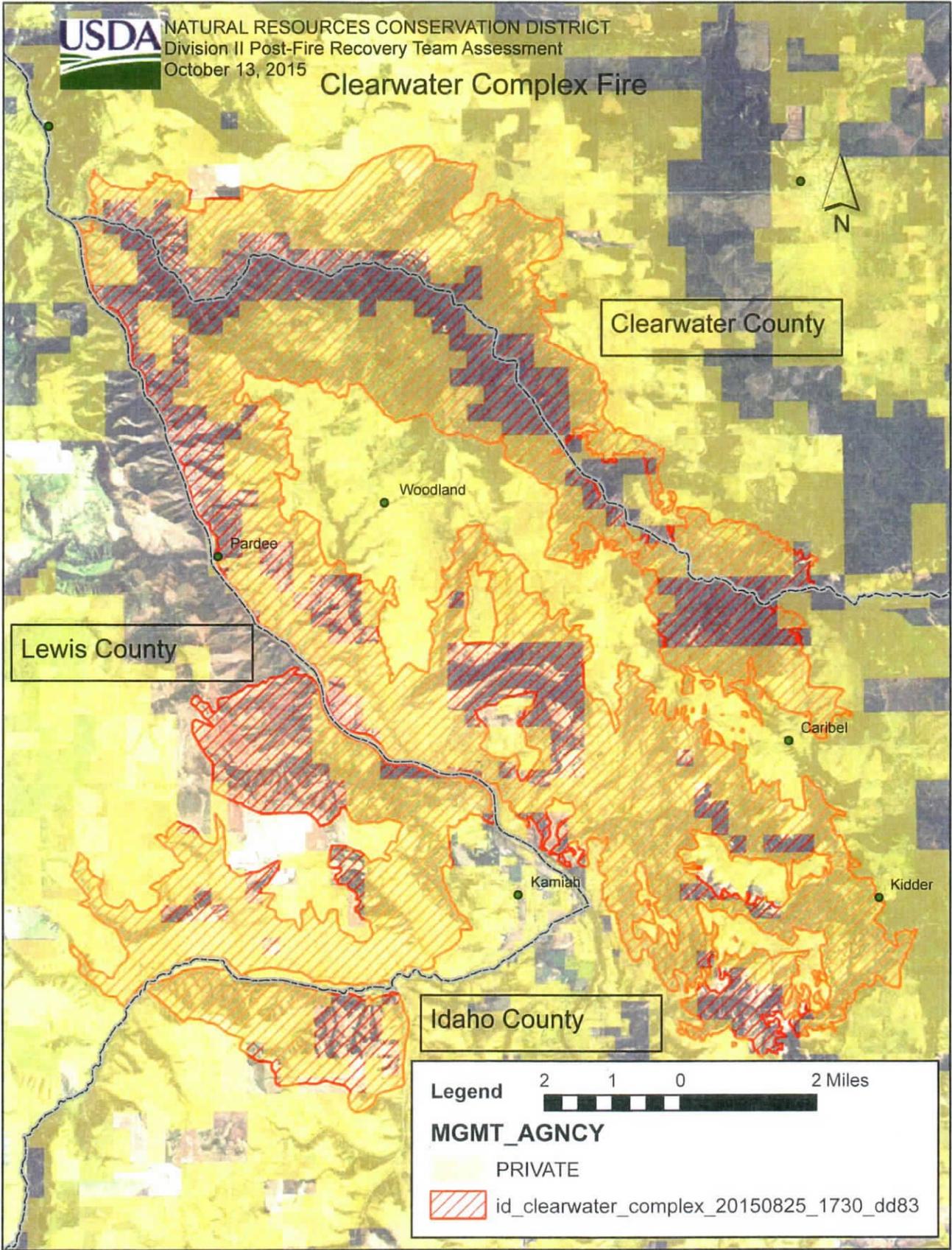
1100 - We visited a small burned site southeast of Lowell on the Selway River at the request of Richard Spencer. The site showed low severity burn damage, but no structures were threatened.

...the ...



NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION DISTRICT
Division II Post-Fire Recovery Team Assessment
October 13, 2015

Clearwater Complex Fire



Clearwater County

Lewis County

Idaho County

Legend 2 1 0 2 Miles

MGMT_AGENCY

PRIVATE

 id_clearwater_complex_20150825_1730_dd83

**DAMAGE SURVEY REPORT (DSR)
Emergency Watershed Protection Program – Recovery**

Section 1A

Date of Report: 11/23/2015

DSR Number: _____ Project Number: _____

NRCS Entry Only

Eligible: YES NO
Approved: YES NO
Funding Priority Number (from Section 4) 3
Limited Resource Area: YES NO

Section 1B Sponsor Information

Sponsor Name: Lewis Soil and Water Conservation District

Address: 521 Oak St

City/State/Zip: Nezperce, ID 83543

Telephone Number: (208) 937-2291 Fax: _____

Section 1C Site Location Information

County: Lewis State: Idaho Congressional District: ID-1

Latitude: 46.213407 Longitude: -116.082319 Section: 9 Township: 33N Range: 3E

UTM Coordinates: 11T 570784mE 511868mN

Drainage Name: Lawyer Creek Reach: Mitchell Creek to Clearwater River

Damage Description: Lawyer Fire (part of the Clearwater-Municipal-Motorway North Complex) w/in Lewis County. Resulted in loss of herbaceous ground cover and trees.

Section 1D Site Evaluation

All answers in this Section must be YES in order to be eligible for EWP assistance.

Site Eligibility	YES	NO	Remarks
Damage was a result of a natural disaster?*	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Recovery measures would be for runoff retardation or soil erosion prevention?*	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reduce runoff and sedimentation into Clearwater River
Threat to life and/or property?*	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Possible risk to structures
Event caused a sudden impairment in the watershed?*	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vegetative cover was reduced by the fires. Soils are unprotected until regeneration occurs.
Imminent threat was created by this event?*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Some level of threat existed prior to fire event; threats increased after fire.
For structural repairs, not repaired twice within ten years?*	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Site Defensibility			
Economic, environmental, and social documentation adequate to warrant action (Go to pages 3, 4, 5 and 6 ***)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Proposed action technically viable? (Go to Page 9 ***)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Have all the appropriate steps been taken to ensure that all segments of the affected population have been informed of the EWP program and its possible effects? YES NO

Several public meetings held for landowners affected by the fire during which NRCS representatives discussed EWP and other funding sources.

Comments: _____

* Statutory

** Regulation

*** DSR Pages 3 through 5 are required to support the decisions recorded on this summary page. If additional space is needed on this or any other page in this form, add appropriate pages.

Section 2 Environmental Evaluation

2A Resource Concerns	2B Existing Condition	2C Alternative Designation		
		Proposed Action	No Action	Alternative
		Aerial seeding approximately 100 ac of native species mix with mulch.	Landowners address issues as they see fit. Likely no seeding or engineering practices.	Aerial seeding approximately 100 ac with introduced species mix.
2D Effects of Alternatives				
Soil				
Erosion-Gully, sheet, rill	no erosion visible at present due to lack of precipitation	ST-mulch provides some immediate protection of soils	grass expected to recovery naturally from seed bank	ST-no effect from seed mix short term
	potential exists with sufficient rainfall	LT-seed mix will provide stabilization after sufficient	ST-erosion possible with rainfall and snowmelt	LT-grass mix will stabilize after
	significant loss of ground cover	growth	LT-plant recovery will reduce erosion potential	sufficient growth
		diversion protects home in drainage from flooding		
Water				
Downstream water rights		No change	No change	No change
Quality-surface water sediment and nutrients	decreased quality due to sediment yield	reduced sediment load increased water quality	ST decrease in water quality from sediment	less improvement in quality short term than expected w/ mulch
Quantity-	increased peak flows in spring;	some amelioration of fluctuation in flows	LT-return to normal conditions after return of veg	some amelioration of fluctuation in flows
	predicted decreased flows in late summer			
Air				
Plant				
Condition-Productivity, health, vigor	Significant loss of ground cover	ST-no change	ST-veg returning naturally due to mostly unaffected seed	ST-no change
	ST-herbs regen from existing	LT-improved plant community dynamics, forage and cover	bank. Trees will take longer to recover.	LT-increased forage and cover
	seedbank; nonifers gone			
Animal				
reduced food, cover	critical winter range lost	ST-no change; LT recovery with native species	ST-no change	ST-no change; LT recovery but to diminished quality due to introduced species
ESA listed salmon,	slopes vulnerable to slides and debris, potential for sediment	improvement in soil holding	same as existing	improvement in soil holding
trout, critical habitat	delivery to watershed	capacity with germination		capacity with germination
Other				

DSR NO: _____

Section 2H Group Representation and Disability Information

This section is completed only for the preferred alternative selected.

Group Representation	Number
American Indian/Alaska Native Female Hispanic	
American Indian/Alaska Native Female Non-Hispanic	115
American Indian/Alaska Native Male Hispanic	
American Indian/Alaska Native Male Non-Hispanic	115
Asian Female Hispanic	
Asian Female Non-Hispanic	10
Asian Male Hispanic	
Asian Male Non-Hispanic	10
Black or African American Female Hispanic	
Black or African American Female Non-Hispanic	8
Black or African American Male Hispanic	
Black or African American Male Non-Hispanic	8
Hawaiian Native/Pacific Islander Female Hispanic	
Hawaiian Native/Pacific Islander Female Non-Hispanic	4
Hawaiian Native/Pacific Islander Male Hispanic	
Hawaiian Native/Pacific Islander Male Non-Hispanic	4
White Female Hispanic	
White Female Non-Hispanic	1,727
White Male Hispanic	
White Male Non-Hispanic	1,727
Total Group	3593

Census tract(s) Total numbers for Lewis County, Idaho, 2014 Census

Completed By: D. Tilley, D. Higbee, F. Gariglio Date: 11/23/2015

DSR NO: _____

Section 5A Findings

Finding: Indicate the preferred alternative from Section 2 (Enter to Section 1E):

I have considered the effects of the action and the alternatives on the Environmental Economic, Social; the Special Environmental Concerns; and the extraordinary circumstances (40 CFR 1508.27). I find for the reasons stated below, that the preferred alternative:

Has been sufficiently analyzed in the EWP PEIS (reference all that apply)

Chapter 1

Chapter 2

Chapter 3

Chapter 4

Chapter 5

May require the preparation of an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.
The action will be referred to the NRCS State Office on this date:

NRCS representative of the DSR team

Title: Derek Tilley, PMC Manager

Date: 11/23/2015

Section 5B Comments:

Section 5C

Sponsor Concurrence:

Sponsor Representative

Title: _____

Date: _____

Section 6 Attachments:

- A. Location Map
- B. Site Plan or Sketches
- C. Other (explain)

2E	<p>Enter Special Environmental Concerns for Clean Water Act Waters of the U.S., Coastal Zone Management Areas, Coral Reefs, Cultural Resources, Endangered and Threatened Species, Environmental Justice, Essential Fish Habitat, Fish and Wildlife Coordination, Floodplain Management, Invasive Species, Migratory Birds, Natural Areas, Prime and Unique Farmlands, Riparian Areas, Scenic Beauty, Wetlands, and Wild and Scenic Rivers for each alternative considered. In the case where the selected alternative from Section 5A impacts a Special Environmental Concern, additional information, coordination, permitting or mitigation may be required and adequate documentation should be prepared and attached to the DSR to identify how NRCS or the Sponsor addressed the concern</p>	
2F	<p>Identify Property Protected both private and public, business losses and other economic impacts considered for each alternative. Enter the dollar value of the potential future damages if no action is taken in the Future Damage (5) column. This would be the estimate of the value lost if the EWP recovery measure is not installed. Use the repair cost or damage dollar method to determine the estimate of future damages. The repair cost method uses the costs to return the impaired property, good, or services based on their original pre-event condition or value. The damage dollar method uses an estimate of the future damage to value (e.g. if the structure is condemned, then enter the value of the structure). Enter the estimated amount based upon existing information or information furnished by the sponsor, contractors or others with specific knowledge for recovery from natural disasters for each alternative considered. Often market values for properties or services can be obtained from personnel at the local county/parish tax assessment office. The DSI team needs to determine the Damage Factor (%) which is a coefficient that indicates the degree of damage reduction to a property that is attributed to the effect of the proposed EWP recovery measures. Use an appropriate estimate of how much of the damage the EWP recovery measure will avoid for the alternative being considered. If the recovery measures from a single site will prevent 100 percent of the damage use 100 percent. The Near Term Damage Reduction is the Future Damage (\$) times the Damage Factor (%). Sum the Near Term Damage Reduction values to calculate the Total Near Term Damage Reduction. Enter the Net Benefit which is computed by subtracting the Cost from section 3 from the total near term damage reduction. The economic section must be completed for each alternative considered. Attach additional sheets as necessary.</p>	
2G	<p>Enter information to describe the potential social impacts and considerations for each alternative. Answer Yes or No and any remarks necessary to adequately address each question. The information may be obtained through interviews with community leaders, government officials or sponsors. Factors such as road closures, loss of water, electricity, access to emergency services are used when answering whether the community as a whole has been impaired. This information is part of the environmental evaluation portion of the DSR but may be pertinent in Section 4 regarding priorities. The Social Considerations Section must be completed for each alternative considered. Attach additional sheets as necessary.</p>	
2H	<p>Enter the Group Representation Information for the preferred alternative. Use the most recent census tract information based upon where the EWP recovery measures are located.</p>	Sponsor completes.