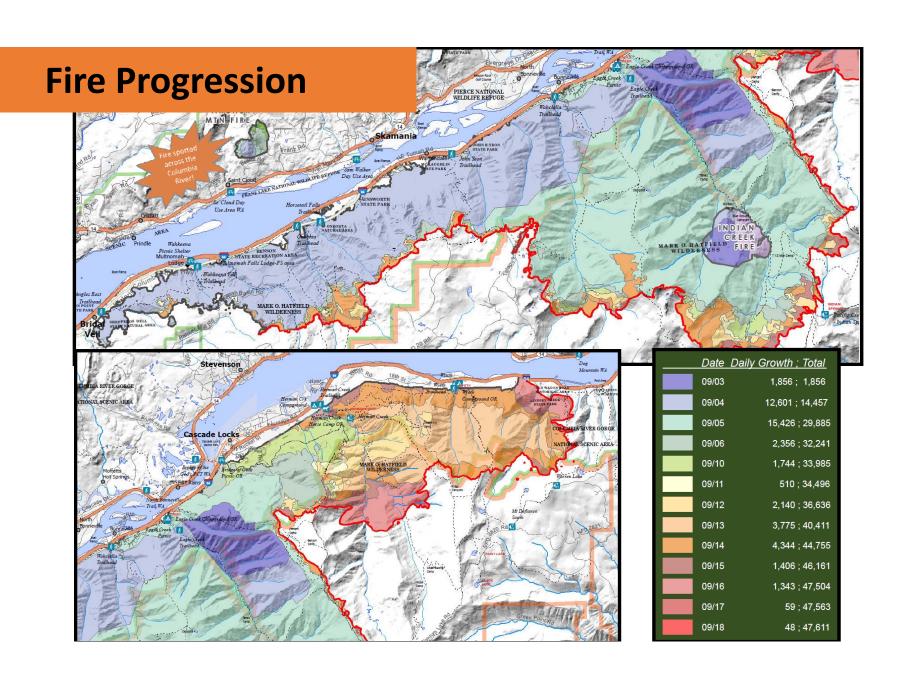


# **Fire Behavior**



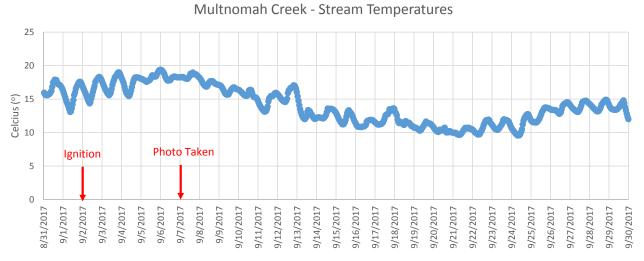


## **Water Quality and Fisheries**

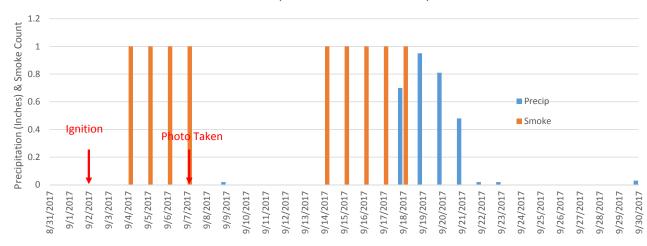


Photos taken by Chuti Fiedler at Horsetail Falls









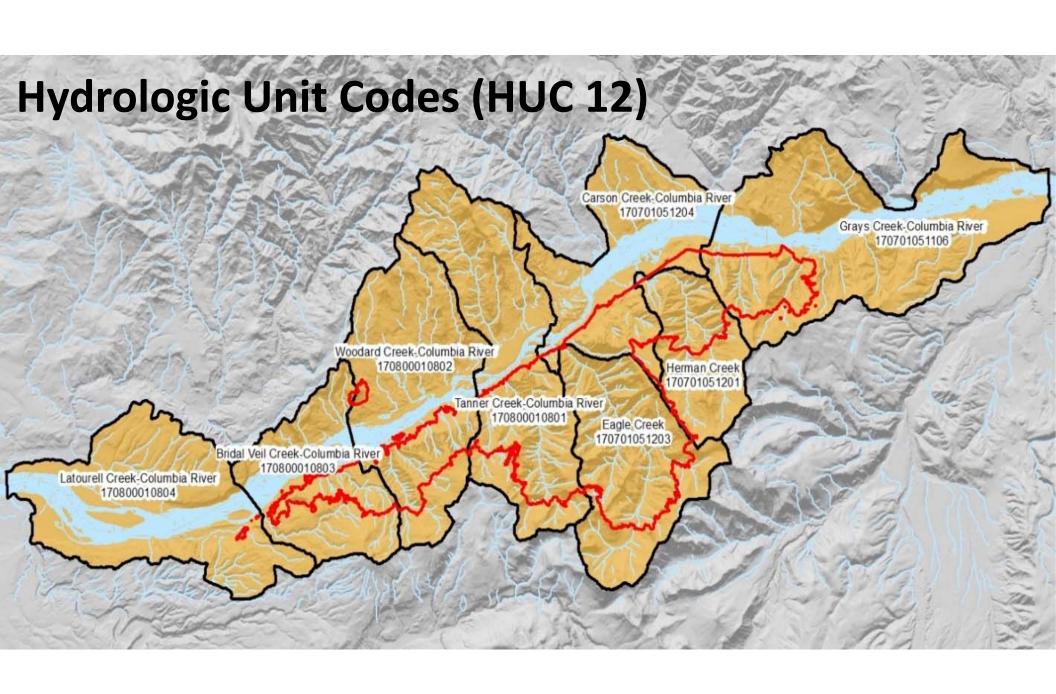


lational Forest Mickes (S)

FIRE

# Social/Economic Impacts

- Nearly 200 hikers safely rescued after night on trails
- 7 communities evacuated
- 4 structures lost
- Columbia River closed to all boat traffic
  2 days
- Union Pacific Railroad closed 3 days
- I-84 closed 11 days Westbound and 19 days Eastbound







# What is BAER?

Burned Area Emergency Response

A program to identify imminent post-wildfire threats on National Forest System lands to human life and safety, property and critical natural or cultural resources and take immediate actions to manage unacceptable risks.

# The BAER Process

## Values>Threats>Risk>Treatment

Step 1. Identify critical values

Step 2. Assess for threats

Step 3. Evaluate risk

Step 4. Develop response strategy

Step 5. Implement the strategy





Step 1. Identify critical values on National Forest Lands potentially affected by the burned area.

- Life/Safety
  - Property
- Natural Resources
- Cultural Resources



# Eagle Creek BAER team

- Team Leader
- Soils
- Hydrology
- Geology
- Archaeology
- Engineering
- Recreation

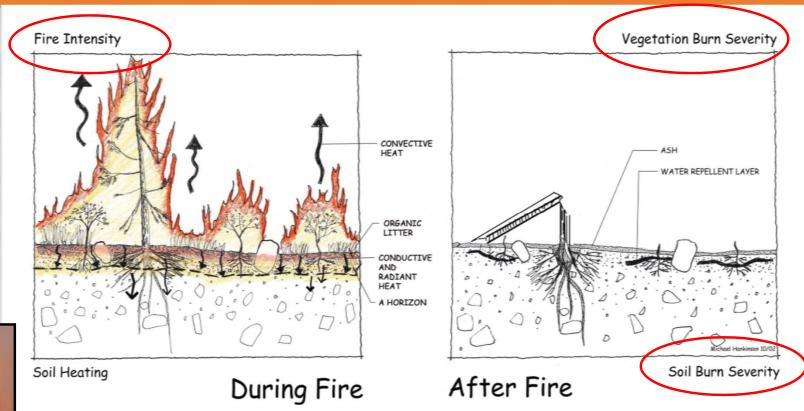


- Botany
- Aquatics
- Wildlife
- PublicInformation
- GIS
- Safety



## **Fire Intensity and Fire Severity**

Fire intensity = energy or heat release during the consumption of organic matter.





Fire intensity does not always indicate fire effects on soils.

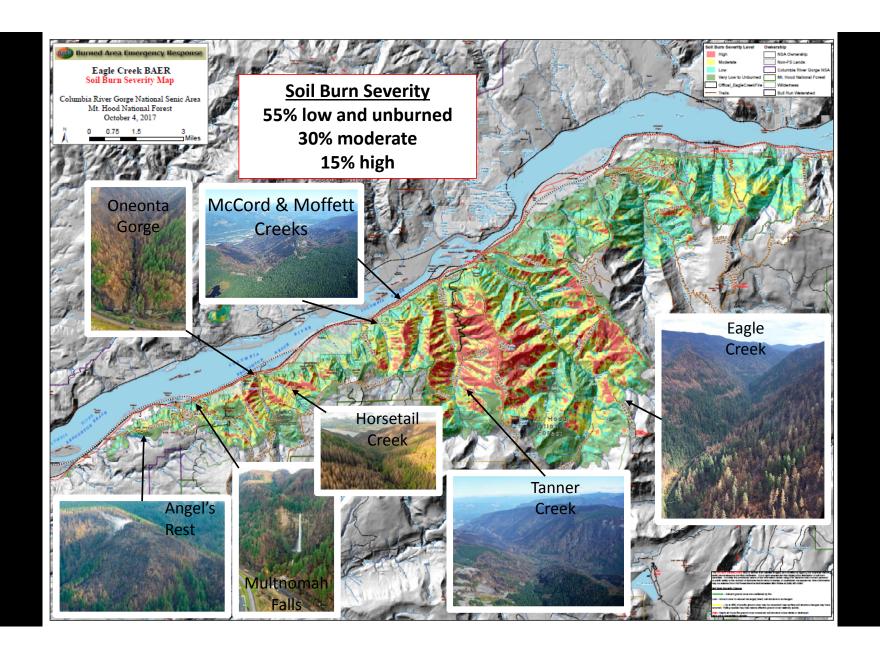
## **Field Assessing Soil Burn Severity**



Unburned – High root density, 100% soil cover



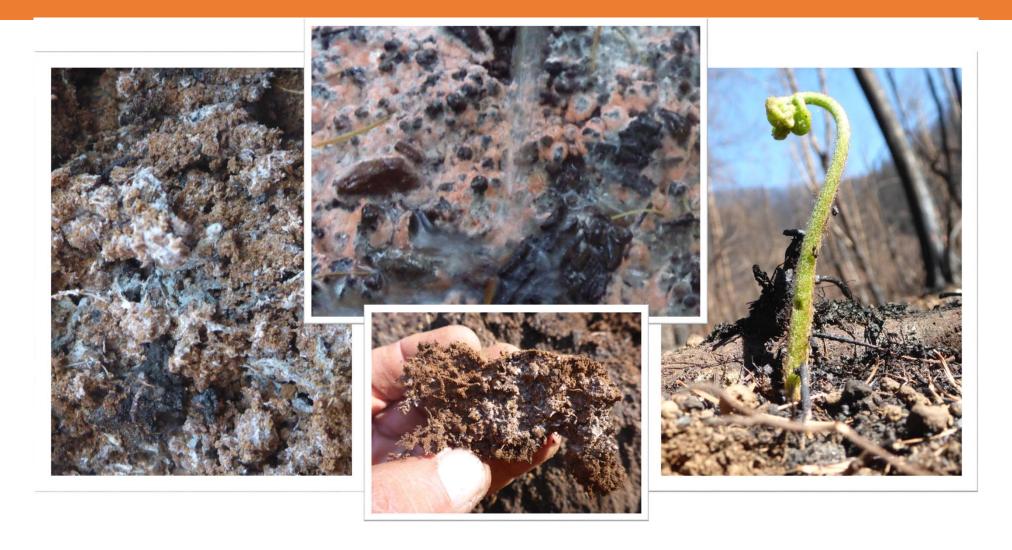
High - Surface structure destroyed, soil cover completely consumed, roots consumed



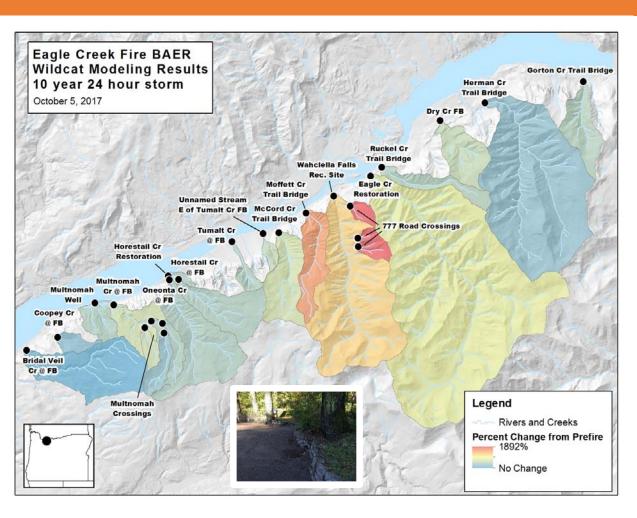
# **Triple Falls (Oneonta Creek)**



# **Rapid Natural Recovery Observed!**



# **Hydrology Assessment**

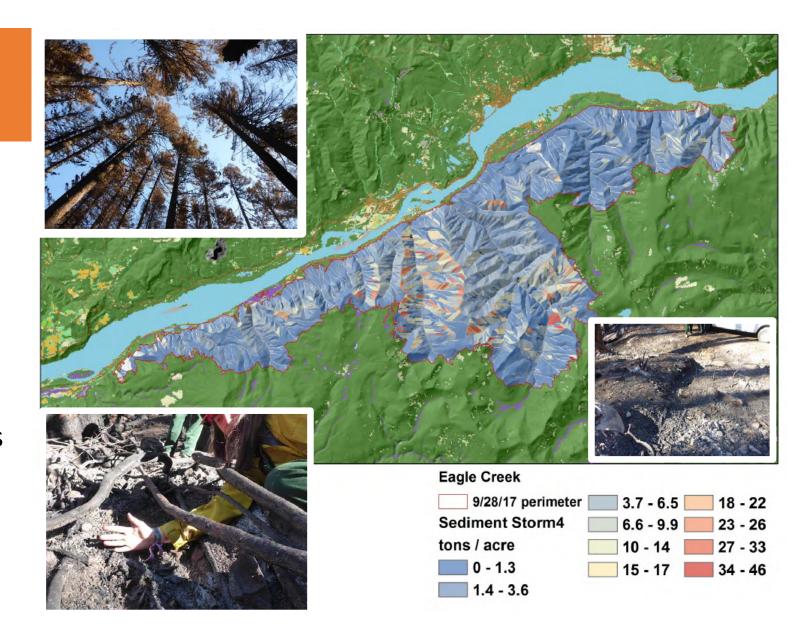


- Tanner Creek is expected to experience the largest post-fire response (1000%+)
- Eagle Creek also has the potential for a large post-fire response (400%)
- In previous flood events Tanner Creek, Multnomah Creek, Oneonta Creek, Eagle Creek and others have experienced infrastructure damage in pre-fire conditions
- Rain on snow events present the greatest risk for large/widespread floods

## **Erosion**

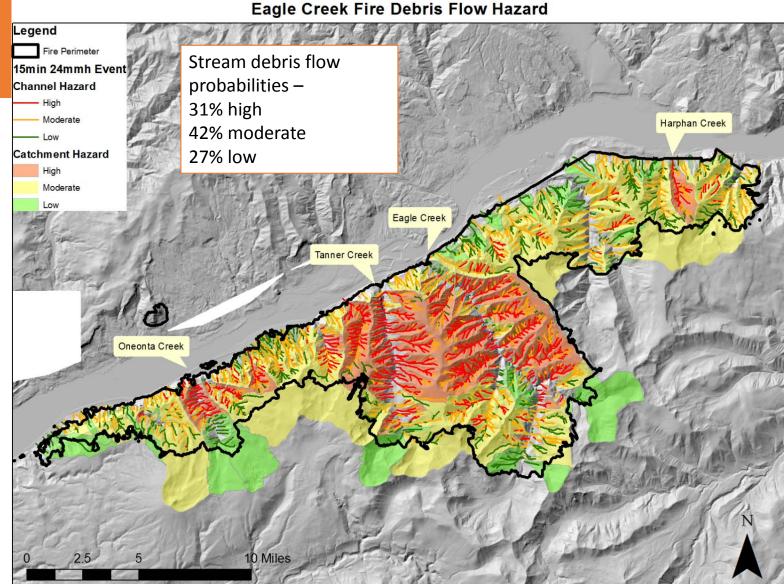
- Post-fire erosion factors:
  - Climate
  - Topography
  - Surface Rock Armoring
  - Litter fall
  - Fire Severity
- 2 distinct soil types





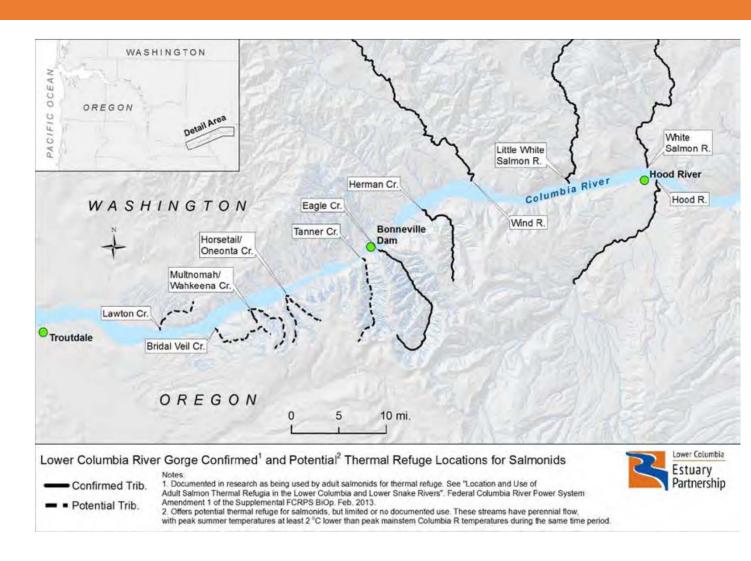
# **Geology Assessment**

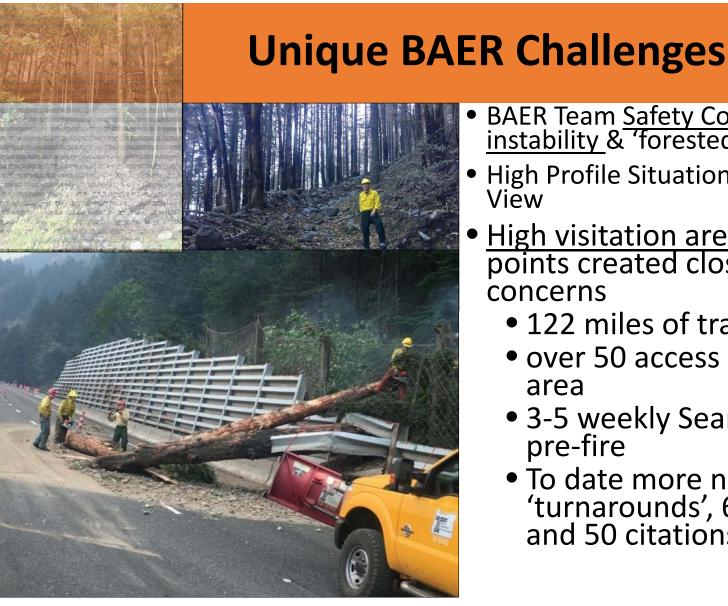
- Increased probability of rockfall/rockslides throughout burn perimeter (moss effect)
- Most affected: Eagle, Tanner, Moffett, McCord, Horsetail and Oneonta Creeks
- Multnomah Falls and Oneonta Creek – rockfall!



#### **Fisheries Assessment**

- Federally listed critical habitat within or immediately downstream
- Documented thermal refuge
- Hatcheries:
  - Oxbow
  - Bonneville
  - Cascade





- BAER Team <u>Safety Concerns</u> from <u>geologic</u> <u>instability</u> & 'forested scree'
- High Profile Situation Politically and in Public View
- <u>High visitation area</u> with dispersed access points created closure enforcement concerns
  - 122 miles of trails in fire area
  - over 50 access points to closed fire area
  - 3-5 weekly Search & Rescue operations pre-fire
  - To date more nearly 4,000 'turnarounds', 600 verbal warnings, and 50 citations

# **Proposed Treatments**

## **Life and Safety**

Notification of risk to cooperators/agencies

• Interagency coordination (Counties, NWS, USGS,

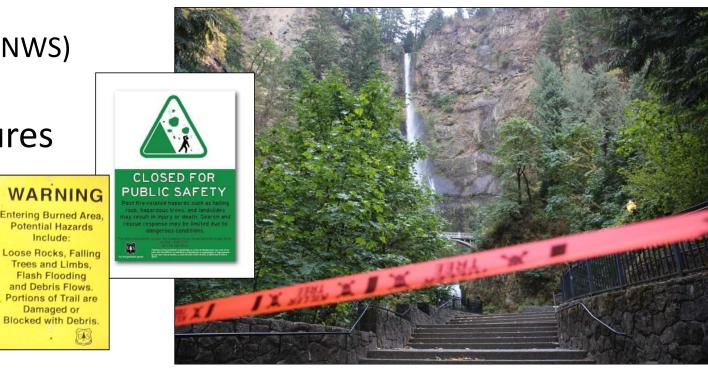
ODOT, ACOE, etc.)

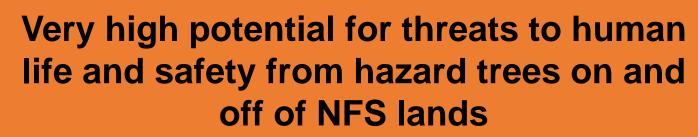
Early Alert System (NWS)

Hazard Trees

Administrative closures

Warning signs









USFS, ODOT with limited BAER funding

## Very high potential for threats to human life and safety from rock fall on and off of NFS lands



limited BAER funding

## **Multnomah Falls**

**Cultural/Life and Safety** 

Multnomah Lodge is part of National Historic Landmark designation for Columbia River Gorge (Reopened 11/29/2017)

- Fire and prevention damage repair
- Hazard trees



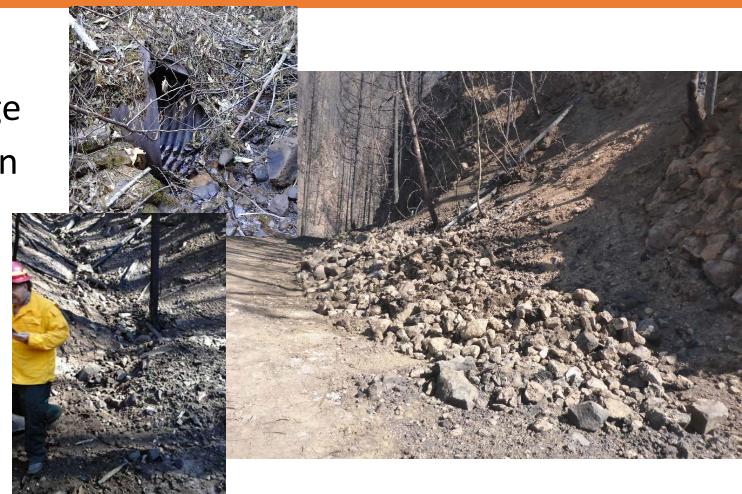




# **Proposed Treatments**

Roads

- Culvert removal
- Increased Drainage
- Bridge stabilization
- Storm inspection and response
- Traffic Signs
- Gates







## **Proposed Treatments:**

#### **Natural Resources**

 Invasive Plant survey and treatment-Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR)

Treat new and expanding populations

Key focal species include false brome and garlic mustard

• Funding for up to one year

CGCWMA: Col. Gorge Cooperative Weed Management Area

**OR State Parks** 

**US Forest Service** 

Skamania County weed Dept.

**EMSWCD** 

Friends of Trees

Friends of Columbia Gorge

**Cape Horn Conservancy** 

# **Proposed Treatments**

Recreation



- 90 Miles of Forest System
  Trails in Burned Area
  - BAER Implement Trail
    Stabilization Treatments on
    Steep Slopes in Burned
    Area 33 ¼ Miles
- Trail Bridges
  - Eagle Creek
- Recreation Infrastructure



# **Trail Assessments**

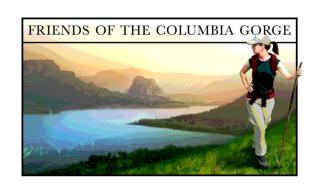








# GORGE TRAILS RECOVERY TEAM





#### Trail Stats in the Scenic Area

| Miles of trails in burned area       | 90 |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| Miles of trail assessments completed | 53 |
| Miles of tread work completed        | 12 |
| Miles of log out completed           | 26 |





# **Large Wood Accumulation**







