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

Date of Report: 7/27/01

BURNED-AREA REPORT
(Reference FSH 2509.13)

PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST

A. Type of Report

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

B. Type of Action

[ ] 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

[x] 3. Final Report (Following completion of work)

PART II - BURNED-AREA DESCRIPTION

A. Fire Name: Milepost 244, (245)

B. Fire Number: OR-UMF-128

C. State: Oregon

D. County: Umatilla

E. Region: PNW(06)

F. Forest: Umatilla(14)

G. District: WallaWalla(06)

H. Date Fire Started: 8/14/00

I. Date Fire Controlled: Aug. 24

J. Suppression Cost: $3,073,684 (8/24)

K. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds
1. Fireline waterbarred (miles): 23; 1.2 (mp245)
2. Fireline seeded (miles): 5
3. Other (identify): opened roads

L. Watershed Number: 170701389

M. Total Acres Burned: 4098 (Milepost 245 fire=121 ac)
NFS Acres(3614) Other Federal ( ) State ( ) Private (484)

N. Vegetation Types: bunchgrass steppe (AGSP-POSA), shrub steppe, douglas fir/ninebark

O. Dominant Soils: Gwin-Rock outcrop; Umatilla-Kahler silt loam, loam

P. Geologic Types: Columbia River Basalts- Grande Ronde

Q. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class:
1: 2.8 2: 0 3: 8.1 4: 17.4

R. Transportation System

Trails: miles Roads: 6.7 miles

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

A. Burn Severity (acres): 3898 (low) 312 (moderate) 44 (high)

B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): 140

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres):
40 (low) 644 (moderate) 3535 (high)

D. Erosion Potential: 4.4 tons/acre

E. Sediment Potential: 916 cubic yards / square mile

PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS

A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period, (years): 3

B. Design Chance of Success, (percent):

C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval, (years):

D. Design Storm Duration, (hours): 2 yr 24 hr

E. Design Storm Magnitude, (inches): 0.18”

F. Design Flow, (cubic feet / second/ square mile): no change

G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration, (percent): 10

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

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

A. Describe Watershed Emergency: The fire burned from the base (Meacham Creek floodplain) of a very long, steep set of slopes to the top of Rattlesnake ridge in grass/tree mosaic. Much of the fire was carried by fine fuels of introduced weedy grass species up into native grass and dry forest communities on the NW slopes. Fire intensity and severity is generally low except for portions of timber stringers that burned hot in a patchy pattern. Continous timber stands near Camp Creek generally burned at a low intensity with little high severity impact.

The area is in habitat for Mid-Columbia steelhead, listed as threatened. Threatened improvements in and adjacent to the fire include a two private cabins and several outbuildings, Union Pacific railroad, including bridges, along the length of the lower fire perimeter, and Duncan Cabin, a Forest Service building. The ‘Hamilton cabin’ is built on an alluvial/colluvial fan at the base of one of the intermmittent tributaries. Introduced undesirable grass and forb species, and noxious weed species, are common along the private

land and railroad on the Meacham Creek. These species have spread upward onto Forest Service land and is continuing to spread uphill. The fire will open suitable seedbed for rapid advancement of the weedy species.

The Milepost 245 fire, suppressed a week earlier, was overrun by the 244 fire. The areas are identical in need and the treatable acreage as identified for the 244 incident are included for treatment in this submittal

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

Seeding is recommended primarily for control and containment of noxious weeds and other undesirable non-native grass and forb species, with secondary erosion control benefits. Seeding is recommended for all fire intensity zones in ecologically degraded grass and shrub steppe vegetation types, dry forest, and dry forest grassland, and cool forest vegetation types in the lower slopes.

Monitoring of the treatments to determine effectiveness of this measure is expected to provide information necessary to determine if this type of treatment should be pursued in the future and a broader scale.

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

Land **75** % Channel ___ % Roads ___ % Other ___ %
Depending on availability of aircraft, etc. given regional situation

D. Probability of Treatment Success

	Years after Treatment		
	1	3	5
Land	55	65	75
Channel			
Roads			
Other			

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

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss):

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

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

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H. **Treatment Narrative:**

(Describe the emergency treatments, where and how they will be applied, and what they are intended to do. This information helps to determine qualifying treatments for the appropriate funding authorities. For seeding treatments, include species, application rates and species selection rationale.)

Land Treatments:

Seeding with mix of persistent native and non-native culitvars in severly degraded sites below 3000 ft. Aerial application is only practical method given topography and logistics. Intention is to provide desirable species to compete with undesirable weedy species, with secondary benefit of added and improved erosion control. Application would occur as soon as feasible within fall seeding window beginning approximately mid-September.

Suppression lines are to be seeded with native provenance seed within the same approximate timeframe (fall seeding window) with suppression funds.

Channel Treatments:

Roads and Trail Treatments:

Structures:

H. **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.)

Follow-up monitoring will occur to track success of initial seed germination and response to invasive species competition. Determination of the efficacy, rates, and species mix for species control and erosion control purposes will also be monitored.

In addition, included monitoring will evaluate the different treatments of the dozer lines between the Milepost 245 and 244 fires.

As of August 2001, monitoring visits by Supervisors Office and District personnel has occurred with follow-up narrative write-up in process. Additional visits are planned for this year.

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										
Seed	pounds	3.69	7067	$26,077			$0		$0	$26,077
Application- helicopter	acres	7.8	1015	$7,917			$0			$7,917
Forest Service personnel				$4,954			$0		$0	$4,954
expenses							$0		$0	
Subtotal Land Treatments				$38,948			$0		$0	$38,948
B. Channel Treatments										
				$0			$0		$0	$0
				$0			$0		$0	$0
				$0			$0		$0	$0
				$0			$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Channel Treat.				$0			$0		$0	$0
C. Road and Trails										
				$0			$0		$0	$0
				$0			$0		$0	$0
				$0			$0		$0	$0
				$0			$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Road & Trails				$0			$0		$0	$0
D. Structures										
				$0			$0		$0	$0
				$0			$0		$0	$0
				$0			$0		$0	$0
				$0			$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Structures				$0			$0		$0	$0
E. BAER Evaluation										
				$3,141			$0		$0	$3,141
				$0			$0		$0	$0
G. Monitoring Cost				$2,200			$0		$0	$2,200
H. Totals							**$0**		**$0**	**$44,289**