

Date of Report:

BURNED-AREA REPORT

(Reference FSH 2509.13)

PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST

A. Type of Report

- ☒ 1. Funding request for estimated emergency stabilization funds
☐ 2. Accomplishment Report
☐ 3. No Treatment Recommendation

B. Type of Action

- ☒ 1. Initial Request (Best estimate of funds needed to complete eligible stabilization measures)
☐ 2. Interim Report # _____
 ☐ Updating the initial funding request based on more accurate site data or design analysis
 ☐ Status of accomplishments to date
☐ 3. Final Report (Following completion of work)

PART II - BURNED-AREA DESCRIPTIONA. Fire Name: Cigarette RockB. Fire Number: 45MTLCFC. State: MTD. County: Lewis and CalrkE. Region: R1F. Forest: Lewis and ClarkG. District: D1H. Fire Incident Job Code: P1C6KPI. Date Fire Started: 09/09/06J. Date Fire Contained: Not contained as of report dateK. Suppression Cost: \$117,000

L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds

1. Fireline waterbarred (miles): 0
2. Fireline seeded (miles): 0
3. Other (identify): 0

M. Watershed Number: 100301040202N. Total Acres Burned: 2271

NFS Acres(2271) Other Federal () State () Private ()

O. Vegetation Types:

P. Dominant Soils:

Q. Geologic Types: LTA-I consists of nearly level to gently sloping low flood plains and associated glacial stream terraces supporting coniferous forest vegetation (Straight Creek valley bottom). The parent material is

primarily limestone, shales, and quartzites. Vegetation is principally mixed lodgepole pine, spruce and subalpine fir forest with some inclusions of cottonwood, aspen and willow. The well drained soils are mostly loamy profiles over stratified sand and gravel and are classified as Fluvents. The somewhat poorly drained soils are loamy or silty profiles over stratified sand and gravels with a seasonal watertable. They are classified as Aquents and Aquepts. The poorly drained soils are mostly silty soils with a dark surface, are classified as Aquolls, and have ground water at or near the surface.

LTA-Vb consists of forested, smooth residual slopes (above and west of Straight Creek and just south of Park Creek). These forested mountain slopes range in slope between 25 and 60 percent. Maybe as much as 50 percent of the landform is spur ridgetops with the remainder in stream valley side slopes. Vegetation is nearly continuous lodgepole pine forest. The soils are developed in a thin layer (4-8 inches) of volcanic ash on the surface over stony loamy material developed from the underlying bedrock. Classifications might be Vitrandic and Andic Cryochrepts.

LTA-Vc is forested, moderately dissected residual slopes (west side of Straight Creek above the valley bottom to nearly the divide and east side of Straight Creek below the divide on forested slopes). The steep landform has an average slope of 25 to 60 percent. More than 50 percent of the LTA is low-order drainage valley side slopes. Vegetation is principally lodgepole pine forest. Soils are similar to LTA-Vb; 4-8 inches of volcanic ash on the surface mixed with wind deposited silt over stony, loamy material weathered from primarily limestone bedrock. Classifications are thought to be similar to those for LTA-Vb.

LTA-VIII is a forested, warm aspect breakland landform (partially forested steep slopes immediately east of Straight Creek valley bottom). This very steep south or west facing landform contains 10-50 percent rock outcrop with average slopes between 55 and 70 percent. Vegetation is mixed, open growing forest (60%), bunchgrass parks (20%) and dense lodgepole pine forest (20%). The soils develop in very gravelly to very stony colluvium primarily from limestone parent material. Soils are typically deep with a loamy texture. Classification is thought to be Typic Cryochrepts.

Finally, LTA-VI, consists of sparsely vegetated peaks and alpine ridges (Wood Creek Hogback between Straight Creek and Wood Creek). Slopes generally exceed 60 percent to nearly vertical. The landform appears to be nearly barren exposures of bedrock and talus with scattered islands of vegetation. More than 70 percent of the LTA consists of barren rockland and talus with the remaining 30 percent consisting of stunted subalpine fir, spruce and whitebark pine. Less than 30 percent of the unit has soil development. Soils are deep and loamy and develop in the very stony limestone colluvium.

R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class: 1.0 miles A1 and .25 miles B4(Park Creek), 2.4 miles B3 (Straight Creek)

S. Transportation System

Trails: miles Roads: miles

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

A. Burn Severity (acres): 1090 (low) 720 (moderate) 7 (high)

B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): 727

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres):
400 (low) 690 (moderate) 727 (high)

D. Erosion Potential: 4-182 (average=93) tons/acre

E. Sediment Potential: 227-147,342 cubic yards / square mile

PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS

A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period, (years): 3 for ground cover >50%

B. Design Chance of Success, (percent):

C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval, (years):

D. Design Storm Duration, (hours): N/A only hazard trees and weeds are identified as values at risk

E. Design Storm Magnitude, (inches):

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

G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration, (percent):

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

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

A. Describe Critical Values/Resources and Threats:

There are approximately 1.5 miles of trails located within the burn area. There is a concern trees in the trail corridor will present a hazard to backpackers and horse back riders. It is anticipated this will be a concern for 5 to 10 years.

There is a high probability weeds will be a future problem along the trail corridors within the burn area.

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

Remove hazard tree and monitor for weeds.

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

Land % Channel % Roads/Trails 80-90 % Protection/Safety 90 %

D. Probability of Treatment Success

	Years after Treatment		
	1	3	5
Land			
Channel			
Roads/Trails	80	90	100

Protection/Safety	80	90	95

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

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss):

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Soils	<input type="checkbox"/> Geology	<input type="checkbox"/> Range	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry	<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Mgmt.	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Contracting	<input type="checkbox"/> Ecology	<input type="checkbox"/> Botany	<input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Fisheries	<input type="checkbox"/> Research	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Arch	<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	

Team Leader: Wayne Green

Email: wgreen@fs.fed.us

Phone: 406-791-7740

FAX: 406-731-5302

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:

Monitor for weeds along trail corridor. It is anticipated that a three year period will be needed before natural vegetaion will recover and out compete invasive weeds.

Channel Treatments:

Roads and Trail Treatments:

Protection/Safety Treatments:

Remove potential hazard trees from trail corridor.

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.)

Monitor and remove hazardous trees along travel corridors. Most of the needed treatment will be done in the first year but we anticipate a need to continue to monitor and treat as necessary for three years. This will be accomplished with the use of the districts trail crew. Hazardous trees may be a significant safety problem for an undetermined amount of time.

Monitor travel routes for new noxious weed infestations for five days in FY 07 (minor infestations will be pulled by hand). It is anticipated that two additional years of monitoring will be needed. If significant infestations are discovered during FY 07, a request for funding for treatment measures will be submitted, i.e., herbicide application. A Forest level EIS on noxious weed control has been completed.

Part VI – Emergency Stabilization Treatments and Source of Funds

Interim #

Subtotal Channel Treat.				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
C. Road and Trails										
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Road & Trails				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
D. Protection/Safety										
Hazard Tree Removal	mile	1,100	3.4	\$3,740	\$0			Unknown		\$3,740
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Structures				\$3,740	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$3,740
E. BAER Evaluation										
				---			\$0		\$0	\$0
Insert new items above this line!				---	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Evaluation				---	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
F. Monitoring										
Weed Monitoring	ac	50	21	\$1,050	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$1,050
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Monitoring				\$1,050	\$0			Unknown		\$1,050
G. Totals				\$4,790	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$4,790
Previously approved										
Total for this request				\$4,790						

PART VII - APPROVALS

1. /s/ Lesley W. Thompson
Forest Supervisor (signature)

10/24/2006
Date

2. _____

Regional Forester (signature)

Date