Date of Report: 10/02/2009

BURNED-AREA REPORT

(Reference FSH 2509.13)

PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST

Α.	Type of Report									
	[X] 1. Funding request for estimated em[] 2. Accomplishment Report[] 3. No Treatment Recommendation	ergency stabilization funds								
В.	. Type of Action									
	[X] 1. Initial Request (Best estimate stabilization measures)	of funds needed to complete eligible								
	 [] 2. Interim Report # [] Updating the initial funding request based on more accurate site data or design analysis [] Status of accomplishments to date 									
	[] 3. Final Report (Following completion of work)									
	PART II - BURNED-AREA DESCRIPTION									
A. Fire Name: MacDonald Pass Fire B. Fire Number: MT-HNF-000059										
C.	State: Montana	D. County: Lewis and Clark								
E.	Region: 1	F. Forest: Helena NF								
G.	District: Helena RD	H. Fire Incident Job Code: P1E7RS								
I.	Date Fire Started: 9/25/09	J. Date Fire Contained: 10/05/09								
K.	Suppression Cost: \$ 1.3 million (as of 10/02	/09)								
L.	 Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds 1. Fireline waterbarred (miles): Handline: approximately 6 miles 2. Fireline seeded (miles): 3. Other (identify): Dozer contingency line (on PVT land): 1.9 miles Improved Road (on FS land): 1 mile 									
Μ.	Watershed Number: Middle Ten Mile Cree	k, 100301011402								
N.	Total Acres Burned: [170] NFS Acres [] Other Federal	[] State [] Private								

- **O. Vegetation Types**: The fire area and dozer lines adjacent to the fire have the following habitats; Douglas Fir/Pine Grass, Sub-Alpine Fir/Twinflower and Douglas Fir/Bluebunch Wheatgrass.
- P. Dominant Soils: Typic Cryochrepts, Typic Cryoboralfs, Mollic Cryoboralfs
- **Q. Geologic Types**: Granite, Basalt and Andesite with interspersed areas of colluvium derived from basalt and metasedimentary parent material
- R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class: ½ mile of intermittent stream channel adjacent to the south end of the burn perimeter.
- S. Transportation System

Trails: less than ¼ mile **Roads**: no roads were effected by the fire

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

- A. Burn Severity (acres): 50 (low) 80 (moderate) 40 (high)
- B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): 120 acres (areas of moderate and high burn severity)
- C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres): high on areas of high burn severity
- **D.** Erosion Potential: 10.4 tons/acre the first year (based on calculations in ERMiT)
- E. Sediment Potential: N/A

PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS

A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period, (years): N/A

B. Design Chance of Success, (percent): N/A

C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval, (years): N/A

D. Design Storm Duration, (hours): N/A

E. Design Storm Magnitude, (inches): N/A

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

G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration, (percent): N/A

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

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

A. Describe Critical Values/Resources and Threats:

The primary values at risk in this burned area are native vegetation communities and soil productivity. These communities are under threat from rapid expansion of noxious weeds from existing populations in the burn area vicinity. A gas pipeline and fiber optic cable corridor runs through a portion of the burn perimeter and is heavily infested with noxious weeds. Noxious weeds are also present and abundant on private land to the east of the fire. This private land was used heavily as an access point. Known weed species in the area adjacent to the burned area include: Leafy Spurge, Spotted knapweed, Canada thistle, Musk Thistle, Sulfur Cinquefoil, Dalmatian Toadflax and Houndstongue.

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

The emergency treatment objective is to prevent the expansion of noxious weeds in areas burned in the MacDonald Pass fire.

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

Land 90% Channel N/A Roads/Trails N/A Protection/Safety N/A

D. Probability of Treatment Success

	Years after Treatment						
	1	3	5				
Land	80%	70%	70%				
Channel	N/A						
Roads/Trails	N/A						
Protection/Safety	N/A						

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss): The value of protecting the ecological integrity and soil productivity of the burned area from noxious weed infestation easily exceeds the cost of treatment and monitoring, although this was not quantified.

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss): \$45,350

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

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

Team Leader: David Marr

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:

Burned areas infested with noxious weeds will be treated within the burn perimeter. Both biological and herbicide applications are recommended. Treatment will include the following:

- Spraying in the spring before weeds begin to seed
- Using herbicides and approved application techniques based appropriate for the weed species, topography and environmental factors.
- Expanding the bio-control site on FS Land immediately adjacent to Private Land in order to combat weed spread (Leafy Spurge) from the private lands.

<u>Channel Treatments</u>: No channel treatment prescribed at this time.

Roads and Trail Treatments: No roads or trail treatments prescribed at this time.

<u>Protection/Safety Treatments</u>: No protection/safety treatments prescribed at this time.

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.)

Monitoring will be conducted for any noxious weed populations not effectively treated during initial treatment efforts will be targeted for additional herbicide application.

Part VI – Emergency Stabilization Treatments and Source of Funds Interim #

Part VI – Emer	gency				is and s)C	ource (interin	
		NFS Lands			4		Other Lands		<u> </u>	All	
		Unit	# of		Other		# of	Fed	# of	Non Fed	Total
Line Items	Units	Cost	Units	BAER \$	\$		units	\$	Units	\$	\$
A. Land Treatments											
herbicide application	Acre	115	170	\$19,550	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$19,550
bio-control	Lump	135	60	\$8,100	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$8,100
				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Land Treatments				\$27,650	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$27,650
B. Channel Treatmen	its										
				\$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 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											
				\$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 Structures				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
E. BAER Evaluation											
Assessment	each	3000	1	\$2,000				\$0		\$0	\$0
Insert new items above this line!					\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Evaluation				\$2,000	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
F. Monitoring											
weed monitoring	Acre	20	210	\$4,200	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$4,200
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Monitoring				\$4,200	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$4,200
G. Totals				\$33,850	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$31,850
Previously approved				\$0							
Total for this request				\$33,850							

PART VII - APPROVALS

1.			
	Forest Supervisor	(signature)	Date
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	Regional Forester	(signature)	Date