Not approved - costs too low

USDA-FOREST SERVICE

Date of Report: June 18, 1996

BURNED-AREA REPORT
(Reference FSH 2509.13, Report FS-2500-8)

PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST

A. Type of Report

[X] 1. Funding request for estimated WFSU-FW22 funds
[ ] 2. Accomplishment Report
[ ] 3. No Treatment Recommendation

B. Type of Action

[X] 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 and design analysis
[ ] Status of accomplishments to-date

[ ] 3. Final report - following completion of work

PART II - BURNED-AREA DESCRIPTION

A. Fire Name: Trampas
B. Fire Number: NM-CAF-076

C. State: NM
D. County: Rio Arriba
E. Region: Southwestern
F. Forest: Carson
G. District: Camino Real

H. Date Fire Started: 6/10/96
I. Date Fire Controlled: 6/16/96
J. Suppression Cost: $150,000 est.

K. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with WFSU-PF12 Funds:
1. Fireline waterbarred (miles) 2
2. Fireline seeded (miles) 2
3. Other (identify) Waterbar and close road in Canada de las Entranas which was opened during suppression activities

L. Watershed Number: 13020101024 Rio de Truchas

M. NFS Acres Burned: 270 Total Acres Burned: 270
Ownership type:
( )State ( )BLM ( )PVT ( )____ _____

N. Vegetation Types: Pinyon/Juniper and Ponderosa Pine

O. Dominant Soils: Typic Eutroboralfs, LSC 5,0, fine-loamy and fine, mx Eutroboralfs and Ustochrepts, LSC 5,-1
Mollic Eutroboralfs and Fluventic Ustochrepts, LSC 5, -1

P. Geologic Types: Residuum - sandstone and conglomerate, Mixed alluvium

Q. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class: 0.75 intermittent, 0.75 ephemeral

R. Transportation System:
Trails: 0 (miles) Roads: 2.25 (miles)

## PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

A. Fire Intensity (Acres): 45 (low) 100 (moderate) 125 (high)

B. Water Repellant Soil (Acres): Approx. 75

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (Acres):
125 (low) 0 (moderate) 145 (high)

D. Erosion Potential: 65 tons/acre
E. Sediment Potential: 30.9 cu. yds/sq. mile

## PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS

A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period: 3 years.
B. Design Chance of Success: n/a percent.
C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval: n/a years.
D. Design Storm Duration: 6 hours.
E. Design Storm Magnitude: 2 inches.
F. Design Flow: n/a cfsm.
G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration: n/a percent.
H. Adjusted Design Flow: n/a cfsm.

## PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

A. Describe Emergency:

The Trampas fire on the Camino Real RD of the Carson NF began at 3 pm on June 10, 1996 north of the community of Truchas, NM. It is suspected that the fire was human caused. This fire was declared controlled on June 16, 1996. Approximately 125 acres of land located along an ephemeral drainage has been classified as high intensity burn. This drainage is tributary to the Canada de las Entranas, an intermittent stream. Due to the steep slopes bounding this ephemeral drainage, the likelihood of excessive soil loss occuring is high.

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

Maintain soil productivity and minimize on-site soil loss from sheet erosion

C. Probability of Completing Treatment Prior to First Major Damage Producing Storm:
Land 50 % Channel ____ % Roads 50 * % Other ____ %

* The road work referenced above is the waterbarring, seeding and re-closing of a previously closed road and the 2 miles of dozer line which was created during suppression activities. This work would be paid for by EFFS-PF12 funds but would need to occur in a simular timeframe as the BAER treatments prescribed in this report. The time constraints would be linked to the likelihood of a damage producing storm event taking place and the increased likelihood of resource damage occuring if the prescribed measures are not in place.

D. Probability of Treatment Success

| | <----Years after treatment-----> 1 | 3 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Land | 50 | 60 | 70 |
| Channel | | | |
| Roads | 75 | 85 | 90 |
| Other | | | |

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss): $ 350,000.00

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss): $ 165,000.00

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| [ ] Hydrology | [ ] Soils | [ ] Geology | [X] Range |
| [X] Timber | [X] Wildlife | [X] Fire Mgmt. | [ ] Engineering |
| [ ] Contracting | [ ] Ecology | [ ] Research | [ ] Archaeology |
| [ ] _____ | [ ] _____ | [ ] _____ | [ ] _____ |

Note: The BAER team for this incident was comprised of district personnel who were also part of the suppression effort.

Team Leader: Ben Kuykendall
Phone: 505-587-2255 DG Address: B.Kukendall:r03f02d04a

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.

Hand seeding of 125 acres of high intensity burn areas.

The purpose of seeding using a standard erosion control seed mix is to provide quick and effective vegetative groundcover to alleviate surface soil erosion and reduce delivery of sediment to the ephemeral and intermittent stream channels. The use of a standard erosion control seed mix is advantageous from several points of view: 1) the species included in the seed mix are effective in providing vegetative groundcover in this climatic regime, 2) this mix is readily available at the district and will eliminate the time needed for procurement and delivery of a special order, 3) the species that make up the mix have been used in erosion control work in this area after several small Ranger sales for wood products and will not introduce additional non-natives into the area, and 4) the timeframe to apply the seed prior to the first damage producing storm is very short and becomes shorter by the day.

Seed would be applied by hand using Cyclone hand seeders. District or AD personnel would provide the labor for this project. Seeding rate would be 10 to 12 pounds per acre.

The following species would be seeded:

Mountain Mix (source: Arkansas Valley Seed Co., Inc.)

| Species | % Composition |
|---|---|
| Winter Rye | 19.79 |
| Intermediate Wheatgrass | 18.51 |
| Perennial Ryegrass | 18.84 |
| Smooth Brome, Manchar | 9.40 |
| Orchard Grass, Potomac | 9.33 |
| Kentucky Bluegrass, Troy | 9.92 |
| Timothy | 4.94 |
| Alsike Clover | 4.96 |

Crop = 1.39%, Inert = 2.88%, Weeds = 0.04% for a total of 100.00 percent.

PART VI - EMERGENCY REHABILITATION TREATMENTS AND SOURCE OF FUNDS BY LAND OWNERSHIP

NOTE: Emergency rehabilitation is work done promptly following a wildfire and is not to solve watershed problems that existed prior to the wildfire.

| | | | NFS Lands | | | Other Lands | | All |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Line Items | Units | Unit Cost $ | Number of Units | WFSU-FW22 $ | Other $ ident. | Number of Units | Fed $ ident. | Total $ |
| A. LAND TREATMENTS | | | | | | | | |
| Hand Seeding | Acre | 10.00 | 125 | 1250 | | | | 1250 |
| Administration | Days | 151 | 5 | 755 | | | | 755 |
| B. CHANNEL TREATMENTS | | | | | | | | |
| C. ROADS AND TRAILS | | | | | | | | |
| D. STRUCTURES | | | | | | | | |
| E. BAER EVALUATION/ ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT | | | | | | | | |
| F. TOTALS | | | | 2005 | | | | 2005 |

PART VII - APPROVALS

1. /s/ Gary Schiff for Leonard L. Lucero — 06/18/96
Forest Supervisor (Signature) — Date

2. /s/ —
Regional Forester (Signature) — Date