MESSAGE SCAN FOR JERRY FREEOUF

To J.FREEOUF:R02A

From: NANCY BREWER:R02F12D07A
Postmark: Jan 30,97 10:00 AM Delivered: Jan 30,97 9:03 AM
Status: Previously read
Subject: 2ND STREET FIRE FINAL REPORT

Comments:
Here is a copy of the final report. I'll be send a copy (again) to Jeff for the Forest Supervisor's signature and he will forward the signed copy on to you. If you have any questions let me know.

----------X----------

ACCOMPLISHMENT REPORT
2ND STREET FIRE
CIMARRON NATIONAL GRASSLAND

September 27, 1996

The 2nd Street Fire occurred May 3, 1996 as a result of an escaped prescribed burn on private land. Approximately 770 acres of grassland (sand sage prairie) and Conservation Reserve Program grasslands were consumed by the wildfire. These acres included 230 acres of government (Forest System lands) and 540 private land.

It was determined that 120 acres of the government land needed immediate attention to prevent further soil loss. Emergency rehab money was requested for and approved to rehab the 120 acres. The District added project money to the rehab funding to purchase the proper seed mixture for that site. A prairie hay mulch was used along with manure to add much needed nutrients to the sandy soil. A tractor was rented from a local implement dealer and a round bale mulcher from the Morton County Conservation District, for additional equipment to spread and crimp the mulch. The District it's tractor and rangeland drill to seed the site.

The seeding was completed by May 28, utilizing a fire severity crew that was on the District during the drought. A local contractor spread the manure using a manure spreader with the air flotation tires. The mulching was accomplished utilizing the fire severity crew and was completed by June 12. Mother Nature gave the whole project a giant booster by supplying ample moisture throughout the summer months. As of this date, the burn area is completely covered with a vegetative cover consisting of several forb species, and a variety of grass species such as sand drop, sandlove, and Indian grass. Therefore, I don't feel that additional treatment will be needed.

The project cost to date is $25,893.39. This much lower that the estimated cost because we were able to utilize the fire severity crews and rent the round bale mulcher, which didn't require many people to complete the job. A cost break down is attached.

NANCY M. BREWER
Range Technician
Cimarron National Grassland

FS-2500-8 (8/93)

USDA-FOREST SERVICE Date of Report: **Sept. 27,1996**

BURNED-AREA REPORT
(Reference FSH 2509.13)

PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST

A. Type of Report

[ ] 1. Funding request for estimated EFFS-FW22 funds
[X] 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: **2ND STREET FIRE** B. Fire Number: **P25852**

C. State: **KANSAS** D. County: **MORTON**
E. Region: **ROCKY MOUNTAIN R-2** F. Forest: **PIKE SAN ISABEL ETAL**
G. District: **CIMARRON**

H. Date Fire Started: **05/03/96** I. Date Fire Controlled: **05/03/96**
J. Suppression Cost: **$5,000**

K. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with EFFS-PF12 Funds:
1. Fireline waterbarred (miles) **0**
2. Fireline seeded (miles) **0**
3. Other (identify) _____

L. Watershed Number: _____

M. NFS Acres Burned: **230** Total Acres Burned: **770**
Ownership type:
( )State ( )BLM (**70%**)PVT ( )_____

N. Vegetation Types: **SAND SAGE PRAIRIE**

O. Dominant Soils: **ARIDIC HAPLUSTALFS (LOAMY FINE SAND, LOAMY SAND)**

P. Geologic Types: **DUST BOWL BLOW SAND ON TOP OF LATE PLEISTOSCENE EPOCH.**

Q. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class:

1st- N/A 2nd - N/A 3rd- N/A 4th- N/A

R. **Transportation System:**

Trails: N/A **miles** **Roads:** 3 **miles**

LAND TREATMENTS

Seeding

1. Seeding of high intensity burn areas. This is to include 120 acres of National Grassland administered lands and 160 acres of private lands. Seeding is to include sandy soils that have had organic matter consumed by the fire and are showing severe wind erosion following fire. Due to severe drought conditions that currently exist, and the time of the year, the species mix must include those that are native to the area and have been proven to be effective in droughty conditions. Seeding will include the mix below for National Grasslands, known as the "Sandy Mix". This mix has been proven successful in past emergency rehab projects given the soil and climatic patterns of this area.

Seeding of the private lands would come under recommendations of the NRCS. Seed mix and needs may vary for the private lands. Most of the private lands were previously seeded with a sandy mix similar to the mix below but at lower rates, under the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP). Mulching and manure without seed may be prescribed for the private lands. This is because in some areas the preburn vegetative cover was better than on the grassland, and there is some potential growth in the root crowns of the plants.

	PLS lbs/ac	PLSd seeds/sq ft
Sand Bluestem	2.4	6
Indiangrass	1.8	6
Sand Dropseed	.1	12
	4.3	24

All seeding will be accomplished by rangland drill.

Mulch

1. The most important need of the burned area is to protect the continuation of post fire wind erosion. If the wind erosion is not controlled, the potential for erosion to move into unburned areas is high. The unburned areas includes private as well as National Grassland ownership. Past experience with the climate and soils of this area has shown that disturbances, such as fire, can significantly increase in size without stabilization of the surface wind erosion. Mulching and manure application have been proven to be the most cost effective means to hold the soil in place while vegetation becomes established. The following mulching applications are for 1 ton of mulch (hay or straw) per acre with crimping.

National Grassland 120 acres
Private Lands 160 acres

Manure

1. Manure alone or in conjunction with mulch provides organic matter for soil stabilization as well as nutrients, primarily nitrogen, for the sandy soils of this area. Manure is readily available and is commonly used in this area for stabilization of blowouts. It is recommended to apply 1/2 the normal rate (10 tons/acre) when used in conjunction with mulching and crimping. The amounts required are given below.

National Grassland	120 acres	1200 tons
Private Lands	160 acres	1600 tons

Fencing

1. Temporary Fencing Temporary electric fencing is needed on 1.5 miles of the burn perimeter to keep cattle off of regenerating and seeded/mulched areas. Some fencing is currently available through the grazing association. Cost is estimated at $350 per mile of temporary fencing.

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

A. Fire Intensity (acres): 300 (low) 170 (moderate) 300 (high)

B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): 0

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres):
_____ (low) _____ (moderate) 770 (high)

D. Erosion Potential: 98 tons/acre/yr 8 tons/acre in first month following fire this is based upon current post fire vegetation conditions

E. Sediment Potential: _____ cubic yards / square mile

PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS

A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period: 10 years
B. Design Chance of Success: 80 percent
C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval: _____ years
D. Design Storm Duration: _____ hours
E. Design Storm Magnitude: _____ inches
F. Design Flow: _____ cubic feet per second per square mile
G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration: _____ percent
H. Adjusted Design Flow: _____ cubic feet per second per square mile

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

A. Describe Watershed Emergency:

THIS AREA CONTAINS REMENANT SOILS BLOWN IN DURING THE DUST BOWL OF THE 1930'S. IT CONTAINS SOILS THAT ARE RATED SEVERE FOR WIND EROSION. THERE HAS BEEN REMOVAL OR ORGANIC MATTER AND SURFACE VEGETATION. DUE TO THE LOSS OF VEGETATIVE/ORGANIC MATTER WIND EROSION IS CAUSING SOIL MOVEMENT TO TAKE PLACE NOW. IMMEDIATE SOIL STABILIZATION IS NEEDED TO PREVENT SEVERE SOIL EROSION AND PREVENT INCREASED SOIL EROSION OUTSIDE OF THE BURNED AREA.

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

STABILIZE HIGHLY EROSIVE SOILS THAT ARE CURRENTLY MOVING, AND TO LIMIT THE GROWTH OF EROSION. INCREASE VEGETATIVE COVER TO DECREASE THE BLOWOUT POTENTIAL AND STABILIZE THE SOIL. THEREFORE WE NEED TO GET A VEGETATIVE COVER ESTABLISHED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

C. Probability of Completing Treatment Prior to First Major Damage-Producing Storm: **WIND STORM**
Land 60 % Channel NA % Roads 90 % Other NA %

D. Probability of Treatment Success

	<----Years after treatment-----> 1	3	5
Land	80	80	90
Channel	NA	NA	NA
Roads	90	90	100
Other 1/			

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss): $ **see A below**

A Potential losses include a 5-10% loss of crop land production on the private lands and vegetative production on the National Grassland. Topsoil loss would include the potential total loss of 11,760 tons (National Grassland) and 15,680 tons (private land) in the first year. The land is currently valued at approximated $300/acre. This will be decreased due to the loss of vegetative cover and potentional soil associated with this loss.

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss): **National Grasslands $40100 Private $47272, estimate actual will be lower due to contributed equipment and labor on private lands.**

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

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

Team Leader: **Nancy Brewer**
Phone: **316-697-4621** Electronic Address: **R02F12D07A**

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.

The following treatments have been proposed to mitigate the threat to adjacent property value, loss of on-site productivity, and protect existing soil and vegetation resources.

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

Line Items	Units	Unit Cost $	NFS Lands Number of Units	NFS Lands EFFS-FW22 $	NFS Lands Other $ NFSIident.	Other Lands Number of Units	Other Lands Fed $ NRCSident.	Other Lands Non-Fed $ ident.	All Total $
A. LAND TREATMENTS									
seed	lb	4.32	984	4211	1053				5264
seed application	ac	5	120						
mulch includes delivery	ton	75	85	6388					6388
fencing includes labor	mile	350	1.5						
mulch application	ac	30	120	3649					3649
manure includes applica									
@ 10 tons/acre	ac	77	120	9216					9216
E. BAER EVALUATION/ ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT									
Salary				1988					1988
Travel				491					491
F. TOTALS				25943					2699

/1 Mulching application will be cost shared and actual costs may be significantly lowe due to contributed equipment and labor by Grazing Association and private landowners.
/2 Manure purchase and application costs may be significantly lower due to contributed equipment and labor by Grazing Association and private landowners.

PART VII - APPROVALS

1. _____ _____
Forest Supervisor Date

2. _____ _____
Regional Forester Date