USDA-FOREST SERVICE FS-2500-8 (6/06)

Date of Report: September 20, 2007

BURNED-AREA REPORT
(Reference FSH 2509.13)

PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST

A. Type of Report

[X] 1. Funding request for estimated emergency stabilization funds
[ ] 2. Accomplishment Report
[ ] 3. No Treatment Recommendation

B. Type of Action

[X] 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 DESCRIPTION

A. Fire Name: Conger

B. Fire Number: MT-LNF-000143

C. State: Montana

D. County: Lewis and Clark

E. Region: One

F. Forest: Lolo

G. District: Seeley Lake

H. Fire Incident Job Code: PIDR71(0116)

I. Date Fire Started: 7/16/2007

J. Date Fire Contained: Uncontained (9/20/07)

K. Suppression Cost: $856,000 (9/20/2007)

L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds
1. Fireline waterbarred (miles):
2. Fireline seeded (miles):
3. Other (identify):

M. Watershed Number: 17-01-02-03-05-01,03

N. Total Acres Burned: 20,027
NFS Acres(20,027) Other Federal (0) State (0) Private (0)

O. Vegetation Types: The fire burned generally northwest and southeast aspects of drainages flowing northeast (Dry Fork, Conger Creek, Dwight Creek) at elevations between 5100 and 8500 feet.

The burned area is Douglas-fir forest types at mid-elevations on most aspects with mixed shade-tolerant species including grand fir, alpine fir, and spruce on north to northeast aspects and on the lower flat areas.

Open grass, shrubs, and scree occur at the highest elevations and along ridge tops on southerly. There are some whitebark pine patches on high elevation north-facing ridges.

P. Dominant Soils: Soils are predominantly glacial till, drift and re-worked till derived from weakly weathered Belt Supergroup formations. Textures are sandy loams to loams and contain many rounded to sub-rounded rock fragments.

Q. Geologic Types: Landforms are gently to moderately sloped glacial valley trains, steeper glaciated sideslopes and troughwall and stream breaklands with slopes greater than 65 percent.

R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class: 20 miles intermittent 31 miles perennial

S. Transportation System

Trails: 30 miles Roads: 0 miles

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

A. Burn Severity (acres): 2,597 (low) 9,266 (moderate) 4,268 (high)

B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): Not assessed

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres):
11,942 (low) 5,265 (moderate) 4,729 (high)

D. Erosion Potential: 6.9 tons/acre (Lolo Land Systems Inv. base rates with WATSED wildfire coefficients and delivery ratios for sediment)

E. Sediment Potential: 1,766 cubic yards / square mile

PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS

(NOTE-NO HYDROLOGIC DESIGNS NEEDED)

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

B. Design Chance of Success, (percent): ____

C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval, (years): ____

D. Design Storm Duration, (hours): ____

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:
National Forest resource values and investments are at risk from fire induced runoff increases, invasion of noxious weeds, and erosion. There are no residences or structures on downstream private lands at risk from fire induced increases in runoff or erosion. National Forest and public access may be limited by damage to system trails with in the burned areas. This fire burned entirely within the Bob Marshall Wilderness thus there is no road access to the fire; access to the burned area for administrative and public use is via the trail system. Noxious weed seeds transported from the infested trailheads and the accessing road system could quickly invade vulnerable burned-over wilderness landscapes that are predominately weed-free at this time.

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

The following is a summary of treatments recommended for the immediate emergency. Treatment areas were prescribed based on the potential for damaging floods, loss of soil productivity, and for the mitigation of loss of life and property.

These treatments are designed to:

- Protect the NFS trail system from erosion and subsidence.
- Protect pristine streams from excessive sediment produced by eroding trails adjacent to streams.
- Reduce potential for injury to NFS personnel and public from fire and runoff damaged trail system.
- Mitigate effects of potential noxious weed encroachment into vulnerable weed-free areas
- Reduce potential for injury to NFS personnel and public from burned hazard trees along trails.

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

Land __ % Channel ___ % Roads/Trails **95** % Protection/Safety ___ %

D. Probability of Treatment Success

	Years after Treatment		
	1	3	5
Land			
Channel			
Roads/Trails	95	90	90
Protection/Safety			

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss): A Values-at-Risk spreadsheet is attached. The proposed BAER treatments of waterbar replacement (including hazard tree removal) are strongly cost efffective and economically justified. The Non-market values of outfitted packing and hunting in the Bob Marshall Wilderness add further emphasis to restoring access to maintain local income and provide indirect revenues from general publics using thes trails and contributing to local revenues.

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss):

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

[X] Hydrology [X] Soils [ ] Geology [ ] Range [ ]
[X] Forestry [ ] Wildlife [ ] Fire Mgmt. [X] Engineering [ ]
[ ] Contracting [ ] Ecology [ ] Botany [ ] Archaeology [ ]

[X] Fisheries [ ] Research [ ] Landscape Arch [X] GIS [X] Economics

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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:

Channel Treatments:

Roads and Trail Treatments: (See Protection/Safety Treatments detailed below)

Protection/Safety Treatments: Trail waterbars protect the integrity of the trail from erosion thus maintaining the investment in the facility as well as minimizing sediment delivery to existing high quality streams within the Bob Marshall Wilderness. These headwater streams of the North Fork Blackfoot River are Priority Watersheds for the conservation of TES Bull Trout and resident native Cuthroat Trout. Because trailheads for all the trails within the burned areas begin in valley bottoms outside the wilderness, they primarily follow along major stream channels to reach their destinations. As the trails were the only access for fire crews there is good existing documentation as to the number and location of waterbars burned up. In the total of 30 miles of system trails in the burned area, 20 miles are in high and moderate intensity burned areas where 355 were burned and must be replaced. Only water bars that are confirmed to be burned will be replaced. Removal of hazard trees adjacent to the access routes and work areas will also be necessary for the safety of work crews, publics and permitted outfitters. There are hazard trees threatening safety along all 30 miles of burned over trails. There are three miles of trail where extra precautions will inflate the basic cost of treatment and the estimate is that hazard tree remolal will cost $2,000 per mile in this stretch.

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).** Inventory and monitor high potential infestation sites for noxious weed species encroachment within in the burned area; determine need and extent of control treatment to be implemented. Data gathered will be used to facilitate prompt treatment to control weed populations for the purpose of protecting native plant diversity and ecological integrity of the plant communities in the predominately weed-free Bob Marshall wilderness.. Estimated cost of monitoring is ten work-days ($3,000).

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

			NFS Lands				Other Lands			All
		Unit	# of		Other	# of	Fed	# of	Non Fed	Total
Line Items	Units	Cost	Units	BAER $	$	units	$	Units	$	$
A. Land Treatments										
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Insert new items above this line!				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Land Treatments				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
B. Channel Treatments										
				$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										
Replace Burned Water	Each	66	355	$23,430	$0		$0		$0	$23,430
Hazard Tree Removal	Miles	500	27	$13,500	$0		$0		$0	$13,500
Hazard Tree Removal	Miles	2000	3	$6,000	$0		$0		$0	$6,000
Insert new items above this line!				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Road & Trails				$42,930	$0		$0		$0	$42,930
D. Protection/Safety										
				$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										
BAER Assessment Tea	Each	2450	1	---	$2,450		$0		$0	$2,450
Insert new items above this line!				---	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Evaluation				---	$2,450		$0		$0	$2,450
F. Monitoring										
Monitor Weed Encroac	Days	300	10	$3,000	$0		$0		$0	$3,000
Insert new items above this line!				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Monitoring				$3,000	$0		$0		$0	$3,000
G. Totals				$45,930	$2,450		**$0**		**$0**	**$48,380**
Previously approved										
Total for this request				**$45,930**						

PART VII - APPROVALS

1. _____ _____
Forest Supervisor (signature) Date

2. _____ _____
Regional Forester (signature) Date