Date of Report: 01/08/96

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

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
В.	Type of Action
	[] 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
	[X] 3. Final report - following completion of work
	PART II - BURNED-AREA DESCRIPTION
A.	Fire Name: HB FIRE B. Fire Number: NM-GNF-126
C.	State: NEW MEXICO D. County: CATRON
E.	Region: SOUTHWESTERN F. Forest: GILA *
G.	District: RESERVE
	Date Fire Started: 7/25/95 Suppression Cost: \$ 1,296,000
К.	Sire Suppression Damages Repaired with EFFS-PF12 Funds: 1. Fireline waterbarred (miles)
L.	Watershed Number: 15040004-133 and 132
Μ.	NFS Acres Burned: 13,000 Total Acres Burned: 13,000 Ownership type:
	()State ()BLM ()PVT ()
N.	Vegetation Types: White Fir/Douglas Fir/Ponderosa Pine/Qambel Oak
Ο.	Dominant Soils: Typic Dystrochrepts, loamy-skeletal, mixed, very cobbly M.U. 6782 and 6883
P.	
Q.	Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class:
R.	Mainly ephemeral drainages in the fire and below fire for several miles. Transportation System:
π.	Trails: 9.5 (miles) Roads: 4.3 (miles)

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

A. Fire Intensity (Acres): <u>11,10</u>	00 (low) _	400 (mode	rate) <u>1500</u> (high)								
B. Water Repellent S	ter Repellent Soil (Acres): <u>None to slight</u>											
	Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (Acres):											
D. Erosion Potential E. Sediment Potentia	Erosion Potential: 34 in high to moderate burn areas tons/acre Sediment Potential: cu. yds/sq. mile											
	PART IV - F	HYDROLOGIC 1	DESIGN FACTO	<u>RS</u>								
A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period: 10 years. B. Design Chance of Success: 50 percent. C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval: 2 years. D. Design Storm Duration: 6 HR. E. Design Storm Magnitude: 4.6 CM. F. Design Flow: cfsm. G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration: 50 percent. H. Adjusted Design Flow: cfsm.												
	PART V -	SUMMARY O	F ANALYSIS									
Mt. The hot burn area vegetative cover. The	a essentially e average slor ng the USLE pr e and the soil	removed alloe of the horogram there tolerance	l of the can ot burn area e will be an	is 35% with a slope estimate 34 tons/acre								
There is mainly epheme miles to the nearest p Water quality has mini below the fire for man	erennial stre mal risk. Th	ams (Negrit	o Creek and	Tularosa River)								
B. Emergency Treatmen moderate burn areas to the soils in place and	establish ve	getative gr	ound cover.	This will help hold								
C. Probability of Com Storm: Land 60 %	Storm:											
D. Probability of Tre	atment Succes	s										
<years after="" treatment=""></years>												
Land	1	3	5 									
Channel	50%	75%	80%									
Roads	NA	AN	NA									
· 	NT70		!									

Other

E.	Cost of No-Actio	on (Including Loss):	\$ 1,151,400
F.	Cost of Selected	d Alternative (Inc	luding Loss):	\$ 841,700
G.	Skills Represent	ed on Burned-Area	Survey Team:	
	<pre>[X] Hydrology [X] Timber [] Contracting []</pre>	[] Wildlife		. [X] Engineering [] Archaeology
Геал	m Leader: <u>CHARLE</u>	S SOUDERS		T.

H. Treatment Narrative:

505-388-8242

Phone:

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.

__ DG Address: C.SOUDERS:R03F06A

An Initial BAER Report for the fire was approved on August 4, 1995. The forest was authorized to spend up to \$61,970. Seed was ordered for the fire and arrived in Reserve, NM on August 13. The seed was transferred to two Ryder trucks that afternoon. Seeding of the fire started the following day using a helicopter from Negrito Fire Base with a fuel truck a driver to support the helicopter. A staging area was setup on Polk Mesa just below the fire and the helicopter flew about 3-4 miles to the fire. The Gila has just purchased a seed bucket and this was the first time it had been used. Four helitack crew members were present from Grant County Aerial Base and five helitack crew members were present from Negrito Fire Base. Rance Irwin from Grant County Aerial Fire Base oversaw the operations of the helicopter and seed bucket operations. A safety meeting was conducted each day before seeding started. There was a pumper truck present to wet the staging area to keep dust down and to reduce the risk of fire. Also present was Eva Aragon from Negrito Fire Base to handle radio communications with the helicopter and dispatch.

Seeding rates were monitored using flooring tiles with adhesive on the back of the tiles. The tiles were set out near the staging area and then in several locations of the fire. This worked well. The seeding rate was also monitored as it was applied to the fire with an estimate of how much of the fire was seeded verses seed used. The helicopter pilot was using a GPS unit in the helicopter to establish flight lines. Through initial floor tile readings it was noted that he was not flying close enough to past flights and there was a strip of unseeded area. The helicopter pilot was notified but he did not make enough adjustment. Some portions of the hot/moderate burn area were not seeded. This may have been due to the lack of accuracy of the GPS unit in the helicopter, helicopter pilot error, flying too fast or too high, and/or wind conditions.

Seeding rate was approximately 14 lbs/acre. A total of 27,000 pounds of seed was applied with the following seed mixture:

15,000 pounds of slender wheatgrass (56%), 2500 pounds of regreen (9%), 2500 pounds of smooth bromegrass (9%), 2500 pounds of western wheatgrass (9%), 2000 pounds of annual ryegrass (7%), 1500 pounds of orchardgrass (6%), and 1000 pounds of alsike clover (4%).

A light rain was received in the afternoon of the 14th and seeding was stopped. Having the seed in Ryder trucks worked will to protect the seed from rain and to transport the seed to the staging area. Seeding resumed the following day. During the first day the helicopter sat down and shut off the motor to fill the seed bucket. As experience and knowledge was gained the helicopter hovered over the seed bucket while it was being filled on the second day. This greatly speed up the seeding of the fire. The helitack crew from Grant County Aerial Base went home. Only four people could safely work under the helicopter to fill the seed bucket. Seeding was accomplished on August 16th.

An Interim Report was done on 9/18/95 requesting additional money. There was an estimated \$10,000 additional cost to apply the seed over the initial estimates. This was due to the increased cost of the helicopter. A heavier helicopter was used due to the planned helicopter going off contract. Also there was more time and personnel used due to the lack of experience with the seeding operations. Extra personnel were sent home after it was established how many people were needed. The seed bucket was filled with the helicopter hovering above it after experience was gained.

The seeding has been inspected several times since August. The fire received several light rains after the seeding was done and most of the seed sprouted and is growing. The fire did not receive any heavy intense rains during the monsoon period and soil erosion so far has been light. There is some aspen and oak sprouting occurring. Two soil erosion monitoring sites were set up in hot burn areas and will be monitored annually.

It took several months for all of the costs to be billed and go through the system. The final total cost was determined as \$67,636.00. The forest was allocated \$71,970.00 and with a balance of \$4,334.00.

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			Othe:	r Lands		All
Line Items	Units	Unit	Number	EFFS-	Other	Number	Fed	Non-Fed	Tota
		Cost	of	FW22	\$	of	\$	j \$ j	\$
		\$	Units	\$	İ	Units	j	i i	
					ident.	<u> </u>	ident.	ident.	
A. LAND TREATMENTS									
SEED	AC	22.16	1900	42,120					
HELICOPTER AND TRUCK	TOTAL			17,859				1	
SUPPORT CREW (SALARY	TOTAL			5,566			7		
AND PER DIEM)				-					
SEED TRUCKS (2 RYDER)	TOTAL			505			***************************************		
									
B. CHANNEL TREATMENTS									
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C. ROADS AND TRAILS									
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D. STRUCTURES									,
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E. BAER EVALUATION/ ADM	INISTRAT	IVE SU	PPORT						
BAER TEAM AND SUPPORT	TOTAL			1,586				1	
AND TRAVEL								1	
F. TOTALS	1 1		 -						
				67,636					
				•					
		PART	r VII .	- APPRO	9.T <i>&</i> 17				
				111110	VIIII				
1. /s/ Abel Camarena									
						01/08/96			
Forest Supervis	Da								
2. <u>/s/</u>									
	r (Signa	turel							
Regional Forester (Signature)							te		

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United States Forest Gila 3005 E. Camino del Bosque
Department of Service National Forest Silver City, NM 88061
Agriculture FAX (505) 388-8204
V/TTY (505) 388-8485

Reply To: 2520/6520

Date: January 12, 1996

Subject: H.B. Fire, Final BAER Report

To: Regional Forester

Enclosed is the Final Burned Area Emergency Report for the H.B. Fire. The Forest was authorized to spend \$71,970 and the actual cost was \$67,636 with a remaining balance of \$4,334.

/s/ Patrick L. McKee (for)
ABEL M. CAMARENA
Forest Supervisor

Enclosure

CC:
Reserve RD
C. Souders