Date of Report: 05/24/2018

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: Tinder Fire

B. Fire Number: AZ-COF-000285

C. State: AZ

D. County: Coconino

E. Region: 03

F. Forests: Coconino National Forest (0304)

G. District: Mogollon Rim RD (030407)

H. Fire Incident Job Code: P3LQG5

I. Date Fire Started: 04/27/2018

J. Date Fire Contained: Uncontained as of May 24, 2018 (at 79%)

K. Suppression Cost: $ 7.2 million

L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds
1. **Dozerline rehabbed (miles)**: 9.2
   Handline rehabbed (miles): 6.4
2. **Fireline seeded (miles):** 0
3. **Other (identify):** 3 helispots rehabilitated

M. Watershed Number: East Clear Creek-Clear Creek (150200080311)(15,628.6 ac.), Hart Tank (150200080505)(112.6 ac.), Leonard Canyon (150200080307)(91.1 ac.), Barbershop Canyon (150200080304)(3.95 ac.)

N. Total Acres Burned: 16,309 ac.
[X] 14,892 NFS Acres [ ] Other Federal [ ] State [X] 1,417 Private

O. Vegetation Types: Ponderosa pine, alligator juniper, Gambel oak (4,694 ac.); ponderosa pine and Gambel oak (3,417 ac.); ponderosa pine, Gambel oak, grasslands (2,579 ac.); Douglas Fir, ponderosa pine, narrowleaf cottonwood (2,591 ac.); ponderosa pine, pinyon pine, juniper, cliffrose, grasslands (2,555 ac.)

P. Dominant Soils: Typic Haplustalfs, fine, montmorillonitic (7,106 ac.); Typic Haplustalfs, clayey-skeletal, montmorillonitic (3,417 ac.), Typic Dystrochrepts, frigid (2,592 ac.), Lithic Calciustolls, loamy-skeletal, carbonatic, mesic (984 ac.), Lithic Haploborolls, loamy-skeletal, mixed, calcareous (788 ac.), Typic Haplustalfs, montmorillonitic (782 ac.); Glossic Eutroboralfs, fine, montmorillonitic (169 ac.)

Q. Geologic Types: Limestone (13,230.9 ac.), sandstone (2,593 ac.), basalt (12.5 ac.)

R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order: 25.0 miles of 1st order streams, 18.3 miles of 2nd order streams, and 14.1 miles of 3rd order streams.

S. Transportation System

Roads: 82.3 **total miles** (34.04 miles of roads identified on MVUM) **Trails**: 15.33 **miles**

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

A. Burn Severity (acres): 601 **(very low/unburned),** 10,131 **(low),** 3,523 **(moderate),** 1,582 **(high)**

B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): 5,105

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres): 7,887.3 **(slight)** 4,361.0 **(moderate)** 3.587.8 **(severe)**

D. Erosion Potential: 10 **tons/acre**

E. Sediment Potential: 607 **cubic yards / square mile**

PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS

A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period, (years):	3-5
B. Design Chance of Success, (percent):	80
C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval, (years):	10
D. Design Storm Duration, (hours):	1
E. Design Storm Magnitude, (inches):	1.72
F. Design Flow, (cubic feet / second/ square mile):	44

G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration, (percent): 32

H. Adjusted Design Flow, (cfs per square mile): 38

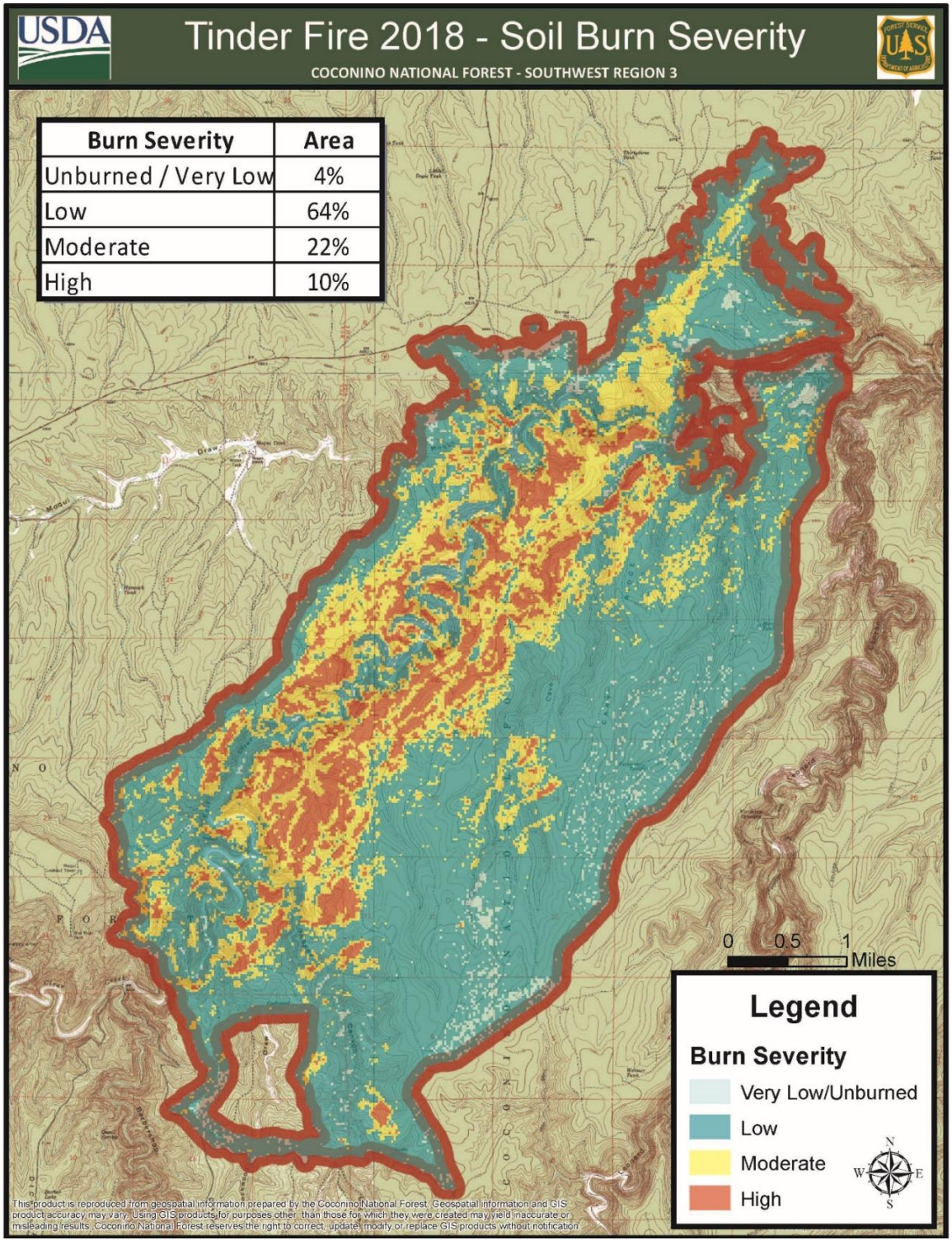

Figure 1. Tinder Fire final burn severity map.

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

A. Critical Values and Threats:

Introduction

The Tinder Fire was discovered east of C.C. Cragin Reservoir on the Mogollon Rim Ranger District of the Coconino National Forest on April 27, 2018. The fire originated in the East Clear Creek drainage approximately 1 mile downstream from Forest Road 95. Forest Road 95 runs north-south and is located approximately 1.5 miles east of C.C. Cragin Reservoir: 34°33'26.8"N 111°09'41.4"W.

The fire is believed to be the result of an abandoned illegal campfire and has burned approximately 16,301 ac. in East Clear Creek. As of May 6, 2018, the fire had burned 15,836 acres. The fire is not yet contained and has burned an additional 473 acres in the pinyon-juniper ecotype near the northeastern boundary of the fire perimeter. Management of the fire has transitioned to a type IV incident management team and the fire remains at 79 percent containment.

Critical Values Identified

Critical Values identified during the BAER assessment that have potential to be Values at Risk (FSM 2523.1 Exhibit 01) include: Human life and safety, natural resources, and forest service property (road and trail infrastructure). The BAER team evaluated the risk to these critical values using the BAER Risk Assessment (Interim Directive No. 2520-2017-1). This Matrix is used as a general guide for assessing BAER critical values to determine the probability of loss or damage to those values and the magnitude of consequences if those values are damaged or lost, thereby identifying the level of risk through post-wildfire effects.

Table 1. BAER Risk Assessment.

Probability of Damage or Loss	**Magnitude of Consequences**		
	Major	Moderate	Minor
	RISK		
Very Likely	**Very High**	**Very High**	**Low**
Likely	**Very High**	**High**	**Low**
Possible	**High**	**Intermediate**	**Low**
Unlikely	**Intermediate**	**Low**	**Very Low**

Table 2. Framework for estimating the relative probability that damage or loss would occur within 1 to 3 years.

Probability of Damage or Loss: The following descriptions provide a framework to estimate the relative probability that damage or loss would occur within 1 to 3 years (depending on the resource):

- Very likely. Nearly certain occurrence (90% - 100%))
- Likely. Likely occurrence (50% - 89%)
- Possible. Possible occurrence (10% - 49%)
- Unlikely. Unlikely occurrence (0% - 9%)

Magnitude of Consequences:

- Major. Loss of life or injury to humans; substantial property damage; irreversible damage to critical natural or cultural resources.
- Moderate. Injury or illness to humans; moderate property damage; damage to critical natural or cultural resources resulting in considerable or long term effects.
- Minor. Property damage is limited in economic value and/or to few investments; damage to critical natural or cultural resources resulting in minimal, recoverable or localized effects.

Table 3. Risk Matrix Table for BAER Critical Values that have been identified as Values at Risk with High or Very High ratings for Magnitude of Consequences and where treatments are recommended.

Risk Type	Value at Risk	Potential Threats	Probability of Damage	Magnitude of Consequence	Risk	Forest Service Treatment Method
Life/Safety	Human life and safety	falling trees and limbs (danger trees), rolling rocks, flash floods and debris flows	Possible	Major	High	Install gates and warning signs at primary access points, including roads and trails. Recommend area closure through first monsoon season.
Natural Resources	Mexican Spotted Owl (MSO) habitat	Loss of habitat due to threat of bark beetle infestations	Likely in high burn severity and Very Likely in moderate burn severity	Minor due to adjacent, unaffected habitat	Very high in both moderate and high burn severity	No mitigation due to safety concerns
Natural Resources	Aquatic Habitat	Loss of aquatic habitat, particularly pool habitat	Possible	Moderate	Intermediate	No mitigation
Natural Resources	Soil Productivity, Watershed Function, and Ecological Integrity	Invasive plants	Very Likely	Moderate	Very high	Noxious weed detection/rapid response.

Risk Type	Value at Risk	Potential Threats	Probability of Damage	Magnitude of Consequence	Risk	Forest Service Treatment Method
Natural Resources	Soil Productivity	Post-fire erosion	Very Likely	Moderate	Very high (High and Moderate SBS)	Mitigation measures would have low probability of success due to steep slopes, high rock fragment content, and rock outcrop. No mitigation recommended.
Property	FSR 137, Human life and safety	Loss of road prism through diversion potential (runon and stormflow down road surface)	Likely	Major	Very High	Reshape road and install additional drainage structures to prevent surface flow on road and loss of road prism
Property	Horse Crossing Trail	Loss of trail tread in areas where existing waterbars have burned in the fire	Likely	Moderate	High	Reestablish water diversion structures on the trail to prevent loss of trail tread. This will require some hazard tree removal to insure crew safety.

Human Life and Safety

There is high risk of loss of life on NFS lands within and downstream of the burned area. Threats to human life and safety within the burned area include falling trees and limbs (danger trees), rolling rocks, flash floods and debris flows. Threats downstream of the burned area on NFS lands include flash floods and debris flows in East Clear Creek, which drains from the burned area.

Mexican Spotted Owl (MSO) Habitat

Douglas fir trees within the burned area are at risk of Douglas fir beetle infestations that would cause additional post-wildfire mortality and reduce habitat suitability in up to 7 MSO Protected Activity Centers (PACs). The majority of the moderate and high burn severity areas were in the ponderosa pine type where windy conditions allowed the fire to reach the canopy and, in some areas, resulted in stand replacement conditions. No mitigation is planned in MSO PACs or core nesting sites.

Aquatic Habitat

Aquatic habitat is a Critical Value considered in this risk assessment. Aquatic habitat within the burn

perimeter is exceptionally important for three reasons. First, East Clear Creek is Critical Habitat for the threatened Little Colorado spinedace. Though unlikely to be present in significant numbers in East Clear Creek, spinedace do occupy Yeager Canyon. Second, East Clear Creek provides habitat for Little Colorado sucker sp., bluehead sucker and roundtail chub, all Forest Sensitive and/or Candidate Conservation Agreement species. Third, East Clear Creek is suitable habitat for the Arizona Toad.

There are two perennial sections of stream within the fire perimeter – Yeager Canyon and East Clear Creek. The section of East Clear Creek below the CC Cragin Reservoir has perennial flow due primarily to seepage from the reservoir's dam. Though neither stream is currently gaged, East Clear was flowing at approximately 4 cubic foot of water per second (CFS) and Yeager Canyon was flowing at less than 1 CFS during the post-fire inspection.

Because of the areal extent, severity, steepness of slopes, soil erodibility and proximity of the wildfire to aquatic habitats in East Clear Creek, aquatic species may be at intermediate risk of negative impacts from post-wildfire effects. These impacts could include changes in peak flows and deposition of ash and sediment that negatively alter fish and macroinvertebrate habitat and water quality. Fish deaths due to post-wildfire effects are also associated with ash flows, which can obstruct gill membranes and cause asphyxiation.

Soil Productivity, Watershed Function, and Ecological Integrity

Areas that burned at moderate and high soil burn severity will very likely exhibit accelerated soil erosion and sediment delivery to streamcourses. Vegetative cover is critical to reducing soil erosion rates, improving hydrologic function and maintaining site productivity. Natural re-establishment of cover is the preferred BAER recommendation. Fire-induced soil hydrophobicity can negatively impact hydrologic function, however these soil conditions are likely to dissipate within the first year. If wide-spread heavy precipitation occurs within the recovery period, erosion and sedimentation above pre-fire rates will occur. Accelerated soil erosion has the potential to delay vegetative recovery and re-establishment of native plant communities if rates exceed soil loss tolerance thresholds.

An emergency condition exists in areas where the potential for invasive or noxious plant species introduction is very high. Soil productivity, hydrologic function, and ecosystem integrity are values most at risk from invasive or noxious plant species. Invasive or noxious plants may result in a decrease or loss of natural recovery because of their ability to out-compete native vegetation for solar energy, soil nutrients, and water. These species also affect vital soil functions; nutrient cycling, ability to resist erosion, and hydrologic function. These soil functions relate directly to soil condition.

Invasive or noxious weed species are a major concern following wildfire. Removal of the existing vegetation by fire, and disturbances from suppression efforts such as bulldozer and hand lines, staging areas, drop points and helispots are disturbed areas where invasive or noxious weeds may become established and inhibit recovery of desirable vegetation. Known non-native invasive plant populations of cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*) and Dalmatian toadflax (*Linaria dalmatica*) exist within the Tinder Fire. Russian knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*), camelthorn (*Alhagi maurorum*), and salt cedar (*Tamarix ramossima*) have been documented along Highway 87 and on nearby private land outside the fire perimeter. Areas that have the greatest potential for noxious weed invasion are burned areas of moderate or high severity and/or disturbed areas adjacent to or downstream of existing weed infestations. There is a high risk of introduction and spread of non-native invasive plant species from:

- known populations of invasive or noxious plant species expanding to un-infested areas as a

result of fire disturbance and associated removal of competing species
- suppression activities and containment lines creating a setting conducive to establishment
- equipment and crews serving as a vector for weed seed

Forest Service Property

A very high risk to a segment of Forest Service Road (FSR) 137 on the east side of East Clear Creek exists from increased runoff from adjacent hillslopes that could erode the roadbed and transport significant amounts of sediment to East Clear Creek. This road is open to administrative use only. The road is a cut and fill road that traverses steep terrain in the East Clear Creek drainage and crosses East Clear Creek. The road not only has high diversion potential, but also has potential to deliver large amounts of sediment and debris to East Clear Creek and adversely affect aquatic habitat.

There are several waterbars on the Horse Crossing Trail that were burned in the fire. These waterbars are important for maintaining trail stability through water diversion (drainage) and prevention of erosion of the trail tread.

B. Emergency Treatment Recommendations and Objectives:

1. **Human Life and Safety** - An administrative closure is recommended to protect human life and safety. The closure should include the entire Tinder Fire burned area and East Clear Creek below the burned area to the Coconino National Forest boundary to the north. This closure should provide public protection from post-wildfire hazards such as falling trees, limbs and rocks, landslides, flooding and debris flows. At a minimum, this administrative closure should extend through the 2018 monsoon season, after which an evaluation should be made whether to extend or lift the closure order.

   Gates and hazard warning signs are recommended at primary access points to the burned area, including major roads (10) and trailheads (6) to control public access and to inform the public of post-wildfire hazards that exist within the burned area. Hazard warning signs are also recommended in East Clear Creek below the burned area to inform the public of flooding and debris flow hazards and prevent exposure to the hazards that exist including potential hazard trees, flooding, debris flows, and entrapment within the burn area.

2. **Aquatic Habitat** – Due to the large number of acres and the steep, rocky nature of most soils that burned at moderate and high severity, land treatments such as seeding and mulching are not recommended, nor are they economically feasible. Aquatic habitat is considered at intermediate risk of adverse effects of delivery of ash and sediment to intermittent and perennial waters from adjacent uplands that burned at moderate and high severity. These waters provide habitat for Little Colorado spinedace, roundtail chub, bluehead sucker, Little Colorado sucker and speckled dace.

3. **Soil Productivity, Watershed Function and Ecological Integrity** – Mitigate the spread of invasive or noxious weeds within the burn area by conducting field visits (early detection) and treating any identified infestations in areas of high and moderate soil burn severity and along roads, firelines, drop points, helispots, and staging areas (rapid response).

4. **Forest Service Property (FSR 137)** – Mitigate the damage and potential loss of FSR 137 by installing a water diversion grade reversal where the road has a high risk of diversion potential. Also, increasing the height of existing rolling grade dips and installing additional road drainage

structures is recommended to prevent loss of the road prism. Storm inspection and response will be critical in maintaining the integrity of the road.

5. **Forest Service Property (Horse Crossing Trail) –** Install new trail drainage features to replace those that burned in the fire. Danger trees will need to be removed to provide a safe working environment for the trail crew to complete trail hardening measures.

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

Land NA **Channel** NA **Roads/Trails** 90% **Protection/Safety** 90**%**

D. Probability of Treatment Success

	Years after Treatment		
	1	**3**	**5**
Land	70	70	70
Channel	NA	NA	NA
Roads/Trails	80	85	90
Protection/Safety	90	90	90

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss): $277,996.00

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss): $70,981.00

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

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

Team Leader: Kit MacDonald
Email: cdmacdonald@fs.fed.us Phone: (928) 527-3451 FAX: 928-527-3620

Team Members:

Member Name	Specialization	Agency	Email	Office Phone
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Christopher Tressler	Hydrologist / Engineer	Coconino County Public Works	ctressler@coconino.az.gov	928-679-8315

H. Treatment Narrative:

Protection/Safety Treatments:

Administrative closure to include the entire Tinder Fire burned area and East Clear Creek below the burned area to the Coconino National Forest boundary to the north.

Recommend installing gates and hazard warning signs on 10 primary access roads and 6 trailheads (3 on each side of Clear Creek), due to safety concerns within the burn area and in downstream channels especially during the monsoon season and spring wind season. These warning signs should be installed at Horse Crossing, Kinder Crossing and Cart Crossing

trailheads. These signs would inform forest users of the potential risks including loss of life and injury by entering the burn area when these trails are open to the public.

Item	Unit Cost	# of Units	Cost
Sign (roads)	$ 400.00	10	$ 4,000.00
Gates (roads)	$ 1600.00	10	$ 16,000.00
Sign (trails)	$ 200.00	6	$ 1,200.00
Implementation Crew	$ 8,400.00	2 crews	$ 16,400.00
Vehicle	$ 40.00	16 days	$ 800.00
Total			**$ 38,400.00**

Land Treatment:

Noxious Weed Detection and Rapid Response
Weed detection surveys and rapid response eradication treatments are to determine whether ground disturbing activities related to the Tinder Incident and the fire itself have resulted in new or the expansion of existing invasive or noxious weed infestations. Surveys and rapid response eradication treatments will begin in 2018 during the flowering periods of weed species. Monitoring for annual and perennial noxious/invasive species that establish with summer rains should be accomplished during mid-late summer and early fall of 2018. For species that establish with winter rains, monitoring should occur during the late spring and early summer of 2019. Chemical treatment (herbicide) of identified infestations would be conducted in accordance with the FEIS for Integrated Treatment of Noxious or Invasive Weeds for Coconino, Kaibab, and Prescott National Forests. This treatment method is appropriate due to the low cost and effectiveness of this method for treating invasive and noxious weeds within the burned area

Item	Admin	Units	Cost	Total
Weeds surveys (rapid detection)	GS-09 Botanist	10 days	$ 338.50/day	$ 3,385.00
Vehicle		10 days	$ 40.00/day	$ 400.00
Total				**$ 3,785.00**

Roads and Trail Treatments:

Recommend installing one water diversion berm and 12 rolling grade dips at strategic locations along FSR137 to provide for drainage/stormwater runoff relief and to prevent erosion of the road prism.

Estimated Road Hardening Treatment Costs

Item	Cost
Personnel time:	
1 machine operator (fire dozer)	
500.00/day for 6 days	$ 3,000.00
Machine time	$ 8,400.00
Total estimated cost of road hardening	**$ 11,400.00**

The Horse Crossing trail was found to have threats in relation to drainage, tread and slope stability, and fire created hazards (snags, stump holes, etc.) due to the loss of vegetative cover and an expected increase in flows. The minimal treatments required to remedy these issues are outsloping, drain dips, nick points and hazard tree mitigation.

Estimated Trail Hardening Treatment Costs

Item	Units	Cost	Total
Implementation Leader	4 days	$ 210.00	$ 840.00
Danger Tree Falling	4 days	$ 224.00	$ 896.00
ACE Crew (8 member)	4 days	$ 8,400.00	$ 8,400.00
Vehicle	4 days	$ 40.00	$ 160.00
Total estimated cost of trail hardening			**$ 8,396.00**

Storm inspection and response would include a 2 person crew that would patrol the burned area after monsoon precipitation events to review storm effects and to insure that treatments remain effective at mitigating post-wildfire risks. Inspections shall include verifying the closure gates remain effective at preventing public access to the burned area, hazard signs remain in place and road and trails treatments remain effective at mitigating post-wildfire watershed response.

Estimated Storm Inspection and Response

Item	Cost
Personnel time:	
500.00/day for 10 days	$ 5,000.00
Vehicle	$ 1,000.00
Total estimated cost of road hardening	**$ 6,000.00**

I. Monitoring of Invasive and Noxious Weeds Treatment Effectiveness:

A detailed monitoring plan for noxious weed treatment will be provided. The monitoring will include vegetation sampling protocols to assess treatment effectiveness following use of chemical weed control methods.

Evaluate road and trail stabilization treatment effectiveness during storm patrols.

Part VI – Emergency Stabilization Treatments and Source of Funds

			NFS Lands				Other Lands			All
		Unit	# of		Other	# of	Fed	# of	Non Fed	Total
Line Items	Units	Cost	Units	BAER $	$	units	$	Units	$	$
A. Natural Resources										
Weed detection				$3,785	$0		$0		$0	$3,785
Insert new items above this line!				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Land Treatments				$3,785	$0		$0		$0	$3,785
B. Channel Treatments										
				$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										
Road hardening	each			$11,400	$0		$0		$0	$11,400
Trail hardening	each			$8,396						$8,396
Storm Insp. & Response	days	600	10	$6,000						
Insert new items above this line!				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Road & Trails				$25,796	$0		$0		$0	$19,796
D. Protection/Safety										
Gates & Hazard Signs				$38,400	$0		$0		$0	$38,400
					$0		$0		$0	$0
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Insert new items above this line!				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Structures				$38,400	$0		$0		$0	$38,400
E. BAER Evaluation										
assessment	each		1	$38,500	$0		$0		$0	$0
Insert new items above this line!				---	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Evaluation				$38,500			$0		$0	$0
F. Monitoring										
Treatment effectiveness	year	3000	1	$3,000						$3,000
Insert new items above this line!				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Monitoring				$3,000	$0		$0		$0	$3,000
G. Totals				$70,981			**$0**		**$0**	**$64,981**
Previously approved										
Total for this request				**$70,981**						

PART VII - APPROVALS

1. _____ _____
Forest Supervisor (signature) Date

2. _____ _____
Regional Forester (signature) Date