Date of Report: 6/11/23

BURNED-AREA REPORT

PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST

A. Type of Report

- ☐ 1. Funding request for estimated emergency stabilization funds

B. Type of Action

- ☐ 1. Initial Request (Best estimate of funds needed to complete eligible stabilization measures)
- ☐ 2. Interim Request #___
 - ☐ Updating the initial funding request based on more accurate site data or design analysis

PART II - BURNED-AREA DESCRIPTION

A. Fire Name: Dillon Creek

B. Fire Number: ORFWF-230118

C. State: OR D. County: Klamath County

E. Region: R6 F. Forest: Fremont-Winema

G. District: Chemult Ranger District **H. Fire Incident Job Code:** P6 P8KU (0602)

I. Date Fire Started: 5/19/2023 J. Date Fire Contained: 6/5/2023

K. Suppression Cost: \$1,419,238 as of 5/29 at 2038

L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds (estimates):

1. Fireline repaired (miles): 0

2. Other (identify): 0

M. Watershed Numbers:

Table 1: Acres Burned by Watershed

Watershed Name	Total Acres	Acres Burned	% of Watershed Burned
Jack Ck – Williamston River	171,003	2440	1.4%
Jackson Ck – Williamson River	235,721	679	0.3%
	Jack Ck – Williamston River Jackson Ck –	Jack Ck – Williamston 171,003 River Jackson Ck – 235,721	Jack Ck – Williamston 171,003 2440 River Jackson Ck – 235,721 679

N. Total Acres Burned: 3119

Table 2: Total Acres Burned by Ownership

Table 2. Total Acres Burned by Owne	isinp
OWNERSHIP	ACRES
NFS	3119
OTHER FEDERAL (LIST	
AGENCY AND ACRES)	
STATE	
PRIVATE	
TOTAL	

- O. **Vegetation Types:** The vegetation is dominated by ponderosa pine and lodgepole overstory species, observed underbrush of bitterbrush, current, and manzanita, Grasses observed were Idaho fescue, blue bunch wheatgrass, squirrel tail. No invasive species were observed within the fire perimeter. One small meadow occurred within the fire perimeter with riparian vegetation including carex species.
- **P. Dominant Soils:** The dominate soil type on this fire is Skukash paragravelly ashy loamy coarse sand, 2-15% slope which occurs on 81% of the acres. The rest of the acres within the fire area are coarse to fine sandy textured soils with slopes ranging from 2-35%.
- Q. Geologic Types: The Dillon Creek Fire area is dominated by Miocene/Pleistocene basalt from the Bald Mountain Volcanic Center (2398 acres). Cinder cone deposits from the same Bald Mountain Volcanic Center account for 169 acres. Sedimentary alluvial deposits in the southwest corner of the fire area account for 552 acres.
- R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class: There are approximately 3 miles of streams within the fire intermittent and primarily looks like overland flow areas and depressions during spring run off events. Stream channels were primarily occupied by upland vegetation and due to increase soil moisture remained primarily unburned. Areas of riparian vegetation within a small meadow burned minimally and remain mostly intact on the landscape.

Table 3: Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class

STREAM TYPE	MILES OF STREAM
PERENNIAL	0
INTERMITTENT	2.88
EPHEMERAL	0
OTHER	0
(DEFINE)	

S. Transportation System:

Trails: National Forest (miles): 0 miles of trails Other (miles):

Roads: *National Forest (miles):* 31 miles of national forest roads. 4.7 miles of maintenance level 5 roads, 13 miles of level 2 roads, and 13 miles of level 1 closed roads.

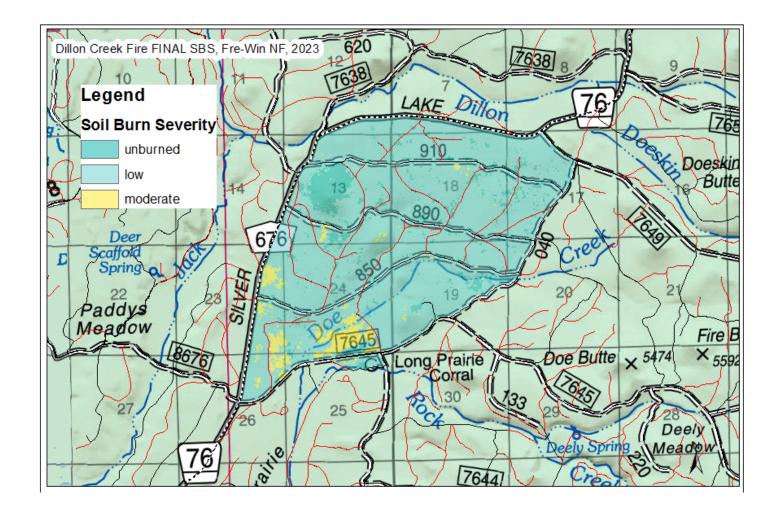
Other (miles):

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

A. Burn Severity (acres):

Table 4: Burn Severity Acres by Ownership

Soil Burn Severity	NFS	Other Federal (List Agency)	State	Private	Total	% within the Fire Perimeter
Unburned	281					
Low	2713					
Moderate	125					
High	0					
Total	3119					



- **B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres):** Only found natural moderate hydrophobicity at the contact zone of the litter layer and the top of the mineral soil surface even at moderate burn severity locations which was commensurate with unburned areas. Isolated spots of strong hydrophobicity where individual large wood partially consumed. Overall less than 1% fire induced hydrophobicity in the burn area.
- **C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating:** Didn't have the erosion hazard rating for the soil map units, but the soils are dominantly coarse sands, and based on the majority of the area at low burn severity, expected to be natural to low.
- **D. Erosion Potential:** Low SBS areas have no/low potential for erosion, which is the majority of the burned area. Moderate SBS areas have low to moderate-low potential for erosion.
- **E. Sediment Potential:** No potential for sediment to enter any waterways or waterbodies. The one mapped intermittent stream in the fire area is really just disconnected overland flow from spring runoff that subs out in the surrounding soils.
- **F. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period (years):** Grassland habitats should recover in 1-3 years depending on SBS. Shrubland habitat should recover in 2-5 years depending on SBS as well as forested habitat with low severity. Forested habitat that endured moderate SBS will take more than 5 years to recover.
- **G.** Estimated Hydrologic Response (brief description): Hydrologic response is not expected to be affected by the Dillon Fire. This is due to the extensive low soil burn severity of the fire, the overall gentle topography, and the coarse textured well drained sandy soils in the majority of the burned area.

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

Introduction/Background

The Dillon Creek Fire started by lightening on May 5th just east of Highway 97 near Chemult, OR. The naturally occurring fire burned in a mosaic pattern, burning understory vegetation and smaller trees in the area. Burn soil severities tended to be low throughout the burned area and topography and slope were minimal.

Describe Critical Values/Resources and Threats (narrative): Due to the low burn soil severities and lack of resource concerns in the area no critical values or resources were identified as threatened. Some cultural and heritage concerns were identified and preserved prior to wildfire reaching them. No concerns were identified as requiring or needing treatment. The density of roads in the area was high and some natural overland flows were observed from recent rain events. These were natural events and there is no concern for increased sedimentation or damage due to the fire disturbance on the landscape.

Table 5: Critical Value Matrix

The control of the co								
Probability of	Magnitude of Consequences							
Damage or Loss	Major	Minor						
	RISK							
Very Likely	Very High	Very High	Low					
Likely	Very High	High	Low					
Possible	High	Intermediate	Low					
Unlikely	Intermediate	Low	Very Low					

- 1. Human Life and Safety (HLS):
- 2. Property (P):
- 3. Natural Resources (NR):
- 4. Cultural and Heritage Resources:
- A. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

B. Probability of Completing Treatment Prior to Damaging Storm or Ev	
	nt.

Land:

Channel:

Roads/Trails:

Protection/Safety:

D. Probability of Treatment Success

Table 6: Probability of Treatment Success

	1 year after treatment	3 years after treatment	5 years after treatment
Land			
Channel			
Roads/Trails			
Protection/Safety			

- E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss):
- F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss):

G.	Skills	Represented on	Burned-Area	Survey	Team:
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Soils		☐ Engineering	☐ GIS	☐ Archaeology
☐ Weeds	☐ Recreation	☐ Fisheries	☐ Wildlife	

USDA FOREST SERVICE		FS-2500-8 (2/20)
☑ Soils☑ Hydrology☑ Other:vegetation,ange	☐ Engineering ☐ GIS	□ Archaeology
Team Leader: Joni Brazier Email: joni.brazier@usda.gov	Phone(s): 541-671-6760	
Forest BAER Coordinator: Email:lori.crumley@usda.gov	Phone(s):541-219-9942	
Team Members: Table 7: BAER Team M		
Skill	Team Member Name	
	Joni Brazier, Lori Crumley	
H. Treatment Narrative:		
Land Treatments:		
Channel Treatments:		
Roads and Trail Treatments:		
Protection/Safety Treatments:		
I. Monitoring Narrative:		

PART VI - EMERGENCY STABILIZATION TREATMENTS AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

			NFS Lar	nds	entre de la constante de la co			Other La	ınds		All
		Unit	# of		Other	Ī	# of	Fed	# of	Non Fed	Total
Line Items	Units	Cost	Units	BAER\$	\$		units	\$	Units	\$	\$
					200 200 200 200						
A. Land Treatments					100 mm						
				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$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
				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
Insert new items above this	line!			\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Channel Treatment	S			\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
C. Road and Trails		•									
				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
Insert new items above this	line!			\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Road and Trails				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
D. Protection/Safety				-			,			-	
				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
Insert new items above this	line!			\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Protection/Safety				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
E. BAER Evaluation											
Initial Assessment	Report	\$3,599	1		\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
Insert new items above this	line!				\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Evaluation				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
F. Monitoring											
				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
Insert new items above this	line!			\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Monitoring				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
G. Totals				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0	\$0
Previously approved											
Total for this request				\$0							

PART VII - APPROVALS

1.		
	Forest Supervisor	Date