

Detailed instructions for use of this form are in the Burned-Area Emergency Rehabilitation Handbook (FSH 2509.13), Section 41.

1. Fire name RED	2. <input type="checkbox"/> Request <input type="checkbox"/> Initial <input type="checkbox"/> Interim <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Final <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accomplishment report <input type="checkbox"/> FFF <input type="checkbox"/> Other	3. Date of report 4-4-80
4. State CALIF	5. County SAN LUIS OBISPO	6. Congressional District 16
7. Region 05	8. Forest LOS PADRES	9. Ranger District SANTA LUCIA
10. Supervisor fire no. 58	11. Date fire started 9-11-79	12. Date controlled 9-13-79
		13. Estimated suppression cost \$ 400,000.
14. Fire suppression damages repaired with FFF 102 funds 1.0 mi. firelines waterbarred 5.5 acres firelines seeded		
15. Fire intensity 20 % low 40 % medium 40 % high		

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM PROBLEM INVENTORY

16. Watershed no. 18-08-01	17. NFS acres burned 1210	18. Water repellent soil % of NFS area burned
19. Vegetation types		
20. Geologic types		
21. Soil erosion hazard rating % low % med. % high	22. Erosion potential cu. yds./sq. mi.	23. Flood peak potential cu. ft./sec./sq. mi.
24. Miles of stream channels by Regional order or classes		
25. Miles of Forest Service roads and trails by maintenance levels mi. level I rds. mi. level II rds. mi. levels III, IV, V rds. mi. trails		

CLIMATIC DATA

26. Annual precipitation inches	27. Design storm rainfall during _____ hour period inches 2 yr. frequency inches 10 yr. frequency
28. Annual runoff inches	29. Maximum 30 minute intensity storm inches 2 yr. frequency inches 10 yr. frequency

SUMMARY OF SURVEY AND ANALYSIS

30. Skills represented on burned area survey team (check) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrology <input type="checkbox"/> Soils <input type="checkbox"/> Geology <input type="checkbox"/> Range <input type="checkbox"/> Timber <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife <input type="checkbox"/> Fire Management <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering <input type="checkbox"/> Contracting <input type="checkbox"/> Local Management <input type="checkbox"/> Research <input type="checkbox"/> Other		
31. Describe emergency WILDFIRE ON 1619 ACRES IN STEEP TERRAIN WITH EROSIVE SOILS		
32. Emergency rehabilitation objective SOIL STABILIZATION FOR PROTECTION OF THREE SMALL RESERVOIR WATER SYSTEMS		
33. Personnel needs for rehabilitation project on NFS lands 05 man-years reassigned for \$ 500 man-years new hires for \$		
34. Probability of completing treatment prior to first major damage-producing storm Land % Channel % Roads % Other %		
35. Net environmental quality benefit index <input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Not Significant		36. Net social wellbeing benefit index <input type="checkbox"/> Significant <input type="checkbox"/> Not Significant
37. Benefit/cost ratio Net benefits		38. Cost effectiveness index (check one) <input type="checkbox"/> I <input type="checkbox"/> II <input type="checkbox"/> III <input type="checkbox"/> IV
39. Forest Supervisor approval & date Frederick G. deHoff 4/4/80		Regional Forester approval & date Date funding approved in WO

Fire Name RED

Date of Report

ELIGIBLE EMERGENCY REHABILITATION MEASURES OR TREATMENTS AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

(Emergency rehabilitation is work done promptly following a wildfire and is not to solve watershed problems that existed prior to the wildfire.)

	Units	Unit cost	NFS Lands			Other Lands			Total dollars all lands
			No. of units NFS	FFF 092 dollars	Other dollars (Name)	No. of units other	Federal dollars (Name)	Non-Fed. dollars (Name)	
58. <u>LAND</u>									
Seeding	Acres	\$ 703	1210	\$ 8511					\$ 8511
59. <u>CHANNELS</u>									
Opening water courses	Miles								
Stabilizing streambanks	Miles								
60. <u>ROADS & TRAILS</u>									
61. <u>MAJOR STRUCTURES</u>									
Preplanned -- from Forest Plans	Each								
TOTAL				\$ 8511					\$ 8511

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SEE ALSO NACIMIENTO FIRE ON LOS PADRES N.F.

NARRATIVE

RED FIRE REHABILITATION PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The Red fire began at approximately 1400 hours on September 11, 1979. The fire burned with high intensity and rapid rate of spread. Total burned area was 1619 acres, 1210 of which were National Forest System acres. No structures, fences or other improvements were damaged or destroyed.

Slopes on the upper elevations of the area are extremely steep. Middle and lower elevations are characterized by moderate to gentle slopes. Soils are granitic, but not highly decomposed.

Five intermittent streams exist in the burned area. Channels are typically broad. The largest canyon and one secondary canyon drain directly into a small reservoir within the burned area. A third small canyon serves as the watershed for a pond on the perimeter of the burn. The small reservoir and the pond are the foremost concerns of the rehabilitation plan. Coordination with other resources is a secondary concern.

Both the reservoir and the pond are on the property of the Redwind Foundation. This is a group of people typically of American Indian origin. However, the group is interracial and interdenominational with regard to ethnic background. The Redwind Foundation is well known, politically active, and supported by local, state, and national political interests.

ALTERNATIVES:

Three alternatives were identified;

- A. No action
- B. Seeding all burned acres, and installing sediment basins in channels.
- C. Seeding only National Forest System acres in coordination with other resources.

Alternative A was considered unacceptable. While considerable ground cover exists and a large island of unburned mixed brush species remains above the reservoir, the importance of the water developments require rehabilitation efforts.

Alternative B was considered unacceptable due to the small private acreage involved, and the existence of several land owners. Most acres of private land have a sufficient natural seed reservoir such that unaided revegetation of the area with annual grasses will result. Also, the majority of private acres burned retained islands of unburned or only partially burned oaks, digger pines, and mixed chaparral species. Construction of structures inhibiting the movement of sediment would be difficult and costly. Channels are very wide and rock outcrops for anchoring such structures do not exist.

Alternative C was selected. Seeding only National Forest System acres will stabilize soils and inhibit the production of sediment somewhat. It will not require extensive negotiation with private landowners. It will demonstrate good faith on the part of the Forest Service in protecting the investments of the Redwind Foundation in their water developments. Coordinated with other resources, optimum multiple use benefits will accrue.

PROGRAM OF WORK

The proposed rehabilitation program consists of aerially seeding all National Forest System acres and control lines on National Forest Service lands. The seeding rate is eight pounds per acre: five pounds annual rye and three pounds blando brome. The use of a Bell 206 helicopter is prescribed, with seeding to take place between October 7, 1979 and October 21, 1979. The actual date of work will be determined by the availability of the helicopter.

MANAGEMENT CONCERNS

Most of the burned area lies within a RARE II further planning area. Seeding with a helicopter will not alter the area's status as a potential wilderness.

Annual rye, while not a native plant species, is a rapid soil stabilizer. Its existence in the area will be transitory and will not have an adverse impact on potential wilderness designation.

Coordination with other resources is a requisite in Forest Service Management. The burned area lays within the Navajo-Black grazing allotment, the Black Mountain Wild Horse Herd territory, and adjacent to the Black Mountain wildlife habitat improvement project. Significant opportunities for increased forage production and improved wildlife habitat exist. Indirect benefits will accrue to recreational forest users as well.

Seeding blando brome along with annual rye will provide improved forage and increased seed producers favorable to wildlife. Blando brome is one of the most valuable plant species in the native annual grass community.

It is recommended that the Santa Lucia Ranger District investigate opportunities to provide direct wildlife habitat improvements and range improvements, such that optimum utilization of the burned area results. All project work is to be consistent with RARE II further planning direction.

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EXAMINING IMPACTS OF MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES FOR AN EMERGENCY PROGRAM

62.

EXPECTED DAMAGE REDUCTION BENEFIT SUMMARY

at current Water Resources Council interest rate of 6.875 percent

Economic benefit indices	Units of measure	Damage expected				Expected \$ damage reduction
		Without treatment		With treatment		
		No. of units	Present value \$	No. of units	Present value \$	
WATERSHED IMPACTS SEDIMENTS Downstream water storage						
Sediment removal	YDS.	87,400	\$174,800	73,200	146,400	\$38,400
Fish habitat	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water quality						
FLOOD WATER Land						
Improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal watershed						
RESOURCE RELATED IMPACTS Range	AM'S	227	\$461	227	\$461	N/A
Wildlife and recreation						
Timber	N/A	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal resource related						
OTHER IMPACTS						
Subtotal other						
Total dollars			\$175,261		146,861	138,400

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EXAMINING IMPACTS OF MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES FOR AN EMERGENCY PROGRAM

63. (Table 4)

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY BENEFIT INDEX

ENVIRONMENTAL CRITERIA	Weight Factor	Without treatment		With treatment		Difference	
		Actual	Weighted	Actual	Weighted	Actual	Weighted
Erosion and sediment	10	2	20	1	10	1	10
Aesthetic land quality	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water quality	3	1	3	1	3	0	0
Site productivity	2	1	2	0	0	1	2
Wildlife habitat	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fish habitat	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	24		26		14		12
Average weighted index			1.08		0.58		0.50
Net environmental quality benefit index							NS

64. (Table 5)

SOCIAL WELL-BEING BENEFIT INDEX

SOCIAL CRITERIA	Weight Factor	Without treatment		With treatment		Difference	
		Actual	Weighted	Actual	Weighted	Actual	Weighted
Life, health, safety	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recreational opportunity	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Economic stability	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Income distribution	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Preserve special sites	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other REDWIND FNDN	10	2	20	0	0	2	20
TOTAL	16		20		0		20
Average weighted index			1.25		0		1.25
Net social well-being benefit index							S

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