

USDA-FOREST SERVICE
Lakeview Complex for fires on NFSL
(BLM fires not included in this report)

FS-2500-8 (7/00)

Date of Report:

BURNED-AREA REPORT
(Reference FSH 2509.13)

PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST

A. Type of Report

- ☒ 1. Funding request for estimated WFSU-SULT funds
- ☐ 2. Accomplishment Report
- ☐ 3. No Treatment Recommendation

B. 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 or design analysis
 - ☐ Status of accomplishments to date
- ☐ 3. Final Report (Following completion of work)

PART II - BURNED-AREA DESCRIPTION

A. **Fire Name:** Lakeview Complex

B. **Fire Number:** OR-LFC -031

C. **State:** Oregon

D. **County:** Lake

E. **Region:** 06

F. **Forest:** Fremont

G. **District:** Lakeview

H. **Date Fire Started:** August 8, 2001

I. **Date Fire Controlled:** Aug.20, 2001

J. **Suppression Cost:** \$4,682,300

K. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds

- 1. Fireline waterbarred (miles): 2
- 2. Fireline seeded (miles): 0
- 3. Other (identify):

L. **Watershed Number:** : Johnson Fire- 171200061001
South Warner Fire – 171200070604 (171200070608)

M. Total Acres Burned: 4426

Total in Complex: NFS Acres(2613) Other Federal (80) State () Private (1733)
Johnson Fire: NFS Acres(972) Other Federal (80) State () Private (1640)
South Warner Fire: NFS Acres(1642) Other Federal () State () Private (93)

N. Vegetation Types: Johnson Fire - grass, mountain-mohogany, bitterbrush
South Warner Fire – ponderosa pine, white fir

O. Dominant Soils: Johnson Fire- Bullup Series, Loam-Skeletal
South Warner Fire –Woodchopper Series, Sandy Loam

P. Geologic Types: Johnson Fire- Rhyolite, Tuff and Basalt
South Warner Fire – Andisite and Basalt

Q. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class:

	<u>Order 1</u>	<u>Order 2</u>	<u>Order 3</u>
Johnson Cr.	5	1	.9
South Warner	0	0	1.8

R. Transportation System

Trails: 0 miles Roads: Complex: 15.4 miles
Johnson Creek: 8.4 miles
South Warner: 7.0 miles

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

A. Burn Severity (acres):

Total for Complex: 3675 (low) 664 (moderate) 87 (high)
Johnson Fire: 2287 (low) 404 (moderate) 0 (high)
South Warner Fire: 1388 (low) 260 (moderate) 87 (high)

B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres):

Total for Complex: 89
Johnson Fire: 54
South Warner Fire: 35

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (NF acres):

Total for Complex: 876 (low) 438 (moderate) 1300 (high)
Johnson Fire: _____ (low) _____ (moderate) 972 (high)
South Warner Fire: 925 (low) 463 (moderate) 347 (high)

D. Erosion Potential (NF acres):

Total for Complex: 0.01 to 0.02 tons/acre
Johnson Fire: 0.02 tons/acre
South Warner Fire: 0.01 tons/acre

E. Sediment Potential:

Total for Complex: 3.2 to 12.8 cubic yards / square mile
Johnson Fire: 12.8 cubic yards / square mile
South Warner Fire: 3.2 cubic yards / square mile

PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS

- A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period, (years): 5
- B. Design Chance of Success, (percent): 90
- C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval, (years): 25
- D. Design Storm Duration, (hours): Not identified by WEPP Model 6 est.
- E. Design Storm Magnitude, (inches):
16.2 - Johnson
19.2- South Warner
- F. Design Flow, (cubic feet / second/ square mile):
67 - Johnson
0 - South Warner
- G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration, (percent): 20%
- H. Adjusted Design Flow, (cfs per square mile):
78 - Johnson
10 - South Warner

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

A. Describe Watershed Emergency:

South Warner Fire- The South Warner Fire has a low risk for erosion or increased runoff. One area immediately above Willow Creek has slopes greater than 35% with a high erosion hazard. This area has the potential for sedimentation into Willow Creek. Willow Creek has a native redband trout population and is a tributary for ESA listed sucker fish. Sediment into Willow Creek would degrade water quality for fish. The recommendation is to cross fell trees (12 inch DBH or less) across the slope to slow any surface runoff that may occur. The linear distance of treatment is approximately 400 feet.

Johnson Creek Fire- The Johnson Creek Fire has a severe risk of erosion because of the steep slopes. No land treatments were recommended for this area, however regrowth of burned grass is important to reduce the risk of erosion. Cheat grass (a noxious weed) is located within the fire boundary and abounds below the National Forest border fence, which burned up in the fire. Small amounts of cheat grass are found on NFSL, primarily under juniper trees. Fence construction will provide a means to control livestock and protect recovering native grass species. Also, the

fence is necessary for long term protection of the burned area by preventing the spread of cheat grass into the burned area by livestock.

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

South Warner Fire- The objective is to reduce fire caused erosion and sedimentation into Willow Creek. This will be accomplished by cross felling (12 inch DBH or less) across the slope to slow any surface runoff that may occur. The linear distance of treatment is approximately 400 feet.

Johnson Creek Fire- The objective is to control livestock use on the National Forest to allow burned native grass species to recover. Recovered burned areas will be more resistant to the spread of cheat grass. The fence will also provide a long term management tool to control grazing in a manner that will reduce the risk of spreading cheat grass.

C. Probability of Completing Treatment Prior to First Major Damage-Producing Storm:

Land 90 % Channel % Roads % Other 90 %

D. Probability of Treatment Success

	Years after Treatment		
	1	3	5
Land (cross feled trees)	90	90	100
Channel			
Roads			
Other (fencing)	90	90	90

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss): \$110,000

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss): \$38,550

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

☒ Hydrology ☒ Soils ☐ Geology ☐ Range

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forestry	<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Mgmt.	<input type="checkbox"/> Engineering
<input type="checkbox"/> Contracting	<input type="checkbox"/> Ecology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botany	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Archaeology
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fisheries	<input type="checkbox"/> Research	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Arch	<input type="checkbox"/> GIS

Team Leader: Mike Montgomery

Email: mmontgomery02@fs.fed.us Phone: 541-947-6254 FAX: 541-947-6399

H. Treatment Narrative:

Structural Treatments:

Johnson Fire: Approximately 2 miles of fence will be reconstructed on the boundary between Federal (90% USFS, 10% BLM) and Private land. Because this is a boundary fence, a landline survey will be required. The fence will provide a means of controlling livestock. This control will allow recovery of the burned area for both grasses and shrubs, and will help prevent the spread of noxious weeds.

Land Treatments:

South Warner Fire: Approximately 400 linear feet of slope will have trees (12 inches DBH) or less cross felled on the slope. This slope is steep and has highly erosive soils. Minimizing erosion upstream of stream will reduce sediment into the stream. This will be accomplished because the cross felled trees will slow water, thus reducing the erosive power of the water and it's ability to cary sediment to the stream channel.

Channel Treatments: None

Roads and Trail Treatments: None

H. Monitoring Narrative:

Monitoring dollars are not requested. Fencing will be monitored during normal rangeland monitoring. Cross felled logs are a small feature and will not require monitoring after implementation.

Part VI – Emergency Rehabilitation Treatments and Source of Funds by Land Ownership

			NFS Lands				Other Lands				All
		Unit	# of	WFSU	Other		# of	Fed	# of	Non Fed	Total
Line Items	Units	Cost	Units	SULT \$	\$		units	\$	Units	\$	\$
A. Land Treatments											
Cross felled trees	job	1000	1	\$1,000				\$0		\$0	\$1,000
Plant bitterbrush				\$0	\$10,000			\$0			
Seed mountain mohogany				\$0	\$5,000			\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0				\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Land Treatments				\$1,000				\$0		\$0	\$1,000
B. Channel Treatments											
				\$0				\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0				\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0				\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0				\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Channel Treat.				\$0				\$0		\$0	\$0
C. Road and Trails											
Johnson Cr. X-Drain				\$0	\$5,000			\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0				\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0				\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0				\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Road & Trails				\$0				\$0		\$0	\$0
D. Structures											
Fence	mile	5000	2	\$10,000				\$0		\$0	\$10,000
Landline Survey Fence	mile	5775	2	\$11,550				\$0		\$0	\$11,550
				\$0				\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0				\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Structures				\$21,550				\$0		\$0	\$21,550
E. BAER Evaluation											
Team				\$7,000				\$0		\$0	\$7,000
				\$0				\$0		\$0	\$0
G. Monitoring Cost				\$0				\$0		\$0	\$0
H. Totals				\$29,550				\$0		\$0	\$29,550

PART VII - APPROVALS

1. /s/Charles R. Graham
Forest Supervisor (signature)

8/20/01
Date

2. _____
Regional Forester (signature)

Date