United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service Nez Perce NF

REPLY TO: 2520

Date: November 29, 1988

SUBJECT:

Burned Area Report - Upper Bear Fire

TO: Regional Forester

Enclosed for your records is the Burned Area Report for the Upper Bear Fire.

No emergency exists and we are not requesting any funds for emergency rehabilitation.

/s/ Joe Bednorz (for)

TOM KOVALICKY Forest Supervisor

Enclosure

cc: Moose Creek RD

P. Green

DATE: Nov. 21, 1988

PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST

- 1. A. Funding Request
- 2. A. Initial

PART II - FIRE LOCATION

- 1. Fire name: UPPER BEAR
- 2. Supervisors Fire Number: 042
- State: IDAHO (AND MONTANA)
- IDAHO (AND RAVALLI) County:
- Region: 01
- NEZ PERCE (AND BITTERROOT) 6. Forest:
- 7. Ranger District: MOOSE CREEK (06) (AND DARBY (02))
- Date Started: AUGUST 13, 1988
- NOVEMBER 3, 1988 9. Date Controlled:
- 10. Estimated suppression costs: COSTS ARE INCLUDED IN TOTAL OF \$1,120,000 FOR MOOSE CREEK INCIDENT: INCLUDES BURNED AREA REPORTS FOR FREEMAN TRAIL, FOOTSTOOL, GARDINER AND UPPER BEAR.
- 11. Fire suppression damage repaired with FFF 102 funds:
 - a. . 0 . miles of firelines waterbarred
 - b. . 0 . acres of firelines seeded
 - c. . . other (identify)
- 12. Fire intensity 40 % medium 65 % low

PART III - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM PROBLEM INVENTORY

- 1. Watershed Number: 17060301-03-02, -04 (AND 1701020505D ON BITTERROOT)
- 5180 (ABOUT 3280 ACRES ON NEZ PERCE AND 1900 ON 2. NFS acres burned: BITTERROOT)
- 3. Water repellant soil: IN SIMILAR VEGETATIVE TYPES.

60 % NFS acres burned BASED ON SIMILAR FIRES

- 4. Vegetation types: WHITEBARK PINE, SUBALPINE FIR, DOUGLAS-FIR
- 5. Geologic types: GRANITE
- 6. Soil erosion hazard rating: 55 % low 40 % medium 5 % high
- 7. Erosion potential: 72.8 cu.yd./sq.mi.
- 8. Miles stream channel by regional order or class: (1) 9.8 (2) 2.8
- 9. Miles FS trails: •5
- 10. Miles FS roads by maintenance level:
 - (level I) 2.5 ON BITTERROOT (level II) a. b.
 - (level III, IV, V) c.

PART IV - CALCULATED RISK AND CLIMATIC EVALUATION

- 1. Est. veg. recovery period: 3 years
- 2. Chance of success desired by management:
- 3. Equivalent design recurrence: 100 years
- 4. Related design storm duration: 1/2 hours
- 5. Related design storm magnitude: .75 inches
- 5. Related design flow: 73 cfsm
- 7. Estimated reduction in infiltration:

20 %

90 %

8. Adjusted related design flow:

88 cfsm

PART V SUMMARY OF SURVEY AND ANALYSIS

- 1. Skills represented on burned area survey team (list as appropriate): SOILS, HYDROLOGY, FIRE
- 2. Describe emergency: NO EMERGENCY EXISTS. MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES IN (3) CAN BE MET THROUGH NATURAL RECOVERY PROCESSES.
- 3. Emergency rehabilitation objective:
 - A. MAINTAIN SOIL PRODUCTIVITY AT EXISTING OR NEAR EXISTING LEVELS.
 - B. MAINTAIN STABILITY AND INTREGITY OF GRANITE CREEK, BEAR CREEK, LOST HORSE CREEK AND THEIR TRIBUTARIES.
 - C. MAINTAIN WATER QUALITY IN THE ABOVE STREAMS FOR FISHERIES HABITAT AND OTHER BENEFICIAL USES.
- 4. Probability of completing treatment prior to first major damage producing storm:
 - Land
- % Channel
- % Roads
- % Other
- %
- 5. Net Environmental-quality benefit index: NOT SIGNIFICANT
- 6. Net Social-well-being benefit:
- 7. Benefit/cost ratio:
- 8. Net benefits: \$
- 9. Cost effectiveness index (choose one): a. I b. II c. III d. IV

PART IV 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.)

		NFS LANDS OTHER					OTHER 1	LAND			
	Units	Unit cost		FFF \$	092	other \$	units #	federal	non-fed	total	\$
A. LAND	•	• ,	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	
SEEDING	Acres	•	•	•	,	•	•	•	•	•	
	•	•	•	•		•	•		•	•	
	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	
B. CHANNELS	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	
	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	
opening water courses	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	
	• W:1	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	
	Miles	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	
	• .	•	•	•	,	•	•	•	•	•	
.tobiliaina	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	
stabilizing streambanks	Miles	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	
	HITTES	•	•	•	,	•	•	•	•	•	
	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	
C. ROADS & TRAILS MAJOR STRUCTURES	Miles	•	•	•		-	-	•	•		
	•	•	•	•		•		•	•	•	
	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	
	•		•	•		•	•	•	•	•	
	Each	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	
	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	
									•		

Table 1. Environmental Quality Benefit Index											
1 Environmental Quality Criteria	2 Weighting Factor 1-10	3 Without Adverse Effect Index (0-2)	4 Treatment Weighted Value		6 <u>reatment</u> Weighted Value		8 ference Weight. Value				
Erosion and Sediment	10	1	10	1	10	0	0				
Aesthetic Land Quality	10	1	10	1	10	0	0				
Water Qaulity	10	1	10	1	10	0	0				
Site Productivity	5	o	0	0	0	0	0				
Fish Habitat	10	1	10	1	10	0	0				
Wildlife Habita	it 8	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Total	53	х	40	Х	40	Х	0				
Average Weighte	x	.8	X	.8		0					

Net Environmental Quality Benefit Index = 0

Significance Index:

0.7 or higher = Significant Benefit (S)

Less than 0.7 = No Significant Benefit (NS)

Adverse Effect Index (with and without treatment):

0 = Little or no expected damage

1 = Moderate potential damage

2 = High potential damage