USDA-FOREST SERVICE

Date of Report: April 15, 1988

BURNED AREA REPORT
(Reference FSH 2509.13, Report FS-2500-A)

PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST

1. Type of Report

   [ ] A. Funding (Request for estimated FFF funds)
   [X] B. Accomplishment Report

2. Type of Action

   [ ] A. Initial (estimated funding is first requested)
   [ ] B. Interim

      [ ] Updating the initial funding request.
      [ ] Supplying information for accomplishments to date on emergency work underway.

   [X] C. Final

      [ ] Best estimate for funds needed to complete eligible rehabilitation measure.
      [X] Following completion of funded work.

PART II - FIRE LOCATION

1. Fire Name (from Form FS-5100-29): SILVERADO
2. Forest Supervisor's Fire No. (from Form FS-5100-29): INCIDENT # 1519
3. State: CA
4. County: RIVERSIDE/ORANGE
5. Region: 05
6. Forest: 02 (CLEVELAND)
7. Ranger District: 52 (TRABUCO)
8. Date Fire Started: 09 SEP 87
9. Date Fire Controlled: 23 SEP 87
10. Estimated Suppression Costs: $ 2.7 million
11. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with FFF 102 Funds:

    0.6 miles (firelines waterbarred)
    _____ acres (firelines seeded)
    _____ Other (identify)

12. Fire Intensity: 08 % (low) 58 % (medium) 34 % (high)
    The criteria for assessing intensity may be inappropriate which may have led to a greater % of high intensity than actually exists.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE

FOREST
SERVICE

R5

REPLY TO: 2520/6520

DATE: APR 26 1988

SUBJECT: Authorization for Expending Burned-Area Emergency Rehabilitation Funds (FFF-092) - Final Reports

TO: Forest Supervisor, Cleveland National Forest

Attached is the approved burned-area emergency rehabilitation final report (FSH 2509.13, Form FS-2500-8) for the Silverado and Palomar fires.

Please note the $5,000 for OHV barriers and signs for the Silverado fire is no longer authorized. Item 3 under Part V of your final 2500-8 report states that OHV barriers and signs have not been installed due to delays in delivery. Your initial request for emergency funding was approved in October 1987. Because of the delayed installation, this expenditure no longer meets the criteria for the use of emergency funds.

Emergency funds have been approved in the past for a variety of OHV barrier types and circumstances. However, after discussing this issue with our Washington Office it has become clear that some of these projects were stretching the intent of emergency funding. We do not question the need for the barriers and signs, but it has become apparent that "permanent appearing" OHV barriers do not meet the intent of emergency funding. For future reference, qualifying OHV barriers would be similar to temporary fencing used to exclude livestock for the purposes of protecting seeded areas or other emergency treatments. Temporary fencing and signing establishes Forest Service intent. When additional measures are needed (e.g., substantial barriers and patrolling) to protect an area from the public or other animals, then these measures are more properly covered by appropriated funds rather than with emergency funds. Since OHV control is a common need on some Forests, it may be well to stockpile OHV barrier materials from project funds (could be shared among 2 or 3 Forests) and installed and moved around on an as-needed basis. If more substantial barriers are needed for burned-area rehabilitation, emergency funds could be used for the cost of installing "on-hand" barrier materials in lieu of temporary wire fencing, provided the cost is similar. Other possibilities include strategic closures that could reduce overall costs of structures and enforcement. I hope this information will be helpful to you for planning future burned-area emergency rehabilitation projects.

/s/ Hal Salwasser

for PAUL F. BARKER
Regional Forester

Enclosures

Caring for the Land and Serving People

FS-6200-28(7-82)

PART III - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM PROBLEM INVENTORY

1. Watershed No.: 1807020335 (Santiago) & 1807020334 (Temescal Wash)
2. NFS Acres Burned: approximately 3400.
3. Water Repellant Soil: scattered at 1 cm .

4. Vegetation Types: mixed chaparral, chamise chaparral, inland sage scrub, riparian woodland, small areas of mixed chaparral with mixed conifer overstory.

5. Geologic Types: Cieneba-Exchequer-Friant soils association; very steep & broken topography (flat ridge tops to 70-100+% slopes).

6. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating:

_____ % (low) _50__ % (medium) 50 % (high)

7. Erosion Potential: > 50,000 cu. yds/sq. miles
8. Miles of Stream Channel by Regional Order or Class:
9. Miles of Forest Service Trail:
10. Miles of Forest Service Road by Maintenance Level:

_____ miles (Level I) _____ miles (Level II)
_____ miles (Levels III, IV, V)

PART IV - CALCULATED RISK AND CLIMATIC EVALUATION

1. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period: 5 years. (3 years coastal sage, 7 years broadleaf).

2. Chance of Success Desired by Management: percent.
3. Equivalent Design Recurrence Period: years.
4. Related Design Storm Duration: hours.
5. Related Design Storm Magnitude: inches.
6. Related Design Flow cfsm.
7. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration: percent.
8. Adjusted Related Design Flow: cfsm.

PART V - SUMMARY OF SURVEY AND ANALYSIS

1. Skills Represented on Burned Area Survey Team ("x" appropriate boxes):

[X] Hydrology	[X] Soils	[ ] Geology	[ ] Range
[X] Timber	[X] Wildlife	[ ] Fire Mgmt.	[X] Engineering
[ ] Contracting	[X] Local Mgmt.	[X] Research	[ ] Other (identify)

2. Describe Emergency: High risk of accelerated watershed erosion as a result of suppression and fire damage to roads and drains as well as fire damage to signs and barriers. Sediment damage to resort facilities below watershed X-4. Risk of hazardous impoundment of water behind accumulations of woody debris in Coldwater Canyon. Risk of damage to citrus trees and drain pipes below Anderson and Bixby Canyons.

3. Emergency Rehabilitation Objective: NFS-Areawide: Road repair and resetting of overside drains on NFS. Installation of barriers and signs to prevent accelerated erosion which would result from new access on NFS. Seed 400 acres on NFS lands. Channel clearing.

The seeding has been accomplished and the watershed cover should be in an acceptable condition to prevent most accelerated erosion by this fall. Channel clearing has been done. Barriers and signs have not been installed because of unexpected delays in delivery. As soon as they are received and crews are available, installation will be completed. It should be noted that the barriers are intended to substitute for mature chaparral not vegetation sufficient to prevent accelerated erosion. Therefore, these barriers will remain in place for five to seven years. The funds to repair damage to Maple Springs road from water diverted onto the road by sediment deposited in Silverado drainage have been obligated, and the work will be accomplished shortly.

X-4 Watershed: CDF seeded this 74-acre, private watershed with annual ryegrass. Note: Resort owner has installed diversions and performed major, substantial and significant regrading of this private watershed using only private sources of funding without 092 or 403 contributions.

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

   Land 0 % Channel 90 % Roads 90 % Other _____ %

5. Net Environmental Quality Benefit Index:

   [X] Significant [ ] Not Significant

6. Net Social Well Being Benefit Index:

   [X] Significant [ ] Not Significant

7. Benefit/Cost Ratio: 1.82
8. Net Benefits: $4,500
9. Cost Effectiveness Index: [X] I. [ ] II. [ ] III. [ ] IV.