



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Pacific
Northwest
Region

333 SW First Avenue (97204)
PO Box 3623
Portland, OR 97208-3623
503-808-2468

File Code: 5100
Route To:

Date: November 7, 2012

Subject: Barry Point Fire Amendment

To: Forest Supervisor, Fremont-Winema

I have approved the Fremont-Winema NF Amendment to the Barry Point Turnback Standards and Suppression Rehabilitation. Your restoration needs are adequately described and you may proceed with the restoration work.

/s/ Margaret Mitchell (for)

KENT P. CONNAUGHTON
Regional Forester

Enclosures

cc: CiCi Chitwood, Debbie A Hollen, Meg Mitchell





Forest
Service

Fremont-Winema National Forest

1301 South G Street
Lakeview, OR 97630
541-947-2151

File Code: 5100

Date: November 7, 2012

Route To:

Subject: Barry Point Fire

To: Regional Forester, R6/PNW

Please see the attached Amendment to the Barry Point Fire Turnback Standards. This is a revised version of the amendment first sent to your office on October 10, 2012. The Forest worked closely with CiCi Chitwood in developing this version of the amendment to ensure our remaining restoration needs were adequately described and the associated cost estimates are reasonable. I appreciate your review and approval of the attached plan. Once we have your approval we will move to complete this important restoration work as quickly as possible. If you or your staff have any additional questions, please contact Shane Jeffries at (541) 647-4956 or Deana Wall at (541) 410-5879.

/s/ Shane Jeffries (for)

FRED L. WAY
Forest Supervisor

Enclosure

cc: CiCi Chitwood
Debbie A Hollen
Meg Mitchell



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**Amendment #1 Revision
Barry Point Fire Turnback Standards
Fremont-Winema National Forest, Nov. 7, 2012**

As a result of suppression efforts on the Barry Point fire that included numerous burnout operations from either constructed or natural containment lines, components of Forest Service range and land boundary fences, as well as natural barriers to livestock were impacted. The following is an inventory of those impacted features and estimated associated costs. Included as an appendix are maps of the features (Appendix A), a table identifying specific actions necessary to take for each grazing permittee fenceline (Appendix B), as well as additional information regarding estimates on costs for cattleguards (Appendix C).

Replacement Costs- Fence

Replacement of the fences will require the following actions and associated average cost per mile for each action is included: 1) removal of those components which are no longer functional (such as wire and wooden braces)-\$700, 2) felling trees within a safety corridor for fence construction activities, which is 1.5 tree lengths from the center of the fence-\$2200, 3) fencing materials-\$6000, and 4) labor to construct the replacement fence-\$5000. Where major replacement of fencing requires all actions the total average cost per mile is \$13,900. Some fences only need “minimal repair” and the cost of removal, materials and labor is ½ that of major replacement, or \$6,950 per mile. The general fence standards (as per FSM 2200, Range Management; Chapter 2240, Range Improvements) are 14’ spacing of t-posts, smooth double braided top wire (Mule deer), and rock jacks/rock cribs every ¼ mile.

Table 1 shows estimated costs for each permittee’s fenceline. The fire impacted fences in different ways dependent on fuel type, intensity, slope, etc. and the replacement need is variable. Some sections of the impacted fence need minimal repair, while others need total replacement. Not all sections of the fence will need a corridor cleared. See Appendix B for variation of need sorted by grazing permittees. See also Appendix A for the map of impacted fences by grazing permittee.

Table 1: Fence Segments Impacted by Fire Suppression Efforts and Associated Cost Estimates

Locator Name for Fence Segment/ Permittee Responsibility	Miles	Feet	Associated Pasture	Cost Estimates
70 Ranch	0.3	1,802	Horseshoe West	\$4,170
Ed Garrett Ranch	1.9	9,993	Barnes Valley	\$16,198
Felder Nevarez Ranch	1.0	2,278	Horseshoe West/Dry Creek	\$13,900
Fitzgerald Ranch	1.4	6,813	Corral Creek	\$16,200
Jack Sparrow	0.3	1,505	Corral Creek	\$4,170
Maxwell Ranch	0.5	2,850	Yocum Valley	\$3,892
Milo Janet Cain	2.2	11,361	Dog Lake	\$27,940
Material/Labor Totals	7.6	40,677		\$86,470

Administration Costs				\$7,200
Total Fence Costs				\$93,670

Administration Costs- Fence

Administration of fence replacement in the form of Contracting Officer Representative (COR) time is estimated at 2 weeks for 1 person building and soliciting the contract, 1 day for a 3 person review of proposals, then 3 days per week for 1 person during construction (construction is estimated to take 7 weeks with a 6 person fence crew). Total administration costs are estimated at 36 days x \$200/day = \$7,200.

Total Costs- Fence

Table 2 is a summary of work and associated costs to be done on impacted fences from suppression efforts.

Table 2: Impacted Fence line Repair Summary

Miles to be removed:	6.6
Miles to be cleared:	5.5
Removal Costs:	\$4,620
Clearing Costs:	\$12,100
Fencing materials:	\$38,362
Labor:	\$31,388
Administration:	\$7,200
Total Fencing Costs	\$93,670

Replacement Costs-Cattleguard

As a result of suppression activities related to burnout operations on the Barry Point Wildfire, the wooden base of the cattleguard on the 3940 Road was destroyed (see map in Appendix A). Options for replacement of the cattleguard were built surrounding estimates received for materials to replace the cattleguard. The original cattleguard was wooden base, current day cattleguards are typically concrete base. Options included both wooden base and concrete base cattleguards. Estimated costs (Table 3) are based on the best cost/best value option.

Table 3: Cattleguard impacted by Fire Suppression Efforts and Associated Cost Estimates

Locator Name	Associated Pasture	Cost Estimate
Cattleguard 3940 Road	Corral Creek	\$4,105
Material/Labor Totals		\$4,105

The best cost/best value option is the selected option shown below (see Appendix C for options not selected):

Selected Option

Concrete base from Joe Floyd & Sons, Prineville Oregon

Set of pre-fab concrete bases (two each) for 14' C.G.: \$1,675

Labor to install (Road Crew): \$1,500

Shipping costs (\$4.65/mile) @ 200 miles (one-way): \$930

Total Costs \$4,105

Total Estimated Costs Associated with Barry Point Fire Suppression Efforts

Fence costs: \$93,670

Cattleguard costs: \$4,105

Total: \$97,775

Recommended by:

/s/ *A. Shane Jeffries* for

Fred Way
Forest Supervisor
Fremont-Winema National Forest

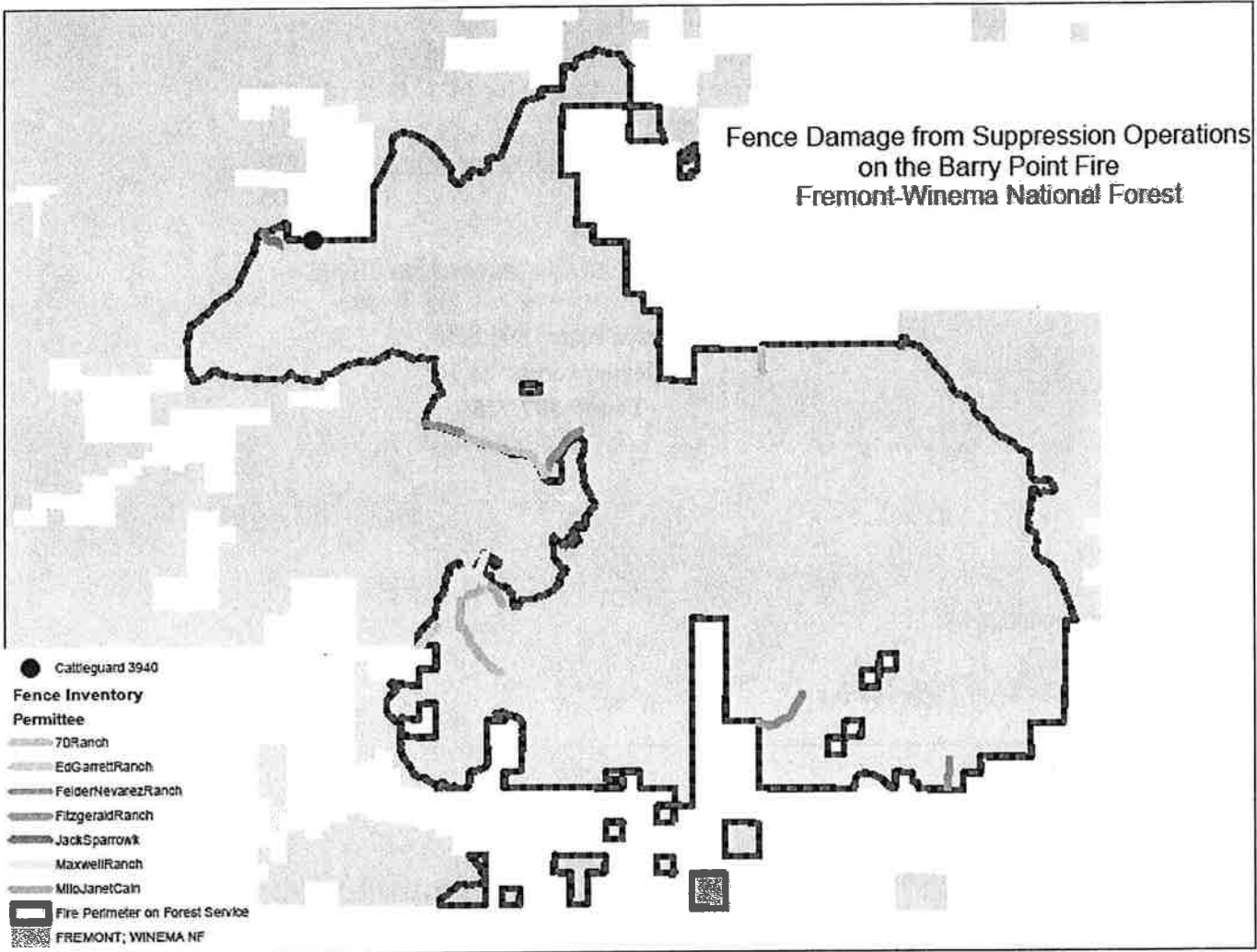
Date

Approved by:

Kent Connaughton
Regional Forester
Pacific Northwest Region 6

Date

Appendix A: Map of Features Impacted by Barry Point Fire Suppression Efforts



Appendix B: Detailed account of Replacement Needs of Impacted Fencelines by Suppression Efforts

Impacted by Fire Suppression	Feet	Miles
Total	40677	7.60
70Ranch	1801	0.34
Fence needs full replacement of wire, T-Posts are present, rock jacks and H-Braces need to be repla*	619	0.12
Fence needs full replacement of wire,some T-Posts are present, worse than E	1182	0.22
EdGarrettRanch	9996	1.89
Fence needs full replacement of wire, T-Posts are present, rock jacks and H-Braces need to be repla*	322	0.06
Fence needs full replacement of wire,some T-Posts are present, worse than E	2040	0.39
Fence needs minimal repair re-stretch wire, replace fence clips and stays	7634	1.45
FelderNevarezRanch	5535	1.05
Fence needs full replacement of wire,some T-Posts are present, worse than E	2277	0.43
Fence needs minimal repair re-stretch wire, replace fence clips and stays	2563	0.49
Natural Barrier/no fence needed	695	0.13
FitzgeraldRanch	7623	1.44
Additional new fence needed with all new materials	417	0.08
Fence needs full replacement of wire, T-Posts are present, rock jacks and H-Braces need to be repla*	1866	0.35
Fence needs full replacement of wire,some T-Posts are present, worse than E	945	0.18
Fence needs minimal repair re-stretch wire, replace fence clips and stays	4395	0.83
JackSparrowk	1506	0.29
Additional new fence needed with all new materials	785	0.15
Fence needs full replacement of wire,some T-Posts are present, worse than E	495	0.09
Natural Barrier/no fence needed	226	0.04
MaxwellRanch	2853	0.54
Fence needs full replacement of wire,some T-Posts are present, worse than E	132	0.03
Fence needs minimal repair re-stretch wire, replace fence clips and stays	2721	0.52
MiloJanetCaln	11363	2.15
Additional new fence needed with all new materials	555	0.11
Fence needs full replacement of wire, T-Posts are present, rock jacks and H-Braces need to be repla*	1740	0.33
Fence needs full replacement of wire,some T-Posts are present, worse than E	4456	0.84
Natural Barrier/no fence needed	4612	0.87

Appendix C: Additional Cost Research for Cattleguards

Concrete Base

Concrete base from Big-R in Greeley Colorado

Set of pre-fab concrete bases (two each) for 14' C.G.: \$2,663

Labor to install (Road Crew): \$1,500

Shipping costs (\$3.50/mile) 1,150 miles (one-way): \$4,000

Total Costs \$8,163

Steel/Wood Base

Steel/Wood base from Greeley Colorado

Set of pre-fab steel/wood bases (two each) for 14' C.G.: \$1,926

Labor to install (Road Crew): \$1,500

Shipping costs (\$4.65/mile) @ 200 miles (one-way): \$4,000

Total Costs \$7,426

Barry Point Fire - TURNBACK STANDARDS

FREMONT-WINEMA NATIONAL FOREST

MODOC NATIONAL FOREST

August 17, 2012

The Barry Point Fire is ongoing, and the full extent is not known at this time. These standards will be adjusted and modified as the incident progresses, but are intended to give the IMT a starting point for planning. Mop-up specifications and rehabilitation standards apply only on NFS lands at this time.

Mop-Up Specifications

Achieve 100% mop-up along and inside the fire perimeter to a distance that is adequate to insure the perimeter is secure to prevent the fire from escaping or spotting across existing containment lines.

To reduce hazards to firefighters during final mop-up, fall snags that pose “imminent” danger (ref. **Field Guide for Danger Tree Identification and Response**, R6-NR-FP-PR-01-08) along all open roads (ref. Motor Vehicle Use Maps, Fremont-Winema NF, 2012) within the fire perimeter.

Spot fires outside the control lines will be 100% mopped up, a route to them will be flagged, and the perimeter of spots mapped in GIS.

Mop-up of partially burned areas further inside the lines will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

For structures and sensitive resources within the interior of the fireline, mop-up to a level to ensure that there will be no future effects from the fire.

As mop-up specifications are met on a Division, Operations will develop a plan for the resources and equipment to be left in place that may be required for future contingency actions.

Mop-up will be verified by aerial infrared equipment and/or gridded prior to fire turn back to Land Manager or Protecting Agency.

Notify READ if a cultural site is found during mop-up.

Rehabilitation Standards

All suppression features, including but not limited to the following, would be GPSed and GIS files given to the home unit.

- constructed fire lines (hand and dozer)
- resources left in place
- roads that were opened/closed
- pullout locations
- safety zones
- helispots
- drop points
- water sources
- other disturbed areas

Fences/gates, range developments, cattle guards, etc. damaged or destroyed by suppression activities including burnout operations or dozer line will be GPSed and GIS files given to the home unit.

Stock ponds used for drafting water will be brought back to pre-fire levels. These locations will be provided by the home unit.

Knock down berms on all dozer lines; identify those which may be needed longer term. Maintain berms as needed for cultural resource protection.

Leave flagging in place which marks hazards, resource concerns, etc.

All drainages (intermittent and perennial), meadows, and springs – remove all soil, slash, and other debris that has been pushed into these areas. Streams should match natural upstream and downstream conditions.

All water drafting sites (streams and lakes) – return area to pre-fire condition.

Return road conditions to pre-fire status. A list of work items such as water bars, blading, surfacing, etc. will be provided by the home unit.

Trees cut along roads for contingency lines will be decked.

Excessive slash will be dealt with on a site specific basis in coordination with the resource advisor using methods such as chipping, spreading out to blend in with the natural conditions, or to disguise dozer lines.

Remove all supplies, equipment and trash not needed for contingency.

Handline –

- Angle drainage into green when possible.
- Remove berms.
- Remove any brush/slash from drainages that was placed there during the fire.
- Water bars not greater than 45° angle, and placed every 25'-50' with 6" berm max.
- Ensure end of water bar is open and clear of obstructions.

Dozer line/4x4 roads –

- Disguise or block access to dozer line when possible.
- Do not construct waterbars within cultural resource boundaries (sites will need to be identified by district).
- Angle drainage into the green when possible.
- Work closely with READ when working with dozer lines within meadows.
- Ensure stream crossings are open to allow water flow down the channel. Streams should match natural upstream and downstream conditions.
- Water bars – ensure end is open and clear of obstructions.
- Angle – determined by percent slope of fireline or road plus 5 (not steeper than 45 °).
- Height – 18" compacted berm.
Depth – Construct water bars so the bottom of the ditch is 6" into solid soil. Do not construct any water bars completely from loose soil.

- Spacing –

<u>Gradient</u>	<u>Feet</u>
1-14	none
15-20	250
21-30	150
31-40	75
41+ *	30

* may require hand work or an excavator.

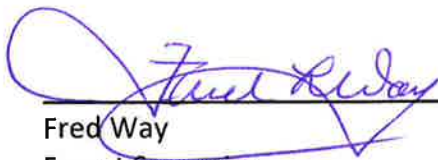
- Pull back concentrations of slash, debris, fallen trees, and uprooted stumps. Place logs and fallen trees across slope; do not buck or limb.

Incident Specific Items

- Unwrap Dog Mountain Lookout and pull staples in coordination with local unit.
- Clean up lines around Willow Creek Ranch.
- Any berms placed on the Ruby pipeline will be left in place. Equipment can only cross the pipeline at existing berms or roads.

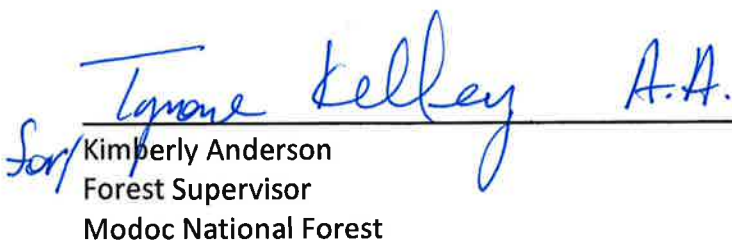
Resource Advisor Approval

- Final approval for completion of rehabilitation standards for the Barry Point Fire on land involving the Fremont-Winema National Forest will be Mike Ramsey or someone who will be appointed by the Forest.
- Final approval for completion of rehabilitation standards for the Barry Point Fire on land involving the Modoc National Forest will be Mary Flores or someone who will be appointed by the Forest.



Fred Way
Forest Supervisor
Fremont-Winema National Forest

19 August 2012
DATE


Kimberly Anderson
Forest Supervisor
Modoc National Forest

Aug. 19, 2012
DATE

Barry Point Fire - TURNBACK STANDARDS
FREMONT-WINEMA NATIONAL FOREST
MODOC NATIONAL FOREST
August 17, 2012

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- water sources
- other disturbed areas

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- Spacing –

<u>Gradient</u>	<u>Feet</u>
1-14	none
15-20	250
21-30	150
31-40	75
41+ *	30

* may require hand work or an excavator.

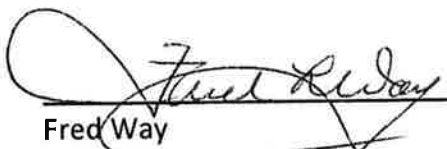
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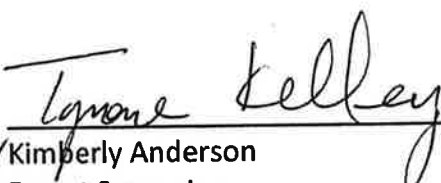
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 Fred Way
 Forest Supervisor
 Fremont-Winema National Forest

19 August 2012
 DATE

 A.A.
 Kimberly Anderson
 Forest Supervisor
 Modoc National Forest

Aug. 19, 2012
 DATE

Barry Point Fire - TURNBACK STANDARDS

ODF-Private Lands

August 15, 2012

Specifications

- 100% mop-up within 300 feet from fire perimeter including snags that may be holding fire and that could fall across the line.
- 100% mop-up within 300 feet of interior structures.
- Identify highly visual significant interior hot spots mop up within 1000' of perimeter.
- All spot fires 100% mopped up, verified by IR, and mapped
- Knock down berms on all dozer lines; identify those which may be needed longer term.
- As mop-up specifications are met on a Division, Operations will develop a plan to be given to the ODF with recommendations for the type and number of resources and equipment to be left in place that may be required for future contingency actions.
- Fences/gates, range developments, cattle guards, etc. damaged or destroyed by suppression activities would be GPSed and GIS files given to the home unit.
- All fences cut by suppression action will be mended.
- Pick-up and Remove all trash generated thru the suppression efforts.

Handline –

- Angle drainage into green.
- Remove berms.
- Water bars not greater than 45° angle, and placed every 25'-50' with 6" berm max.
- Ensure end of water bar is open and clear of obstructions.

Dozer line–

- Using proper equipment Angle drainage into the green.
- Water bars – ensure end is open and clear of obstructions.
- Angle – determined by percent slope of fireline or road plus 5 (not steeper than 45°).
- Height – 18" compacted berm.
- Depth – Construct water bars so the bottom of the ditch is 6" into solid soil. Do not construct any waterbars completely from loose soil.

- Spacing –

<u>Gradient</u>	<u>Feet</u>
• 1-6	250
• 7-9	150
• 10-14	125
• 15-20	60
• 21-40	30
• 41-60 *	15

* may require hand work instead of dozer



ODF Agency Representative
Barry Point Fire

Barry Point Fire - TURNBACK STANDARDS

ODF-Private Lands

August 15, 2012

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ODF Agency Representative
Barry Point Fire