

MESSAGE SCAN FOR ROBERT G. HAMMER

*substituted for a 2500-8 in the database
QT*

To overwhich
CC K.Lewis:R01F03A
CC C.Prausa:R01F03A
CC R.Grant:R01F03A

From: ARONSON,JIM:R01F03D04A

Postmark: Jul 06,92 2:29 PM

Delivered: Jul 06,92 2:23 PM

Status: Previously read

Subject: Overhwich Rehab.

Comments:

Here is an updated Plan. It has some additional acres of seeding in the plan. If you have any problems with this, please let me know. I Would like to get it finalized and signed tomorrow. Thanks for your help.

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Overwhich Incident Rehab. Plan
July 4, 1992

On June 30, 1992, the following people met to discuss the Overwhich Creek drainage watershed blowouts and develop a recovery plan.

Incident Commander: Nora Rasure
Operations Chief: Chris Linkenhoker
Plans Chief: Jim Aronson;
Hydrologists: Gary Decker and Bob Hammer
Fisheries Biologists: Rick Swanson, Chris Clancey and Dale Hoth
Engineer: Kirk Thompson
Forest Program Officer: Wayne Avants

The plan developed on June 30, has been revised to include updated data, information and costs estimates. The objectives of the rehabilitation proposed is to help stabilize the slopes in the Overwhich II burn area, help reduce additional sediment from entering streams and creeks adjacent and down stream from the scoured out draws, help speed up the recovery process of impacted areas, and keep the costs of the project at a reasonable level (balance expected benefits with costs).

The following rehabilitation work is proposed:

1. Fall snags and utilize existing logs on-the-ground to construct water bars across the contours of unvegetated slopes. Stabilize the logs by placing them against stumps and other stable objects. Limb the trees and logs so they are entirely in contact with the ground and will trap sediment on the slope. Utilize this practice in high-risk erosion areas to the break of the slope dropping off into the scoured out draws. Select the larger unstable snags for falling. Leave stable snags, not needed for water bars, standing for snag dependent species and shade. Use the larger trees and down logs for the erosion barriers to ensure maximum storage capacity. Locate the logs in a shingle-like pattern to protect the slopes according to the following spacing guidelines:

<u>Percent slope</u>	<u>Vertical slope spacing</u>
30 to 40	35 ft.
41 to 50	25 ft.
51 to 60	20 ft.
61 +	15 ft.

The estimated acres of contour falling is 200 acres.

2. Place, and pin in, straw bales at the beginning of the gullies to divert water out of them. Spread seed and loose straw in the area above the erosion source for approximately 25 feet. Key in logs near the top of the gullies for mini-check dams.

3. Seed the hottest burned, unvegetated areas as soon as possible after the contour falling is completed. The estimated acreage to be seeded is 820 acres of ridge tops and slopes and 30 acres of draws. Use the following mixtures and rates:

Ridge Tops and Slopes:

Seed Mixture (weed free)	lbs/ac
Annual Rye grass	20
Perennial Rye grass	6
Orchard grass or Smooth Brome grass	10
Total	36

Draws & Moist Sites (Moist Site Seed Mix) lbs/ac

Perennial Rye grass	11
White Dutch clover, Innaculated	4
Orchard grass	8
Smooth Brome grass	8
Timothy	3
Hard Fescue	2
Total	36

4. Fertilize, and seed newly deposited alluvial fans and deltas at the bottom of the scoured out draws. Use the forest moist site seed mixture and 27-10-0 fertilizer. Apply the seed at 36 lbs per acre and fertilizer at 100 lbs per acre. The estimated area of alluvial fans and deltas is 4 acres.
5. Remove remaining road fills and debris behind them. These road fills are saturated and ready to fail. Culverts are either blown-out or plugged and unusable. The remaining fill and sediment stored behind the fill will be removed to re-establish drainage. If feasible, a temporary flexible pipe should be utilized to divert water around the road fills while the fills and debris backup are being removed. There are 11 draw road crossing to re-establish drainage and/or help stabilize.

The Estimated Costs of the above proposed rehabilitation work is:

Contour Falling and Straw Bale Placement	\$35,000
Seeding (ridge tops, slopes draws and alluvial fans)	\$34,000
Road fill removal and slope stabilization	\$20,000
Estimated total of planned work todate	\$89,000

Areas Needing Further Evaluation:

Overwhich Creek and West Fork of Bitterroot River to Reservoir:

Survey Overwhich Creek from the highest drainage blowout (Draw D) to the mouth of the creek and the West Fork of the Bitterroot River from the mouth of Overwhich Creek to Painted Rocks Reservoir. Identify new channels formed, accelerated bank erosion areas, and other areas needing treatment or sediment load reductions. Determine treatment needs and options after the surveys are completed. A Hydrologist and fishery biologists will do this. These creeks will also be shocked again in approximately a week to get a better analysis of fish kill.

Painted Rocks Reservoir:

Evaluate sediment loading and suspended sediment in Painted Rocks Lake. A fishery biologist will monitor the reservoir conditions and evaluate when the lower gates to the dam can be opened. If necessary, sediment from the reservoir can be removed in the fall and winter, when the water is drained down.

Mid-Slope Areas of Scoured Draws:

Additional survey work is needed to determine if stabilization by installing log-check dams will do any good. It may be better to let the banks slough in and become a little more stable before adding woody debris sediment traps.

Additional work and cost estimates will be developed as we get more information. When requesting money for this rehabilitation work, keep in mind that additional funding may be needed if additional work is proposed.