USDA-FOREST SERVICE

Date of Report: 6-30-91

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): Henry
2. Forest Supervisor's Fire No. (from Form FS-5100-29):
3. State: New Mexico
4. County: Sandoval
5. Region: 03
6. Forest: 10 Santa Fe National Forest
7. Ranger District: 03 Jemez Ranger District
8. Date Fire Started: 6-27-91
9. Date Fire Controlled: 6-29-91
10. Estimated Suppression Costs: $640,000.00
11. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with FFF 102 Funds:

____5___ miles (firelines waterbarred)
_____ acres (firelines seeded)
_____ Other (identify)

2. Fire Intensity: __50_ % (low) __25_ % (medium) __25_ % (high)

PART III - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM PROBLEM INVENTORY

1. Watershed No.: 130202044
2. NFS Acres Burned: 807
3. Water Repellant Soil: _____20_ % of NFS acres burned

4. Vegetation Types: Pipo/Quga, Pist, Rhus
5. Geologic Types: Tuff
6. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating:

__70_ % (low) __20_ % (medium) __10_ % (high)

7. Erosion Potential: _____696_ cu. yds/sq. miles
8. Miles of Stream Channels by Regional Order or Classes: I=1, II=3, III=3/4
9. Miles of Forest Service Trails: 0
10. Miles of Forest Service Roads by Maintenance Levels:

_____ miles (Level I) ___3_ miles (Level II)
_____ miles (Levels III, IV, V)

PART IV - CALCULATED RISK AND CLIMATIC EVALUATION

1. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period: _5 years.
2. Chance of Success Desired by Management: _90 percent.
3. Equivalent Design Recurrence Period: _5 years.
4. Related Design Storm Duration: __1 hours.
5. Related Design Storm Magnitude: 1.4 inches.
6. Related Design Flow 147 cfsm.
7. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration: _20 percent.
8. Adjusted Related Design Flow: __785 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
[ ] Timber	[X] Wildlife	[ ] Fire Mgmt.	[X] Engineering
[ ] Contracting	[X] Local Mgmt.	[ ] Research	[X] Other (identify) Recreation

2. Describe Emergency: Wildfire
3. Emergency Rehabilitation Objective: Protection of water quality, site productivity, and roads.
4. Pobability of Completing Treatment Prior to First Major Damage Producing Storm:
   Land __80_ %* Channel __80_ % Roads __80_ % Other _____ %
5. Net Environmental Quality Benefit Index:

   [X] Significant [ ] Not Significant

6. Net Social Well Being Benefit Index:

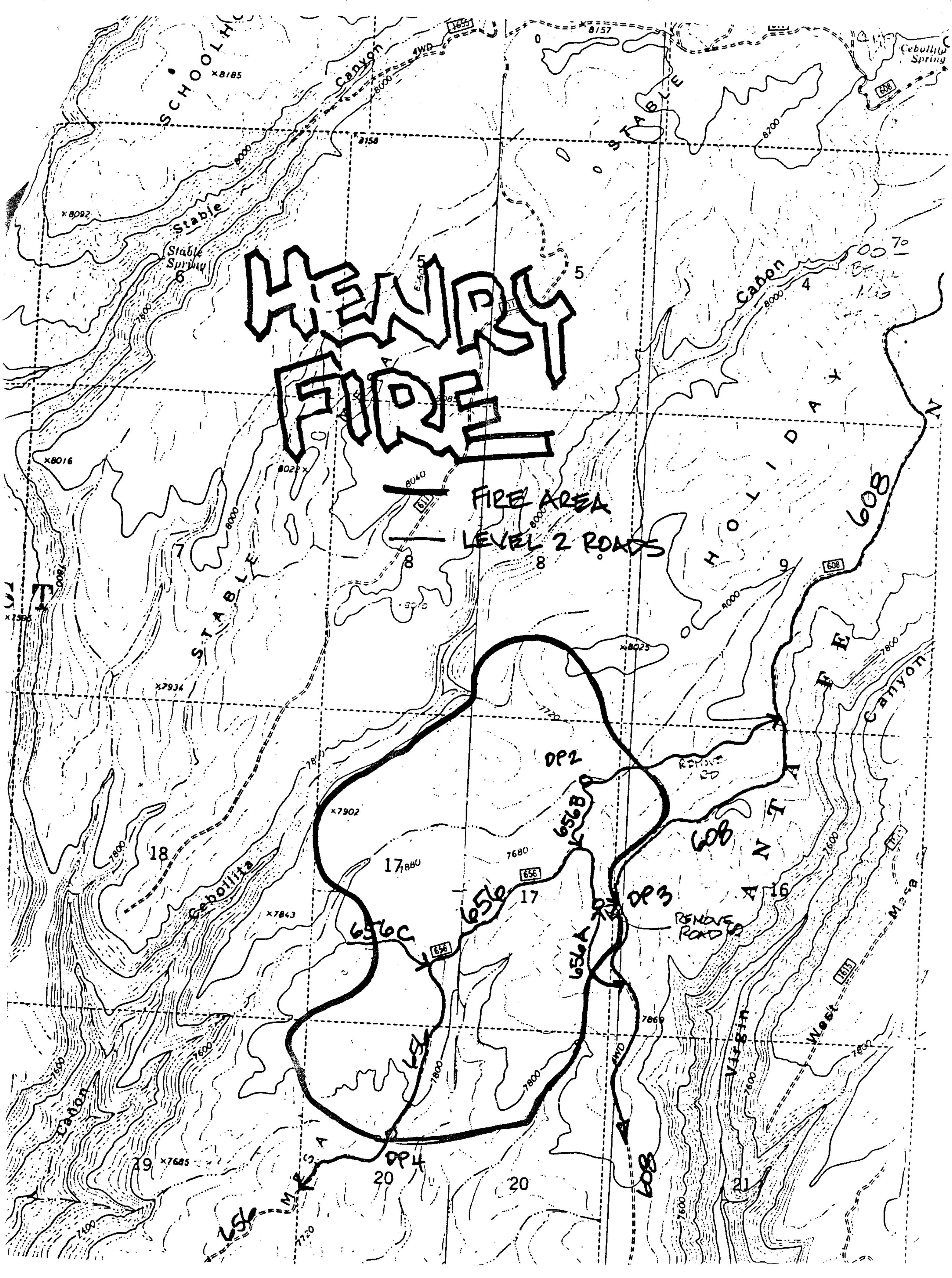
   [ ] Significant [X] Not Significant

7. Benefit/Cost Ratio: 1.5
8. Net Benefits: $ 5,102.00_____
9. Cost Effectiveness Index: [ ] I. [X] II. [ ] III. [ ] IV.

PART VI - ELIGIBLE EMERGENCY REHABILITATION MEASURES OR TREATMENTS AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

NOTE: Emergency rehabilitation is work done promptly following a wildfire and is not to solve watershed problems that existed prior to the wildfire.

Line Items	Units	Unit Cost	NFS Lands: No. of Units	NFS Lands: FFF 092 $ FFPF	NFS Lands: Other $ FFF 102 ident.	Other Lands: No. of Units	Other Lands: Federal $ ident.	Other Lands: Non-Federal $ identify	All Lands Total $
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
A. LAND									
a. Seed	Acres	10	210	2,100					
b. Application	Acres	8	210	1,680					
c. Re-seed Application	Acre	8	125	1,000					
d. Additional Seed	Acre	10	125	1,250					
e.		10		6,030					
B. CHANNELS									
a. Opening water courses	Miles								
b. Stabilizing streambanks	Miles								
c. Sediment Traps	Miles								
(straw bale sediment traps)	Each	45	32	1,350					
d. Installation	Each	45	32	2,250	3,500				
C. ROADS AND TRAILS	Miles	1167	3		3,500				
a.									
b.									
c.									
D. MAJOR STRUCTURES									
a. Preplanned - from Forest Plans									
E. TOTAL				$9,630	$3,500		$	$	$


HENRY FIRE
FIRE AREA
LEVEL 2 ROADS
DP2
DP3
DP4
656B
656
656C
656A
651
608
REMOVE RD
REMOVE ROAD
SCHOOLH
Canyon
Stable
Stable Spring
STABLE
HOLIDAY
Canon
SANTA FE
Cebollita
Cebollita Spring
Virgin
West Mesa
MESA

from Initial Report

United States Department of Agriculture | Forest Service | Santa Fe National Forest | P.O. Box 1689 Santa Fe, NM 87504 505 988-6940

Reply To: 2500 Watershed **Date:** July 1, 1991

Subject: Burned Area Report - Henry Fire P38107

To: NOEL D. LARSON
Director, Watershed and Air Management

Attached is the Burned Area Restoration Report for the Henry Fire P38107. A total of 210 acres out of the 807 acres burned is recommended for seeding. In addition, 32 straw bale check dams are recommended and 3 miles of roadway will be maintained and drained.

Robert S. Adam

ALAN S. DEFLER
Forest Supervisor

WATERSHED & AIR MANAGEMENT, R-3

JUL 2 1991

RECEIVED

BURNED AREA RESTORATION REPORT
HENRY FIRE P38107

Team Members:

Bruce Sims
Steve McWilliams
Ozzie Cummins
Powys Gadd
Duane Fisher
Claudia Mielke

FS-2500-8c

NARRATIVE SUMMARY
Engineering

ROADS FIRE REHABILITATION NEEDS
Henry Fire, Jemez Ranger District

The Henry Fire, Jemez Ranger District, Santa Fe NF, involves a total of 13.5 miles of roads; 3.0 Miles of which are in the fire area, and 10.5 are outside the area of the fire, but are heavily affected by the fire suppression effort. Of these roads, 6.25 miles involve moderately high standard roads (Maintenance Level III), none in the fire area itself, and 7.25 miles are low standard native surface roads (Level I or II). There are no forest trails in this area.

The general condition of the fire impact is light due to a spotty burn with little fire in drainages and flat terrain. Most of the low standard roads are in poor condition drainage wise, made worse by the suppression efforts and resulting extreme dusting conditions.

Road rehabilitation needs come from drainage deficiencies and dusting conditions. Poor drainage coupled with heavy dust, sometimes 4" thick, make erosion and stream siltation a high probability risk with an intense summer thunder storm. Increased runoff due to the effect of the fire within the burn area is expected to be generally light, but does increase the risk and intensity. The need for rehabilitation of these roads is to preserve our current investment in usable access, to minimize next couple of years maintenance needs, and to minimize watershed impacts from sediment, include the following items of work:

1. Adding needed waterbars/rolling dips on the low standard roads.
2. Construction of a reinforced low water ford in Sec 17 at MP 0.04 of the 656B road, the road to the old Holiday Logging Camp.
3. Obliterate and waterbar the portion of 656B past the Holiday Logging Camp to Rd 608. This road is poorly located, of questionable use, and in poor condition.
4. All roads within the Fire area should be seeded.
5. Blade, with watering, the first 2 miles of road 604. (A Suppression cost Maintenance item)
6. Cleaning existing catch basins and ditches needing cleaning. (A Suppression cost maintenance item)
7. Installation of riprap at outlets of dips on the graveled roads. They are recurrently headcutting across the gravel to the ditch on the uphill side.

The priority area for work is the areas of hot burns, in the east 1/4 of Sec 17, all areas with road grades over 3%. The first four items are the highest priority work items since they involve inadequate drainage crossings, steep grades with little or no surface drainage, and potentially moderate sediment production. Estimated cost of this work is $3,500 for the Dips and Low Water Crossing, and another $500 for the obliteration of the road above the Holiday Logging Camp. All of these items should be completed as soon as possible before the summer rainy season for maximum benefit.

Lower Priority work, but areas which will still be impacted by the fire and involve potential sediment production are Items 5 to 7 with an estimated cost of an additional $1,800. These items should ideally be accomplished before summer storms, but represent a lower hazard than the above listed work items.

The total estimated cost of needed work, using Public Works Contract rates, is $6,000.

Ozzie, 6/30/91

SUPPRESSION ROAD MAINTENANCE
Henry Fire, Jemez Ranger District
6/91

Level III roads in the area of the fire were generally in a very good drainable condition prior to fire activities. It is important to leave with these roads in as good a drainable condition as possible especially because of the timing. We are going into the rainy season with a probability of heavy rainy periods very soon, possibly before Rehab efforts can get underway.

All roads need the following maintenance near the end of suppression and mop up activities:

1. Clean catch basins and ditches and inlets of all culverts of excess soil, all loose limbs, sticks, rocks, and debris that may obstruct free flow of water. This includes outlet ditches. Ditches should not be bladed where not required for free flow of water - grassing in the ditches should be maintained where possible.

2. Blade First 2 Mi of 604. This means that the primary consideration for blading is **drainage**, not necessarily smoothness for high speed drivability. But we don't want increased dusting which leads to increased sedimentation when the rains come. Therefore, **watering** with blading activities is very important. Generally, blade from the low side to the high side to keep or enhance the draining shape of the road.

When cleaning catch basins and ditches on this road the material will need to be removed from the aggregate on the road. Therefore, it could be bladed across the road and placed on the fill bank. Some minor amounts of soil left on the aggregate is not harmful on this road. Watering should be done with this activity, like any blading activity.

Remove ruts that tend to keep water on the road. This should be the only reason for blading the 604 road, not all of the road will require blading, however. When blading the ruts out, the loose material filling the ruts will require compaction by operating an Engine and/or water truck on the loose material while the material is moist from watering.

3. Other roads should not be bladed at all. These roads have stabilized quite well with grass and time, and should not be disturbed further by blading. The primary drainage facility for these roads are dips, not a bladed surface. The only thing requiring blading on the rest of the Level III, rocked roads are the dips; they should be improved.

4. Surface drain facilities - Dips . Dips are the primary drainage facility on these roads. Dips should be bladed for improvement of function. Riprap should be placed at the outlet of these dips to prevent the headcutting across the aggregate that has been taking place. The elevation of this riprap needs to be carefully controlled to the elevation of the road surface to prevent headcutting or silt buildup.

5. Excess dusting has occurred in some areas. Excess dusting is any area with loose material thicker than one half inch. This condition can be mitigated somewhat by heavy watering, preferably at night or early morning while the evaporation rate is low, and compacting while moisture is in the soil. One or two engines could follow the water trucks, and stagger their tracks to cover more area, starting at low side of road and ending at high side. This may require several passes.

6. Road 608 from the end of the gravel to the fire area should be water bared or constructed with dips to drain. This section is very poorly drained. This type of work will require Archaeological clearance during construction. This road should, also, be seeded after construction of dips.

Ozzie

USDA-Forest Service

ON-SITE AND OFF-SITE DEVELOPMENTS SUBJECT TO HAZARDS[1]

(Reference FSH 2509.13)

Fire Name HENRY - P38107 - Santa Fe National Forest			Date of Report 6-30-91
Line Items (a)	Type of Units (b)	Number of Units (c)	Estimated Value $ (d)
1. Community and urban development	People		
2. Municipal and domestic water supply	People Served		
3. Transportation systems	Miles	5	25,000
4. Water distribution system (irrigation)	Miles	1	1,000
5. Agricultural development (crops, facilities)	Acres		
6. Industrial development (dams, power, manufacturing)	Number		
7. Power and communication lines	Miles		
8. Recreation development	PAOT		
9. Fish habitat	Miles	12	92,450 *
10. Other (specify)			
11. Total Hazard Potential [2]	XXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	

12. Narrative (Optional- if additional space is needed, attach another sheet).

* 5000 Fisherman per year at 3 hours per visit equals 1250 Fisherman User Days. Each Fisherman User Day is valued at $ 73.96.

[1] Hazards from floods, floating debris, erosion, or sediment because a watershed is impaired by wildfire. (Do not include value of resources damaged or destroyed by the fire reported on FS-5100-29.)

[2] Indicates values threatened by design storm. Does not enter into the B/C.

USDA-Forest Service

EXAMINING IMPACTS OF MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES FOR AN EMERGENCY PROGRAM

(Reference FSH 2509.13)

Fire Name: Henry - P38107 - Santa Fe National Forest

Date of Report: 6-30-91

A. ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY BENEFIT INDEX

Environmental Factor (a)	Weight Factor (b)	Without Treatment Actual (c)	Without Treatment Weighted (d)	With Treatment Actual (e)	With Treatment Weighted (f)	Difference Actual (g)	Difference Weighted (h)
1. Erosion and sediment	6	2	12	1	6	1	6
2. Aesthetic land quality	3	1	3	0	0	1	3
3. Water quality	8	2	16	1	8	1	8
4. Site productivity	7	2	14	1	7	1	7
5. Wildlife habitat	4	1	4	0	0	1	4
6. Fish habitat	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Other (Cultural Resources)	10	1	10	0	0	1	10
8. TOTAL	40	XXXXXXXXX	5.9	XXXXXX	21	XXXXXXX	38
9. Average weighted index	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXX	1.4	XXXXXX	.5	XXXXXXX	.9
10. Net environmental quality benefit index	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	.9

B. SOCIAL WELL-BEING BENEFIT INDEX

Social Criteria (a)	Weight Factor (b)	Without Treatment Actual (c)	Without Treatment Weighted (d)	With Treatment Actual (e)	With Treatment Weighted (f)	Difference Actual (g)	Difference Weighted (h)
1. Life, health, safety	2	1	2	1	2		0
2. Employment	1	0	0	1	1		1
3. Recreational opportunity	5	0	0	1	5		5
4. Economic stability	1	0	0	0	0		
5. Income distribution	1	0	0	0	0		
6. Preserve special sites	1	0	0	0	0		
7. Other (Cultural Resources)	10	0	0	0	0		
8. TOTAL	21	XXXXXXXXX	2	XXXXXX	8	XXXXXXX	6
9. Average weighted index	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXX	.1	XXXXXX	.4	XXXXXXX	.3
10. Net social well-being benefit index	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXX	.3

C. REMARKS

FS-2500-8a (11/82)

D. EXPECTED DAMAGE REDUCTION BENEFIT SUMMARY

Note: At current Water Resources Council interest rate 8.875 percent

Economic Benefit Indices	Units of Measure	Damage Expected				Expected $ Damage Reduction
		Without Treatment		With Treatment		
		No. of Units	Present Value ($)	No. of Units	Present Value ($)	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
I. Watershed Impacts Sediments	XXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
1. Downstream water storage						
2. Sediment removal	Cu. Yd.	700	1072			1072
3. Fish habitat	FUD	125	14090			14090
4. Water quality						
II. Flood Water	XXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
1. Land						
2. Water Improvements						
3. Subtotal, Watershed	XXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXXXX		15062
III. Resource Related Impacts	XXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXX\X
1. Range						
2. Wildlife and Recreation						
3. Timber						
4. Subtotal, Resource Related	XXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXXXX		
IV. Other Impacts	XXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
1.						
2. Subtotal, Other	XXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX		XXXXXXXXXX		
V. TOTAL DOLLARS	XXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

REMARKS

10% of the 12 miles of fishery stream could be expected to be impacted in a 5 year flood. This equals 1.2 miles and 125 fisherman days or $9,245.

USDA-FOREST SERVICE

Fire Name Henry - P38107 - SFNF

SUMMARY OF EMERGENCY REHABILITATION NEEDS BY LANDOWNERSHIP
(Reference FSH 2509.13)

Date of Report 6-30-91

Landownership	A. Acres Burned	B. Emergency Rehabilitation Needs (1) Land (acres)	(2) Channel (miles)	(3) Road & Trail (miles)	(4) Other
Federal (NFS)	807	210			
Other (specify)					
Subtotal (NFS)					
Non-Federal (State & County)					
Indian Reservation					
Private					
Subtotal (Non-Federal)					
TOTAL	807	210			

C. Source of Emergency Rehabilitation Funds for Needed Work ($)

Landownership	1. FFF (a) 092	1. FFF (b) 102	2. Emergency Flood Prevention	3. FR & T	4. Other Federal (Enter fund)	5. Non-Federal (Enter fund)	6. Total
Federal (NFS)	9960	3500					13460
Other (specify)							
Subtotal (NFS)							
Non-Federal (State & County)							
Indian Reservation							
Private							
Subtotal (Non-Federal)							
TOTAL	9960	3500					13460

D. Remarks

with Tctmf

SCS STORM HYDROGRAPH

INPUT SUMMARY FOR WATERSHED: 044

STORM:

DEPTH = 1.40 inches
DURATION = 1.00 hrs
DISTRIB = SCS TYPE B

WATERSHED:

AVG LAND SLOPE = 6.0 %
LENGTH LONGEST CHANNEL = 5000. ft

HRU No.	AREA (sq mi)	CN
1	1.25	79.00

TIME (hrs)	CUM RAINFALL (in)	CUM RUNOFF (in)	INCR RUNOFF (in)	OUTFLOW (iph)	OUTFLOW (cfs)
0.32	0.3059	0.0000	0.0370	0.0000	0.00
0.43	0.8641	0.0370	0.0423	0.0000	0.00
0.54	1.0321	0.0793	0.0375	0.0103	8.30
0.65	1.1504	0.1168	0.0329	0.0324	26.11
0.75	1.2419	0.1497	0.0273	0.0649	52.34
0.86	1.3119	0.1770	0.0281	0.1066	85.98
0.97	1.3797	0.2051	0.0087	0.1559	125.74
1.08	1.4000	0.2138	0.0000	0.1965	158.52
1.19	1.4000	0.2138	0.0000	0.2207	178.05
1.29	1.4000	0.2138	0.0000	0.2282	184.09
1.40	1.4000	0.2138	0.0000	0.2210	178.30
1.51	1.4000	0.2138	0.0000	0.2017	162.71
1.62	1.4000	0.2138	0.0000	0.1699	137.02
1.72	1.4000	0.2138	0.0000	0.1341	108.21
1.83	1.4000	0.2138	0.0000	0.0984	79.40
1.94	1.4000	0.2138	0.0000	0.0668	53.91
2.05	1.4000	0.2138	0.0000	0.0420	33.88
2.16	1.4000	0.2138	0.0000	0.0237	19.12
2.26	1.4000	0.2138	0.0000	0.0112	9.01
2.37	1.4000	0.2138	0.0000	0.0035	2.83
2.48	1.4000	0.2138	0.0000	0.0005	0.39
2.59	1.4000	0.2138	0.0000	0.0000	0.00

OUTPUT SUMMARY FOR WATERSHED: 044

TOTAL DRAINAGE AREA = 1.250 sq mi
CN = 79.00
TIME OF CONCENTRATION = 0.808
INITIAL ABSTRACTION = 0.5316 inches
TOTAL RUNOFF DEPTH = 0.2138 inches (14.25 acre-ft)
PEAK FLOW = 184.09 cfs (0.2282 iph)
PEAK TIME = 1.29 hrs

With - Treatment

RUSLE / MUSLE

SOIL LOSS for this field :	1.547 tons/acre/yr
RAINFALL FACTOR (R) :	52.519
SLOPE-LENGTH FACTOR (LS) :	0.491
SOIL ERODIBILITY FACTOR (K) :	0.150
COVER AND MANAGEMENT FACTOR (C) :	0.400
EROSION CONTROL PRACTICE FACTOR (P) :	1.000

With Treatment

RUSLE / MUSLE

SEDIMENT YIELD for this field and this storm :	229.996	tons
STORM DURATION :	1.000	hours
STORM RAINFALL :	1.400	inches
STORM RUNOFF VOLUME :	14.250	acre-feet
STORM PEAK FLOW :	184.090	cubic feet/sec
RUNOFF FACTOR (R) :	7090.370	
SLOPE-LENGTH FACTOR (LS) :	0.491	
SOIL ERODIBILITY FACTOR (K) :	0.150	
COVER AND MANAGEMENT FACTOR (C) :	0.400	
EROSION CONTROL PRACTICE FACTOR (P) :	1.000	

No Trtmt

SCS STORM HYDROGRAPH

INPUT SUMMARY FOR WATERSHED: HENRY

STORM:

DEPTH = 1.40 inches
DURATION = 1.00 hrs
DISTRIB = SCS TYPE B

WATERSHED:

AVG LAND SLOPE = 6.0 %
LENGTH LONGEST CHANNEL = 5000. ft

HRU No.	AREA (sq mi)	CN
1	1.25	95.00

TIME (hrs)	CUM RAINFALL (in)	CUM RUNOFF (in)	INCR RUNOFF (in)	OUTFLOW (iph)	OUTFLOW (cfs)
0.12	0.0744	0.0000	0.0004	0.0000	0.00
0.18	0.1200	0.0004	0.0075	0.0000	0.00
0.23	0.1740	0.0079	0.0258	0.0002	0.17
0.29	0.2563	0.0337	0.0899	0.0043	3.45
0.35	0.4295	0.1236	0.2658	0.0216	17.40
0.41	0.7927	0.3893	0.1102	0.0850	68.58
0.47	0.9254	0.4995	0.0766	0.2849	229.81
0.53	1.0148	0.5762	0.0682	0.5410	436.42
0.58	1.0930	0.6443	0.0477	0.8303	669.77
0.64	1.1470	0.6920	0.0455	1.1334	914.29
0.70	1.1980	0.7376	0.0426	1.3872	1119.00
0.76	1.2455	0.7801	0.0354	1.4460	1166.46
0.82	1.2848	0.8156	0.0323	1.4362	1158.54
0.88	1.3204	0.8479	0.0327	1.3816	1114.51
0.93	1.3563	0.8806	0.0359	1.2877	1038.70
0.99	1.3956	0.9165	0.0040	1.1714	944.90
1.05	1.4000	0.9205	0.0000	1.0377	837.09
1.11	1.4000	0.9205	0.0000	0.8772	707.62
1.17	1.4000	0.9205	0.0000	0.7087	571.70
1.23	1.4000	0.9205	0.0000	0.5775	465.82
1.29	1.4000	0.9205	0.0000	0.4693	378.56
1.34	1.4000	0.9205	0.0000	0.3587	289.34
1.40	1.4000	0.9205	0.0000	0.2666	215.06
1.46	1.4000	0.9205	0.0000	0.1913	154.34
1.52	1.4000	0.9205	0.0000	0.1303	105.10
1.58	1.4000	0.9205	0.0000	0.0827	66.69
1.64	1.4000	0.9205	0.0000	0.0467	37.67
1.69	1.4000	0.9205	0.0000	0.0210	16.95
1.75	1.4000	0.9205	0.0000	0.0053	4.32
1.81	1.4000	0.9205	0.0000	0.0004	0.34
1.87	1.4000	0.9205	0.0000	0.0000	0.00

OUTPUT SUMMARY FOR WATERSHED: HENRY

TOTAL DRAINAGE AREA = 1.250 sq mi
CN = 95.00
TIME OF CONCENTRATION = 0.438
INITIAL ABSTRACTION = 0.1053 inches
TOTAL RUNOFF DEPTH = 0.9205 inches (61.37 acre-ft)

No Treatment

RUSLE / MUSLE

SOIL LOSS for this field :	5.852	tons/acre/yr
RAINFALL FACTOR (R) :	52.519	
SLOPE-LENGTH FACTOR (LS) :	0.491	
SOIL ERODIBILITY FACTOR (K) :	0.568	
COVER AND MANAGEMENT FACTOR (C) :	0.400	
EROSION CONTROL PRACTICE FACTOR (P) :	1.000	

No Treatment

RUSLE / MUSLE

SEDIMENT YIELD for this field and this storm :	870.313	tons
STORM DURATION :	1.000	hours
STORM RAINFALL :	1.400	inches
STORM RUNOFF VOLUME :	14.250	acre-feet
STORM PEAK FLOW :	184.090	cubic feet/sec
RUNOFF FACTOR (R) :	7090.370	
SLOPE-LENGTH FACTOR (LS) :	0.491	
SOIL ERODIBILITY FACTOR (K) :	0.568	
COVER AND MANAGEMENT FACTOR (C) :	0.400	
EROSION CONTROL PRACTICE FACTOR (P) :	1.000	