USDA-FOREST SERVICE Date of Report: September 16, 1988

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

PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST

1. Type of Report

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

2. Type of Action

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

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

   [ ] C. Final

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

PART II - FIRE LOCATION

1. Fire Name (from Form FS-5100-29): North Fork (7% NFS 93% NPS)
2. Forest Supervisor's Fire No. (from Form FS-5100-29): ID-TAF-029
3. State: Idaho (NFS Portion)
4. County: Fremont (NFS Portion)
5. Region: Intermaountain (NFS Portion)
6. Forest: Targhee (NFS (Portion)
7. Ranger District: Island Park (NFS Portion)
8. Date Fire Started: 7/22/88
9. Date Fire Controlled: Not controlled at this date
10. Estimated Suppression Costs: $19,330,000
11. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with FFF 102 Funds: $81,600

    60 miles NFS (Portion) (firelines waterbarred)
    500 acres NFS (Portion) (firelines seeded)
    0 Other (identify)

12. Fire Intensity: 35 % (low) 35 % (medium) 30 % (high)

PART III - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM PROBLEM INVENTORY

1. Watershed No.: 008
2. NFS Acres Burned: 17,000
3. Water Repellant Soil: 20% of NFS acres burned

4. Vegetation Types: ABLA/VASC Habitat Types
5. Geologic Types: Rhyolitic flows originating from Yellowstone NP
6. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating:

95 % (medium) 5 % (high)

7. Erosion Potential: 0 cu. yds/sq. miles
8. Miles of Stream Channels by Regional Order or Classes: 10.5 Order 1 and 2
9. Miles of Forest Service Trails: None
10. Miles of Forest Service Roads by Maintenance Levels:

16 miles (Level I) 2 miles (Level II)
32 miles (Levels III, IV, V)

PART IV - CALCULATED RISK AND CLIMATIC EVALUATION

1. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period: 3 years.
2. Chance of Success Desired by Management: 90 percent.
3. Equivalent Design Recurrence Period: 25 years.
4. Related Design Storm Duration: 6 hours.
5. Related Design Storm Magnitude: 1.6 inches.
6. Related Design Flow 0 cfsm.
7. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration: 0 percent.
8. Adjusted Related Design Flow: 0 cfsm.

PART V - SUMMARY OF SURVEY AND ANALYSIS

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

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

2. Describe Emergency: Lose of soil stability on steep slopes.
3. Emergency Rehabilitation Objective: Establish a herbacious ground cover to maintain soil stability on slopes over 60 percent, reduce floodwater damage, and maintain water quality in Moose, Chick, Split and Thirsty Creeks which feed into the Henry's Fork River above and below the Island Park Reservoir. Moose Creek provides resident and spawning habitat for rainbow, cutthrout, Eastern brook trout and kokanee salmon. Split Creek provides resident habitat for rainbow and cutthrout trout.
4. Probability of Completing Treatment Prior to First Major Damage Producing Storm:

Land 90 % Channel - % Roads - % 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: 2.95
8. Net Benefits: $ 50,310
9. Cost Effectiveness Index: [ ] I. [X] II. [ ] III. [ ] IV.

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

NOTE: Emergency rehabilitation is work done promptly following a wild watershed problems that existed prior to the wildfire.

Line Items	Units	Unit Cost	NFS Lands No. of Units	NFS Lands FFF 092 $	NFS Lands Other $ ident.	O No. of Units	Fe i
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
A. LAND							
a. Seeding FFF 092	Acres	23	800	13,880			
b. P&M	Acres		(800)		3,580		
c. RMEF	Acres		(800)		8,500		
d. ID F&G	Acres		(800)		3,000		
e. (TOTAL UNIT COST $36/ACRE)							
B. CHANNELS							
a. Opening water courses	Miles						
b. Stabilizing streambanks	Miles						
c.							
d.							
e.							
C. ROADS AND TRAILS							
a.							
b.							
c.							
D. MAJOR STRUCTURES							
a. Preplanned - from Forest Plans							
E. TOTAL				$13,880	$15,080		$

PART VII - APPROVALS

/S/ JOHN E. BURNS — 9/19/88
Forest Supervisor (Signature) — Date

/S/ T. A. ROEDERER FOR — 9/22/88
Regional Forester (Signature) — Date

MESSAGE SCAN

TARGHEE

TO B.KULESZA:R01A

From: Peter J. Stender:R04A
Postmark: Sep 26,88 10:51 AM
Status: Previously read
Subject: Forwarded: NORTH FORK FIRE REHAB REQUEST

Comments:
From Peter J. Stender:R04A:
AS REQUESTED.

Previous comments:
From Peter J. Stender:
This is a combination of the two documents sent to you yesterday. Please toss the hard copy, also, as we are sending a new one with corrections on it. You will need to print the last page (chart) with a 15pitch portrait for it to fit. Thanks.

-------========X========-------

Bcc - your copy

Bert

NARRATIVE TARGHEE PORTION NORTH FORK FIRE REHABILITATION
September 16, 1988

The North Fork fire started on July 22, 1988 and has not yet been controlled. Rehabilitation efforts are being initiated at this time to allow as much work time as possible before fall storms begin. It started near the Yellowstone National Park boundary on the Targhee National Forest, about 13 miles east of the Island Park Ranger Station. After initial attack, the fire burned in the Park until September 1 when an east wind pushed it onto the Forest again. National Forest burned area now stands at approximately 17,500 acres. Most of this is within commercial timber base. Total acreage burned by this fire now stands at 319,000 acres.

Timber has been harvested from 60 percent of the area and logged areas are in various stages of reforestation. The fire burned with high intensity driven by high winds on portions of the area. About 30 percent of the logged area burned with low intensity. About 90 percent of the old growth timber leave strips burned with moderate to high intensity but generally burned so fast that the A soil horizon was not intensively heated unless burned fuel was in contact with the ground surface.

The area burned is on the Madison Plateau which is a series of stair-step like terraces derived from rhyolitic flows originating in the Park. Most of the area has gentle undulating topography with steep slopes over 60 percent where Moose, Chick, Split, and Thirsty Creeks pass through the terrace benches. Elevation ranges from 6600 to 8000 feet. The Part IV Calculated Risk and Climatic Evaluation shows the watershed as a whole would not be expected to produce a significant amount of erosion. This is supported by the lack of erosion from logged areas and road systems in the area. However, in June 1960, the Thirsty Creek system produced enough flow to cause major damage to roads one half mile west of Big Springs where the Henry's Fork River originates. Bedload being carried by Thirsty Creek was also deposited into Henry's Fork and washed out 1,000 feet of an abandoned railroad road bed in the area. Again in June 1981 this system caused moderate damage to the road system and carried bedload into the Henry's Fork. Based on these occurrences and the close proximity of the other systems to Thirsty Creek the decision was made to seed slopes that exceed 60 percent to maintain soil stability, reduce floodwater damage, and maintain water quality in Chick, Split, and Moose Creeks; the Blue Ribbon Henry's Fork River; and Island Park Reservoir. The benefit/cost evaluation assumes a minimum 5 percent degradation of fish habitat should silt be flushed through the first and second order systems. Other damages are included in the Environmental Quality and Social Well-being Benefit Indexes.

Streams running through the burned area feed into Henry's Fork River and Island Park Reservoir. Moose Creek supports spawning runs of kokanee salmon as well as rainbow and cutthroat trout. Split Creek provides rainbow and cutthroat trout habitat. The area also provides summer habitat for mule deer, elk, moose, grizzly bear and black bear. It is within Management Situation II Grizzly Bear Habitat.

FFF 102 funds are being used for mechanical restoration and helicopter seeding on 60 miles (500 acres) of cat fire lines. FFF 092, P&M, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, and Idaho Fish and Game Department funds will be used to seed 800

acres of nontimber base steep slopes where streams cut terrace benches. The seed mix includes forb species that will improve deer, elk, and bear habitat. Long term restoration measures will be to restore the timber base through salvage and reforestation in damaged plantations. For the most part, adequate natural reforestation is expected on the old growth sites that were burned.

The 800 acre emergency rehabilitation seed mixture is listed below. The same mixture will be used for the 500 acre cat line seeding.

SPECIES	LBS/A	$/LB	LBS	TOTAL $
Yellow Blossom Sweetclover	3.0	.45	2,400	1,080*
Alsike Clover	.5	.90	400	360
Appor Lewis Blue Flax	1.5	4.60	1,200	5,520
Lutona Cicer Milkvetch	1.5	4.50	1,200	5,400
Covar Sheep Fescue	1.5	4.75	1,200	5,700*
Pomar Orchardgrass	1.5	1.50	1,200	1,800*
Ladak Alfalfa	2.5	1.90	2,000	3,800
TOTALS	12.0		9,600	23,660

Seed cost spread:

FFF 092*	8,580
P&M	3,580
Contributed	11,500
	23,660