



File Code: 2520; 6520; 5180

Date: OCT 15 2015

Route To:

Subject: West Fork Fish BAER Approval

To: Forest Supervisor Lolo National Forest

We have received your October 13, 2015 request for Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) for the West Fork Fish Fire on the Lolo National Forest. We approve your funding request for \$166,917 to implement weed treatment and monitoring as well as road and trail treatments. All treatment must be completed within one year of containment. The fund code H1J2R116 0116 will be established for the following parts of the request:

West Fork Fish				
	Unit	Cost/Unit	#	Cost
A. Land Treatments				
Herbicide-Ground Treatment	Acres	\$44	330	\$14,520
Herbicide-Spot Treatment	Acres	\$190	3	\$570
Revegetation and Competitive Planting	Acres	\$333	12	\$3,996
Weeds Contract Administration	Days	\$450	20	\$9,000
Weed Survey	Days	\$300	10	\$3,000
B. Road and Trails				
Ditch Relief Culvert Replacements	Each	\$2,100	2	\$4,200
Culvert Replacements	Each	\$11,000	2	\$22,000
Stormproofing	Miles	\$6,700	3.7	\$24,790
20% Premium for Emergency	lump	\$10,318	1	\$10,318
Warning Signs	Each	\$300	2	\$600
Contract Administration	Days	\$430	61	\$26,230
Trail Erosion Control #103/103A	Miles	\$1,590	0.9	\$1,431
Trail Erosion Control #101 and #510	Miles	\$3,995	7.6	\$30,362
C. Monitoring				
Roads	Days	\$360	15	\$5,400
Roads-Equipment Time	Days	\$1,500	5	\$7,500
Weed Monitoring	Days	\$300	10	\$3,000
Total				\$166,917

The fire stands as only 38 percent contained and minor fire activity may persist until snow begins in late October. However, for administrative purposes all authorized treatments must be completed within one year of this letter authorizing funding. Additional direction on the standards and procedures for emergency actions are found in ID-2520-2013-1 and FSH 2509.13.



Funds are currently available for the project, but could be restricted later. If this happens you will be contacted by the Regional Budget Officer regarding specific spending restrictions and procedures.

If implementation identifies the need for additional resources, an interim request can be submitted. Include revised cost estimates, needs, and a brief report of accomplishments to date. Please send final FS-2500-8, describing treatments completed and associated costs, within 60 days after completing treatments. As a reminder, we need all accomplishments reported in the applicable reporting system. If you have questions, please contact Vince Archer, Regional BAER Program Manager, at (406) 329-3412 or (559) 920-6598.



LEANNE M. MARTEN
Regional Forester

cc: Penny A Luehring, Ann Hadlow, Rachel Feigley, Linda Hoglan, Vince Archer, Amy Jensen, Josh Jurgensen

Date of Report: 10/6/15

BURNED-AREA REPORT
(Reference FSH 2509.13)

PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST

A. Type of Report

- ☒ 1. Funding request for estimated emergency stabilization funds
☐ 2. Accomplishment Report
☐ 3. No Treatment Recommendation

B. Type of Action

- ☒ 1. Initial Request (Best estimate of funds needed to complete eligible stabilization measures)
☐ 2. Interim Report
☐ Updating the initial funding request based on more accurate site data or design analysis
☐ Status of accomplishments to date
☐ 3. Final Report (Following completion of work)

PART II - BURNED-AREA DESCRIPTION

1. A. Fire Name: West Fork Fish B. Fire Number: MT-LNF-000834
C. State: Montana D. County: Missoula
E. Region: Northern (01) F. Forest: Lolo (16)
2. G. District: Ninemile (04) H. Fire Incident Job Code: P1J2R1 (0116)
- I. Date Fire Started: 08/14/2015 J. Date Fire Contained: 38% (of 55% total planned for containment) as of 10/5/15
- K. Suppression Cost: ~ \$5,100,000
- L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds (as of 10/5/15)
1. Fireline rehabilitated (miles):
 - a. Handline: ~ 3.0 miles
 - b. Excavator: ~2.5 Miles
 - c. Dozer line and opened roads: ~ 15 miles
 2. Drop points, helispots, ect. rehabilitated (acres): ~ 40 acres
- M. Watershed Numbers: West Fork Fish Creek 170102040504; North Fork Fish Creek 170102040505; Upper Fish Creek 170102040506
- N. Total Acres Burned: 12,022 total; (11,636 NFS), (38 private), (348 state)

O. Vegetation Types: Ridges primarily consist of mixed conifer including lodgepole, subalpine fir, and spruce and are dominated by subalpine fir/beargrass (ABLA/XETE) and subalpine fir/menziesia (ABLA/MEFE) habitat types. Upper hillslopes support primarily subalpine fir/menziesia (ABLA/MEFE), subalpine fir/ woodrush (ABLA/LUHI), and subalpine fir/ beargrass (ABLA/ XETE). Lower slopes consist of Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine with primary habitat types of Douglas-fir/ninebark (PSME/PHMA), Douglas-fir/pinegrass (PSME/CARU), and Douglas-fir/snowberry (PSME/ SYAL). Valley bottoms support moist open meadows, Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, and cottonwood, and are primarily Douglas-fir/ninebark (PSME/PHMA) and Douglas-fir/snowberry (PSME/SYAL) habitat types.

P, Q. Dominant Soils and Geologic Type (Lolo National Forest Land Systems Inventory, 1988):

LT	Landform	Slope Range (%)	Geologic Group	Parent Material	Soil Family	Soil Surface Texture
10	Floodplains and low stream terraces	1-10	U	Undifferentiated	Orthents and Aquepts	Sandy Loam
13	High alluvial terraces	1-45	U	Undifferentiated	Andic Ustochrepts, Andic Dystric Eutrochrepts	Silt Loam
26	Rocky stream breaklands	55-100	U	Undifferentiated	Ochrepts	Rock outcrop
30	Moderate relief mountain slopes	30-55	M, Q	Quartzite, Siltite, and Argillite/ Hard Belt Metased.	Andic Dytric Eutrochrepts, Typic Ustochrepts, Andic Cryochrepts	Silt Loam
32	Broadly convex ridges	10-35	M, Q	Quartzite, Siltite, and Argillite/ Hard Belt Metased.	Andic Cryochrepts	Silt loam with ash loess
33	Broadly convex ridges-frost churned	10-40	U	Undifferentiated and granitics	Andic Cryochrepts	Silt loam with ash loess
40	Glacial cirque headwalls and alpine ridges	55-85	Q	Hard Belt Metasedimentary	Cryandepts	Silt Loam
41	Steep subalpine ridges and mountain slopes, glacial cirque headwalls	50-100	Q	Hard Belt Metasedimentary	Entic/Lithic Cryandepts	Silt loam with ash loess
42	Glacial Cirque bottoms	10-30	Q	Hard Belt Metasedimentary	Andic Cryochrepts	Loam
43	Weakly Expressed Glacial Cirques	20-45	Q	Hard Belt Metasedimentary	Entic Cryandepts	Silt Loam
45	Avalanche Chutes	40-80	U	Undifferentiated	Cryumbrepts	Gravelly silt loam
47	Glacial valley bottoms (glacial valley trains)	35-45	O	Glacial till and drift	Entic Cryandepts	Silt loam
60	Stream Breaklands	>65	M, Q	Quartzite, Siltite, and Argillite/ Hard Belt Metased.	Calciexerollic Xerochrepts, Typic Ustochrepts, Andic Dystric Eutrochrepts, Typic Vitrandepts	Gravelly silt loam
61	Dissected Stream Breaklands	>65	M	Quartzite, Siltite, and Argillite	Typic Eutrochrepts, Typic Vitrandepts	Silt loam
64	Steep mountain slopes	55-75	M, Q	Quartzite, Siltite, and Argillite/ Hard Belt Metased.	Typic Ustochrepts, Andic Dystric Eutrochrepts, Typic Xerochrepts	Silt loam with ash loess

R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order:

Stream Order	Length (Miles)
1	27.1
2	8.3
3	0.0
4	3.8
5	0.9
Total	40.1

S. Transportation System (NFS):

Trails: 9.5 miles Roads: miles ~ 8.5

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

A. Burn Severity (acres): 1609 (13%) (unburned); 3154 (26%) (low); 3802 (32%) (moderate); 3457 (29%) (high)

B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): ~7529, soils in the area tend to be naturally hydrophobic when dry; hydrophobicity was only attributed to fire effects where burned at moderate and high severity.

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres): 4734 (low); 4161 (moderate); 3127 (high)

D. Erosion Potential: Maximum (year 1): 7.5-11 tons/acre

PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS

A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period, (years): 2 grass/shrubs; 20-50 conifers

B. Design Chance of Success, (percent): 80

C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval, (years): 10

D. Design Storm Duration, (hours): 10yr-6 hr & 2yr-30 minute

E. Design Storm Magnitude, (inches): 1.7 inches (10yr-6hr) 0.55 inches (2yr-30min)

F. Design Flow, (cubic feet / second/ square mile: 17 cfs/mi²

G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration, (percent): 54

H. Adjusted Design Flow, (cfs per square mile): 85.9 cfs/mi² (Note: This design flow is for unbulked 10-year post fire water discharge averaged over the entire fire area. Total discharge volumes could be much larger water discharge is augmented with mass wasting sediment. The USGS WRI reports in Montana have measured cfs/m² at over 400 cfs following 0.41" of rainfall in 30 minutes near Helena (USGS WRI 03-4319).

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

- A. **Critical Values/Resources and Threats:** The primary values at risk resulting from the West Fork Fish Fire are: private property, transportation infrastructure (roads and culverts), trails, water quality, bull trout, and native vegetation communities.

Private Property: Six parcels of private property are located within the fire perimeter along the West Fork of Fish Creek. Four of these properties have structures located on them including private residences, several outbuildings, and a commercial outfitter ranch with cabins. All properties border the West Fork of Fish Creek and are at risk of flooding from increased post fire flow and debris torrents. Two of these properties are located on alluvial fans at the base of Packers Creek, Blacktail Creek, and two other unnamed tributaries of West Fork Fish Creek. Potential exists for post-fire soil erosion, debris flows, and mass wasting in these sub-drainages if a high-intensity rainstorm occurs in the fire area prior to sufficient revegetation. Increased runoff and soil erosion in these sub-drainages could potentially lead to loss of property and life.

Transportation Infrastructure: One road within the fire perimeter, FSR 7750, is adjacent to the West Fork of Fish Creek at the base of steep slopes that experienced high fire intensity and moderate to high soil burn severity. FSR 7750 is open year-round to the public, and is the only access for private residences and the Clearwater Crossing administrative site. Clearwater Crossing is a Forest Service work station and campground that is a critical access point and administrative site for an extensive network of trails that access the Great Burn Proposed Wilderness. Four culverts on this road have been identified as unable to handle post-fire flows from a 10 year storm event. Additionally, current drainage features including catch basins, ditches, and surface dips are at risk of being overwhelmed by increased movement of sediment and debris. Due to fire effects, higher stormflows and potentially debris flows are expected in the West Fork Fish Fire in the first few years following the fire. Larger flow events are a function of increased surface runoff from loss of vegetative cover, loss of soil structure, and increased soil hydrophobicity. Furthermore, burned and exposed soils are more susceptible to transport to stream channels. This combination of increased runoff and greater susceptibility to erosion threatens transportation infrastructure that is not designed to handle these increased post-fire flows. Failure of current road drainage structures could result in major damage to road structure and allow uncontrolled water to divert, potentially impacting adjacent water quality, soil productivity, and private ownership.

Trails: Four trails are located within the fire perimeter: #101 (West Fork Fish Creek), #510 (Cedar Peak-Straight Peak), and #103 & 103-A (North Fork Fish Creek and Guard Station Tie). During the West Fork Fish fire, large portions of these trails experienced high fire intensity, resulting in areas of moderate and high soil burn severity adjacent to trails. These areas are expected to experience increased runoff and erosion during post-fire rain events. Current trail drainage features will not support increased runoff and may result in damage to trail structure and increased soil erosion. Failures in trail drainage ultimately have the potential to damage soil productivity, increase sedimentation into adjacent streams, and damage wildlife and fisheries habitat. These trails are part of an extensive system that provides access to the Great Burn proposed wilderness and receive frequent use from recreationists, outfitters, and Forest Service personnel.

Water quality: Increased sediment and nutrient yield will occur from portions of watersheds that burned at moderate or greater severity. Major portions of the West Fork Fish Creek drainage experienced moderate to high soil burn severities, and is at risk for increased post-fire flows and sedimentation. The West Fork Fish Creek, North Fork Fish Creek, and portions of the mainstem Fish Creek are listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services as Bull Trout Critical Habitat, and are also considered key spawning reaches. Aquatic populations may be negatively impacted by these post-fire flows, especially in the event of road or trail drainage failures. Recommendations from Lolo NF fish biologists include actions to control sediment delivery from roads and trails that are adjacent to any of the above mentioned creek segments.

Native vegetation: Native vegetation communities and soil productivity are at risk from rapid expansion of noxious weeds from existing populations in the burn area vicinity. In areas of moderate to high fire intensity, crown canopy and groundcover was dramatically reduced or eliminated. Roads and trails within and leading to the burn perimeter, as well as areas within the fire where canopy has been removed are now highly vulnerable to weed invasion or weed spread from existing infestation or adjacent sources. Known weed species include: Spotted knapweed, cheatgrass, St. Johnswort, sulfur cinquefoil, houndstongue, and yellow starthistle. Weed infestation in the fire area has the potential to decrease soil cover and native vegetation, which would increase erosion and limit soil productivity.

Values at Risk:

In accordance with the revised Forest Service manual, the risk matrix below, Exhibit 2 of Interim Directive No. 2520-2010-1, was used to evaluate the Risk Level for each value identified. Only treatments that had a risk of Intermediate or above are recommended for BAER authorized treatments. For the West Fork Fish Fire, roads, trails, and weeds/sensitive plants had risk levels of high or greater and are the only resources recommended for BAER funded treatments.

Table 5. Values at Risk Matrix.

Probability of Damage or Loss	Magnitude of Consequences		
	Major	Moderate	Minor
	RISK		
Very Likely	Very High Weeds/Sensitive Plants	Very High	Low
Likely	Very High Water quality	High Soil Erosion, Trails	Low
Possible	High Roads, Private Property	Intermediate	Low
Unlikely	Intermediate	Low Archaeology	Very Low

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

As noted above, threats to natural resources and forest infrastructure exist as a result of the West Fork Fish Fire. These threats include: damage to private property, failure of road and trail drainage structures, increased sediment delivery, reduction of soil productivity, damage to aquatic species and habitat, and establishment of noxious weeds. For these reasons the primary treatment objectives are:

- Mitigate effects under changed post-fire watershed response, particularly where forest roads and trails cross drainages or drainage features unlikely to support post-fire flows.
- Minimize the increased potential for the spread of invasive and noxious weeds.
- Provide safe access to fire area for personnel implementing road, trail, and weed mitigations.
- Monitor implemented BAER treatments and existing infrastructure to determine effectiveness in post-fire flow conditions. Monitor weeds to determine effectiveness of BAER treatments and determine need for future treatments.

C. Probability of Completing Treatment Prior to Damaging Storm or Event:

Land: 80 % Channel: N/A % Roads/Trails 75 % Protection/Safety 90

D. Probability of Treatment Success

Table 6. Treatment succession prediction

	Years after Treatment		
	1	3	5
Road/Trails	90	85	80
Channel	-	-	-
Land/Weeds	80	60	50
Protection/Safety	90	80	50

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss): >529,000

FSR 7750 is located on steep slopes adjacent to West Fork Fish Creek and has been constructed using full bench construction techniques, along with the extensive use of gabion retaining walls to create adequate road width. The average value of FSR 7750 and the cost of repairing the untreated road segments if damage and loss of function occurs is approximately \$120,000.00 per mile (total cost \$444,000). The cost to implement all proposed BAER road treatments is approximately \$29,000 per mile.

The cost of repairing trail segments without BAER treatment if failures to drainage structures occur is approximately \$10,000 per mile (total cost \$85,000). Large sections of these trails are adjacent to critical bull trout habitat or navigate steep slopes and have extensive infrastructure that would have to be replaced if drainage failure occurs. Cost to implement proposed trail treatments is a maximum of \$3,995 per mile.

The value of protecting the ecological integrity and soil productivity of the burned area from noxious weed infestation likely exceeds the cost of weed treatment and monitoring, although this was not quantified. per mile. The value of protecting Critical Bull Trout Habitat was also not quantified.

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss): There remains a 20% chance that the proposed treatments for this initial work may not succeed. Total cost of the action alternative plus this 20% chance of failure ($\$166,917 * 0.20$) is **\$170,256**.

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Soils	<input type="checkbox"/> Geology	<input type="checkbox"/> Range
<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry	<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Mgmt.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engineering
<input type="checkbox"/> Contracting	<input type="checkbox"/> Ecology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botany/Weeds	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Archaeology
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fisheries	<input type="checkbox"/> Research	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Arch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GIS

Team Leader: Ann Hadlow

Email: ahadlow@fs.fed.us Phone: (406) 822-3915

H. Treatment Narrative:

Proposed Road Treatments

Treatment/Work Item	Treatment Narrative – Work Requirements - Rational
Culvert Replacement on FSR 7750	Two road- stream crossings (culverts) and two ditch-relief culverts will be replaced on FSR 7750 to reduce the substantial risk of culvert plugging, overtopping, and breaching. The watershed above culvert locations received moderate to high soil burn intensity. Road-stream crossing failures on road 7750 threaten transportation infrastructure, private property, and water quality in West Fork Fish Creek. A 48" culvert will be installed at Blacktail Creek (MP 4.2) to accommodate a 10 year post-fire flow event of 106 cfs. A 60" culvert will be installed at Packer's Gulch (MP 5.3) to accommodate a 10 year post-fire flow event of 178 cfs. Two 36" culverts will be installed at unnamed tributaries to West Fork Fish Creek at MP 6.0 and MP 6.5 to accommodate 10 post-fire flow events of 76 cfs and 48 cfs respectively. FSR 7750 is open year-round and provides the only access for 6 private inholdings and the Clearwater Crossing administrative site.
Road Drainage Maintenance (Storm-proofing)	Road drainage on FSR 7750 would be addressed by cleaning and shaping all road drainage features such as drain dips, culvert inlets and outlets, and ditch cleaning. Catch basins, culvert inlets and outlets, and drainage ditches will be enlarged and armored, and back slopes stabilized to prevent failure during post-fire runoff events. Cross drainage, additional ditch relief, or waterbar construction may be necessary to handle the additional movement of water.
Storm Patrol	Implemented and existing road drainage structures would be monitored for effectiveness following storm events. Drainage structures will be cleaned and reshaped if necessary.

Proposed Weed Treatments:

Treatment/Work Item	Treatment Narrative – Work Requirements - Rational
Herbicide Application	Ground treatments of spotted knapweed with herbicide will occur within the Clearwater Crossing administrative site and along access roads. Access includes the main Fish Creek Road from I-90, and the West Fork Fish Road (FSR 7750) to Clearwater Crossing. Yellow starthistle has been found on the Fish Creek Road and has been monitored by Missoula County in the past. It is important to treat the entire Fish Creek Road to prevent this noxious weed from spreading to trailheads at Clearwater Crossing that access the Great Burn proposed wilderness. Trails leading out of Clearwater Crossing would be spot treated for at least 1 mile beyond the trailhead. This includes trails #101 (West Fork Fish Creek Trail), #510 (Cedar Peak-Straight Peak), and #103/103-A (North Fork Fish Creek). Treatment of trails would prevent spread of weeds into remote, backcountry areas.
Revegetation/Competitive Planting	The Clearwater Crossing administrative site will be planted with native, fast-maturing shrubs and grass seed to increase shade and groundcover and provide native competition for invasive weed

	species. Shrub plantings would also provide bank stabilization to reduce erosion and sedimentation into the adjacent West Fork Fish Creek.
Survey and Monitoring	Initial survey will be done to detect and rapidly respond to existing and new weed infestations resulting from fire effects, and determine areas at risk for infestation. Survey would require 10 days and would include roads, trails, and the interior of the fire where canopy was consumed by the fire. Monitoring will be completed utilizing an existing agreement with Peter Rice and the University of Montana. Monitoring will take 10 days and will be done to determine the efficacy of herbicide applications in the fire area.

Proposed Trail Treatments:

Treatment/Work Item	Treatment Narrative – Work Requirements - Rational
Erosion Control	Erosion control will be completed on 3.4 miles of Trail #101 (West Fork Fish Creek, 4.2 miles of Trail # 510 (Cedar Peak-Straight Peak, and 0.9 miles of Trail #103/103-A (North Fork Fish Creek & Guard Station Tie). Erosion control measures will include water bars, check dams, drainage dips and tread stabilization. Extensive erosion control work will be completed and drainage structures will be placed on trails adjacent to the North and West Fork Fish Creek to protect critical bull trout habitat. Trails in the fire area are key links to the extensive Great Burn proposed wilderness trail system and are heavily utilized by the public, outfitters, and Forest Service personnel for project planning and implementation including landscape level prescribed fire projects.
Hazard Tree Removal	Hazard trees will be removed to protect personnel during implementation of erosion control work.

I. Monitoring Narrative:

Monitoring of road treatments will occur multiple times in the fall of 2015 and the spring of 2016. Road treatments will be monitored after major storm events and during spring snowmelt. Monitoring will be done to evaluate treatment effectiveness and to identify potential issues that may need action such as plugged culverts or drainage failures. Observed issues will be mitigated to restore proper drainage as soon as possible.

Monitoring of trails will occur in 2016 following spring runoff and rain events to evaluate treatment effectiveness, identify needs for further mitigation, and assess possible public safety issues.

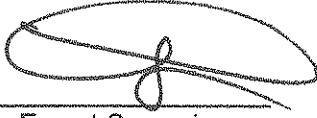
Monitoring of weeds will occur in 2016 to target areas where treatments were applied. Monitoring will be done to evaluate effectiveness of herbicide treatments and identify needs for additional weed treatments.

Part VI – Emergency Stabilization Treatments and Source of Funds

			NFS Land s				Other Land s			All
		Unit	# of		Other		# of	Fed	# of	Non Fed
Line Items	Units	Cost	Units	BAER \$	\$		units	\$	Units	Total \$
A. Land Treatments										
Herbicide-Ground Treatment	Acres	44	330	\$14,520	\$0			\$0		\$0
Herbicide-Spot Treatment	Acres	190	3	\$570	\$0			\$0		\$0
Revegetation and Competitive Planting	Acres	333	12	\$3,996						\$3,996
Weeds Contract Administration	Days	450	20	\$9,000						\$9,000
Weed Survey	Days	300	10	\$3,000						\$3,000
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0
Subtotal Land Treatments				\$31,086	\$0			\$0		\$0
B. Channel Treatments										
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0
Subtotal Channel Treat.				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0
C. Road and Trails										
Ditch Relief Culvert Replacements	Each	2100	2	\$4,200	\$0			\$0		\$0
Culvert Replacements	Each	11,000	2	\$22,000	\$0			\$0		\$0
Stormproofing	Miles	6700	3.7	\$24,790	\$0					\$24,790
20% Premium for Emergency	lump	10,318	1	\$10,318						\$10,318
Warning Signs	Each	300	2	\$600						\$600
Contract Administration	Days	430	61	\$26,230	\$0			\$0		\$0
Trail Erosion Control #103/103A	Miles	1590	0.9	\$1,431						\$1,431
Trail Erosion Control #101 and #510	Miles	3,995	7.6	\$30,362						\$30,362
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0
Subtotal Road & Trails				\$119,931	\$0			\$0		\$0
D. Protection/Safety										
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0
Subtotal Structures				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0
E. BAER Evaluation	Lump	11143	1	\$11,143	\$0			\$0		\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0
Subtotal Evaluation				\$11,143	\$0			\$0		\$0

F. Monitoring										
Roads	Days	360	15	\$5,400	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$5,400
Roads-Equipment Time	Days	1500	5	\$7,500						\$7,500
Weed Monitoring	Days	300	10	\$3,000						\$3,000
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Monitoring				\$15,900	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$15,900
G. Totals				\$166,917	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$166,917
Previously approved										

PART VII - APPROVALS

1. 

 Forest Supervisor

10.9.15

 Date

2. _____
 Regional Forester

 Date