

**File Code:** 2520

**Date:** July 7, 2003

**Route To:**

**Subject:** Wolf Interim BAER Report

**To:** Regional Forester

Enclosed is the interim Wolf Fire Burned Area Emergency Rehabilitation Report (Form FS-2500-8). This fire occurred during June of 2002 on the Ojai District, and the Los Padres received a letter authorizing expenditure of \$137,782 for analysis and watershed treatments.

In summary, the following projects have been completed:

- Rain and stream gauges (completed by Ventura County).
- Critical trail work.
- OHV signing.
- Hwy 33 maintenance (completed by CALTRANS).
- Monitoring of noxious weeds and heritage (multi-year projects).

Most of this work was completed prior to winter rains. In the case of trail repair, work was scheduled to accomplish a portion last fall and the remainder this spring to maximize resource protection and trail usage. The Forest has made an effort to secure other appropriate sources of funding to do additional work for watershed protection.

As discussed in detail in this report, additional funding is needed for heritage resource signs (\$5328), OHV signs (\$939), public information handout (\$1800), monitoring of noxious weeds (\$5368), monitoring of heritage resources (\$5000), and treatment of noxious weeds (\$5000). These costs, when added to past expenditures, do not exceed the original authorization for this BAER work of \$137,782.

If you have any questions, please contact Charlie Robinson, Wolf BAER Implementation Coordinator, at (805) 646-4348 x 319 ([cfrobinson@fs.fed.us](mailto:cfrobinson@fs.fed.us)) or Linda Riddle, Forest BAER Coordinator, at (805) 961-5735 ([lriddle@fs.fed.us](mailto:lriddle@fs.fed.us)).

/s/ Jeanine A. Derby  
JEANINE A. DERBY  
Forest Supervisor

cc: Gary Schmitt, ORD DR

USDA-FOREST SERVICE

FS-2500-8 (7/00)

Date of Report: 6/04/03

**BURNED-AREA REPORT**  
(Reference FSH 2509.13)

**PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST**

A. Type of Report

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

B. Type of Action

- ☐ 1. Initial Request (Best estimate of funds needed to complete eligible rehabilitation 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**

A. Fire Name: Wolf

B. Fire Number: LPF 869

C. State: CA

D. County: Ventura

E. Region: 05

F. Forest: Los Padres

G. District: Ojai

H. Date Fire Started: June 1, 2002

I. Date Fire Contained: June 14, 2002

J. Suppression Cost: \$16,000,000.

K. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds

- 1. Fireline waterbarred (miles): 19
- 2. Fireline seeded (miles): 2

3. Other (identify):1.) Placed brush on steep dozer lines. 2.) Graded/stabilized Mutau/Thorn Meadows Road. 3.) Replaced barriers on closed roads that were open for use during the fire.

L. Watershed Number: 1807010210 Upper Sespe

M. Total Acres Burned: 21,512  
NFS Acres(21,210) Other Federal ( ) State ( ) Private (302)

N. Vegetation Types: xeric chaparral, mesic and montane chaparral, canyon live oak forest and riparian, mixed conifer forest, desert sagebrush, semi-desert chaparral, Jeffery pine forest, bigcone Douglas-fir, pinyon pine woodlands, barren and unclassified.

O. Dominant Soils: Millsholm, Millerton, Lithic Xerocrepts, and Lithic Haploxeralfs

P. Geologic Types: Sedimentary type, sandstones and shales.

Q. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class: 85.8 miles intermittent, and 14.2 miles perennial streams.

R. Transportation System

Trails:16 miles Roads:8.16 miles

### **PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION**

A. Burn Severity (acres): 2,544 (low) 14,557 (moderate) 254 (high)

B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres):11,767

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres):  
0 (low) 1,961 (moderate) 17,652 (high)

D. Erosion Potential: 176 tons/acre

E. Sediment Potential: 60,000 cubic yards / square mile

### **PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS**

A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period, (years): 8 (range 6-10)

B. Design Chance of Success, (percent): N/A no treatment 90%

C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval, (years): 100

D. Design Storm Duration, (hours): 24

E. Design Storm Magnitude, (inches): 11.61"

F. Design Flow, (cubic feet / second/ square mile):	<u>590</u>
G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration, (percent):	<u>35%</u>
H. Adjusted Design Flow, (cfs per square mile):	<u>620</u>

## **PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS**

### **A. Describe Watershed Emergency:**

On June 1, 2002, the Wolf Fire started near the Wolf Grill on Highway 33, just south of Pine Mountain. The cause of the fire is still under investigation.

The Wolf Fire was driven by winds that pushed the fire eastward along the highway corridor. Several days into the fire, the winds calmed and the fire became driven by fuels and topography. The fire widened north to south between Pine Mountain ridge and Sespe Creek and began burning in the Sespe Wilderness. This area has steep rugged terrain that is poorly accessed by roads. Sespe Creek is also a Wild and Scenic River and is habitat for the endangered steelhead and arroyo toad. The fire continued to the east and was contained a few miles west of Johnson Ridge. The fire burned in the area previously burned in the Matilija Fire in 1932; thus the brush was 70 years old. The severity of the burn was primarily moderate with a few small islands of high severity, low severity and unburned brush. The fire burned 12% of the watershed and is contained in the upper reaches of it.

The forest had difficulty getting a BAER Team together. After several days the Team Leader was able to get a contract hydrologist and soil scientist. These contractors fees are quite high and are reflected in the cost of the BAER Team. Difficult access to the burn area also increased costs for assessment.

The Team used information contained in the Sespe Watershed analysis, field observations and measurements to determine the likely effects of the fire. In addition, several aerial reconnaissance flights were used to observe areas of the fire that were inaccessible due to terrain and lack of easy access. LANDSAT data, aerial and field observations were used to develop the burn severity map. As a result of the analysis, the Team determined the following emergencies exist:

### **Threat to Human Life:**

- 1) A threat to human life exists at two turnouts along Highway 33 which are below steep hillsides with the potential for increased rock fall due to the loss of vegetation and increased water runoff.
- 2) A threat to human life from flooding may exist in Fillmore if 100-year flood events occur in the watershed.

### **Threat to Property:**

- 1) A threat to structures may exist in Fillmore from flooding if greater than 100-year flood events occur, especially in the first winter.

2) A threat to the hiking trails within the burn exists until the vegetation in the area recovers.

**Threat to Water Quality:**

1) A threat to water quality exists in the Sespe Creek and tributaries in the burn area from increased sedimentation.

**Threat to Soil Productivity:**

1) A threat to soil productivity exists from the high potential of OHV trespass into the burn areas off Highway 33.

**Threat to Aquatic Threatened and Endangered Species:**

None. The affects on species is within the natural range of variability and the species in the area have evolved with events of this nature. Nonetheless, a portion of steelhead breeding areas will be unavailable to winter run steelhead for several years.

**Threat to Significant Cultural Resources:**

1) A threat to prehistoric sites, which include rock art, exists due to increased accessibility and visibility from burn-off of protective vegetation.

**B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:**

To reduce the threat to human life and property by installing rain guages and stream guages to give the city of Fillmore two to three hours advanced warning of flooding events. In addition, construct a debris basin outside the forest boundary or improve the channel capacity and create a levee to be placed along a portion of the flood plain.

To protect the H-beam piers of the railroad bridge near Fillmore.

To provide information to the public concerning respectful and legal use of the forest post-fire, which will protect the watershed from increased erosion, especially from illegal OHV use.

To reduce sediment runoff from the burned area along the hiking trail system.

To mitigate the loss of cultural values from increased access to prehistoric sites.

To mitigate the effects of post-fire, noxious weed invasion.

To protect Highway 33 users from increased rock fall along turnouts.

To protect soil resources along Highway 33 by preventing OHV trespass.

**C. Probability of Completing Treatment Prior to First Major Damage-Producing Storm:**

Land 90 % Channel NA % Roads 90 % Other 90 %

D. Probability of Treatment Success

	Years after Treatment		
	1	3	5
Land	70	80	80
Channel			
Roads	70	80	80
Other	70	80	80

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss): \$500,650,000

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss): \$150,312,080

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

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

Team Leader: Kevin C. Cooper

Email: kccooper@fs.fed.us Phone (805) 925-9530x216 FAX: (805) 961-5781

H. **Treatment Narrative:**

(Describe the emergency treatments, where and how they will be applied, and what they are intended to do. This information helps to determine qualifying treatments for the appropriate funding authorities. For seeding treatments, include species, application rates and species selection rationale.)

Land Treatments:

The following recommendations will be implemented only after NEPA analysis and decision is made. As part of the NEPA analysis, National wilderness, and wild and scenic river policies will be reviewed.

Repair Station 40 rain gauge damaged in the fire. Install a new ALERT rain gauge below Thorn Point between Piedra Blanca and Trout Creek Watersheds.

Reactivate the Sespe Gorge stream gauge along Highway 33. Install a new stream gauge below the Rock Creek, Piedra Blanca and Trout Creek watersheds. The cost of the equipment will be shared by the Ventura County Flood Control District (now called Ventura County Watershed Protection District) and the Forest Service. Ventura County will assume responsibility for the cost of the installation and maintenance of the stations after installation.

Monitor the flows and implement additional measures as needed to provide for early flood warning to the City of Fillmore. Implementation of this recommendation will be done by Ventura County Flood Control District and the City of Fillmore. They will bear the cost of implementation.

**Actual:** Rain gauges and stream gauges were installed as planned. Ventura County Watershed Protection District paid for these improvements. The Forest Service issued a special use permit to cover this work. The information derived from these sources, especially the stream gauge, was valuable during and following rain events this past winter. These gauges provide information for modeling watershed dynamics that will prove useful for future rain events. No BAER funds were spent.

#### Channel Treatments:

Construct a debris basin before the creek flows into the City of Fillmore. If resources are not available for this structure, then increase channel capacity near Fillmore and construct an 800-foot levee in the section of the creek near 1409 Goodenough Road. All treatments would be conducted by Ventura County and/or the City of Fillmore. The City or the County will arrange for financing of these structures.

**Actual:** Unknown.

#### Roads and Trail Treatments:

Improve existing and construct new waterbars and swales, and outslope trails where needed. Remove outer berms and outslope trail to prevent the following: concentration of water; loss of control of water; gully and rill erosion; and effectively drain water from the trail surface. Re-construct some crib walls to help prevent trail profile failures near streams. Remove slough from trails. The following trail segments would receive treatment: Sespe River (3.6 miles); Piedra Blanca (6.1 miles); Potrero John (1.6 miles); Chorro Grande (0.5 miles); and East portion of Middle Sespe (4 miles).

**Actual:** Piedra Blanca Trail was worked on by the Sierra Trail Shots trail crew for one pay period last fall and one pay period this spring. They performed the work activities listed above totaling 6.1 miles. Additional work is currently proceeding on this same trail by The CREW, funded by a state grant. Also, trail work on all five of these trails is planned for this summer and fall by California Conservation Corps (CCC) trail crews funded by National Fire Plan funds. When all of the above work is completed, the trail system should be adequately maintained to protect both the trail and adjacent resources, including water quality. Expenses totaled \$21,013.

Sign and close Piedra Blanca Trail for public safety during peak flows. Patrol trails to ensure trail safety.

Actual: Piedra Blanca Trail was closed during and after the fire for public safety. It was re-opened to public use in late fall following a determination that fall trail work provided adequate trail and public protection. No further closures of Piedra Blanca Trail have been necessary. Trails have been patrolled to monitor their condition for public use. No BAER funds were spent.

Place signs at four Sespe trailheads that lead to areas of archaeological sensitivity. Some of the best-preserved and culturally valuable Chumash rock art exists within the burned area near hiking trails. These sites are now fully exposed to recreationists and looters because the brush around them is gone. Signs would carry a simple yet sensitive educational message about the heritage resources within the wilderness, particularly rock art, the frailty of the images and the importance of respect and not touching. The signs would also inform the public that antiquity violations are a federal offense that will be prosecuted. Signs will be placed near Lion Camp on Sespe Creek, Mutau Flats, Reyes Peak Road, and Dough Flat.

Actual: These four signs have been designed and ordered, with delivery expected this summer. The signs acquired through the RO will cost \$6500, which is \$1518 above the \$4982 originally budgeted. It was thought at the time of the initial order that the sign mounts were included in the price. However, the sign mounts (\$2500) and labor to install them (\$1310) was not requested on the initial BAER Report. We request these additional funds of \$5328 to complete this important project.

Post "OFF ROAD VEHICLE TRAVEL PROHIBITED" signs along Highway 33. Northbound signs should be placed at Rose Valley Road junction, north of Tule Creek area, and between Potrero John and Munson Creeks. Southbound signs will be at Cherry Creek junction, Godwin Creek, Chorro Grande Trailhead, and Rose Valley Road junction. Two spare signs are needed due to expected sign vandalism.

Actual: These seven large signs (48"X48") were placed along Highway 33 at the locations listed above. They were highly effective in preventing travel off Highway 33 by vehicles. There were only five instances of such illegal travel occurring. Four of the large signs were heavily vandalized; they will be replaced. Regrowth of vegetation is helping the situation. Expenses totaled \$1982. We need to buy three additional signs at an estimated expense of \$939. Two signs will be installed and one will be a spare sign.

Place 100 Carsonite signs along highway with reflector decals that read "For Soil and Watershed Protection AREA CLOSED To Motorized Vehicles." These would be placed at numerous locations up and down Highway 33 to serve as a reminder to potential illegal off-roaders along the highway.

Actual: One hundred Carsonite signs and decals were purchased. Approximately 35 Carsonite signs were placed along Highway 33. They had reflector decals that read "For Soil and Watershed Protection AREA CLOSED To Motorized Vehicles."



These markers, along with the large highway signs discussed above, were highly effective in preventing off-highway vehicle travel. Sixteen of these Carsonite signs were vandalized and required replacement. The remaining signs and decals will be used to replace signs in the future as they are vandalized. Regrowth of vegetation is helping the situation. Expenses totaled \$1872.

Place large boulders at key selected locations along the Highway 33 right-of-way to physically prevent vehicles from getting off the highway into the fragile burned area.

Actual: Not necessary due to minor size of this problem and willingness of Caltrans to do this blockage work free as part of their routine and post-fire maintenance. No BAER funds were spent.

Create a closure order for OHV's along Highway 33 and maintain these signs. Also, check the highway regularly for trespass areas, and construct barriers to prevent continued trespass. Where trespass has occurred, administer waterbars or other techniques to prevent gulying. Experience has shown that once trespass starts in an area, it is highly likely that it will continue and expand.

Actual: Highway 33 was checked regularly for vehicle trespass areas. Trespass was very minor and did not necessitate water bars to prevent gulying. A closure order for OHV's along Highway 33 was not needed, based on the discussion above. No BAER funds were spent.

CALTRANS will be notified of the following recommendations and will bear the cost of implementation. Culvert cleaning, rockfall monitoring during storm events, and removal of dry ravel are part of their usual and customary road maintenance practices along the highway.

1) Install K-rails or earth berms (built from shale and sandstone debris collected during routine, local maintenance) to close the long turnout between 31.75 and 31.90 miles (approximately 400 feet in length) and the turnout at 31.30 miles.

Actual: Work not done.

2) Clean out culverts serving small drainages and the roadside ditch. These are partially plugged and could fail with higher flows and debris loading.

Actual: Done.

3) Modify culvert inlets to vertical, slotted style to reduce the effects of accumulation of sediment and debris.

Actual: Unknown.

4) Survey slopes above the road after rainfall to determine if erosion has over-steepened slopes below large, rounded boulders, especially over the intervals 33.56 to 33.82 miles and 38.00 and 38.22miles.

Actual: Unknown.

5) Monitor Highway 33 during storm events for rockfall into the roadway.

Actual: Done.

6) Continue routine removal of dry ravel debris from base of low to moderate risk cutslopes, being careful not to undercut the cutface and create further erosion along the cut.

Actual: Done.

7) Avoid building berms on the creek side of the road since loose material could erode into the creek, creating further sedimentation problems.

Actual: Done.

8) Advise CALTRANS to install signs along highway to warn motorists of falling rocks and fallen rock in the roadway, especially near intervals of moderate-to-high risk of rockfall.

Actual: Existing signs are adequate. Note: A small rockslide in the burned area occurred during a large rainstorm in March, 2003. It blocked both lanes of Highway 33 for most of one day before clearing could be completed.

#### Structures:

Contact the owner of Faser Cold Springs and put them in touch with NRCS since previous large storms transported items from their "boneyard" downstream into the Sespe Wilderness.

Actual: Not done.

Protect H-beam piers of the railroad bridge near Fillmore.

Actual: Unknown.

#### Other:

Develop and distribute a public education handout regarding the Wolf Fire and resource values at risk. Handout will focus on the reader/user as a stakeholder in the successful long-range recovery of the burn area. Handout will include do's and don'ts of highway, dirt road, and trail use following the fire, including a request for cooperation in staying off bulldozer lines and staying on designated routes. Handout will also include safety tips, especially in stormy weather. It will stress the need to protect heritage resources.

Actual: The need to stay off bulldozer lines was stressed to all vehicle operators receiving permits for Nordhoff Ridge Road after the Wolf Fire. This road was widened significantly during the fire and had the potential to attract illegal off-road travel. This informational campaign was successful in preventing resource damage. We request this funding (\$1800) be kept in the budget to use as an

informational handout highlighting fire recovery processes. No BAER funds were spent to date.

#### I. Monitoring Narrative:

(Describe the monitoring needs, what treatments will be monitored, how they will be monitored, and when monitoring will occur. A detailed monitoring plan must be submitted as a separate document to the Regional BAER coordinator.)

##### Noxious Weeds

Conduct monitoring to evaluate the potential for spread from existing populations and from dozer lines constructed for the fire. Known species in the area include yellow star-thistle, Spanish Broom, tocalote, and white top. It is likely that these species would be introduced into the burn area by heavy equipment transporting seeds from adjacent populations into the dozer line and burned area. Also, equipment from other areas could have introduced seeds from other noxious weeds into the dozer lines and burned area. Noxious and invasive weed monitoring is proposed for a period of three years to verify suspected infestations and determine the fire's potential impact on weed populations within the burned area. If monitoring shows that there is successful reproduction of certain noxious or invasive weed species and a sharp upward trend occurs as a result of the Wolf Fire, it may trigger the need for further treatment and action. Reports will be turned in to the Regional BAER coordinator annually, disclosing the prior year funding with explanation and to justify the future year funding.

Actual: The following locations of the Wolf Fire burned area were monitored for noxious and invasive weeds during January through June, 2003:

- Piedra Blanca Trail, five miles from Lion Campground (within Sespe Wilderness);
- Along Highway 33 north of Rose Valley and portions of adjacent drainages – Derrydale, Potrero John, Munson, Chorro Grande, and Godwin.

This monitoring found that the Wolf Fire has resulted in a tremendous increase of dense stands of **Yellow star thistle (YST)** all along the burned areas and drainages along Highway 33. It is already out-competing native species reproduction, including a Forest-listed sensitive plant, Palmer's Mariposa lily (***Calochortus palmeri var. palmeri***) in Godwin Canyon. Spanish broom and white top also appear to be spreading along Highway 33, though not as rapidly and in such dense stands. YST populations have also increased dramatically in a half-mile stretch of Piedra Blanca Trail.

##### Treatment:

On May 20, 2003, a contract crew of 20 people hiked two miles in on Piedra Blanca trail (within Sespe Wilderness) to remove tocalote and yellow star thistle in bud at a cost of \$2,450.00. Proposal for 2004 is to fund \$5,000 of manual treatment by contract along Highway 33 in upper drainages (Godwin, Chorro Grande, Munson) and follow-up removal along Piedra Blanca Trail.

##### Heritage Resources

Inventory and patrol areas likely to exhibit rock art or caches of cultural materials during the summer and fall of 2002. Archaeological survey will focus on rock

outcroppings and terraces adjacent to watercourses where cultural sites are likely to be found. Conduct these surveys using the volunteer workforce from the Forest's Site Steward program, which consists of both professional and avocational archaeologists who have been trained by forest archaeological staff. This survey and patrol crew would be supervised by an archaeologist hired specifically for the project with oversight provided by Forest archaeological staff. This supervisory archaeologist will be responsible for final report preparation as well as supervision of the crew and site records, maps, and other documentation.

Monitoring of the sites will continue over a two-year period to observe and record particular effects of high intensity fire on the sandstone base of the rock art as well as instances of antiquity violations. Monitoring of the sites will continue beyond this period by incorporation into the Site Steward monitoring program on the forest.

Actual: Inventory and survey was completed and a report written. Paid and volunteers workers performed this work. Expenses totaled \$4500. The intensity of the fire caused superheating of some of the Piedra Blanca rock art sites. As a result, they may start spalling off. We have a need to continue monitoring these sites for the next two years (FY04 and 05). We propose to pay for a rock art conservator to advise us on follow-up actions that will mitigate fire damage to these irreplaceable heritage resources. We need \$2500 in each of the years to pay for these services, for a total of \$5000.

## BAER Team

Austin, T.	Botanist/Noxious Weeds
Bedford, D.	GIS/Maps
Brack, J.	Biology Lead
Brandoff-Kerr, J.	Archaeology Lead
Cooper, K.	BAER Team Leader
Cross, D.	Recreation
Cuevas, K.	Archaeology
Dawson, L.	Logistics
Fountain, M.	Soils
Freel, M.	Biology
Galbraith, S.	Archaeology
Hubbart, V.	Biology
King, A.	Geology Lead
Klemic, K.	Archaeology
Malengo, K.	Biology
Kuehn, M.	Hydrology
Maier, C.	Geology
Riddle, L.	Asst. BAER Team Leader/Forest BAER
Coordinator	
Robinson, C.	Recreation Lead
Ryan, T.	Soils Lead
Toth, D.	Fisheries

**Part VI – Emergency Rehabilitation Treatments and Source of Funds by Land Ownership**

Line Items	Units	Unit Cost	NFS Lands				Other Lands			All Total
			# of Units	WFSU SULT \$	Actual \$		# of units	Fed \$	# of Units Non Fed \$	
<b>A. Land Treatments</b>										
Rain Gage-Piedra B.	gage	12245	1	\$7,347	\$0			\$0		\$7,347
Str. Gage-Sespe	gage	7980	1	\$4,788	\$0			\$0		\$4,788
Str. Gage-Sespe G	gage	7980	1	\$4,788	\$0			\$0		\$4,788
Monitor High Flows	labor	NA	NA	\$0	N/A					
<i>Subtotal Land Treatments</i>				\$16,923				\$0		\$16,923
<b>B. Channel Treatments/No Treatment</b>										
<b>C. Road and Trails</b>										
Trail water bars, etc.	labor	2800	8	\$22,400	\$21,013			\$0		\$22,400
Close/sign Piedra B	labor/sign	2778	1	\$2,778	\$0			\$0		\$2,778
Arch. signs	signs	1246	4	\$4,982	\$10,310			\$0		\$4,982
OHV closure & patrol	labor	8364	1	\$8,364	\$0			\$0		\$8,364
OHV signs	signs	331	9	\$2,975	\$1,982			\$0		\$2,975
Carsonite signs	signs	26	100	\$2,649	\$1,872			\$0		\$2,649
Rock barriers	labor	5080	1	\$5,080	\$0			\$0		\$5,080
<i>Subtotal Road &amp; Trails</i>				\$49,228	\$35,177			\$0		\$49,228
<b>D. Structures/No Treatment</b>										
<b>E. Other</b>										
Information handout	handout	1800	1	\$1,800	\$0			\$0		\$1,800
<i>Subtotal Other</i>				\$1,800	\$0			\$0		\$1,800
<b>E. BAER Evaluation</b>										
Salary, travel, etc	21 members			\$53,884	\$53,884			\$0		\$53,884
<i>Subtotal Evaluation</i>				\$53,884				\$0		\$53,884
<b>F. Monitoring</b>										
Noxious weeds	labor	10965	1	\$10,965	\$3,272			\$0		\$10,965
Heritage	labor	4982	1	\$4,982	\$4,500			\$0		\$4,982
<i>Subtotal Monitoring</i>				\$15,947	\$7,772					\$15,947
<b>G. Totals</b>				<b>\$137,782</b>	<b>\$96,878</b>			<b>\$0</b>		<b>\$137,782</b>

**PART VII - APPROVALS**

1. /s/ Jeanine A. Derby

July 12, 2002           

**Forest Supervisor (signature)**

**Date**

2.        Bernie Weingardt (for)  
\_\_\_\_ Regional Forester (signature)

July 18, 2002 \_\_\_\_\_  
Date