

**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 (*Interim # 2*)  
☒ 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: CedarB. Fire Number: CACNF3056C. State: CAD. County: San DiegoE. Region: 05F. Forest: ClevelandG. District: Palomar & DescansoH. Date Fire Started: 10/26/03I. Date Fire Contained: 11/5/03J. Suppression Cost: >\$30 million

## K. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds

1. Fireline waterbarred (miles): 13 miles  
2. Fireline seeded (miles): 0  
3. Other (identify):

L. Watershed Number: 1807030407 (Lower SanDiego) 1807030405 (Upper San Diego); 1807030408 (Upper Sweetwater River); 1807030406 (San Vicente).M. Total Acres Burned: 284,790

NFS Acres(60,500 ) Other Federal (51,417) State (29,991) Private (142,882)

N. Vegetation Types: chaparral, coastal sage scrub, oak woodlandO. Dominant Soils: Acid Igneous Rock Land, Cienba, Fallbrook, Lo Posas, Sheephead,P. Geologic Types: Granitic Bedrock most commonly Tonalite, some Metasedimentary and Metavolcanic bedrock present.

Q. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class:

Perennial streams = 73 miles Intermittent streams = 511 miles

R. Transportation System

Trails:17miles

Roads:109 miles

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

A. Burn Severity (acres): 4,232 (low) 52,386(moderate) 6,864 (high)

B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): no water repellency noted

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres):  
6,872 (low) 6,218 (moderate) 50,392 (high)

D. Erosion Potential: 7.6 tons/acre

E. Sediment Potential: 634 cubic yards / square mile

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

A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period, (years): 5

B. Design Chance of Success, (percent): 30

C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval, (years): 25

D. Design Storm Duration, (hours): 6

E. Design Storm Magnitude, (inches): 2.6

F. Design Flow, (cubic feet / second/ square mile): 170

G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration, (percent): 30%

H. Adjusted Design Flow, (cfs per square mile): 220

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

A. Describe Watershed Emergency:

The fire completely burned off all effective cover on the majority of the burned area, with the exception of existing rock cover, which in places is up to 30% of the ground surface. Riparian areas in all but the lowest gradient channels were completely consumed. Brush skeletons are chiefly intact, and the plants are expected to re-sprout in the majority of the burned area, with expected effective cover re-established within a 3 year recovery period. While soil burn severity was moderate, watershed response to precipitation events was mapped as high over nearly all the fire area due to loss of cover. Runoff and sediment yield is expected to increase substantially. There is no effective storage of ash or sediment on slope if materials are entrained and mobilized during runoff events.

### Threat to Life

The sites listed below are mostly residential areas that are directly downstream and downhill of burned forest lands, or roads which are located on forest lands. Lives are potentially at risk in homes that are located in flood prone areas, or on roads where flash flooding causes washouts and loss of road structures and control of water, as well as hazard trees in the vicinity of trails and roadways.

LOCATION	HAZARD
Peutz Valley	Flooding from increased post fire runoff.
San Diego Country Estates	Increased flows from San Vicente Canyon. Floatable debris from Forest Service slopes into small tributaries.
West Shore of El Capitan Res.	Rockfall/debris flow/flash flood to fisherman and recreation along shoreline
El Capitan Dam spillway	Debris clogging spillway and breaking loose onto structures below
Anderson Valley Road	Uncontrolled runoff on residential access
Viejas Indian Reservation	Flooding residences and RV Park
Viejas Grade Road	Road washouts on well used road
Helix Diversion Dam/Residence	Debris and flood hazard to life/property/water quality
Roads and Trails in various locations	Burned trees near active roads and trails

### Threat to Property

Forest Road System – Numerous locations on the road system are at high risk of loss of function and/or are likely to degrade adjacent resources. Road drainage facilities need to be prepared to accommodate increased post-fire flows where high and moderate burn severity occurred above roads. Hazard trees need to be removed in some locations.

Trails – Seventeen miles of trail were burned, including portions of the Pacific Crest Trail. Numerous locations on the trail system are at high risk of loss of function and/or are likely to degrade adjacent resources. The health and safety of trail users is at risk from burned hazard trees and unstable footing because of rock and sloughing from side slopes. Lack of vegetative cover on slopes above the trails will result in excessive runoff of water causing severe erosion and damage to drainages that the trails cross. This will also result in added sediment input to local drainages. Trail drainage facilities need to be prepared to accommodate increased post-fire flows where high and moderate burn severity occurred above roads.

San Diego Country Estates – Several residences in the San Diego Country Estates are below Forest Service land near Gower Mountain. There is potential for sheet wash with soil and ash and flooding from small ephemeral drainages onto the houses.

Peutz Valley – The community of Peutz Valley has a single access road that lies within the post-fire flood prone area of the creek coursing through the valley. This road, the only way in and out of the valley, is at risk of loss of service from flooding. In addition, several homes near the creek and numerous driveway stream crossings are at risk of flooding or destruction from increased flows from burned Forest Service land in the upper part of the watershed.

### Loss or Degradation of Significant Resources

Water Quality - El Capitan reservoir, a major water supply facility for the City of San Diego, will experience increased sedimentation and some loss of storage and turbidity during peak runoff events. San Diego County Water Department (SDCWD) will likely incur additional near-term water treatment costs due to post-fire inputs of sediment, ash and nutrients. SDCWD is coordinating with the Natural Resources Conservation Service to address water treatment problems stemming from the burned area emergency.

Botanical Resources – Several threatened or endangered plant species populations have been burned over by the fire. Many of these were protected by exclosures that were also burned and are no longer effective. Due to loss of dense chaparral or other vegetation, which acted as a natural barrier to OHV intrusion before the fire,

the previously exclosed plant populations, as well as newly exposed populations, are at a high risk of damage from increased OHV activity. The Cedar Fire is adjacent to the highly urbanized San Diego area. There are an extremely large number of OHV users in the area. Physical barriers plus signage and OHV regulation enforcement by patrol personnel are the only proven effective methods of reducing unauthorized OHV activity.

There is also a substantial risk of introduction of noxious weeds from the dozer lines due to unwashed equipment, and the risk of expansion of the known invasive weed populations within the fire area.

Heritage Resources – The burn exposed several cultural sites. Exposed sites are now vulnerable to vandalism and erosion. One historic mine shaft has been exposed and is a public safety hazard.

Recreation – There is an extremely high risk of unauthorized OHV activity following the fire. Unauthorized OHV activity will greatly disturb the natural landscape, visual quality, recreational opportunity expectations of forest users, and the ability of the vegetation to regenerate. Past experience shows administrative closures are ineffective in preventing unauthorized OHV activity. Again, the Cedar Fire is adjacent to the highly urbanized San Diego area with an extremely large number of OHV users in the area. Physical barriers plus signage and OHV regulation enforcement by patrol personnel are the only proven effective methods of reducing unauthorized OHV activity.

#### B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

- 1) Prevent loss of life and risk to human safety.
- 2) Reduce threat to property on Forest Roads.
- 3) Reduce risk of degradation of significant natural resources, especially T&E plants, and erosion and loss of landscape integrity by unauthorized OHV activity.

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

Land 70 % Channel NA % Roads 70 % Other    %

#### D. Probability of Treatment Success

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

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss): **\$8,325,500**

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss): **\$3,693,400**

#### G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

☒ Hydrology    ☒ Soils    ☒ Geology    ☐ Range    ☒ Recreation

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

**Team Leader following initial implementation: Bernice Bigelow**

**E-mail** [bbigelow@fs.fed.us](mailto:bbigelow@fs.fed.us)

**Phone:** (858) 674-2901

**FAX:** (858) 673-6192

**Team Members:**

**Engineering:** Joe Leone (CNF), Mark Marquette (CNF)

**Recreation:** Anne Carey (CNF)

**Team Leader:** Jim Frazier

**Email:** jfrazier@fs.fed.us

**Phone:** (209) 532-3671 ext 205

**FAX:** 209-533-1890

**Team Members:**

**Assistant Team Leader (leader trainee):** Randy Westmoreland (TNF)

**Hydrology:** Luke Rutten (STF), Sharon Grant (STF), Robbie Vandewater (KLA), Cheryl Mulder (ELD), Kristine Leep (LTBMU)

**Soils:** Dan Ford (CNF), Rich Jaros (DXF)

**Geology:** Jerry DeGraff (SNF), Tom Koler (ELD)

**Wildlife:** Jeff Wells (CNF), Carly Gibson (CNF), Megan Jennings (CNF), Craig Wentworth (CNF), Mary Lany (MTF trainee)

**Botany:** Susan Rudy (CNF), Fred Sproul (private)

**Engineering:** Joe Leone (CNF), Mark Marquette (CNF), Tom Durston (STF), Michelle Bearmar (CNF), Mike Bradshaw (STF), Rusty LeBlanc (STF)

**GIS:** Lynn Goolsby (STF), Mark Schug (STF), Yolanda Durston (STF)

**Heritage:** Michael Weichman (LTBMU), Karen Blom (LTBMU), John Maher (CNF), Susan Roder (CNF), Patricia Corral (R3 CNF), Stan Berryman (MCP)

**Recreation:** Chris Nyce (CNF), Dave Harloff (CNF)

**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:**

**Aerial Hydromulching** – A wood and paper mulch matrix with a non water-soluble binder will be applied to Forest Service land in the upper portion of the Peutz Valley watershed. This treatment will provide immediate ground cover to help reduce flood peaks and sediment yield downstream in the community of Peutz Valley where there are high values at risk. Mulch will be applied as a slurry by helicopter and/or fixed wing aircraft. (Note: Helimulching with dry straw, though less costly than aerial hydromulching, was considered but discounted because it would not likely remain in place due to winds in the area).

**Fiber Rolls** – 36 acres will be treated immediately above San Diego Country Estates to protect homes which abut upslope Forest Service land. This treatment may be done by hand crews (for account and/or volunteers).

**Access Barriers** – Fences and barriers will be installed at sites highly vulnerable to intrusions by OHV's, human traffic, or cattle drifting onto Forest land from adjacent ownerships. This treatment is needed to protect T&E plant populations and to reduce other land damage caused by unauthorized entry. Without physical protection, vehicular and other damage is expected to be significant on Forest Service land

since there is virtually no post-fire vegetation to act as a barrier. Administrative closures have not proven to be effective in preventing intrusion and damage in this highly urbanized forest setting. Signing of all vulnerable areas will be done in addition to physical barriers.

Treatments include:

7.8 miles of wire fencing at several locations threatened by intrusion.

1012 feet of pipe rail barriers at 25 sites within the fire area. These barriers consist of two or more vertical risers and a horizontal bar about 2-3 above the ground.

2 gates, small signs at barrier sites and drainage preparation near some installations.

OHV Regulation Enforcement Patrols - Four FPO positions will be staffed for the next several months to prevent unauthorized entry into non-barriered sites in the fire area, and to monitor success of installed fences and pipe barriers. Unauthorized intrusions are not totally deterred by physical barriers alone, but the combination of barriers and increased patrols can be successful in preventing unauthorized entry while the fire area recovers.

**Channel Treatments:** None

### **Road And Trail Treatments:**

#### **Roads**

Many forest roads are at risk of loss from post-fire runoff due to deferred maintenance and non-current design standards. Substantial sediment yield can occur under post-fire conditions. Recommended road treatments include restoring drainage function, installing drainage features and gates, storm patrols and BAER warning signs as described below.

*Significant rainfall events occurred in southern California, including the San Diego area, beginning the week of October 18, 2004, with subsequent rainfall in January and February 2005, resulting in the 3<sup>rd</sup> rainiest season in San Diego's recorded history, following 5 years of below-average precipitation. In accordance with Cleveland forest practices (see Storm Patrol & Safety Plan, Cedar & Paradise Post-Fire, January 2004), native surface roads are gated prior to a predicted rainfall event, and forest personnel are directed to avoid native surface roads while wet (roadway integrity and personal safety). Road surveys were conducted in February and March 2005 to assess conditions following winter rainfall, and to review effectiveness of treatments installed in Spring 2004. Due to loss of upslope vegetation and higher than average precipitation, the higher than expected runoff which occurred in early 2005 resulted in channel and culvert capacities being exceeded and erosion at structures, plus headcuts and culverts being severely undercut.*

SUMMARY OF ROADS TO BE TREATED		
ROAD NUMBER	ROAD NAME	RECOMMENDED TREATMENTS
13S09	Dye Canyon Road	Further assessment needed
13S10	Westside Road ( <i>also known as El Cajon Mountain Road and El Capitan Road</i> )	Restore drainage function, construct/reconstruct dips and overside drains, riprap fill slopes, storm patrol, and BAER warning signs. <i>Restore drainage function, reconstruct dips, repair/replace damaged overside drains, re-install riprap (9.5 miles).</i>
13S11	Cedar Creek Road	Restore drainage function, construct/reconstruct dips and overside drains, riprap fill slopes, storm patrol, and BAER warning signs. <i>Restore drainage function, reconstruct dips, repair/replace damaged overside drains, re-install riprap (3.8 miles).</i>

SUMMARY OF ROADS TO BE TREATED		
ROAD NUMBER	ROAD NAME	RECOMMENDED TREATMENTS
14S03	Garnet Peak Road	No treatments recommended
14S04	Deer park Road	Restore drainage function and storm patrol. <i>Restore drainage function, reconstruct dips, repair/replace damaged overside drains, re-install riprap (3.3 miles).</i>
14S05	Pine Creek Road	Restore drainage function and place riprap for fill slope protection. <i>Restore drainage function, repair/replace damaged overside drains, re-install riprap (7.0 miles).</i>
14S07	Tule Springs Road	restore drainage function, construct overside drains, rip rap, storm patrol, and BAER warning signs. <i>Restore drainage function, reconstruct dips, repair/replace damaged overside drains, re-install riprap (4.0 miles).</i>
14S08	Conejos Valley Road	Restore drainage function, storm patrols, and BAER warning signs.
14S08	Dubois Road	Restore drainage function, rock dips, upsize culverts, storm patrol, BAER warning signs, and a metal end-section on an existing 60" CMP.
15S21	Miners Road	Replace and upsize an existing overside drain. <i>Restore drainage function, reconstruct dips, repair/replace overside drains, re-install riprap (1.2 miles with approx 50% on Capitan Grande Indian Reservation).</i>
15S24	Goude Road	Restore drainage function and storm patrol.
15S30	Anderson Truck Trail	Restoring drainage function, construct dips and overside drains, place rip rap at the end of existing overside drain flumes, storm patrol, and BAER warning signs. <i>Restore drainage function, reconstruct dips, repair/replace damaged overside drains, re-install riprap, replace 2 30"x60' corrugated metal pipe culverts, replace lost aggregate surfacing (1.6 miles plus 0.9 miles on private lands).</i>

**Cedar BAER – Engineering**  
**Summary of Road Treatment Costs by Type**

The last line item includes forest roads that cross private land where use agreements are currently pending

Treatment	Interim #1				Interim #2			
	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total
Restore drainage function	Mile	34.5	\$995	\$34,328	<i>Mile</i>	<i>32.1</i>	<i>\$1,287</i>	<i>\$41,313</i>
Rolling dips - Install - <i>Reconstruct</i>	Each	444	\$390	\$173,160	<i>Each</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>\$429</i>	<i>\$25,740</i>
Install rolling lead-off ditches	Each	117	\$390	\$45,630				
18" overside drains - Install - <i>Repair/reinstall</i> - <i>Replace</i>	Each	167	\$783	\$130,761	<i>Each</i> <i>Each</i>	<i>82</i> <i>10</i>	<i>\$429</i> <i>\$1,404</i>	<i>\$35,178</i> <i>\$14,040</i>
Repair and reinstall overside drains	Each	5	\$390	\$1,950				
Drivable water bars	Each	33	\$390	\$12,870				
Riprap on existing overside drains - Install - <i>Reinstall as needed (Class 2)</i>	Each	44	\$42	\$1,848	<i>Ton</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>\$211</i>	<i>\$9,715</i>

Treatment	Interim #1				Interim #2			
	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total
Install flared end sections								
18" culverts	Each	0	\$437	\$0				
24" culverts	Each	0	\$488	\$0				
30" culverts	Each	0	\$637	\$0				
36" culverts	Each	0	\$780	\$0				
60" culverts	Each	1	\$2,035	\$2,035				
Remove existing culvert	Each	10	\$585	\$5,850				
Corrugated metal pipe with end section								
- Install 36"	Each	1	\$2,418	\$2,418				
- Install 48"	Each	1	\$3,640	\$3,640				
- <i>Replace 30" x 60' long</i>					<i>Each</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>\$6,600</i>	<i>\$13,200</i>
Drainage armor								
- Install	Each	58	\$270	\$15,660				
- <i>Re-install</i>					<i>Ton</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>\$211</i>	<i>\$11,616</i>
Hardened crossing								
- Install	Each	12	\$499	\$5,988				
- <i>Reinstall</i>					<i>Ton</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>\$211</i>	<i>\$2,112</i>
Gabion crossing	LF	85	\$260	\$22,100				
Fill sections	CY	295	\$10	\$2,950				
<i>Replace surfacing (Class 2 aggregate base)</i>					<i>Ton</i>	<i>326</i>	<i>\$99</i>	<i>\$32,274</i>
<i>Slump repair (Compaction method "B")</i>					<i>CY</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>\$242</i>	<i>\$48,400</i>
<b>Drainage features subtotal</b>				<b>\$461,188</b>				<b>\$233,588</b>
Gates	Each	10	\$5,200	\$52,000				
Signs								
- Warning 48"x96"	Each	22	\$715	\$15,730				
- Information 18"x12"	Each	0	\$293	\$0				
Hazard trees	Each	70	\$390	\$27,300				
Storm patrol	Storm	7	\$3,600	\$25,200				
Roads pending owner authorization								
- Restore drainage function	Mile	22	\$15,909	\$349,998	<i>Mile</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>\$1,287</i>	<i>\$1,158</i>
- <i>Repair/re-install 18" overside drains</i>					<i>Each</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>\$429</i>	<i>\$2,145</i>
- <i>Re-install drainage armor (Class 2)</i>					<i>Ton</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>\$211</i>	<i>\$1,056</i>
<b>Total</b>				<b>\$931,416</b>				<b>\$248,547</b>

## Trails

Seventeen miles of popular and heavily used trail were burned. Trail treatments to maintain drainage function, safety and tread integrity include removal of hazard trees, installation of water bars and dips to control erosion, removal of slough and outside berms, rip-rapping and armor of drainage crossings, and signage to warn users of hazards both on and off the trails.

*Storms during October 2004 through February 2005 exceeded expectations and resulted in saturated hillslopes producing sediment to trails repaired following the Cedar fire. Restoration of trail width and proper drainage is needed to repair 17 miles of trail (as shown below), with 7 miles restored by mechanical means and 10 miles reconstructed by a hand crew. Work would include re-armoring drainage features to restore and stabilize trail crossings from future erosion.*



*Known hazard trees were removed from trailside areas during late 2003 and early 2004 prior to trail re-openings in Spring 2004; however, additional trees have not regenerated and these hazard trees need to be removed from the 17 miles of trails addressed below.*

#### Trail Segments Needing Work

Name of Trail	Interim #1	Interim #2	
	Miles	Miles	Work Needed
Pacific Crest <i>National Scenic</i> Trail, 2000.23	3	3	<i>Reconstruct drainage structures</i>
Inaja National Recreation Trail	0.5		
Noble Canyon <i>National Recreation</i> Trail, 5E04	4	4	<i>Reconstruct drainage structures</i>
Pine Mountain Trail, 5E08	3	3	<i>Restore trail width and drainage function</i>
Indian Creek Trail, 5W05	3	4	<i>Restore trail width and drainage function</i>
Big Laguna Trail, 5E06	2	2	<i>Reconstruct drainage structures</i>
Garnet <i>Peak</i> Trail, 5E09	1	1	<i>Reconstruct drainage structures</i>
Sunset Trail, 5E07	0.5	0.5	<i>Reconstruct drainage structures</i>
Total	17	17.5	<i>Hazard tree removal</i>

*Cedar Creek trailhead (near the origin of the Cedar fire start, and adjacent to the straw wattles placed near San Diego Country Estates) has a drainage culvert that has been undercut due to storms of October 2004 through February 2005, and requires re-placement and armoring to reduce future erosion. Runoff in this area created an under-cutting of the outslope edge, which has started to affect the footing of a pipe barrier installed earlier to prevent off-road travel into the burned area.*

**Structures:** None

There are no treatments at the following sites where risks to life and property were earlier described, for the reasons discussed below:

El Capitan Reservoir – Although there is a debris flow hazard from Forest Service slopes above the reservoir's recreation site (parking lot and boat ramp), no slope stabilizations measures can be taken to mitigate the hazard. Instead, the City of San Diego Water Department has been advised via the BAER Team geologist's report that the site should be closed during and after storms events. In addition, the City has been advised that debris from the spillway could damage structures below.

Helix Water Company Diversion – The dam keeper's residence, on the riverbank near the diversion dam, is subject to debris flows above, and flooding from the river. No treatment is proposed since this site is on private land. San Diego County has been apprised of the potential problem.

Viejas Indian Reservation – The RV Park at the eastern end of the reservation is subject to flooding from an unnamed stream on the north side of Chiquito Peak. While this land upstream of the RV Park is on Forest Service land, no hillslope treatments are planned. The Department of the Interior BAER Team has advised the occupants to keep trailers away from the flood prone areas during storms.

#### 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.)

See Appendix A, Monitoring Plan – *submitted with Interim #1 only (not funded).*

**Part VI – Emergency Rehabilitation Treatments and Source of Funds by Land Ownership – Interim #1**

Line Items	Units	Unit Cost	NFS Lands		Other \$	Other Lands				All Total \$
			# of	WFSU		# of	Fed	# of	Non Fed	
			Units	SULT \$		units	\$	Units	\$	
<b>A. Land Treatments</b>										
Aerial Hydromulching	ac	1800	1100	\$1,980,000	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$1,980,000
Fiber Rolls	ac	800	37	\$29,600	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$29,600
Access Barriers:				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Wire Fencing	mi	34,320	7.8	\$267,696						\$267,696
Pipe Rails	ft	28	1012	\$28,336						\$28,336
Gates	ea	5,200	2	\$10,400						\$10,400
Signage	ls	2,000	1	\$2,000						\$2,000
Drainage Prep	ls	1,000	1	\$1,000						\$1,000
OHV Enf. Patrols	ls	148,000	1	\$148,000						\$148,000
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<b>Subtotal Land Treatments</b>				\$2,467,032	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$2,467,032
<b>B. Channel Treatments</b>										
none				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<b>Subtotal Channel Treat.</b>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<b>C. Road and Trails</b>										
Drainage features	ls	33588	1	\$461,187			\$0		\$0	\$461,187
Gates	ea	5,200	10	\$52,000	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$52,000
Signs	ea	715	22	\$15,730	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$15,730
hazard tree removal	ea	390	70	\$27,300	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$27,300
Storm Patrol	storm	3600	7	\$25,200						\$25,200
Rd pending right way	mile	15909	22	\$349,998						\$349,998
Trail drainage	mile	2720	17	\$46,240						\$46,240
Trail stream xings	ea	1000	4	\$4,000						\$4,000
Trail signage	ls	3300	1	\$3,300						\$3,300
Trail hzd tree removal	ea	100	245	\$24,500						\$24,500
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<b>Subtotal Road &amp; Trails</b>				\$1,009,455	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$1,009,455
<b>D. Structures</b>										
none				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<b>Subtotal Structures</b>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<b>E. BAER Evaluation</b>										
BAER assessment	ls	183000	1	\$183,000	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$183,000
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<b>Subtotal Evaluation</b>				\$183,000	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$183,000
<b>F. Implementation</b>										
Overhead Team	ls	200000	1	\$200,000	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$200,000
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<b>Subtotal Evaluation</b>				\$200,000	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$200,000
<b>G. Monitoring</b>										
Noxious weeds	ls	57810	1	\$57,810	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$57,810
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<b>Subtotal Monitoring</b>				\$57,810	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$57,810
<b>H. Totals</b>				\$3,917,297	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$3,917,297

Part VI – Emergency Rehabilitation Treatments and Source of Funds by Land Ownership – Interim #2

		NFS Lands			Other Lands				All	
		Unit	# of	WFSU	Other	# of	Fed	# of	Non Fed	Total
Line Items	Units	Cost	Units	SULT \$	\$	units	\$	Units	\$	\$
A. Land Treatments										
none				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Land Treatments				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
B. Channel Treatments										
none				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Channel Treat.				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
C. Road and Trails										
Drainage features	ls	233588	1	\$233,588	\$0					\$233,588
Rd pending right way	LS	14959	1	\$14,959	\$0					\$14,959
Trail drainage mech	mile	12000	7	\$84,000	\$0					\$84,000
Trail drainage hand	mile	5000	10	\$50,000	\$0					\$50,000
Trail drainage feature	ea	8000	1	\$8,000	\$0					\$8,000
Trail hzd tree removal	mile	4000	17	\$68,000	\$0					\$68,000
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Road & Trails				\$458,547	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$458,547
D. Structures										
none				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Structures				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
E. BAER Evaluation										
BAER assessment	ls	14000	1	\$14,000	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$14,000
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Evaluation				\$14,000	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$14,000
F. Implementation										
Overhead Team	ls	23030	1	\$23,030	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$23,030
Engr Plan Prep	LS	34540	1	\$34,540						\$34,540
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Evaluation				\$57,570	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$57,570
G. Monitoring										
none				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Monitoring				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
H. Totals				\$530,117	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$530,117

## PART VII - APPROVALS

1. Jack VanLear for March 31, 2005  
Forest Supervisor (signature) Date

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Regional Forester (signature) Date