

Date of Report: September 2, 2020**BURNED-AREA REPORT****PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST****A. Type of Report**

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

B. Type of Action

- ☒ 1. Initial Request (Best estimate of funds needed to complete eligible stabilization measures)
- ☐ 2. Interim Request # _____
- ☐ Updating the initial funding request based on more accurate site data or design analysis

PART II - BURNED-AREA DESCRIPTION**A. Fire Name:** Loyalton Fire**B. Fire Number:** CA-TNF-001600**C. State:** California**D. County:** Sierra, Lassen**E. Region:** 5/4**F. Forest:** TNF/HTNF**G. District:** TNF Sierraville District/HTNF Carson District**H. Fire Incident Job Code:** P5 NFB8 (0517) BEAR – H5BAER-0520 & H4BAER-0460**I. Date Fire Started:** 8/14/2020**J. Date Fire Contained:** August 27, 2020**K. Suppression Cost:** \$10.9 million as of 8/26/2020**L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds (estimates):**

1. Fireline repaired (miles): 12.56 miles of dozer line, 3.32 miles of hand line
2. Other (identify): n/a

M. Watershed Numbers:*Table 1: Acres Burned by Watershed*

HUC #	Watershed Name	Total Acres	Acres Burned	% of Watershed Burned
18020123030602	Sierra Valley-Elephant Head	7,038	2,265	32%
18020123031004	Sierra Valley	65,938	2,725	4%
18020123030601	Sierra Valley-unnamed eastern tributary	4,963	3,131	63%
18020123020203	Lower Smithneck Creek	6,575	25	0.4%
18020123030501	Correca Canyon	7,329	5,279	72%
180800031201	Headwaters- Long Valley Creek	26,734	7,409	28%
180800031202	Evans Canyon-Long Valley Creek	16,719	10,170	61%
180800031203	Roberts Canyon- Long Valley Creek	29,181	16,032	55%

N. Total Acres Burned: 47,035 (as of 8/23/2020)

Table 2: Total Acres Burned by Ownership

OWNERSHIP	ACRES
NFS	7,943
BLM	9,542
STATE: CADFW	5,215
BIA	98
PRIVATE	24,237
TOTAL	47,035

O. Vegetation Types:

Vegetation within the burned area is dominated by Basin Sagebrush(BS)/Sagebrush (SGB), Bitterbrush/Sagebrush (TB/Bitterbrush(BBR), Eastside Pine(EP)/Eastside Pine(EPN), and Mixed Conifer-Fir(MF)/Sierran Mixed Conifer (SMC). There is also a substantial amount of Curlleaf Mountain Mahogany (BM)/Sagebrush(SGB), Big Basin Sagebrush(TT)/Sagebrush(SGB), Great Basin-Mixed Chaparral Transition(BX)/Montane Chaparral(MCP), Upper Montane Mixed Chaparral(CX), Montane Chaparral(MCP), Annual Grasses and Forbs(HG), and Annual Grassland(AGS).

P. Dominant Soils:

The soils in the area are somewhat shallow and rocky both in profile and surface gravel and cobble. The subsoils generally have low infiltration/percolation rates and tend to perch water and produce runoff quickly. The fire was wind driven and moved across the landscape quickly through the shrub and grass areas with low heat effects to the soils. Most areas under shrub and grass type vegetation lost some amount of soil and roots that appear to have blown off with winds during and/or following the flame front, but the remaining surface soils still had roots intact and little sign of deeper heat to the ground. The timbered areas in the drainages burnt hotter with more residence time and burned more of the surface fuels and put more heat into the soil. Some areas within areas of the high severity burn have deeper effects to the soil roots and structure. Much of the burn has a high amount of surface rock (gravel and cobble) that would protect the soil from the heat of the fire and slow down surface runoff and erosion.

Soil Name	Acres	Percent of Burned Area
Aldax Complex	4402	9%
Aldi-Kyburz	3916	8%
Badenaugh-Martineck-Dotta association	1939	4%
Basic rock land	5341	11%
Franktown-Aldi-Rock outcrop complex	5656	12%
Galeppi	2445	5%
Glean	2375	5%
Kyburz-Trojan Complex	4062	9%
Newlands-Rock outcrop complex	1113	2%
Rock outcrop-Franktown-Kyburz complex	1156	2%
Trosi	5030	11%

Q. Geologic Types: Volcanic, Sedimentary, Alluvium, Sandstone/Shale/Gravel, Ultramafic

R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class:*Table 3: Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class*

STREAM TYPE	MILES OF STREAM
PERENNIAL	31
INTERMITTENT	140
EPHEMERAL	50
OTHER (DEFINE)	n/a

S. Transportation System:**Trails:** No trail system exists within the burned area.**Roads:** *National Forest (miles): TNF: 3.1 miles, HTNF: 16 miles***Railroad (miles):** 6.04 miles**PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION****A. Burn Severity (acres):***Table 4: Burn Severity Acres by Ownership*

Soil Burn Severity	NFS	BLM	State: CDFW	BIA	Private	Total	% within the Fire Perimeter
Unburned	501	2,053	457	7	4,144	7,162	16%
Low	3,330	5,628	3,920	66	14,816	27,760	61%
Moderate	2,520	911	710	24	3,727	7,892	17%
High	1,589	182	91	-	1,197	3,059	7%
Total	7,940	8,774	5,178	97	23,884	45,873	

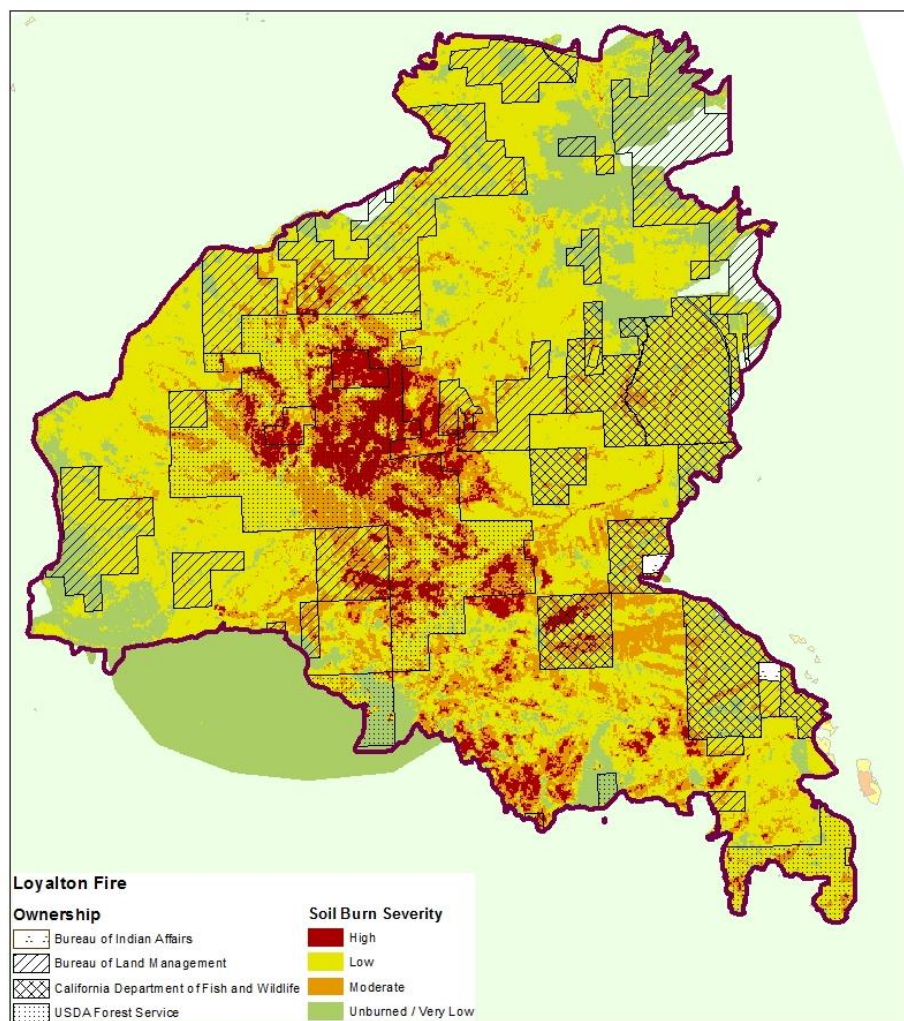


Figure 1. Burn severity map within the Loyaltan Fire area.

B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres):

Most of the soils in the burn area appear to be naturally hydrophobic to various degrees. The fire was wind driven and did not spend a lot of time in heating the soil surface. The fire did enhance and/or modify the water repellency in moderate and high burn severity areas making the hydrophobicity stronger and, in some places, deeper into the soil profile

Group	Acres	Runoff Potential	Definition
Group A	5,516	Low	Soils in this group have low runoff potential when thoroughly wet. Water is transmitted freely through the soil.
Group B	1,238	Moderate/Low	Soils in this group have moderately low runoff potential when thoroughly wet. Water transmission through the soil is unimpeded.
Group C	14,211	Moderate/High	Soils in this group have moderately high runoff potential when thoroughly wet. Water transmission through the soil is somewhat restricted.
Group D	28,488	High	Soils in this group have high runoff potential when thoroughly wet. Water movement through the soil is restricted or very restricted.

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating: High and Very High

D. Erosion Potential: Erosion potential was calculated based on a five-year event, with the majority of surfaces producing less than 5 tons per acre (see map below).

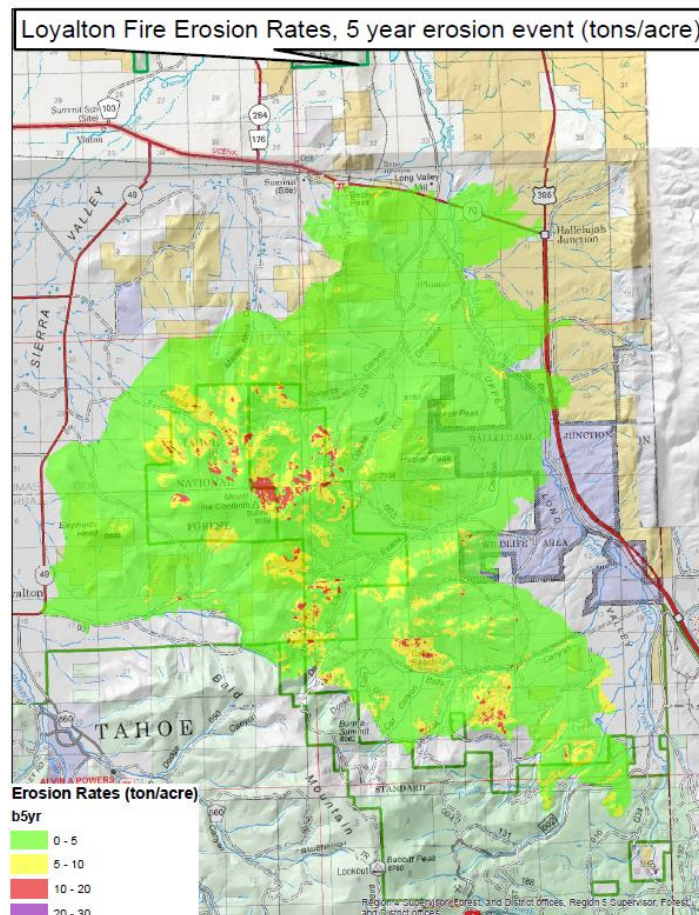


Figure 2. Erosion rates in tons/acre within the Loyalton Fire burned area.

- E. **Sediment Potential:** Debris flow modeling was conducted to look at the potential for sediment production during a rainfall event. The risk was highest in the Roberts and Evans canyon areas of the burned (Figure 3).

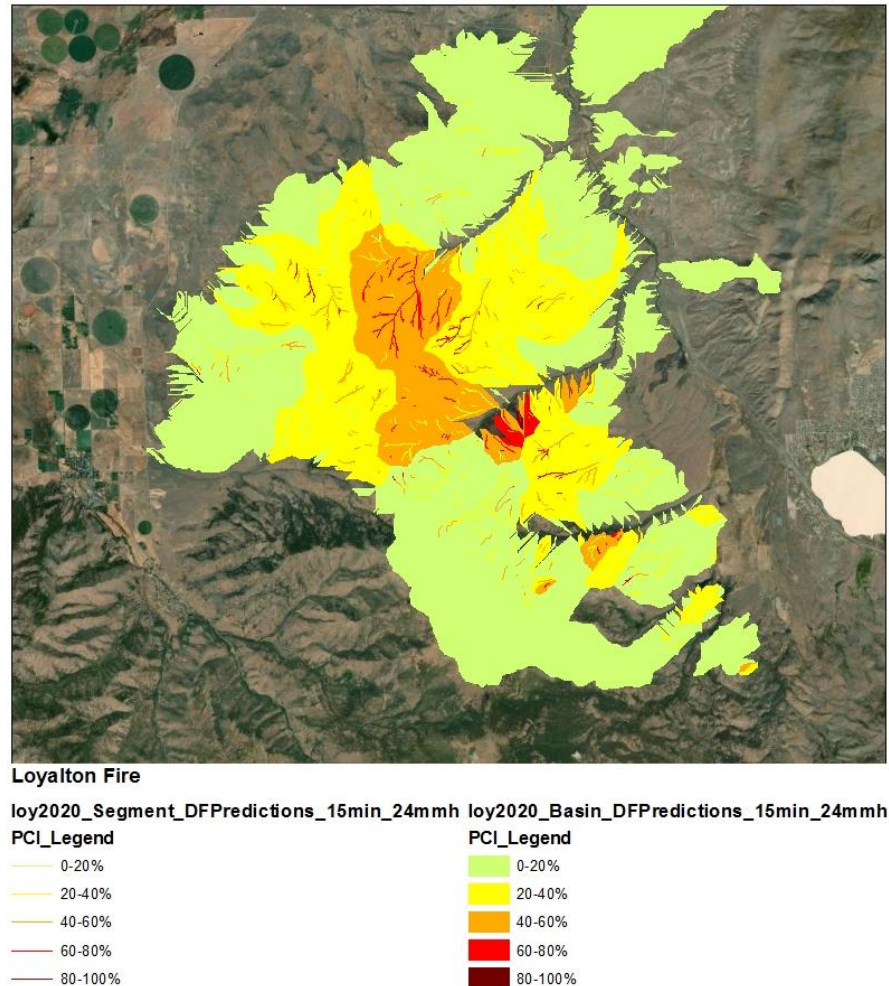


Figure 3. Debris flow modeling results for the Loyalton Fire.

F. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period (years):

The recovery of vegetation within the burned area will be specific to different burn severities and vegetation communities. In all fire severity areas, there is the potential for conversion from native plant community type to non-native annual grassland within one year of the fire. Sagebrush and chaparral communities should begin to recover 1-3 years post fire, however the potential for conversion to non-native annual grassland is relatively high in this type. Eastside pine and Sierran pine will recover more slowly, especially in high fire severity areas. Mountain mahogany communities may re-sprout and recovery might begin 1-3 years postfire; however, growth of mountain mahogany is very slow, and recovery may take decades. Riparian communities that burned at moderate to low severity should begin to recover within 1-3 years, higher severity areas may take longer while soils stabilize (5 years).

G. Estimated Hydrologic Response (brief description):

The entire burn area is very rocky and will help to moderate raindrop impact and increased runoff potential reducing erosion from the hillslopes. The ephemeral and intermittent drainages that were in the more densely forested areas were burned hot leaving behind evidence of burnt out large woody material that was holding bedload within the drainage. This bedload will now be released and mobilized during high flows. Discharges were modeled in the Roberts Canyon and Unnamed Eastern tributary to better understand if a two-year or five-year event would produce streamflows that could cause downstream damage to infrastructure, increases are expected to be more pronounced in Roberts Canyon than in Unnamed Eastern tributary.

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

Introduction/Background

The Loyalton Fire started near Loyalton, California in the evening of August 14, 2020 and spread to 36,295 acres by the morning of August 17, 2020. As of August 22, 2020 the fire size was 47,035 acres and 75% contained, with very low fire activity or potential for spread. The fire was fully contained as of August 27, 2020. The fire spread from near the town of Loyalton to the North near Ina Coolbirth Mountain and the communities of Chilcote and Vinton, the Southeast to the communities of Bordertown and Cold Springs, and in the Southwest to Sierra Brooks. The fire includes National Forest System (NFS) lands within Region 5 in the Tahoe National Forest (TNF) on the Sierraville Ranger District and Region 4 in the Humboldt Toiyabe National Forest (HTNF) in the Carson Ranger District. Additionally, the fire spread across Bureau of Land Management (BLM), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), and private lands (Figure 4). The fire perimeter used in this analysis was generated in August 22, 2020 and is considered the final burned area. Analysis of watershed condition was conducted in the field via ground surveys to assess post fire conditions and through desktop analyses utilizing existing data layers and products from the Tahoe National Forest and Humboldt Toiyabe National Forest.

Although the majority of the burned area burned at low (76%) to moderate severity (17%) with limited areas of high severity (7%) (Figure 1), there was a lot of canopy and ground cover that was lost. As a result, flows from the burned areas are expected to increase and may be bulked up with sediment, ash and woody debris. There are some large watersheds within the burned area which could produce significant increases in outflows given the right precipitation event. NFS lands made up 7,940 acres or 17% of the burned area but includes 52% of the area that burned at high severity.

The fire was wind driven and moved across the landscape quickly through the shrub and grassland areas with low heat effects to the soils. There are a lot of steep rocky slopes with potential for debris flows and rockfall within the burn. Most areas under shrub and grassland type vegetation lost some amount of soil and roots appear to have blown off with winds during and/or following the flame front. Remaining surface soils still have roots intact with very little sign of deeper heat into the ground. The timbered areas in the drainages generally burned hotter with longer residence time which resulted in burning of surface fuels and more heat energy moving into the soil. Within the high severity burned areas, there are deeper effects to the soil roots and structure. Much of the burned area has a high amount of surface rock (gravel and cobble) that would protect the soil from the heat of the fire and post fire erosion. The ephemeral and intermittent drainages that were in the more densely forested areas were burned hot leaving behind evidence of burnt out large woody material that was holding bedload within the drainage. This bedload will now be released and mobilized during high flows.

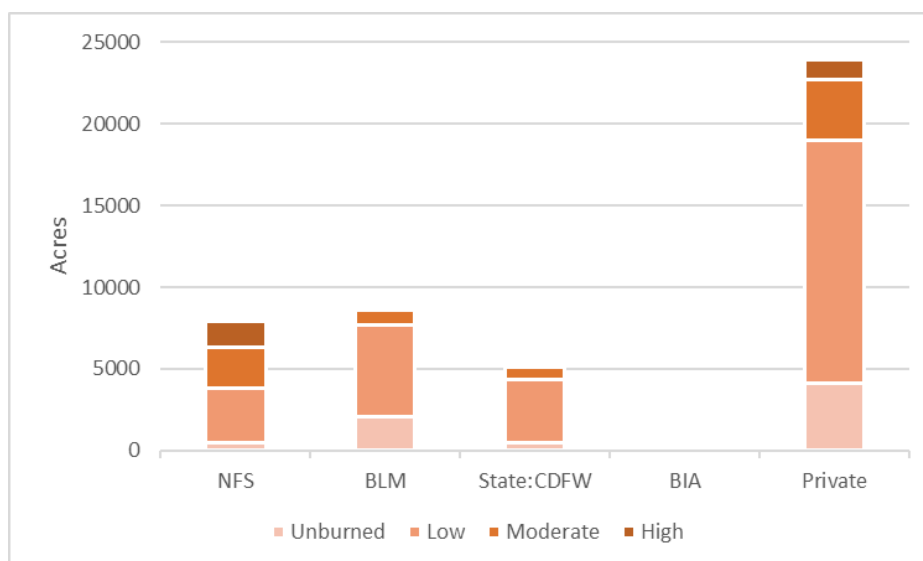


Figure 4. Acres of burn severity by land owner.

The analysis area contains five subwatersheds at a HUC 14 level and three at a HUC 6 level (Table 1). On the west side of the fire, Sierra Valley-Elephant Head, Sierra Valley, Sierra Valley-unnamed eastern tributary, Lower Smithneck Creek, and Correca Canyon all drain to the Feather River Basin. On the east side of the fire, Headwaters-Long Valley Creek, Evans Canyon-Long Valley Creek, and Roberts Canyon-Long Valley Creek all drain into the Long Valley basin. The entire burn area is very rocky and will help to moderate raindrop impact and increased runoff potential reducing erosion from the hillslopes.

A. Describe Critical Values/Resources and Threats (narrative):

The critical values at risk include threats to existing roads and highways, railroads, and bridge infrastructure from anticipated debris flows, threats to cultural resources from fire and BAER activities, and impacts from nonnative species threats from fire and fire suppression activity to native plant communities.

Table 5: Critical Value Matrix

Probability of Damage or Loss	Magnitude of Consequences		
	Major	Moderate	Minor
	RISK		
Very Likely	Very High	Very High	Low
Likely	Very High	High	Low
Possible	High	Intermediate	Low
Unlikely	Intermediate	Low	Very Low

- 1. Human Life and Safety (HLS):** Threats to human life and safety include likely debris flow and rockfall from steep areas within the burn on NFS lands. While the probability of this event occurring on NFS lands is likely and the magnitude of the consequence is major, low visitation rates to the area reduce our overall concern. While the magnitude of the consequences are major for the downstream communities of Chilcoot, Vinton, Loyalton, Sierra Brooks, Bordertown, and Cold Springs, the probability of damage or loss based on the burned area assessment is possible.
- 2. Property (P):** Road infrastructure is the main at-risk resource on NFS lands (Table A) and is anticipated to be likely to be damaged with major consequences. Downstream of forest service lands within the burned area there are a few scattered homes, ranches, railroad grades, bridges, roads, and highways. It is possible that these could be impacted, and the magnitude of the consequence is major from flood/debris flows. NFS lands are minimally utilized for recreation due to their remoteness and limited road access. Some hunting occurs within the NFS lands but there are no system trails or infrastructure for public access.

Table A. Summary of Probability of damage or loss, magnitude of consequences, and risk as a result of the Loyalton Fire to road infrastructure.

Critical Value	Threat to Value	Probability of Damage or Loss	Magnitude of Consequences	Risk	Discussion
Roads	Cut slope slumping onto the road prism	Possible	Moderate	Intermediate	Increased runoff will saturate and weaken cut slopes that are steeper than a 3:1
	Fill slope failure	Likely	Moderate	High	Routes will capture more overland flow and will saturate fill slopes where slopes flatten.
	Route washout	Likely	Moderate	High	Channels will flow more runoff and have more cutting power.
	Route rilling	Very Likely	Major	Very High	Routes will capture more overland runoff and concentrate flow.

3. Natural Resources (NR):

Threats to natural resources include introduction and/or spread of noxious weeds due to fire suppression activities which would result in type conversion of native plant communities and decrease in forage for mule deer and range. This threat is considered very likely with major magnitude of consequences.

The potential values at risk, in relation to invasive noxious weeds are the native and naturalized plant communities, known occurrence of Sierra Valley Ivesia (*Ivesia aperta* var. *aperta*) a *Forest Service Sensitive species*, and critical habitat for Webber's ivesia (*Ivesia webberi*), a federally listed threatened species. A combination of the burned area condition and certain fire suppression activities will increase the likelihood that invasive plants will become established in areas where it was previously absent within the burned area and areas of fire suppression disturbance. The loss of the native plant community through potential invasive noxious weed establishment or native plant community type conversion will highly affect critical mule deer winter range values and available forage for grazing livestock.

The loss of vegetation along ephemeral and intermittent stream channels in high and moderate severity burn areas presents a high risk for that resource and the potential for erosion is very likely in the first several years as riparian vegetation reestablishes. The magnitude of the consequence of this impact is intermediate on NFS lands.

4. Cultural and Heritage Resources:

Parts of the burned area are rich in cultural and heritage resources. Vandalism of known and unknown cultural resources is a concern due to the fire exposing artifacts and making access potentially easier. Cultural resources are "non-renewable" resources that once damaged or destroyed can never be replaced. Cultural resource values at risk include prehistoric and historic archaeological sites that are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), officially eligible for the NRHP, or have a high probability for being eligible to the register.

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

- Protect human life and safety by posting warning signs at access points to steep areas with flooding, rock fall, and debris flow potential.
- Provide information on potential flooding/debris flow risk to counties, CFDW, landowners, local communities, and the NRCS to ensure that proper notification has occurred to the public and responsible agencies.
- Stabilize/protect FS system roads to reduce the potential for road damage postfire due to altered hydrologic conditions.
- Prevent/reduce the spread of noxious with weed survey and possible follow-up treatment the first growing season.
- Protect cultural resources from vandalism and impacts from BAER treatments through signage, closure, and survey, as needed.

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

Land: NNIS monitoring and treatments that are proposed will be implemented during the first growing season post-fire and will occur after a damaging storm or event occurs. The work will be implemented before the winter 2022 season begins.

Channel: Natural recovery is proposed and no active work will be completed prior to a damaging storm or event.

Roads/Trails: There is a good likelihood that road treatments that are proposed should be implementable before winter storms settle in. However, if this work requires contractors to complete it could take longer or need to be completed in summer of 2021. Additionally, if other fire related priorities arise on the HTNF during the late summer/fall 2020 season, this work may be deferred to 2021. If not completed in fall of 2020, the need for the work will be re-assessed in 2021 after the winter period is over.

Protection/Safety: Attempts to contact counties, NRCS, and other landowners and responsible agencies will be made upon completion of this report. Recommended signage will be installed before winter storms begin.

D. Probability of Treatment Success

Table 6: Probability of Treatment Success

	1 year after treatment	3 years after treatment	5 years after treatment
Land	High	Moderate	Moderate
Channel	n/a	n/a	n/a
Roads/Trails	High	Moderate	Moderate
Protection/Safety	High	High	Moderate

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss):

Treatment	Cost of No Action
NNIS (land)	\$2,382,900
Channel	\$0
Roads	\$270,600
Protection/Safety	Potential Loss of Life
Total	\$2,653,500+ potential loss of life

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss):

Treatment	Cost of Selected Alternative	TNF Cost	HTNF Cost
NNIS (land)	\$17,641.04	\$1,727.20	\$15,913.84
Channel	\$0	\$0	\$0
Roads	\$29,560	\$13,160.00	\$16,400.00
Protection/Safety	\$1,752	\$0	\$1,752.00
Monitoring	\$876	\$0	\$876.00
Total	\$49,829.94	\$14,887.20	\$34,941.84

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

- ☒ Soils ☒ Hydrology ☒ Engineering ☒ GIS ☒ Archaeology
☒ Weeds ☐ Recreation ☐ Fisheries ☐ Wildlife
☐ Other:

Team Leader: Randy Westmoreland/Rachel Hutchinson

Email: rwatershed@gmail.com/rachel.hutchinson@usda.gov

Phone(s) 530-306-0349/530-562-7517

Forest BAER Coordinator: Luke Rutten

Email: luke.rutten@usda.gov

Phone(s): 530-478-6249

Team Members: *Table 7: BAER Team Members by Skill*

Skill	Team Member Name
<i>Team Lead(s)</i>	Randy Westmoreland/Rachel Hutchinson (TNF)
<i>Soils</i>	Eric Nicita(ENF)/Randy Westmoreland
<i>Hydrology</i>	Rachel Hutchinson(TNF)/John McCann(HTNF)
<i>Engineering</i>	Anita Lusty(HTNF)
<i>GIS</i>	Allison Bruner(HTNF)
<i>Archaeology</i>	Kalie Crews(HTNF)/Carrie Smith(TNF)
<i>Botany/Weeds</i>	Meagan Carter(HTNF)/Mary Patterson(TNF)
<i>Recreation</i>	
<i>Other</i>	

H. Treatment Narrative:

The proposed treatments were identified to reduce the potential risk to critical values on NFS lands. Attached specialist reports provide a thorough rationale and justification for proposed treatments and were discussed with the Loyalton BAER team. If additional risk still exists past one year from the date of containment, program or partner funds would need to cover the cost of continued treatment.

Land Treatments:

The proposed land treatments are to complete early detection surveys for non-native invasive plants within the burned area. This will include 678 acres of BAER work and 49.2 of suppression work within the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest and 14.5 acres of BAER and 18.5 acres of suppression on Tahoe National Forest (Figure 5). Survey locations were chosen based on values at risk, current infestation sizes, and areas that were disturbed by suppression activities, resulting in an unacceptable risk to natural resources. This risk can be easily mitigated at relatively low cost by comparison with NFS staff through hiring an efficient Contractor and implementing early detection, rapid response (EDRR) in the first year after the fire. This alternative was selected because early detection and rapid response for smaller acreages of noxious weeds proves to be more economically efficient than trying to rehabilitate the landscape once these populations have expanded and/or converted to nonnative annual grasslands.

The decision to request funding for contracted or partner surveys are based on the lack of capacity to complete these treatments through Forest personnel. Due to local hiring and retention issues, it is not recommended that local crews be relied upon to complete treatments. Putting EDRR funds into a contract will better ensure that emergency stabilization work is completed on the Loyalton Fire in order to protect the values at risk.

Item	Forest	Target Species	Cost	Category
49.2 acres of suppression line	HTNF	Medusahead, hoary cress, tall whitetop, bull, musk and scotch thistle	\$5,781.20	Suppression
18.5 acres of suppression line	TNF	TNF priority invasive plant list	\$1,304.40	Suppression
678 acres of EDRR	HTNF	Medusahead, hoary cress, tall white top, Bull, Musk and Scotch thistle	\$10,132.64	BAER
14.5 acres of EDRR	TNF	TNF priority invasive plant list	\$422.80	BAER
Total (760.2 acres)			\$17,641.04	

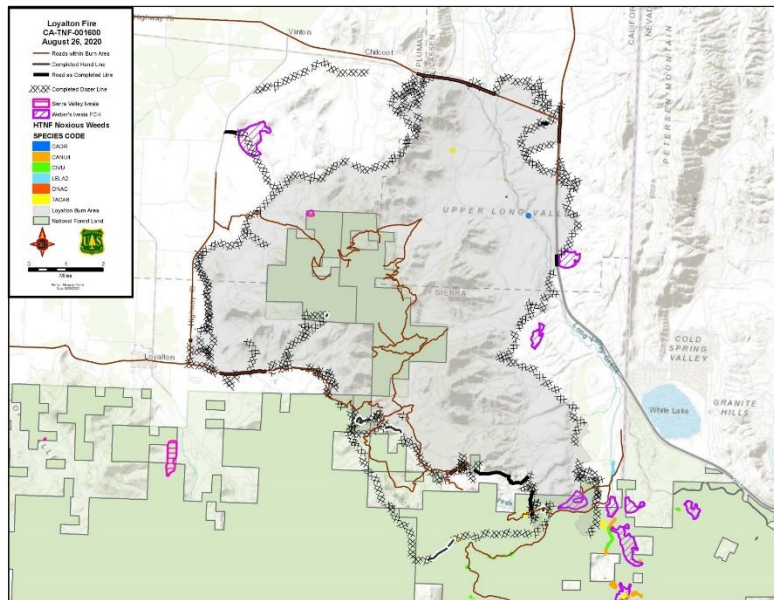


Figure 5. Known populations of non-native invasive species, suppression areas, and roads.

Channel Treatments:

Natural recovery is recommended for streams and channels on NFS lands within the burned area. Signage will be posted stating that the burned area may be at risk from flooding, rock fall, and debris flow will reduce risk to life and property. Downstream property owners, counties, and responsible agencies (NRCS) should be contacted to ensure they are aware of risks to non-NFS lands and can take appropriate action. No other treatments are recommended at this time on NFS lands.

Roads and Trail Treatments:

No trails exist within the NFS burned area and no treatment for trails is being recommended.

Treatments considered for the transportation system include natural recovery, road closures, minimal road drainage structures, and culvert installation. Natural recovery would likely lead to road washouts, slumping, rilling, and fill slope failure. This would lead to road closures and increased sedimentation to drainages. Culvert installation was not appropriate for the use and maintenance on these roads. Each road is evaluated for the minimal road treatment needed to protect the value of the road.

Loyalton Fire Road Treatments			
Road Number	Road Name	Miles Affected by Fire	Proposed Treatments
31002	DOG - LONG VALLEY ROAD	3.1	Clean ditches, culvert inlets, and culvert outlets, Install 2 warning signs
31359	PURDY	0.4	Reshape road, Reconstruct Dips and install 1 warning sign
0049-150	CORRECO CANYON	2.1	Install 1 Warning Sign and Construct Dips
31	STAVERVILLE	1	Install 1 Warning Sign and Monitor
Various	CLOSED ROADS	12.5	Install 4 Warning Signs

The Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest will produce documentation in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation act and ensure there will be no adverse effects to potential historic properties as a result of implementing the BAER Treatments. This will require consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) on proposed BAER Treatments. Additionally, the Forest Service will consult with the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California and the Reno-Sparks Indian Colony.

Protection/Safety Treatments:

Posting of signage stating that the burned area may be at risk from flooding and debris flow will reduce risk to life and property. Downstream property owners, counties, and other agencies (NRCS) should be contacted to ensure they are aware of risks to non-NFS lands and can take appropriate action. To protect cultural resources the emergency response strategy includes natural recovery of vegetation, administrative closure of NFS lands, posting of protective signs, and completed Section 106 consultation for BAER road and stream related treatments. With very little site-specific information on cultural resources within the fire perimeter, it is difficult to propose treatments to mitigate effects. It is important to note the likely presence of cultural resources and acknowledge that fire and post-fire effects can be adverse.

I. Monitoring Narrative:

Monitoring needs associated with BAER treatments are specific to each treatment area and will ensure that treatments are implemented successfully to reduce risks associated with the Loyalton Fire. Monitoring to ensure that sign postings that are intended to reduce risks to human life, safety, and property and to decrease loss of cultural resources will occur in summer of 2021 at a minimum by either the roads implementation crew, the District Archeologist, or the weed monitoring and implementation crew to minimize additional costs. All road implementation work will need to be tracked and monitored by the District Archaeologist to ensure no adverse effects.

PART VI – EMERGENCY STABILIZATION TREATMENTS AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

Line Items	Units	Unit Cost	# of Units	BAER \$	Other \$	# of Units	Fed \$	# of Units	Non Fed \$	Total \$	TNF	HTNF
A. Land Treatments												
HTNF Suppression	Acres	\$ 117.50	49.2	\$ 5,781.20						\$ 5,781.20		
HTNF EDRR BAER	Acres	\$ 14.94	678	\$ 10,132.64						\$ 10,132.64		
TNF Suppression	Acres	\$ 70.51	18.5	\$ 1,304.40						\$ 1,304.40		
TNF EDRR BAER	Acres	\$ 29.16	14.5	\$ 422.80						\$ 422.80		
Subtotal Land Treatments				\$ 17,641.04	\$ -					\$ 17,641.04	\$ 1,727.20	\$ 15,913.84
B. Channel Treatments												
n/a												
Subtotal Channel Treatments										\$ -		
C. Roads and Trails												
HTNF Roads	Miles	\$ 3,817.14	3.5	\$ 13,360.00						\$ 13,360.00		
TNF Roads	Miles	\$ 3,438.71	3.1	\$ 10,660.00						\$ 10,660.00		
HTNF Section 106 documentation	Days	\$ 304.00	10	\$ 3,040.00						\$ 3,040.00		
TNF Section 106 documentation	Days	\$ 500.00	5	\$ 2,500.00						\$ 2,500.00		
Subtotal Road and Trails				\$ 29,560.00						\$ 29,560.00	\$ 13,160.00	\$ 16,400.00
D. Protection/Safety												
Cultural Signage	signs			\$ 1,752.00						\$ 1,752.00		
Subtotal Protection/Safety				\$ 1,752.00						\$ 1,752.00	\$ -	\$ 1,752.00
E. BAER Evaluation												
TNF Initial Assessment	Report				\$ 15,114.25					\$ 15,114.25		
HTNF Initial Assessment	Report				\$ 9,199.26					\$ 9,199.26		
Subtotal BAER Evaluation					\$ 24,313.51					\$ 24,313.51	\$ 15,114.25	\$ 9,199.26
F. Monitoring												
Cultural Resource Monitoring	signs			\$ 876.00						\$ 876.00		
Subtotal Monitoring				\$ 876.00						\$ 876.00	\$ -	\$ 876.00
G. Totals												
Previously Approved				\$ -	\$ -					\$ -		
Totals for this request				\$ 49,829.04	\$ 24,313.51					\$ 74,142.55	\$ 30,001.45	\$ 44,141.10
										Minus assessment	\$ 14,887.20	\$ 34,941.84

PART VII - APPROVALS


Eli Ilano, Forest Supervisor, Tahoe National Forest



Date

(FOR)

William Dunkelberger, Forest Supervisor, Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest

Date