Date of Report: November 10, 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: Grouse

B. Fire Number: ID-BOF-000777

C. State: Idaho

D. County: Elmore

E. Region: 04

F. Forest: Boise

G. District: Mountain Home

H. Fire Incident Job Code: P4NJ80

I. Date Fire Started: September 6, 2020

J. Date Fire Contained: Est. 10/31/2020

K. Suppression Cost: $3,600,000.000 (as of 10/31/2020)

L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds (estimates):

1. **Dozer-constructed Fireline repaired (miles):** Approximately 10.5 miles of fire dozer lines were repaired. Fire dozer line repair included: pulling in and re-contouring berms; constructing water bars where appropriate; applying slash; and seeding. Trails used for fire dozer line were rehabbed back to the original tread width by pulling in berm materials and applying slash to obscure or camouflage the widened section. Tank traps were constructed where dozer lines intersected with roads or motorized trails and then logs and slash were placed along fire dozer lines within line of sight to camouflage and reduce new unauthorized use.

2. **Pump Sites:** Pump sites were identified for removal of dams, removal of contaminated soils and all plastic, trash or other foreign materials at the sites.
3. **Other (identify):** Incident command, base camps, staging areas, spike camps, helispots and drop points were identified for suppression repair activities, including scattering of slash and removal of trash. Heavily used staging and parking areas with compacted soils were ripped, recontoured and slashed and then seeded. BAER treatments include Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) in these locations during the next year to prevent noxious and invasive plants. EDRR will be used on areas where surface soils were disturbed and/or equipment may have moved non-native seed into the suppression activity areas.

M. Watershed Numbers:

Table 1: Acres Burned by Watershed

HUC #	Watershed Name	Total Acres	Acres Burned	% of Watershed Burned
170501130801	Big Deer Creek	30.7	11.2	.3%
170501130507	Grouse Creek	1063.7	929.7	11%
170501130602	Middle Fork Lime Cr.	5	.6	.1%
170501130601	North Fork Lime Cr.	3122.3	2,394.9	22%

N. Total Acres Burned: 4,220 (1,090 acres on Boise NF and 3,130 acres on Sawtooth NF)

Table 2: Total Acres Burned by Ownership

OWNERSHIP	ACRES
NFS	4,220
OTHER FEDERAL (LIST AGENCY AND ACRES)	
STATE	
PRIVATE	
TOTAL	4,220

O. **Vegetation Types:** Vegetation types in the fire perimeter are dominated by coniferous forests consisting primarily of Douglas fir with some isolated pockets of ponderosa pine at lower elevations and Engelmann spruce and lodgepole pine at higher elevations. Nonforested plant communities dominated by mountain big sagebrush and other mountain shrubs are also present in large patches. Aspen stands occur throughout the area. A wide variety of native shrubs and grasses exist throughout the fire area. No known occurrences of Regional Forester's Sensitive plant or Forest Watch plant species are documented in the fire perimeter or in the vicinity of suppression activities outside the fire perimeter.

P. Dominant Soils: Gravelly sandy loams with approximately 50% coarse fragments dominated by fine gravels.

Q. Geologic Types: Idaho batholith granitic bedrock, masked to extremely well fractured, transitional to well weathered granite.

R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class:

Table 3: Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class

STREAM TYPE	MILES OF STREAM
PERRENIAL	11.2
INTERMITTENT	10.55
EPHEMERAL	
OTHER (DEFINE)	

S. **Transportation System:**
Trails: 6.2 miles
Roads: 9.12 (open) and 2.2 (closed)

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

A. Burn Severity (acres):

Table 4: Burn Severity Acres by Ownership

Soil Burn Severity	NFS	Other Federal (List Agency)	State	Private	Total	% within the Fire Perimeter
Unburned	885				885	21%
Low	1,291				1,291	30%
Moderate	1,480				1,480	35%
High	564				564	14%
Total	4,220				4,220	100%

B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): Field surveys reveal moderately hydrophobic soils which follow the high burn severity soils; roughly 14% of the total fire acreage (564 acres). Moderate to low burn severity areas exhibited weak or patchy hydrophobicity.

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating: Landtype inherent surface erosion hazards range low to high for bare soils. Reduced infiltration due to water repellency will push high severity soils toward the high rating.

D. Erosion Potential: ERMiT estimates erosion at 1.93 ton/acre in year one post-fire (for the modeled hillslope, as an example); based on Deadwood Dam adjusted climate scenario. Around 25% of the eroded fraction would be fine (sand-clay) material.

E. Sediment Potential: USGS debris flow modeling estimates 60-80% likelihood in Moose Creek, South Fork Bear Creek, and Middle/Lower Trapper Creek.

F. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period (years): 2 to 5 years for understory graminoids/shrubs

G. Estimated Hydrologic Response (brief description): It is reasonable to expect increased post-fire runoff across the fire area where headwaters were burned. Estimates expect post-fire flows in the north fork of Lime Creek to increase beyond the capacity of the existing culvert. Flows may increase from 40-840% depending on the storm event, location, and conditions at the time of the event.

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

Introduction/Background

The Grouse Fire started on the Boise National Forest Mountain Home Ranger District on September 6, 2020, and grew to 4,220 acres by October 16, 2020. The fire eventually burned into the Sawtooth National Forest Fairfield Ranger District. The fire was managed under one Type 3 IMT and one Type 4 IMT. It was managed using a modified strategy with a mix of direct and indirect tactics with point protection. As part of fire suppression activities, sections of roads were snagged and cleared for safety. Dozer lines were rehabbed and some water bars were constructed along roads.

The BAER assessment team initiated field reconnaissance of the burned area on October 28, 2020, using a BAER assessment perimeter of 4,220 acres. At the time, the fire was 55% contained but there were minimal access restrictions to the burned area for the BAER assessment team. The Grouse Fire burned primarily in the Grouse Creek Watershed with minor slop-over in the Big Deer Creek Watershed on the Boise National Forest Mountain Home Ranger District and in the North Fork Lime Creek Watershed with minor slop-over in the Middle Fork Lime Creek Watershed on the Sawtooth National Forest Fairield Ranger District.

The primary values at risk from post-fire effects due to the Grouse Fire are: human life and safety, transportation infrastructure (roads, trails and culverts), soil productivity, hydrological function, site integrity of cultural resources, and native vegetation communities. The primary threats caused by the fire include increased runoff, which is expected to intensify the first 2 to 5 years following the fire until the burned

watersheds recover, and accelerated hillslope erosion, which would results from amplified runoff and decreased infiltration rates. High intensity, short duration rainfall may result in sediment loading, localized debris flows and valley bottom flooding, primarily in Grouse Creek and North Fork Lime Creek drainages. Additional threats include falling trees and rolling rocks originating from destabilized hillslopes in the burned area.

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

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):

Potential threats to visitors/recreating public, residents of private lands, & Forest Service employees include flooding with a minor potential for localized debris flows, hazard trees and rock fall, and loss of ingress and egress. These threats exist along roads, at recreation areas, and to permitted uses downstream or downslope of burned slopes, particularly in areas with a high or moderate soil burn severity. Risk is increased with higher probability in places having greater access and more frequent concentrations of people. Locations with increased risk include: road systems within the Grouse Creek, and North Fork Lime Creek. North Fork Lime Creek Trail is also at a high risk.

Very high risk (likely, major) to forest visitors and Forest Service employees within and adjacent to the burned area travelling 166N and 166O NFS roads, and at dispersed recreation sites due to the increased threat of falling trees, rolling rocks, flash floods, and debris flows within the burned area. (Treatments PS-01 Warning Signs)

High risk (possible, major) to forest visitors and Forest Service employees within and adjacent to the burned area travelling 166, 166E NFS roads, 037, 042, 044 NFS Trails and at dispersed recreation sites due to the increased threat of falling trees, rolling rocks, flash floods, and debris flows within the burned area. (Treatment PS-01 Warning Signs, RT-03 Trail Drainage and Stabilization)

2. Property (P):Road and Trail Infrastructure

There are 11.3 miles of National Forest System Roads (NFSR) within the fire area. Post-burn conditions and the predicted watershed response indicate the potential for increased runoff and overland water flow, with movement of sediment and debris downslope into roadway drainage features such as roadside ditches, culvert inlets, roadway dips and run outs. Once these drainage features become impacted and overwhelmed by the increased runoff, their function fails causing uncontrolled water to divert, with a resulting in major damage to the invested road improvements, loss of road function, and loss of access along some road segments.

There is a high risk (possible, major) to NFS road prisms from increased overland flow and accelerated hillslope erosion concentrating on road segments downslope from areas burned at moderate and high severity. Damage to or failure of road segments constitute a loss of Forest Service infrastructure, with the accumulated threat of accelerated sediment delivery to adjacent streams impacting water quality. (Treatment RT-01 Road Drainage Storm Proofing)

There is a high risk (likely, moderate) where NFS roads cross perennial and intermittent drainages from post-fire runoff. Increased post-fire runoff is expected from upslope drainages burned at moderate and high severity and overwhelm undersized culverts. Damage to or failure of culverts constitute a loss of

Forest Service infrastructure, with the accumulated threat of sediment delivery from road crossing fill negatively altering water quality. (Treatment: RT-01 Road Drainage Storm Proofing and RT-2 Culvert Removal).

3. **Natural Resources (NR):**Native Plant Communities

High Risk (likely, moderate) to native and naturalized plant communities including: riparian zones and rangelands with naturally low vegetation cover, and areas that had disturbances caused by suppression activites such as dozer lines and drop points are at risk due to spread of noxious weeds and invasive plant species. Invasive weed species that exist within and adjacent to the fire area that may impact native plant communities include: Rush skeleton weed, Canada thistle and spotted knapweed. (Treatment L-01 Early Detection and Rapid Response)

Soil Productivity

There is a low risk (likely, minor) to soil productivity associated with post-fire threats from accelerated erosion in moderate and high burn severity areas. Increases in soil erosion are expected primarily from the loss of protective soil cover and organic matter, thereby decreasing soil productivity. Analysis of existing soil conditions and landtypes within the burned area suggests an increased probability for elevated erosion over the inherent high erosion hazard. Damaging erosion events will likely be localized in the moderate and high burn severity areas in the short term (< 10 years) and not result in long-term soil degradation. Risks to soil productivity will diminish as forest floor recovery occurs, therefore natural soil recovery is considered an appropriate response action. While there are no treatments recommended to protect the soil productivity, other land and road treatments will provide some protection to soil productivity in the burn area.

Hydrologic Function

There is a low risk (likely, minor) from post-fire induced increased run-off. The conditions that contribute to increased runoff include: decreased infiltration, reduced vegetation canopy and reduced ground cover. Impacts to watershed processes which regulate hydrologic function are expected within moderate and high burn severity areas. The recommended response action is natural recovery.

There is a potential threat for scour and changes in channel morphology in high and moderate severity in the upper and mid drainages that flow into Grouse Creek and North Fork Lime Creek. These drainages also flow into Johnson Creek. This potential threat is from increased sediment and post-fire runoff. No treatments are recommended.

4. **Cultural and Heritage Resources:**High Risk (likely, moderate) to critical Cultural and Heritage Resources within the burn perimeter as a result of increased potential for looting resulting from increased public searching for sites and exposure of previously concealed artifacts and features. No Treatments Recommended.

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

1. Reduce unacceptable risks to human life and safety from flooding, debris flows, and other threats such as hazard trees. Taking immediate actions to protect human life is the single overriding objective prior to implementing other actions.

2. Reduce unacceptable risks to roads, trails, and bridge infrastructure due to imminent erosion and flooding post fire events. Prevention of additional loss to infrastructure and a reduction of threats to threatened and endangered species habitat are objectives for the proposed treatments.

3. Reduce unacceptable risks to critical and occupied habitats of federally listed species. Many drainages within the fire provide habitat for bull trout, Steelhead trout, and Chinook salmon.

4. Reduce unacceptable risks to native and naturalized vegetation communities from the threat of noxious weeds and invasive species.

C. Probability of Completing Treatment Prior to Damaging Storm or Event:
Land:
Channel: NA
Roads/Trails: 70%
Protection/Safety: 90%

D. Probability of Treatment Success

Table 6: Probability of Treatment Success

	1 year after treatment	*3 years after treatment*	*5 years after treatment*
Land	80	80	90
Channel			
Roads/Trails	80	90	90
Protection/Safety	90	80	70

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss): The cost of loss related to human life and safety cannot be calculated.

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss):

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

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

Team Leader: Holly Hampton
Email: holly.hampton@usda.gov **Phone(s)** 208-596-2245

Forest BAER Coordinator: Holly Hampton
Email: holly.hampton@usda.gov **Phone(s):**

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

Skill	**Team Member Name**
Team Lead(s)	Holly Hampton
Soils	Matt Robinson & Grace Allison
Hydrology	Matt Robinson & Grace Allison
Engineering	Dave Woras & Rick Stone
GIS	Tony Beauchaine
Archaeology	
Weeds	Noe Reyes
Recreation	Steve Frost
Other (Veg)	Jennifer Brickey

H. Treatment Narrative:

Land Treatments:

L-01 EDRR: Reduce the potential for establishment of new noxious weed infestations in native or naturalized communities, particularly establishment of new noxious weed infestations in highly susceptible burned areas, prevent spread of existing infestations, and decrease rate of spread of weed density from existing infestations.

Invasive plants and weed assessments will be conducted in FY2021 for Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) on any new infestation located within the fire perimeter. Treatments will occur at proper phenology of each species to ensure maximum control. This treatment will be supplemented by natural re-vegetation. Assess areas that have a high potential for weed/invasive species establishment. The fire area falls within an area is largely free of noxious weeds and native vegetation is a critical value. Additional critical areas include roads, dozer lines, and burned areas where suppression vehicles and equipment traveled through known noxious weed/non-native invasive plant species populations. Disturbed areas within and along the fire perimeter, such as dozer lines staging areas and ICP will also be prioritized for monitoring. Acres priority for EDRR are as follows:

Suppression EDRR Sawtooth
1) *Drop points 9 acres*
2) *Dozer line 8 acres*
3) *Roads 8 acres*

Suppression EDRR Boise
1) *Drop Points 19 acres*
2) *Dozer Line 13 acres*
3) *ICP 20 acres Spike camp 5 acres*
4) *Roads 13 acres*

BAER EDRR Sawtooth
1) *Roads 67 acres*
2) *Trails 23 acres*
3) *Existing weed population 131 acres*

BAER EDRR Boise
1) *Roads 17 acres*
2) *Trails 15 acres*

1. Conduct short-term monitoring in FY2021 using early detection and rapid response (EDRR) assessment/monitoring of noxious weed/non-native invasive plant species infestations within the burned area. Monitoring to determine the post-fire presence or spread of invasive species throughout the fire area.

2. Inventory/assessment, photos and map new noxious weed infestations within burned area using GPS technology and upload into the Cascade Ranger District GIS Noxious Weeds database.

3. Chemical treatments using pickups, UTVs and backpack spray units will be used on any noxious weeds located within the fire on public lands. Coordination with County Departments of Agriculture and or the private land owner will be conducted on noxious weeds found on private lands inside and outside of the burn perimeter.

EDRR Treatment Cost Estimate

	SPECIFICATION COST SUMMARY					
EDRR Type	**FISCAL YEAR**	**PLANNED INITIATION DATE** (MM/DD/YYYY)	**UNIT**	**UNIT COST**	**# OF UNITS**	**TOTAL COST**

Sawtooth Suppression and BAER combined	2021	7/01/2021	Acres	$38.81	246	$9,548
Sawtooth BAER EDRR	2021	7/01/2021	Acres	$38.81	221	$8,577.75
Sawtooth Suppression EDRR	2021	7/01/2021	Acres	$38.81	25	$970.25
Boise Suppression and BAER combined	2021	7/01/2021	Acres	$78.13	102	$7,970
Boise Suppression EDRR	2021	7/01/2021	Acres	$78.13	70	$5,470
Boise BAER EDRR	2021	7/01/2021	Acres	$78.13	32	$2,500
				TOTAL PROJECT COST		**$17,518**

*See EDRR treatment specification form for complete cost description

Channel Treatments: None Proposed

Roads and Trail Treatments:

RT-01 Road Drainage Storm Proofing: Increased runoff resulting from burned slopes impacting stream channels adjacent to roads will damage roadway surfaces, drainage structures, and increase associated threats to Human Life and Safety (loss of ingress/egress).

The purpose of this treatment is to mitigate additional risk to Human Life and Safety, property, loss of access to visitors, and impacts to water quality. Approx. 11.3 miles of National Forest System Roads are located within fire perimeter, representing a significant financial property investment. Protect road infrastructure and minimize sediment delivery into the watersheds that run into Grouse Creek and the North Fork of Lime Creek

Of the 11.3 miles within the perimeter, approximately 8.6 miles were surveyed or had reconnaissance performed.

The roads listed below were found in areas of high and moderate burn severity. The minimal treatments required to remedy these issues are:

1. Drain Dips (with or without armor) – Construct rolling dips per Forest Service standards. Place rip rap across the roadway and on the fill slopes where potential runoff can occur if flow was to overtop the roadway from a plugged culvert or excessive runoff.

2. Waterbars – Construct waterbars per Forest Service and/or BLM standards. Place enough waterbars where necessary that will quickly divert flow off the roadway, before causing surface erosion.

3. Culvert Cleaning – Remove any blockages from inlet, outlet and inside barrel. Straighten bent inlets. Catchment-basins shall have all existing silt and debris removed and either hauled away or spread out such that the material cannot reenter the drainage structure during a runoff event.

4. Ditch Cleaning – All drain ditches along the length of the roads shall have all existing silt and debris removed and either hauled away or spread out such that the material cannot reenter the drainage structure during a runoff event.

5. Reshape the road surface to provide positive drainage to ditches and culverts. Remove berm where water will flow off roadbed, repair large ruts in the middle of the roadbed that channel water downgrade

NFSR #166N (0.8 miles to be treated)
Road Template Reshaping: 0.8 Miles
Waterbars reconditioning/reconstruct (existing): 9 Each
New waterbars: 12 each

NFSR #166N1 (3.4 miles to be treated)
Road Template Reshaping: 3.4 Miles
Culvert Cleaning: 3 Each
Waterbars reconditioning/reconstruct (existing): 31 Each
New waterbars: 57 each

NFSR #166O (0.5 miles to be treated)
Road Template Reshaping/Ditch Cleaning: 0.5 Miles
New waterbars: 14

NFSR #166O2 (0.3 miles to be treated)
Road Template Reshaping: 0.3 Miles
New waterbars: 9 Each

Road Drainage Storm Proofing Cost Estimate

Item	UOM	Unit cost	# of units	Total Cost
Road Drainage Storm Proofing	miles	$3,233	5 miles	$16,165

*See Road Drainage Storm Proofing treatment specification form for complete cost description

RT-02 Culvert Removal:

The purpose of this treatment is to reduce the risk of pipe failure, damage to the road structure, and associated sediment delivery to stream channels. Road/stream crossings within moderate to high burn severity areas have the potential for increased runoff and debris flows. These increases in flows pose a threat to the existing crossings which may result in plugging culverts or exceeding their maximum flow capacity. If these flows plug drainage structures the result could be additional erosion and debris further down the drainage due to the failures of the road fill slopes, thereby impacting water quality and the riparian areas.

The following site location(s) are where the pipe(s) will be removed:

- NFSR 166E – tributary to Middle Fork of Grouse Creek (30” diameter pipe)

Culvert Removal Cost Estimate

Item	UOM	Unit cost	# of units	Total Cost
Culvert Removal	Each	$11,820	1	$11,820

*See Culvert Removal treatment specification form for complete cost description

RT-03 Trail Drainage and Stabilization:

Increased runoff resulting from burned slopes with high severity adjacent to trails will damage trail surfaces, drainage structures, and increase associated threats to Human Life and Safety (loss of ingress/egress).

The purpose of this treatment is to mitigate additional risk to Human Life and Safety, property, and emergency ingress/egress. These treatments would take place in severely burned areas to prevent unacceptable risks to human life and safety, erosion and loss of trail investment and minimize potential additional degradation to

water quality. Stabilization of the trail would also decrease risk and potential for injury to pubic and administrative users.
All trail work will be completed to Forest Service Standards as described in the Trail Maintenance Manual, for the type, class and use on each trail section.

Trail Drainage and Stabilization Cost Estimate

Item	UOM	Unit cost	# of units	Total Cost
Trail Drainage and Stabilizaion	Miles	$2,334	1.5	$3,501
Total				$3,501

*See Trail Drainage and Stabilazation treatment specification form for complete cost description

Protection/Safety Treatments:

PS-01 Warning Signs The overall purpose of this treatment is to reduce risks to human life and safety by warning motorists and/or Forest visitors of existing threats while traveling within and downstream of the burned area.

“Entering Burned Area” signs are needed to alert the public of possible threats to their life and safety that exist within or downstream of a burned area. The signs contain language specifying items to be aware of when entering a burn area such as falling trees and limbs, rolling rocks, and flash floods.

Hazard Warning Signs Cost Estimate.

Item	UOM	Unit cost	# of units	Total Cost
Roadside & Trailhead Signs: “Entering Burned Area Warning”	Number of signs	$476.13	8	$3,809

*See Warning Signs treatment specification form for complete cost description

I. Monitoring Narrative:

LT-01 Treatment sites will be evaluated annually for the next three years to ensure control methods are meeting resource objectives and to inventory for new invaders. Monitoring years 2 and 3 will be completed with regular program funding. Weed specialist/technicians will visit chemically treated sites after treatment; this is especially important for weed populations that are sprayed to ensure efficacy of herbicide application. Initiate follow-up treatments if additional non-native species or new infestations are discovered. Control will be considered successful upon determination that all noxious weeds have been controlled and non-native invasive plants have not spread beyond their pre-fire locations.

Implemented road drainage improvements (RT-01) will be evaluated to ensure stabilization objectives are being met after storm events.

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 $
A. Land Treatments										
L-01 EDRR BAER BOI NF	Acres	78	32	$2,500	$0		$0		$0	$2,500
L-01 EDRR Suppression BO	Acres	78	70	$5,460						$5,460
L-01 EDRR BAER SNF	Acres	39	221	$8,577						$8,577
L-01 EDRR Suppression SN	Acres	39	25	$975	$0		$0		$0	$975
Insert new items above this line!				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Land Treatments				$17,512	$0		$0		$0	$17,512
B. Channel Treatments										
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Insert new items above this line!				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Channel Treatments				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
C. Road and Trails										
RT-01 Road Drainage Storm	Miles	3,233	5	$16,165	$0		$0		$0	$16,165
RT-02 Culvert Removal-BOI	Each	11,820	1	$11,820	$0		$0		$0	$11,820
RT-03 Trail Drainage & Stab	Miles	2,334	2	$3,501						$3,501
Insert new items above this line!				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Road and Trails				$31,486	$0		$0		$0	$31,486
D. Protection/Safety										
PS-01 Warning Signs SNF	Sign	476	8	$3,809	$0		$0		$0	$3,809
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Insert new items above this line!				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Protection/Safety				$3,809	$0		$0		$0	$3,809
E. BAER Evaluation										
Initial Assessment	Report			$15,545	$0		$0		$0	$0
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Insert new items above this line!				---	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Evaluation				$15,545	$0		$0		$0	$0
F. Monitoring										
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Insert new items above this line!				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Monitoring				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
G. Totals				~~$68,352~~	$0		**$0**		**$0**	**$52,807**

PART VII - APPROVALS

1. TAWNYA BRUMMETT Digitally signed by TAWNYA BRUMMETT Date: 2020.11.12 14:33:48 -07'00'

Tawnya Brummett
Forest Supervisor