

Date of Report: 09/28/2015

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

**PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST**

**A. Type of Report**

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

**B. Type of Action**

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

**PART II - BURNED-AREA DESCRIPTION**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>A. Fire Name:</b> Cabin   | <b>B. Fire Number:</b> CA-ANF-003611      |
| <b>C. State:</b> CA  | <b>D. County:</b> Los Angeles             |
| <b>E. Region:</b> 05   | <b>F. Forest:</b> Angeles National Forest |
| <b>G. District:</b> 51   | <b>H. Fire Incident Job Code:</b> P5J1Q1  |
| <b>I. Date Fire Started:</b> 08/14/2015                            | <b>J. Date Fire Contained:</b> 08/20/2015 |
| <b>K. Suppression Cost:</b> \$ 2.5 M                               |   |
| <b>L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds</b> |   |
| 1. Fireline waterbarred (miles): 5 dozerline, 2 handline           |   |
| 2. Fireline seeded (miles): 0                                      |   |
| 3. Other (identify): 0   |   |
| <b>M. Watershed Number:</b>  |   |
| <b>N. Total Acres Burned:</b> 1723                                 |   |
| [1723] NFS Acres [0] Other Federal [0] State [0] Private           |   |

**O. Vegetation Types:** Cottonwood/sycamore/willow Riparian Woodland, Chamise Chaparral, Mixed Chaparral

**P. Dominant Soils:** Caperton-Trigo, granitic substratum-Lodo families complex (Map Unit Symbol 54, National Map Unit Symbol hm7j). This complex occupies about 40 percent of the burn area and is located within Bichota Canyon on south facing slopes of 50% to 85%. The Caperton family (and similar soils) is the dominant soil type comprising approximately 50 percent of the soils within this complex. They (Caperton family) are 0 to 17 inches deep over weathered bedrock and are characterized as a gravelly loam. The Hydrologic Soil Group is "D" meaning they have a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet and include soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material such as those found in the burn area.

The Stukel-Sur-Winthrop families complex (Map Unit Symbol 91, National Map Unit Symbol hm8k) covers approximately 25 percent of the burn area and is located to the east of the North Fork San Gabriel River on north facing slopes of 60% to 100%. The Stukel family (and similar soils) is the dominant soil type comprising approximately 50 percent of the soils within this complex. They (Stukel family) vary in depth between 0 to 11 inches over unweathered bedrock. The soils are characterized as a gravelly loam and gravelly sandy loam. Similar to the Caperton-Capastrano families complex, the Hydrologic Soil Group is "D" meaning they also have a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet and include soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material such as those found in the burn area.

The Trigo, granitic, substratum-Exchequer families-Rock outcrop complex (Map Unit Symbol 36, National Map Unit Symbol hm74) covers approximately 20 percent of the burn area and is located west of the North Fork San Gabriel River with a small stringer running along the southside of the Bichota Canyon ridgeline. It also is found on slopes of 60% to 100%. The Trigo family, granitic substratum (and similar soils) is the dominant soil type comprising approximately 40 percent of the soils within this complex. They (Trigo family) vary in depth between 0 to 17 inches over weathered bedrock. The soils are characterized as a loam and gravelly sandy loam and also in Hydrologic Soil Group "D".

**Q. Geologic Types:** Residuum weathered from gneiss (Caperton) and residuum weathered from granodiorite (Trigo and Stukel).

**R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class:** perennial 5, intermittent 0, ephemeral 3

**S. Transportation System (FS lands)**

Trails: 0 miles      Roads: 2 miles

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

**A. Burn Severity (acres):** (low) 232      (moderate) 1491      (high) 0

**B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres):** 500

**C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres):** (low) 157      (moderate) 972      (high) 594

**D. Erosion Potential:** 9.84 tons / acre

E. Sediment Potential: 5,037 cubic yards / square mile

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

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

B. Design Chance of Success, (percent): 90

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

D. Design Storm Duration, (hours): 6 hour

E. Design Storm Magnitude, (inches): 4.54

F. Design Flow, (cfs per square mile): 112 (pre-fire)

G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration, (percent): 100

H. Adjusted Design Flow, (cfs per square mile): 153 (post-fire)

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

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

This Report addresses effects resulting from the Cabin Fire that burned on lands managed by the Angeles National Forest. The Angeles National Forest Service response actions were prepared in accordance with the Forest Service Manual (FSM) 2500 Watershed and Air Management Chapter 2523 Emergency Stabilization-Burned Area Emergency Response and FSM Interim Directive No.: 2500-2013-1.

The objective of this BAER assessment was to identify imminent post-wildfire threats to human life and safety, property and critical natural or cultural resources and take immediate actions to manage unacceptable risks. This assessment used methodology within Forest Service directives, which were used to guide the development of values important to the local agencies and the risk to those values. The team determined risk by assessing the probability for post-fire damage and the magnitude of consequences if damage occurred. The team assumed there will be risks with or without treatment and potential actions are to reduce risks to acceptable levels.

The risk matrix below, Exhibit 2 of Interim Directive No.: 2520-2010-1 was used to evaluate the Risk Level for each value identified during the Assessment:

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

#### Threats to Life and Property-

The combined factors of moderately to severely burned, but steep slopes and large volumes of loose, stored sediment in channels directly above highly utilized dispersed recreation areas and recreational cabins indicate a high risk to life and property, creating an emergency situation. Similarly, motor vehiclists and other travelers are also at a high risk from debris flows, rock fall, and flooding along Forest Service and Caltrans roads within and downstream of the burn.

#### Dispersed Recreation -

Highway 39 runs along the North Fork San Gabriel River in the burn and the area receives a significant amount of day-use visitors who park along the highway to recreate near and alongside the river. The river has a wide, multi-terraced floodplain with enough area to adequately handle large floods and transport sediment and large bedload, however during significant precipitation events flooding and debris would be a threat to recreationists in the floodplain. In addition, the riparian vegetation while resilient and healthy, was burned in many areas leaving dead or dying mature trees susceptible to falling during a windstorm or flood event along the river.

Probability of damage or loss: Very Likely. Due to the fire burning approximately 14 percent of the subwatershed larger flood events capable of transporting large debris (e.g., shrubs, trees, large cobbles, boulders, etc.) may occur for several years. Increases in sediment, ash, and human trash will also occur. Initial flood estimates project flood discharge or flows approximately 15 to 35 percent higher than pre-fire flood flows and erosion rates that are 4 to 5 times higher than pre-fire erosion rates.

Magnitude of consequences: Major. Visitors recreating in and along the North Fork San Gabriel River may be susceptible to injury or loss of life during a large flooding event or the falling of large riparian vegetation that was weakened by the fire or which may become undercut or dislodged along the bank as a result of flooding.

Risk Level: Very High.

#### State Route 39 -

During the field investigation several small side canyons in the burned area were observed along the west side of SR 39 including one location where substantial erosion had occurred. The drainage area of this side canyon totaled 128 acres and is incised on both sides of the road as it crosses underneath the road and eventually drains into the river. The slope of the side canyon is estimated at 60 percent or more at the road becoming 80 percent or more as it travels northwest towards the ridgeline. It appeared that recent work had been completed on the inlet side to clean out the general area.

Probability of damage or loss: Possible. The canyon and surrounding hillslopes are capable of producing floods flows in excess of 100 cubic feet per second that can erode underneath, around, or over top the existing drainage structure and sediment delivery sufficient fill in the drainage structure and overtop the road.

Magnitude of consequences: Major. Plugged drainage will redirect flows around the culvert and/or over the top of the road surface resulting in loss of the road crossing, culvert, soils and fill material, and vegetation. Road failure may result in loss of life or injury to humans and/or substantial property damage and would prevent ingress and egress to numerous recreational cabins, recreation facilities, and other infrastructure.

Risk Level: High.

#### Forest Service Road 2N15-

It has been determined through the BAER Risk Assessment process that it is very likely that post burn conditions will increase runoff and movement of sediment into road drainage features, such as culvert inlets, overside drains, roadway dips and runouts along some road segments. The magnitude of this occurrence is considered Moderate and puts road drainage features at high risk for blockage and uncontrolled water to divert, resulting in the likelihood of damage to the invested road improvements, loss of road function, the denial of access and subsequent erosion of surrounding burned slope and loss of hydrologic function.

Probability of damage or loss: Very Likely. This determination is due to increased erosion rates already occurring post fire on the very steep slopes above the road.

Magnitude of consequences: Moderate. This determination is due to the limited usage of this road by vehicles and the potential for rocks and sediment on the road to cause a vehicle accident.

Risk Level: Very High.

#### Threats to Soil Quality/Ecosystem Stability-

During the field survey, soil conditions were described, post-fire resource damage conditions were noted, and threats to soil productivity were determined. The magnitude and longevity of fire-related soil effects may be generally inferred from the soil burn severity rating. A low rating indicates short-term soil effects; these areas are generally not considered significant sediment source areas, and do not constitute a potential fire-caused emergency. A high rating indicates rather severe and long-term effects, both moderate and intermediate. The overall soil burn severity in the Cabin Fire is 13% Low, 87% moderate and 0% high. Soils with moderate soil burn severity have evidence of severe soil heating in isolated patches; these areas have a significant loss of organic soil cover, and surficial char with partial destruction of structure, porosity, and roots.

The post-fire erosion risk was assessed using Rowe, Countryman and Storey (1949). Rowe, Countryman and Storey produced a classic study based on real data collected from many



burned and unburned watersheds in Southern California. The Forest Service uses this model to estimate probable erosion rates from southern California watersheds as influenced by fire.

Impacts to soil quality as a result of fire can manifest themselves in significant changes in soil physical, chemical, or biological properties and include breakdown in soil structure, reduced moisture retention and capacity, development of water repellency, changes in nutrient pools cycling rates, atmospheric losses of elements, offsite erosion losses, combustion of the forest floor, reduction or loss of soil organic matter, alterations or loss of microbial species and population dynamics, reduction or loss of invertebrates, and partial elimination (through decomposition) of plant roots. Impacts can lead to undesired changes to site productivity, sustainability, biological diversity, and watershed hydrologic response. Increased accelerated soil erosion, overland flow, and sedimentation are expected at decreasing rates for the next ten years after the fire, until vegetation has sufficiently recovered.

Soils in the burned area are derived primarily from igneous and metamorphic parent materials and have inherently moderate-to-moderately high surface erosion characteristics. The fire completely consumed the vegetative ground cover that dissipates rainfall energy. Even with average precipitation, erosion rates will be accelerated in combination with higher surface runoff efficiencies. A 2-year or greater rainstorm event occurring during the first two years following the fire will increase the potential for movement of ash and surface topsoil, reducing the soil quality of these sites.

#### Risk Assessment – Soil Productivity

Probability of damage or loss: Very Likely. The loss of vegetation and plant roots, hydrophobic soil conditions, and N capital will affect site productivity, sustainability, biological diversity, and watershed hydrologic response until vegetation has sufficiently recovered to restore the surface soil-hydrologic function.

Magnitude of consequences: Moderate. The fire has affected the capacity of the soil to function as a vital living ecosystem that sustains plants and animals, absorbs and hold rainwater for use during dryer periods, filter and buffer potential pollutants, and provide habitat for soil microbes to flourish and diversify to keep the ecosystem running smoothly.

Risk Level: Very High.

#### Threats to Water Quality-

##### Recreation Cabins and/or Residences (No's 38 through 40)-

There are sixteen recreational cabins near and along the North Fork San Gabriel River and Bichota Creek (which is a tributary to the North Fork) which burned in the Cabin Fire, including 3 located at the fire's point of origin (No's 38, 39, and 40). A site assessment completed by Forest and Regional Environmental Engineers determined that hazardous materials (e.g. asbestos, lead, pesticides) are likely present in most of the cabins, but most especially concentrated in #40, which is thought to have been utilized for the creation and storage of methamphetamines. Surface runoff from the burned hillslopes above these cabins is expected to drain downslope into the footprint of these hazmat areas, washing out into the immediately adjacent North Fork San Gabriel River. The San Gabriel River serves as a State regulated public water supply for downstream urban areas. Runoff from the burned areas has the potential to contaminate streams that feed downstream drinking water reservoirs, ultimately affecting the

water quality of the reservoirs and the drinking water supplies for hundreds of thousands of urban residents.

Probability of damage or loss: Likely. The hillslope above the cabins had the appearance of active erosion caused by surface runoff from the hillslope above as witnessed by a lack of vegetation, small alluvial fans or sediment deposition piles, and 90-degree slope. Surface runoff from the cabins is southerly in an ephemeral channel along the toe of the slope and parallel to the river until eventually draining into the river several hundred feet downstream.

Magnitude of consequences: Major. If hazardous materials leach into the nearby soil or drain offsite into the North Fork San Gabriel River the water supply of a large urban population and area heavily used by the public for recreating in and along the river will likely become contaminated and may pose a health hazard to not only humans, but the ecology of the entire area.

Risk Level: Very High.

#### Threats to Vegetative Recovery-

An emergency exists with respect to vegetative recovery as a result of the threat of post-fire weed introduction and spread. The unknowing introduction and dispersal of invasive weeds into areas disturbed by fire suppression and rehabilitation has the potential to establish large and persistent weed populations. In addition, it is highly likely that existent weed infestations along roadsides will increase in the burn area due to their accelerated growth and reproduction and a release from competition with natives. These weed populations could affect the structure and habitat function of native plant communities within the burn area. It is expected that most native vegetation would recover if weed invasions are minimized.

Approximately 5 miles of dozer line and 2 miles of handline were also constructed outside and within the burn perimeter. In addition to causing an increase in weed invasion, the disturbances caused by dozer/hand lines are expected to create accelerated erosion and soil compaction that may also inhibit the recovery of native plant populations.

#### Risk Assessment – Vegetation Recovery

Probability of Damage or Loss: Very Likely. This determination is due to the change in watershed response causing sheet and rill erosion of topsoil, mainly in areas disturbed by suppression activities.

Magnitude of Consequence: Major. This determination is due to the high potential for vegetation type conversion to non-native annual grasslands in portions of the fire area that have experienced frequent fire suppression disturbance such as dozer lines, handlines and roadsides.

Risk Level: Very High.

**B. Emergency Treatment Objectives (narrative):**

Provide for Public Safety, Water Quality and Limit Damage to Property—recreationists, water quality and roads within and downstream of the burn area are at greater risk from flash flooding and sedimentation after the fire. The treatment objective is to ensure communication of the potential risks with Forest Service employees, the public, Public Works and Caltrans.

Noxious Weeds - Reduce the potential for impaired vegetative recovery and introduction/spread of noxious weeds and long-term loss of soil-hydrologic function and processes.

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

Land XXX% Channel XXX% Roads/Trails XXX% Protection/Safety XXX%

**D. Probability of Treatment Success**

	Years after Treatment		
	1	3	5
Land	XX%	XX%	XX%
Channel	XX%	XX%	XX%
Roads/Trails	XX%	XX%	XX%
Protection/Safety	XX%	XX%	XX%

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

**F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss):** XXX

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

☒ Hydrology   ☒ Soils   ☐ Geology   ☐ Range  
☐ Forestry   ☒ Wildlife   ☒ Fire Mgmt.   ☒ Engineering  
☐ Contracting   ☐ Ecology   ☒ Botany   ☒ Archaeology  
☒ Fisheries   ☐ Research   ☐ Landscape Arch   ☐ GIS

Team Leader: Katie VinZant

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FAX:

**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:**

*Noxious Weed Detection and Rapid Response*

Weed detection surveys and rapid response eradication treatments are to determine whether ground disturbing activities related to the Cabin Incident and the fire itself have resulted in new or the expansion of existing noxious weed infestations. With 5 miles of dozerline, 2 miles of handline, 8 miles of riparian corridor and 2 miles of road in the Cabin fire it is expected that new and expanding weed infestations will proliferate in and along these vectors if left unchecked, eventually leading to vegetation type conversion. Surveys and rapid response eradication treatments will begin in 2016 during the flowering periods of weed species. Because of differences in flowering times for all potential species, two visits may be required during the growing season. If timing is such that all the target species are detectable/treatable in one visit, the actual costs would be lower than displayed below. Completion of surveys in riparian areas, dozer lines, roads, staging areas and known invasive plant populations would be the first priority. The second survey priorities would be along handlines. Surveys of the general habitats in the burned area would be the lowest priority.

**Weed Detection and Rapid Response Cost**

Item	Unit	Unit Cost	# of Units	Cost
1 GS-11 botanist	Days	\$365	1	\$365
2 GS-7 weed technicians	Days	\$500	8	\$4,000
Supplies	Each	\$400	1	\$400
Vehicle gas mileage	Miles	\$0.58	1000	\$580
Vehicle FOR	Month	0.5	500	\$250
<b>Total Cost</b>				<b>\$5,595</b>

**Channel Treatments:** none

**Roads and Trail Treatments:**

**Forest Service Road 2N15-**

Storm inspection and response (previously called storm patrol) is required to keep five miles of 2N15 from creating erosion and disrupting hydrologic function in the surrounding burned ecosystem.

Storm inspection and response should be completed in the burn area prior to and following any precipitation event (including snowmelt) capable of mobilizing debris and/or sediment, e.g., greater than 1-inch of rainfall.

**Road Stormproofing**

Item	Unit	Unit Cost	# of Units	Cost
Mobilization and demob	Each	4000	1	\$4000
Roadway dip install	Each	100	65	\$6500
Remove non-functioning drainage inlet and starter sections	Each	100	50	\$5000
Clean flumes	LF	5	300	\$1500
Contract and admin	Each	4000	1	\$4000
<b>Total Cost</b>				<b>\$21,000</b>

**Protection/Safety Treatments**

*Interagency and Implementation Coordination*

Interagency coordination with LA County and Caltrans started during the fire and continued throughout the BAER Assessment and is a critical component to the BAER process. Continuing this coordination by providing the BAER Assessment Report and specialist reports will be necessary. Implementation will require time for the District Resource Officer and BAER Coordinator to ensure the proposed treatments in this report are conducted.

**Interagency and Implmentation Team Cost**

Item	Unit	Unit Cost	# of Units	Cost
Resource Officer	Days	\$400	4	\$1600
BAER Coordinator	Days	\$400	1	\$400
<b>Total Cost</b>				<b>\$2000</b>

***Hazmat Removal at Recreation Cabins (No's 38 through 40)***

A hazardous materials site assessment determined that hazardous materials (e.g. asbestos, heavy metal, pesticides) are present in most of the cabins in the form of hazmat containers and in the debris/ash, but most especially concentrated in Cabin #40, which is thought to have been utilized for the creation and storage of methamphetamine. Due to this high concentration of hazmat adjacent to the San Gabriel River, removal will be performed, rather than containment.

**Hazmat Removal Costs for Cabin 38, 39 and 40**

Item	Unit	Unit Cost	# of Units	Cost
Mobilization	each	5000	1	\$5000
Health and Safety Plan	each	3500	1	\$3500
Workplan	each	2500	1	\$2500
Removal/Disposal of Hazmat Containers	each	25000	1	\$25,000
Removal/Disposal of Ash Containing Hazmat (assume 4, 55-gallon drums)	each	12000	1	\$12,000
Hazard Tree Removal for Treatment Safety	Each	700	1	700
<b>Total Cost</b>				<b>\$48,700</b>

*Human Life and Resource Protection (Fire Area Closure)*

Due to the possibility of larger than normal flooding, sediment and debris transport, falling trees and large boulder mobilization during precipitation events where more than 1 inch of precipitation is predicted, all areas along the North Fork San Gabriel River from the upper burn area boundary to the reservoir should be closed to public use.

To support the Forest closure order of the burn area and ensure safety for Forest visitors and protection to Forest resources during the recovery period closure/warning signs will be placed at appropriate places along SR 39 notifying recreationists of flash flood, floating debris, loose rocks, and danger/falling trees.

Through past BAER experience, the ANF has determined that signage to warn the public of dangers and discourage soil disturbance and assist in allowing natural vegetative recovery are not effective by themselves. Patrolling within and adjacent to the burn area is needed to enforce the closure and deter unauthorized access, vandalism, and damage to National Forest System lands.

**Forest Closure Treatment Cost**

Item	Unit	Unit Cost	# of Units	Cost
Closure Signs (53" x 23')	Each	\$200	2	\$400
Closure Signs (4"x 8")	Each	\$30	10	\$300
Sign Posts	Each	\$22.50	10	\$225
Sign Installation Labor (1 GS7)	Days	\$250	1	\$250
Enforcement Patrol (1 GS7)	Days	\$250	15	\$3750
<b>Total Cost</b>				<b>\$4,925</b>

*Well Closure*

Two wells were located within the burn adjacent to two of the burned recreational cabins (73 and 82). To ensure public and wildlife safety it has been determined that both wells require covering. Since the wells are not suitable bat habitat, metal covers can be fitted over the openings. Due to the difficulty in accessing the sites (no roads exist), ATV's will need to be utilized to carry in equipment. This will be challenging given the size of sheet metal needed and other supplies, hence the higher mobilization cost.

**Well Closure Cost**

Item	Unit	Unit Cost	# of Units	Cost
Sheet metal and supplies	Each	3000	1	\$3000
Labor	Day	500	3	\$1500
Mobilization	Each	1500	1	\$1500
<b>Total Cost</b>				<b>\$6000</b>

**Part VI – Emergency Stabilization Treatments and Source of Funds**

**Interim #**

Line Items	Units	Cost	Units	BAER \$	\$	units	\$	Units	\$	\$
<b>A. Land Treatments</b>										
Noxious Weed Detection Survey	ea	5595	1	\$5,595	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$5,595
					\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
					\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<b>Subtotal Land Treatments</b>				\$5,595	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$5,595
<b>B. Channel Treatments</b>										
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$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>										
FS Road 2N13	ea	23,300	1	\$21,000	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$21,000
					\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<b>Subtotal Road &amp; Trails</b>				\$21,000	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$21,000
<b>D. Protection/Safety</b>										
Interagency Coordination	ea			\$2,000	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$2,000
Forest Closure	ea			\$4,925	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$4,925
Hazmat Removal	ea			\$48,700						\$48,700
Well Closure	ea			\$6,000						\$6,000
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<b>Subtotal Structures</b>				\$61,625	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$61,625
<b>E. BAER Evaluation</b>										
BAER Assessment	hours	150	100	\$15,000			\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				---	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<b>Subtotal Evaluation</b>				\$15,000	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<b>F. Monitoring</b>										
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<b>Subtotal Monitoring</b>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<b>G. Totals</b>				\$88,220	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$88,220
Previously approved										
Total for this request				\$88,220						

**PART VII - APPROVALS**

1.   
Forest Supervisor (signature)

9/29/15  
Date

2.   
Regional Forester (signature)

10/9/15  
Date



