

Date of Report: 09/29/2021**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:** Deceitful Fire**B. Fire Number:** ID-IPF-000458**C. State:** Idaho**D. County:** Shoshone**E. Region:** Northern Rockies**F. Forest:** Idaho Panhandle National Forest**G. District:** Coeur d'Alene River**H. Fire Incident Job Code:** P1N5J6 (0104)**I. Date Fire Started:** 07/10/2021**J. Date Fire Contained:** 11/01/2021**K. Suppression Cost:** \$29,206,394**L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds (estimates):**

1. Fireline repaired (miles): 162
2. Other (identify): N/A

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

HUC #	Watershed Name	Total Acres	Acres Burned	% of Watershed Burned
1701030105	Prichard Creek	62,582	523	<1%
1701030107	Beaver Creek-North Fork Coeur d'Alene River	121,144	11,270	9.3%
1701030203	Lower South Fork Coeur d'Alene River	76,229	11	<1%

N. Total Acres Burned:

Table 2: Total Acres Burned by Ownership

OWNERSHIP	ACRES
NFS	11,490
OTHER FEDERAL (LIST AGENCY AND ACRES)	0
STATE	0
PRIVATE	314
TOTAL	11,804

- O. **Vegetation Types:** The major habitat types with the burn area have overstories of western hemlock, grand fir and Douglas fir with 62%, 25%, and 8% respectively. Common understory species in these habitat types include mallow ninebark, brides bonnet, and common bear grass. Less common habitat types overstories in the burn area include subalpine fir, western red cedar, and western hemlock with 2.2%, 1.9%, and 0.8% each. The miscellaneous habitat type scree makes up 0.8% of the burned area.
- P. **Dominant Soils:** Dominant soils include the Boulder creek family, Boulder creek-Ahrs families, Boulder creek-Humic Udivitrands families, and the Honeyjones family. Collectively these units make up around sixty percent of the burned area. They are Andisols which have volcanic ash cap mantles anywhere from a foot to a foot and half thick over rocky, loamy subsoil. They range from 50 to sometimes more than 150 cm in depth and are typically well-drained.
- Q. **Geologic Types:** Within the burn area 73% is made up of Metamorphic lithology and include the St. Regis formation, Wallace formation, Burke formation and the Revett formation. Sedimentary lithology makes up 25 percent of the burn area. Areas with sedimentary lithology include the Pritchard Formation and the Belt Supergroup. The remaining 2% percent of the burn areas is made up of unconsolidated sediment including alluvium, lacustrine, and fluvial deposits.

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	1.5
INTERMITTENT	37
EPHEMERAL	
OTHER (DEFINE)	

S. Transportation System:

Trails: National Forest (miles): 9.6

Other (miles): 0

Roads: National Forest (miles): 40

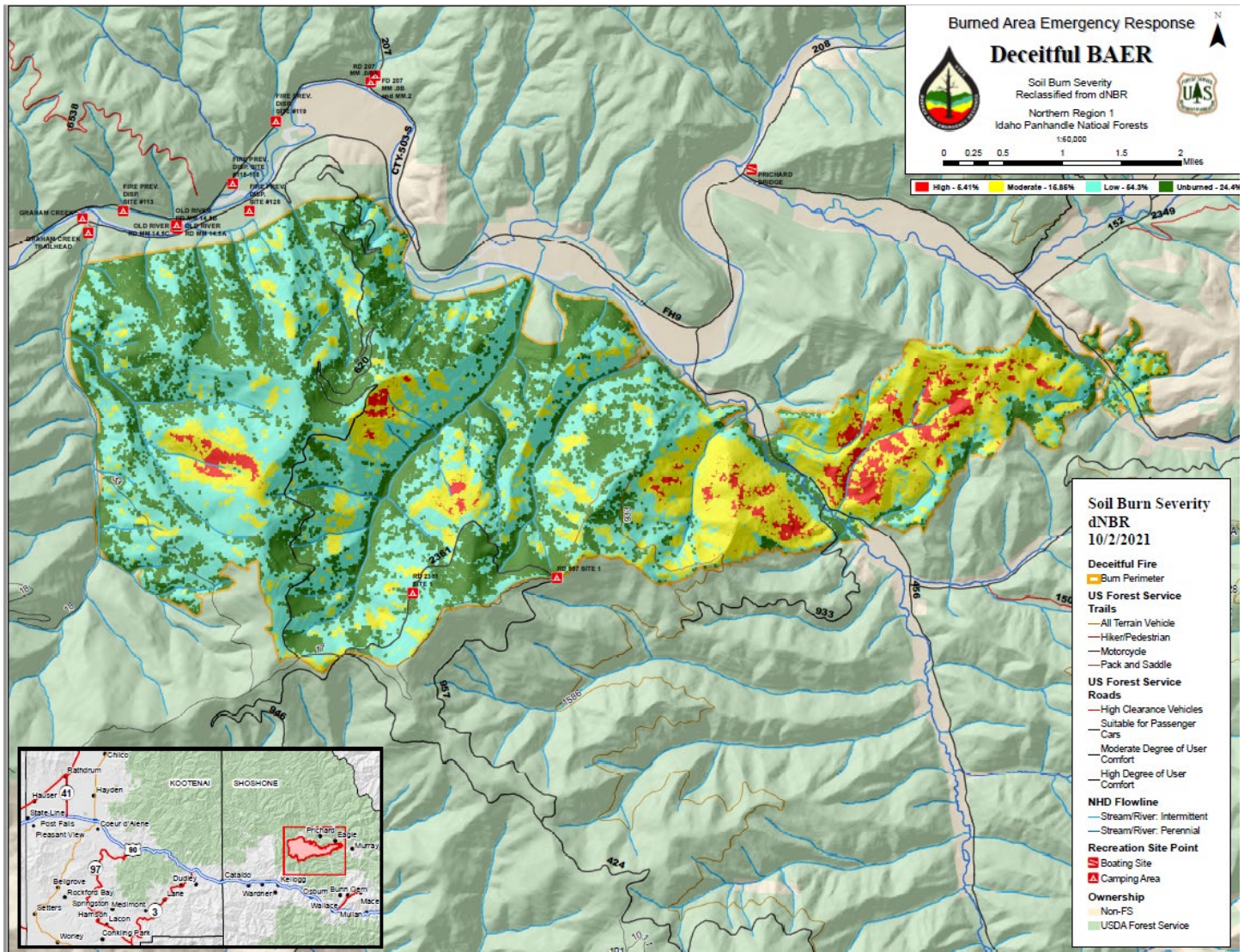
Other (miles): 12

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	2753			1		24
Low	6223			161		54
Moderate	1838			25		16
High	635			0.15		6
Total	11,449			187		100



B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): Approximately 2,500 acres or roughly 21% of the assessed burned area.

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating: Low = 9,234 acres (78%); Moderate = 2,525 acres (22%)

D. Erosion Potential:

Landtype units (soil units) with the highest erosion potential were analyzed and identified on National Forest System lands across the assessment area using a GIS exercise in ArcMap. High erosion potential units meet the following criteria: A) slopes over 40%, B) large predicted (from modeling) increases in soil loss from pre-fire conditions, C) at least a moderate erosion hazard rating, D) at least a moderate mass failure hazard rating, E) a high sediment potential rating, and F) occupy at least 1% extent of the interpreted acres for the fire.

The landtype unit which has the greatest concern for high erosion potential post-fire is 480 which makes up approximately 12 percent of the burned area on NFS land, has a moderate erosion hazard rating, a moderate mass failure hazard rating, a high sediment potential rating, and exhibited a 34 tons per acre soil loss rate post-fire. For some context, 150 tons per acre soil loss is roughly equivalent to losing a one-inch layer of soil over an acre. Unit 479 exhibited the highest soil loss rate at 68 tons per acre, but only accounted less than 5 percent of the entire burned area with less than a half percent of that total being high

severity. Collectively, high erosion potential landtype units make up approximately 20% of the burned area on NFS lands. More information about these map units can be referenced in Table 3.

Landtype Unit	Dominant Slope Range	Sediment Potential Rating	Subsurface Erosion Hazard Rating	Mass Failure Hazard Rating	Post-fire Soil Loss (tons/acre)	Low/Unb. SBS Acres* (%)	Moderate SBS Acres* (%)	High SBS Acres* (%)
479	60-80%	High	Moderate	Moderate	68	330 (3%)	146 (1%)	38 (<0.5%)
480	60-80%	High	Moderate	Moderate	34	1,150 (10%)	181 (2%)	64 (0.5%)
488	60-80%	High	Moderate	Moderate	12	359 (3%)	63 (<1%)	12 (<0.5%)
Totals						1,839 (16%)	390 (3%)	114 (1%)

Table 3. Select soil attributes for those units that are of the greatest concern for high erosion potential.

*Acres are estimates based on the size of the fire at the time of analysis. Acreage estimates may vary slightly by report due to rounding error and method of geospatial analysis.

These identified landtype units with high erosion potential on NFS lands were also summarized by their extent across watersheds impacted by the fire (Table 4 and Figure 2). The watersheds with extents of high erosion potential acres are the Graham Creek-North Fork Coeur d'Alene River (4%), Beaver Creek (3%), and Butte Gulch-Prichard Creek (<0.5%).

Watershed Name	HUC Level	Total Watershed Acres	High Soil Erosion Potential Acres* and Extent in Watershed (%)
Graham Creek-North Fork Coeur d'Alene River	6 th	34,574	1,489 (4%)
Beaver Creek	6 th	26,998	701 (3%)
Butte Gulch-Prichard Creek	6 th	34,046	153 (<0.5%)

The table above shows high erosion potential acres and extent by watershed impacted by the Deceitful Fire. *Acres are estimates based on the size of the fire at the time of analysis. Acreage estimates may vary slightly by report due to rounding error and method of geospatial analysis.

E. Sediment Potential:

The ERMiT model, which was developed specifically for post-fire erosion modelling, produces sediment potential predictions based on customized climate parameters specific to nearby weather station's data and soil, vegetation, and landscape characteristics such as soil burn severity, vegetation cover type, surface soil texture, rock fragment content, hillslope gradient, and hillslope length. Sediment delivery rates for the first year following wildfire activity are in tons per acre. The 10% probability is an upper-level estimate of erosion within the fire recovery timeframe, correlating to a 10-year storm.

ERMiT predicted the unburned, pre-fire sedimentation rate averaged across the fire on NFS lands to be 0 tons per acre.

The predicted post-fire sedimentation rate averaged across the fire on NFS lands is approximately 41.6 tons per acre, with a 10% probability of exceedance.

Reporting an average sedimentation rate for the entire fire can mask site specific soil loss seen at the hillslope level. Therefore, it is useful to summarize soil loss by soil unit, a smaller unit of analysis that appropriately reflects site specific post-fire effects. Table 5 shows the pre- and post-fire sedimentation rates for each soil unit within the fire on NFS lands.

Soil Map Unit	Dominant Vegetation Type	Acres*	Percent of Total Area	Mean Post-fire Sediment Delivery (tons/acre)
130—Typic Udivitrands-Typic Humaquepts-Pokey families	coniferous forest, grass and sedge meadows	181	1.5	1
133—Bouldercreek-Hubub families, complex	mixed coniferous forest	34	0.3	5
197-Rubble land-Ahrs family	mixed coniferous forest	46	0.4	13
199-Rubble land-Ahrs family-Typic Haplocryands family	mixed coniferous forest	193	1.6	7
409—Vaywood-Kintla families	subalpine forest	3	0.0	7
440—Kintla-Vaywood families	coniferous forest	122	1.0	13
446—Hugus-Bouldercreek families	mixed coniferous forest	112	1.0	18
449—Hugus-Honeyjones families	mixed coniferous forest	267	2.3	38
462—Hugus-Honeyjones families	mixed coniferous forest	122	1.0	54
463—Hugus-Bouldercreek-Humic Udivitrands families	mixed coniferous forest	63	0.5	13
464—Hugus-Honeyjones families	mixed coniferous forest	1	0.0	2
466—Bouldercreek family	mixed coniferous forest	3,153	26.8	52
467—Bouldercreek-Humic Udivitrands families	moist and wet coniferous forest	533	4.5	24
468—Bouldercreek-Humic Udivitrands families	mixed coniferous forest with an occasional inclusion of fern glades	326	2.8	23
470—Bouldercreek-Ahrs families	mixed coniferous forest	1,455	12.4	51
471—Ahrs family-Rock outcrop-Typic Vitriixerands family	mixed coniferous forest	253	2.2	44
475—Ahrs-Humic Udivitrands families	moist and wet coniferous forest	62	0.5	18
477—Honeyjones family	mixed coniferous forest	1,000	8.5	49
478—Typic Vitriixerands family-Rock outcrop-Lotuspoint family	mixed coniferous forest	472	4.0	50
479—Typic Vitriixerands-Honeyjones families	mixed coniferous forest	516	4.4	68

480—Boulder creek-Humic Udivitrands families	mixed coniferous forest	1,401	11.9	34
483—Typic Vitrixerands-Ahrs families	mixed coniferous forest	591	5.0	56
488—Timberbutte family-Rock outcrop complex	mixed coniferous forest	434	3.7	12
490—Hugus-Honeyjones families	mixed coniferous forest	26	0.2	2
491—Boulder creek family	mixed coniferous forest	272	2.3	4
Totals		11,754	100.0	46

This table shows the predicted pre-fire and post-fire sedimentation rates with a 10% probability of exceedance for each soil map unit within the assessed fire perimeter on NFS lands. *Acres are estimates based on the size of the fire at the time of analysis. Acreage estimates may vary slightly by report due to rounding error and method of geospatial analysis.

F. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period (years):

High soil burn severity comprised 6% of the burn and is where one might expect post-fire soil conditions to heavily impact soil productivity, and subsequently vegetative recovery. Moderate soil burn severity results in a widespread loss of forest floor cover, which alters hydrologic function, but typically the soil heating and the consumption of organic matter is not sufficient to damage roots, soil structure, or the native seed bank. Substantial soil loss in the over steepened drainages with elevated debris flow susceptibility may take longer for vegetative recovery. Areas with low and moderate burn severity that do not experience debris flows are expected to revegetate over a period of 1 to 3 years.

G. Estimated Hydrologic Response (brief description):

Hydrologic response following the Deceitful wildfire will include reduced interception and infiltration of precipitation, increased runoff and erosion, higher stream flow volumes for a given precipitation input, and a more rapid rise of stream levels compared with those of unburned conditions. Additionally, the probability of severe erosion, debris torrents, and hillslope failures is substantially higher, and will remain so for at least the next few years. Below is a description of the 12th HUC subwatersheds (proportion of burned area; Beaver Creek (10%), Butte Gulch-Prichard Creek (1.5%), Graham Creek-Lower North Fork Coeur d'Alene River 25%) that will likely be affected by the aforementioned processes.

The terrain within the fire perimeter is very steep (47% mean slopes) with a mix dendritic drainage patterns and dissected stream breaklands. This can be seen (breaklands) throughout the adjacent hillslopes in the Cedar Creek drainage and face tributaries on Prichard and Beaver Creek presenting unique drainage patterns and minimal soil depth-to-bedrock. However, there are scattered scree hillslope formations (talus rubble land) that account for higher infiltration than normal and don't follow conventional drainage patterns or runoff response.

As you move from the headwaters and adjacent hillslopes to the riverine environments (North Fork Coeur d'Alene River, Beaver Creek, Prichard Creek) you start to transition from high energy (transport) to low/moderate energy (transitional, e.g. North Fork Coeur d'Alene River). These sequences happen relatively quick in some places (e.g. face tributaries into the Prichard and Beaver Creek) but are more subdued in the Graham and Cedar Creek areas. Once the tributaries are in the transitional sequence, transport and depositional are dependent on channel geometry but overall a mix, i.e. transitional.

The overall burn within these areas was widespread but mostly affected hillslope areas. The burn also exhibited patchy burn intensities and was mostly low SBS, which can be seen in the proportion of Soil Burn Severity (SBS) e.g. unburned = 24.44%, low = 54.3%, moderate = 15.85%, high = 5.41%. Of note, most of the riparian area is intact in the 2-to-3 Strahler order streams, e.g. high = 0.3%, moderate = 0.7%, low = 3.1%. Thus, a lot of the vegetation in the riparian area was retained and could ameliorate sedimentation processes from exacerbated hillslopes. Similarly, the relatively low extent of high and moderate severity burn within the affected watersheds extent of the burns within these watersheds, less than 10%, will lead to a muted postfire

flows. The coupling of mosaic type burning and sufficient intact riparian areas will be a strong driver in reducing the potential for severe post fire hydrologic responses, e.g. interception, infiltration, runoff and erosion.

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

Introduction/Background

The Deceitful fire is part of the Character Complex and was originally comprised of two fires: The Deceitful and Prichard fires. The Complex is located on the Coeur d'Alene River Ranger District of the Idaho Panhandle National Forests. The fires were originally detected on July 7th, 2021 due to a thunderstorm that ignited multiple fires throughout the Idaho Panhandle. The Idaho Panhandle National Forest began initial attack and identified opportunities to group and manage multiple fires within several complex incidents. The Deceitful fire is the largest of the fires in the Character Complex. Due to size, location, and degree of isolation all other fires in the Character Complex were determined to have no risk to Critical BAER Values by local staff. For this assessment the Deceitful fire was the one fire assessed. As of 09/23/2021 containment is at 83%, with full containment estimated to occur on 11/1/2021. The Deceitful fire is located approximately 5.5 mile Northeast of Kellog ID. and 2 miles North and West of Prichard ID in Shoshone County. BAER Critical Values were identified from the assessment team and local staff as Human life and Safety, Property, and Natural Resources.

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):

Value	Probability	Consequence	Rating	Threat
Trails and Roads	Unlikely	Major	Intermediate	Trails are in areas of low and unburned Soil burn severity and are located on Ridge line. Thus, making them lower risk. Some risk is present from damaged tree that may fall. Roads are based on a preliminary assessment that will be updated when a roads engineer is available to assess.
Dispersed Campgrounds	Unlikely/Likely/possible	Major	High	There are a lot of dispersed campgrounds just outside the Burn Area. Most are at some risk due to Debris Flows. The variability on the probability depends on their distance from fire perimeter and the probability of Debris flow occurring.
Exposed Mine Adits	Unlikely	Major	Intermediate	Of the 2 adits in the area, one was closed and gated and the other was

				not accessible. One flooded shaft poses a threat should the public access it, but due to the concealment techniques and proximity to the road it is not easily accessed/found.
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2. Property (P):

Value	Probability	Consequence	Rating	Threat
Trails	Unlikely	Minor	Very low	Trail are in areas of low and unburned Soil burn severity and are located on Ridge line. Thus, making them low risk to post fire runoff. However, the moist forest types are susceptible to dying later and toppling, up-ending the trailbed. This condition will persist at least through the 3 years after fire.
Roads	Unlikely	Minor	low	Road damage from postfire runoff would be limited to a small area. This is a preliminary assessment. Will update when a roads engineer is available to assess.
Bridges	Unlikely	Moderate	Intermediate	There's very little evidence for elevated flows that could erode the bridge footing since the extent burned within each contributing watershed is less than 10% area.

3. Natural Resources (NR):

Value	Probability	Consequence	Rating	Threat
Bull Trout	Likely	Minor	Low	Impacts will be minor, short lived and would occur in an unoccupied migratory corridor
Native Plant and Plant Communities	Very Likely	Moderate	Very High	Localized noxious and invasive weed populations exist immediately adjacent to the burned area and area disturbed by suppression. Invasive species such as <u>Ventenata (Ventenata dubia)</u> will compete aggressively with native species for space and nutrients.
Soil Productivity	Likely	Minor	Low	Highest expected increases in soil erosion post-fire only occur across roughly 20 percent of the burned area. Sediment delivery modeling showed no soil unit experiencing more than a ~1/4-1/2 inch of soil loss in the 1st year with a 10% probability of exceedance. Volcanic ash cap mantles are up to a foot or more deep. Natural vegetative recovery has the potential to be just as effective in mitigating soil loss as a potential hillslope erosion control treatment.
Hydrologic Function	Possible	Minor	Low	Disturbed roads (burned vegetation) can lead to desynchronization and alter runoff timing to streams. Channel morphology can become altered due to elevated flows and sedimentation. In the limited number of streams that will see effects. Effects are expected to be short term.
Water Quality	Possible	Minor	Low	Potential excess sediment and stream temperature increases from postfire runoff could be minimal since the burn did not impact much riparian vegetation. TMDL streams (sedimentation and temperature) will recover short-term

4. **Cultural and Heritage Resources:** A Cultrual Assessment has been not completd at this time.

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

The primary objective of this Burned Area Emergency Response Report is to recommend treatments to manage identified unacceptable risks from “imminent post-wildfire threats to human life and safety, property, and critical natural resources on National Forest System lands” (FSM 2523.02). These treatments are expected to substantially reduce the probability of damage to identified BAER critical values. Below, the objectives are the proposed treatments are included.

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

Land: N/A

Channel: N/A

Roads/Trails: 85%

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	90	85	85
Channel	N/A	N/A	N/A
Roads/Trails	85	90	90
Protection/Safety	95	100	100

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

The VARs analysis summary identified that the total treatment cost is estimated at \$8,901 with an expected benefit of \$89,000. The summary implied minimum value of protecting non-market resource critical values is justified for the treatments proposed in this BAER assessment. The expected benefit/cost ratio is 5.1.

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss): \$100,000

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

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

Team Leader: Andy (Mark) Casillas

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M (505) 389-7436

Forest BAER Coordinator: Jori Johnson

Email: jori.a.johnson@usda.gov

Phone(s): (208)-765-7295

Team Members: Table 7: BAER Team Members by Skill

Skill	Team Member Name
Team Lead(s)	Andy Casillas
Soils	Eric Robertson (Q) Phil Schwartz (T)
Hydrology	Josh Erickson (Q)
Engineering	TBD
GIS	Dustin Gates (T)
Archaeology	
Weeds	Jeremy Kleinsmith (T)
Recreation	Jason Smith (T)

Skill Team Member Name*Other* Fisheries - Ariel Cumming (T)**H. Treatment Narrative:****Land Treatments:****Noxious Weeds EDRR**

Purpose of Treatment: To respond to the potential for rapid invasion of invasive plants into native plant communities on the Idaho Panhandle National Forest. EDRR is prescribed in order to mitigate long term impacts to native plant communities within and in the vicinity of the fire's boundaries. The purpose of treatments is to promote native plant resources by removing invasive plant populations.

General Description:

As part of the BAER treatment efforts for invasive weeds control, ground treatments are necessary within the fire perimeter to successfully prevent the spread of noxious weeds throughout the burned areas. Ground treatments would include road and spot treatments along trails. Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) is necessary to prevent new invaders from establishing and spreading into noxious weed free areas. Initial efforts would include spot treatments with herbicide along hand-lines, dozer and contingency lines as well as known weed free areas within the burned area. The purpose of these treatments are to 1) to prevent known noxious weed infestations from spreading and/or increasing in density, 2) to detect and rapidly respond (spot treat) to known and new infestations associated with fire suppression/fire effects, 3) to prevent potential new infestations resulting from BAER actions, and 4) preserve native plant communities; wildlife habitat, soil and hydrological resources. These efforts would occur along roadsides used as contingency lines, trails, open grasslands, and the interior of the fire where the canopy no longer exists.

Design/Construction Specifications:

1. Conduct short-term monitoring in FY2022 using early detection and rapid response (EDRR) assessment/monitoring of noxious weed/non-native invasive plant species infestations within the burned area. Monitor the post-fire presence or spread of invasive species throughout the fire area.
2. Inventory/assessment, photos and mapping new noxious weed infestations within burned area using GPS technology (Collector) and upload into the Coeur d'Alene 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 perimeter on NFS lands. Coordination with Shoshone County or other contractors will be conducted to treat noxious weeds found on main access roads to the burn perimeter.

EDRR Treatment Cost Estimate

Item	UOM	Unit cost	# of units	Total Cost
Suppression EDRR	Acre	\$124.26	76	\$9,444
BAER EDRR	Acre	\$94.22	111	\$10549
Total				\$19,993

Channel Treatments: N/A**Protection/Safety Treatments:**

Purpose of Treatment: The purpose of “Burned Area Warning Signs” is to reduce the risks to human life and safety by alerting hiker and campers of existing threats while traveling the within the areas susceptible to flooding, debris flows, hazards trees, and all other risks attributable to post fire events on the landscape.

General Description:

Primary treatments are for the mitigation of life and safety. Trail, campgrounds, and day use area closures through the winter and spring seasons, when most debris flows, flash floods, and high-risk snags should fall, will mitigate most of the threat to life and safety of forest visitors who will use the recreation sites and trails and impacted by the Deceitful Fire. Closures to recreation sites as prescribed will allow access to the river corridor and the river itself but will help reduce risk exposure to visitors until such a time where the sites are not under elevated threat of debris flows or flash floods.

Note Road and Mine treatment might occur after additional evaluations.

I. Monitoring Narrative:

Invasive weeds monitoring will focus on roads, trails, trail-heads, dozer and hand lines identified for EDRR weed management strategy. This will include approximately 76 acres of operational fire disturbed sites used for fire suppression (contingency lines, drop points, hand-lines, fuel breaks, etc..)

PART VI – EMERGENCY STABILIZATION TREATMENTS AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

		NFS Lands				Other Lands			All	
		Unit	# of		Other	# of	Fed	# of	Non Fed	Total
Line Items	Units	Cost	Units	BAER \$	\$	units	\$	Units	\$	\$
A. Land Treatments										
Invasive Weeds (Supresion)	Acres	125	76	\$9,520	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$9,520
Invasive Weeds (Severity)	Acres	94	111	\$10,458	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$10,458
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Land Treatments				\$19,978	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$19,978
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										
Storm Inspction and Response				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Road and Trails				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
D. Protection/Safety										
Warning Sighs (Trails)	Each	7	50	\$371	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$371
Warning Sighs (Mines)	eash	50	3	\$150	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$150
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Protection/Safety				\$521	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$521
E. BAER Evaluation										
Initial Assessment	Report	\$21,949	1	---	\$21,949		\$0		\$0	\$21,949
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Insert new items above this line!				---	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Evaluation				\$0	\$21,949		\$0		\$0	\$21,949
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										
				\$20,499	\$21,949		\$0		\$0	\$42,448
Previously approved										
Total for this request				\$20,499						

PART VII - APPROVALS

1. _____
 Forest Supervisor Date