

Date of Report: March 17, 2008

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 # 2 See section **J. Interim #1 Narrative** (all additions in red)
Interim #2 Narrative (all additions in green)
☒ 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 DESCRIPTIONA. Fire Name: Watt Draw**B. Fire Number: MT-MCD-063C. State: MontanaD. County: Powder RiverE. Region: NorthernF. Forest: CusterG. District: AshlandH. Fire Incident Job Code: PDCYC2I. Date Fire Started: July 13, 2006J. Date Fire Contained: July 22, 2006K. Suppression Cost: \$1.6 million

L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds

1. Fireline rehabilitated* (miles):
- 68 – in progress

*Existing two track roads were bladed and used as firelines where necessary. Berms will be pulled back and roadbed seeded for rehabilitation.

2. Fireline seeded (miles):
- 68 – in progress

3. Other (identify):
- na

M. Watershed Number: 100901020302 (Threemile), 100901020303 (Home)N. Total Acres Burned: 18,239*

NFS Acres(15,946) Other Federal (13) State (0) Private (2,281)

O. Vegetation Types: Mixed grass/shrubland (47% of fire area) and ponderosa pine (53%)

**This report includes the 234 acre King Mountain Fire (53 ac. FS, 164 ac. Pvt, 13 ac. BLM) for which there were no values at risk identified and therefore no treatments proposed.

P. Dominant Soils: Dominant parent materials are slope alluvium and colluvium over residuum derived from softly consolidated interbedded silt, clay, and sandy shales. Dominant subgroups include Ustic Torriorthents, Ustic Haplargids, Lithic Haploborolls, Typic Argiborolls, Typic Haploborolls, and Typic Ustorthents. Depths are mostly shallow to moderately deep. Particle size class are mostly fine loamy to loamy. Mineralogy classes are mixed. The dominant temperature regime is frigid.

Q. Geologic Types: Interbedded silt, clay, and sandy shales.

R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class: 58 (1st and 2nd order), 10 (3rd order)

S. Transportation System

Trails: 0 miles Roads: 47 miles

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

A. Burn Severity* (acres): 15,586 (low/unburned) 1,000 (moderate) 1,419 (high)
Burn Intensity (acres): 10,649 (low/unburned) 6,137 (moderate) 1,219 (high)

*Severity acres extrapolated from revised BARC map that delineates burn "intensity". Field observation indicate that high intensity fire generally produced high severity impacts to soils, but low and moderate intensity generally produced only low severity impacts to soils. High severity impacts were observed in one area (~ 200 ac) of low to moderate intensity, but this was considered an anomaly across the fire area. Another anomaly occurred were streamside cottonwood stands burned with high intensity (high mortality with leaves remaining), but only produced low to moderate severity on soils.

B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): 803

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres):
15,336 (low) 2669 (moderate and high)

D. Erosion Potential: 2 ton/acre* (low severity), 5 ton/acre* (high severity)

E. Sediment Potential: 1630 cubic yards / square mile*

*Based on silt loam soil with average slopes of 30 percent (modeled with Disturbed WEPP).

PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS

A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period, (years): 2 (grass/shrublands), 45 (ponderosa pine)

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

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

D. Design Storm Duration, (hours): 0.5

E. Design Storm Magnitude, (inches): 1.03*

*Extrapolated from NOAA Atlas 2, and Arkell and Richards (1986)

F. Design Flow, (cubic feet/second/square mile): < 0.1

G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration, (percent): 40

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

A. Describe Critical Values/Resources and Threats:

Access routes and road infrastructure: Of the 47 miles of system roads within the fire perimeter, the Lemonade road (#4703) is the main access route through the fire area. It is 5.1 miles long (4.1 FS, 1.0 pvt) and provides access to private ranchlands within and along the south perimeter of the fire, and further south. It also provides recreational access for a significant number of hunters in the fall when roads do become wet. It is a level 3 maintenance road and therefore suitable for passenger vehicles. Except for infrequent (≥ 50 year return interval) high intensity rain events, pre-fire hillslope characteristics rarely produced overland flow. Flow regimes along most drainage bottoms were ephemeral and rarely intermittent. Perennial flow regimes did not exist. Post fire flow regimes are still expected to be ephemeral, but much more frequent and flashy due to reduced ground cover and infiltration rates. This is especially true along the east and south sides of the Lemonade road where high intensity and severity impacts occurred, and where moderate to high hydrophobic soils were produced. The Lemonade road has native surfacing that produces a high silt component in the road surface. Excessive fines along some segments become very slick when wet, which increases the risk of vehicle accidents and/or makes the travel route impassible. Due to a anticipated increase in overland hillslope flows there is a risk of localized erosion of the road surface and a increased risk of vehicle accidents along segments susceptible to forming slick surfaces when saturated. These road segments may become impassible. Additionally, higher discharge in ephemeral channels increase the risk of flood flows overtopping existing cross-drain and stream crossing culverts, again potentially closing this critical access route to traffic until the damaged segments are repaired.

Native plant communities, livestock forage and range infrastructure: The fire perimeter encompasses 15,978 acres of suitable grazing land that is a part of seven allotments. These allotments authorize 13,239 AUMs during 2006, of which 30 percent was lost due to the fire. The percent of pastures burned range from 1 percent to 100 percent. Additionally, approximately 29 miles of fence were impacted to varying degrees by the fire. Livestock forage values and plant communities within and adjacent to the fire are at risk of overgrazing without short-term changes to management (deferment) and fence reconstruction.

There are about 5 net acres of known noxious weed infestations within and adjacent to the fire area, i.e., spotted knapweed and Canada thistle. Many of these known infestations occur along roads, or near dozer lines, which can be vectors for weed spread. The new seedbed created by the burned landscape is another vector for weed spread. Vulnerable vegetation types including woody draws, uplands, shrublands, meadows and ponderosa pine stands are at risk from weed spread.

Cultural resources: Thirty-six cultural sites were affected by the fire (29 existing and 7 newly recorded). Dead tree uprooting and fuel loading in areas of high intensity fire has compromised site integrity and potential loss of significant data at three prehistoric sites. Lemonade road is a historic road and two CCC culverts and associated rock armoring at inlets/outlets are at risk due to anticipated increased flows from burned landscapes.

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

Access routes and road infrastructure: Post fire road drainage improvement and flood-proofing is needed in areas that experienced severe or severe-moderate fire effects. In these areas, significantly increased runoff is expected. Without drainage improvements road washouts would likely occur over the 5 to 10 year recovery period endangering public safety. This work is needed to protect a level 3 system road that provides primary access to the Forest. Existing drainage along this road (Lemonade road) is a combination of insloped and ditched, and outsloped. Ditch maintenance is currently backlogged and anticipated overland flows from burned hillslopes will exceed existing ditch and

cross-drain capacity. Localized ditch cleaning and installation of additional cross-drain structures (culverts, rolling dips and grade sag) will reduce this risk.

Upsizing stream crossing culverts should reduce risks of flood damage to road fill. In order to maintain cultural values of existing CCC rock work at one crossing location, crossing capacity will be increased by installing an additional culvert upstream of the existing culvert, rather than disturbing CCC rock work by pulling and upsizing the existing culvert.

Portions of the Lemonade road has outsloped drainage, which is now susceptible to overland flows from adjacent burned hillslopes. Surfacing at stream crossing sites, low water fords and grade dips/sags will harden these sites, protecting the investment, minimizing the potential for post fire road related sedimentation or debris torrents, and protect downstream water quality.

Native plant communities, livestock forage and range infrastructure: Changes to current year allotment management plans is recommended for six allotments with pastures within the fire perimeter. Deferment of grazing until late season 2007 is the recommended action. This deferment is one component to help plant communities recover from wildfire impacts. BAER funding is not necessary in order to implement these actions.

About ten miles of fence will need varying degrees of repair or establishment to control livestock and allow for vegetative recovery. Restored and functional fencing will exclude livestock from entering burn area from adjacent private lands and adjacent unburned grazing lands under permit. This will allow burned plant communities to recover more rapidly.

Immediate control of known weed infestations and monitoring most likely vectors of weed spread will reduce the risk of expansion of existing infestations and allow burned plant communities to recover more rapidly.

Cultural resources: Of the thirty-six cultural sites affected by the fire, four sites are recommended for emergency protective measures. One site is a CCC culvert that is partially plugged and will be cleaned under the proposed road treatments. Dead standing and down fuels will be removed at the other three sites to stabilize site deposits and preserve remaining data.

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

Land 100 % Channel % Roads/Trails 50 % Protection/Safety %

D. Probability of Treatment Success

	Years after Treatment		
	1	3	5
Land	100	100	100
(fence reconst)			
(weed treatment)	50	70	90
(cultural)	90	100	100
Channel	na	na	na
Roads/Trails	70	80	90
Protection/Safety*	50	70	90

*Road drainage crossing hardening and drainage improvement will increase public safety by reducing the probability of road washouts and subsequent vehicle accidents.

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss): **\$790,000***

***Cultural resource loss, road damage, and loss of AUMs for 2 years.**

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss): **\$215,000***

***This figure reflects the cost of the proposed treatments, but without losses. Treatments are expected to be highly effective and successful and no significant losses are anticipated outside of human control.**

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

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

Team Leader: Mark P. Nienow

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Phone: 406-657-6205, ext 227

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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:

Native plant communities, livestock forage and range infrastructure: The table below identifies the location and extent of fencing needs as a result of fire impacts. BAER fence work will exclude livestock from entering burned areas from adjacent private lands and adjacent unburned grazing lands currently under permit. Reconstruction of both types of fencing will allow burned areas to recover more rapidly. It is important to note that the BAER fencing proposal does not include interior fences (~18.5 miles) that separate burned areas from other burned areas. Reconstruction and repair of these fences will be pursued under other funding sources as identified in Part VI. Additionally, cost differences between total and eligible BAER fencing needs is expected to be funded through contributions from other sources (NRCS and/or landowner).

Immediate Fencing Needs	Total Miles	% Replace Posts / Braces Only	% Replace Entire Fence
Private Boundary Fence to separate NFS from Private			
Samuelson Ranch - E. Bdry Fence	0.61	50%	50%
Russ Greenwood – E. Bdry Fence	0.75	25%	75%
subtotal	1.36		
Private Inholding Fence to separate NFS from Private			
Kelly DM Inholding: Upper Home – On-line	1.25	0%	100%
Kelly DM Inholding: Upper Home - Off-line	1.25	20%	0%
Bill Trussler Inholding: E (10/3 Mile)	3	75%	25%
Bill Trussler Inholding: W (10/3 Mile)	2	50%	50%
Tarter Family Trust Inholding: Shorty Cr.	0.5	0%	100%
subtotal	8		
NFS Interior Fence to separate NFS Burned from NFS Unburned			

Upper Home - Lemonade Temporary Fence	0.35	0%	100%
subtotal	0.35		
Immediate Needs - Total Miles	9.71		

Spotted Knapweed occurs on the edge of the fire perimeter in Section 21 on the northwest portion of the burn perimeter and Section 30 on the north central portion of the burn perimeter. Canada thistle occurs along the southwest portion of the burn area, near Well Reservoir along the northeast perimeter, and section 14 in the southeast portion of the perimeter. Immediate control of these known weed infestations will reduce the risk of expansion of existing infestations. Additional treatment funds may be requested in outyears – FY 07 and 08.

Cultural Resources: Sites 24PR0333 and 24PR0334 are lithic scatter and 24PR2098 is a cairn, all under high intensity burned canopy. Felling dead trees and removing fuels from the site will reduce the risk of future uprooting, and high severity impacts in the event sites reburn in the future.

Channel Treatments: No treatments proposed.

Roads and Trail Treatments:

The following road log identifies the location and type of proposed road treatments.

Road #4703 Lemonade Road		
Level 3 Passenger car road. Main Forest Road - administration access, private ranch access, recreation access.		
14' wide finished road surface		
Mile Post	Length (ft)	Description
0		Cattleguard#1 at Hwy 312, prior to fire perimeter.
2.640		Start Fire Perimeter
		Clean Ditch along entire road where ditch is less than 1' deep or where needed to control drainage
2.645	20	Surface due to road damage, powder
2.666		18" CMP - No Work
2.739		15"x22" ACMP - No Work
2.890	60	JCT RD 4463, Surface due to road damage, powder
2.920		15"x22" ACMP - Clean pipe outlet, catch basin work.
3.023		15"x22" ACMP - Clean pipe outlet, catch basin work.
3.138	150	18" CMP - Armor road surface due to road damage and to protect road from washout.
3.286		18" CMP - Clean culvert
3.443	120	15"x22" ACMP - Clean pipe outlet, catch basin work. Armor road surface due to road damage and to protect road from washout.
3.550	140	18" CMP - Remove and replace with 30"x40' ACMP. Armor road surface due to road damage and to protect road from washout.
3.597		Install new culvert - 18"x40' CMP with catch basin
3.649-3.660	60	Surface due to road damage, powder
3.712	120	18" CMP - CCC Culvert - Heritage Resource. Place new 24"x46' ACMP uphill from CCC culvert. Armor road surface due to road damage and to protect road from washout.
3.788	120	18" CMP - CCC Culvert - Heritage Resource. Clean CCC culvert. Armor road surface due to road damage and to protect road from washout.
3.951	120	24" CMP - Clean culvert, unplug outlet, reestablish catch basin.
4.07	100	Install grade sag - Armor road surface to protect road from washout.
4.198	60	Reshape and armor rolling dip, reestablish lead off ditch

4.299	100	Place new rolling dip.
4.385	100	Place new rolling dip.
4.471		JCT RD 470315 - Block old closed road - 18" CMP - Remove and replace with 48"x36' ACMP. Armor road surface due to road damage and to protect road from washout.
4.613		18" CMP - Plugged and damaged, remove and replace with 15"x22"x32' ACMP
4.729		Place new rolling dip and armor.
4.817		18" CMP - Plugged and damaged, remove and replace with 15"x22"x32' ACMP
4.879		Block off old closed road, JCT Right.
5.105		Place 15"x22"x32' ACMP with 25' lead off ditch. Armor road surface due to road damage and to protect road from washout.
5.228		Place 15"x22"x32' ACMP. Armor road surface due to road damage and to protect road from washout.
5.320-5.440		Grade road to out slope, armor road surface due to road damage and to protect road from washout.
5.443		18" CMP, Remove and replace with 15"x22"x32' ACMP, armor road surface due to road damage and to protect road from washout.
5.527		Place 15"x22"x36' ACMP. Armor road surface due to road damage and to protect road from washout.
5.680		Place Low Water Crossing. Install 3 Jersey barriers, buried and cabled together. Armor road surface due to road damage and to protect road from washout. Armor 60'x10' wide spillway from reservoir. Road acts as dam/spillway for reservoir.
5.694		JCT North Fork 3 Mile Road #47031
5.855	100	18" CMP - Remove and replace with 48"x34' ACMP. Armor road surface due to road damage and to protect road from washout. Existing pipe is plugged and has large hole in top.
5.943	100	Place 15"x22"x32' ACMP for additional cross drainage. Armor road surface due to road damage and to protect road from washout.
6.033	120	Place 15"x22"x46' ACMP for additional cross drainage. Armor road surface due to road damage and to protect road from washout.
6.304	120	Reshape and armor grade sag.
6.513	120	Place 15"x22"x46' ACMP for additional cross drainage. Armor road surface due to road damage and to protect road from washout.
6.533	60	Surface due to road damage, powder
6.580-6.687	564	Surface due to road damage, powder. Armor ditch due to erosion and steep slope.
6.629		18" CMP - Remove and replace with 15"x22"x48' ACMP. Skew is incorrect and will not drain properly.
6.685		18" CMP - Riprap outlet with 5' wide x 10' long apron.
6.694		Cattle guard, private land boundary. END PROJECT
SUBTOTAL	2454	

In general, the proposed road treatments will reduce the risk of road impacts during future high intensity rain events. The purpose and effectiveness of specific road treatments are as follows:

- **Ditch cleaning:** Restore adequate ditch capacity to route hillslope overland flows and road surface drainage without excessive erosion of cutslope or road surface. Highly effective.
- **Aggregate surfacing within fire perimeter:** Spot surfacing is proposed at stream crossing culverts locations, rolling dip and grade sag locations, and low water ford/spillway location to protect road surface and investment in drainage structures. Highly effective.
- **Cross-drain culvert installation (10- 21"x15" ACMP):** Portions of the outsloped segments were ditched without installation of cross-drain features. Appropriately spaced cross-drain culverts will route hillslope overland flows and drain ditches without excessive erosion of cutslope or road fill. Highly effective.
- **Culvert cleaning and catch basin work** will allow increased discharge in ephemeral drainages to pass without plugging and overtopping road surface. Highly effective.

- Four new culvert installations will provide additional capacity to allow increased discharge in ephemeral drainages to pass with plugging and overtopping road surface. This will also eliminate disturbance of CCC rock work that would be associated with upsizing the CCC culvert. Highly effective.
- Installation of three jersey barriers and spillway armoring at one location on the Lemonade road will maintain functionality of an existing low water crossing/spillway for a reservoir that uses the road as the earthen dam. This road work will allow increased discharge in ephemeral drainages to pass excess water over the road without downcutting through the road surface. Moderate to highly effective.

Protection/Safety Treatments: Road drainage and hardening work to avoid road washouts.

I. Monitoring Narrative:

(Describe the monitoring needs, what treatments will be monitored, how they will be monitored, and when monitoring will occur. A detailed monitoring plan must be submitted as a separate document to the Regional BAER coordinator.)

Spotted Knapweed occurs on the edge of the fire perimeter in Section 21 on the northwest portion of the burn perimeter and Section 30 on the north central portion of the burn perimeter. Canada thistle occurs along the southwest portion of the burn area, near Well Reservoir along the northeast perimeter, and section 14 in the southeast portion of the perimeter. Monitoring these most likely vectors of weed spread will reduce the risk of expansion of existing infestations. Additional monitoring funds may be requested in outyears – FY 07 and 08.

J. Interim #1 Narrative:

Accomplishments to date:

Land Treatments. All fence materials have been purchased (\$33,147). Coordination with adjacent landowners is proceeding to develop a work schedule to rebuild boundary fences prior to next spring.

Cultural treatments have yet to be completed.

Road Treatments. Roads have been graded and ditches pulled. All cross drain culverts and most stream culverts have been installed. The two largest stream culverts were delayed at source, but should be installed this week or early next. Placement of aggregate to harden culverts and low water crossing sites will occur over the next month as weather permits.

Additional funds requested:

Due to numerous precipitation events in October (both rain and snow), road work has proceeded slowly as equipment travel was delayed by wet/rutted roads. Roads required frequent grading and some aggregate placement to allow equipment to move and work to proceed. A longer work schedule has consumed more administration time than originally anticipated. Additional contract administration costs are requested in the amount of \$6,991.

Interim #2 Narrative:

Accomplishments to date:

Land Treatments. All fence work and cultural treatments were completed during 2007. Five acres of weeds were monitored and treated during 2007.

Road Treatments. The remaining road work was also completed in 2007 as road bases dried out from the previous precipitation events in the fall.

Additional funds requested:

Weed monitoring during 2007 identified five new acres of infestation within the fire perimeter and the need to retreat previous acres ($10\text{ac} \times \$110/\text{ac} = \1100). Monitoring would also be accomplished at a cost of \$600.

Part VI – Emergency Stabilization Treatments and Source of Funds

Interim Request #1

A. Land Treatments										
Replace pvt boundary fencing, posts/braces	MI	3300	4	\$13,200	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$13,200
Replace pvt boundary fences (complete fence)	MI	5000	4.4	\$22,000	\$0	2.43	\$12,150	0.81	\$4,050	\$38,200
Replace FS interior fences	MI	3500	0.6	\$2,100	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$2,100
ROW clearing and hazard tree abatement (15%)	MI	1651	1	\$1,651	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$1,651
Contract prep and admin (15%)	EA	7600	1	\$7,600	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$7,600
Weed treatment	AC	100	5	\$500	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$500
Weed treatment	AC	110	10	\$1,100	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$1,100
Cultural site stabilization	EA	1000	3	\$3,000	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$3,000
<i>Subtotal Land Treatments</i>				\$51,151	\$0		\$12,150		\$4,050	\$67,351
B. Channel Treatments										
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Channel Treat.</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
C. Road and Trails										
Mobilization (10%)	LS	9,987	1	\$9,987	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$9,987
Contractor staking	LS	2500	1	\$2,500			\$0		\$0	\$2,500
Equip rental (ditch work/grade)	HR	140	24	\$3,360	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$3,360
Structure removal/disposal	EA	350	7	\$2,450			\$0		\$0	\$2,450
Surfacing within fire at crossing, cross-drain	CY	25	1100	\$27,500			\$0		\$0	\$27,500
Clean pipe, reestablish catch basin	EA	5	500	\$2,500			\$0		\$0	\$2,500
New CMP (22"x15", 10 culverts)	LF	80	368	\$29,440			\$0		\$0	\$29,440
New 18" CMP	LF	80	40	\$3,200	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$3,200
New 24" CMP	LF	95	46	\$4,370			\$0		\$0	\$4,370
New 48" ACMP (2 culverts)	LF	200	70	\$14,000			\$0		\$0	\$14,000
Low water crossing	LS	3500	1	\$3,500			\$0		\$0	\$3,500
Grade sag	EA	300	1	\$300			\$0		\$0	\$300
Grade dip	EA	500	4	\$2,000			\$0		\$0	\$2,000
Armored spillway	CY	25	50	\$1,250			\$0		\$0	\$1,250
Erosion control	LS	3500	1	\$3,500			\$0		\$0	\$3,500
Contract Admin (10%)	EA	9,987	1	\$9,987			\$0		\$0	\$9,987
Remoteness/timing factor (15%)*	EA	14981	1	\$14,981			\$0		\$0	\$14,981
Contract Admin (additional 7%)	EA	6991	1	\$6,991			\$0		\$0	\$6,991
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Road & Trails</i>				\$141,816	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$141,816
D. Protection/Safety										
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Structures</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
E. BAER Evaluation										
assessment (person days)	DAYS	350	32	---	\$11,200		\$0		\$0	\$11,200
travel costs	LS	266	1		\$266		\$0		\$0	\$266
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				---	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Evaluation</i>				---	\$11,466		\$0		\$0	\$11,466
F. Monitoring										
Weed monitoring	AC	100	5	\$500						
Weed monitoring	AC	60	10	\$600						
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Monitoring</i>				\$1,100	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
G. Totals				\$194,067	\$11,466		\$12,150		\$4,050	\$220,633
Previously approved				\$185,376						
Total for request #1				\$6,991						
Total for request #2				\$1,700						

*Watt Draw Fire is 140 miles from Billings, MT where culverts will originate from. Transportation costs and short completion time-frame

PART VII - APPROVALS

1. _____
Forest Supervisor (signature)

Date

2. _____
Regional Forester (signature)

Date