

Date of Report: 01/28/2013

BURNED-AREA REPORT

(Reference FSH 2509.13)

PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST**A. Type of Report**

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 1. Funding request for estimated emergency stabilization funds |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 2. Accomplishment Report |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. No Treatment Recommendation |

B. Type of Action

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 1. Initial Request (Best estimate of funds needed to complete eligible stabilization measures) | | | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 2. Interim Report # 1 | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <table border="0"><tr><td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td><td>Updating the initial funding request based on more accurate site data or design analysis</td></tr><tr><td><input type="checkbox"/></td><td>Status of accomplishments to date</td></tr></table> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Updating the initial funding request based on more accurate site data or design analysis | <input type="checkbox"/> | Status of accomplishments to date |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> | Status of accomplishments to date | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | 3. Final Report (Following completion of work) | | | | |

PART II - BURNED-AREA DESCRIPTION

A. Fire Name: Mill	B. Fire Number: CA-MNF-001109
C. State: CA	D. County: Colusa
E. Region: 05 Pacific Southwest	F. Forest: 08 Mendocino
G. District: 53 Grindstone	H. Fire Incident Job Code: P5G1CM 0508
I. Date Fire Started: July 7, 2012	J. Date Fire Contained: July 18 2012
K. Suppression Cost: \$16,023,243 as of 8 am July 23, 2012	
L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds	
1. Fireline waterbarred (miles): 42.9	
2. Fireline seeded (miles): 0	
3. Other (identify): 9.7 miles OHV trails water barred	
K. Watershed Number(s): 180201 1502 and 180201 1501	
N. Total Acres Burned: 29,600	
NFS: 26,272	Other Federal: 1,573 State: 0 Private: 1,657

- O. Vegetation Types: **Chaparral, knobcone pine, mixed conifer, conifer hardwood**
- P. Dominant Soils: **Bamtush-Marpa complex, 2304 acres; Etsell-Maymen-Marpa association, 9246 acres; Henneke-Okiota complex, 5371 acres; Neuns associations and complex, 9575 acres; Stonyford-Guenoc complex, 2245 acres**
- Q. Geologic Types: **Franciscan Rocks: Marine argillite and greywacke and ultramafic rocks such as serpentinite**
- R. Miles of Stream by Order or Class: **Stream Orders: One - 232 miles; Two – 90 miles; Three – 33 miles; Four – 19 miles; Five – 13 miles; Six – 3.5 miles.**
- S. Transportation System – Trail Miles: **84.9** Road Miles: **65.7**

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

- A. Burn Severity (acres) Low: **11788** Mod: **11250** High: **1960**
- B. Water-Repellant Soil (acres): **None Detected**
- C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating – FS Lands (acres) Low: **5,200** Mod: **13,456** High: **10,846**
- D. Erosion Potential (tons/acre): 14 to 63 tons Average: **39 tons**
- E. Sediment Potential (cubic yards / square mile): Average: **128**

PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS

Design Factor	Average
A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period, (years):	7 to 20
B. Design Chance of Success, (percent):	90%
C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval, (years):	2
D. Design Storm Duration, (hours):	6
E. Design Storm Magnitude, (inches):	Varies with watershed and elevation
F. Design Flow, (cubic feet / second/ square mile):	Mill: 45; Salt: 43; Hyphus: 35
G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration, (percent):	43.5%
H. Adjusted Design Flow, (cfs per square mile):	Mill: 70; Salt: 76; Hyphus: 70

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

A. Describe Critical Values/Resources and Threats:

The Mill Fire burned nearly 30,000 acres of Forest Service, BLM and private land in mid-July of 2012. Ninety three percent of burned acres are within the Grindstone Ranger District of Mendocino National Forest. The fire lies along the eastern boundary of the Forest and within the fifth field watersheds of the Middle Fork of Stony and Little Stony creeks. Elevations within the burn range from 5,500 feet along Forest road 17N14 to 1300 feet along Little Stony Creek. Vegetation in the eastern and northern portions of the fire was chamise dominated

chaparral with gray and knobcone pines. Vegetation in the western half of the fire contains some timber stands particularly along Trough Springs Ridge and near Letts Lake. Fire severity was mixed in chaparral areas and was high in some timber stands. Values at risk from this fire and considered in this BAER request are 1) the Forest OHV trail system and associated soil and water quality; 2) the Forest road system and associated soil and water quality; 3) heritage resources; 5) private property including homes and out buildings; 4) botanical, rare plant and invasive plant values; 6) aquatic species; 7) water quality; 8) reservoir capacity, 9) hazard trees, and other property such as the BOR managed canal from Stony Creek to East Park Reservoir.

1. Off-Highway Vehicle Trail System: The fire includes the center of activity for the Grindstone Ranger District OHV program, a very popular component of recreation on the Forest. OHV riding infrastructure impacted by the fire includes staging areas and campgrounds, a large trail prism, thousands of railroad-tie wooden barriers, minor fencing and numerous Carbonite signs. Eighty five miles of OHV trails and roads converted to trail use were impacted. This is approximately 80% of the Grindstone District OHV system. Damage to the OHV infrastructure was severe including 24,354 eight-foot-long railroad tie barriers that will cost \$1.5 million to replace.

Unmanaged or poorly managed riding without appropriate infrastructure in place can have large impacts on valuable soil and water resources, which can in turn impact wildlife and plants of concern and create a need for repairs to maintain trails and associated infrastructure. Barriers, fencing and native vegetation (in this case, dense brush) collectively keep riders on trails reducing impact to Forest resources. The fire removed barriers and also almost all vegetation adjacent to the trail prisms. There are 38.6 miles of cross-slope trails and most of these slopes had a moderate to high burn intensity. Increased slope runoff onto trails is expected in these areas. However, existing cross trail drainage structures are inadequate for the expected water flows.

The Forest is pursuing a post-fire closure order will include more than 98% of the burned area. Open will be three roads on the north, south and west perimeters of the fire – the Fouts Spring Road or M 10, the Goat Mountain Road or County Road 42 and Forest road 17N14. Keeping these roads open is critical to Forest use, access to private property, Forest recreation and Forest project implementation and work. The large closure area limits the emergency threat to OHV associated values and focuses BAER work to the OHV trails and areas of use near the open road network. These trails will be closed using barriers across access points. This includes approximately 29 trail and road junctions that will be accessible to the public.

Rolling dips will also be added to trails at high-risk for erosion, in particular those that cross slopes that deliver water to the trail prism. It is imperative that trails stay closed until precipitation has allowed the dips to become wet and compact.

Some of the OHV infrastructure was damaged during suppression actions primarily when trails were bulldozed to create fire breaks. This damage is not included in the proposed BAER treatments.

The cost of no treatment on the trails is estimated to be \$125,933 with \$115,800 lost due to trail damage and \$70,767 lost in reservoir capacity.

The cost of no trail and road closures on Forest lands within the fire perimeter is \$340,399.

OHV Trail Integrity and Soils Risk Assessment:

Probability or likelihood of damage or loss: Very likely loss due to soil erosion of un-vegetated areas post fire and trespass OHV use in fire areas.

Magnitude or consequence if damage does occur: Moderate but widespread impacts.

Risk: Very High

2. Forest Roads: Forty five separate Forest roads totaling 38 miles are within the Mill Fire. There are many risks to our valuable roads due to the fire. There is a potential for culvert failure due to increased flows or

debris chokes at culvert inlets. Insloped and bermed road sections have an increased potential for stream diversion and increased erosion if culverts plug. Such damage is expensive to repair and also damages resources through a loss of soil and reduced water quality. Culvert failures lead to gully erosion and increased stream sedimentation in opposition to Forest Aquatic Conservation Strategy objectives

Rolling dips along unpaved roads dramatically reduce road erosion by removing flowing water from the road prism. Rolling dips on trails will be installed during dry weather. It is imperative that roads stay closed until precipitation has allowed the dips to become wet and compact. Adjacent to rolling dips are lead off ditches where water collected by the dip structure flows off of the road prism. Armoring these small lead off ditches with rock or other materials is important in areas of the fire where vegetation that previously would have slowed water flow reducing erosion and allowing fine sediments to be deposited has been burned away. Properly sizing culverts for expected post fire run off is also key to avoiding clogged culverts and significant damage. Culvert installations also include other culvert components that improve culvert performance such as inlets and lids.

The cost of no treatment on Forest roads is estimated to be \$42,349 with \$31,658 lost due to road damage and \$20,625 lost in reservoir capacity.

Forest Road Integrity and Soils Risk Assessment:

Probability or likelihood of damage or loss: Very likely loss due to increased water on the roads and inadequate drainage features to move water off of roads. Very likely plugged culverts could cause even larger losses.

Magnitude or consequence if damage does occur: Moderate to Major dependent upon location.

Risk: Very High

Interim #1 Update: Strong storms at the end of November and in the first week of December exceeded the design event. The impacts of these storms were greatly exacerbated by the Mill Fire on several Forest roads, primarily the M5 road which saw heavy damage due to a) breaching of pre-existing and BAER-enhanced road surface drainage features; and b) inability of discharge points to resist increased erosive power of runoff. Damage includes minor slide failures of road embankment. Integrity of surface drainage features needs to be restored to effectively prevent further damage to the road facility and adjacent hillslope erosion. Also, where minor sliding of road embankments has occurred, shoring-up is needed to prevent further mass wasting and associated safety hazard from narrowed roadway. M5 is essential to keep open for administrative access, as it is the arterial that provides monitoring and maintenance access to about half of the roads w/in the burn area.

Winter Storm Road Damage Risk Assessment

Probability or likelihood of damage or loss: Very likely as loss is on-going with more erosion with each new storm

Magnitude or Consequence: Major, significant damage to forest roads; potential for impacts to downstream resources including threatened species in Mill Creek and Stony Creek, if sediments reach this far downstream.

Risk: Very High

3. Heritage Resources: An archaeological site on Little Stony Creek on the south margin of the fire lies below a heavily burned slope from which increased runoff can be expected potentially eroding the site. A minimal treatment of wattles and/or straw bales on the contour and upslope from the site is prescribed. Other archaeological and cultural sites are within roads and fire lines. To protect these from BAER actions and other rehabilitation and repair projects, the sites are proposed to be flagged and marked.

Heritage Resources Risk Assessment:

Probability or likelihood of damage or loss: Likely loss due to soil erosion and run off from un-vegetated areas above the site.

Magnitude or consequence if damage does occur: Moderate with localized impacts.

Risk: High

4. Botanical Resources: There are no threatened or endangered plant species within the fire area. Five sensitive plant species are found near or within the burn, however, at least four of these species are fire adapted and respond well to fire on the landscape. All of these are also annual plants that had already gone to seed for the year by the time of the fire. Another rare plant does occur east of the fire near Stonyford and could be affected by improbable significant flooding events.

Invasive plants are a larger concern and include star thistle and broom already known from within the fire area and also potentially many other plant species that may have been transported to the area as a part of suppression activities. The intensity of the burning in many parts of the fire has likely created good opportunities for exotic plants to become established and grow. Surveys of heavy use areas for noxious weeds are included in this BAER proposal, and the required Mill Fire Noxious Weed Detection Survey Plan is attached.

Rare Plant Risk Assessment:

Probability or likelihood of damage or loss: Unlikely as plants are fire adapted and/or have gone to seed.

Magnitude or consequence if damage does occur: Moderate with localized impacts.

Risk: Low

Invasive Plant Risk Assessment:

Probability or likelihood of damage or loss: Very Likely loss. This is due to a likelihood of weed seeds being brought into the area by the large number of vehicles and personnel. Weed seeds may have begun off of Forest or could also be from pockets of exotic plants near the fire within the Forest.

Magnitude or consequence if damage does occur: Moderate with localized impacts.

Risk: Very High

5. Private Property: Private houses, out buildings and county and private roads downstream of the burn area that could be threatened by increased run-off, the mobilization of large woody debris and sediment, and flooding post-fire. This was a concern on Salt and Hyphus creeks on the east side of the fire and adjacent to the small dispersed community of Stonyford. Some of these properties are near the stream channels and within the apparent flood plain. Another potential risk is for debris avalanches of mobilized sediment in the handful of homes that front steeper terrain (largely BLM land) near the fire line.

However, analysis by Forest staff using burn intensity and expected precipitation from the design storm (two years) of 170 structures showed that the vast majority of these structures (141) are not at risk due to being sited on terraces and uplands away from stream courses and also due to a low probability of a major flood during the design period. Twenty six structures are at a possible risk as per the analysis. No structures are at a probable risk for flooding with the two –year design storm. The risk of debris avalanches with the design storm is very low.

Forest staff also examined the cost of helicopter mulching in the Hyphus and Salt creek watersheds. Mulching 50% of the watersheds would reduce peak flows 33.8% and 28% respectively for a cost of \$1,176,750. Mulching 75% of the watersheds would reduce peak flows 43.5% and 36.9% at a cost of \$1,765,125.

Thus with low risk and high cost for a partial remediation this value at risk was dismissed for treatment by Forest staff. However, Forest staff have and will continue to share analysis information with private land owners and BLM, NRCS and state and county governments as appropriate.

Significant flooding events in Salt and Hyphus creeks have been recorded in the past following precipitation events with a significantly greater magnitude and intensity compared to the design storm of two years. Such events could have far larger impacts downstream of the Forest. In order to provide the best information to the community and to document changes in stream flow and channel storage, capacity and size in relation to precipitation events, this BAER includes a request for 1 year of precipitation and channel monitoring on these streams. This work could be continued by Forest and Province staff into the future in order to gather additional important data and information as staffing and funding allows.

Private Property near Salt and Hyphus creeks Risk Assessment:

Probability or likelihood of damage or loss: Unlikely for most structures, possible for a few as derived from discharge and flood modeling calculations.

Magnitude or consequence if damage does occur: Minor. Property is likely to be minor such as bank erosion and minor flooding of outbuildings.

Risk: Low

6. Aquatic Species of Concern: Foothill yellow frogs and Western pond turtles are found within the South and Main forks of Stony Creek and the lower sections of Mill Creek generally along the northern margins of the fire. Much of the Mill Creek watershed burned at moderate or high intensity. California hardhead and red legged frogs are not known from the fire area although suitable habitat is present for these species within the very lower reach of Mill Creek. Significant fire effects within fifth-order Stony Creek are not expected since the burn area is 12% of the watershed and flooding and debris flow effects from within the burn as per the design flood are low.

Aquatic Wildlife Resources Risk Assessment:

Probability or likelihood of damage or loss: Unlikely since the fire affected limited portions of the fifth filed perennial watersheds and limited presence of species of concerns.

Magnitude or consequence if damage does occur: Moderate

Risk: Low

7. Water quality values: Water from streams adjacent to and within the fire is used primarily for agricultural irrigation far downstream and by wildlife in the immediate area. Possible water quality threats come from increased turbidity and fine sediments mobilized due to exposed soil post fire. This can be a particular problem in association with roads and trails. However, with the expected road and trail treatments (see above), water quality is not expected to be significantly adversely affected by the Mill Fire. Watersheds within the burn are both intermittent (Salt and Hyphus) and smaller perennial (Sullivan and Mill) streams. The intermittent streams normally only flow during spring runoff under wet conditions and when flows are already turbid and transport sediments. Fifth Order perennial streams flank the fire, but the burned area is only a small portion of these watersheds reducing the effects of more turbid tributaries. Increased turbidity from the fire is not expected to exceed the natural range of variability and impact values associated with water quality.

Water Quality Risk Assessment:

Probability or likelihood of damage or loss: Likely without work on roads and trails in the burn area.

Magnitude or consequence if damage does occur: Moderate with widespread impacts.

Risk: High, but mitigated by road and trails treatments.

8. Reservoir Capacity Values: Three reservoirs lie downstream of the fire area, East Park, Stony Gorge and Black Butte. East Park Reservoir lies most upstream and is just over a mile from the fire perimeter. East Park was developed on Little Stony Creek and upstream, this creek is proximal to the southern fire line. Seventeen percent of this watershed burned. Hyphus Creek also drains to the reservoir. Salt Creek drains to main fork of Stony Creek, downstream of East Park, but above Stony Gorge Reservoir. Black Butte Reservoir, downstream of East Park and Stony Gorge, is not expected to be impacted by the fire.

Reservoir Capacity Risk Assessment:

Probability or likelihood of damage or loss: Very likely loss due to projected increased sediment from the fire area.

Magnitude or consequence if damage does occur: Minor due to a tiny reduction in reservoir capacity

Risk: Low

9. Hazard Trees: Western sections of the fire contain extensive timber. Many of these trees are now dead or dying and lie along roads to be used by Forest staff, contractors and private landowners. These trees need to be removed to insure safety during post-fire emergency treatments and travel to work sites.

Hazard Trees Risk Assessment:

Probability or likelihood of damage or loss: Very likely loss due to the large number of hazardous trees along roads to be opened to the public.

Magnitude or Consequence: Major, potential loss of life or significant property damage.

Risk: Very High

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

Objectives of the BAER treatments are to:

- Prevent or minimize OHV trespass onto burned lands until vegetation recovers to define trails. Keep users on the OHV trail prism with temporary barriers. Replace burned OHV railroad tie barriers with temporary straw bale barriers along open roads on the perimeter of the fire.
- Treat 42 road culverts to improve debris passage and flow with one or more treatments including culvert replacement, cleaning inlets and outlets, inlet installations and inlet lid installation.
- On roads and trails construct additional cross drainage dips to disperse increased runoff from burned hillslopes.
- Armor outlets of specific dips that lost plant and woody debris energy dissipation to the fire
- Fall hazard trees in proposed treatment areas and along access routes, generally in eastern portions of the fire.
- Prevent erosion damage to one cultural resource site on Little Stony Creek.
- Conduct detection surveys of dozer lines for noxious weed infestations.
- Monitor chaparral watersheds response to rain events and sediment mobilization.

- Consider all listed, sensitive and rare species in BAER actions.

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

Land NA % Channel NA % Roads/Trails 80 % Protection/Safety 90 %

D. Probability of Treatment Success

Treatment	Years after Treatment		
	1	3	5
Invasive Plants	80	90	90
Little Stony Archeo	90	95	100
Roadside Channels	90	90	90
Roads/Trails Dips	90	90	90
Roads Culverts	90	100	100
Hazard Trees	100	100	100

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss): \$705,600

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss): \$567,826

Interim #1 Update: For the Roads portion of the BAER work, the cost of no action is \$238,370, and the overall (initial + interim 1) cost of treatment + loss is \$149,060. The additional cost for the proposed supplemental work still shows a significant net benefit to the Agency and resources.

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

☒
☐
☐
☒
☐

Hydrology
Forestry
Contracting
Fisheries

☒
☐
☐
☐
☐

Soils
Wildlife
Ecology
Research

☒
☒
☒
☐
☐

Geology
Fire Mgmt
Botany
Range

☐
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☐

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H. Treatment Narrative:

Land Treatments:

Noxious weed surveys would be conducted within fire lines constructed by bulldozers in previously undisturbed locations. There are between four and five miles of this type of dozer line on the fire. Most fire lines for the Mill Fire were old roads or OHV trails. These areas will not be surveyed. Two surveys will take place in May and June 2013 to find plants emerging at different times. Small infestations will be removed at the time, while large infestations may require additional funding to remediate. Future surveys for weeds may be conducted in the fire area using other funding sources. There will not be other land treatments.

Channel Treatments:

Burned channel areas above road culverts were surveyed for debris loading potential. These channels contain burned brush branches and trees that have fallen or can fall into the channel, float downstream and plug a culvert. Channel clearing will remove loose, dead and burned branches and trees upstream of culverts. There will not be any treatments in stream channels.

Roads and Trail Treatments:

Stabilize or upgrade numerous minor stream crossings to enhance passage of post-fire debris passage. Upgrades vary and include removal of pipe-ends damaged by downed trees and rock movement, addition of inlet sections, channel inlet cleaning, replacing undersized culverts with larger sizes, the construction of supplemental diversion dips and armoring dip outlets with rock to prevent erosion in the burned areas that now lack vegetation. See Table 1. In addition we plan for three storm patrols to assess the road work to detect and prevent potential failures or drainage issues. The patrols would be 1) with the first rains leading to runoff in the fall of 2012, 2) following full saturation of soils in the burn area, and 3) at the end of the rainy season in May, 2013. [Interim #1 note: the original request erred by using the wrong estimated cost for the culvert replacement part of the work, and omitting the patrol costs. This resulted in the initial request being too low by \$4,320. This is reflected in the spreadsheet line item "Correct Init Rd cost" under category (C).]

Interim #1 Update: Repair breached/bypassed dips and touch-up compromised dips to restore proper dispersal of surface drainage. Place rip-rap shoring to stabilize embankment failures and prevent further erosion at damaged discharge points.

Table 1: Road Treatments

Work or Installation	Number
30 inch culverts with 4 inlet sections	300 linear feet
36 inch culverts with 1 inlet sections	80 linear feet
18 inch inlet sections for existing culverts	5
24 inch inlet section for existing culverts	5
Drop inlet lids for vertical culvert sections	9
Class 1 Rip Rap	148 tons
Class 2 Rip Rap	95 tons
Inlet and outlet cleaning	23 culverts
Rolling dips	418

OHV Trail segments were grouped in three categories for analysis – low gradient ridgeline trails, high-gradient ridgeline trails and cross slope trails. Ridgeline trails generally do not capture significant runoff and the cost of water-barring these trails was greater than the expected value of erosion damage. Cross slope trails capture far more water than ridge top trails as water from upslope areas drains onto trail surfaces. Thirty nine miles of cross slope trails would have rolling dips added for a total of approximately 2100 new dips.

Closed roads and trails will have appropriate closure signs put into place to inform the public. In addition, the Forest will place post-fire hazard warning signs along prominent roadways. Such signs will warn of flood, landslide and debris flow hazards in the burn area and adjacent to it.

Protection/Safety Treatments:

Weakened dead or dying trees are common in the areas of the fire above 4000 feet and along numerous Forest roads within the black. This includes two campgrounds, Mill Valley and Old Mill. Before roads and trails can open to the public or before any significant work in the area is undertaken by Forest staff or contractors hazard trees need to be removed for safety.

I. Monitoring Narrative:

The most important variable in the emergency impacts of fire and the Forest's efforts to reduce or limit damage to resources and property of value will be the magnitude and intensity of fall and winter rains. Monitoring environmental conditions on the ground will allow the Forest to assess BAER treatments and to allowing for treatment modifications and changes if necessary and also to determine treatment effectiveness for making more informed decisions in the future. A tipping-bucket rain gauge placed on closed Forest Road M5 at the top of Mill, Hyphus and Salt creek watersheds would provide a correlation between treatment effectiveness and precipitation events in the year after the fire. Such a device need only be checked with a data download twice per year. Province and Forest hydrology, geology and fire staff will work together to monitor that station and download data.

Treatments are designed to have a direct effect on sediments mobilized within the fire area with the purpose of reducing soil losses and impacts to stream channels and habitats. To assess treatment effectiveness in stream channels it is proposed that detailed stream channel cross sections be developed near the downstream ends of Mill, Hyphus, and Salt creeks before the onset of fall rains in October. These transects would then be repeated at the close of the rainy season in May 2013. Cross sections will be monumented to allow for long term use and monitoring post BAER. The Forest will work to assess sediment storage and transport in these channels.

Interim #1 Note: The original 2500-8 spreadsheet was corrupted such that the cell that subtotals the Monitoring category (F) had a summation range that omitted the cell with the proposed monitoring costs (\$6,000). Thus the subtotal for the Monitoring category showed as \$0, and the \$6,000 was omitted from the overall total at (G), which is calculated by adding the category subtotals. This error was not detected until after the initial request was approved, and the Regional BAER Coordinator advised we wait till filing the first interim report to correct the omission.

Part VI – Emergency Stabilization Treatments and Source of Funds - Interim #

			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 plant surveys	surveys	1840	2	\$3,680	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$3,680
Archaeological site prot	stabiliza	1200	1	\$1,200	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$1,200
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Land Treatments				\$4,880	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$4,880
B. Channel Treatments										
Included in road treatment costs				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Channel Treat.				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
C. Road and Trails										
Road Treatments	Job	\$143,740	1	\$143,740	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$143,740
Trail Treatments	Mile	\$1,500	38.6	\$57,900	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$57,900
Closure Devices	Job	\$177,035	1	\$177,035						
Correct Init Rd cost	Job	\$4,320	1	\$4,320						
Interim 1 Pd Trtmnts	Job	\$10,000	1	\$10,000	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$10,000
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Road & Trails				\$392,995	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$211,640
D. Protection/Safety										
Hazard Trees	Job	55,000	1	\$55,000	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$55,000
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Structures				\$55,000	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$55,000
E. BAER Evaluation										
	Job	18,800	1	---			\$0		\$0	\$0
Insert new items above this line!				---	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Evaluation				---	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
F. Monitoring										
Closure and Impacts M	Job	6000	1	\$6,000						
					\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Insert new items above this line!				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Monitoring				\$6,000	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
G. Totals										
				\$458,875	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$271,520
Previously approved				\$438,555						
Total for this request				\$20,320						

PART VII - APPROVALS


Forest Supervisor (signature)

January 30, 2013
Date


Regional Forester (signature)

2/7/13
Date