

R4 Edits in Red

Date of Report: October 2, 2006

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

- A. Fire Name: Red Mountain B. Fire Number: ID-BOF-000152
C. State: Idaho D. County: Valley County/Boise County
E. Region: 4 F. Forest: Boise NF
G. District: Lowman H. Fire Incident Job Code: P4C3ZE
I. Date Fire Started: Aug 14, 2006 J. Date Fire Contained: Expected 10/1/06
K. Suppression Cost: \$13,500,000
L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds
 1. Fireline waterbarred (miles): 3.5
 2. Fireline seeded (miles):
 3. Other (identify): 1.0 mile of Feller/Buncher line rehabbed
M. Watershed Number:

Watershed Number	Watershed Name	Acres
1706020508	Bear Valley Creek	21,069
1705012007	Clear Creek	17
1706020509	Elk Creek	5,432
1705012006	Lowman Creek	378
1705012009	Warm Spring Creek	8,586

N. Total Acres Burned: 35,482

NFS Acres(35,482) Other Federal () State () Private ()

O. Vegetation Types:

Vegetation Type	Acres
Grasslands and meadows	1,300
Sagebrush and mesic shrubs	825
Aspen	345
Lodgepole pine	12,895
Whitebark pine	295
Douglas fir	2,550
Mixed conifer	14,105
Mixed broadleaf and conifer	1,060
Previously burned	1,060
Riparian	590
Rock and barren	595

P. Dominant Soils: shallow, moderately deep, and deep skeletal, sandy and loamy soils

Q. Geologic Types: Idaho Batholith Granitics

R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class:

National Hydrography Database Stream Levels

Stream Level	Miles
3	0.86
4	9.02
5	17.27
6	21.99
7	26.11
8	15.28
9	1.68

S. Transportation System

Trails: 15.46 miles

Roads: 19.79 miles

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

A. Burn Severity (acres): 4642 (unburned) 12,966 (low) 16,734 (moderate) 1,050 (high)

B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): 2,714 (low) 2313 (moderate) 25,846 (high)

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres):
2,016 (low) 2,873 (low to moderate) 9,538 (moderate) 12,970 (moderate to high) 5,562 (high)

D. Erosion Potential: 1.2 tons/acre/2 yrs

E. Sediment Potential: 2,624 cubic yards / square mile/2 yrs

PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS

- A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period, (years): 2-5
- B. Design Chance of Success, (percent): 70
- C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval, (years): 5
- D. Design Storm Duration, (hours): 1
- E. Design Storm Magnitude, (inches):
- F. Design Flow, (cubic feet / second/ square mile): See Table 1
- G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration, (percent): See Table 1
- H. Adjusted Design Flow, (cfs per square mile): See Table 1

Table 1. Red Mountain Fire Design Storm.			
Drainage	Design Flow (cfs/mi ²)	Estimated Reduction in Infiltration (%)	Adjusted Design Flow (cfs/mi ²)
Sack Creek AB Bear Valley Creek	0.0	16.5	14.3
Cache Creek AB Bear Valley Creek	0.0	22.0	14.6
Sheep Trail Creek AB Bear Valley Creek	0.0	2.8	1.8
Pole Creek AB Bear Valley Creek	0.0	43.4	76.7
Fir Creek AB Bear Valley Creek	0.0	11.8	10.9
Cold Creek AB Bear Valley Creek	0.0	56.5	66.3
Wyoming Creek AB Bear Valley Creek	0.0	42.3	35.2
Cook Creek AB Elk Creek	0.0	54.2	31.6
Eightmile Creek AB Castro Creek	0.0	1.6	1.9
Unnamed west fork of Gates Creek AB Gates Creek	0.0	62.2	96.9
Gates Creek AB unnamed W Fk of Gates Ck	0.0	25.9	41.1
Pass Creek above confluence with Gates Creek	0.0	96.1	155.6
No Name Creek AB Warm Spring Creek	0.0	62.5	90.4
Cat Creek AB Warm Spring Creek	0.0	7.8	8.9
Note: Design storm based on 1-hour 5-year event that equals 0.75 inches.			

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

- A. Describe Critical Values/Resources and Threats:

The Red Mountain Fire started on August 14, 2006, from human causes and burned approximately 35,480 acres in an area approximately 16 miles northeast of Lowman and 45 air miles northeast of Boise. Elevations within the burned area range from 5,820 feet to 8,200 feet. Climate is characterized as mid-latitude semi-arid with precipitation averaging 25-45 inches per year. Precipitation patterns are characterized by late-summer thunderstorms, moderate to heavy snows in winter, and distinct dry periods in late spring and early summer.

The fire burned primarily within the Bear Valley and Warm Spring Creek watersheds. The Bear Valley Creek watershed lies within Management Area 12 (Bear Valley Creek) of the Boise National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan. Bear Valley Creek is a tributary to the Middle Fork of the Salmon River. Major landforms within the watershed include glaciated mountains and rolling uplands with broad valley bottomlands. The Warm Spring Creek watershed lies within Management Area 10 (Upper South Fork Payette River) of the Forest Plan. Warm Spring Creek is a tributary to the South Fork of the Payette River. Landforms in this watershed are characterized by dissected fluvial lands and canyonlands.

Special features within the burned area include designated critical habitat for threatened chinook salmon and steelhead trout, and occupied habitat for the threatened bull trout. Portions of Bear Valley Creek and Elk Creek are considered eligible for designation as Wild and Scenic Rivers. Portions of the fire burned within the Red Mountain roadless area, which is partly recommended for wilderness designation.

Many of the subwatersheds within the Bear Valley Creek watershed were listed in the 1998 303(d) list as impaired. Watersheds affected by the fire that were included in the 1998 303(d) list include Wyoming, Fir, Upper Bear Valley, Cache, and Upper and Lower Elk Creeks. The pollutant of concern for all listed water bodies is sediment. Warm Spring Creek in Management Area 10 is also listed on the 1998 303(d) list as impaired due to violation of the sediment standard.

Summary of Issues:

- Human Life and Safety – Roads and trails within and below the burned area receive moderate to heavy use. Forest Roads 579 and 582, provide access from Highway 21 to the Bear Valley Creek area, to boat launching sites on the Middle Fork of the Salmon River, and to popular trailheads into the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness. Forest Roads 579 and 582 are also popular snowmobile routes in the winter. The Kirkham Ridge Trail is a popular trail that provides both motorized and nonmotorized recreation experiences. Red Mountain and Cat Lakes provide the most popular non-motorized back country camping experiences in the Lowman Ranger District. The area is also popular for big game hunting camps. The Wyoming-Fir and Gates Creeks Trails also enter the burned area but are low use trails that are most popular during the fall hunting season.

Road and trail users, and back country campers within the burned area are at risk from falling trees and limbs, rolling rocks, landslide and debris flows, and flash floods. Road and trail users below the burned area are at risk from debris flows and flash floods generated from within the burned area. The main areas of concern in terms of flash floods and rock fall are the Fir and Cold Creek drainages where high intensity rainstorms on hydrophobic soils in high and moderate severity burn areas increase the potential for floods, debris flows, and rock fall. The areas that have the greatest risk of debris flows are located at the headwaters of Fir Creek, Wyoming Creek, Sack Creek, and the middle portion of the main fork of Cat Creek.

- Property – Forest Roads 579, 582, 564, 502 and the Bruce Meadows Landing Strip occur within or below the burned area. The Kirkham Ridge, Wyoming-Fir, Gates Creek, and Cat Lake Trails also pass through or below the burned area. Culverts, bridges and drainage structures sited along these routes are at risk of damage from floods, erosion, sediment, debris, and debris flows generated from within the burned area. Predicted peak flows from selected watersheds within the burned area are expected to exceed design flows for five culverts on Forest Roads 582 and 579 and at the Bruce Meadows Landing strip.
- Cultural Resources - Seven previously surveyed prehistoric or historic cultural resource sites exist within the burned area. Four sites are eligible or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic places. One site, the Cold Creek Cabins, was found to be at risk of hazard trees that could potentially fall onto the cabins.

- Critical Natural Resources –

- i. Fisheries. Six local populations of bull trout (federally listed – threatened) occur within the Red Mountain Fire perimeter. The fire burned adjacent to spawning and early rearing habitat for documented local populations of bull trout in Fir Creek, Wyoming Creek, Cache Creek (East Fork), Cook Creek, Gates Creek, and Eightmile Creek. The Red Mountain Fire occurred during the timeframe that adult fluvial and resident bull trout were spawning within the fire perimeter.

There are populations of spring/summer chinook salmon and steelhead and their designated critical habitat within and downstream of the fire perimeter. The Red Mountain Fire occurred during the timeframe that chinook salmon and steelhead were spawning and their eggs were incubating in streams within and immediately adjacent to the fire.

The Red Mountain Fire burned through the Riparian Conservation Areas (RCAs) on nearly all streams within the fire perimeter. There are approximately 4 mi² of RCAs within the Red Mountain Fire perimeter; high burn severity affected 2%, an additional 40% burned with moderate severity, and low severity burns occurred on 36%. Moderate to high intensity burns within RCAs have significantly reduced stream shade for E.F. Cache Creek, Cook Creek, Wyoming Creek, and Cold Creek in Bear Valley and Gates Creek, Pass Creek, and No Name Creek in the Warm Spring Creek Subwatershed. Increased exposure to solar radiation is expected to result in elevated stream temperatures. To the extent they are able, bull trout, chinook salmon and steelhead within the burned area may disperse to avoid increasing water temperature.

Moderate to high severity burns are expected to result in accelerated soil erosion and sediment delivery to surface waters within and downstream from the Red Mountain Fire perimeter. The most significant potential for accelerated soil erosion and sediment delivery is in the moderate to highly erodible landtypes in Cook Creek, Wyoming Creek, Cold Creek and upper Fir Creek in Bear Valley. Elevated fine sediments reduce both salmonid egg survival and their macroinvertebrate prey base. To the extent they are able, bull trout, chinook salmon and steelhead within and downstream from the burned area may disperse to avoid increasing fine sediments.

Dispersal of displaced bull trout, chinook salmon and steelhead is dependent on habitat connectivity. Access to other suitable stream habitats in the vicinity of the Red Mountain Fire is impaired by culvert barriers at road-stream crossings. Data from the 2003-2004 Boise N.F. culvert inventory documents that there are 5 culverts on Bearskin Creek, Cache Creek, Fir Creek, and Little Beaver Creek that block access to a total of 14 miles of suitable stream habitat in the immediate vicinity of the Red Mountain Fire. Therefore, at present there is little dispersal habitat available to displaced bull trout in the vicinity of the Red Mountain Fire other than the Upper Elk Creek and Upper Bear Valley Subwatersheds.

- ii. Soil Productivity. A potential loss of soil productivity also exists within the burned area. Litter combustion reduced the ground cover and exposed bare soil. The soils in the burned area are derived primarily from granitic parent material and have inherently high surface erosion characteristics. Even with average precipitation, accelerated erosion rates combined with higher surface runoff efficiencies may move the exposed soil and nutrient-rich ash off-site. A loss of nutrient-rich topsoil in excess of soil formation has the potential to decrease soil quality and negatively affect soil productivity.

- iii. Noxious Weeds. There are no known noxious weed infestations within the burned area. The nearest established weed population is a 0.2 acre spot infestation of Canada thistle located on the Kirkham Ridge trail in the Gates Creek drainage. It's about 0.3 miles from the burn area boundary. Suppression activities may have inadvertently introduced invasive species into the burn area and/or Bear Valley. The Bear Valley watershed is still a weed free area. Preventing weed establishment in Bear Valley is the Lowman Ranger District's highest weed priority.

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

- Reduce safety hazards associated with falling limbs and trees, and other unsafe conditions on the Kirkham Ridge Trail
- Reduce sediment delivery into Warm Spring Creek by directional falling of large fire-killed trees into the channel of Pass Creek
- Warn users of Forest roads and trails of hazards present in the burned area.
- Reduce potential for sediment delivery into occupied bull trout habitat and into critical habitat for chinook salmon and steelhead by mulching moderate to high burn severity sites that have moderate to high erosion hazard in Fir, Cold, Wyoming, Cook, and Bear Valley Creeks.
- Provide additional dispersion habitat for bull trout, chinook salmon and steelhead by replacing a culvert that is a barrier to fish movement where Forest Road 579 crosses Fir Creek.

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

Land 70 % Channel 70 % Roads 60 % Trails 90 % Protection/Safety 90 %

D. Probability of Treatment Success

	Years after Treatment		
	1	3	5
Land	70	80	90
Channel	70	80	90
Roads/Trails	70	80	90
Protection/Safety	90	80	70

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss): \$5,890,000

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss): \$4,566,000

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

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

Team Leader: Grant Loomis

Email: gjlloomis@fs.fed.us

Phone: 602 225-5253

FAX: 602 225-5295

Team Members:

Charlie Condrat – Hydrology
Molly Hansen – Hydrology
Michael Kellett – Fisheries
Herb Roerick – Fisheries
Rich Jaros – Soils
Kara Kleinschmidt – Soils
Carey Crist – GIS
Darin Vrem – Heritage

Robin Metz - Weeds
Irv Baldwin - Engineering
Galin Smolik - Engineering
Nadine Hergenrider - Wildlife
Paul Willard - Recreation
Kathy Geier-Hayes - Botany
Chris Wagner - Silviculture
Pete Wier - Silviculture

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:

Aerial Mulching

Description-Straw mulch will be applied to the ground surface by helicopter (and spread with hand crews as necessary) in a continuous cover of uniform thickness to replace vegetative ground cover lost in the fire. Mulch will reduce erosion and sediment delivery to streams with occupied bull trout habitat and streams designated as critical habitat for chinook salmon and steelhead. Mulch will also reduce peak flows in streams whose watersheds are treated with mulch.

Location (Suitable Sites) - Six treatment units totaling 1480 acres that have direct sediment delivery potential to Fir, Cold, Wyoming, Bear Valley and Cook Creeks. Refer to BAER Treatment Map for exact locations.

Design/Construction Specification(s):

1) Site selection criteria.

Treat slopes less than 50%.

Treat where needle cast is not expected.

2) Straw application rate.

Units 1, 2, 3, and 4 (1015 acres): Mulch at a rate of 1.0 ton/acre (2,000 lbs/acre). This is approximately 0.25 inches or 3 straw shafts deep.

Units 5 and 6 (465 acres): Mulch at a rate of 0.5 ton/acre (1,000 lbs/acre). This is approximately 0.12 inches or 1.5 straw shafts deep.

3) Use straw that conforms to Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) certified noxious weed free standards. Suitable sources include barley, rice and wheat straw which is required to be dry for application.

Purpose of Treatment Specification - This treatment is to protect spawning habitat for three federally listed species (spring & summer Chinook salmon, Steelhead, and Bull trout) located down-gradient of burned slopes by reducing the potential for erosion and sedimentation. The proposed mulching treatments will lower the predicted soil erosion and sediment delivery to the streams by at least 1/2. Mulching will also reduce downstream peak flows by absorbing and slowly releasing overland runoff which is likely to be increased due to reduced soil cover and hydrophobic soil conditions. Mulching also helps to protect the native seedbed and retain moisture on the burned slopes to facilitate quick vegetative recovery of the treatment areas. Mulching treatments in the headwaters of the streams would be anticipated to protect a much larger downstream area from cumulative runoff and

sedimentation.

Channel Treatments:

Fir Creek Culvert Replacement

General Description – Replace existing 110" X 76" X 40.3' culvert at the Fir Creek – 579 Road crossing with 18'-span, 6'-9" rise, open-bottom, steel structural-plate arch.

Location (suitable sites) - At the Fir Creek – 579 Road crossing, 0636565 4918951 (NAD 1983, UTM Zone 11N).

Design/Construction Specifications –

1. Establish public traffic control and traffic bypass/detour
2. Establish and stake engineering control points as identified on engineering site survey and design
3. Install sediment controls and stream flow bypass
4. Excavate and remove existing culvert
5. Install pre-cast concrete footings
6. Install streambed simulation rock materials between footings
7. Install galvanized steel structural-plate, 18'-span, 6'-9" rise arch on pre-cast concrete footings
8. Backfill and compact sub-grade and crushed aggregate surface
9. Apply seed and mulch with tackifier

Purpose of Treatment - Reestablish stream habitat connectivity to provide displaced bull trout, chinook salmon, and steelhead access to 6 miles of suitable dispersal habitat in the immediate vicinity of the Red Mountain Fire. This habitat replaces the post fire affected habitat that will consist of higher temperatures, lack of predator protection, and increased levels of fire derived sediments.

Directional Tree Felling (**Work Completed**)

General Description: Directionally fall fire-killed trees into a naturally depositional site on Pass Creek to increase sediment deposited in the reach.

Location (Suitable) Sites: Pass Creek along the Kirkham Ridge Trail.

Design/Construction Specification(s): Fall approximately 20 large diameter trees across the mainstem of Pass Creek at locations selected by the Forest Fish Biologist.

Purpose of Treatment Specification: To trap sediment mobilized by the fire and prevent it from reaching valuable fisheries habitat in Gates Creek and Warm Spring Creek

Roads and Trail Treatments:

None Recommended.

Protection/Safety Treatments:

Road Hazard Signs

General Description – Install appropriately sized and colored signs on Forest Roads entering the burned area to warn Forest users of hazards associated with the fire aftermath.

Location (suitable sites) – FR 579 at Cape Horn Summit, intersection of FR 579 and FR 582, intersection of FR 579 and FR 579K and intersection of FR 563 and FR 582.

Design/Construction Specifications - Purchase and install 3 each 4" x 4" x 10' pressure treated posts and 3 each 4' x 4' aluminum signs with black letters on high intensity orange background, text to read

BURNED AREA
BEWARE OF:
FALLING TREES
& LIMBS
ROLLING ROCKS
FLASH FLOODS

Purpose of Treatment - To warn the public of hazards they may encounter in the burned area

Trail Hazard Signs

General Description - Install appropriately sized and colored signs on Forest Trails entering the burned area to warn Forest users of hazards associated with the fire aftermath

Location (suitable sites) – Kirkham Ridge, Wyoming Creek, and Fir Creek Trailheads and at the intersection of the Kirkham Ridge/Clear Creek Trails and Kirkham Ridge/Link Trails.

Design/Construction Specifications – Reflectorized wood backed signs with letter size according to USFS Handbook specifications mounted on 4"x4"x8' posts at heights and distances mandated in USFS Handbook. Text to read:

BURNED AREA
BEWARE OF:
FALLING TREES
& LIMBS
ROLLING ROCKS
FLASH FLOODS

Purpose of Treatment - To warn the public of hazards they may encounter in the burned area

Trail Hazards

General Description – Ensure safety of visitors by removing hazards that result from the aftermath of the fire.

Location (suitable sites) – Approximately 4 miles of the Kirkham Ridge Trail would be cleared of hazard trees that represent an immediate hazard to the visiting public. Two miles of hazard tree removal was previously approved (see R. Hopson email of 9/21/06)

Design/Construction Specifications -

- Identify hazard trees that pose a threat to public health and safety along trails. Identify and mark burned out stump holes near or in the trail's tread.
- Identify fire-downed trees that pose a threat to public health and safety along trails that are routed through or below burned slopes. Qualifying trees would include those logs that are crossing the trail in a location that cannot be negotiated safely and cannot turn around without posing unacceptable risk to the rider
- Cut burned hazard trees near the trail, clear fire-downed trees blocking the trail. Especially on single-track motorized trails routed along steep sideslopes for no capacity for turn-around
- Repair damaged tread (stump holes) in burned areas to prevent visitors from falling into invisible holes

Purpose of Treatment Specifications - For the safety of trail users as they pass through the burned area.

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.)

Noxious Weed Monitoring

The purpose of Noxious Weed Monitoring is early detection of noxious weed introduction in the burned area and suppression sites as a result of suppression or wildfire activity. Early detection of noxious weed infestations will minimize the spread and initiate rapid treatment to new infestations associated with fire suppression/fire effects. Noxious weed species and invasives found during the monitoring will be treated at time of identification.

Authorized individuals will conduct all monitoring to insure compliance with specific, detailed requirements (intensity, frequency, funding, timing, length of time, locations, etc). Monitoring will be conducted following established R4 Monitoring methods.

Monitoring will be done at intensity and frequency to identify spread or occurrence of weed infestations following the fire event and recovery. Monitoring will be accomplished by the Lowman Ranger District weed specialist over a 3-day period. Initial monitoring will take place in the early summer of 2007. Additional monitoring may be requested depending on what is found within the burned area.

Monitoring areas include all sites disturbed by the fire suppression activities such as dozer lines, feller buncher lines, helibases, helispots, drop points, heliwater spots, spike camps, and fire camp.

Fine Sediment Monitoring

Conduct monitoring using the R1/R4 aquatic inventory protocol (habitat plus population) on presently occupied reaches of Cook Creek, Wyoming Creek, Cold Creek and upper Fir Creek (as identified on the Fisheries Map) to assess effectiveness of hillslope mulching treatments and post-fire status of stream habitat and documented bull trout population. Compare post-fire bull trout population and habitat status with documented pre-fire inventory (on file).

Monitoring would be conducted in the summer of 2007 by a qualified fish biologist

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

A. Land Treatments										
aerial mulching	acres	1062	1480	\$1,571,760	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$1,571,760
cultural site protectn	ea	216	1	\$216	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$216
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Land Treatments				\$1,571,976	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$1,571,976
B. Channel Treatments										
Fir Ck Culvert Rplcmt	ea	214,450	1		\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Directional Felling	miles	1000	1	\$1,000	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$1,000
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Channel Treat.				\$1,000	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$1,000
C. Road and Trails										
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Road & Trails				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
D. Protection/Safety										
road signs	each	239	4	\$956	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$956
trail signs	each	239	4	\$956	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$956
Trail hazards	miles	800	4	\$3,200	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$3,200
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Structures				\$5,112	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$5,112
E. BAER Evaluation										
Assessment Cost	each	40,000	1	---			\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				---	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Evaluation				---	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
F. Monitoring										
weed monitoring	ea	1000	1	\$1,000	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$1,000
aquatic monitoring	stream	400	3	\$1,200	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$1,200
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Monitoring				\$2,200	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$2,200
G. Totals										
Previously approved	1	3000	1							
Total for this request				\$1,580,288			\$0		\$0	\$1,580,288

PART VII - APPROVALS

1. /s/Richard M. Christensen for
Richard Smith____
Forest Supervisor (signature)

09/27/2006
Date

2. /s/ Cathy Beaty for _____
Regional Forester (signature)

10/5/06
Date