

**Date of Report: 11/19/2020****BURNED-AREA REPORT****TRAP FIRE**

Salmon-Challis and Sawtooth National Forests



*Left: Incident Commander Riley Rhoades scouting the Trap Fire from Highway 21 on Sept 17, 2020 (photo by Jace James, SCNF). Right: Jeremy Back conducting BAER assessment field work on Oct 20, 2020 (photo by Dave Deschaine, SCNF).*

**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:** Trap Fire**B. Fire Number:** ID-STF-000353**C. State:** Idaho**D. County:** Custer**E. Region:** 4 (Intermountain)**F. Forest:** Salmon-Challis (SCNF): 71%  
Sawtooth (SNF): 29%**G. District:** Middle Fork Ranger District (SCNF),  
Sawtooth National Recreation Area (SNF)**H. Fire Incident Job Code:****I. Date Fire Started:** 9/14/2020**J. Date Fire Contained:** *anticipated 11/30/2020***K. Suppression Cost:** \$2,020,000 (as of 11/5/2020)**L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds (estimates):**

1. Fireline repaired (miles):
2. Other (identify):

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

HUC #	Watershed Name	Total Acres	Acres Burned	% of Watershed Burned
170602050305	Swamp Creek-Marsh Creek	29,511	1904	6.5%
1706020109103	Middle Valley Creek	17,581	793	4.5%

**N. Total Acres Burned:***Table 2: Total Acres Burned by Ownership*

OWNERSHIP	ACRES – SCNF	ACRES - SNF	TOTAL
NFS	1913	784	2697
OTHER FEDERAL (LIST AGENCY AND ACRES)	0	0	0
STATE	0	0	0
PRIVATE	0	0	0
TOTAL	1913	784	2697

**O. Vegetation Types:**

Based on SCNF Cover Type GIS data, dominant vegetation cover types include lodgepole pine (37% of burned area), riparian shrub (19% of burned area), and Douglas fir (13% of burned area). About 68% of the total burned area is forested. A review of aerial imagery suggests that only about 60% of the burned area is forested, and the non-forested 40% consists of primarily broad, grassy meadows.

SCNF: Vegetation cover types are primarily a function of landform. Lodgepole pine and Douglas fir cover types exist on the mountain slopes on the west side of Highway 21. The flat alluvial topography along Flat Creek west of Highway 21 and the broad Marsh Creek valley floor east of Highway 21 consist of primarily riparian shrub and bunchgrass/fescue, with scattered areas of forested vegetation types.

SNF: Most of the burned area consists of lodgepole pine and Douglas fir cover types on rolling topography west of Highway 21, with riparian shrub along Meadow Creek at the south end of the burned area.

**P. Dominant Soils:**

56% of the burned area consists of uplands and moraine lands that are typically timbered. This includes the following landtypes:

- GD21 (SCNF) – Glacial outwash and ground moraines, moderately deep- sandy-skeletal soils (22%)
- S05 (SNF) – Sawtooth Moraine Lands (undifferentiated) (13%)
- GC13 (SCNF) – Stable cryoplanated uplands- timbered, moderately deep to deep- loamy-skeletal and sandy-skeletal soils (12%)
- S06 (SNF) – Sawtooth End Moraine Lands (8%)

44% of the burned area consists of alluvial valley landtypes, with generally flat terrain and deep soils. This includes the following landtypes:

- GD01 (SCNF) – Wet alluvial lands, deep- sandy-skeletal soils (14%)
- GD11 (SCNF) – Alluvial fan lands, deep- sandy-skeletal soils (13%)
- GD06 (SCNF) – Dry alluvial lands, deep- loamy-skeletal soils (10%)
- O3 (SNF) – Dry Alluvial Lands (8%)

**Q. Geologic Types:**

The burned area consists of 63% granitic landtypes and 37% alluvial landtypes. Granitics are part of the Idaho Batholith. Alluvial landtypes exist along the broad, flat Marsh Creek valley and the broad tributary valleys of Flat Creek and Meadow Creek.

**R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class:***Table 3: Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class*

STREAM TYPE	STREAM MILES - SCNF	STREAM MILES - SNF	TOTAL
PERENNIAL	2.2	3.6	5.8
INTERMITTENT/ EPHEMERAL	4.7	0.8	5.5
OTHER (DEFINE)	0	0	0

SCNF: Streams within the burned area consist of Marsh Creek (perennial) along the eastern edge of the burned area, and the lower portion of Flat Creek (intermittent), a tributary to Marsh Creek. Both of these streams have low gradients (less than 2%) through broad alluvial valleys.

SNF: Perennial streams within the burned area consist of the lower portions of Trap Creek (moderate gradient of 2 to 4%) and Meadow Creek (low gradient of less than 2%), both draining into Valley Creek.

**S. Transportation System:**

**Trails:** SCNF (miles): 0.15      SNF (miles): 0.86      Other (miles): 0      Total (miles): 1.0  
**Roads:** SCNF (miles): 7.7      SNF (miles): 0.6      Other (miles): 0      Total (miles): 8.3

The only trail in the burned area is the Trap Creek Trail (#7627, motorized), most of which lies on the Sawtooth National Forest (the trailhead is on the SCNF).

The portion of the burned area on the Salmon-Challis National Forest includes 2.3 miles of Highway 21, 4.6 miles of open Forest Road, and 0.7 miles of Unauthorized Roads. The portion of the burned area on the Sawtooth National Forest includes 0.5 miles of Highway 21 and only 0.07 miles of open Forest Road.

**PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION****A. Burn Severity (acres):**

BARC Model: The BAER Team used BARC (Burned Area Reflectance Classification) data derived from the Forest Service Remote Sensing Applications Center (RSAC) as a basis for analyzing burn intensity and burn severity. BARC data were derived from a comparison of Sentinel-2A satellite imagery on 10/15/2020 with pre-fire Sentinel-2B satellite imagery from 9/10/2020. The original classification thresholds of the BARC model are as follows:

Original BARC thresholds: Unburned 0-55, Low 56-92, Moderate 93-169, High 170+

Burn Intensity: BARC data verification of burn intensity was conducted using photographs and observational data from a 10/20/2020 field visit by Salmon-Challis National Forest BAER Team personnel. The original BARC data were determined to be inaccurate, as areas of high intensity burn were not captured by the model, and many unburned and low intensity burned areas (including many areas outside of the burn boundary) were shown as low or moderate intensity. Adjustments were made to the BARC data classification thresholds for burn intensity to more accurately reflect field observations. These adjustments improved the BARC model, but discrepancies still exist. For example, the BARC model still shows some areas of low intensity burn outside of the burn boundary, while many areas within the burn boundary are shown as unburned. The BARC modeling may be affected by seasonal color changes in the grassy meadows and other vegetation. The "Unburned" category was changed to "Unburned/ Very Low" to account for some lightly burned meadow areas that were not detectable in the BARC model. The adjusted classification thresholds are as follows:

Adjusted BARC thresholds: Unburned/Very Low 0-80, Low 81-110, Moderate 111-140, High 141+

**Burn Severity:** Limited field sampling of burn severity (soil burn severity testing) was conducted on 10/20/2020 to establish a relationship between burn intensity as shown in the adjusted BARC model and the effects of the fire on the soil (burn severity). The fire burned in two distinct types of terrain: forested hillslope terrain of mostly lodgepole pine and Douglas fir (approx. 60% of burned area) and broad, flat, grassy meadows with riparian shrubs along stream courses (approx. 40% of burned area). Fire behavior and soil burn severity differed greatly in these different landforms.

- The forested hillslopes generally burned hot. This is where the bulk of the fire occurred, with fire rapidly spreading upward through dense stands of lodgepole pine and Douglas fir. In these areas, heat was effectively transferred to the soil in high intensity burned areas through prolonged smoldering of downed trees. As a result, burn severity was approximately equivalent to burn intensity in the forested areas (using the adjusted BARC thresholds shown above).



*Low, Moderate, and High burn severity in forested areas of the Trap Fire (10/20/2020)*

- The flat meadow areas burned quickly and without excessive heat, as the grassy fuels were quickly consumed. As a result, burn severity in the meadows was generally low. Low and moderate intensity burned areas in the meadows were all assumed to have low burn severity. The limited areas of the meadows that showed high intensity in the BARC model were assumed to have moderate burn severity.



*Unburned and low burn severity in the meadow areas of the Trap Fire (10/20/2020).*

Table 4: Burn Severity Acres by Ownership

Soil Burn Severity	SCNF	SNF	Other Federal	State	Private	Total	% within Fire Perimeter
Unburned/Very Low	888	320	0	0	0	1208	44.8%
Low	744	327	0	0	0	1072	39.7%
Moderate	240	132	0	0	0	371	13.8%
High	41	5	0	0	0	46	1.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1913</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2697</b>	

**C. Water-Repellent Soil (acres):**

Approximately 50 acres, primarily on the SCNF on the hillslope west of Flat Creek. Water repellent soils are likely present in areas of high burn severity, as well as some areas of moderate burn severity where heavy ground fuels caused extended periods of smoldering.

**D. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating:**

SCNF: For the portion of the fire on the SCNF, 52% of the burned area consists of landtypes with low soil erosion hazard rating, located in the broad, flat alluvial valleys. The upland areas consist of landtypes with moderate (17%) and high (32%) soil erosion hazard ratings. The large majority of the burned area consists of slopes less than 30%. Those slopes that are greater than 30% exist on the GC13 landtype (on the SCNF), which has a moderate soil erosion hazard rating. The GD21 landtype, which has a high soil erosion hazard rating, consists of slopes less than 30% within the burned area. The overall soil erosion risk within the burned area on the SCNF is low to moderate.

SNF: The portion of the fire on the SNF is primarily on rolling topography and meadows with slopes less than 30%. Soil erosion hazard ratings in these areas are low to moderate.

**E. Erosion Potential:** N/A – Analysis not needed for treatments proposed.

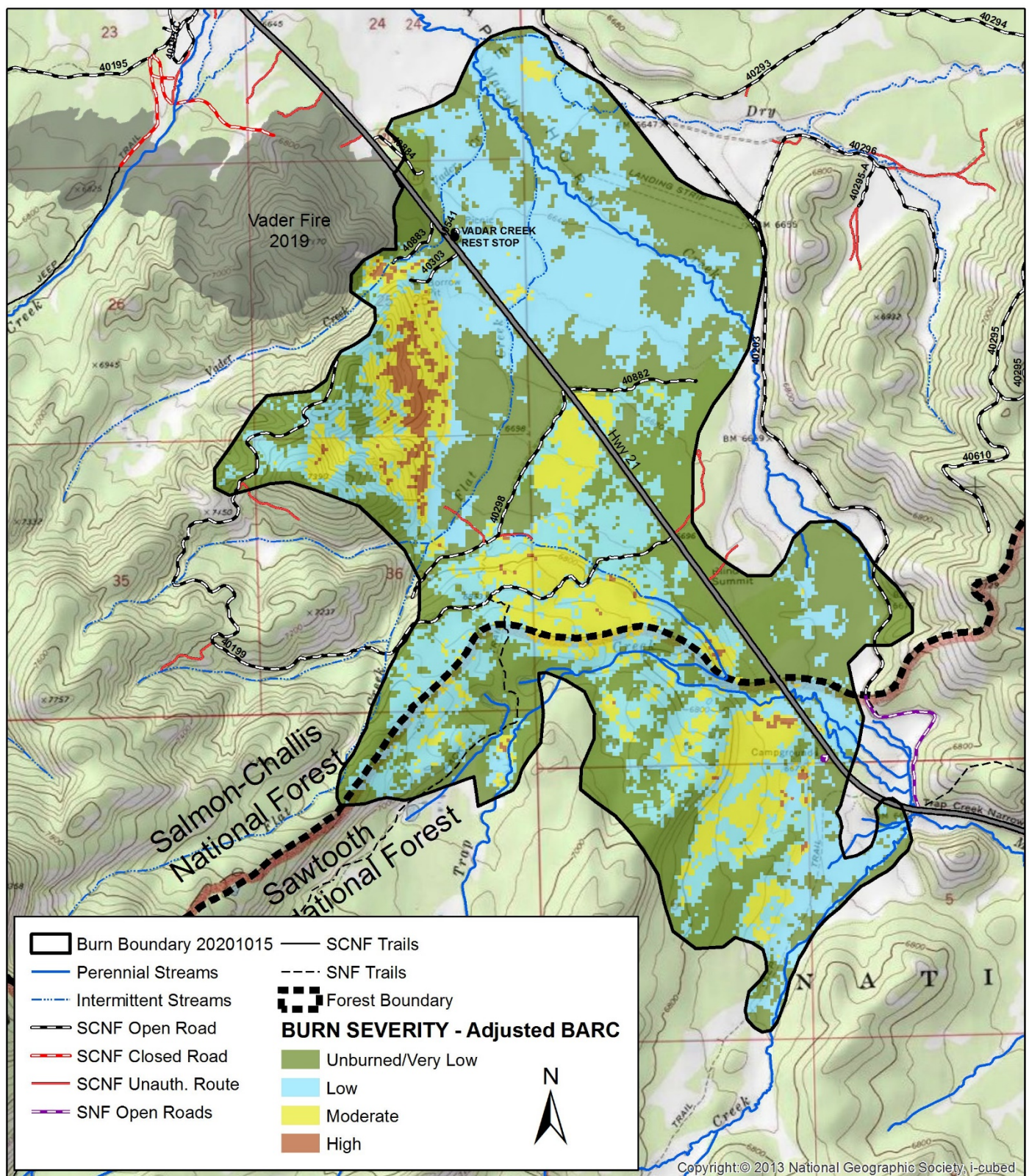
**F. Sediment Potential:** N/A – Analysis not needed for treatments proposed.

**F. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period (years):** 1-3 (grasses), 2-5 (woody), 10-50 (conifers)

**G. Estimated Hydrologic Response (brief description):**

Moderate and high burn severity in lodgepole pine and Douglas fir forests in the upland areas will likely result in areas of increased surface runoff and erosion for up to approximately 3 years. However, this is unlikely to have any major effects on streamflows or channel morphology in any of the streams within the burned area. The burned hillslopes to the west of Flat Creek are the most likely to experience increased runoff and erosion, but the effects on Flat Creek will likely be minimal because of the extensive flat valley that serves as a very wide buffer between this hillslope and the stream channel. The fire burned only the lower portion of the Flat Creek drainage, and most of this is in a broad valley, which will recover quickly. Trap Creek may experience limited effects, with localized areas of soil erosion and increased runoff, but overall effects to Trap Creek will likely be low because only the lower portion of the drainage burned, the fire burned in rolling topography with slopes less than 30%, and high severity burn was minimal in this area. The extensive low gradient meadows of upper Marsh Creek and upper Valley Creek are likely to attenuate any increased runoff and sediment delivery, and it is likely that this fire will have minimal effects on Marsh Creek and Valley Creek. Riparian areas that burned along Marsh Creek and Valley Creek are likely to recover quickly because of the low burn severity in these areas.





## Burn Severity Map for the 2020 Trap Fire, Salmon-Challis and Sawtooth National Forests

Map created 10/27/2020 by the Salmon-Challis National Forest Trap Fire BAER Team. BARC data and fire perimeter from analysis of 10/15/2020 Sentinel-2B and Sentinel-2A satellite data by USDA Forest Service, Geospatial Technology and Applications Center, BAER Imagery Support Program. Burn severity data adjusted based on 10/20/2020 field data.

0 0.25 0.5 1 Miles



## PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

### Introduction/Background

The Trap Fire started on September 14, 2020 near the Trap Creek Campground on the Sawtooth National Recreation Area, about 9 miles Northwest of Stanley, Idaho. The fire spread relatively quickly to both sides of Highway 21, burning in lodgepole pine and grass understory and necessitating temporary closures of the highway. The fire spread to the Northwest, onto the Salmon-Challis National Forest, burning primarily in flat topography along the Marsh Creek valley. By early October, the fire was partially contained, with minimal spread occurring after wet and cold weather moved in the second week of October.

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

Table 5: Critical Value Matrix

Probability of Damage or Loss	Magnitude of Consequences		
	Major	Moderate	Minor
	<b>RISK</b>		
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):

**BAER Value:** Human life and safety on or in close proximity to burned NFS lands

**What is at Risk:** Human life and safety

**Probability:** Possible

**Consequences:** Major

**Risk:** High

**Comments:** Increased risk of hillslope erosion, rockfall, and hazard trees will likely be present for 3 to 5 years following the fire. Although Highway 21 passes through the burned area, hazard trees were removed during fire fighting operations to decrease the risk along the highway corridor. The Trap Creek Road (FR40199), the Trap Creek Meadow Road (FR40298), and the Trap Creek Trail (#7627) all cross through the burned area. Although burn intensity was low to moderate along these routes, some risk exists, particularly from burned snags. Burned snags and hazard trees also pose a risk to human life and safety at the Trap Creek Campground and Vader Creek Rest Stop, which are popular recreation areas within the burned area.

#### 2. Property (P):

**BAER Value:** Buildings, water systems, utility systems, road and trail prisms, dams, wells, or other significant investments on or in close proximity to burned NFS lands

**What is at Risk:** Forest Roads, Trails, and Campgrounds

**Probability:** Possible

**Consequences:** Moderate

**Risk:** Intermediate

**Comments:** The Trap Creek Road (FR40199), the Trap Creek Meadow Road (FR40298), and the Trap Creek Trail (#7627) all cross through the burned area. The Trap Creek Campground and Vader Creek Rest Stop also lie within the burned area. Soil burn severity along these routes and recreation sites was generally unburned, low, or moderate. It is not expected that major impacts will occur to these routes from increased surface runoff and erosion, as most of these areas are in rolling or flat topography with slopes less than 30%. The primary concern will be maintaining access as a result of falling trees.

#### 3. Natural Resources (NR):

**BAER Value:** Soil productivity and hydrologic function on burned NFS lands

**What is at Risk:** Soil erosion and stream channel function

**Probability:** Possible

**Consequences:** Minor

**Risk:** Low

**Comments:** Increased soil erosion will likely occur in areas of high and moderate burn severity along the >30% slopes located on the hillslope west of Flat Creek. The remainder of the burned area will likely experience only isolated areas of increased erosion because of the low and moderate burn severity and the predominantly low gradient rolling topography and flat meadows. Ground cover will likely recover quickly (1-3 years) in low and moderate severity burned area, and over a period of 3 to 5 years in high severity burned areas. Major post-fire flooding and/or debris flows are not likely to occur in any of the streams within the burned area, including Flat Creek and Trap Creek. Some minor effects could propagate downstream into Marsh Creek and Valley Creek. Fire is a natural part of this landscape, and any hydrologic impacts resulting from this fire will not alter the overall natural balance between runoff and erosion in these watersheds.

**BAER Value:** Critical habitat or suitable occupied habitat for federally listed threatened or endangered terrestrial, aquatic animal or plant species on or in close proximity to burned NFS lands

**What is at Risk:** Chinook, Steelhead, and Bull Trout Habitat

**Probability:** Possible

**Consequences:** Minor

**Risk:** Low

**Comments:** The fire appeared to mimic natural fire patterns that would have historically occurred in this area and are critical to developing and maintaining quality fish habitat and fish populations by introducing woody debris and spawning gravel to the stream systems through increased erosion and debris flow events. Although post-fire runoff may impact localized fish populations in the short term, the fire did not generate any large scale risks to critical fish values.

**BAER Value:** Native or naturalized communities on NFS lands where invasive species or noxious weeds are absent or present only in minor amounts

**What is at Risk:** Spread or invasive species

**Probability:** Likely

**Consequences:** Moderate

**Risk:** High

**Comments:** The burned area is susceptible to colonization by invasive species. The species known to be present in the area have the potential to disrupt native plant community reestablishment in areas otherwise uninfested by noxious weeds. The presence of Highway 21 as well as Forest Roads, Trails, and recreation areas throughout the burned area increases the risk to susceptible areas, particularly in the first year following the fire.

#### 4. Cultural and Heritage Resources:

**BAER Value:** Cultural resources on NFS lands which are listed on or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

**What is at Risk:** Historic Sites

**Probability:** Unlikely

**Consequences:** Moderate

**Risk:** Low

**Comments:** Historic sites within and adjacent to the burned area are at low risk from post-fire erosion or flood events.



**B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:**

- Reduce the risk of new weed infestations in the burned area and promote the recovery of native plant populations.
- Decrease risk to public life and safety within the burned area.

**C. Probability of Completing Treatment Prior to Damaging Storm or Event:****Land:** 80%**Channel:** N/A – No BAER Treatments Proposed**Roads/Trails:** N/A – No BAER Treatments Proposed**Protection/Safety:** 80%**D. Probability of Treatment Success***Table 6: Probability of Treatment Success*

	<b>1 year after treatment</b>	<b>3 years after treatment</b>	<b>5 years after treatment</b>
<b>Land</b>	90	80	70
<b>Channel</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Roads/Trails</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Protection/Safety</b>	75	75	75

**E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss):**Human Life and Safety: The cost of no action cannot be quantified.

Native Plant Communities: The cost of no action is equivalent to the cost to treat weeds in the area of likely first-year expansion. The SCNF Invasive Plant EIS cites an annual weed expansion rate of 10 to 24%. Assuming the burned area would result in an expansion rate near the upper end of this range (20%), approximately 539 acres could become infested in the first year. Using a treatment cost of \$128 per acre (as reported in TESP-Invasives Database for typical weed treatments on the SCNF), the cost of no action is approximately \$69,000. The probability of experiencing loss if no treatment occurs is 0.60.

**F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss):**Human Life and Safety: The total cost of proposed treatments is \$4,778.

Native Plant Communities: The total cost of proposed treatments is \$5,505. The probability of experiencing loss if treatment occurs is 0.20. Implementing the proposed treatments would reduce the probability of experiencing loss by 0.40, and the expected benefit of treatment would be \$27,600. Treatment is justified.

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

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

**Team Leader:** Bill MacFarlane (SCNF)**Email:** william.macfarlane@usda.gov**Phone(s):** (208)756-5108**Forest BAER Coordinator:**

Dave Deschaine (SCNF)

**Email:** david.deschaine@usda.gov**Phone(s):** (208)756-5171

Thomas Stewart (SNF)

**Email:** thomas.stewart@usda.gov**Phone(s):** (208)423-7556

**Team Members:** *Table 7: BAER Team Members by Skill*

<b>Skill</b>	<b>Team Member Name – Salmon-Challis NF</b>
<i>Team Lead</i>	Bill MacFarlane
<i>Soils</i>	Jeremy Back
<i>Hydrology</i>	Bill MacFarlane Dave Deschaine
<i>GIS</i>	Bill MacFarlane
<i>Archaeology</i>	Audrey Westmoreland
<i>Weeds</i>	Tommy Gionet
<i>Recreation</i>	Phil McNeal
<i>Fisheries</i>	Christine Stewart
<b>Skill</b>	<b>Team Member Name – Sawtooth NF</b>
<i>Team Lead</i>	Thomas Stewart

**H. Treatment Narrative:****Land Treatments:**

EDRR Weed Treatments - SCNF: Conduct Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) management activities on noxious weed species within and adjacent to the Trap Fire perimeter on the SCNF. In addition to doing reconnaissance and treating weed species associated with roads, trailheads, trails and other identified potential vectors, the area around known infestations will also be examined for potential expansion into previously uninfested areas.

Invasive plant populations currently exist along roadways, trails and drainage bottoms adjacent to the burned area. No known infestations currently occur within the burned area, but due to the number of vectors and the proximity to known infestations, it is prudent to perform EDRR management activities within the burned area and along identified vectors. The SCNF proposes to do at least two site visits, one in the spring to look for early flowering species and at least one more later in the season depending on how long it takes to survey the area. Due to the elevation and relatively late growing season of the burned area it may be difficult to identify some invasive species in the spring.

BAER treatment costs reflect salary costs for a crew of three for a total of 10 days of work. The SCNF will provide all transportation, per diem, supplies and materials to perform the work, and these costs are not included in the BAER request. It is important to note that the entire burned area will not be surveyed. EDRR will be generally associated with travel routes and high and moderate severity burned areas.

EDRR Weed Treatments - SNF: Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) will be conducted on 12 acres in and around the Trap Creek Campground, and 10 acres at the ICP location. Spraying and monitoring will occur over a period of 2 days. BAER treatment costs reflect salary costs for a crew of 2 for 2 days of work, salary costs for 1 day of program oversight, and all materials and supplies needed to perform the work.

**Channel Treatments:**

SCNF: No BAER Treatments Proposed

SNF: No BAER Treatments Proposed

**Roads and Trail Treatments:**

SCNF: No BAER Treatments Proposed

SNF: No BAER Treatments Proposed

**Protection/Safety Treatments:**

Hazard Warning Signs - SCNF: Hazard warning signs will be placed where the Trap Creek Road (FR40199), the Trap Creek Meadow Road (FR40298), and the Trap Creek Trail (#7627) enter the burned area. These locations are all on the Salmon-Challis National Forest. Signs will warn visitors of hazards associated with the burned area. Existing available signs can be placed with no need for additional BAER funding.

Hazard Tree Removal and Hazard Signs at Trap Creek Campground - SNF: Hazard trees will be removed from the area within and adjacent to the Trap Creek Campground on the Sawtooth National Forest to decrease risk to Forest visitors. Proposed BAER treatment costs reflect a crew of 2 fellers for a period of 5 days (\$4045), all gasoline and oil needed to perform the chainsaw work (\$83), and a total of 5 burned area hazard signs (\$650).

**I. Monitoring Narrative:**

Monitoring inherently occurs as a part of EDRR activities to prevent the spread of invasive plants into susceptible burned areas. No additional monitoring is proposed.



**PART VI – EMERGENCY STABILIZATION TREATMENTS AND SOURCE OF FUNDS**  
**SALMON-CHALLIS NATIONAL FOREST**

Line Items	Units	Unit Cost	NFS Lands		Other \$	Other Lands				All Total \$
			# of Units	BAER \$		# of units	Fed \$	# of Units	Non Fed \$	
<b>A. Land Treatments</b>										
EDRR Weed Treatments	Acres	\$2,185	1913	\$4,180	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$4,180
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Land Treatments</i>				\$4,180	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$4,180
<b>B. Channel Treatments</b>										
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Channel Treatments</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<b>C. Road and Trails</b>										
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Road and Trails</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<b>D. Protection/Safety</b>										
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Protection/Safety</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<b>E. BAER Evaluation</b>										
Initial Assessment	Report	\$3,094	1		\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Evaluation</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<b>F. Monitoring</b>										
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Monitoring</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<b>G. Totals</b>				\$4,180	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$4,180
Previously approved										
Total for this request				\$4,180						

**PART VII - APPROVALS**

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Forest Supervisor – Salmon-Challis National Forest Date

**PART VI – EMERGENCY STABILIZATION TREATMENTS AND SOURCE OF FUNDS**  
**SAWTOOTH NATIONAL FOREST**

			NFS Lands				Other Lands			
		Unit	# of		Other		# of	Fed	# of	Non Fed
Line Items	Units	Cost	Units	BAER \$	\$		units	\$	Units	\$
<b>A. Land Treatments</b>										
EDRR Weed Treatments	acres	60.22	12	\$723	\$0			\$0		\$0
Suppression Weed Treatment	acres	60.22	10	\$602	\$0			\$0		\$0
<i>Subtotal Land Treatments</i>				<i>\$1,325</i>	<i>\$0</i>			<i>\$0</i>		<i>\$0</i>
<b>B. Channel Treatments</b>										
				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0
<i>Subtotal Channel Treatments</i>				<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>			<i>\$0</i>		<i>\$0</i>
<b>C. Road and Trails</b>										
				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0
<i>Subtotal Road and Trails</i>				<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>			<i>\$0</i>		<i>\$0</i>
<b>D. Protection/Safety</b>										
Hazard tree removal at Trap Creek Campground	each	4,128	1	\$4,128	\$0			\$0		\$0
Hazard signs	each	130	5	\$650	\$0			\$0		\$0
				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0
<i>Subtotal Protection/Safety</i>				<i>\$4,778</i>	<i>\$0</i>			<i>\$0</i>		<i>\$0</i>
<b>E. BAER Evaluation</b>										
Initial Assessment	Report			---	\$0			\$0		\$0
				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0
<i>Subtotal Evaluation</i>				<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>			<i>\$0</i>		<i>\$0</i>
<b>F. Monitoring</b>										
				\$0	\$0			\$0		\$0
<i>Subtotal Monitoring</i>				<i>\$0</i>	<i>\$0</i>			<i>\$0</i>		<i>\$0</i>
<b>G. Totals</b>				\$6,102	\$0			<b>\$0</b>		<b>\$0</b>
Previously approved										
Total for this request				<b>\$6,102</b>						

**PART VII - APPROVALS**

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Forest Supervisor – Sawtooth National Forest Date