



Forest Service

Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest

215 Melody Lane
Wenatchee, WA 98801
509-664-9200
FAX: 509-664-9280

File Code: 2520

Date: October 27, 2017

Route To:

Subject: Burned Area Emergency Response for Jack Peak Fire

To: Regional Forester

This is an initial request for funding of treatments identified in the enclosed Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) Report (FS 2500-8) for the Jack Creek Fire. It contains our request for \$314,000 in WFSU-SULT funds. This incident occurred in the central portion of the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, within Wenatchee River Ranger District in Chelan County, Washington. The Wolverine Fire burned area includes about 62,469 acres of National Forest System lands within the 65,323 acre fire. Other ownership; 2,583 acres other federal (NPS), and 197 acres of private lands.

Resource specialists developed specific recommendations that will not result in detrimental effects to the human environment. Reports of existing conditions, maps, photos, and various other items related to the BAER assessment are final or near final are being filed at:
O:\NFS\OkanoganWenatchee\Project\ForestWide\2520BAER\OkaWenFireComplexes2017JAC
K

BAER consists of emergency actions needed to prevent loss of lives and property or to mitigate unacceptable resource degradation. I have reviewed the Report and determined that actions are consistent with current national BAER direction Interim Directive No. (FSM id_2520-2017-1) and will not have significant impacts.

Two appendixes are attached to the FS 2500-8; Appendix A is the soil burn severity map and Appendix B are the treatment maps.

If you have questions regarding this request, please contact Okanogan Wenatchee BAER Team Leader Molly Hanson at (509) 664-9330 or Teresa Tucker, Resources/Planning Staff Officer at (509) 679-4281.

for MICHAEL R. WILLIAMS
Forest Supervisor

cc: Cara Farr, Molly Hanson, Teresa Tucker, Jeff Rivera



Date of Report: 10/27/2017

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: Jack Creek

B. Fire Number: P6LBN2

C. State: Washington

D. County: Chelan

E. Region: PNW (06)

F. Forest: Okanogan-Wenatchee

G. District: Wenatchee River

H. Fire Incident Job Code: P6K5EM

I. Date Fire Started: August 11, 2017

J. Date Fire Contained: Est. 11/01/2017

K. Suppression Cost: \$ 235,000

L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds

1. Fireline waterbarred (miles): None
2. Fireline seeded (miles): None
3. Other (identify): None

M. Watershed Number:

Watershed (HUC10)	Watershed Name	Subwatershed (HUC12)	Subwatershed Name
1702001104	Icicle Creek	170200110405	Eightmile Creek
1702001104	Icicle Creek	170200110403	Jack Creek

N. Total Acres Burned:

[4,606] NFS Acres [0] Other Federal [0] State [0] Private

O. Vegetation Types:

The Jack Creek Fire is dominated by subalpine habitat containing large rock content. Subalpine fir/lodgepole pine/Douglas fir/western and mountain hemlock plant communities dominate the overstory canopy. Highest elevation areas contain a whitebark pine plant association where rock content is highest. The understory in higher canopy contain huckleberry/Oregon grape and drier openings are dominated by blue bunchwheat grass/pine grass communities. Areas with high rock content mountain juniper/ivesia shrub cover. Herbaceous vegetation dominate the riparian areas lacking tree cover.

P. Dominant Soils:

Soils are somewhat variable and range from moderately coarse textured to ashy soils with large amounts of internal surface rocks throughout their profile. These soils are derived from residuum and colluvium weathered from sandstone, schist, volcanic igneous rock, and interbedded metamorphics or glacial till. Surface textures are generally sandy loams, fine sandy loams or loamy sand which are highly erodible.

Q. Geologic Types:

The eastern portion of the Jack Creek fire is predominately underlain by foliated crystalline and massive crystalline rocks. The western portion of the Jack Creek fire is underlain by pyroclastic rocks. Undifferentiated rocks and significant inclusions are also found in the western portion of the fire in the Jack Creek drainage, and importantly adjacent to the fire.

R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class: 9 (5 miles perennial, 4 miles intermittent)**S. Transportation System**

Trails: 4 miles Roads: 0 miles

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION**A. Burn Severity (acres): 1,157 (low) 1,288 (moderate) 510 (high)**

The Jack Creek Fire burned 4,606 acres on NFS lands. Twenty five percent of the burned area is at unburned or at low burn severity, 28% is moderate and 11% high burn severity, the remainder (1651 acres (36%)) is classified as rock outcrop.

B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): 1,798 (39% of burned area)**C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres): 20 (low) 0 (moderate) 3,854 (high)****D. Erosion Potential: Post Fire: 42 tons/acre Pre-fire: 5 tons/acre****E. Sediment Potential: 1,100 cubic yards / square mile****PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS****A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period, (years): 5****B. Design Chance of Success, (percent): 80****C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval, (years): 25****D. Design Storm Duration, (hours): 24****E. Design Storm Magnitude, (inches): 5.5****F. Design Flow, (cubic feet / second/ square mile): 310****G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration, (percent): 44****H. Adjusted Design Flow, (cfs per square mile): 420****PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS****A. Describe Critical Values/Resources and Threats (narrative):**

A BAER team began assessing the area for post-fire emergencies on September 29 through September 30, 2017. In that time the team has identified the following values at risk to post-fire threats.

Human Life & Safety

This fire burned in the upper Jack Creek, Van Epps, Lake Stuart, and Eightmile drainages on NFS lands. Approximately 39% high and moderate burn severity was limited to the Jack, Van Epps and Eightmile Creek upper basins.

The fire burned backcountry campsites and pit toilet/s the exposed pits need to be treated and covered.

There is a high risk of increased flows in the upper watershed which may translate to flooding miles downstream to the Icicle Creek confluence. Jack Creek is modelled to have increases in postfire flows by ~140% Eightmile Creek is modelled to have increases in postfire flows by ~134%. The increase in erosion rates for the slopes immediately upslope of the Eightmile Lake reservoir are modelled to have 9,166 cubic yards per square mile of sediment eroded and 1,100 cubic yards per square mile of delivered to the reservoir.

The Icicle-Peshastin Irrigation District (IPID) had historic water rights and easements that allowed it to store and divert water from the Enchantment Lakes in the Alpine Lakes Wilderness. The IPID easement lands are adjacent to the reservoir and allow for operation of the headgate/spillway regulating the outflow of Eightmile Lake within the fire perimeter. The IPID should consider the change in watershed conditions and evaluate risks to their infrastructure and developments. In the rare event that the Eightmile Lake heatgate/spillway control is compromised, the magnitude of consequence of flooding downstream would be major with high consequence for increased risk health and safety on the trail in the floodplain, at crossings and on FS Road bridge during spring snow melt.

Threats to life and safety exist in and below the areas of high and moderate burn severity (~1,800 acres) along the wilderness trail system from increased risk of flooding, hazard trees, and rockfall along ~4 miles of trails in the Jack Creek, Van Epps, Eightmile drainages (Trail #1558, 1594, 1552). There is a moderate risk of debris flows from steep drainages along the upper section of the Jack Creek Trail (#1558). The trail that accesses the permitted wilderness campsites on the north side of Eightmile Lake crosses slopes that are at an increased risk of debris flows.

Threats to Property

The threat to property from post-fire conditions exists for the IPID headgate/spillway and irrigation district water rights. If there is a dam breach and flooding downstream to the Icicle it is possible that there would be impacts to the municipal water diversions downstream. The IPID should be notified of the potential watershed response changes due to post-fire conditions.

Approximately 4 miles of Forest Service wilderness trails are within the fire perimeter. Analysis of soil burn severity shows that, ~3 miles within the burned area are at risk from increased water, erosion, sedimentation, and/or debris. Impacts include damage to the trail bed and/or loss of access due to severe erosion of the trail surface, or deposition of sediment or debris. Increased risk for temporary loss of access/egress exists on trails within the burned area.

Trail bridges below burned areas are likely to sustain damage from increased flows, and some bridges burned in the fire. One FS bridges downstream of the fire in Eightmile creek is at increased risk to damage from possible dam breach flooding.

Threats to Natural Resources

The risk to natural resources such as soil productivity and hydrologic function is very high due to the large acreage of high and moderate burn severity conditions on steep north facing slopes. The potential for elevated erosion rates is major.

Impaired soil productivity and loss of seed bank may impact plant species locally and result in a loss of species viability. Establishment and expansion of the invasive plant species into the burned area are at risk to become new infestations.

The probability is high that rates of soil erosion and sediment delivery to stream channels will be significantly higher in moderate and high soil burn severity areas. This loss of water control if the spillway control structure was compromised, and resulting erosion and sediment delivery may impact critical habitat and populations of Steelhead and Bull trout within close proximity to the burn area.

EMERGENCY DETERMINATION

The BAER team began assessing the area for post-fire emergencies on September 29, 2017. In that time the team has identified the following values at risk to post-fire threats. Interim reports may be submitted as additional assessments are completed. The risk matrix below, Exhibit 2 of Interim Directive No.: **2520-2017-1** was used to evaluate the risk level for each value identified during assessment. Only values at risk that had a risk of intermediate or above are discussed.

Probability of Damage or Loss	Magnitude of Consequences		
	Major	Moderate	Minor
RISK			
Very Likely	Very High	Very High	Low
Likely	Very High	High	Low
Possible	High	Intermediate	Low
Unlikely	Intermediate	Low	Very Low

The table below describes the values at risk, probability of damage or loss, magnitude of consequences, risk, rationale for emergency treatment or actions and proposed treatments. Emergency treatments activities (*public health and safety, land, channel, road and trail treatments, protection and safety or public engagement actions).

Value at Risk	Description of Threat	Probability Magnitude Risk	Rationale for Emergency Management Actions	Risk Reduction Treatments/Management Actions
Human Life and Safety Eightmile Lake Dam	Increased flows, accelerated erosion, sedimentation, and delivery of debris into the impoundment may reduce storage capacity and further stress the integrity of the head gate and spillway. In the rare event that the head gate/spillway control is compromised, the magnitude of consequence of flooding downstream would be major with high consequence	Possible Major High	Increased risk within the fire perimeter from hazard trees, flooding that effects IPID's access to their dam infrastructure. There is an increased probability for sedimentation and flows into the Eightmile Reservoir.	Certified letters to IPID to inform them of potential changed watershed conditions resulting from this fire Interagency coordination Signage
Human Life and Safety Public Health	Risk to public and employees to exposure to non-controlled human waste at burned pit toilet at backcountry camp site	Likely Moderate High	To avoid potential impacts to public health from exposure to human waste.	Treat and cover pit toilet
Human Life and Safety Backcountry Access/ camping	Risk to employees from hazard trees and increased flow risk to assess damage of permitted wilderness camp sites at Eightmile Lake	Possible Major High	To increase awareness of increased post-fire flood risk. To avoid impacts to human health and safety from being caught in flood waters and debris.	Closure of trail and permitted camp sites at Eightmile Lake Public information /outreach

Value at Risk	Description of Threat	Probability Magnitude Risk	Rationale for Emergency Management Actions	Risk Reduction Treatments/ Management Actions
Human Life and Safety Road Access	Risk of flood damage to FS bridges posing risk to human life and safety	Possible Major High	To reduce impacts of post-fire flow increases to bridge infrastructure from flood waters and debris that impair safe use of bridge.	Inspect bridges as scheduled in 2018, to assess conditions and determine if any safety work is necessary
Human Life and Safety	Risk to private property from flooding within the Eightmile Creek (Trail #1552) drainage and downstream on Icicle Creek	Possible Major High	To inform appropriate agencies of increased post-fire flood risk below Eightmile Lake and to avoid impacts to human health and safety from being caught in flood waters and debris.	Signage and public information/ outreach Notifications letters to downstream municipalities, and appropriate agencies with jurisdiction of changed conditions related to the fire.
Human Life and Safety Trail Access	Risk to hikers along trails along portions of trails in high and moderate SBS: FS Trail # 1558, 1594, 1552	Possible Major High	To inform of post-fire conditions and risks of traveling and camping in burned areas. To reduce risk to hikers and campers from burned area hazards (flooding, debris flow, stump holes, hazard trees, and rock fall hazards, safe campsite location and water quality impacts) in areas within and below moderate and high burn severity.	Administrative closure of trails if hazardous Signage and public outreach Interagency coordination

Value at Risk	Description of Threat	Probability Magnitude Risk	Rationale for Emergency Management Actions	Risk Reduction Treatments/Management Actions
Property Trail Infrastructure	Damage to FS trails from loss of water control is expected from risk of increased runoff and erosion from burned areas on Trails #1558, 1594, 1552	Possible Major High	Trail segments with high erosional hazard were susceptible to accelerated erosion pre-fire, therefore trails within high and moderate burn severity, are prone to increased post-fire runoff, concentration of flow, and erosion of the trail surface.	Drainage structures will be installed along ~3 miles of trail to control runoff and avoid, minimize and mitigate damage to the trail bed and downslope hillslopes
Natural Resources Soil Productivity	Approximately 39% of the fire area is burned at high and moderate soil burn severity posing a moderate threat to soil productivity. The extent and degree of changes is unknown. Loss of productivity due to erosion is considered to be long-term but recovery of hill-slope stability is likely to occur within 3-5 years following the fire.	Very Likely Major Very High	Hillslope treatments are limited due to timing, topographic, and wilderness limitations, therefore treatments to control water on trail infrastructure in areas of high and moderate soil burn severity will help to avoid further degradation to hydrologic function.	Trail drainage treatments are proposed to control the increase in runoff and avoid erosion of trail bed and sedimentation into streams Natural recovery of effective groundcover is the most cost-effective approach to emergency stabilization

Value at Risk	Description of Threat	Probability Magnitude Risk	Rationale for Emergency Management Actions	Risk Reduction Treatments/Management Actions
Natural Resources Hydrologic Function	Risk of impacts to hydrologic function from increased runoff and erosion. Approximately 39% of the fire is burned at high and moderate soil burn severity posing a moderate threat to hydrologic function with lasting impacts to hydrologic response	Very Likely Moderate Very High	Hillslope treatments are limited due to timing, topographic, and wilderness limitations, therefore treatments to control water on trails in areas of high and moderate soil burn severity will help to avoid further degradation to hydrologic function.	Trail drainage treatments are proposed to control the increase in runoff and avoid erosion of trail bed and sedimentation into streams Natural recovery of effective groundcover is the most cost-effective approach to emergency stabilization

Value at Risk	Description of Threat	Probability Magnitude Risk	Rationale for Emergency Management Actions	Risk Reduction Treatments/Management Actions
Natural Resources	Increased post-fire flows expected are not likely to degrade riparian function.	Possible Minor Low	Hillslope treatments are limited due to timing and topographic limitations, therefore treatments to control water on road and trail infrastructure in areas of high and moderate soil burn severity will help to avoid further degradation to riparian function.	Natural recovery of effective groundcover is the most cost-effective approach to emergency stabilization in the wilderness Interagency coordination
Riparian Function	Channel widening or incision is unlikely to occur in the Jack and Van Epps drainages resulting in low threat to degradation to riparian areas from increased flows, channel erosion and loss of riparian vegetation. Channel widening or incision is possible to occur in Eightmile Creek if the headgate/spillway is compromised in a dam breach flood event.	Possible Major High		
Jack and Van Epps				
Eightmile				

Value at Risk	Description of Threat	Probability Magnitude Risk	Rationale for Emergency Management Actions	Risk Reduction Treatments/Management Actions
Natural Resources TES	Eightmile Creek Risk to Bull Trout and Steelhead populations (5 mi downstream from Eightmile Lake; 0.9 mi downstream in Jack Creek) from the threat of increased post-fire flows, erosion and sedimentation of critical habitat.	Very Likely Moderate High	Hillslope treatments are limited due to timing and topographic limitations, therefore treatments to control water on road and trail infrastructure in areas of high and moderate soil burn severity will help to avoid further degradation to riparian function and aquatic habitat.	Natural recovery of effective groundcover is the most cost-effective approach to emergency stabilization within wilderness, fire disturbance is within historical range of variability
Natural Resources Native or naturalized plant communities.	Risk to forested native or naturalized vegetative communities due to significant tree mortality, where natural regeneration is delayed to the loss of the canopy	Possible Major High	There are populations of one invasive species (Class B noxious weed) along the travel routes in the burn area. Nearby infestations of invasive plant species are likely to move into the burned area, due to the wind-blown dispersal nature of the seed and the inability of the existing native seed bank to offer natural competition.	Early Detection Rapid Response treatments for invasive species, public outreach and education

Value at Risk	Description of Threat	Probability Magnitude Risk	Rationale for Emergency Management Actions	Risk Reduction Treatments/Management Actions
Natural Resources Native or naturalized plant communities.	Risk to Whitebark pine recovery Federal Candidate and Sensitive	Likely Minor Very Low	Whitebark pine burned within this fire perimeter. The natural seed production of the pine and burn intervals may or may not line up to provide seed production post fire.	Natural recovery of watershed and vegetative conditions, some restoration planting may occur through restoration effort due to scale and distance.
Natural Resources TES Wildlife	Threats to Northern Spotted Owl and wide ranging carnivore critical habitat from vegetation loss, degraded soil productivity and hydrologic and riparian function.	Likely Minor Very Low	Natural recovery of watershed and vegetative conditions, some restoration planting may occur through restoration effort.	Natural recovery of watershed and vegetative conditions, some restoration planting may occur through restoration efforts

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives (narrative):

Land Treatments: EDRR treatments. Early Detection – Rapid Response within moderate burned areas with existing invasive species within areas of moderate and high burn severity adjacent to FS Trail #1558, 1594, 1552. Four acres treated in both the spring and the fall. Implementation Support (Note: for all treatments) Includes SO Coordinator and cost tracking support as well as needed day-to-day coordination and support from the Wenatchee River Ranger District.

Channel Treatments: None.

Roads and Trail Treatments: Approximately 3 miles of trails through high and moderate burn severity would receive drainage improvements.

Protection/Safety: Install warning signs to maintain public safety by restricting access to unsafe areas. Outreach/PIO support for public coordination and dissemination of BAER information and fielding public and partner requests. One open house to include partner and agencies with jurisdiction (NWS, County Emergency Services, NRCS, and others) to share findings and responsibilities. Notifications letters to affected users, downstream municipalities, and agencies with downstream jurisdiction. Treat and cover burned pit toilet to protect public health.

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

Land 80% Channel N/A Roads/Trails 60% Protection/Safety 70%

D. Probability of Treatment Success

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

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss): \$36,400

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss): \$32,300

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Soils	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geology	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Botany	<input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fisheries	<input type="checkbox"/> Research	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Arch	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GIS

Team Leader: Molly Hanson and Gregory A. Kuyumjian

Email: mahanson@fs.fed.us,gakuyumjian@fs.fed.us **Phone:**(509)664-9330 **FAX:** (509) 664-9286

Team Members:

Rory Steinke (Soils)	Ken Bigelow (Engineering)	Helen Lau (Botany)
Dave Moore (Soils)	Lori McAlister (Engineering)	AngelaMcPhee (Recreation)
Tim Downing(Soils)	Matt Karrer (Geology)	Julia Gower (GIS)
Kristen Meier (Soils Trainee)	Stephen Slaughter (DNR Geology)	Carly Reed (PIO)
Kerri Lange (Soils Trainee)	Trevor Contreras (DNR Geology)	DanO'Conner (Web PIO)
Kit MacDonald (Soils)	Katherine Rowden (NWS Hydrology)	
Eric Merten (Aquatics Trainee)	Tom Matthews (Hydrology Trainee)	

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: EDRR: Spring and fall treatments on four acres were identified where existing weeds are projected to aggressively expand. Unit cost is high as access to the area is over 3 miles from the trailhead. Treatment would occur adjacent to FS Trail #1558, 1594, 1552 in areas of moderate and high severity burn.

Channel Treatments: N/A

Roads and Trail Treatments: Install additional trail drainage structures on 3 miles of trail located within high and moderate burn severity areas (Note; all moderate acres are identified as being water-repellent)

Protection/Safety Treatments: Outreach/PIO – public involvement to include interagency contact/coordination, inform public on post-fire wilderness use changes, notify downstream municipal water diversions and users of storage reservoir of changed conditions through certified letters, organization of a public open house and website support.

Close certain backcountry campsites along Eightmile Lake. Mitigate exposure resulting from burned toilets. Treat and cover burned put toilet/s. Relocate toilets located in high burned severity areas to safer locations.

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.)

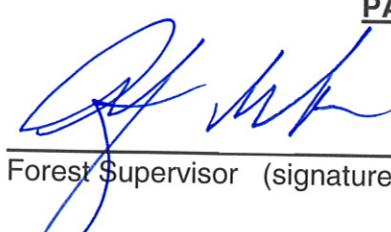
Trail Draiange Installation effectiveness – one site (two persons) visit after known major precipitation event(s)

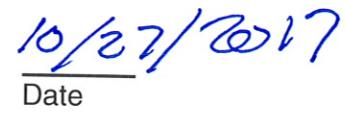
Part VI – Emergency Stabilization Treatments and Source of Funds **Interim #**

Line Items	Units	Unit Cost	NFS Lands		Other	Other Lands		# of Units	Non Fed \$	Total \$	All
			# of Units	BAER \$		# of units	Fed \$				
A. Land Treatments											
EDRR (spring & fall)	acres	800	4	\$3,200	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$3,200	
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0	
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0	
<i>Subtotal Land Treatments</i>				\$3,200	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$3,200	
B. Channel Treatments											
N/A				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0	
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0	
<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											
Trail Drainage	miles	1000	3	\$3,000	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$3,000	
Warning Signs	ea	225	2	\$450	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$450	
Patrols	days	500		\$0	\$0	15	\$7,500		\$0	\$7,500	
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0	
<i>Subtotal Road & Trails</i>				\$3,450	\$0		\$7,500		\$0	\$10,950	
D. Protection/Safety											
Fill/Treat Toilets	ea	500	2	\$1,000	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$1,000	
Notification Letters	ea	200	9	\$1,800	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$1,800	
Permit Changes	days	225		\$0	\$0	10	\$2,250		\$0	\$2,250	
Outreach/PIO	days	345	7	\$2,415	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$2,415	
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0	
<i>Subtotal Structures</i>				\$5,215	\$0		\$2,250		\$0	\$7,465	
E. BAER Evaluation											
Assessment Team	Report	8000		\$0	\$0	1	\$8,000		\$0	\$8,000	
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0	
<i>Subtotal Evaluation</i>				\$0	\$0		\$8,000		\$0	\$8,000	
F. Monitoring											
Trail Drainage Effecti	days	500	1	\$500	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$500	
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0	
<i>Subtotal Monitoring</i>				\$500	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$500	
G. Totals											
Previously approved											
Total for this request				\$12,365	\$0		#####		\$0	\$30,115	

PART VII - APPROVALS

for 1.



Forest Supervisor (signature)

Date

2.



Regional Forester (signature)

Date