Date of Report: 10/5/2022

BURNED-AREA REPORT

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: Suiattle River, Boulder Lake, Lake Toketie

B. Fire Number: Suiattle: WAMSF 000334
Boulder Lake: WAMSF 000304
Lake Toketie: WAMSF 000312

C. State: WA

D. County: Skagit

E. Region: R6

F. Forest: Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie

G. District: Darrington Ranger District

H. Fire Incident Job Code: Suiattle: P6P1GN22
Boulder Lake: WAMSF 000304: P6P2A122
Toketie: P6P2A022

I. Date Fire Started: 8/30/2022

J. Date Fire Contained: Estimate date: 11/30/2022

K. Suppression Cost: [redacted]

L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds (estimates):

1. **Fireline repaired (miles):** 0 miles dozer and handline
2. **Other (identify):**

M. Watershed Numbers:

Table 1: Acres Burned by Watershed

HUC #	Watershed Name	Total Acres	Acres Burned	% of Watershed Burned
1711000603	**Lower Suiattle River**	**102,265**	**1,879**	**2%**
171100060304	Big Creek	13,757	50	< 1%
171100060302	Buck Creek	21,542	799	4%
171100060305	Tenas Creek-Suiattle River	30,361	1,030	3%

N. Total Acres Burned:

Table 2: Total Acres Burned by Ownership

OWNERSHIP	ACRES
NFS	1,879
OTHER FEDERAL (LIST AGENCY AND ACRES)	
STATE	
PRIVATE	
TOTAL	1,879

O. Vegetation Types: (In ascending elevation) Western Hemlock, Pacific Silver Fir, Mountain Hemlock

P. Dominant Soils:
Soils within the fire area are dominated by volcanic colluvium, generally ashy sandy loam and ashy loamy sand from volcanic eruptions. The soils on the steeper slopes tend to be shallow and less productive, whereas the valley bottoms to mid slopes tend to be deeper and very productive. The volcanic ash in the soils also contributes to high soil productivity, though this ashy component can be easily transported by wind and water due to its low particle density. Because productive soils produce high biomass forests, high surface fuel concentrations were predominant in the forested portions of the fire, particularly on middle and lower slopes. Where the forests burned with high fire intensity, the soils predictably were burned with high severity.

Q. Geologic Types:
Late Pleistocence alpine glaciations are responsibly for carving the U-shaped glacial troughs that form the primary drainage network in the area. Thin discontinuous veneers of glacial till from these alpine deposits have been mapped in limited areas within the fire. Deposits related to the late Pleistocene Puget lobe of the Cordillaeran ice-sheet have also been mapped in limited portions of the burn area along the margins of the Skykomish River valley. These deposits include glaciolacustrine clay and silt deposited in ice-dammed lakes that flooded the valley, as well as sand and gravel deposited by outwash from the receding ice sheet. Erosion of the steep slopes in the burn area has deposited alluvial fans at the mouth of many of the tributary streams, localized rock fall deposits at the base of over steepened rock outcrops, and landslides.

R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class:

Table 3: Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class

STREAM TYPE	MILES OF STREAM
PERENNIAL	21
INTERMITTENT	3

STREAM TYPE	MILES OF STREAM
EPHEMERAL	
OTHER (DEFINE)	

S. **Transportation System:**
Trails: *National Forest (miles):* 1 *Other (miles):*
Roads: *National Forest (miles):* 1.1 (ML3) *Other (miles):*

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

A. Burn Severity (acres):

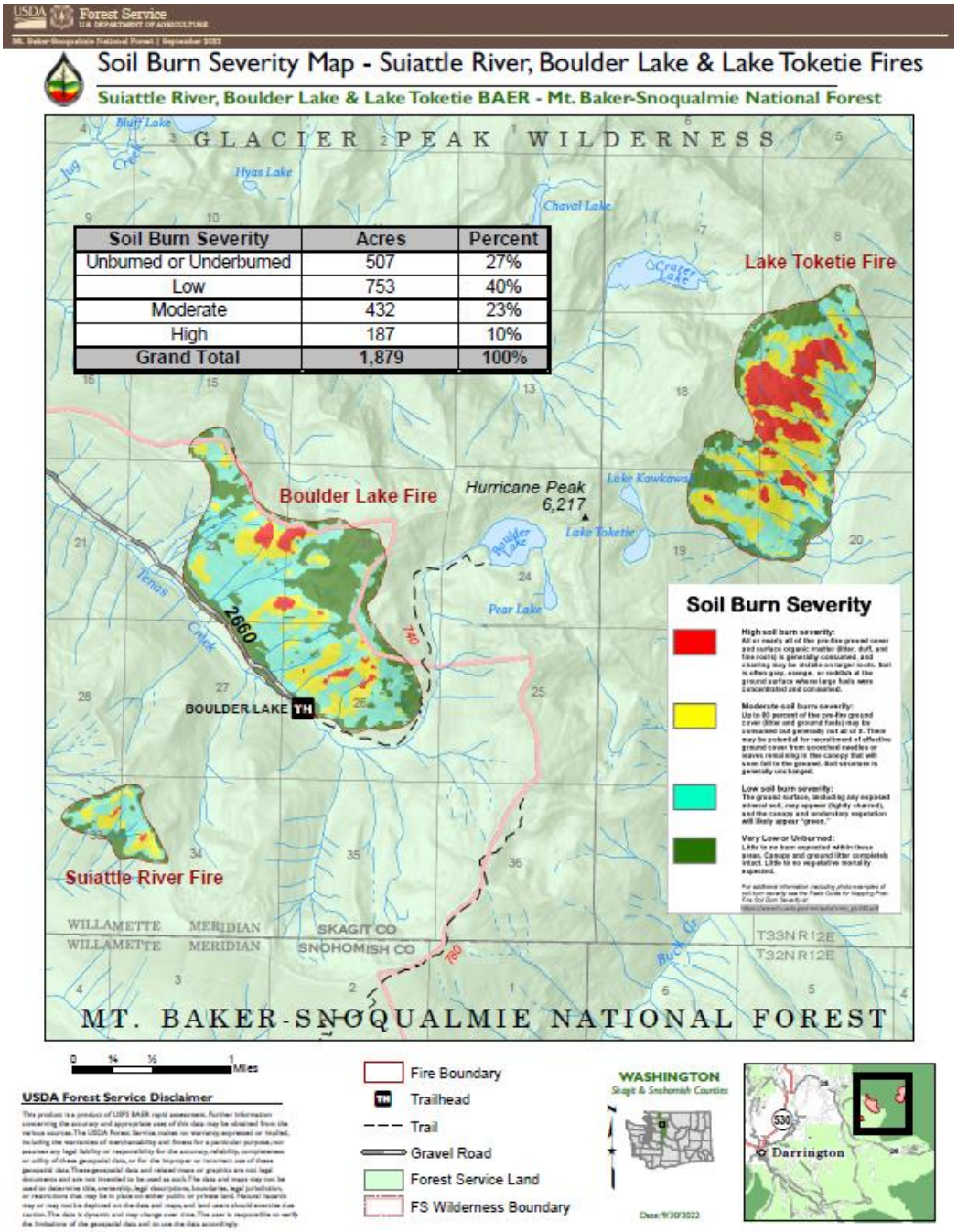


Table 4: Burn Severity Acres by Ownership

Soil Burn Severity	NFS	Other Federal (List Agency)	State	Private	Total	% within the Fire Perimeter
Unburned	507				507	27%
Low	753				753	40%
Moderate	432				432	23%
High	187				187	10%
Total	1,879				1,879	100%

B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): NA

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating:

Erosion Risk	Erosion Risk (acres)	Erosion Risk (%)
Low	507	27
Moderate	756	40
High	430	23
Very High	186	10
Grand Total	**1,879**	**100**

D. Erosion Potential:

Sediment Delivery Rates: Based on 20% probability, 1 year after fire

Pourshed	Acres	Average Sediment Delivery (Tons/Acre)	Total Sediment (Tons)
Suiattle	30	83.45	3,040
Boulder	209	15.75	4,991
Toketie Pursched 1	131	56.64	9,065
Toketie Pursched 2	167	18	3,216

E. Sediment Potential: Average 18–83.45 tons/acre

F. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period (years):

	Burn Severity		
Pre-fire condition	low	medium	high
non forest	0-2	0-2	1-2
early seral	0-5	1-10	1-10
mid seral	1-5	1-10	30
late seral	1-10	10-50	200

G. Estimated Hydrologic Response (brief description):

Three 6th Field subwatersheds overlap with the fire perimeter; percent area burned of these watersheds range from <1-4%. Those include the Big Creek, Buck Creek, and Tenas Creek-Suiattle River subwatersheds located within the 5th Field Lower Suiattle River watershed.

Increased discharge from post fire storm events was calculated using both local stream gages and USGS Regression equations for ungagged streams in Washington. We calculated increased peak-flow discharge for a 2-year storm event, because that event has a 50% probability of occurring in any given year. A

bulking factor for post fire discharge was calculated using similar techniques from two other BAER assignments in the area; the Norse Peak Fire on the Mt. Baker Snoqualmie and the Cougar Creek Fire on the Okanogan-Wenatchee. The post-fire discharge for Big Creek was negligible and both the Buck Creek and Tenas Creek-Suiattle River subwatersheds averaged a 1.1x increase.

The responses are expected to be most evident during initial and larger storm events immediately after the fire. Thereafter, responses are expected to become less evident as vegetation is reestablished, providing ground cover, increasing surface roughness, and stabilizing and improving the infiltration capacity of the soils. The estimated vegetative recovery for watersheds affected by the fires is expected to be approximately 3 years, primarily due to the favorable growing conditions. Flood potential will decrease as vegetation reestablishes, providing ground cover, increasing surface roughness, and stabilizing and improving the infiltration capacity of the soils. Time for recovery of elevated peak flows to base flow will likely take longer than the vegetative recovery period in this region.

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

Introduction/Background

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

Critical Values identified during the BAER assessment that have potential to be at risk as defined in FSM 2523.1 include human life and safety of employees and public, FS property (roads, trails, administrative, recreation infrastructure), cultural resources, natural resources including Threatened and Endangered species habitat, native plant communities, soil and water resources. The BAER team evaluated the risk to these critical values in accordance with the Interim Directive No. 2520-2019 by using the BAER risk assessment. An abbreviated version of the Suiattle Fires Critical Value table is included below for BAER critical values with high or very high risk rating for all resources and for very high, high, and intermediate risk rating for human life and safety. A complete version of this table including all resources and risk determinations is available upon request.

Table 5: Critical Value Matrix

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**

Value	Life/ Property/ Resources	Critical Value	Threat to Value	Probability of Damage or Loss	Rationale for Probability	Magnitude of Consequence	Rationale for Magnitude	Risk	Treatment Options Considered	Recommended Treatment
BAER critical value	Cultural Resources	06050200034/DA0173	Landslide and debris flow	Very Likely	Cultural resource is located in a drainage south of the Suiattle River fire	Moderate	Precontact artifact not associated with a site complex	Very High	Removal from Forest, relocation, contact Kennedy Moses' family	Consultation with local Tribes
BAER critical value	Life and Safety	People traveling on all FS Roads within or directly adjacent to fire	Flooding, debris flows, rock fall, hazard trees	Possible	Large Potential of snags, felling of trees, rock/land movement or other unforeseen timing of hazards	Major	Human safety at risk from post fire hazards	High	Road Warning Signs at Fire Perimeter, Closure	S1a. Road Hazard Signs at perimeter and crossings below fire, S12 Administrative closure of roads to public until snow melt is complete then re-access
BAER critical value	Life and Safety	Buck Creek Campground	Flooding causing toilet overflow hazmat	Possible	Site is on historic debris flow	Moderate	Human illness at risk from hazmat	Intermediate	Pump toilets at flood risk before high flow season. Remove toilet in closed area of campground	S5. Hazardous Material Stabilization. Pump toilets before high flow season.
BAER critical value	Life and Safety	Buck Creek Campground	Debris flow, flooding	Possible	Site is on historic debris flow	Major	Human life at risk from post fire hazards	High	Warning sign at campground entrance	S1b. Trail/Recreation Hazard Signs. Warning sign at campground entrance
BAER critical value	Life and Safety	Dispersed Site on Buck Creek	Debris flow, flooding	Possible	Site is on historic debris flow and is not elevated from creek	Major	Human life at risk from post fire hazards	High	Warning sign at dispersed site, site eradication	S1b. Trail/Recreation Hazard Signs. Warning sign at dispersed site
BAER critical value	Life and Safety	Boulder Lake Trailhead	Elevated runoff, tree and rock fall from post fire conditions	Likely	Moderate-high SBS burned hillslopes above	Major	Human life at risk from post fire hazards	Very High	Warning sign at trailhead	S1b. Trail/Recreation Hazard Signs. Warning sign at trailhead

Value	Life/ Property/ Resources	Critical Value	Threat to Value	Probability of Damage or Loss	Rationale for Probability	Magnitude of Consequence	Rationale for Magnitude	Risk	Treatment Options Considered	Recommended Treatment
BAER critical value	Life and Safety	Boulder Lake Trail section within, or directly adjacent to, the fire and within or below High and Moderate SBS	Elevated runoff, tree and rock fall from post fire conditions	Likely	Moderate-high SBS burned hillslopes above	Major	Large potential of snags, felling of trees, rock/land movement or other unforeseen timing of hazards	Very High	Warning sign at trailhead	S1b. Trail/Recreation Hazard Signs. Warning sign at trailhead
BAER critical value	Property - Roads	Forest Road 2660 - Tenas Creek Road	Elevated runoff, flooding and dry ravel, debris flows, tree and rockfall from post fire conditions	Possible	Moderate-high SBS burned steep hillslopes above the road, Road is below entire Boulder Lake Fire	Major	ML 3 gravel road, loss of road prism, loss of access to Boulder Lake Trailhead. Increased sedimentation into Tenas Creek and downstream drainages	High	Stormproof, remove culverts below crossings of high and moderate SBS, close road, storm inspection and response	S12. Closure of roads to public until snow melt is complete then re-access. Road already blocked with ecology blocks
BAER critical value	Property - Roads	Upper Tenas Creek Bridge - FSR 2660 MP 4.2	Scour from elevated runoff, logjams, debris flows, washout from post fire conditions	Possible	Entire fire is upstream of bridge crossing. Watershed above the crossing burned with pockets of high and moderate SBS. Inspection reports note that previous debris flows have overtopped the bridge	Major	Loss of Bridge, loss of substantial investment, loss of access to Tenas Creek Road and Boulder Creek Trailhead	High	Close Bridge to traffic, remove bridge, inspect bridge after runoff and intense events. Storm inspection response with heavy equipment.	S12. Administrative Closure of bridge to public until after snow runoff, R3. Storm Inspection and Response with heavy equipment
BAER critical value	Property - Roads	Buck Creek Bridge on FSR 2600 at MP 15.4	Scour from elevated runoff, logjams, debris flows, washout from post fire conditions	Possible	Massive logjam already upstream of crossing, signs of recent debris flows in campground upstream, Crossing is downstream of entire Lake Toketie Fire	Major	Loss of Bridge, loss of substantial investment, loss of access 2600 road beyond (Trailheads and admin sites beyond crossing)	High	Close Bridge to traffic, remove bridge, inspect bridge after runoff and intense events. Storm inspection response with heavy equipment.	R3. Storm Inspection and Response with heavy equipment
BAER critical value	Property - Roads	All non-surveyed ML 2 roads within, or directly adjacent to, the fire and within or below High and Moderate SBS	Elevated runoff, flooding and dry ravel, debris flows, tree and rockfall from post fire conditions	Likely	Moderate-high SBS burned hillslopes above and below	Moderate	ML 2 road, loss of road prism, loss of access and increased sedimentation into adjacent Drainages	High	Close road, assess road	S12. Close roads administratively until they can be assessed

Value	Life/ Property/ Resources	Critical Value	Threat to Value	Probability of Damage or Loss	Rationale for Probability	Magnitude of Consequence	Rationale for Magnitude	Risk	Treatment Options Considered	Recommended Treatment
BAER critical value	Property - Roads	All non-surveyed ML 3 and higher roads within, or directly adjacent to, the fire and within or below High and Moderate SBS	Elevated runoff, flooding and dry ravel, debris flows, tree and rockfall from post fire conditions	Very Likely	Moderate-Low SBS burned hillslopes above and below	Major	ML 3 and higher roads represent major investment and are typically collectors and access FS infrastructure (admin/rec sites), loss of road prism, loss of access to spur roads off collectors and increased sedimentation into adjacent drainages.	Very High	Close road, assess road	S12. Close roads administratively until they can be assessed
BAER critical value	Property - Trails	Boulder Lake Trail section within, or directly adjacent to, the fire and within or below High and Moderate SBS	Increased flow causing trail prism and drainage structure failures	Likely	Moderate-high SBS burned hillslopes above	Moderate	Loss of trail prism	High	Stormproof trail by adding drainage dips	T1. Trail Drainage Stabilization. Stormproof trail by adding drainage dips

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:
The primary objective of this Burned Area Emergency Response Report is to recommend treatments to manage identified unacceptable risks from "imminent post-wildfire threats to human life and safety, property, and critical natural resources on National Forest System lands" (FSM 2523.02). These treatments are expected to substantially reduce the probability of damage to identified BAER critical values.

C. Probability of Completing Treatment Prior to Damaging Storm or Event:
Land: 75
Channel: NA
Roads/Trails: 75
Protection/Safety: 90

D. Probability of Treatment Success

Table 6: Probability of Treatment Success

	1 year after treatment	***3 years after treatment***	***5 years after treatment***
Land	75	75	75
Channel	N/A	N/A	N/A
Roads/Trails	80	80	80
Protection/Safety	90	90	90

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss): [redacted]

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss): [redacted]

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

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

Team Leader: Joe Blanchard
Email: joseph.blanchard@usda.gov **Phone(s)** 203-241-7340

Forest BAER Coordinator: John Kelley
Email: john.kelley@usda.gov **Phone(s):** 760-660-4189

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

Skill	**Team Member Name**
Team Lead(s)	Joe Blanchard
Soils	Ryan Sparhawk
Hydrology	Kacey Largent
Hydrology (t)	Rae Kursky
Engineering	Ken Bigelow
GIS	Dave Keenum
Archaeology	Megan Berryoung
Weeds	Kevin James
Recreation	Brent Freeman
Geologist	Kate Michelson (WA DNR)
PIO	Amy Linn

H. Treatment Narrative:

Land Treatments:

Suppression EDRR

Indirect suppression actions along FSR 26, 2640 do not warrant invasive EDRR treatments. No botanical critical values at risk with Boulder Lake and Tolketie fires. Invasive plant surveys along FSR 2660 can be incorporated into MBS workload without the need for BAER funds.

Tribal Consultation- H2

Tribal consultation with Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe, Upper Skagit Indian Tribe, and Swinomish Tribal Community regarding BAER activities has begun and will need to continue throughout the implementation period. Time for a Forest Service Heritage lead is needed to conduct consultation. Funding request of for overtime to provide additional capacity to accomplish this work.

Additionally, specific site consultation needs to occur on site 06050200034/ DA0173. This is a tribal resource originally recorded in 1981 and is located in an ephemeral drainage downslope of the Suiattle River Fire. It is unknown if the resource is still in this location or can be removed or relocated. The resource was made by Kennedy Moses (1927-1994) of Darrington and it is unknow what tribe he was affiliated with. The Tenas Creek (Moses) Cemetery located on the FS 26 road has other Moses family members interred. The site record for the cemetery mentions that Sauk-Suiattle tribal members are interred there but that has not been confirmed. The treatment recommendation is Agency consultation between the associated tribes (Sauk-Suiattle tribe, the Swinomish tribe, and the Upper Skagit tribe) to determine the proper treatment and ownership of the resource.

Channel Treatments: None

Roads and Trail Treatments:

Storm Inspection and Response with Heavy Equipment - R3

- Objective: Monitor bridge openings for logjams/debris flows or scour. Mobilizing heavy equipment to clear opening and maintain hydraulic capacity prior to failure of bridges. Assumes 2 days of time for equipment and emergency mobilization. Response requires heavy equipment with multiple personnel to ensure existing drainage and road remain in functional status.
- Description: Buck Creek and Upper Tenas Creek Bridges openings that if partially or fully blocked by debris would require heavy equipment and personnel to clean out the hydraulic opening and maintain functional statue. For treatment cost estimates it would be up to two days cleaning out hydraulic openings of the culverts and bridges and likely require an excavator, dump truck, sawyer, swamper and laborer. Given the uncertainty of timing and emergency nature of responding a $2,000 mobilization cost was added to the cost estimate. Inspection by qualified persons, determination of effectiveness, coordination of treatment restoration. $12,600 Each site

Storm Inspection with Heavy Equipment Response Costs			
Equipment/Worker	*Rate/Hr*	*Hrs*	*Costs*
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]			[redacted]
[redacted]			[redacted]

[redacted]

Suiattle River BAER Assessment Area - USFS Treatment Schedule

Treatment	Unit	Unit Cost	Quantity	Cost
Storm Inspection & Response w/ Heavy Equipment - R3	EACH	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
		[redacted]		[redacted]

RT13. Trail Drainage

- Objective: Trail drainage/stabilization provides drainage and stability to reduce trail damage or downstream values at risk.
- Description: Use rolling grade dips or knicks instead of waterbars. Good rolling grade dips can be built quicker than installing a waterbar, and a rolling grade dip works better.

Size of treatment:		
Trail Number	**Trail Name**	**Treatment Miles**
740	Boulder Lake	0.3

Additional Unit Capacity Needs (e.g. detailers/seasonals/OT):			
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]			[redacted]

Protection/Safety Treatments:

Install Road Hazard/Warning Signs - S1a

- Objective: Notify public of potential road hazards and unsafe conditions.
- Description: Install signs at Forest entry points and replace fire damaged warning signs. Cost includes ordering all material (sign panels, posts, wind bracing and connection hardware) plus time and equipment to install[redacted]

Suiattle Fires BAER Assessment Area - USFS Treatment Schedule

Treatment	Unit	Unit Cost	Quantity	Cost Carson
Warning Sign - S1a	EACH	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
			[redacted]	[redacted]

1. P1b. Trail/Recreation Hazard Signs
   Signs warning the public of hazards should be applied at Boulder Lake TH to warn users “Burned Area, Flash Floods, Fallen Trees, Rock and Debris” because the trailhead and trail are adjacent to the burn. Signs warning the public of hazards should be applied at the entrance to Buck Creek CG, and the dispersed camping area across the creek from Buck Creek CG to warn users “Flash Flood Area, Fallen Trees, Rock and Debris” because these sites are not adjacent to the burn, but are at risk of flash flooding and debris flow.

Signs to notify and warn the public of the hazards				
Rec site name	**Sign number**	**Cost**	**Amount**	**$**
Buck Creek CG	(FW8-14f) 48 X 24 – 4C- INCH LETTERS	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Dispersed site on Buck Creek	(TFW8-14f) 14 X 8 – 1B-INCH LETTERS	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Boulder Lake TH	(TFW8-14d) 12 X 10 – 1B-INCH LETTERS	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Posts/Hardware		[redacted]		[redacted]
Overtime for coordination and install		[redacted]		[redacted]
[redacted]				[redacted]

2. P5. Hazardous Materials
   The vault toilets at Buck Creek CG at risk of flooding should be pumped. These toilets pose a potential risk to human health and safety if they flood because that would cause the hazardous materials in their vaults to overflow.

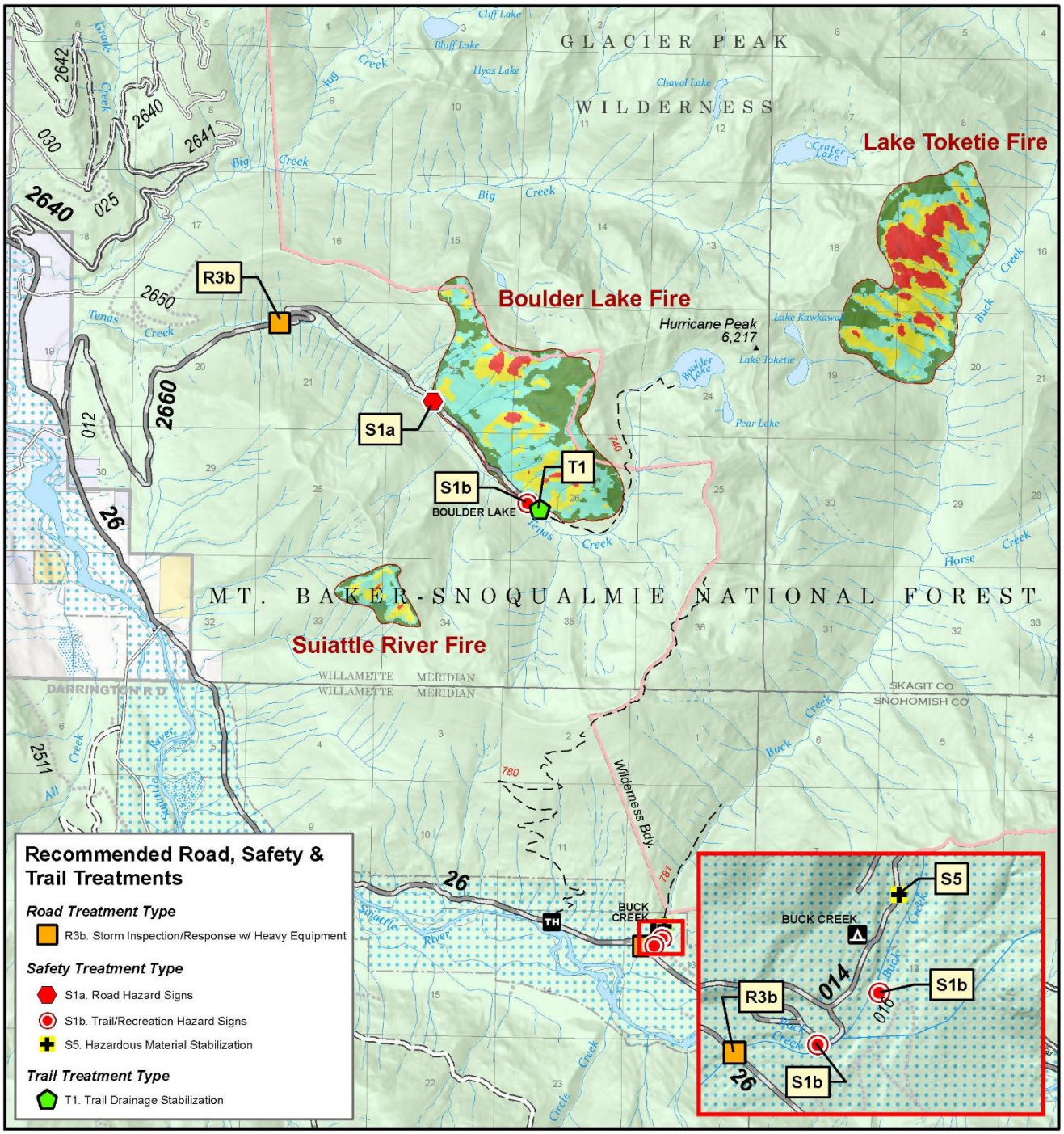
Additional Unit Capacity Needs (e.g. detailers/seasonals/OT):			
Grade	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Recreation Program Manager Overtime (GS-9 in Seattle Locality)	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Other Materials and Services (including contracting costs):			
Item	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
Pit Toilet Pumping Contract	[redacted]	[redacted]	[redacted]
[redacted]			[redacted]

I. Monitoring Narrative: None

USDA Forest Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest | October 2022

Recommended Treatments - Suiattle River, Boulder Lake & Lake Toketie Fires

Suiattle River, Boulder Lake & Lake Toketie BAER - Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest



Recommended Road, Safety & Trail Treatments

Road Treatment Type

- R3b. Storm Inspection/Response w/ Heavy Equipment

Safety Treatment Type

- S1a. Road Hazard Signs
- S1b. Trail/Recreation Hazard Signs
- S5. Hazardous Material Stabilization

Trail Treatment Type

- T1. Trail Drainage Stabilization

0 ½ 1 Miles

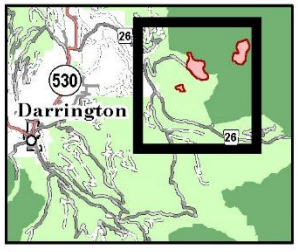
- Campground
- Trailhead
- Paved Road
- Gravel Road
- Unimproved Roads
- Closed Roads
- Trail
- Forest Service Land
- Fire Boundary

Soil Burn Severity

- Unburned
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- FS Wilderness Boundary
- Wild and Scenic River

WASHINGTON
Skagit & Snohomish Counties

Date: 10/4/2022



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PART VI – EMERGENCY STABILIZATION TREATMENTS AND SOURCE OF FUNDS- Boulder Lake Fire

			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										
							$0			
							$0			
Subtotal Land Treatments							$0			
B. Channel Treatments										
							$0			
							$0			
Subtotal Channel Treatments							$0			
C. Road and Trails										
R3- Storm Inspection & Response w/ Heavy Equipment	EACH						$0			
RT13- Trail Drainage	EACH						$0			
Subtotal Road and Trails							$0			
D. Protection/Safety										
S1a- Warning Signs	EACH						$0			
S1b- Warning Signs	EACH						$0			
Subtotal Protection/Safety							$0			
E. BAER Evaluation										
Initial Assessment	Report						$0			
							$0			
Subtotal Evaluation							$0			
F. Monitoring										
							$0			
							$0			
Subtotal Monitoring							$0			
G. Totals							**$0**			
Previously approved										
Total for this request										

PART VI – EMERGENCY STABILIZATION TREATMENTS AND SOURCE OF FUNDS- Lake Toketie Fire

			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											
H2- Tribal Consultation	EACH										
Subtotal Land Treatments											
B. Channel Treatments											
Subtotal Channel Treatments											
C. Road and Trails											
R3- Storm Inspection & Response w/ Heavy Equipment	EACH										
Subtotal Road and Trails											
D. Protection/Safety											
S1a- Warning Signs	EACH										
S1b- Warning Signs	EACH										
P5- Hazardous Material	EACH										
Subtotal Protection/Safety											
E. BAER Evaluation											
Initial Assessment	Report										
Subtotal Evaluation											
F. Monitoring											
Subtotal Monitoring											
G. Totals											
Previously approved											
Total for this request											

PART VII - APPROVALS

1._____

Forest Supervisor Date