

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: Wilderness Complex B. Fire Number: ID-NCF-000948
 C. State: Idaho D. County: Idaho
 E. Region: 01 - Northern F. Forest: Nez Perce and Clearwater
 G. District: Moose Cr/Lochsa/Powell H. Fire Incident Job Code: P1J2D7-0117
 I. Date Fire Started: August 21, 2015 J. Date Fire Contained: Not Contained
 K. Suppression Cost: \$282,500.00
 L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds
 1. Fireline waterbarred (miles):
 2. Fireline seeded (miles):
 3. Other (identify):
 M. Watershed Number:

HUC6	HUC6 Name	Unburned Acres within Perimeter	Burn Severity			Total Acres in Burn Perimeter
			Low	Moderate	High	
170603010601	Wahoo Creek	193	141	51	15	400
170603010602	Upper Bear Creek	199	250	111	7	567
170603020103	Cedar Creek	39	72	120	93	324
170603020104	Middle East Fork	1726	944	838	130	3639

HUC6	HUC6 Name	Unburned Acres within Perimeter	Burn Severity			Total Acres in Burn Perimeter
			Low	Moderate	High	
	Moose Creek					
170603020105	Upper North Fork Moose Creek	422	1033	2049	714	4218
170603020106	West Moose Creek	583	994	1074	232	2883
170603020107	Middle North Fork Moose Creek	895	535	1413	427	3270
170603020108	Rhoda Creek	131	158	145	17	452
170603020109	Lower North Fork Moose Creek	754	1187	938	174	3052
170603020110	Lower East Fork Moose Creek	5546	3176	2744	1337	12803
170603020201	Marten Creek	4	1	0		6
170603020202	Meeker Creek- Selway River	821	1338	487	41	2686
170603020203	Three Links Creek	40	139	15		194
170603020206	Pinchot Creek- Selway River	54	19	6		80
170603030401	Upper Warm Springs Creek	339	658	909	754	2661

N. Total Acres Burned: NFS – 21,914

O. Vegetation Types: The habitat type groups found in the fire is dominated by groups 7 and 8. Habitat type group 7 (Cool and Moist subalpine fir) is characterized by stands of subalpine fir, Engelmann spruce, and lodgepole pine, with brush understories. Western larch, whitebark pine, and Douglas-fir are less common components. These types are characterized by cool and moist site conditions. Fire intervals are estimated at greater than 120 years for most sites (Fischer, 1987). Habitat type group 8 (Cool and Wet subalpine fir) is characterized by stands of subalpine fir, Engelmann spruce, and lodgepole pine, with shrub, forb or graminoid understories. These habitat types are uncommon and occur at upper elevations in riparian areas (Green et al, 1992). These are forested riparian areas along streams and associated with wetlands. Due to this very wet condition the fire free interval can be very long. Intervals between severe, stand replacement fires are probably much longer than the majority of fire group nine, 90-130 years and are probably in excess of 150 years.

P. Dominant Soils: Soils in the Wilderness Complex fires area are derived from granitic Batholith parent material which is predominantly coarse textured, containing high amounts of rock fragments. Soil surfaces are generally very cobbly, ashy silt loams. The thin volcanic ash mantle is derived from the Mount Mazama deposition approximately 7,000 years ago.

Q. Geologic Types: Geology is comprised of three primary geologic components. The largest is 64 percent of the area which is rhyolite breccia from the Eocene period, followed by 33 percent of granite also from the Eocene. The smallest extent is alluvium sediments from the Quaternary with three percent of the area.

R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class:
 Perennial: 63 Intermittent: none (per NHD)

S. Transportation System (miles)
 Roads: 0 Trails: 23 miles

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

A. Burn Severity (acres):

Soil Burn Severity (SBS) - Acres					
Ownership	High	Moderate	Low	Very Low/Unburned	Total
NFS	2,378	6,239	6,597	6,699	21,914

Soil Burn Severity (SBS) - Percent				
Ownership	High	Moderate	Low	Very Low/Unburned
NFS	11	28	30	31

B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): 8,617 acres
 (This number is a total of the moderate and high burn severity. At the time of data collection, soils across the Wilderness Complex fires area were experiencing naturally occurring water-repellency. This condition exists in unburned areas of the fire as well as through all burn severity classes. The moderate and high soil burn severity areas are likely to experience fire induced water-repellency.)

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres):
 1,756 – low 10,636 – moderate 5,719 - high 4,027 - unmapped

D. Erosion Potential: 0.1 tons/acre
 (Estimate is a weighted average for all soils, based on the next 24 month time period without treatment as a function of changes expected due to soil burn severity.)

E. Sediment Potential: 60 cubic yards/square mile

PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS

A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period (years): 1-3 grass, 5-10 shrubs, 10-50 conifers

B. Design Chance of Success (percent): 90

C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval (years): 25 year post-fire

D. Design Storm Duration (hours): 6 hr and 1 hr

E. Design Storm Magnitude (inches): 0.9 (6 hour); 0.7 (1 hour)

F. Design Flow (cubic feet / second/ square mile): variable by drainage area

G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration (percent): 0-80% depending on burn severity

H. Adjusted Design Flow (cfs per square mile): variable by drainage area

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

Background: The Wilderness Complex wildland fires were reported as lightning-caused ignitions from June through August, 2015. The fire area is located in the Selway Bitterroot Wilderness on the Moose Creek and Lochsa/Powell Ranger Districts. The fires burned 21,914 acres of NFS lands; roughly 60% of the fire burned at moderate and low severity, with about 11% burning at high severity.

The diverse coniferous forest and understory vegetation is supported by the high amounts of precipitation, ranging from 30" – 40" annually. Records of large and intense wildland fires beginning in 1910 have occurred 5 to 6 different times since. The hot, intense fires removed protective vegetation from the soils and exposed them to erosion. Many burned and eroded areas converted to persistent shrublands and have not yet reforested, largely because of the fire-damaged soils. The combination of loose soils, steep slopes, and rain-on-snow precipitation events produce landslides that dissect the steep valleys and periodically deliver sediment to its streams.

The major streams in the burned area currently support runs of ESA-listed Snake River summer steelhead, spring/summer Chinook salmon (Region 1 sensitive species), ESA-listed Columbia River bull trout, Pacific lamprey, westslope cutthroat trout (Region 1 sensitive species), rainbow trout, mountain whitefish, as well as dace, sculpin and suckers.

Historically, increased sediment delivery and associated stream habitat alterations caused by high spring runoff events after wildfire may have reduced fish densities or eliminated subpopulations in smaller drainages. Current conditions suggest these effects were short-term as fish species recolonized affected areas over time. Overall, landscape elements in this area provided habitat conditions that allowed fish populations to be resilient and adapt to major natural perturbations (i.e., wildfires and floods).

The BAER team subsequently evaluated the identified values in context of the preceding characterization with field data and subsequent analysis to determine the critical values that may be treated under the BAER program (FSM 2523.1 – Exhibit 01). The characterization of the threats to these critical values also incorporated post-fire flood source area response of nearby watersheds following previous fires, most recently the Johnson Bar BAER Assessment (2014). The risks associated with these critical values were assessed by the BAER team using FSM 2523.1 – Exhibit 02. The narratives for the BAER Critical Values having unacceptable risk that warrant emergency response actions are followed by numbers that represent the response action(s) recommended for managing unacceptable risk.

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

(This information is organized to incorporate "Critical Values and Risk Assessment" from WO ID 2520-2014-1, effective December 17, 2014)

1. Human Life and Safety: Potential threats to visitors/recreating public and agency personnel include flooding and debris flows, hazard trees, and rockfall along trails and at trailheads, developed recreation sites, and dispersed areas that are within or downstream/downslope of areas that burned at moderate or high severity.

High Risk (possible, major) to human life and safety of recreating public and agency personnel from hazard trees when hiking the 13 trails (23 miles) within the burn areas. Travel on fire-damaged trail segments when inclement weather is expected increases the probability of loss or injury along 6.2 miles of trail segments located within or downslope of moderate and high soil burn severity areas from hazard trees, flooding from accelerated overland flow, or rock/debris fall. (Treatment PS-01)

2. Property:

High Risk (likely, moderate) to 6.2 miles of trails due to expected increased overland flow with accelerated hillslope erosion, increased stream flows with subsequent sediment and debris delivery to trail tread and drainage structures. Trails may become impassible to hikers and in severe cases may be completely washed out due to fill slope failure. Should drainage structures fail there could be delivery of large quantities of fill material downslope to adjacent streams that support Designated Critical Habitat (DCH) for bull trout and Snake River summer steelhead DCH. All of these trails are part of the Selway Bitterroot Wilderness trail system. The Bitterroot Mountains form a rugged, glacier-carved border between Idaho and Montana. On both sides of this border is the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness, the third largest Wilderness in the Lower 48. These trails are part of the multi-loop system found within the wilderness area. (Treatments TT-01)

Trail	Rte No.	Burn Severity		Total Burned Miles
		Moderate	High	
ARMY MULE	60	1.4	0.3	2.6
BARREN CREEK	451	0.8	0.3	1.9
BEAR CREEK	516			0.2
DOUBLE CREEK RIDGE	442	0.8	0.2	3.2
EAST MOOSE CREEK	421	0.0		2.1
MEEKER RIDGE	458	0.4		1.5
MINK PEAK	438			0.0
NORTH MOOSE/ISAAC LAKE	618	0.4	0.0	1.8
SATURDAY RIDGE	89	0.3	0.1	0.5
SELWAY RIVER TRAIL	4	0.2		5.1
SIXTY TWO RIDGE/BEAR WALLOW	606	0.1		2.0
THREE LINKS CREEK	405			0.1
WOUNDED DOE RIDGE	446	1.0	0.1	1.5
Grand Total		5.3	0.9	22.6

3. Natural Resources:

Low Risk (very likely, minor) to soil productivity from post-fire increases in erosion is expected in localized areas that sustained moderate to high burn severities. For consistency with the BAER risk assessment matrix, five to eight years is the estimated length of time for recovery of effective ground cover and above ground organic matter in areas that burned at moderate to high severity. Over the long term, the loss of surface soils can lead to decreased site productivity with the potential to increase the spread of invasive plant species, since

noxious weeds are able to more readily establish on degraded sites. It should be noted many soils throughout burned area have high content coarse fragment surface cover that will aid in reducing erosion along with abundant partially burned down wood in many areas that will reduce slope lengths and decrease the potential for sheet and rill erosion. Beargrass (*Xerophyllum tenax*) is abundant in many of the burned areas and acting as a stabilizing influence. Re-sprouting of bear grass and other vegetation was already occurring when the BAER team conducted field assessments. No treatments were recommended for soil productivity.

Low Risk (likely, minor) to water quality from the threat of increased sediment. There is potential for increased sediment originating from moderate and high burn severity areas during and immediately after storm events to impact water quality in streams with designated critical habitat and suitable occupied habitat for federally listed threatened or endangered aquatic species. Overall, these are expected to be short-term effects that will persist for the next three to five years. An emergency does not exist.

Low Risk (likely, minor) for impairment of hydrologic function. Threats to hydrologic function on NFS lands within the burned areas exist on areas of moderate and high soil burn severity. The presence of hydrophobic soils, loss of canopy cover, loss of ground cover, and loss of channel stabilizing riparian vegetation all have the potential to contribute to altered hydrologic function and watershed response to precipitation events within burned watersheds. This is expected to be a short-term effect. An emergency does not exist.

High Risk (likely, moderate) to native plant diversity, intact native plant communities or naturalized communities due to the threat of introduction and spread of noxious and non-native invasive plants from known populations that exist within and adjacent to areas of high and moderate burn severity. Trails/trailheads and disturbances from fire suppression operations within and adjacent to the Wilderness Complex fires are primary sources and corridors for weed dispersal. The adjacent warm/dry habitats that burned at low to high severity are moderately to highly susceptible to new weed invasion. Most of the previously identified weed infested sites within the fire were either burned or occur adjacent to burned areas. The susceptible habitats contain known infestations of Spotted knapweed and Canada thistle. Spotted knapweed and Canada thistle are invasive weeds that can readily out-compete native plants and dominate disturbed sites. No treatments were recommended for native plant diversity.

High Risk (likely, moderate) to designated critical habitat or suitable occupied habitat for ESA-listed aquatic species (Snake River summer steelhead and Columbia River bull trout). Known fish-bearing streams within or near the fire perimeter. With the high proportion of moderate (30%) and high (11%) burn severity, the expected post-fire watershed responses include increased overland flows with accelerated surface erosion and subsequent delivery of sediment and debris to stream channels. There is heightened probability for increased erosion and overland flow with mass wasting and sediment delivery to major streams and several tributaries. The primary concern is these impacts increase the potential for multiple failure areas along forest trails, with direct and indirect impacts to DCH for the ESA-listed fish species. These threats are expected to alter habitat and channel conditions in the short term; with potential longer term impacts to salmonid productivity over the long term. (Treatments TT-01)

4. Cultural and Heritage Resources:

Very Low to Intermediate Risk for cultural site/properties assessed as part of the BAER assessment for the Wilderness Complex fires. No treatments or associated funding is being requested for any cultural or heritage sites.

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

- Mitigate and protect, to the extent possible, threats to personal injury or human life of forest visitors and Forest Service employees by raising awareness through posting hazard warning signs on trails and recreation facilities to communicate hazards of burned trees, flooding, debris flows, and rock fall, and by repair and maintenance of roads and recreation facilities where there are threats to human life and safety. Communicate risks to cooperating agencies, local communities, and user groups. Consider temporary closures of NFS lands and recreation facilities to protect life & safety of visitors.
- Protect or minimize damage to NFS investments in trails by installing drainage features capable of withstanding potential increased overland and/or debris flows. Minimize damage to key NFS travel routes. If necessary, implement temporary wet-season administrative closures to ensure effectiveness of implemented BAER treatments and to protect the investment cost of those treatments.
- Protect or mitigate potential post-fire impacts to water quality, critical habitat or suitable occupied habitat for ESA-listed aquatic species, and cultural resources within the burned area. When implementing authorized BAER response actions ensure compliance with conservation recommendations provided by tribes and cooperating agencies.
- Assist Native American tribes, local, State, and Federal agencies and other cooperators with the interpretation of the assessment findings and potential post-fire impacts to important cultural resources, water quality, and aquatic habitats.

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

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

D. Probability of Treatment Success

Treatment	Years after Treatment		
	1	3	5
Land	80	75	-
Channel	NA	NA	NA
Roads/Trails	80	90	100
Protection/Safety	80	70	60
Initially, visitors will heed the warning signs. Public complacency is expected after the initial year unless there is a damaging event.			

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss): \$86,800

Resource/Value Affected (Potential)	Cost
Loss of 6.2 miles of trail that could affected by moderate/high severity post fire runoff (\$14,000 per/mile)	\$86,800
Possible loss of life/injury from additional danger of hazard trees	Cannot be valued.
Possible impacts to water quality and designated critical habitat (DCH) for ESA-listed fish species.	Cannot be valued.
Possible degradation of National Historic Trails/Sites	Cannot be valued.

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss): \$117,085

Resource/Value Affected (Potential)	Cost of treatment	Cost of loss	Total Cost
Loss of 6.2 miles of trail that could affected by moderate/high severity post fire runoff (\$14,000 per/mile)	\$25,085	\$86,800	\$111,885
Possible loss of life/injury from additional danger of hazard trees	\$5,200	Cannot be valued.	
Possible impacts to water quality and designated critical habitat (DCH) for ESA-listed fish species.		Cannot be valued.	
Possible degradation of National Historic Trails/Sites		Cannot be valued.	

The cost of no-action is based entirely on replacement/reconstruction from damage or loss of specific trail segments within the burned area. Non-market values associated with the loss of trail segments include potential harm or injury to human life and indirect impacts to water quality and designated critical habitat (DCH) for ESA-listed fish species.

Overall, implementation of all recommended response actions is marginally justified. Combining estimated costs for all treatments for this analysis, then comparing the requested funding only to the no action loss or damage to trails confuses the benefit: cost calculations. The justification ratio would be higher if comparing loss or damage to trails to the requested

trails treatment funds. The benefit: cost for treatments that address non-market values would default to “justified”.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreation
<input type="checkbox"/> Forestry	<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife	<input type="checkbox"/> Fire Mgmt.	<input 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"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Arch	

Team Leader: Cara Farr, Nez Perce-Clearwater NF, Region 1

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Team Members:

Steve Armstrong – Assistant Forest Archeologist, Nez Perce-Clearwater NF, Region 1
 John Warofka – Botanist, Nez Perce-Clearwater NF, Region 1
 Cara Farr – Soil Scientist, Nez Perce-Clearwater NF, Region 1
 Carol Hennessey - Recreation, Nez Perce-Clearwater NF, Region 1
 Allison Johnson – Fisheries Biologist, Nez Perce-Clearwater NF, Region 1
 Jim Gries – Soil Scientist, Chippewa NF, Region 9
 Dave Callery – Hydrologist, Helena-Lewis & Clark NF, Region 1

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:

None recommended.

Channel Treatments:

None recommended.

Road and Trail Treatments:

TT-01 Trail Storm Proofing: There are 6.2 miles on 13 trails in the Wilderness Complex fires area expected to see increased runoff over the next couple of years. Existing conditions of drainage structures may not accommodate the expected increase in debris and flows. It is likely that damage will occur if measures aren't taken to stabilize the trails and maintain functionality of drainage structures. Treatments include outsloping trail in areas of high and moderate burn severity, cleaning existing drainage structures of sediment and debris, installing additional drainage structures where they will be most efficient and necessary, and replacing drainage features when found to be damaged or non-functional.

Selective hazard tree removal is recommended for health and safety of workers during BAER treatment implementation within the burn area. The hazard tree removal will occur at the treatment locations along road and trail prisms. This will only address immediate safety needs of BAER personnel. Additional hazard tree removal will be needed for long-term safety.

TREATMENT	Unit	Unit Cost	Units Needed	Cost
Outsloping (Mod Severity)	mile	600	5.3	\$3,186
Outsloping (High Severity)	mile	1,300	0.9	\$1,177
Clean Trail Drain Structures	each	30	150	\$4,500
Replace Drain Structures	each	30	115	\$3,450
Install Drainage Structures	each	60	130	\$7,800
Spot hazard tree removal	mile	800	6.2	\$4,972
Total				\$25,085

Protection/Safety Treatments:

The safety and well-being of forest visitors utilizing recreation facilities necessitate they are informed or notified of hazards when entering the burned area. Proper signage at trailheads, at recreation use areas, and along roads entering or leading to the burned area is needed to provide ample warning to recreationists. Potential threats to the public and agency personnel include flooding and debris flows, hazard trees, and rockfall along roads, trails, and at recreation facilities that are downstream or downslope of areas with moderate to high burn severity.

PS-01 Hazard Warning Signs – Trailhead and Recreation Areas: Purchase and install 'Entering Burned Area' hazard warning signs at the trailheads and important trail segments. Installation of reflectorized signs with letter size according to USFS Handbook specifications mounted on 4"x4"x8' posts at heights and distances mandated in USFS Handbook.

PS-01 – Trailhead and Recreation Burned Area Hazard Warning Signs	QTY	Rate	UOM	Total
Burned Area Hazard Sign, posts, hardware, and installation	26	\$200	each	\$5,200.00
Treatment Total				\$5,200.00

Coordination, Communication, and Consultation

Over the next year it is critical that appropriate agencies maintain due diligence and continue to inform the local tribes, forest users, private land owners, and operators of special use facilities of the potential threats resulting from post-fire watershed response.

Areas or features of concern:

- Communicate to local law enforcement and emergency management services that routes providing ingress and egress throughout the burn area may become compromised. This may result in loss of access by emergency response vehicles.
- The Forest Service is currently entered into a partnership with the Nez Perce Tribe. The Tribe's Department of Fisheries, Resource Management, and Watershed has a vested interest in improving aquatic habitat and watershed conditions throughout the Wilderness Complex fires burned area.

Coordination and Consultation

	Rate	Days	Cost
Forest BAER Coordinator	\$420	3	\$1,260
Forest Fish Biologist	\$420	3	\$1,260
Forest Archeologist	\$420	3	\$1,260
Total Cost			\$3,780

Implementation Tracking and Required Reporting of Authorized Emergency Response Actions

	Rate	Days	Cost
Forest BAER Coordinator	\$420	2	\$840
Total Cost			\$840

In addition, associated emergency consultation required under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) for activities obligated under ID-FSM2520-2014-1 needs to be considered in the BAER funding request when emergency response actions are authorized. These are accumulated tasks above the normal program of work and are not captured in out-year program planning. **Implementation of approved BAER response actions trigger these required tasks and the unit's allocated budget does not account for these obligations.** BAER funding is the appropriate authorization to ensure this coordination and consultation is completed.

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.)

**Part VI – Emergency Stabilization Treatments and Source of Funds
Wilderness Complex fires – Nez Perce-Clearwater N.F.**

Interim #

				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Land Treatments</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
B. Channel Treatments										
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Channel Treatments</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
C. Road and Trails										
TT-01 Trail Storm Proofing	lump sum	25,085	1	\$25,085	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$25,085
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Road and Trails</i>				\$25,085	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$25,085
D. Protection/Safety										
PS-01 Recreation: Hazard V	lump sum	5,200	1	\$5,200	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$5,200
Coordination & Consultation	lump sum	\$4,620	1	\$4,620	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$4,620
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Protection/Safety</i>				\$9,820	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$9,820
E. BAER Evaluation										
Initial Assessment	Report			---	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				---	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Evaluation</i>				---	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
F. Monitoring										
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Monitoring</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
G. Totals										
				\$34,905	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$34,905
Previously approved										
Total for this request				\$34,905						

PART VII - APPROVALS

1. _____
Forest Supervisor (signature) _____
Date _____
2. _____
Regional Forester (signature) _____
Date _____