

Date of Report and Type: 11/27/2017; Initial

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:**

Coolwater Complex
Hanover

B. Fire Number:

2017-ID-NCF-000838
2017-ID-NCF- 000521

C. State:

Idaho

D. County:

Idaho

E. Region:

R1

F. Forest:

Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forest

G. District:

Moose Creek RD
Salmon RD

H. Fire Incident Job Code:

Coolwater Complex- P1LB0U
Hanover- P1K8R4

I. Date Fire Started:

Coolwater-08/28/2017
Hanover- 08/01/2017

J. Date Fire Contained:

09/21/2017
09/22/2017

K. Suppression Cost:

Coolwater Complex: \$1.9 million; Hanover: \$13 million

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

- 1. Dozer Fireline repaired (miles):**
Coolwater- N/A, Hanover-9 miles

2. Excavator/Feller Buncher Fireline repaired (miles):

Coolwater- 1 mile

Hanover-11 miles

3. Other (identify):

Coolwater-3 miles of Forest Road repair to be completed Spring 2018

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

HUC #	Watershed Name	Total Acres	Acres Burned	% of Watershed Burned
170603020403	Rackliff Creek-Selway River	17873	470	3%
170603020405	Goddard Creek-Selway River	22725	50	0%
170603030703	Fire Creek	11273	102	1%
170603030704	Bimerick Creek-Lochsa River	34514	509	1%
170603030708	Glade Creek-Lochsa River	21078	698	3%
170603020401	Gedney Creek	30836	0	0%
170603030701	Old Man Creek	28133	1434	5%

Table 2: Hanover Acres Burned by Watershed

HUC #	Watershed Name	Total Acres	Acres Burned	% of Watershed Burned
170602071001	Meadow Creek	17807	470	3%
170602071002	Anchor Creek-Wind River	23698	50	0%
170602071104	Sheep Creek	35041	102	1%
170602071105	Bear Creek-Salmon River	17475	509	1%
170602071107	Carey Creek-Salmon River	11209	698	3%
170602090302	Lower Little Slate Creek	15876	0	0%
170602090303	Upper Slate Creek	10659	1434	5%

N. Total Acres Burned:*Table 3: Coolwater Total Acres Burned by Ownership*

OWNERSHIP	ACRES
NFS	3265
OTHER FEDERAL (LIST AGENCY AND ACRES)	0
STATE	0
PRIVATE	0
TOTAL	3265

Table 4: Hanover Total Acres Burned by Ownership

OWNERSHIP	ACRES
NFS	26187
OTHER FEDERAL (LIST AGENCY AND ACRES)	0
STATE	0
PRIVATE	89
OTHER (UNPARTITIONED RIPARIAN INTEREST)	16
TOTAL	26292

- O. Vegetation Types:** The three fires that comprise the Coolwater Complex occur within grand fir and western red cedar habitats. With almost no past commercial harvest in these areas, the overstory vegetation is mature and dominated by larger diameter trees. On the lower slopes and riparian areas shrubs (ninebark, alder, and false huckleberry) are the most abundant understory components. By contrast, forbs are the prevalent understory component from mid slope up to the rockier ridgetops. The Hanover Fire occurs in drier habitats compared to the Coolwater Complex, but the vegetation is similar with the upper breakland slopes dominated by Subalpine Fir and the lower slopes occurring in a mix of grand fir and Douglas-fir habitats.
- P. Dominant Soils:** The soils within both the Coolwater Complex and Hanover Fire areas are derived from volcanic ash deposits, medisedimentry, granodiorite (a type of granite but contains a higher concentration of feldspars), granite, or alluvium deposits. Dominant families include Vitriandepts, Andic Cryochrepts and Cryaquepts. These soils have a silt loam to sandy loam texture driven by parent material and are moderately-well to well-drained. Soil development within the fire areas is generally weak. Surface layers were formed in volcanic ash influenced loess with an average thickness of 7 to 18 inches.
- Q. Geologic Types:** The Coolwater Complex fires consist of the Andy's Hump Fire, the Old Man Fire, and the Glover Fire. The western end of the Andy's Hump Fire area consists of mica schist, quartzite, gneiss, and amphibolite. These are all high-grade metasedimentary rocks. Moving toward the Coolwater Mountain, in the eastern portion of the Andy's Hump Fire area, geology is dominated by intrusive rocks, mostly granodioritic to granitic plutons of the Idaho batholithic assemblage, though some younger (Eocene) intrusions exist. The Old Man Fire occurred on the granodioritic to granitic plutons of the Idaho batholithic assemblage. The Glover Fire occurred on the high-grade metasedimentary rocks mentioned with the Andy's Hump Fire. The Hanover burned area is underlain by glacial till derived from granitic rocks.

R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class:

Table 5: Coolwater Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class

STREAM TYPE	MILES OF STREAM
PERENNIAL	15
INTERMITTENT	10
EPHEMERAL	0
OTHER (DEFINE)	

Table 6: Hanover Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class

STREAM TYPE	MILES OF STREAM
PERENNIAL	65
INTERMITTENT	31
EPHEMERAL	1.9
OTHER (DEFINE)	

S. Transportation System:

Trails: National Forest (miles): Coolwater: 1.6 Hanover (miles): 39

Roads: National Forest (miles): Coolwater: 7 Hanover (miles): 6

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

Table 7: Coolwater Complex Burn Severity Acres by Ownership

Soil Burn Severity	NFS	Other Federal (List Agency)	State	Private	Total	% within the Fire Perimeter
Low	430				430	13%
Moderate	1,441				1,441	44%
High	176				81	5%
Unburned	1,218				1,218	37%
Total	3,265				3,265	

Table 8: Hanover Burn Severity Acres by Ownership

Soil Burn Severity	NFS	Other Federal (List Agency)	State	Private	Total	% within the Fire Perimeter
Low	6,917				6,917	26%
Moderate	10,185				10,185	39%
High	1,601				1,601	6%
Unburned	7,589				7,589	29%

B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres):

Table 9. Acres of Water Repellent Soil in Each Fire Area

Soil Burn Severity	Water Repellency (acres)	
	Coolwater*	Hanover
Low	0	0
Moderate	0	2037
High	176	801
Total Acres	176	2838

* Weather conditions did not allow for the field assessment of soil hydrophobicity within the Coolwater Complex burned area. Assessments on previous fires in the area determined that high burn severity on these soil types typically results in moderate to strong hydrophobicity immediately after the fire. The water repellency diminishes as sites begin to revegetate in the spring.

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating:*Table 10. Erosion Hazard Ratings Summarized by Acres for Each Fire Area*

Soil Burn Severity	Fire Areas	
	Coolwater*	Hanover**
Slight	0	485
Moderate	287	3684
Severe	1,328	94
Total Acres	1,615	4263

*Approximately 44% of the Coolwater Complex lacks complete NRCS soil survey data. Assumptions are made based on soil type regarding erosion hazards.

**Erosion Hazard Ratings are from Soil Survey of the Nez Perce Forest, Idaho, which does not include the Wilderness areas and private lands, resulting in significant data gaps for the Hanover Fire as well.

D. Erosion Potential (tons/acre):Sediment Potential(cubic yards/square mile):*Table 11. Erosion and Sediment Potential Amounts for Each Fire*

Potential Erosion and Sediment over a 24 month Post-Fire Average	Fire Area	
	Coolwater	Hanover
Erosion Potential (tons/acre)	7	0.9
Sediment Potential (yd ³ mi ⁻² yr ⁻¹)	3,242	338

PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS

- A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period (years): 3-5**
- B. Design Chance of Success (percent): 80**
- C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval (years): 10**
- D. Design Storm Duration (hours): 6**
- E. Design Storm Magnitude (inches):0.9**
- F. Design Flow (cubic feet / second/ square mile): 30**
- G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration (percent): 37%**
- H. Adjusted Design Flow (cfs per square mile): 60**

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS**Introduction/Background**

The Nez Perce – Clearwater National Forest Wilderness Fire BAER Assessment covers two fire areas. The first is the Coolwater Complex, comprised of three smaller fires: Old Man, Andy's Hump, and Glover all predominately located on the Moose Creek Ranger District; the fires burned near the ridges of the drainage divide between the Lochsa and Selway Rivers. The second fire of concern is the Hanover Fire, located on the Slate Creek Ranger District in the Salmon River drainage. The Hanover Fire is majority wilderness fire, where 84% of the total 26,292 acres burned within the Gospel Hump Wilderness.

Only one of fires comprising the Coolwater Complex burned in the wilderness, the 1,434 acre Old Man Fire, which burned entirely within the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness in an area of no trails or other Forest property. The other two fires of the Coolwater Complex burned in the front country of the Selway, but in areas with limited Forest infrastructure and property. Andy's Hump Fire is a 1729 acre fire, burning along Coolwater Ridge at the headwaters of Coolwater Creek and Kerr Creek both tributary to the Lochsa River, and Rackliff Creek, which is tributary to the Selway River. The Glover Fire is a 102 acre fire about 2 miles east of Andy's Hump Fire burning within the headwaters of the Fire Creek drainage, which is tributary to the Lochsa River and near the drainage divide for Boyd, Glover, and West Fork Gedney Creeks which drain to the Selway River.

The fires were natural, lightening caused wildfires; they burned primarily in forested areas which received above average winter and spring precipitation; however, like other areas of the inland northwest, the Nez Perce-Clearwater experience a prolonged summer drought leaving forests extremely dry by the end of July. The Hanover Fire started the first of August, while the Coolwater Complex was not detected until the end of August. The Wilderness portion of each of the fires were managed as natural fires with limited suppression efforts; however, the areas burning outside of wilderness had the potential to reach municipalities and heavily used Forest infrastructure resulting in more extensive suppression tactics by the Incident Management Teams. Both fires were considered contained after the first significant precipitation event occurring on September 21st and 22nd.

The Coolwater Complex and the Hanover Fire experienced a similar mosaic of soil burn severity with very little high severity (6% or less) and a more significant percentage of moderate soil burn severity 44% and 39% respectively. Approximately 50% of the burned areas proved to be a mix of unburned and low severity. Given the mosaic of burn severity and wetter climates, recovery potential of both vegetation and hydrologic function is high. Despite the similarities and high recovery potential, the post-fire watershed responses of the burned areas will be different because of different topography impacted by the moderate and higher severity burn.

The three Coolwater Complex fires burned primarily along ridges, which will result in a lower overall increased runoff and potential for landslides following the fires. There are only 15 miles of perennial streams within the entire Coolwater Complex and most of those miles are within the Old Man fire area with no roads or trails. The Hanover Fire primarily impacted three subwatersheds: the Meadow Creek drainage along Hanover Creek and Meadow Creek, the lower part of the Wind Creek subwatershed, and the face drainages of the Salmon River in the Bear Creek drainage. These watersheds will experience higher post-fire flows and potential erosion following precipitation events with the potential to create changes within the stream channels and riparian areas. The Wilderness and/or roadless character of the majority of the fire areas limits the exposure and risk of Forest personnel and visitors within the burned areas. The key values addressed during the BAER Assessment were Human Life and Safety, Forest Property, Natural Resources, and Cultural and Heritage Resources. Of all the critical values, the BAER Team determined that the risk to natural resources from the expansion of invasive plant populations into the was the only Value where treatment to mitigate the risk will be of merit.

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

Table 122: Critical Value Matrix

Probability of Damage or Loss	Magnitude of Consequences		
	Major	Moderate	Minor
	RISK		
Very Likely	Very High - Native Veg/Weeds	Very High	Low
Likely	Very High –	High -	Low
Possible	High	Intermediate	Low
Unlikely	Intermediate Health and Safety	Low-Trails, Roads	Very Low

1. Human Life and Safety (HLS):

- Impacts to Human Life and Safety within the burned areas is unlikely given the limited travel ways into the burned areas. Visitors who recreate in the burned areas along trails will

experience the highest exposure to risk from potential falling trees. Exposure will be limited through existing trail closures and planned trail maintenance in the following season. Forest staff and visitors to the Andy's Hump Fire of the Coolwater Complex who drive to the Coolwater Ridge Lookout or to the trails leaving from Andy's Hump will travel through 3.5 miles of road in moderate and high burn severity. The road travels primarily along Coolwater Ridge and is wide; however, fire-killed trees falling into the travel way could potential pose a hazard to Forest users. Crews will finish rehabbing the roads and felling some hazard trees in the spring after snowmelt. BAER treatments are not recommended.

2. Property (P):

- a. Low Risk to Coolwater Complex Roads: Probability of damage is Unlikely with the exception of the potential of falling trees to block access in the approximately 3.5 mile of Forest Roads #317 and 317A where moderate and higher burn severity occurred in areas where trees are close to the road. The consequence of damage is Minor.

Low Risk to Coolwater Complex Trails: Probability of damage is Unlikely. The consequence of damage is Minor. There are only about 1.6 miles of trail within the Coolwater Complex perimeters with limited potential impact to the trail system from moderate and high severity burn areas. BAER treatments are not recommended.

- b. Low Risk to Hanover Roads: The Probability of damage is Unlikely and the consequences of this damage is moderate. The 6 miles of roads occur along the western edge of the fire perimeter providing access to the Wilderness trail system. Only 1 miles of the road crosses areas classified as moderate severity and just a tenth of a mile near areas classified as high soil burn severity. The majority of the ingress/egress routes to Wilderness trails are unburned.

Low Risk to Hanover Trails: The probability of damage is Likely and the consequences of damage from just post-fire response is Moderate in some places, minor in most locations. The trail system within the Hanover Fire experienced damage from the fire and will receive some additional damage because of post-fire flows and erosion; however, after review of the locations of moderate and high severity burn shows that these patches occur primarily where the trail locations follow ridges where drainage improvements may not help mitigate damage during post-fire runoff. After review of the damage from the fire itself and potential damage from post-fire response, the Trail Specialist determined that significant trail work was needed throughout the burned area to rehabilitate the trails following the fire; but the BAER treatments in only the high and moderate burn severity areas would not be effective enough to merit just treating these segments. The Forest will pursue alternative funding for trail rehabilitation.

3. Natural Resources (NR):

- a. Very High risk to native plant communities due to the threat from the spread of non-native invasive plant species. The wildfires created conditions conducive to invasive species spread and establishment by reducing competition, creating disturbed, bare mineral soil, and creating nutrient pulses from the burn of litter and trees during the autumn and early spring seasons when native plants are dormant, but many exotic species adapted to different climates will utilize fall and early spring pulses of nutrients. The recent fire activity changed the forest condition in some areas where moderate to high soil burn severity occurred. Crown canopy will be reduced or eliminated in higher severity areas. These disturbed areas are now highly vulnerable to invasion or encroachment of exotic invasive species from existing infestations or adjacent sources along roads and trails. Areas burned at low intensities are also susceptible to weed invasions because native vegetation regrowth may be retarded in the initial years following the fire giving a competitive edge to the invasive species. The exotic species of greatest concern in these areas on the Nez Perce-Clearwater thrive in disturbed areas where ample sunlight is available and post-fire erosion creates a change in nutrient availability. Damage to soils and native plant communities is irreversible in most cases and the loss of native plant communities is irretrievable as the native plant communities will not return on their own. Of particular concern are the Gospel Hump Wilderness areas where native plant communities are intact; however, some of the species with the greatest potential to permanently alter habitat Rush Skeleton Weed, Yellow star thistle, Japanese knotweed, and Scotch thistle exist in currently isolated populations

along the roads and trails at the edge of the fire perimeter. In addition to burned areas, areas not burned but disturbed during suppression activities (roads, drop points, heli-spots, etc.) are also now susceptible to the spread of invasive plants. The probability of damage or loss is very likely, magnitude is major. (*Treatments: T01 and T02*)

- b. Moderate risk to soil productivity and hydrologic function resulting from increased watershed response following precipitation events in burned areas. Local increases in runoff and soil erosion will occur especially in areas that experienced moderate and high soil burn severity. The loss of ground cover and presence of hydrophobic soils increases the threat of soil erosion. The probability of damage or loss is likely, magnitude is minor with very high potential for natural recovery. BAER treatments are not recommended.

4. Cultural and Heritage Resources:

- a. Low Risk to Cultural and Heritage Resources: A Heritage report evaluated the risk to Cultural and Heritage Resources from increased post-fire runoff and erosion. No treatments are required to protect these resources.

5. Other non-BAER Values:

- a.

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

Protect or mitigate potential post-fire impacts to critical natural resources within the burned area. Implement treatments that minimize threats to naturalized ecosystems by minimizing the potential for expansion of non-native invasive species (NNIS) into the burned area; minimize expected invasion of NNIS within and adjacent to the area where soils and vegetation was disturbed as a result of fire suppression activities. Implement and monitor treatments that minimize threats to naturalized ecosystems by controlling the expansion of non-native invasive species (NNIS) into the burned area. Evaluate the effectiveness of treatment and determine whether future treatment will be required.

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

Land 90%
Roads/Trails NA

Channel NA
Protection/Safety NA

D. Probability of Treatment Success

Table 13: Probability of Treatment Success

	1 year after treatment	3 years after treatment	5 years after treatment
Land	80	80	90
Channel	NA	NA	NA
Roads/Trails	NA	NA	NA
Protection/Safety	NA	NA	NA

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss): Loss of intact native plant communities in a wilderness area constitutes an irreplaceable loss of intrinsic values and ecosystem services that defy easy monetary valuation. However, the cost of no-action in the areas bordering the Wilderness area that are currently considered part of the productive timber landbase can be monetized as the loss of merchantable timber. The conversion of burned areas to non-native invasive species has the potential to reach infestation levels that will inhibit regrowth of harvestable tree species resulting in future economic losses. Assuming a 200' corridor along the 3.5 miles of road in moderate and high burn severity in the Coolwater Complex, the loss of future timber ground converts to about 85 acres. Assuming a cruise volume of 11,000 board feet/acre and a price of \$0.15 per board feet, the cost of no treatment totals \$140,000. Using the same method, the cost of no treatment of 64 acres in Hanover comes to about \$105,000.

E. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss):

Coolwater Complex Land Treatment 1: \$7,200
Hanover Land Treatment 2: \$19,200
Monitoring Land Treatments: \$3600

F. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

- ☒ Archaeology
- ☐ Fisheries
- ☒ Recreation
- ☐
- ☒ Botany
- ☐ Forestry
- ☒ Soils
- ☐
- ☒ Ecology
- ☒ GIS
- ☒ Team Lead
- ☐
- ☐ Economist
- ☒ Hydrology
- ☐ Wildlife
- ☐
- ☐ Engineering
- ☒ Range
- ☐
- ☐

Team Leader: Rebecca A. Lloyd
Email:rebeccalloyd@fs.fed.us Phone:208-942-0350 FAX: 208-942-3311

Forest BAER Coordinator: Robert Bergstrom
Email:robertbergstrom@fs.fed.us Phone:208-935-4287

Core Team Members:

Table 144: BAER Team Members by Skill

Skill	Team Member Name
Team Lead(s)	Rebecca A. Lloyd
Archaeology	Steve Armstrong
Botany	John Warofka, Jacob Doyle (t)
Ecology	John Warofka
Economist	
Engineering	Chris Wolffing
Fisheries	
Forestry	
GIS	John Hutchinson
Hydrology	Rebecca A. Lloyd
Range	John Warofka
Recreation	Jeremy Harris (Hanover), Brad Bence (Coolwater)
Soils	Alexandra Rozin (Hanover), Robert Bergstrom (Coolwater), Jordan Mayer (t)
Wildlife	

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:*Table 155: Weeds EDRR Treatment Types and Cost in the Coolwater Complex*

TREATMENT DESCRIPTION	TARGET WEED SPECIES	PRESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED ACRES	COST PER ACRE	COST	TIMING
EDRR SUPPRESSION IMPACTS-ROADS IN HIGH AND MODERATE BURN SEVERITY	Spotted Knapweed, Rush Skeleton Weed	Herbicide-	13	\$100	\$1,300	Spring 2018
EDRR SUPPRESSION IMPACTS-TRAILS IN HIGH AND MODERATE BURN SEVERITY	Spotted Knapweed, Rush Skeleton Weed	Herbicide-hand spray	8	\$145	\$1,160	Spring 2018
EDRR SUPPRESSION IMPACTS – SITES	Spotted Knapweed, Rush Skeleton Weed	Herbicide-hand spray	3	\$100	\$300	Spring 2018
MONITORING, SPOT TREATMENT, AND CONTRACT ADMIN	Spotted Knapweed, Rush Skeleton Weed	Herbicide	30	\$128	\$3,840	Spring 2018
TOTAL					\$6,600	

Table 16: Weeds EDRR Treatment Types and Cost in the Hanover Fire

TREATMENT DESCRIPTION	TARGET WEED SPECIES	PRESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED ACRES	COST PER ACRE	COST	TIMING
EDRR SUPPRESSION IMPACTS-ROADS IN HIGH AND MODERATE BURN SEVERITY	Rush skeletonweed, yellow starthistle, scotch thistle, Japanese knotweed, and spotted knapweed	Herbicide	34	\$100	\$3,400	Spring 2018
EDRR SUPPRESSION IMPACTS-TRAILS IN HIGH AND MODERATE BURN SEVERITY	Rush skeletonweed, yellow starthistle, scotch thistle, Japanese knotweed, and spotted knapweed	Herbicide	23	\$145	\$3,335	Spring 2018
EDRR SUPPRESSION IMPACTS – SITES	Rush skeletonweed, yellow starthistle, scotch thistle, and spotted knapweed	Herbicide	7	\$100	\$700	Spring 2018
MONITORING, SPOT TREATMENT, AND CONTRACT ADMIN	Spotted Knapweed, Rush Skeleton Weed, Scotch Thistle	Herbicide	75	\$114	\$8,550	Spring 2018
TOTAL					\$15,985	

Channel Treatments:**Roads and Trail Treatments:****Protection/Safety Treatments:****BAER Evaluation**

Table 17: Implementation Coordination

TREATMENT	UNIT	UNIT COST	# OF UNIT	TOTAL COST
PERSONNEL	Days	\$450	4	\$1,800

I. Monitoring Narrative:

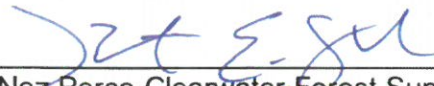
Monitoring will be conducted within and adjacent to area treated for non-native invasive plants. Monitoring will be completed in early summer and again in fall to evaluate efficacy of herbicide treatment and

determine whether additional treatments are needed. Monitoring requires visual inspection and plant survey methods following the Nez-Perce Clearwater National Forest's Invasive Plant Survey protocol and rapid response treatment protocols.

PART VI – EMERGENCY STABILIZATION TREATMENTS AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

Line Items	Units	Unit Cost	NFS Lands		Other \$	Other Lands				All Total \$
			# of Units	BAER \$		# of units	Fed \$	# of Units	Non Fed \$	
A. Land Treatments										
T01: Coolwater Weeds	Lump	6,600	1	\$6,600	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$6,600
T02: Hanover Weeds	Lump	15,985	1	\$15,985	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$15,985
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Land Treatments</i>				\$22,585	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$22,585
B. Channel Treatments										
				\$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 Treatments</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
C. Road and Trails										
				\$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 Road and Trails</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
D. Protection/Safety										
				\$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 Protection/Safety</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
E. BAER Evaluation										
Initial Assessment	Report			---	\$7,553		\$0		\$0	\$7,553
Implementation Coordination		\$450	4	\$1,800	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>				---	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Evaluation</i>				\$1,800	\$7,553		\$0		\$0	\$7,553
F. Monitoring										
				\$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 Monitoring</i>				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
G. Totals				\$24,385	\$7,553		\$0		\$0	\$30,138
Previously approved										
Total for this request				\$24,385						

PART VII - APPROVALS

1.  12/1 /2017
Nez Perce-Clearwater Forest Supervisor Date
2.  12/4 /2017
Leanne Marten, Region 1 Regional Forester Date

<<INSERT BARC MAP with acres and percent of burn severity levels>>
<<INSERT TREATMENT MAP>>