

Date of Report: **October 2, 2019****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 # 1
- ☒ Updating the initial funding request based on more accurate site data or design analysis

PART II - BURNED-AREA DESCRIPTION**A. Fire Name: Left Hand****B. Fire Number: WA-OWF-000304****C. State: Washington****D. County: Yakima and Kittitas****E. Region: Pacific Northwest (R6)****F. Forest: Okanogan-Wenatchee****G. District: Naches****H. Fire Incident Job Code: P6MG2U****I. Date Fire Started: 7/23/19****J. Date Fire Contained: 8/15/19 95%, est. 9/20/19****K. Suppression Cost: \$ 8,009,697 (8/4/19)**

L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds (estimates): Total Suppression Repair Funding Requested--Surface Rock Replacement, Left Hand Fire: \$49,675.80; Total Funds requested for Left Hand Fire Asphalt Fire Suppression Repair: \$4,300, seeding dozer line, safety zones, heli-spots and drop points (~50 acres): ~\$ 23,000 (not approved at this time).

1. **Fireline repaired (miles):** mileage not available at this time
2. **Other (identify):** N/A

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

| HUC # | Watershed Name | Total Acres | Acres Burned | % of Watershed Burned |
|--------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| 170300020201 | Rock Creek | 22314 | 2189 | 10 |
| 170300020202 | Lost Creek-Naches River | 38661 | 67 | <1 |

N. Total Acres Burned:

Table 2: Total Acres Burned by Ownership

| Ownership | Total Acres | % of area | Acres burned | % burned |
|------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|----------|
| NFS | 1953 | 57 | 1151 | 59 |
| State WDFW | 1149 | 34 | 877 | 76 |
| State DNR | 293 | 9 | 158 | 54 |
| Private | 16 | <1 | 3 | 19 |
| Total | 3412 | 100 | 2189 | 64 |

O. Vegetation Types: The Left Hand fire is dominated by Douglas-Fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), Grand fir (*Abies grandis*), and Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) forest structure. At low elevations within the burn area the understory is dominated by typical Pacific Northwest dry forest species such as bitter cherry (*Prunus emarginata*), rabbit brush (*Ericameria nauseosa*), and various grass species. At higher elevations, the Ponderosa pine becomes sparse and western larch (*Larix occidentalis*) and Douglas fir/ grand fir become more dominant. There are several areas of completely lithic soils supporting species in the Polygonaceae (buckwheat), Asteraceae (sunflower), and Poaceae (grass) plant families. There are several forested springs throughout the Left Hand fire.

P. Dominant Soils: The soils within the fire perimeter are formed in colluvium and residuum derived from basalt with an influence of loess and volcanic ash at the surface. The primary soils are the Sutkin, Sapkin and McDanielake soils series. These soils are highly variable, depth is shallow with well drained soils. Soils have textures of ashy sandy loam and loam with high rock content.

Q. Geologic Types: The bedrock geology of the Left Hand fire perimeter consist of the Fife's Peak formation Andesite and the Grande Ronde Basalt.

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 | 3.2 |
| INTERMITTENT | 10.5 |
| EPHEMERAL | 0.7 |
| TOTAL | 14.4 |

S. Transportation System:

Trails: National Forest (miles): 12 (road used as snowmobile trail), Other (miles):

Roads: National Forest (miles): 20, Other (miles): 2 private

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

Table 4: Burn Severity Acres by Ownership

| Soil Burn Severity | NFS | WDFW | DNR | Private | Total | % within the Fire Perimeter |
|--------------------|------|------|-----|---------|-------|-----------------------------|
| Rock | 304 | 22 | 83 | 10 | 420 | 12 |
| Unburned | 496 | 250 | 52 | 3 | 800 | 24 |
| Low | 1096 | 846 | 149 | 3 | 2094 | 61 |
| Moderate | 55 | 31 | 9 | 0 | 96 | 3 |
| High | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0.1 |
| Total | 1953 | 1149 | 293 | 16 | 3412 | |

- B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres):** There was a water repellent layer observed at all field validation sites between ~4 cm to 8 cm depth related to the volcanic ash layer. There was no fire induced hydrophobicity observed at the soil surface in all of the sites visited.
- C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating:** 743 acres (slight), 241 acres (moderate), 2,233 acres (high)
- D. Erosion Potential:** Pre-fire Erosion Rate is approximately 0.26 tons/acre, Post-fire Erosion Rate is approximately 0.64 tons/acre in Low SBS, with up to 2,094 acres producing up to 1340 tons/year. There were 98 acres of Mod/High SBS identified, producing up to 5.3 tons/acre that have the erosion potential of 508 tons/year. The average of post-fire erosion across the fire area shows an increase of 325% increase from 0.26 to 0.84 tons/year. Erosion potential is expected in areas of low, moderate and high SBS, due to the patchiness of the fire that is not communicated well with the Soil Burn Severity map. There are areas in the low SBS that have where the litter was consumed and the vegetation mortality was high. These areas show good signs for recovery with fine roots intact, however until the next growing season, these soils are exposed to rain splash erosion, rilling and concentrated flows. **Sediment Potential:** up to 61 tons per year (73 cubic yards/year)
- F. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period (years):** 2-5 years based on field validation and observations of the adjacent 2016 Rock Creek Fire understory recovery.
- G. Estimated Hydrologic Response (brief description):** Almost all of the entire Left Hand Fire (3346 acres) is within the Rock Creek 6th Code Watershed (170300020201, 22,314 acres) tributary to the Naches River (1703000202). While 67 acres falls within the Lost Creek-Naches River Watershed (170300020202, 38,661 acres). This fire area is east of the Cascade Mountain crest and ranges in elevation from about 4,100 to 6,100 feet with mean annual precipitation of about 44 inches. The burned area is approximately 10% of the Rock Creek 6th code watershed and about 0.1% of the Lost Creek-Naches River watershed. There are about 14.4 miles of channel within the burned perimeter with; 0.7 miles ephemeral, 10.5 intermittent and 3.2 perennial (Table 3). For the initial BAER assessment, a 5-yr, 1-hr duration rainfall event of 0.63" was used to estimate pre- and post-fire peak flows for an unnamed tributary to Right Hand being referred to "Middle Fork" (1,762 acres with less than 6% (103 acres) not within the fire perimeter). The two other identified catchments, Left hand and Right Hand have a much smaller percentage of area within the fire perimeter. Middle Fork confluence with Right Hand is just below the fire perimeter. Given the small percentage of area of the burned acres within Left Hand and Right Hand coupled with most of the burn severity identified as low. The "Middle Fork" was selected to display pre- and post-fire runoff resulting from burned acres within the Left Hand Fire. Wildcat5 is a model that uses a distributed runoff curve number approach. Runoff curves numbers were selected using the Wildcat5 User's manual, the posted "Burned Area Emergency Response Tools" <https://forest.moscowfsl.wsu.edu/BAERTOOLS/ROADTRT/Peakflow/CN/supplement.html>, professional judgement, and with discussions with the NRCS State Design Engineer for Washington as reference. The pre-fire runoff from a 5-yr, 1-hr storm of 0.63 inches is approximately 40 cfs with a post-fire flow of over 60 cfs. Post-fire runoff, especially in the first few precipitation events will likely be bulked with ash, bedload, sediment and debris and result in flows with a higher specific gravity due to ash in the water column. Flows may become hyper-concentrated flash floods (see Geology report p.8). Using a bulking factor of 25%, the estimated peak flow is approximately 75 cfs, a factor that almost doubles the pre-fire estimate (40 cfs). The areas of Left and Right Hand within the burn perimeter are lower in the watershed. Increased flows from these burned areas most likely will runoff before a peak flow is realized from a watershed wide rainfall event.

Table 5. Acres by watershed with areas burned and burn severity within the Left Hand Fire perimeter

| Watershed | Acres Left Hand Fire | Acres burned | Acres Unburned | Acres High | Acres Moderate | Acres Low | Acres Unclassified (rock) |
|-------------|----------------------|--------------|----------------|------------|----------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| Left Hand | 1482 | 1169 | 267 | 1 | 62 | 839 | 312 |
| Middle Fork | 1659 | 1148 | 474 | 0 | 22 | 1126 | 37 |
| Right Hand | 657 | 465 | 150 | 0 | 14 | 451 | 42 |
| Confluence | 3799 | 2517 | 891 | 2 | 98 | 2417 | 391 |

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

Introduction/Background

The Left Hand Fire was lightning caused and discovered around 8:00 am on July 23, 2019, on the Okanogan Wenatchee National Forest approximately 32 miles northwest of Yakima, Washington. The fire burned in steep, rocky terrain with difficult access. Currently, the fire is at 95% containment, and a portion of the line remains unlined due to inaccessibility. Full containment is estimated when snow falls. The burned landscape is defined by a linear system of deeply entrenched, flat floored valleys capped by broad volcanic ridges that has extremely steep rocky side slopes, shallow soils and moderate surface runoff hazard. Broad upper ridges allow for deeper infiltration of water which buffers surface runoff during annual events. However, flash floods occur at higher peak events. Surface erosion is generally limited by the high rock content of the soils but where tuffaceous beds are exposed delivery of finer sediments can be high. Mosaic burn was common throughout the entire fire. There was small spots of high soil burn severity in the Left Hand fire - it was characterized by almost complete consumption of organic ground cover with an exposed, ashy soil surface that was powdered and lacking soil structure. Moderately burned soils had lost up to 80 percent of the pre-fire ground cover (litter and ground fuels), but retained fine roots and soil structure (this was mapped as moderate, but may have a hydrologic response of non-hydrophobic high SBS until vegetation recovers). Both high and moderately burns soils within the fire perimeter are expected to have elevated erosion and watershed response due to lack of vegetative cover. Low burn severity was characterized by a charred layer of duff with black or gray ash, and unaltered roots and soil structure. Unburned areas often had a mosaic underburn that had undetected low burn severity due to the thick canopy cover.

Describe Critical Values/Resources and Threats (narrative): The fire burned through private, State WDFW, DNR and NFS lands. Critical Values identified during the BAER assessment that have potential to be Values 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. See Table 6 and 7. Risk Table for BAER Critical Value for rationale for proposed treatments (Table 7 is attached).

Table 6: 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 |

1. Human Life and Safety (HLS):

- There is a very high risk for Human Life and Safety for travel on roads intersecting the fire perimeter. The burned area and immediate downstream proximity was analyzed for year around

travel through and below the fire on FS Roads 1721, 1720, and 1702. There are multiple access points into the fire area from the adjacent Oak Creek Management Area (WDFW), snowmobile trails from the 1703 Road and 1701 Roads (signs are proposed to mark the burned area risks for travel through the burn including potential of snags, falling trees and rock fall on roads within the perimeter and flooding risks to human life for travel within and downstream of the burned area. A connected risk for safety pertains to access for administrative and fires suppression access into the Rock Creek area from State Highway 410 up FS 1702 Road. There is potential for re-burn in the fire perimeter and this route also provides the quickest access to the mixed ownership lands.

2. **Property (P):** There is a very high, high risk for FS roads and infrastructure within and intermediate risk below the fire perimeter from increased flows (see Table 7). The roads analyzed in this assessment are FS managed roads that cross ownerships. Ownership and FS cost-share authority was for road management. Several roads that connect with FS roads that are under WDFW jurisdiction and were not part of the cost-share agreement and were not included in this assessment. Stream crossings within the fire area are at risk to damage from increased flows and would require additional road drainage to accommodate extra runoff. The road crossings within the fire area have deep fills where removing fill material and pulling the pipes would be difficult and more costly than adding armored and unarmored dips to handle the anticipated storm runoff flows.
3. **Natural Resources (NR):** There is a high risk of moderate loss of soil productivity in areas of moderate and high soil burn severity and areas where the ground cover, litter and over story canopy is lost due to rain splash erosion and soil displacement.
 - b. There is a high risk of storm runoff, concentration of flow, erosion and sedimentation to streams from areas where vegetation mortality was high and ground cover was burned.
 - c. There is a very high risk of invasive plant spread and establishment in the areas of moderate and high burn and in areas of fire suppression damaged areas including roads used as control line, dozer line, drop sites, staging areas. These areas existing in DNR and WDFW lands as well as FS, the proposed treatments only target FS lands. There is a low risk of loss of localized habitat for cutthroat trout and sculpin and potentially steelhead from increased sedimentation to the streams in and below the fire area with minor risks.
4. **Cultural and Heritage Resources:** The known cultural sites in the burn area are located in and below low soil burn severity areas and are therefore not likely to experience any effects from post-burn erosion and will not require treatment. Risks to cultural and heritage resources are therefore unlikely with a magnitude of consequences very low.

A. Emergency Treatment Objectives: The objectives of the emergency treatments proposed in this document are 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). The timely application of the proposed treatments is expected to substantially reduce the probability of damage to the BAER critical values identified in the section A, above. Recommended emergency treatment objectives include the following:

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

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Land 95% | Channel N/A |
| Roads/Trails 75% | Protection/Safety 90% |

C. Probability of Treatment Success

Table 8: Probability of Treatment Success

| | 1 year after treatment | 3 years after treatment | 5 years after treatment |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Land | 80 | 75 | 70 |
| Channel | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Roads/Trails | 70 | 80 | 90 |
| Protection/Safety | 85 | 90 | 95 |

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss): \$531,945 (cost of replacement of road treatments)

F. . Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss based on 70% probability of road treatment success in first one): \$27,690 plus estimate of loss \$153,584 totals: \$187,274 (this shows a B/C ratio > 13, showing there would be a cost savings of \$344,672) Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

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

Team Leader: Molly Hanson
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Forest BAER Coordinator: Molly Hanson
Email: molly.hanson@usda.gov

Phone(s): 509-664-9330

Team Members: Table 9: BAER Team Members by Skill

| Skill | Team Member Name |
|--------------|--|
| Team Lead(s) | Molly Hanson |
| Soils | Lynn Khuat |
| Hydrology | Molly Hanson |
| Engineering | Ken Bigelow, Dave Colbert |
| GIS | Josh Gregg, Pierre Dawson (trainee) |
| Archaeology | Stephanie Welch (extended team) |
| Weeds | Helen Lau, Cristina McKernan (extended team) |
| Recreation | Lee Ellis (trainee) |
| Other | |

H. Treatment Narrative: Land Treatments: Noxious Invasive Weeds-- Early Detection Rapid Response (EDRR) – Early detection and treatment of invasive plants is critical to maintain relatively weed-free native populations in fire-affected areas. Treatment is most effective when infestations are small and isolated. Timing of treatments is important in order to address the weeds before they can produce seed and proliferate. EDRR is covered under the Okanogan-Wenatchee Forest-wide Site-specific Invasive Plant Management FEIS and ROD (2016) with a range of treatment options including use of nine herbicides. Proposed treatments fall under two categories: EDRR Suppression staging, drop points and dozer lines that passed through noxious weed-infested areas on private land and into un-infested National Forest System lands and EDRR land protection of sensitive native plant communities. Costs for the proposed treatments are based on the R6 median costs for BAER EDRR from 2011-2018.

Channel Treatments: None proposed **Roads and Trail Treatments:** Road Drainage: Roads considered highest in priority to protect are proposed for improved road drainage (additional drainage dips) and stream crossing protection at sites considered to be highly vulnerable to damage or failure due to post-fire runoff events. The rainfall runoff modeling for the burned areas above the proposed treatments sites in the upper watershed areas indicate that the pre-fire runoff from a 5-yr 1-hr rainfall event of 0.63"/hr would initiate flows of 0.15 cfs/acre, and post-fire flows would increase to 0.5 cfs/acre. The increase in flows for the treatments locations on the main stem of "Middle Fork" at the center and south end of the fire would increase from 40 cfs pre-fire to approximately 75 cfs post-fire (including bulking), and relief armored dips are proposed to accommodate this increase in flow. The least-cost effective treatment for protection of the vulnerable stream crossing sites was determined to be installation of armored relief dips at the crossing. These structures provide essentially unlimited overflow capacity in the event that an undersized culvert is plugged, or its capacity exceeded in a flow event. A somewhat lower-cost alternative (storm patrol and response, unarmored relief dips) was considered, as were alternatives of similar cost (trash racks, overflow pipes). Storm response and patrol would be the least cost alternative treatment, however it was not selected due to the ability of the Forest road crew to respond in a timely manner to protect these roads from damage when there is a storm is low (due to how large our Forest and road network is), therefore the strategy to have this work

completed by a dedicated contract will improve the success of the treatment and protect the high dollar infrastructure costs for this road system. Costs proposed for armored and unarmored dips are based on the past awarded contract prices from 2015, 2017, and 2018 BAER treatments on the Okanogan Wenatchee NF. Interims were necessary to cover the difference between initial approved funds and low bids. The costs to do road drainage work have been higher than the R6 median costs for BAER EDRR from 2011-2018 due to few available contractors, mobilization costs and distance from rock sources. The low bids have come in at \$3,606 (Cougar Fire, Entiat RD), \$4,140 (Diamond Fire, Methow Valley RD), and \$6,575 (Miriam, Naches RD) for armored dips in 2018, unarmored dips have ranged between \$1,650 and \$3,700 on the Miriam Fire. The costs estimates for this initial request are based on the R6 median cost, and will expect to submit and interim after bids are in. Our Forest Contracting Officer is asking for 5 days per fire for contract administration as well as BAER Coordinator and Forest Engineer time to support the budget and monitoring of the implementation. **An additional \$6,690 are being requested to cover the low bid costs for the road drainage work to be completed to control water drainage impacts to the road infrastructure within the Left hand Fire area.**

Protection/Safety Treatments: Hazard Warning Signs-- Working, traveling, and recreating in burned areas pose an elevated risk to Human Life and Safety. The purpose of this treatment is to acknowledge and alert forest employees and visitors to the existing threats associated with traveling routes (roads and trails) within and downstream of burned areas. "Entering Burned Area" signs are needed to alert the public to possible threats to life and safety. These signs should contain language addressing risks that warrant heightened awareness such as falling trees, rolling rocks, and flash floods. These warning signs should be posted in key locations to alert travelers to upcoming dangers such as falling rocks, "Flood Risk – No Parking or Standing", etc. The OWNF has existing templates for these signs. Specifications and cost information are described in the engineering report. Costs for the proposed treatments are based on the R6 median costs for BAER EDRR from 2011-2018. Although not a BAER treatment, Okanogan – Wenatchee personnel should further coordinate with WADOT on the potential risk of flood impacts on the main stem of Rock Creek below the fire perimeter. Communication of lessons learned from this post-fire analyses of flood risk may inform longer-term disposition of the Rock Creek Road (FS 1702) and Highway 410 intersection and culvert. Similarly, continued coordination with the NWS, NRCS, DNR, Yakima County, and the Conservation District is also encouraged in support of these entities' efforts at mitigating flood risk to homeowners in areas below the burn—particularly at the bottom of drainages along the Rock Creek and Naches River confluence (see WaLERT Report from DNR Hazard Geologist Report for more information).

I. Monitoring Narrative:

Treatment monitoring will occur as part of the treatments for weeds, roads, and trails. No additional funding is requested for monitoring.

PART VI – EMERGENCY STABILIZATION TREATMENTS AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------|----------|----|----------|-----|--|-----|--|----------|
| A. Land Treatments | | | | | | | | | |
| EDRR Suppression Areas | acres | 110 | 22 | \$2,420 | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$2,420 |
| EDRR Burned Areas | acres | 110 | 44 | \$4,840 | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$4,840 |
| EDRR contract admin | days | 327 | 10 | \$3,270 | | | \$0 | | \$3,270 |
| <i>Insert new items above this line!</i> | | | | \$0 | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 |
| <i>Subtotal Land Treatments</i> | | | | \$10,530 | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$10,530 |
| B. Channel Treatments | | | | | | | | | |
| none proposed | | | | \$0 | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 |
| | | | | \$0 | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 |
| <i>Insert new items above this line!</i> | | | | \$0 | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 |
| <i>Subtotal Channel Treatments</i> | | | | \$0 | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 |
| C. Road and Trails | | | | | | | | | |
| Road Drainage | | | | | | | | | |
| Armored Dip | each | 3,610 | 6 | \$21,660 | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$21,660 |
| Armored Dip adj. | each | 890 | 6 | \$5,340 | | | | | |
| Unarmored Dip | each | 1,650 | 1 | \$1,650 | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$1,650 |
| Unarmored Dip adj. | each | 1,350 | 1 | \$1,350 | | | | | |
| Contract admin | days | 438 | 10 | \$4,380 | | | | | \$4,380 |
| <i>Insert new items above this line!</i> | | | | \$0 | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 |
| <i>Subtotal Road and Trails</i> | | | | \$34,380 | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$27,690 |
| D. Protection/Safety | | | | | | | | | |
| Warning Sign -Road | each | 750 | 2 | \$1,500 | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$1,500 |
| Warning Sign-Trail | each | 100 | 3 | \$300 | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$300 |
| <i>Insert new items above this line!</i> | | | | \$0 | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 |
| <i>Subtotal Protection/Safety</i> | | | | \$1,800 | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$1,800 |
| E. BAER Evaluation | | | | | | | | | |
| Initial Assessment | Report | \$37,000 | 1 | --- | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 |
| | | | | \$0 | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 |
| <i>Insert new items above this line!</i> | | | | --- | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 |
| <i>Subtotal Evaluation</i> | | | | \$0 | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 |
| F. Monitoring | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | \$0 | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 |
| | | | | \$0 | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 |
| <i>Insert new items above this line!</i> | | | | \$0 | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 |
| <i>Subtotal Monitoring</i> | | | | \$0 | \$0 | | \$0 | | \$0 |
| G. Totals | | | | | | | | | |
| Previously approved | | | | \$40,020 | | | | | |
| Total for this request | | | | \$6,690 | | | | | |

PART VII - APPROVALS

1. _____
 Forest Supervisor Date