USDA-FOREST SERVICE

FS-2500-8 (6/06)
Date of Report: September 26, 2018

BURNED-AREA REPORT
(Reference FSH 2509.13)

PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST

A. Type of Report

[**X**] 1. Funding request for estimated emergency stabilization funds
[ ] 2. Accomplishment Report
[ ] 3. No Treatment Recommendation

B. Type of Action

[**X**] 1. Initial Request (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: Wapiti

B. Fire Number: ID-BOF-000960

C. State: Idaho

D. County: Boise

E. Region: 04

F. Forest: 02 – Boise and 14 – Sawtooth

G. District: Lowman RD and Sawtooth NRA

H. Fire Incident Job Code: P4L32N (0402)

I. Date Fire Started: August 25, 2018

J. Date Fire Contained: October 1, 2018

K. Suppression Cost: $2,645,000 (as of 9/24/2018)

L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds:
- Water drafting or pump sites – South Fork Payette River site and Bear Creek site
- Water drafting or pump sites – Trail Creek site
- Pumpkin Site along FS 824 road
- Hand line
- South Fork Payette River Contingency Line
- Sawtooth Wilderness Trail #452, brushing activity
- Spike camps
- Heli-spots

M. Watershed Number:

Subwatershed Name	HUC 6	Acres Burned	Percent Watershed Burned
Wapiti Creek-South Fork Payette River	170501200201	4,595	19%
Canyon Creek (170501200202), Elk Creek (170602010101), and Stanley Lake Creek (170602010106) HUs were minimally affected; no measurable hydrologic response is expected from these subwatersheds			

N. Total Acres Burned: 4,720

NFS (4,720) Other Federal (0) State (0) Private (0)

O. Vegetation Types: Vegetation is dominated by coniferous forest consisting of Douglas Fir and Ponderosa Pine at lower elevations, transitioning to Lodgepole Pine, Sub-Alpine Fir, and Whitebark Pine at higher elevations. Aspen stands occur throughout the area. A wide variety shrubs and grasses exist throughout the fire area. Rare high elevation riparian native plant communities of concern include: *Carex scopulorum*-dominated wet meadows in glaciated basins. The *Abies lasiocarpa/Calamagrostis canadensis* habitat type occurs adjacent to these meadows, with an overstory of *A. lasiocarpa, Picea engelmannii*, and *Pinus contorta*.

P. Dominant Soils: gravelly sandy loam with 20-30% fine gravels.

Q. Geologic Types: Primarily granitics of the Idaho batholith, an intrusive mass in the central Idaho region with an area exceeding 20,000 square miles.

R. Miles of Stream Channels by Class:

Perennial Streams (miles): 10.6
Intermittent Streams (miles): 4.7

S. Transportation System (miles)
NFS Roads: 6 miles
NFS Trails: 0 miles

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

A. Soil Burn Severity:

Wapiti Fire	Acres	Percent
High	731	15
Moderate	2,132	45
Low	945	20
Unburned/Very Low	912	19
Total	**4,720**	

B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): 1,150 acres are estimated as having medium to strong water repellency. Roughly 70% of the high SBS acres and 30% of the moderate SBS acres are expected to have heightened runoff potential with increased risk for accelerated surface erosion. Strong water repellency is more likely in surface soils under forested vegetation

areas that burned at high and moderate SBS. Water repellency was highly variable across non-forested vegetation areas. Inherently weak water repellency exists in unburned areas, primarily in soils located on south aspects occupied by Ponderosa pine.

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres):
67 (low) 3,560 (moderate) 1,093 (high)

D. Erosion Potential: 8.4 tons/acre

ERMiT predictions indicate post-fire soil loss ranges between 12 and 5 tons/acre for a 10-year storm event, depending on slope length, shape, soil depth, and steepness.

E. Sediment Potential: 3,250 yd^3/mi^2 (ERMiT estimates for erosion potential in tons per acre were converted to cubic yards per square mile, averaged for first 2 years post-fire)

PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS

A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period, (years): 2-4 for understory

B. Design Chance of Success, (percent): 85%

C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval, (years): 5 and 10 year

D. Design Storm Duration, (hours): 2 hour

E. Design Storm Magnitude, (inches): 0.61; 1.11 (NOAA Atlas 2 Vol. 5)

F. Design Flow, (cubic feet/second/square mile):

Pre-Fire Design Flows (cfs/mi^2)			**Runoff Est.** (cfs)	
	5-Year	**10-Year**	**5-Year**	**10-Year**
Drainage Name	**Pre-fire**	**Pre-fire**	**Pre-fire**	**Pre-fire**
Bear Creek	0.00	0.03	0.32	116
Grandjean Creek	0.00	0.03	0.09	11.6
Modeled with Wildcat 5. % error is not modeled. The model does not generate much, if any, runoff with the pre-fire 5 year, 2-hour scenario. This is not unrealistic for small catchments.				

G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration, (percent): 25%

H. Adjusted Design Flow, (cfs per square mile):

Post-fire Adjusted Design Flows (cfs/mi^2)			**Runoff Est.** (cfs)	
	5-Year	**10-Year**	**5-Year**	**10-Year**
Drainage Name	**Post-fire**	**Post-fire**	**Post-fire**	**Post-fire**
Bear Creek	0.01	0.09	58	389.3
Grandjean Creek	0.02	0.16	7.5	66.2
Modeled with Wildcat 5. % error is not modeled. The model does not generate much, if any, runoff even with the post-fire scenarios. This is not unrealistic for small catchments.				

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

Background: The Wapiti Fire started on the Lowman Ranger District on August 25, 2018 and eventually burned onto the Sawtooth National Recreation Area. The fire start was human caused.

The fire was managed with point protection around privately owned summer cabins and a recreation lodge. Other areas of the fire were managed under a mix of direct and indirect suppression methods. Within the Bear Creek recreation residence tract there are six privately-owned summer cabins that are within the burn perimeter, three of which burned in the fire. The Sawtooth Lodge is located adjacent to Grandjean Creek immediately downstream of the burn perimeter.

The BAER assessment was initiated on September 6th with an aerial reconnaissance and followed by field review on September 9th, using a BAER assessment perimeter of 4,720 acres. The Wapiti fire burned primarily in the Bear Creek and Grandjean Creek drainages to the south; the northern advancement of the fire advanced north into the Canyon Creek fire area (2006) and Trail Creek fire area

The primary values at risk from post-fire effects due to the Wapiti Fire are: human life and safety (on roads, on cabin lots, at sacajawea hot springs), transportation infrastructure (roads and culverts), soil productivity, water quality, impacts to designated critical habitat for ESA-listed bull trout, and site integrity of cultural resources and native vegetation communities. The primary threats from post-fire conditions include increased runoff, which is expected to intensify the first 2-5 years following the fire until the burned watersheds recover and accelerated hillslope erosion as a result of amplified runoff and decreased infiltration rates. High intensity, short duration rainfall may result in valley bottom flooding and localized debris flows, primarily in the Bear Creek drainage. Additional threats originating from the destabilized hillslopes include rolling rocks and debris.

A. Describe Critical Values/Resources and Threats (narrative):
(formatted to incorporate "Critical Values and Risk Assessment" from WO ID 2520-2015-1)

1. Human Life and Safety:

Potential threats to visitors/recreating public, residents of recreation residences, & Forest Service employees include flooding with a minor potential for localized debris flows, hazard trees and rock fall, and loss of ingress and egress. These threats are focused within the Bear Creek and Grandjean Creek drainages and in the vicinity of Sacajawea hot springs.

High risk (possible, major) to occupants of permitted facilities, recreating public, and Forest Service employees travelling NFS road 524/824. 579, 555, 563 NFS roads, ML2 and ML3 roads, and at developed recreation sites due to the increased threat of falling trees, rolling rocks, flash floods, and debris flows within the burned area. *(Treatment: PS-01 Warning Signs)*

Intermediate risk (possible, moderate) to permittees, recreating public, and forest visitors forest visitors from loss of access (primarily egress) with increased potential for flash flood to damage NFS road 524 crossing of Bear Creek and NFS road 824 crossing of Grandjean Creek *(Treatments: RT-01 Road Drainage Mitigation and PS-01 Warning Signs)*

2. Property:

Road Infrastructure

There are roughly 6 miles of National Forest System (NFS) roads within or downslope of the burned area. Post-burn conditions and the predicted watershed response indicate the potential for increased runoff and overland water flow, with movement of sediment and debris downslope where roads cross major streams (Bear Creek and Grandjean Creek). Once these drainage features become impacted and overwhelmed by the increased runoff, their function fails causing uncontrolled water to divert, with a resulting in major damage to the invested road improvements, loss of road function, and loss of access along some road segments.

There is a **high risk** (possible, major) to NFS road prisms at Bear Creek and Grandjean Creek from increased overland flow with accelerated hillslope erosion causing flooding and delivery of debris to stream crossings. Damage to or failure of road segments constitute a loss of Forest Service infrastructure, with the accumulated threat of accelerated sediment delivery to adjacent streams impacting designated critical or suitable occupied habitat for ESA-listed aquatic fish species and water quality. *(Treatments: RT-01 Road Drainage Mitigation and RT-02 Storm Patrols)*

3. Natural Resources

Bull Trout

Intermediate risk (possible, moderate) to designated critical habitat (DCH) or suitable occupied habitat (SOH) to ESA-listed bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*). The potential threat is primarily increased sediment delivery if the road crossing of Bear Creek becomes compromised.

Native Plant Communities

High risk (very likely, moderate) to native and naturalized plant communities from disturbances caused by suppression operations. The Sawtooth Wilderness is immediately east of the fire and the landscape surrounding the burned area is largely free of noxious weeds. Specific areas of concern include NFS road 524 and NFS road 824 that were used as perimeter fireline; and recreation residence lots and staging areas immediately adjacent to the burned area. These locations experienced increased disturbance from suppression traffic, suppression equipment and hand crews, and now have increased risk for spread of noxious weeds and invasive plant species. Invasive weed species that may impact the intact native plant communities include: Rush skeleton weed and spotted knapweed; Canada thistle, Oxeye daisy, and Dalmation toadflax are likely invaders from off-site populations transported by fire suppression vehicles. *(Treatment L-01 EDRR Suppression)*

Soil Productivity

There is a moderate risk (possible, moderate) to soil productivity associated with post-fire threats from accelerated hillslope and sheet erosion, rilling, and gullying in moderate and high burn severity areas. Increases in soil erosion are expected from post-fire environments primarily from the loss of protective soil cover and nutrient-rich organic matter, thereby decreasing soil productivity. Analysis of existing soil conditions and landtypes within the burned area suggests an increased probability for elevated erosion over the inherent high erosion hazard. Damaging erosion events will likely be localized in the moderate and high burn severity areas in the short

term (< 10 years) and not result in long-term soil degradation. Risks to soil productivity will diminish as forest floor recovery occurs, therefore natural soil recovery is considered an appropriate response action. While there are no treatments recommended to protect the soil productivity, other land and road treatments will provide some protection to soil productivity in the burn area.

Hydrologic Function

Moderate risk (possible, moderate) from increased run-off with overland flow influencing erosion and sediment delivery to hydrologic function from post-fire conditions. The conditions that contribute to these include: decreased infiltration, reduced vegetation canopy and ground cover. Impacts to watershed process that regulate hydrologic function are expected within moderate and high burn severity areas. The recommended response action is natural recovery.

4. Cultural and Heritage Resources:

Intermediate Risk (possible, moderate) to critical Cultural and Heritage Resources within the burn perimeter due to loss of sites and/or site integrity as a result of erosion, runoff, and flash flooding from post wildfire storm events.

5. Management Recommendations for Non-BAER Values:

There are resource values subject to potential post-fire threats not included in the preceding risk assessment narratives. These are categorized as: 1) BAER Critical Values having Intermediate or Low risk; 2) non-BAER critical values on NFS lands; or 3) non-NFS values. For the Wapiti fire, the non-NFS values exist as permitted, privately-owned improvements authorized for occupancy on NFS lands. These values are potentially threatened by hazards that exist in the post-fire setting. Treatments for these other values have not been identified.

The appropriate administrative unit should evaluate the burned area to identify resource conditions on NFS lands warranting post-fire restoration or rehabilitation. Analysis and implementation for potential restoration and rehabilitation activities can be considered for discretionary program funding as prioritized through the unit's project planning process.

It is recommended the permitting unit coordinate with the appropriate owner or agent of non-NFS values and communicate the potential threats that exist from the post-fire conditions. Post-fire information that can be shared with individuals and their consultants include: soil burn severity (SBS), watershed response (hydrologic analysis), and USGS Debris Flow Hazards. The Forest Service does not have the authority to assess risk to non-NFS values for the purpose of BAER, agency specialists can be requested to assist property owners or their agents to help interpret the available post-fire information.

Post-fire conditions and potential threats to non-NFS values are the same as those already identified: falling trees, rolling rocks, flash floods, and debris flows. Non-NFS values associated with the privately-owned infrastructure under special use authorizations might include: life & safety of occupants, domestic water supply systems, or cabins and outbuildings. Management recommendations for protecting values can include restrictions on occupancy or location of improvements based on an analysis using available information.

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

1. Reduce unacceptable risks to human life and safety from flooding, debris flows, and hazard trees. Take immediate actions to protect human life is the single overriding objective prior to implementing other actions.
2. Reduce unacceptable risks to roads from post-fire flooding events.
3. Reduce unacceptable risks to native and naturalized vegetation communities from the threat of noxious weeds and invasive species.

C. Probability of Completing Treatment Prior to Damaging Storm or Event:
Land - NA Channel - NA Roads/Trails - 70% Protection/Safety - 90%

D. Probability of Treatment Success

Treatment	Years after Treatment		
	1	3	5
Land	80	80	90
Channel	NA	NA	NA
Roads/Trails	80	90	90
Protection/Safety[a]	90	80	70

a.Initially, visitors will heed the warning signs. Complacency is expected after the initial year unless there is a damaging event.

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

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss):

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

[X] Hydrology	[X] Soils	[ ] Geology	[ ] Range	[X] Recreation
[ ] Forestry	[ ] Wildlife	[X] Fire Mgmt.	[X] Engineering	[ ] Minerals/HazMat
[ ] Contracting	[ ] Ecology	[X] Botany	[X] Archaeology	[ ] Vegetation
[ ] Fisheries	[ ] Research	[X] GIS	[ ] Landscape Arch	

Team Leader: Terry Hardy
Email: thardy@fs.fed.us Phone: 208-373-4235

H. Treatment Narrative:

Land Treatments:

L-01 EDRR - Suppression: Reduce the potential for establishment of noxious weeds into healthy, intact native or naturalized communities. Priority concerns are new infestations in highly susceptible areas disturbed through fire suppression operations. The primary objective is decreasing the potential for spread of existing infestations into the burned area.

Invasive plants and weed assessments will be conducted in FY2019 for Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR). Treatments will occur at proper phenology of each species to ensure maximum control. This treatment will be supplemented by natural re-vegetation.

Invasive and noxious weed assessments from FY2019 will establish baseline data to be tracked through the Boise NF and Sawtooth NF GIS databases, and will be used to determine the priority, amount and intensity of control for new infestations of noxious weeds located within the burn area for FY2019 and FY2020. Invasive weed species that may impact the intact native plant communities include: Rush skeleton weed and spotted knapweed; Canada thistle, Oxeye daisy, and Dalmation toadflax are likely invaders from off-site populations transported by fire suppression vehicles.

Assess areas having greatest potential for weed/invasive species establishment and treat accordingly. Critical areas are those where suppression vehicles and equipment traveled through known noxious weed/non-native invasive plant species populations and include: riparian habitat, hot springs, and ephemeral drainages; roads used as perimeter lines, hand lines, and camps and staging areas; and permitted recreation lots. EDRR priorities are:

1) 30 acres: fire suppression points @ 6 acres, hand lines @ 6 acres and roads/trails used as perimeter lines @ 18 acres.
2) 36 acres: Warm Spring Air Strip (ICP).
3) 35 acres: Existing infestation within the burn perimeter.
4) 12 acres: High use areas within burn perimeter (permitted recreation lots and Sacajawea hot springs).

Implementation Strategy

1. Conduct short-term monitoring in FY2019 using EDRR for noxious weed/non-native invasive plant species infestations within the burned area.
2. Inventory/assessment, photos and map new noxious weed infestations within burned area using GPS technology and upload into the Lowman Ranger District and SNRA GIS Noxious Weeds database.
3. Chemical treatments using pickups, UTVs and backpack spray units will be used on any noxious weeds located within the fire on public lands. Some implementation will likely occur through coordination with County Departments of Agriculture.

EDRR Treatment Cost Estimate

Item	UOM	Unit Cost	# of Units	Total Cost
Boise NF: EDRR Suppression	acre	$101	70	$7,070
Sawtooth NRA: EDRR Suppression	acre	$101	43	$4,345
			Total	**$11,415**

Channel Treatments: none proposed

Road and Trail Treatments:

RT-01 Road Drainage Mitigations: Increased runoff resulting from burned slopes impacting stream channels crossed by roads can damage drainage structures with increased threats to human life and safety, property, and important natural resources. The purpose of this treatment is to mitigate hazards by reducing risks that threaten emergency ingress/egress, infrastructure investments, and water quality, riparian, and bull trout (listed species). Road systems are necessary for administrative, recreation, and other uses and represent a considerable financial investment in property. Protecting the road infrastructure will reduce the threat of sediment delivery into the SF Payette river, which provides habitat for ESA-listed bull trout.

The roads listed below were found to have **high risk** of drainage system failure due to expected increase in flows. The minimal treatments required to remedy these issues are:

1. Culvert Cleaning – includes the cleanout of catchment basins, culvert inlets and outlets. The cleanout of catchment basins provides capacity to capture increased sediment transported from upstream channels. Capturing the sediment will help prevent the culvert inlet from being partially plugged or completely buried. Culvert outlet cleanout removes material that impedes the flow of water through and out of the culvert.
2. Ditch Cleanout – ensures increased runoff reaches the outflow structure. The cleanout of drainage ditches removes debris that may divert water onto the road surface. Road surface erosion damages the travel route and increases sediment delivery to streams.
3. Road Template Reshaping – Road surfaces that channel water down the roadway need to be reshaped to shed the increased flows to road ditches before additional road surface erosion occurs. This will be accomplished by a combination of insloping and removal of berm where water will drain off the road surface.

Treatments to address the threat of increased runoff and delivery of sediment and debris are proposed at 2 locations. Implementation is planned for October 2018 (FY19).

NFS road 584 (Boise N.F. at Bear Creek)
Culvert Cleaning: 1 each

NFS road 824 (Sawtooth NRA at Grandjean Creek)
Culvert Cleaning: 1 each
Road Template Reshaping/Ditch Cleaning: 1 Mile

Road Drainage Maintenance Cost Estimate

Item	UOM	Unit Cost	# of Units	Total Cost
Boise NF: Road Drainage Mitigation	lump sum	$4,880	1	$4,880
Sawtooth NRA: Road Drainage Mitigation	lump sum	$9,750	1	$9,750
			Total Cost	**$14,630**

RT-02 Road Storm Patrols: The purpose of the storm patrols is to evaluate the condition of roads following a storm event. The patrols identify and implement additional work needed to maintain and/or repair damage to road surfaces and flow conveyance structures to provide safe access across FS lands.

The Grandjean Road (NFS road 525/824) contains channel and cross-drain structures located in watersheds having a large percentage of high burn severity. The channels now have the potential for increased runoff and debris flows. The flow increases pose a threat to the existing crossings which may result in plugging culverts or exceeding their maximum flow capacity. If post-fire flows plug drainage structures, the result could be concentrated mass erosion and debris flows further down the drainage due to the failure of the crossing fill material.

Patrols will focus on NFS road 525/824 as it is the primary route receiving the most traffic and is of more value to the transportation system. Based on the setting and location for the Wapiti fire, the estimated need for patrols are: 1 in the spring, once a month for 3 months during summer, and 1 day in the fall. The commonly accepted implementation is:

1. Immediately upon receiving heavy rain the FS will deploy a patrol to identify road hazard conditions – obstructions such as rocks, sediment, washouts and plugged culverts.
2. Heavy equipment necessary to mechanically remove any obstructions from the roads and culvert inlets and catch basins shall be procured when needed to correct the problems before conditions worsen and jeopardize motor vehicle users.
3. All material and debris removed from drainages features shall be placed outside of bank-full channel where it cannot re-enter stream channels.

Road Storm Patrol Cost Estimate

Item	UOM	Unit cost	# of units	Total Cost
Road Storm Patrols	Patrol	$1,100	5	$5,500

Protection/Safety Treatments:

PS-01 Hazard Warning Signs The purpose of this treatment is to reduce risks to human life and safety by warning motorists and/or Forest visitors of existing threats while traveling within and downstream of the burned area.

"Entering Burned Area" signs alert the public of possible post-fire threats to life and safety that exist within or downstream of a burned area. The signs contain language specifying items to be aware of when entering a burn area such as flash flooding, falling trees, rolling rocks and debris.

The warning signs and closure documentation at Sacajawea hot springs inform the public of the administrative closure. The closure order addresses threats from hazard trees and rolling debris from steep, rocky unstable hillslopes immediately adjacent to NFS road 824 and the hot springs.

Hazard Warning Signs Cost Estimate.

Item	UOM	Unit cost	# of units	Total Cost
PS-01 Roadside Signs: "Entering Burned Area"	each	$550	2	$1,100
PS-02 Sacajawea Closure Order & Sign	each	$1,050	2	$2,100
			Total	**$3,200**

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.)

LT-01 treatments will be evaluated annually for three years using Forest program funds to ensure control methods are achieving resource objectives and to inventory for new invaders. Weed specialist/technicians will re-visit chemically treated sites; this is especially important for weed populations that are sprayed to ensure efficacy of herbicide application. Initiate follow-up treatments if additional non-native species or new infestations are discovered. Control will be considered successful upon determination that noxious weeds have been controlled and non-native invasive plants have not spread beyond pre-fire locations.

Part VI – Emergency Stabilization Treatments and Source of Funds

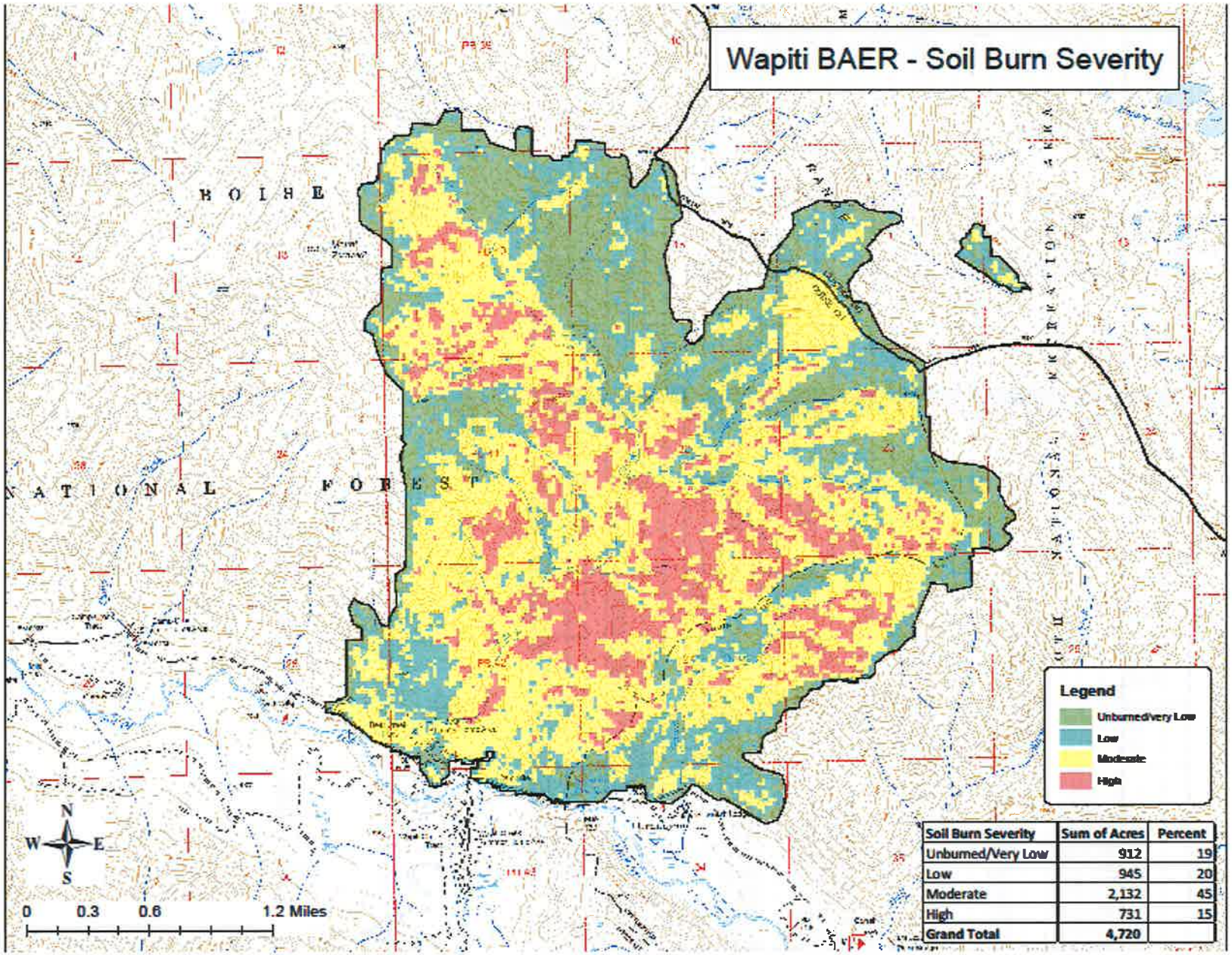
Interim __

		NFS Lands				Other Lands				All
Line Items	Units	Unit Cost	# of Units	BAER $	Other $	# of units	Fed $	# of Units	Non Fed $	Total $
A. Land Treatments										
L-01 EDRR: Suppression - E	acres	101	70	$7,070	$0		$0		$0	$7,070
L-01 EDRR: Suppression - S	acres	101	43	$4,345	$0		$0		$0	$4,345
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
					$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Land Treatments				$11,415	$0		$0		$0	$11,415
B. Channel Treatments										
None				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Channel Treatments				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
C. Road and Trails										
RT-01 Road Drainage Mitiga	lump sum	14,630	1	$14,630	$0		$0		$0	$14,630
RT-02 Road Storm Patrols	patrol	1,100	5	$5,500	$0		$0		$0	$5,500
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Road and Trails				$20,130	$0		$0		$0	$20,130
D. Protection/Safety										
PS-01 Warning Signs	sign	550	2	$1,100	$0		$0		$0	$1,100
PS-02 Closure Sign & Order	lump sum	1,050	2	$2,100	$0		$0		$0	$2,100
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Protection/Safety				$3,200	$0		$0		$0	$3,200
E. BAER Evaluation										
Initial Assessment	Report			$12,000	$0		$0		$0	$12,000
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Evaluation				$0	$0		$0		$0	$12,000
F. Monitoring										
Insert new items above this line!				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Monitoring				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
G. Totals										
Total - This Request				$34,745	$0		$0		$0	$34,745
Previously Approved					$0		$0		$0	$0
Total to Date				**$34,745**						**$34,745**

PART VII - APPROVALS

1. FOR J. Bett
Cecilia R. Seesholtz, Forest Supervisor (signature) — Date 10/2/18

2. _____
Nora Rasure, Regional Forester (signature) — Date _____



Soil Burn Severity	Sum of Acres	Percent
Unburned/Very Low	912	19
Low	945	20
Moderate	2,132	45
High	731	15
Grand Total	4,720	