Forest Service

Okanogan –Wenatchee National Forest

215 Melody Lane
Wenatchee, WA 98801
TTY (509) 664-9201
Voice (509) 664-9200
FAX (509) 664-9280

File Code: 2520 **Date:** October 10, 2014
Route To:

Subject: Little Bridge Fire: Interim #1 - Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) Report and Funding Request

To: Regional Forester, R-6

Enclosed for your review and approval is a corrected Interim #1 - Burned Area Emergency Response Report (FS-2500-8) for the Little Bridge Fire on the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest. This Interim #1 will replace the letters dated September 22, 2014 and October 1, 2014, because those 2500-8s failed to highlight the previously approved treatments and the new proposed treatments.

Approval of this funding request will authorize implementation of recommended response actions intended to reduce threats to accumulated NFS values that include human life and safety, road infrastructure, soil productivity, hydrologic function, native/naturalized communities, and designated Critical Habitat for two Federally-listed fish species. Below is a summary of the requested funding:

Response Action	Request
Lands	$4,368
Channel	None
Roads & Trails	$5,667
Protection and Safety	$6,920
Monitoring	None
Total Request	**$16,955**

A BAER assessment project record that includes site-specific objectives and technical specifications for the response actions listed above, as well as individual resource assessments and project maps is available for review at:
O:\NFS\OkanoganWenatchee\Project\ForestWide\2520BAER\OkaWenFireComplexes2014\NECarltonComplex\01_BAER_Report_2500_8\Report_LittleBridge.

Please contact BAER Assessment Team Leader, TJ Clifford at 208-866-3204 or Stuart Woolley, Resources/Planning Staff Officer at 509.664.9332 or swoolley@fs.fed.us if you have any questions.

For MICHAEL L. BALBONI
Forest Supervisor

cc: Jason J Kuiken, Michael C Liu, Stuart M Woolley, Amy Verellen, Jason N Peterson, Karen A Bennett, Michael D Carroll

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

[ ] 1. Initial Request (Best estimate of funds needed to complete eligible stabilization measures)

[X] 2. Interim Report: #1
[X] 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: Little Bridge Creek

B. Fire Number: WA-OWF-000538

C. State: Washington

D. County: Okanogan

E. Region: 6

F. Forest: Okanogan-Wenatchee

G. District: Methow Valley

H. Fire Incident Job Code: 0617 P6JAL714

I. Date Fire Started: August 2, 2014

J. Date Fire Contained: 100%, August 25, 2014

K. Suppression Cost: $12,518,000 as of 8/24/2014

L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds
1. Fireline waterbarred (miles): ongoing
2. Fireline seeded (miles): seed scheduled to arrive 9/12/14
3. Other (identify):

M. Watershed Number:

Watershed (HUC10)	Watershed Name	Subwatershed (HUC12)	Subwatershed Name
	Middle Methow River		Little Bridge Creek

N. Total Acres Burned:
NFS Acres: 4,934 Other Federal: State: Private:

O. Vegetation Types: Elevations across the burned area range from 2,800 to about 6,500 feet. Vegetation types in this geographic area include dry pine forests, riparian habitats, mid-elevation mesic forest, and high elevation mix-conifer montane forests. Primary conifer species include ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, larch,

lodgepole pine, and Engelmann spruce, with subalpine fir found on highest peaks. Aspen also occurs throughout most forest types.

P. Dominant Soils: Textural family control sections are primarily fine-loamy, coarse-loamy and loamy-skeletal, with inceptisols common in granitic parent materials. Other parent materials include colluvium and residuum over meta volcanics or glacial till. A small percentage of the soils in the area also developed in mixed volcanic ash and till. These soils tend to be in the mollisol soil order and have finer textural family control section. Soils in the cryic soil temperature regime occur at higher elevations and the lower elevation soils are in the frigid soil temperature regime. Rock outcrops and lithic soils are common, epecially on upper backslope and shoulder slope positions.

Q. Geologic Types: Soil parent materials consist of extrusive Andesites and basalt with minor amounts of tuff, breccia, and indurated mudflows.

R. Miles of Stream Channels by Class: Intermittent: 6.4 miles Perennial: 6.9 miles

S. Transportation System: Roads: 7.1 miles Trails: 3 miles

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

A. Burn Severity (acres): 2,889 low 774 moderate 794 high

Watershed	Low	Moderate	High
Little Bridge Creek	2,224	471	554
Middle Twisp River	664	303	240
Thompson Creek-Methow River	1	0	0
Wolf Creek	1	0	0
Total	**2,890**	**774**	**794**

B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): 1,568

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres):
33 low 72 moderate 4,593 high

D. Erosion Potential: 3.3 tons/acre

E. Sediment Potential: 528 to 603 cubic yards/square mile

PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS

The Little Bridge Creek Fire burned within the Twisp River Watershed. The percentage of the watershed burned was used to characterize the post-fire hydrologic response. Twenty-one percent of the Little Bridge Creek watershed burned, with only 7 percent at high/moderate severity; 5 percent of the Middle Twisp River watershed burned with only 2 percent high/moderate severity. The stream with the greatest potential to be affected by the fire is Little Bridge Creek. However, given that the majority of the riparian vegetation is intact lessens the potential of short and long term detrimental effects to hydrologic function.

A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period (years): 3-5

B. Design Chance of Success (percent): 70

C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval (years): 25

D. Design Storm Duration (hours): 1

E. Design Storm Magnitude (inches): 0.77

F. Design Flow (cubic feet/second/square mile): 1

G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration (percent): 7

H. Adjusted Design Flow (cfs per square mile): 15

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

This BAER assessment addresses the potential effects resulting from the Little Bridge Fire that burned on National Forest System (NFS) lands under the jurisdiction of the Methow Valley Ranger District on the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest. This report includes response actions recommended in accordance with Forest Service Manual (FSM) Interim Directive 2500-2013-1 (Burned Area Emergency Response).

The objective of the BAER assessment is to identify imminent post-wildfire threats to human life and safety, property and critical natural or cultural resources; and take immediate actions to manage unacceptable risks. This assessment used methodology outlined in Exhibit 01 and Exhibit 02 of the FSM to guide the identification of critical BAER values important to the local management unit and the apparent risk to those values that now exist from threats associated with the burned area. The assessment team assigned risk to the critical values by assessing the probability for post-fire damage and the magnitude of consequences, if damage occurred. A wide array of response actions were considered to achieve the emergency response objectives. However, only 3 actions were considered feasible.

The Little Bridge Fire is a combination of several small wildfires that ignited from a dry lightning storm on August 2, 2014 and burned north of the Twisp River in the Little Bridge drainage. The Little Bridge Fire was one of three fires that also included the Upper Falls and Carlton Complex. The Little Bridge Fire was 100 percent contained on August 28th at 4,934 acres.

A Burned Area Emergency Response (BAER) Team was ordered utilizing interagency personnel from the USFS, NPS, BIA, FWS, and BLM, to assess the incident. The BAER Team consisted of individuals representing engineering, hydrology, fisheries, soils, cultural resources, vegetation, and GIS (geographic information systems). On September 2, 2014, an in-briefing was held with officials and staff from the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest, Methow Valley Ranger District to discuss the situation and strategize field assessments. Field assessments were conducted from September 3rd to the 9th by BAER Team members to collect information supporting the evaluation of risk to the identified values.

Values threatened by post fire events were identified during the initial scoping meetings. During the course of field assessments, the BAER Team refined the values list to those at moderate to very high risk due to post-fire watershed conditions. Values of low to no risk are not included in this report and are discussed in the resource assessments included in the assessment record.

A. Describe Critical Values/Resources and Threats:
(edited to incorporate "Critical Values" from ID 2520-2013-1, effective June 6, 2013)

USFS Critical Value	Value-at-Risk	Description of Threat	Risk
Human Life & Safety	Safety of Employees & Visitors (related to motorized access along NFS Roads)	Risk to travelers (visitors and employees) from flooding, hazard trees, and rockfall along/at roads that are downstream or downslope of burned slopes, especially those with moderate-high burn severity.	Very Likely Major Very High
Property	Major NFS Road Infrastructure	FR #4415000 (ML 3) is located on the NW side of the fire. Little Bridge Creek flows between this road and the burned area. Risk to road infrastructure given expected flooding of the creek and resulting lateral instability of the channel impacting the roadway.	Very Likely Major Very High
Property	Minor NFS Road Infrastructure	FR #4415100 (ML 2), FR #4415130 and FR #4415140 (both ML 1) have alignments in close proximity to Canyon Creek. Risk to road infrastructure given expected flooding of the creek and resulting lateral instability of the channel impacting these roadways.	Very Likely Major Very High
Natural Resource	Steelhead (Critical Habitat)	Risk to steelhead and associated designated Critical Habitat due to the threat of post-fire runoff, erosion, and sediment delivery. These threats have the potential to negatively affect steelhead populations and lead to the degradation of designated critical habitat, deterring recovery objectives. There are 0.1 miles of designated Critical Habitat within the fire. However, there are 16 miles of critical habitat within 3 miles of the fire perimeter.	Likely Moderate High
Natural Resource	Bull trout (Critical Habitat)	Risk to Bull trout and associated designated Critical Habitat due to the threat of post-fire runoff, erosion, and sediment delivery. These threats have the potential to negatively affect bull trout populations, leading to the degradation of designated Critical Habitat and retarding recovery objectives. There are 2.4 miles of designated Critical Habitat within the fire, and 32 miles of Critical Habitat within 3 miles of the fire perimeter.	Likely Moderate High
Natural Resource	Riparian Habitat	Risk to hydrologic function of hillslopes and channels due to the loss of soil cover and structure, decreased infiltration, hillslope erosion and sediment delivery to stream channels, and increased stream channel runoff. Flooding and debris flows are expected. About 32% of the fire burned at moderate to high severity. The riparian habitat within Little Bridge remains mostly intact and will help to buffer fire effects.	Possible Moderate Intermediate
Natural Resource	Hydrologic Function	Hydrologic function of hillslopes and channels is at risk due to the loss of soil cover and structure, decreased infiltration, hillslope erosion and sediment delivery to stream channels, and increased stream channel runoff. Under such conditions, greater probability of erosion, sedimentation, flooding, and debris flows will exist.	Possible Moderate Intermediate

USFS Critical Value	Value-at-Risk	Description of Threat	Risk
Natural Resource	Native or naturalized communities - non-forested	The slow natural regeneration following moderate to high burn severity consuming seed bank threatens the native or naturalized communities of grass/shrub steppe habitat important. Several noxious weeds exist within the burned area, but a recently discovered population of yellow toadflax at the bottom of Little Bridge Creek, possess a new threat to the native plant communities not only to Little Bridge, but to other burned areas in Methow Valley.	Very Likely Moderate Very High
Natural Resource	Soil Productivity	Risk to soil productivity with a high probability of immediate detrimental soil displacement in burned areas affected by moderate and high burn severity. The loss of effective ground cover and above ground organic matter will leave the soil resource susceptible to erosive forces 3 to 5 years in high severity areas and 2 years in moderate.	Likely Moderate High
Natural Resource	Native or naturalized communities - Forested	Significant tree mortality, where the natural regeneration is delayed due to the loss of the canopy, seed bank, and organic soil layer threatens native or naturalized vegetative communities of forest land	Very Likely Moderate Very High

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

- Reduce threats to personal injury and/or human life of visitors using select system roads or trails.
- Protect or minimize damage to National Forest System investments within the burned area. Minimize damage to key system travel routes within the fire boundary.
- Protect or mitigate potential post-fire impacts to critical natural resources and significant cultural resources within or downstream from the burned area.
- Control expected invasion of noxious weeds within and adjacent to the area where soils/vegetation was disturbed as a result of suppression activities.
- Warn users of Forest roads and trails of hazards present in the burned area. Consider temporary closure to protect public users of NF lands.

C. Probability of Completing Treatment Prior to Damaging Storm or Event:
Land - NA Channel - NA Roads/Trails - 60% Protection/Safety - 90%

D. Probability of Treatment Success

Treatment	Years after Treatment		
	1	3	5
Land			--
Channel			--
Roads/Trails	70	80	90
Road treatments are designed for increased runoff which will decrease as vegetation recovers.			
Protection/Safety	80	60	60
Assume Visitors will pay attention to the new signs.			

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

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss):

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

[✓] Hydrology	[✓] Soils	[ ] Geology	[ ] Range
[ ] Forestry	[ ] Wildlife	[ ] Fire Mgmt.	[✓] Engineering
[ ] Contracting	[ ] Ecology	[✓] Botany	[✓] Archaeology
[✓] Fisheries	[ ] Research	[✓] GIS	[ ]Landscape Arch

Team Leader: TJ Clifford, Boise District BLM

Email: tclifford@blm.gov Phone: 208-384-3459 FAX:

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:

L01 Early Detection Rapid Response

General Description: Invasive plants and weed assessments will be conducted in FY2015 for Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) on any new infestation located within the fire perimeter. Treatments will occur at proper phenology of each species to ensure maximum control.

Because noxious weeds are scattered throughout the burn area, there is a very high risk for new infestations within the fire perimeter to become established due to the disturbance caused by the wildfire and the suppression equipment used to fight the fire. There are known infestations of diffuse knapweed, white top (hoary cress), oxeye daisy, and common tansy, within the burn perimeter. Yellow toad flax was first discovered at Bridge Creek in August 2014, making it the first recorded occurrence in the Methow Valley Ranger District. This species is a candidate for eradication wherever it is encountered before it threatens the integrity of native plant communities. Other noxious weeds on the early detection list include; Bohemian knotweed, spurge flax and hound's tongue.

Assess the 4,935 acre Little Bridge Fire for new infestations of noxious weeds. Invasive and noxious weed assessments from FY2015 will establish baseline data to be tracked through the Methow Valley Ranger District 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 one year post fire containment date. Dalmatian toadflax, diffuse knapweed, white top (hoary cress) and oxeye daisy, are the primary species of concern to invade the burn. Yellow toadflax is a new invasive to the Methow Valley, but has potential to spread rapidly into newly disturbed burned areas.

Location/(Suitable) Sites: *Refer to BAER Treatment Map.* Assess areas that have a high potential for weed/invasive species establishment. Critical areas include roads, dozer lines, drop points, ephemeral drainages and burned areas, where suppression vehicles and equipment traveled through known noxious weed/non-native invasive plant species populations. Disturbed areas within and along the fire perimeter, such as dozer lines, hand lines, staging areas, safety zones and drop points will also be prioritized for monitoring.

Design/Construction Specifications:

1. Conduct short-term monitoring in FY2015 using early detection and rapid response (EDRR) assessment/monitoring of noxious weed/non-native invasive plant species infestations within the burned area. Monitoring to determine the post-fire presence or spread of invasive species will be

initiated in close proximity to known vectors on the lower slopes along roads and cattle runs within the fire perimeter.

2. Inventory/assessment, photos and map new noxious weed infestations within burned area using GPS technology. *This information will be uploaded into the Methow Valley Ranger District GIS Noxious Weeds database with regular program funds.*
3. Manual and chemical spot treatments using a variety of tools including pickups, UTVs and backpack spray units will be used on any noxious weeds located within the fire on forest service lands.
4. Biocontrol agents may be released on Dalmatian toadflax and diffuse knapweed to replace preexisting biocontrols that didn't survive the fire. These biocontrols are necessary for managing larger known infestations for long term weed management.
5. By integrating EDRR project with Okanogan County, Cooperative Weed Management Area on state and private lands inside and outside the fire perimeter, the forest will reduce noxious weed populations throughout the area, thus reducing weed control costs to all cooperators.

Purpose of Treatment Specifications (relate to damage/change caused by fire): This treatment is necessary to prevent the establishment and to control the spread of new noxious weeds and non-native invasive species into the burned area. Lower elevation dry pine forest communities are at high risk from severe infestations from diffuse knapweed, Dalmatian toadflax, and yellow toadflax. EDRR will be used to prevent new noxious weed infestations from becoming established and to ensure the natural recovery of the native perennial grasses, forbs, shrubs and trees. This treatment will also ensure the ecological indicators (Soil Stability, Hydrologic Function, and Biotic Integrity) are functioning properly during the natural recovery period on lands administered by the FS. Chemical treatment of new and existing noxious weed infestations will reduce the likelihood of their spread to disturbed areas and help to re-establish high quality riparian fish habitat within the burn. The BAER Team considered this treatment to be the minimum necessary to achieve a reduction in risk to the identified critical values of:

1. **Soil productivity**
2. **Protection of native and naturalized vegetative communities**

Describe Treatment Effectiveness Monitoring: Treatment sites will be evaluated annually for the next three years to ensure control methods are meeting resource objectives and to inventory for new invaders. Weed specialist/technicians will visit chemically treated sites after treatment; 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 all noxious weeds have been controlled and non-native invasive plants have not spread beyond their pre-fire locations.

Roads and Trail Treatments:

RT04 Storm Patrols

General Description: The patrols are used to identify those road problems such as plugged culverts and washed out roads and to clear, clean, and/or block those roads that have received damage. The storm patrollers shall have access to at least a backhoe and dump truck that can be used when a drainage culvert is plugged or soon to be plugged, and to repair roads which are exhibiting severe surface erosion.

Location/(Suitable) Sites: *Refer to BAER Treatment Map.* The patrols should first focus on those roads and bridges that receive the most traffic, are of more value to the transportation system, and/or have high-risk structures that are prone to storm damage. Not listed in any order of preference, these roads include the following:

- NFSR 4415000 (Little Bridge Creek Road)
- NFSR 4415100 (Little Bridge Saddle Road)

Design/Construction Specifications:

1. FS personnel will direct the work.
2. Immediately upon receiving heavy rain and during significant spring snowmelt the FS will send out patrols to identify road hazard conditions – obstructions such as rocks, sediment, washouts, and plugged culverts, so the problems can be corrected before they worsen or jeopardize forest road users.
3. The road patrols shall bring in heavy equipment necessary to mechanically remove any obstructions from the roads and culvert inlets and catch basins where necessary. All excess material and debris removed from the drainage system shall be placed outside of the bank-full stream channel where it cannot re-enter the stream.

Purpose of Treatment Specifications (relate to damage/change caused by fire): Indirectly, debris that is not removed immediately could cause more substantial loss of infrastructure and associated sediment/debris that in turn causes an impact to Water Quality and Riparian areas. The BAER Team considered this treatment to be the minimum necessary to achieve a reduction in risk to the accumulated critical values of:

1. **Human life and safety of visitors, private residents, and agency personnel**
2. **Property (Forest roads)**
3. **Hydrologic function (including riparian and stream channel stability)**

Roads within the Little Bridge Fire contain drainage structures that cross streams located in watersheds that have a moderate to low burn severity. These streams now have the potential for increased runoff and debris flows. These increases in flows pose a threat to the existing crossings which may result in plugging culverts or exceeding their maximum flow capacity. If these flows plug drainage structures, the result will likely be additional erosion and debris further down the drainage due to the failures of the fill slopes of the roads.

There is an immediate and future threat to travelers along these roads within the burned area due to the increased potential for rolling and falling rock from burned slopes and increased potential for falling trees, flash floods and mudflows. The post-fire flooding will threaten to interrupt access to visitors, local residents, and Forest Service personnel who are implementing treatments. With the loss of vegetation, normal storm frequencies and magnitudes can more easily initiate rill and gully erosion on the slopes and it is likely that this runoff will cover the roads or cause washouts. These events make for hazardous access along steep slopes and put the safety of Forest visitors and administrative personnel at risk.

The purpose of the monitoring is to evaluate the condition of roads and bridges for motorized access and to identify and implement additional work needed to maintain and/or repair damage to road surfaces and flow conveyance structures across roads in order to provide safe access across FS lands. Engineering and District

personnel will survey the roads within the fire perimeter after high-intensity summer thunderstorms and spring snow-melt. Survey will inspect road surface condition, ditch erosion, and culverts/inlet basins for capacity to accommodate runoff flows.

Describe Treatment Effectiveness Monitoring: Monitor the storm-patrol response time to ensure objectives are being met. Identify the type of storm event that mobilizes material.

Protection/Safety Treatments:

PS01 Safety Signs

General Description: This treatment is for the installation of burned area closure and warning signs. Burned area signs warn the public identifying of the possible dangers associated with a burned area at major entry points into the burned area. It shall contain language specifying items to be aware of when entering a burn area such as falling trees and limbs, rolling rocks, and flash floods.

Location/(Suitable) Sites: Refer to BAER Treatment Map for the spatial locations. Locations on FS lands for burned area warning signs on major entry points are (2 total):

1. On NFSR 4415000 near Sheep Creek
2. On NFSR 4415100 near 4415115, just before entering the burned area

Design/Construction Specifications: Burned Area warning signs along the roads shall measure, at a minimum, 30 inches by 36 inches and consist of 0.08" aluminum, sheeted in high intensity yellow with black letters. The **BURNED AREA** lettering shall be a minimum of 5 inches in height and all remaining lettering shall be a minimum of 3.5 inches in height.

Purpose of Treatment Specifications (relate to damage/change caused by fire): The purpose of this treatment is to provide safety to the motorists of upcoming road dangers and/or objects. The BAER Team considered this treatment to be the minimum necessary to achieve a reduction in risk to the accumulated critical values of:

1. **Human Life and safety of visitors, private residents, and agency personnel**

Describe Treatment Effectiveness Monitoring: District and SO personnel will monitor or check signs after events to ensure that they will be effective for the future.

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.)

PARTVI – EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIONS AND SOURCE OF FUNDS Interim #1

			NFS Lands				Other Lands				All
		Unit	# of		Other	# of	Fed	# of	Non Fed	Total
Line Items	Units	Cost	Units	BAER $	$	units	$	Units	$	$
A. Land Treatments										
L01 EDRR	*acres*	*104*	*42*	*$4,368*	$0		$0		$0	$4,368
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Insert new items above this line!				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Land Treatments				$4,368	$0		$0		$0	$4,368
B. Channel Treatments										
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Insert new items above this line!				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Channel Treat.				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
C. Road and Trails										
RT04 Storm Patrols	days	1889	3	$5,667	$0		$0		$0	$5,667
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Insert new items above this line!				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Road & Trails				$5,667	$0		$0		$0	$5,667
D. Protection/Safety										
PS01 Safety Signs	signs	1960	2	$3,920	$0		$0		$0	$3,920
ALERT	ea	3000	1	$3,000	$0		$0		$0	$3,000
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Insert new items above this line!				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Structures				$6,920	$0		$0		$0	$6,920
E. BAER Evaluation										
Little Bridge Initial					$2,500		$0		$0	$2,500
Little Bridge Eval					$10,926					
Insert new items above this line!				---	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Evaluation				---	$13,426		$0		$0	$2,500
F. Monitoring										
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Insert new items above this line!				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Monitoring				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
G. Totals				**$16,955**	$13,426		$0		$0	**$19,455**
Previously approved				$9,625						
Total for this request				**$7,330**						

PART VII - APPROVALS

1. For Forest Supervisor (signature) — Date: 10/10/14

2. For Regional Forester (signature) — Date: 10/20/14