

Date of Report: 11/15/2021

## TRAIL CREEK 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:** Trail Creek Fire**B. Fire Number:** MT-BDF-006272**C. State:** Montana**D. County:** Beaverhead**E. Region:** R1**F. Forest:** Beaverhead Deerlodge**G. District:** Wisdom**H. Fire Incident Job Code:** P1N5HE**I. Date Fire Started:** July 8<sup>th</sup>, 2021**J. Date Fire Contained:** November 31<sup>st</sup>, 2021(estimated)**K. Suppression Cost:** \$21,220,260**L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired\* with Suppression Funds (estimates):**

1. Fireline (miles): 9.5 miles of dozer line, 7.0 miles of hand line
2. Other (identify): 16.1 miles of fuel breaks, 12.1 miles of road access or improvements, 11 miles of road modification as line

\* Not yet repaired because suppression activities are still occurring

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

HUC #	Watershed Name	Total Acres	Acres Burned	% of Watershed Burned
100200040503	Lower Trail Creek	17,042	13,445	79%
100200040502	May Creek	10,259	10,221	99%
100200040509	North Fork Big Hole River	29,644	1,017	3%
100200040505	Ruby Creek	24,692	12,360	50%
100200040506	Tie Creek	20,144	3,122	15%
100200040501	Upper Trail Creek	24,908	5,433	22%
100200040504	West Fork Ruby Creek	10,718	5,988	56%

**N. Total Acres Burned:***Table 2: Total Acres Burned by Ownership*

OWNERSHIP	ACRES
Salmon Challis NFS	10,550
Beaverhead Deerlodge NFS	50,473
NPS	260
PRIVATE	950
BLM	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>62,243</b>

**O. Vegetation Types:** Vegetation varies from open sagebrush parks with Idaho Fescue and Douglas-fir/Idaho Fescue habitat types in the lower elevations to wetter lodgepole pine and subalpine-fir stands in higher elevations. Wet meadows with willow and riparian sedge plant communities can be found in drainages.

**P. Dominant Soils:** Soils in the fire area are generally very deep gravelly sandy loams derived from granite (see Table 3 below for a summary of the most common landtypes). The [Como series](#) (Sandy-skeletal, mixed, Typic Haplocryepts) and the [Petty Series](#) (loamy-skeletal, mixed, superactive Andic Haplocryepts) are reasonably representative of soils observed in the fire area through previous experience.

Table 3. Most common soil map units found in the Trail Creek fire area, with associated landforms, geology, and common soil series.

<b>Soil Map Unit*</b>	<b>Landform</b>	<b>Geology</b>	<b>Common Soil Series</b>	<b>Acres</b>
538P, 538Pr, 538Sa, 538Sr, 538X	Moderate Mountain Slopes	Granite	<u>Howardsville-</u> <u>Sebud-Libeg</u> families, <u>Como,</u> <u>Petty</u>	16,454
108Sa	Mountain Ridgetops	Granite	<u>Como-</u> <u>Littlesalmon-</u> <u>Cowood</u> families	3,718
548Sra, 548X	Steep Mountain Slopes	Granite	<u>Como-Petty</u> families, <u>Libeg-</u> <u>Tepecreek</u> families	1,904
648G, 648Ua	Valley bottoms	Granite	<u>Upsata-Como-</u> <u>Lowder</u> families	1,385
683C, 683P, 683Sa	Alluvial fans	Tertiary sediments	<u>Maciver-</u> <u>Philipsburg-</u> <u>Tiban</u> families	1,133

\*Letters at the end of each soil map unit denote different vegetation.

**Q. Geologic Types:** Tertiary granitic rock is the predominant geology type in the Trail Creek fire area, with minor amounts of Tertiary sediments found in alluvial fans in lower elevations in the northwestern portion of the fire area surrounding the Big Hole Battlefield. Minor amounts of metasedimentary rock (quartzite) is also mapped in the far southern reaches of the fire in the upper elevations of the Beaverhead Mountains.

#### R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class:

Table 4: Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class

STREAM TYPE	MILES OF STREAM
PERENNIAL	64
INTERMITTENT	104

#### S. Transportation System:

**Trails:** National Forest (miles): 52

**Roads:** National Forest (miles): 112.6

### PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

#### A. Burn Severity (acres):

Table 5: Burn Severity Acres by Ownership

Soil Burn Severity	B-D NFS	S-C NFS	NPS	Private	Total*	% within the Fire Perimeter
<b>Unburned</b>	8,844	1,712	82	321	10,959	18%
<b>Low*</b>	16,836	4,890	171	477	22,383*	36%
<b>Moderate</b>	21,433	3,626	6	133	25,198	40%
<b>High</b>	3,389	312	0	2	3,703	6%
<b>Total</b>	50,502	10,540	259	933	62,243*	

\* Total includes approximately 9 Acres of Low severity on BLM lands

**B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres):** Approximately 28,000 acres, hydrophobicity was common, but not universal, in high and moderate burn severity soils located in forested areas with some low severity areas also showing signs of water repellency.

**C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating:** Erosion risk for each soil map unit was completed for the Beaverhead Soil Survey area in 2011. These risk ratings are similar to the ones generated by NRCS but are modified to consider landform (see Ruppert and Fletcher, 2011). The majority of the fire area is considered to have high-moderate erosion risk (Table 6). Soils derived from granitic geology (the vast majority of the fire area) have an erosion class that is one class higher than soils from other geology types within the same slope class, due to their inherent erosivity. Note that acres may not match other totals, because only Forest Service ownership was considered. Also some map units (a small acreage) were county soil survey units, and risk ratings were not developed for these.

Table 6. Erosion risk of soils in the Trail Creek Fire.

Erosion Risk	Acres	Percent
Slight	4,637	18.2
Moderate	945	3.7
High-Moderate	16,637	65.1
High	3,340	13

**D. Erosion Potential:** [WEPPcloud – Disturbed](#) was run for both unburned and burned scenarios as described in the soils report. Table 7 show the results, both per unit area of watershed and also at the outlet of the watershed. Total hillslope loss is predicted to increase by about 6 times, which is significant.

Table 7. WEPPcloud-Disturbed modeled erosion for the Trail Creek watershed. Unburned and burned results are included.

	Unburned model results per unit area of watershed	Burned model results per unit area of watershed	Unburned model results from outlet	Burned model results from outlet
Precipitation	36.2 in/yr	36 in/yr	1,200,000,000 ft <sup>3</sup> /yr	1,200,000,000 ft <sup>3</sup> /yr
Stream discharge	18.1 in/yr	20 in/yr	620,000,000 ft <sup>3</sup> /yr	690,000,000 ft <sup>3</sup> /yr
Total hillslope loss	23 lb/acre/year	140 lb/acre/year	110 ton/yr	670 ton/yr
Total channel soil loss	100 lb/acre/year	110 lb/acre/year	480 ton/yr	530 ton/yr
Sediment discharge	110 lb/acre/year	230 lb/acre/year	540 ton/yr	1100 ton/yr
Sediment delivery ratio for watershed	--	--	.910	0.901

**E. Sediment Potential:** A doubling of sediment discharge, from 110 lbs/acre/year to 230 lbs/acre/year is possible based on model results that would increase the erosion risk across the fire area on sensitive road and trail segments.

**F. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period (years):** 1-3 years grass and forbs, 10-15 years shrubs, 20-50 years conifers

**G. Estimated Hydrologic Response (brief description):** Based on the modeling detailed in Table 7 hydrologic response in the Trail Creek drainage would include a low probability of debris flows but likely additional sediment and ash flows would be expected. Structures that were identified to be undersized currently will have a higher likelihood of failure and warrant replacement or modification based on modeled results. Ash plumes have been observed in various locations although no failures have occurred.

Sheet flow from the adjacent hillsides under 40% are unlikely but steeper slopes with moderate to high soil burn severity effects is expected and could create hazards where those locations are in close proximity to roads and trails.

## PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

### **Introduction/Background**

The Trail Creek fire is located East of Lost Trail Pass in the Beaverhead Mountains. Elevations range from 6,000 feet on the eastern edge of the fire near the Big Hole Battlefield, and up to 8,000 feet along the Continental Divide on the southwest parts of the fire. Fire severity (heat intensity, duration and loss of vegetation) ranged from low to high depending on terrain, ground cover, weather and suppression activities. Highway 43 runs through the middle of the fire perimeter and a number of BAER critical values are in close proximity of this major corridor. Post fire severity conditions resulting from this fire have the potential to directly and/or indirectly impact the natural and cultural landscape, road infrastructure, potential for weed infestations, trail network, and stream courses within the fire perimeter. These resource impacts will be evaluated based on the critical value matrix outlined in Table 8.

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

*Table 8: Critical Value Matrix*

<b>Probability of Damage or Loss</b>	<b>Magnitude of Consequences</b>		
	Major	Moderate	Minor
	<b>RISK</b>		
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):**

- a. Within the Trail Creek fire, public safety is at risk from fire related effects including falling trees and hazardous terrain.

There are a number of access points into this fire area, in general this area gets quite a bit of year-round use and cross-country travel throughout the hunting season. Based on its proximity to the Bitterroot valley, Continental Divide Trail, Lost Trail ski resort, Chief Joseph Cross Country ski area, Big Hole National Battlefield, and numerous other attractions, public use is relatively high with a number of visitors from outside of the area. Many of the roads in the fire perimeter are dead end roads with a high risk of stranding the public behind hazard trees. All major access points to the fire area are prime location to warn the public about the danger that may be present associated with fire related dangers that include **Very High** risk to public safety.

#### **2. Property (P):** Within the Trail Creek fire, road and trail infrastructure has the potential to be washed out from damaging spring runoff and thunderstorms.

There are more than 68 miles of open roads within the fire perimeter that have high priority given their higher order operational maintenance. These include level 2 to level 4 roads with USFS jurisdiction. Based on the modeling completed in Table 7 we could expect up to twice as much sediment mobilization and runoff than prefire conditions. This runoff will create local road failures. Thirty miles of these roads intersect moderate and high soil burn severity where runoff threat is highest. At a minimum, general road maintenance will be critical to ensure adequate drainage otherwise these sections of road could severely degrade the threats for runoff on these granitic parent material roadbase heightening the risk for road prism erosion.

Most of the roads that did not receive fuel break treatments have threats from trees falling or hillslope slumps that could cause blockages to ditch drains; the majority do not have drainage outlets. There is evidence of past slumps and instability on sections of the road below slopes with high severity that could amplify instability. Based on these factors, treatments on these road segments are deemed critical due to a **very high** risk value.

The risk is likely for substantive runoff that could have a major consequence by losing a portion of the road prism to erosion. Road drainage treatments are recommended.

Of the 52 miles of open trail within the fire perimeter, 37 miles of trail were directly affected by active fire. All of the trails are used year-round including summer horse, hiking and winter XC skiing and snowshoeing. The Continental Divide Trail has high significance and accounts for a large portion of the affected trail network. The threat is likely given the past experience with post fire erosion witnessed and granitic parent material gruss that is prone to erode. Given the ongoing maintenance of these trails with their significance for recreation, the consequences are major if trail prisms are lost. Therefore, the risk assessments shows this trail infrastructure has a **very high** risk for loss. Trail drainage treatments are recommended.

There is a high risk for road failure at stream crossings based on our field inventory. The threat would be from storm generated high flows overwhelming the culvert capacity with hyper concentrations of sediment, ash, and debris. The risk for loss may be **very high** but will depend on the circumstances of burned reaches and road crossing infrastructure.

Highway 43 bisects the fire area and could potentially have threats from post fire runoff. The highway is not the jurisdiction of the USFS and thus risk assessments from this effort not appropriate. However, the USFS will work with our partners and share assessment data for their risk determination.

3. **Natural Resources (NR):** Within the Trail Creek fire, the probability for noxious weed infestations impacting native grassland and forest communities has increased with the fire burning through existing weed populations.

Since invasive plants are scattered throughout the burn area, there is a **very high risk** for expanding infestations within the fire perimeter due to the disturbance caused by the wildfire and the suppression equipment used to fight the fire. There are known infestations of spotted knapweed, houndstongue, oxeye daisy, musk and Canada thistles, orange hawkweed, and hoary alyssum occur within the burn perimeter. Known species of concern within close proximity of the burn include rush skeletonweed, blueweed, dalmatian toadflax, diffuse knapweed and leafy spurge.

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

**Land:** 75%  
**Channel:** 75%  
**Roads/Trails:** 75%  
**Protection/Safety:** 75%

#### **D. Probability of Treatment Success**

*Table 9: Probability of Treatment Success*

	<b>1 year after treatment</b>	<b>3 years after treatment</b>	<b>5 years after treatment</b>
<b>Land</b>	80%	65%	50%
<b>Channel</b>	85%	85%	85%
<b>Roads/Trails</b>	75%	50%	25%
<b>Protection/Safety</b>	75%	70%	60%

**E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss):** \$5,000,000, increased probability of stranding the public in remote location with no outlets. Resource damage from increased noxious weed infestations in disturbed areas. Loss of road and trail infrastructure.

#### **F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss):**

#### **G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Soils	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engineering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Archaeology
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weeds	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fisheries	<input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife	

Other:

**Team Leader:** Kevin Weinner  
**Email:** kevin.weinners@usda.gov      **Phone(s)** 406-683-3857

**Forest BAER Coordinator:** Vince Archer  
**Email:** vincent.archer@usda.gov      **Phone(s):** 559-920-6598

**Team Members:** *Table 10: BAER Team Members by Skill*

Skill	Team Member Name
<i>Team Lead(s)</i>	Kevin Weinner
<i>Soils</i>	Sara Rouse
<i>Hydrology</i>	Kevin Weinner
<i>Engineering</i>	Steffan Wilcox
<i>GIS</i>	Kevin Weinner
<i>Archaeology</i>	Mike Ryan
<i>Weeds</i>	Katie Bonogofski
<i>Recreation</i>	Roger Anderson
<i>Botany</i>	Jessie Salix

## H. Treatment Narrative:

**Land Treatments:** Vehicles used by suppression forces and the BAER team drove through existing populations of these species while enroute to the fire, greatly increasing risk of new infestations throughout the fire perimeter and surrounding areas. The majority of the people that use this area are coming from areas with exponentially larger weed infestations including the Salmon and Bitterroot Valleys. Any disturbance adjacent to these high use areas have a very good chance of initiating new infestations. Weed inventories in the fire perimeter showed known populations covering more than a thousand acres with expansion expected, especially adjacent to roads.

Nearly all south facing slopes with shrubland vegetation had small to medium sized infestations of spotted knapweed (see figure 1) that are primed to increase with these new disturbances. Fire suppression activities likely increased seed transport and created numerous disturbances on the landscape that will also need to be monitored and treated.

Addressing weeds post fire will likely be the most important treatment in this request because inaction would likely allow infestation levels to reflect adjacent landscapes that have an order of magnitude larger infestations and are no longer manageable with local resources. Costs to develop these treatments are displayed in table 11.



Figure 1 Spotted Knapweed above highway on South facing slope

<b>P1a. Traditional BAER - Buffers in high and mod severity within burn perimeter</b>		<b>Miles/Acres</b>	<b>Buffer Width (ft)</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Cost</b>
Traditional BAER EDRR						
Roads with high and mod severity burn	40 Miles	50	242	\$60	\$14,520	
Buffer around existing populations within high and moderate burn severity	100 Acres	50	120	\$165	\$19,800	
<b>Total</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>\$34,320</b>	
<b>P1b. Fire Suppression Repair - ONLY the Disturbance footprint in and outside of burn perimeter</b>						
<b>Suppression EDRR</b>		<b>Miles/each</b>	<b>Width (ft)</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Rate</b>	<b>Cost</b>
Dozer Line (15 ft wide unless several passes wide)	9.5	15	17	\$165	\$ 2,850.00	
Hand Line	7	3	3	\$165	\$ 420.00	
Dozer Push	1	15	2	\$165	\$ 165.00	
Completed Fuel Break	16.1	15	29	\$165	\$ 4,830.00	
Completed Mixed Construction Line	12.1	15	22	\$165	\$ 3,630.00	
Completed Road as Line	11	40	53	\$60	\$ 3,200.00	
Drop/ repair points	40	0.25	10	\$60	\$ 600.00	
<b>Total</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>\$18,695</b>	

Table 11 Weed Treatments Cost estimates

**Channel Treatments:** Contour felling would be initiated as an initial means to reduce flood energy within streams to lower the impact at crossings identified as very high risk. The contour tree felling will be utilized following the full inventory of identified crossing locations. The low cost at \$750 for each of 10 potential locations would provide risk reduction on sites we may not be able to address without replacing undersized culverts.

#### Roads and Trail Treatments:

**RT2 Storm Inspection and Response:** There are more than 100 miles of roads within the fire perimeter, of those approximately 68 miles are open to the public and have areas of measurable burn effects. Based on our evaluation 40 miles would fall into storm patrol status because they are critical access routes adjacent to moderate and high severity fire effects (see figure 6) we also saw evidence of sheet erosion (see figure 2) in many of these areas that make preemptive maintenance challenging due to uncertain accumulations affecting flow paths.



Figure 2 Hillside sheet erosion

**RT1a Road Drainage – Storm Proofing existing features:** There are approximately 20 miles of ML2 and ML3 roads that have moderate to high burn affects that will need storm proofing. Those road segments include portions of the maintenance level 3 roads 106, 624, 943, 1203, and 1210. The maintenance level 2 roads include portions of 106, 60080, 1083, and 1084 roads (see figure 6).

The 1083 and 1084 roads and the most significantly impacted roads and bisect the hillsides above highway 43 North of the Trail Creek corridor. The proposed work will reduce the risk of forest infrastructure from failing that would in turn mitigate sediment pulses into Trail Creek, a TMDL listed waterbody.



*Figure 3 Fire effects above Runaway Creek crossing on the 1084 road*

All of these road segments identified warrant storm proofing to address likely failures from storm runoff. Figure 3, taken above the Runaway Creek Crossing, shows the topography above the 1084 road crossing that is typical of the area and illustrates the risk to road infrastructure based on the modeling results in table 7 developed for this area. For additional information see the engineering report in the project record.

**RT13 Trail Drainage/Tread Stabilization:** Approximately 52 miles of National Forest System Trails are located within the Trail Creek Fire perimeter. Approximately 37 miles of NFSTs were directly affected by active fire. Approximately 26 miles of NFSTs experienced moderate to high burn severity.

Trails that experienced high burn severity include: Continental Divide Scenic Trail (1 mile), Ruby-May Trail (2.8 miles), May Creek National Recreation Trail (1.0 miles), Cabinet Creek Trail (1.0 miles) and the Nez Perce National Historic Trail—Nee Mee Poo Trail (4.0 miles). Within these high burn severity sections of trail, trail treads are nearly lost, water bars and drainage features have been destroyed, one bridge

puncheon has been consumed by fire and trail markers/signs are completely gone.

Some examples of trail damage that were observed on the ground include. Some examples of what conditions looked like can be seen in figures 4 and 5. For additional information please see the recreation report.

- Approximately 10 miles of NFSTs experienced High burn severity including loss of trail tread and trail drainage features.
- Steep sections of Ruby-May Trail, and May Creek trail lost all water drainage features approximately 100 native log water bars.
- NFSTs 3101 Shoefly, 3117 Shoefly-Cutoff, and 3104 Richardson Creek experienced little to no burn severity along their routes.



Figure 4 Burned puncheon on Nez Perce National Historic Trail



Figure 5 Burned trail tread on NPNHT

### Protection/Safety Treatments:

#### Hazard Sign Needs:

There are a number of access points into this fire area; in general, this area gets quite a bit of year-round use and cross-country travel throughout the hunting season. The use pressure will be picking up right at the same time as fire reaches containment. The purpose of the Burned Area Warning signs is to reduce risks to human life and safety and to inform forest visitors of potential dangers and/or hazards when entering burned areas on NFS lands. An initial estimate is 25 signs needed to post for hazards. Future closures may be needed though not determined at this time.

#### I. Monitoring Narrative: NA

Some of the key components to monitor in this BAER report include weeds, trails and engineering needs. Aerial weed spraying will be the primary component that be monitored to better understand impacts on non-target species. No money needs to be allocated for monitoring due to funding structure.

**PART VI – EMERGENCY STABILIZATION TREATMENTS AND SOURCE OF FUNDS**

<b>A. Land Treatments</b>								
BAER EDRR (P1a)		186	\$18,695	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$18,695
Suppression EDRR (P1b)		362	\$34,320	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$34,320
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>			\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Land Treatments</i>			<b>\$53,015</b>	<b>\$0</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$53,015</b>
<b>B. Channel Treatments</b>								
Direction tree falling	each	750	10	\$7,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,500
				\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>			\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Channel Treatments</i>			<b>\$7,500</b>	<b>\$0</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$7,500</b>
<b>C. Road and Trails</b>								
RT-5 Road Storm Proofing	Miles	5,000	20	\$100,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$100,000
RT-6 Road Storm Patrol	Miles	1,000	40	\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$40,000
Trail Drainage/Protection	Miles	2,500	26	\$65,000				\$65,000
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>			\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Road and Trails</i>			<b>\$205,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$205,000</b>
<b>D. Protection/Safety</b>								
Signs	Number	100	25	\$2,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,500
				\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>			\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Protection/Safety</i>			<b>\$2,500</b>	<b>\$0</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$2,500</b>
<b>E. BAER Evaluation</b>								
Initial Assessment	Report			---	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Team Assessment	days	\$2,500	1	\$2,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>			---	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Evaluation</i>			<b>\$2,500</b>	<b>\$0</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$2,500</b>
<b>F. Monitoring</b>								
					\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Insert new items above this line!</i>			\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	\$0
<i>Subtotal Monitoring</i>			<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>		<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>G. Totals</b>								
Previously approved				<b>\$107,500</b>				
Total for this request				<b>\$163,015</b>				

**PART VII –****APPROVALS**

1.

Forest Supervisor

Date

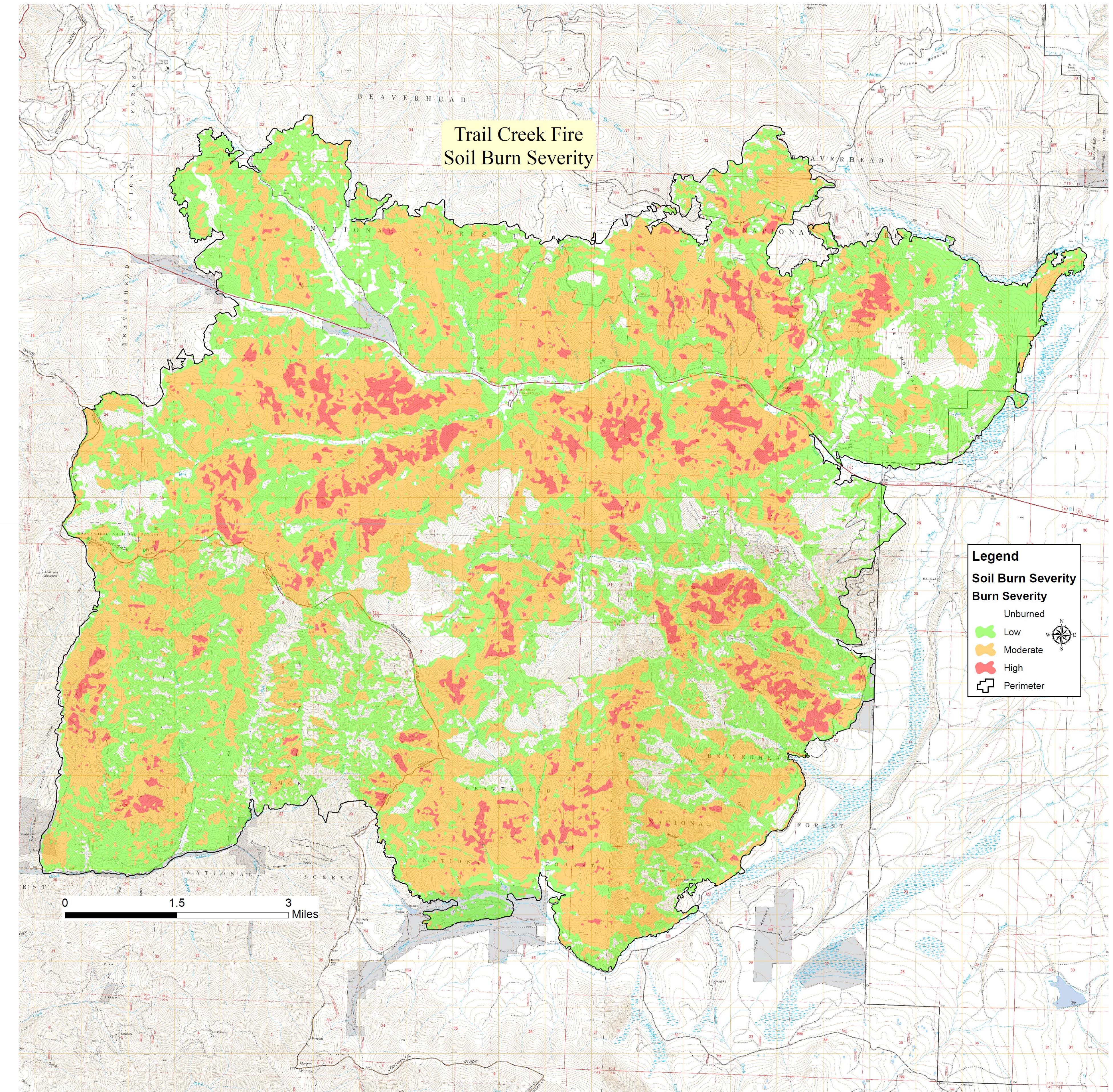


Figure 6 Trail Creek SBS Map