

**Ibex Fire  
2017  
Salmon-Challis National Forest**



*Ibex Fire, August 9, 2017, burning in the  
Rush Creek drainage (photo from inciweb.com)*

**FS-2500-8  
Burned Area Report**

October 31, 2017

Date of Report: October 31, 2017

**BURNED-AREA REPORT**  
(Reference FSH 2509.13)

**PART I - TYPE OF REQUEST**

## A. Type of Report

- 1. Funding request for estimated WFSU-SULT funds
- 2. Accomplishment Report
- 3. No Treatment Recommendation

## B. Type of Action

- 1. Initial Request (Best estimate of funds needed to complete eligible rehabilitation 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: Ibex FireB. Fire Number: ID-SCF-17139C. State: IdahoD. County: CusterE. Region: 4F. Forest: Salmon-ChallisG. District: Middle Fork (74%) / Challis-Yankee Fork (26%)H. Date Fire Started: 7/24/2017I. Date Fire Contained: Estimated October 31, 2017J. Suppression Cost: \$1,370,000

K. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds

1. Fireline waterbarred (miles): Not provided
2. Fireline seeded (miles): Not provided
3. Other (identify): Not provided

L. Watershed Number:

| 5 <sup>th</sup> -level Watershed | 6 <sup>th</sup> -level Watershed      | Acres in perimeter | Percent of 6 <sup>th</sup> -level watershed |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|---|
| 1706020510 Upper Loon Creek      | 170602051002 East Fork Mayfield Creek | 831                | 4.0   |
|                                  | 170602051004 Cottonwood Creek         | 1660               | 13.7  |
| 1706020511 Warm Spring Creek     | 170602051102 Trapper Creek            | 9577               | 62.2  |
|                                  | 170602051103 Middle Warm Spring Creek | 359                | 2.5   |
|                                  | 170602051104 Lower Warm Spring Creek  | 55                 | 0.3   |
| 1706020105 Yankee Fork           | 170602010501 Upper Yankee Fork        | 4385               | 16.1  |

The majority of the fire burned in the Trapper Creek drainage (tributary to Warm Spring Creek), primarily in the McKee Creek and Rush Creek drainages. The majority of the non-wilderness fire area is in the Twelvemile Creek drainage. See Hydrology report for additional analysis by watershed.

M. Total Acres Burned: 16,869 acres

NFS Acres (16,869 acres)      Other Federal (0 acres)      State (0 acres)      Private (0 acres)

N. Vegetation Types:

The fire spans many vegetation types at elevations from about 6200 to 9500 feet. Most of the burned area consists of forests of douglas fir, lodgepole pine, spruce/fir, and whitebark pine.

| Cover Type        | Acres in perimeter | Percent of burned area |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Lodgepole Pine    | 4227               | 25.1%                  |
| Douglas-fir       | 4023               | 23.8%                  |
| Whitebark Pine    | 1868               | 11.1%                  |
| Spruce/Fir        | 1442               | 8.6%                   |
| Conifer/Fescue    | 1396               | 8.3%                   |
| Barren            | 1359               | 8.1%                   |
| Fescue/Conifer    | 892                | 5.3%                   |
| Grass/Forb        | 758                | 4.5%                   |
| Fescue            | 419                | 2.5%                   |
| Bunchgrass/Fescue | 340                | 2.0%                   |
| Other             | 146                | 0.9%                   |
| <b>TOTAL</b>      | <b>16,869</b>      | <b>100%</b>            |

O. Dominant Soils:

Soils are characterized by Landtype, a land stratification based on geomorphic and climatic processes.

| Landtype | Landtype Description  | Acres in perimeter | Percent of burned area |
|----------|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| VG04     | Steep benchy glacial headland, shallow to deep- loamy-skeletal to sandy-skeletal soils                        | 1923               | 11.4%                  |
| VC03     | Cryoplanated ridgeland- timbered, shallow to deep- sandy to loamy-skeletal soils                              | 1523               | 9.0%                   |
| VF26     | Strongly dissected mountain slopeplands, shallow to deep- loamy-skeletal to sandy-skeletal soils              | 1235               | 7.3%                   |
| VG03     | Scoured cirque basins- timbered, shallow to deep- loamy-skeletal soils  | 1113               | 6.6%                   |
| VG23     | Moderately dissected glacial sideslopes- timbered, shallow to moderately deep- loamy to loamy-skeletal soils  | 1045               | 6.2%                   |
| VF21     | Moderately dissected mountain slopeplands, shallow to moderately deep- loamy to sandy-skeletal soils          | 993                | 5.9%                   |
| VF23     | Moderately dissected mountain slopeplands- timbered, shallow to deep- loamy-skeletal and sandy-skeletal soils | 982                | 5.8%                   |
| VF18     | Weakly dissected mountain slopeplands- timbered, shallow to deep- loamy-skeletal soils                        | 887                | 5.3%                   |
| VF13     | Oversteepened canyonlands- timbered, shallow to moderately deep- loamy-skeletal soils                         | 862                | 5.1%                   |
| VD31     | Valley train moraines, moderately deep to deep- loamy-skeletal soils  | 719                | 4.3%                   |
| VG01     | Scoured cirque basins- shallow to moderately deep- loamy-skeletal soils                                       | 707                | 4.2%                   |
| VF28     | Strongly dissected mountain slopeplands- timbered, moderately deep to deep- loamy to sandy-skeletal soils     | 701                | 4.2%                   |

|              |   |               |             |
|--------------|---|---------------|-------------|
| VC23         | Moderately dissected cryoplanated mountain slopes- timbered, shallow to moderately deep- loamy skeletal to sandy-skeletal soils | 697           | 4.1%        |
| VF03         | Steep headlands- timbered, moderately deep- loamy-skeletal soils  | 604           | 3.6%        |
| VF01         | Steep headlands, shallow to moderately deep- loamy to loamy-skeletal soils  | 542           | 3.2%        |
| VG16         | Weakly dissected glacial sideslopes, shallow to moderately deep- loamy to sandy-skeletal soils                                  | 444           | 2.6%        |
| VF11         | Oversteepened canyonlands, shallow to moderately deep- loamy-skeletal soils   | 309           | 1.8%        |
| VC08         | Unstable cryoplanated uplands- timbered, moderately deep to deep- silty loam to sandy-skeletal soils                            | 297           | 1.8%        |
| VC06         | Unstable cryoplanated uplands, moderately deep, sandy soils   | 281           | 1.7%        |
| VG06         | Glacial rocky ridgeland, shallow to moderately deep- loamy to loamy-skeletal soils  | 205           | 1.2%        |
| VD26         | Glacial moraines, shallow to moderately deep- sandy-skeletal to loamy-skeletal soils  | 158           | 0.9%        |
| VC13         | Cryoplanated uplands- timbered, shallow to moderately deep- loamy to loamy-skeletal soils                                       | 158           | 0.9%        |
| VF16         | Weakly dissected mountain slopelands, shallow to moderately deep- loamy-skeletal soils  | 128           | 0.8%        |
| VG18         | Weakly dissected glacial sideslopes- timbered, moderately deep to deep- loamy to loamy-skeletal soils                           | 106           | 0.6%        |
| D01-2        | Depositional valleys, very steep to precipitous sides, wide, low to moderate gradient   | 94            | 0.6%        |
| Other        |   | 156           | 0.9%        |
| <b>TOTAL</b> |   | <b>16,869</b> | <b>100%</b> |

P. Geologic Types:

| Type         | Acres in perimeter | Percent of burned area |
|--------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Volcanic     | 16,775             | 99.4%                  |
| Alluvium     | 94                 | 0.6%                   |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>16,869</b>      | <b>100%</b>            |

Q. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class:

| Stream Type  | Stream miles within perimeter |
|--------------|-------------------------------|
| Perennial    | 22.1                          |
| Intermittent | 47.5                          |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>69.6</b>                   |

R. Transportation System

Trails: 15.4 miles within fire perimeter Roads: 0 miles

| Trail Number | Trail Name                  | Type          | Miles within perimeter |
|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| 2764         | East Mayfield – Yankee Fork | Motorized     | 1.8                    |
| 4114         | East Mayfield – Yankee Fork | Non-Motorized | 3.2                    |
| 4116         | Cold Creek                  | Non-Motorized | 4.1                    |
| 4119         | Trapper Creek               | Non-Motorized | 6.3                    |

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

The BAER Team used BARC (Burned Area Reflectance Classification) data derived from the Forest Service Remote Sensing Applications Center (RSAC) as a basis for analyzing burn intensity and burn severity. BARC data were derived from a comparison of Landsat 8 satellite imagery on 9/6/2017 with pre-fire satellite imagery from 9/10/2016. BARC data from RSAC were used with the classification breaks shown in the table below.

Field sampling of burn severity was not conducted on the Ibex Fire because of extreme difficulty in accessing the burned area and the lack of values at risk that would necessitate emergency treatments. Fire behavior observations suggest that burn intensity as shown on the BARC is likely to be fairly accurate. However, it is unknown how burn intensity as shown in the BARC data relates to burn severity impacts to the soil. For this assessment, we assume that burn severity is roughly equivalent to burn intensity.

| Burn Severity | BARC Classification Breaks | Acres         | Percent     |
|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Unburned*     | 0 - 66                     | 6498          | 38.5%       |
| Low           | 67 - 100                   | 5103          | 30.3%       |
| Moderate      | 101 - 178                  | 5228          | 31.0%       |
| High          | 179 - 255                  | 39            | 0.2%        |
| <b>TOTAL</b>  | -                          | <b>16,869</b> | <b>100%</b> |

\*Unburned / Undetectable: This means the area after the fire was indistinguishable from pre-fire conditions. This does not always indicate the area did not burn (i.e. canopy may be occluding the burn signal).

**B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres): 39 acres (estimate)**

High burn severity occurred over an area of approximately 39 acres of heavily timbered forest. These conditions are likely to result in soil hydrophobicity because of heavy fuels concentrations. Small, isolated pockets of hydrophobicity are also likely to have occurred in moderate severity burned areas where prolonged smoldering of ground fuels occurred.

**C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres):**

The table below shows Landtype Erosion Hazard Rating based on the Landtypes GIS database. Much of the burned area is on slopes steeper than 45% in volcanic landtypes. A high potential exists for increased soil erosion in the short term (1 to 3 years).

| Landtype Erosion Hazard Rating | Acres         | Percent of burned area |
|--------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| Low                            | 94            | 0.6%                   |
| Moderate                       | 2478          | 14.7%                  |
| High                           | 14,298        | 84.8%                  |
| <b>TOTAL</b>                   | <b>16,869</b> | <b>100%</b>            |

| Slope        | Acres         | Percent of burned area |
|--------------|---------------|------------------------|
| 0-30         | 3328          | 19.7%                  |
| 31-45%       | 3957          | 23.5%                  |
| >45%         | 9584          | 56.8%                  |
| <b>TOTAL</b> | <b>16,869</b> | <b>100%</b>            |

**D. Erosion Potential: N/A tons/acre****E. Sediment Potential: N/A cubic yards / square mile**

**PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS**

|   |   |
|---|---|
| A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period, (years):   | <u>1-3 (grasses), 2-5 (woody), 10-50 (conifers)</u> |
| B. Design Chance of Success, (percent):             | <u>N/A</u>  |
| C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval, (years):  | <u>N/A</u>  |
| D. Design Storm Duration, (hours):                  | <u>N/A</u>  |
| E. Design Storm Magnitude, (inches):                | <u>N/A</u>  |
| F. Design Flow, (cubic feet / second/ square mile): | <u>N/A</u>  |
| G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration, (percent):  | <u>N/A</u>  |
| H. Adjusted Design Flow, (cfs per square mile):     | <u>N/A</u>  |



*Ibex Fire initiation, July 24, 2017*



*Ibex Fire from Twin Peaks Lookout, August 2, 2017.*

**PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS****A. Describe Watershed Emergency:****General Description:**

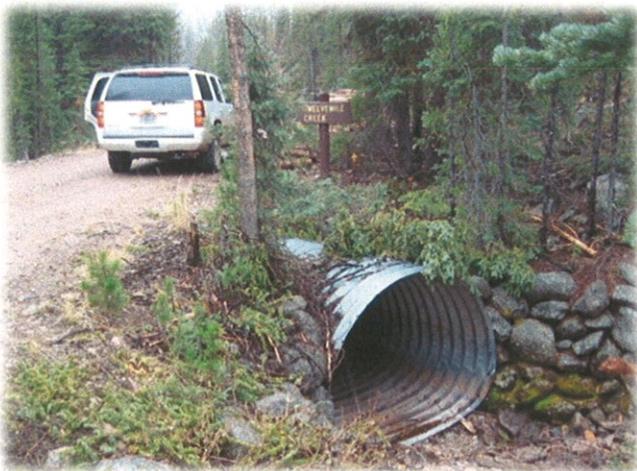
The Ibex Fire started on July 24, as a result of lightning. The fire is located about 20 miles west of Challis, Idaho, in steep, inaccessible terrain. Most of the fire area is within the Loon Creek drainage (tributary of the Middle Fork Salmon River) within the Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness on the Middle Fork Ranger District. A portion of the fire area is within the Yankee Fork drainage in non-wilderness on the Challis-Yankee Fork Ranger District. The fire originated about 11 miles west of Twin Peaks Lookout, in the Cottonwood Creek drainage (tributary of Loon Creek).

The fire was managed in the wilderness while providing for firefighter and public safety and protecting values at risk. The fire was allowed to play, as nearly as possible, its natural ecological role in the environment.

Forest Service infrastructure within and adjacent to the burned area is limited, as most of the fire area is within Wilderness, and the non-Wilderness portion of the fire is in a relatively remote, undeveloped area. 15.4 miles of trail are within the fire perimeter, providing the bulk of the human uses within the fire area. Uses within the area include recreation and outfitter-guide use.

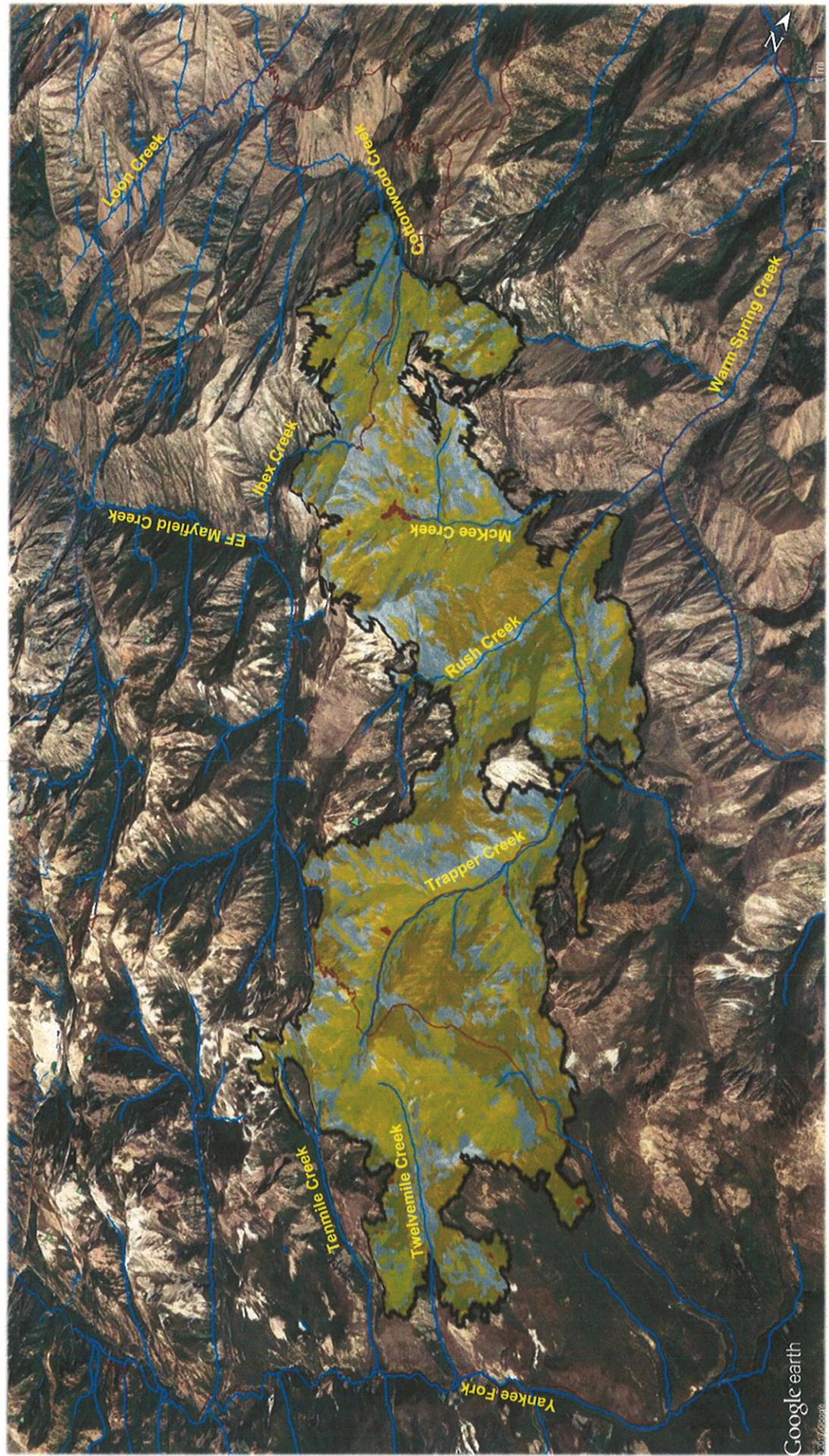
Post-fire threats within the burned area potentially include flooding, debris flows, rockfall, hazard trees, and invasive plants. These impacts can be the result of increased erosion and runoff caused by loss of ground cover, reduced evapotranspiration, and soil hydrophobicity. Damaging runoff can be the result of snowmelt and/or intense summer thunderstorms. The typically high snowpacks in this area create high flows during summer snowmelt (June), but because snowmelt occurs relatively slowly, hillslope erosion is a lesser concern during snowmelt than during summer thunderstorms. High intensity, short duration thunderstorms and longer duration heavy rainfall events (1-3 days) occur in this area during the summer (July - September), creating the highest potential for hillslope erosion and floods.

Post-fire flood impacts are most likely to occur in Trapper Creek (and its tributary McKee Creek) and Twelvemile Creek as a result of changes in ground cover, as these watersheds each had a fair amount of moderate severity burn. However, with the lack of high severity burn in any of these watersheds, widespread hydrophobic soil conditions that tend to lead to severe flooding or debris flows do not exist. Because of the relatively small percentage of the Yankee Fork Watershed that burned and the lack of high severity burn, post-fire flood impacts are unlikely to have any major effects in the Yankee Fork itself. However, some effects may occur in Twelvemile Creek. Potential values at risk in the Twelvemile Creek drainage include the Twelvemile Creek culvert at the Custer Motorway.



5-foot by 7-foot squash culvert on Twelvemile Creek near its mouth on the Custer Motorway.  
Twelvemile Creek at this location is dry during normal summer conditions.

Much of the Upper Yankee Fork watershed is still not completely recovered from the 2015 Elevenmile Fire. BAER work following the 2015 Elevenmile Fire successfully accomplished some work to stabilize bridges along the Custer Motorway.



Ibex Fire Google Earth image with BARC data overlay.

BAER Values at Risk:

| <b>BAER Value</b>   | <b>What is at risk</b>                   | <b>Prob-ability</b> | <b>Conse-quences</b> | <b>Risk</b>  | <b>Comments</b>   |
|---|--|---------------------|----------------------|--------------|---|
| Human life and safety on or in close proximity to burned NFS lands  | Post-Fire Hazards                        | Possible            | Moderate             | Intermediate | Increased hillslope erosion, rockfall, and hazard trees possible along trails, particularly during thunderstorms and wind events. These types of hazards are common in these wilderness and backcountry settings.   |
| Buildings, water systems, utility systems, road and trail prisms, dams, wells or other significant investments on or in close proximity to burned NFS lands                           | Forest Trails, Roads, Culverts           | Possible            | Moderate             | Intermediate | Numerous trail segments exist within the burned area, primarily in areas of low and moderate severity burn. Impacts to trail segments on steeper slopes are possible. Impacts to trail segments that follow drainages are less likely. Impacts to the Custer Motorway are unlikely, although the Twelvemile Creek culvert is at some risk from post-fire flooding.  |
| Soil Productivity and hydrologic function on burned NFS lands   | Soil Erosion and Stream Channel Function | Likely              | Minor                | Low          | Increased soil erosion may occur in the short term, but ground cover will likely recover quickly (1-2 years). Flooding and/or debris flows possible in Trapper Creek and Twelvemile Creek. This will not affect the overall balance of this high fire frequency system in terms of hydrologic function.   |
| Critical habitat or suitable occupied habitat for federally listed threatened or endangered terrestrial, aquatic animal or plant species on or in close proximity to burned NFS lands | Chinook, Steelhead, Bull Trout           | Possible            | Minor                | Low          | Important fish populations are present within the burned area (Bull Trout and Steelhead throughout, and Chinook in the Yankee Fork drainages) but the fire appeared to mimic natural fire patterns that would have historically occurred in this area and that are critical to developing and maintaining quality fish habitat and fish populations. The fire did not generate any risks to critical fish values. |
| Native or naturalized communities on NFS lands where invasive species or noxious weeds are absent or present only in minor amounts  | Spread of Invasive Species               | Possible            | Moderate             | Intermediate | The burned areas of the Ibex Fire are susceptible to colonization by invasive species. The species known to be present in the area have the potential to disrupt native plant community reestablishment in areas otherwise uninfested by noxious weeds.   |
| Cultural resources on NFS lands which are listed on or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places  | Historic Sites                           | Unlikely            | Moderate             | Low          | Sites within and adjacent to the burned area are at low risk from post-fire erosion or flood events.  |

## B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

N/A – No BAER treatments proposed at this time

## C. Probability of Completing Treatment Prior to First Major Damage-Producing Storm:

N/A – No BAER treatments proposed at this time

## D. Probability of Treatment Success

N/A – No BAER treatments proposed at this time

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

N/A – No BAER treatments proposed at this time

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

N/A – No BAER treatments proposed at this time

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

|   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hydrology | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Soils | <input type="checkbox"/> Geology        | <input type="checkbox"/> Range                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreation      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry             | <input type="checkbox"/> Wildlife         | <input type="checkbox"/> Fire Mgmt.     | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Invasive Plants |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contracting          | <input type="checkbox"/> Ecology          | <input type="checkbox"/> Botany         | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Archaeology | <input type="checkbox"/>                            |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fisheries | <input type="checkbox"/> Research         | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Arch | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GIS         |   |

Team Leader: Bill MacFarlaneEmail: wamacfarlane@fs.fed.usPhone: (208)756-5108FAX: (208)756-5151

| Team Member     | Role                        | Location                   |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Dave Deschaine  | BAER Coordinator, Hydrology | SCNF – Supervisor's Office |
| Bill MacFarlane | Team Leader, Hydrology, GIS | SCNF – Supervisor's Office |
| Jeremy Back     | Soils                       | SCNF – Supervisor's Office |
| Bart Gamett     | Fisheries                   | SCNF – South Zone          |
| John Rose       | Archaeology                 | SCNF – South Zone          |
| Jay Sammer      | Recreation                  | SCNF – South Zone          |
| Tommy Gionet    | Invasive Plants             | SCNF – South Zone          |

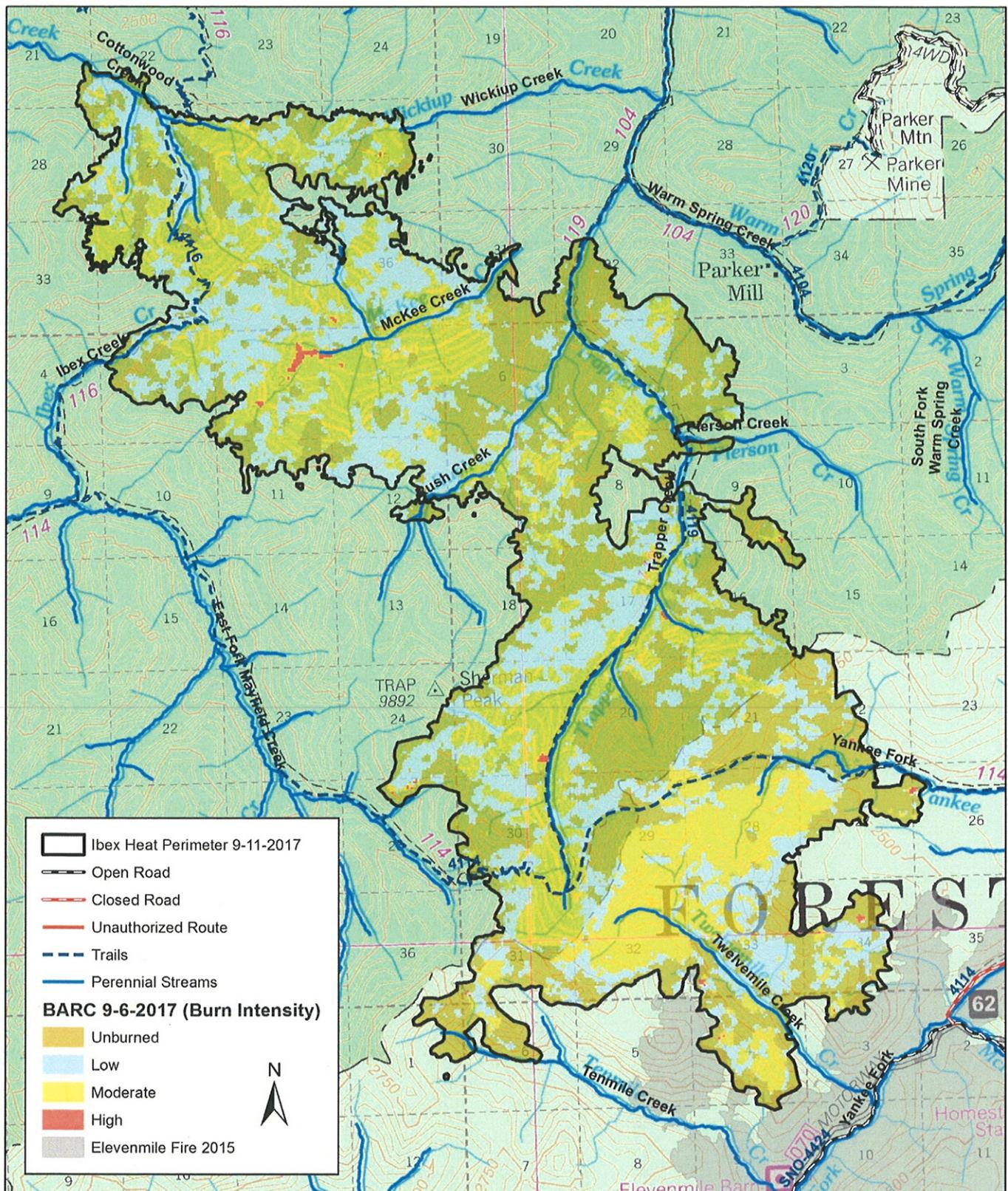
## H. Treatment Narrative:

Land Treatments: N/A – No BAER treatments proposed at this timeChannel Treatments: N/A – No BAER treatments proposed at this timeRoads and Trail Treatments: N/A – No BAER treatments proposed at this timeStructures: N/A – No BAER treatments proposed at this time

## I. Monitoring Narrative:

N/A – No BAER treatments proposed at this time

## Burned Area Reflectance Classification (BARC) Map:



Burn Intensity Map for the 2017 Ibex Fire, Salmon-Challis National Forest

Map Created 9/18/2017 by the Salmon-Challis National Forest

Map Created 9/18/2017 by the Salmon-Challis National Forest Ibex Fire BAER Team. Burn Intensity data from 9/6/2017.

ISBX FICC BAER team. Burn intensity data from 5/6/2017.  
Landsat 8 satellite imagery. Burn intensity data not verified.

A scale bar for distance, marked from 0 to 2 Miles. The scale is divided into six equal segments between 0 and 1, and five equal segments between 1 and 2.

**Part VI – Emergency Rehabilitation Treatments and Source of Funds by Land Ownership**

| Line Items                               | Units | Unit Cost | # of Units | WFSU \$      | Other \$   | # of units | Fed \$     | # of Units | Non Fed \$ | Total \$     |
|--|-------|-----------|------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| <b>A. Land Treatments</b>                |       |           |            | \$0          | \$0        |            | \$0        |            | \$0        | \$0          |
|  |       |           |            | \$0          | \$0        |            | \$0        |            | \$0        | \$0          |
|  |       |           |            | \$0          | \$0        |            | \$0        |            | \$0        | \$0          |
| <i>Insert new items above this line!</i> |       |           |            | \$0          | \$0        |            | \$0        |            | \$0        | \$0          |
| <b>Subtotal Land Treatments</b>          |       |           |            | <b>\$0</b>   | <b>\$0</b> |            | <b>\$0</b> |            | <b>\$0</b> | <b>\$0</b>   |
| <b>B. Channel Treatments</b>             |       |           |            | \$0          | \$0        |            | \$0        |            | \$0        | \$0          |
|  |       |           |            | \$0          | \$0        |            | \$0        |            | \$0        | \$0          |
|  |       |           |            | \$0          | \$0        |            | \$0        |            | \$0        | \$0          |
| <i>Insert new items above this line!</i> |       |           |            | \$0          | \$0        |            | \$0        |            | \$0        | \$0          |
| <b>Subtotal Channel Treat.</b>           |       |           |            | <b>\$0</b>   | <b>\$0</b> |            | <b>\$0</b> |            | <b>\$0</b> | <b>\$0</b>   |
| <b>C. Road and Trails</b>                |       |           |            | \$0          | \$0        |            | \$0        |            | \$0        | \$0          |
|  |       |           |            | \$0          | \$0        |            | \$0        |            | \$0        | \$0          |
|  |       |           |            | \$0          | \$0        |            | \$0        |            | \$0        | \$0          |
| <i>Insert new items above this line!</i> |       |           |            | \$0          | \$0        |            | \$0        |            | \$0        | \$0          |
| <b>Subtotal Road &amp; Trails</b>        |       |           |            | <b>\$0</b>   | <b>\$0</b> |            | <b>\$0</b> |            | <b>\$0</b> | <b>\$0</b>   |
| <b>D. Structures</b>                     |       |           |            | \$0          | \$0        |            | \$0        |            | \$0        | \$0          |
|  |       |           |            | \$0          | \$0        |            | \$0        |            | \$0        | \$0          |
|  |       |           |            | \$0          | \$0        |            | \$0        |            | \$0        | \$0          |
| <i>Insert new items above this line!</i> |       |           |            | \$0          | \$0        |            | \$0        |            | \$0        | \$0          |
| <b>Subtotal Structures</b>               |       |           |            | <b>\$0</b>   | <b>\$0</b> |            | <b>\$0</b> |            | <b>\$0</b> | <b>\$0</b>   |
| <b>E. BAER Evaluation</b>                |       |           |            |              |            |            |            |            |            |              |
| <b>Assessment</b>                        | Days  | 425       | 2          | \$850        | \$0        |            | \$0        |            | \$0        | \$850        |
|  |       |           |            | \$0          | \$0        |            | \$0        |            | \$0        | \$0          |
| <i>Insert new items above this line!</i> |       |           |            | \$0          | \$0        |            | \$0        |            | \$0        | \$0          |
| <b>Subtotal Evaluation</b>               |       |           |            | <b>\$850</b> | <b>\$0</b> |            | <b>\$0</b> |            | <b>\$0</b> | <b>\$850</b> |
| <b>F. Monitoring</b>                     |       |           |            | \$0          | \$0        |            | \$0        |            | \$0        | \$0          |
|  |       |           |            | \$0          | \$0        |            | \$0        |            | \$0        | \$0          |
| <i>Insert new items above this line!</i> |       |           |            | \$0          | \$0        |            | \$0        |            | \$0        | \$0          |
| <b>Subtotal Monitoring</b>               |       |           |            | <b>\$0</b>   | <b>\$0</b> |            | <b>\$0</b> |            | <b>\$0</b> | <b>\$0</b>   |
| <b>G. Totals</b>                         |       |           |            | <b>\$850</b> | <b>\$0</b> |            | <b>\$0</b> |            | <b>\$0</b> | <b>\$850</b> |

**PART VII - APPROVALS**

1. Charles A. Mark  
Forest Supervisor (signature)

11/1/17  
Date

2. \_\_\_\_\_  
Regional Forester (signature)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date