Date of Report: December 1, 2023

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 #___
☐ Updating the initial funding request based on more accurate site data or design analysis

PART II – BURNED-AREA DESCRIPTION

A. Fire Name: Collette Ridge Wildfire

B. Fire Number: NC-NCF-230262

C. State: North Carolina

D. County: Clay, Cherokee

E. Region: Region 8, Southeast

F. Forest: Nantahala N.F

G. District: Tusquittee RD

H. Fire Incident Job Code: P8QQ0J (0811)

I. Date Fire Started: 10/23/2023

J. Date Fire Contained: 11/22/2023

K. Suppression Cost: $12,000,000

L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds (estimates):
Fireline repaired (miles): 4.7 miles of dozer line on FS and private
Other (identify): 1.7 miles of FS System Trail

M. Watershed Numbers:
The Collette Ridge wildfire burned in two watersheds: Fires Creek and Headwaters Valley River (Table 1).

Table 1: Acres Burned by Watershed

HUC #	Watershed Name	Total Acres	Acres Burned	% of Watershed Burned
060200020202	Fires Creek	14867	2168	13.0
060200020401	Headwaters Valley River	26542	3343	14.6

N. Total Acres Burned:
The Collette Ridge wildfire burned primarily on US Forest Service lands (90%) on the Tusquittee Ranger District (Table 2), with 10% located on private property.

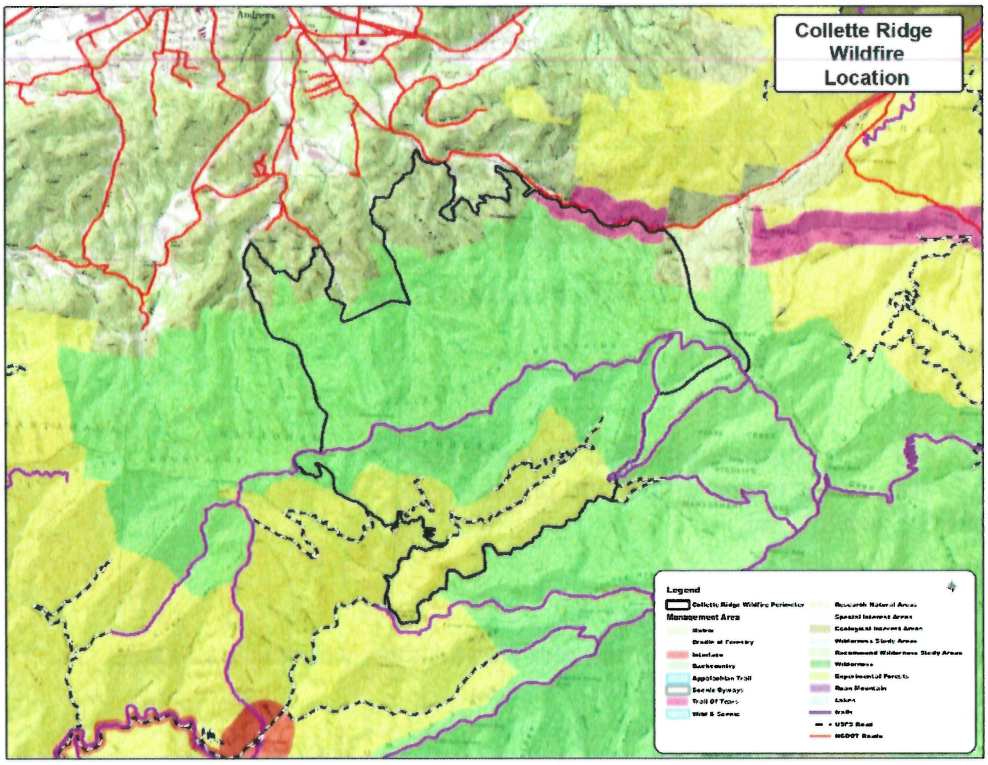
Table 2. Wildfire Ownership

Ownership	Acres
NFS	4919
Other Federal	0
State	0
Private	586
Total	**5505**

O. Vegetation Types:

The Collette Ridge wildfire is remote and steep with about 80% of the lands managed as backcountry by the Nantahala NF (Figure 1). The vegetation types were determined based on current and previous field reconnaissance, previously mapped plant communities by the North Carolina Natural Heritage Program, mapped forest vegetation types, modeled and plotted plant communities, aerial imagery, and LiDAR derived canopy and shrub heights. Within the burn perimeter, the elevation range varies from around 2,050 feet by McClellan Creek on private property near its northwestern boundary to 4,250 feet at Whiteoak Knob Ridge near its western perimeter. Within the Fires Creek drainage, two stands have been harvested within the last 15 years. On federal land, most of the wildfire vegetation types (94% of the acreage) exceed 80 years of age.

Figure 1. Location and Management Areas within the Collette Ridge Wildfire



The dominant plant community within the Collette Ridge wildfire is acidic cove forest, consisting of 50% (Table 3). The acidic cove forests are primarily dominated by tulip poplar on the lower slopes and red oak and chestnut oak on the north-facing upper slopes. Within the midstory and shrub layer, a dense evergreen *Rhododendron maximum* component is present, which only allows for a sparse herb layer. About 14% of the area includes rich cove forest, which is also primarily dominated by tulip poplar, but has an open shrub layer and midstory, which allows for a high diversity of herbaceous species. The two cove communities primarily experienced a low severity fire within the wildfire perimeter. Mesic oak forests occur on the upper slopes adjacent to rich cove and are dominated by red oak and white oak with an intermittent herbaceous diversity.

Along the drier ridges, throughout the wildfire area, two pine-dominated plant communities are present. Low mountain pine is generally below 2,500 feet and is dominated by table mountain pine with lower amounts of shortleaf pine, Virginia pine, and southern red oak. A pine-oak/heath forest occurs at higher elevations and is dominated both by pitch pine and table mountain pine with scarlet oak and chestnut oak. Both communities are currently dominated by either mountain laurel or *Rhododendron maximum* in the understory. They are the most fire-adapted communities within the wildfire perimeter and where the greatest fire severity was observed. Mesic oak forest types are dominated by red oak and white oak and a mostly open understory representing about 8% of the wildfire area. Dry oak forest with dominant chestnut oak and scarlet oak underlain with a denser mountain laurel layer was scattered adjacent to some of the pine dominated ridges. The oak communities at mid to low elevation experienced moderate to low severity fire within the burn perimeter. On the upper elevations of the wildfire perimeter, within the concave mesic slopes northern hardwood forest occurs grading to high elevation red oak forest on the upper slopes. Northern hardwood forest is dominated by sugar maple, yellow birch, and yellow buckeye and an open understory with high herb diversity, while the high elevation red oak forest is dominated by red oak with a diversity of deciduous shrubs such as blueberries, azaleas, and huckleberry. These high elevation types experienced low fire severity.

Table 3. Vegetation types present within the Collette Ridge Fire.

Vegetation	Acres (Private/USFS/TOTAL)	Percent
Acidic Cove Forest	247/2491/2738	50%
Rich Cove Forest	93/661/754	14%
Mesic Oak	50/390/440	8%
Low Elevation Pine	44/270/314	6%
High Elevation Red Oak	0/288/288	5.5%
Pine-Oak/Heath	0/273/273	5%
Dry-Mesic Oak	118/136/254	4.5%
Dry Oak	34/189/222	4%
Northern Hardwood	0/221/221	4%
Total	586/4919/5505	100%

No known occurrences of rare communities are documented or were observed within the wildfire perimeter. No rare plant or animal species are known within the perimeter.

Dominant Soils: Slope values within the burned area are steep, ranging from 10% to greater than 70% (Figure 2). The dominant soil series was Sylco-Cataska complex (50-95% slopes) (SyF), making up 33.41% of the burned area. This soil type is very rocky with an organic layer ranging between 0-1 inches. Table 4 shows all soil types in the burned area.

Figure 2. Slope steepness within the Collette Ridge Wildfire

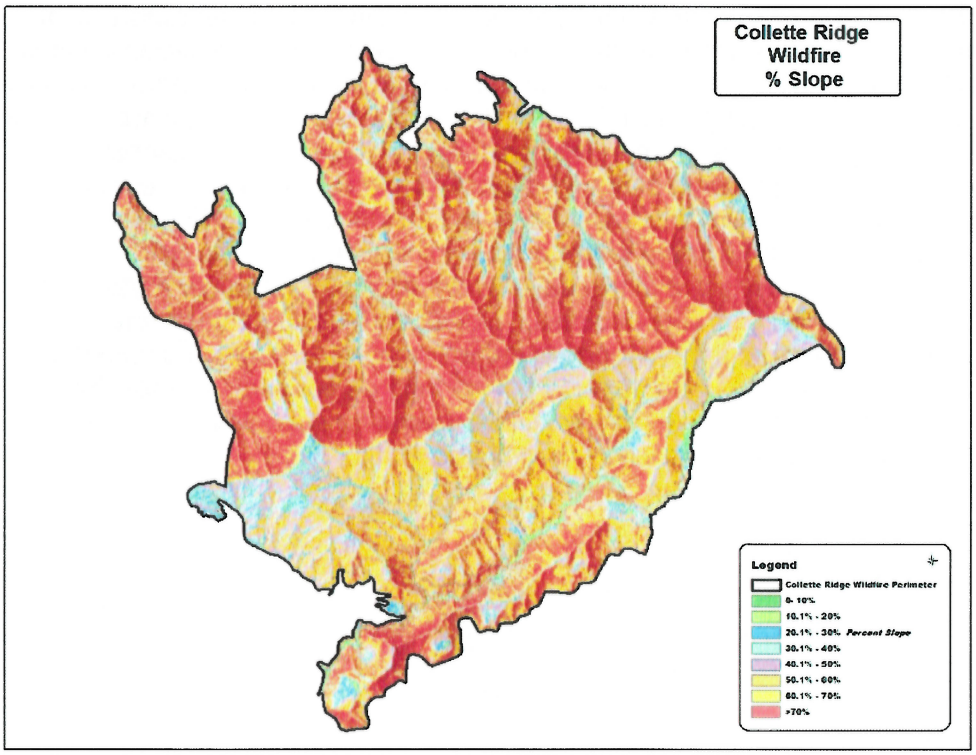


Table 4. Soil Types on the Collette Ridge Wildfire, Nantahala National Forest

Soils Series	Map Symbol	USFS acres	USFS %	Private acres	Private %	Total acres	Total%
Cheoah channery loam (30-50% slope)	CeE	19.6	0.4%	0	0%	19.6	0.35%
Cheoah-Jeffrey complex (30-50% slope)	CfE	4.7	0.1%	0	0%	4.7	0.09%
Cheoah-Jeffrey complex (50-95% slope)	CrF	193.3	3.9%	22.8	3.9%	216.1	3.9%
Dellwood gravelly fine sandy loam (0-5% slope)	DeB	0	0	3.1	0.5%	3.1	0.06%
Junaluska-Tsali complex (15-30% slope)	JtD	71.5	1.4%	46.5	7.9%	118	2.14%
Junaluska-Tsali complex (30-50% slope)	JtE	86.9	1.7%	5.2	0.9%	92.1	1.67%
Junaluska-Tsali complex (50-95%)	JtF	40.1	0.8%	0	0%	40.1	0.73%
Lonon-Northcove complex (15-30% slope)	LkD	3.7	0.1%	0	0%	3.7	0.07%
Oconaluftee channery loam (30-50% slope)	OcE	72.6	1.5%	0	0%	72.6	1.32%
+Spivey-Snteetlah complex (30-50% slope)	SnE	302.8	6.2%	38.8	6.6%	341.6	6.2%
Spivey-Whiteoak complex (8-15% slope)	SpC	4.2	0.1%	7.3	1.2%	11.5	0.21%
Spivey Whiteoak complex (15-30% slope), bouldery	SpD	229.5	4.7%	61.7	10.5%	291.2	5.29%

Sylco-Cataska complex (15-30% slopes), very rocky	SyD	34.7	0.7%	5.8	1%	40.5	0.74%
Sylco-Cataska complex (30-50% slopes)	SyE	284.5	5.8%	42	7.2%	326.5	5.93%
Sylco-Cataska complex (50-95% slopes)	SyF	1510.2	30.7%	329.3	56.3%	1839.5	33.41%
Udorthents-Urban land complex (2-8%)	UrB	2.6	0.1%	0	0%	2.6	0.05%
Udorthents-Urban land complex (8-95%)	UrF	0	0	3.4	0.6%	3.4	0.06%
Cataska-Rock outcrop complex (30-95% slopes)	CbF	93.2	1.9%	0	0%	93.2	1.69%
Cheoah channery loam (30-50% slopes)	ChE	84.6	1.7%	0	0%	84.6	1.54%
Cheoah Channery loam (50-95% slopes)	ChF	374.7	7.6%	0	0%	374.7	6.81%
Junaluska-Brasstown complex, (15-30% slopes)	JbD	0	0	3.7	0.6%	3.7	0.07
Junaluska-Brasstown complex (50-95% slopes)	JbE	12.1	0.2%	0	0%	12.1	0.22%
Oconaluftee channery loam (30-50% slopes)	OwE	110.4	2.2%	0	0%	110.4	2.01%
Snowbird loam (30-50% slopes)	SbE	0	0	0.9	0.2%	0.9	0.02%
Soco-Stecoah complex (30-50% slopes)	SeE	0	0	15	2.6%	15	0.27%
Soco-Stecoah complex (30-50% slopes)	SoE	49.9	1%	0	0%	49.9	0.91%
Soco-Stecoah complex (50-95% slopes)	SoF	396.3	8.1%	0	0%	396.3	7.2%
Soco-Stecoah complex (30-50% slopes)	SpE	59.2	1.2%	0	0%	59.2	1.08%
Spivey-Santeetlah complex (15-30% slopes)	SrD	22	0.4%	0	0%	22	0.40%
Spivey-Santeetlah complex (30-50% slopes)	SrE	338	6.9%	0	0%	338	6.14%
Spivey-Santeetlah complex (50-95% slopes)	SrF	164.6	3.3%	0	0%	164.6	2.99%
Sylco-Cataska complex (30-50% slopes)	SxE	90.4	1.8%	0	0%	90.4	1.64%
Sylco-Cataska complex (50-95% slopes)	SxF	264.4	5.4%	0	0%	264.4	4.8%
Totals		**4920.7**		**585.3**		**5506**	

All soils are “well drained” with a low susceptibility (K factor of 0,10 to 0.20) to sheet and rill erosion by water. The ratings in this interpretation indicate the potential for damage to nutrient, physical, and biotic soil characteristics by fire. The ratings involve an evaluation of the potential impact of prescribed fires or wildfires that are intense enough to remove the duff layer and consume organic matter in the surface layer. The soils in the burned area had a primarily “Low” rating for potential to damage by fire. These ratings are defined by NRCS as follows: Damage by fire: The ratings in this interpretation indicate the potential for damage to nutrient, physical, and biotic soil characteristics by fire. The ratings involve an evaluation of the potential impact of prescribed fires or wildfires that are intense enough to remove the duff layer and consume organic matter in the surface layer.

Overall, anticipated risk to soil productivity through increased post-fire erosion is low. While there is steep topography throughout the burned area, only 2% of the area has a high burn severity rating. Based upon past post-fire observations, in areas with low burn severity vegetation grew back quickly due to the root mass still being intact, decreasing erosion risk.

P. Geologic Types:
The burned area comprises two different geologic terranes, the Western Blue Ridge and the Central Blue Ridge terranes. The Western Blue Ridge terrane is composed of a mixture of igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic rock. The Central Blue Ridge terranes is composed of metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Overall, the Blue Ridge physiographic province is a deeply dissected mountainous area with steep mountain ridges and trench valleys.

Q. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class:

Table 5: Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class

Stream Type	Miles of Stream
Perennial	44.0
Intermittent	0
Ephemeral	0
Other (Define)	0

R. Transportation System:

Trails: National Forest (miles): 6.1 Other (miles): N/A
Roads: National Forest (miles): 3.2 Other (miles): N/A

PART III – WATERSHED CONDITION

A. Burn Severity (Acres):

Table 6: Burn Severity Acres

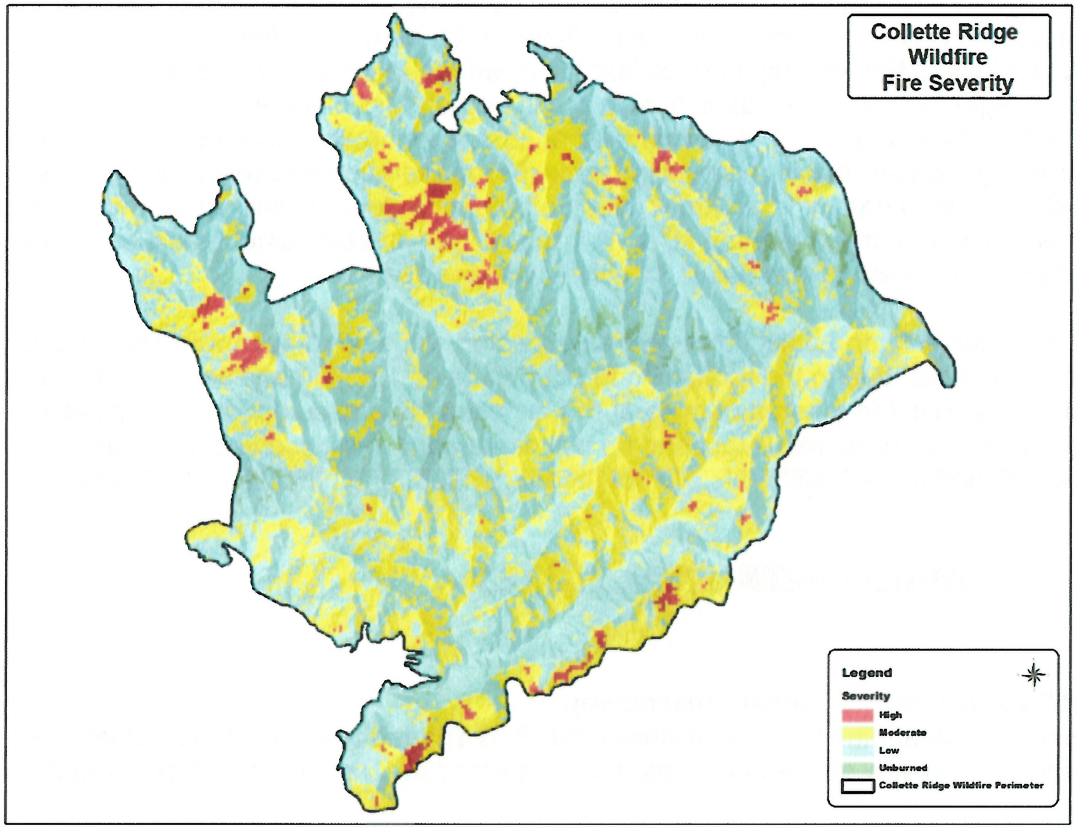
Severity	Acres	Percent
High	132	2%
Moderate	1805	33%
Low	3491	63%
Unburned	74	1%
Total	5501*	

**Does not exactly correspond to fire acres; small GIS mapping errors – does not affect overall percentages.*

A Burned Area Reflectance Classification (BARC) map was initially requested and obtained from Geospatial Technology and Applications Center (GTAC). Sections of the fire were ground surveyed by the BAER Team on November 25-27, focusing on ridges with fire-adapted pine communities that showed impacts to foliage and along roads with suspected invasive weed infestations. The BAER field review observed considerably more fire intensity than indicated on the initial BARC map. In consultation with Dr. Steve Norman, Southern Research Station ecologist, an alternative landscape fire pattern was developed by examining a normalized difference

vegetation index (NDVI) which compared the area 2 years prior and post fire. By classifying breaks with this metric, a more realistic fire severity pattern emerged across the landscape (Figure 3). All the high severity sites were on the steeper slopes and ridges with fire dependent vegetation such as table mountain pine. Within these areas the duff layer was mostly consumed as well as scattered patches of deeper soil consumption and organic matter where the residence time of the wildfire was longer. Scorch height in some of these locations was 25-30 feet and completely burned the above ground shrubs and trees. These higher severity burns represented about 2% of the area with more moderate fire activity on the slopes below the ridges, which represented 33% of the landscape. Most of the wildfire had a low intensity with little impact to the duff layer.

Figure 3. Burn severity within the Collette Ridge Wildfire



B. Water Repellent Soils (acres):
No water repellent soil was encountered in the burned area.

C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating:
The soil erosion hazard rating in the burned area ranges from moderate to very severe. This high soil erosion hazard rating is primarily due to the steep slopes making up the topography of the burned area.

D. Erosion Potential:
0.04 tons/acre (From Disturbed WEPP Results)

E. Sediment Potential:
0.04 tons/acre (From Disturbed WEPP Results)

F. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period (years):
1 year

G. Estimated Hydrologic Response (brief description):
Soil erosion and movement from all burned areas is expected to be minimal since soil burn severity was moderate over the entire burned area. Ridges with pines burned at the most intense level, resulting in some severe soil damage. While there may be some slight movement of soils, hydrophobic testing of these severely burned soils suggests that water absorption properties should still be normal.

PART IV – HYDROLOGIC DESIGN FACTORS

Hydrologic treatments were not determined to be a critical need since the burned area experienced predominantly a low soil burn severity, leaving much of the forest litter layer and forest intact. Over much of the burned area, a mosaic of burned and unburned conditions occur. Over two-thirds of the wildfire area, the predominant change noted was a loss of the very top surface leaf layer, without a notable loss of low to mid-story vegetation. While greater vegetation change was noted across the other third of the wildfire area, any severe soil effects were very isolated and patchy. Only within the fire adapted pine communities was the duff layer more completely consumed. However, this is a natural process for regeneration and resprouting across these habitats. Based on past monitoring data, it is assumed that the burned understory will recover within the year as plants emerge and resprout where they were top-killed. As part of the risk assessment detailed below, this fast recovery could include fast germinating non-native invasive plant species.

Therefore, notable increases in water yield and peak flows are not expected since vegetation will recover and overland flow is not expected to increase, due to the remaining forest duff layer. Erosion and sediment hazards are expected to be minimal due to the limited amount of mineral soil exposed. This assumption was validated on previous wildfires where the duff layer remained intact and no soil movement was observed from several surveyed locations. Therefore, soil and slope treatments are not recommended, and modifying road/stream crossings is not necessary.

PART V – SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

Introduction/Background

A. Describe Critical Values/Resources and Threats (narrative):
The matrix in Table 7 was used to evaluate the final risk assessment. Pink shaded cells are those values that rated out as "very high" or "high" risk. Yellow shaded cells rated out "intermediate" risk and white cells rated out "low" or "very low".

Table 7: Critical Value Matrix

Probability of Damage or Loss	**Magnitude of Consequences**		
	Major	Moderate	Minor
	RISK		
Very Likely	**Very High**	**Very High**	**Low**
Likely	**Very High**	**High**	**Low**
Possible	**High**	**Intermediate**	**Low**
Unlikely	**Intermediate**	**Low**	**Very Low**

Table 8 is a summary of the values within the Collette Ridge Fire, as well as, the threats to those values, the probability of damage or loss, magnitude of consequences and the resulting level of risk.

Table 8. Values and Values At-risk

Value	Value at Risk	Threat to Value at Risk	Probability of Damage or Loss	Magnitude of Consequence	Risk	Treatment	Notes
Natural Resources	Native plant communities (low elevation and pine-oak heath forests) where high severity fire occurred and invasive plants could easily get established within the area with exposed soil.	Spread of invasive plants into native habitats. Known species with documented occurrences nearby is princess tree (*Paulownia tomentosa*)	Likely	Moderate	High	Early Detection and Rapid Response	Concern for known infestations increasing their spread across 200 at-risk acres. Action to monitor in early spring,and control small infestations if located. If larger infestations located, request treatment funds for additional quick treatment in 2024.
Human Life and Safety	Human Life and safety along FSR 340, FSR 427, FSR 427A, or FSR 6274	Hazard Trees adjacent to road pose threat to life	Unlikely	Major	Intermediate	None	No actions are recommended since few people traverse it, several are closed to the public, and hazard trees were cut adjacent to the road as part of the suppression efforts
Property	Roads and culverts only known property	Threat from fallen trees and blocked culverts	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low	None	no risk due to erosion and hazard trees minimal
Cultural	None known or documented	No Threat	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low	None	N/A

1. Human Life and Safety (HLS): Intermediate
The probability of loss of human life is unlikely due to very little traffic, but the magnitude of consequences could be major. As a result, there is an intermediate risk to human life and safety. However given the remote location no actions are recommended.

2. Property (P): Very Low
The probability of damage or loss of Forest Service property is unlikely and the magnitude of consequences are minor, resulting in a very low risk to property. There is minimal infrastructure in close proximity to the burned area other than Forest roads. Only the Forest Service roads below the fire are at risk of washing and stream crossing culverts could become obstructed by debris, resulting in stormflows damaging road infrastructure.

3. Natural Resources (NR): High
The probability of damage or loss of natural resources is likely, and the magnitude of consequences would be moderate, resulting in a high risk to natural resources. Non-native invasive plant species have been documented near the burned area that could now establish readily within the high severity burned area.

4. Cultural and Heritage Resources: Very Low
The probability of damage or loss of cultural resources is unlikely given the low fire intensity, with the magnitude of consequences being minor, resulting in a very low risk of damage or loss of cultural resources. Resources are not documented from the fire area.

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives: Prevent undesirable loss of native plant communities through early detection and rapid response of non-native invasive plant species (NNIS).

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

Land: The damaging event for non-native invasive plants is seed set and aerial movement of seed. Surveying for the presence of, and treating infestations of NNIS species has proven to be a successful mitigation strategy to prevent adverse effects of NNIS species to native plant communities.
Channel: None recommended.
Roads/Trails: None recommended.
Protection/Safety: None recommended.

D. Probability of Treatment Success

Table 9: Probability of Treatment Success

	1 year after treatment	3 years after treatment	5 years after treatment
Land	80%	90%	95%
Channel	N/A	N/A	N/A
Roads/Trails	N/A	N/A	N/A
Protection/Safety	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

In the absence of treatment of NNIS species within and adjacent to the burned area, it is reasonable to expect populations of NNIS to grow and invade existing native plant communities. It is therefore reasonable to expect that the cost of NNIS treatments would increase over time as evidenced by National Forests throughout the U.S. that have very active and costly NNIS programs. The cost of future NNIS mitigation within and adjacent to the Collette Ridge burned area cannot be predicted with certainty, but a cost of $300.00 per acre to survey and treat infestations (a reasonable cost) would be greater than $60,000.

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss):

N/A

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

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

Team Leader: Gary Kauffman
Email: gary.kauffman@usda.gov
Phone(s): (828)231-5354

Forest BAER Coordinator: Brady N. Dodd
Email: brady.dodd@usda.gov
Phone(s): (828)620-3176

Team Members:

Skill	Team Member Name
Team Lead(s)	Gary Kauffman
Soils	Melissa Demmitt
Hydrology	Brady Dodd
Engineering	N/A
GIS	Gary Kauffman
Archaeology	N/A
Weeds	Sue Fruchey/Gary Kauffman
Recreation	N/A
Other	Chad Cook

H. Treatment Narrative:

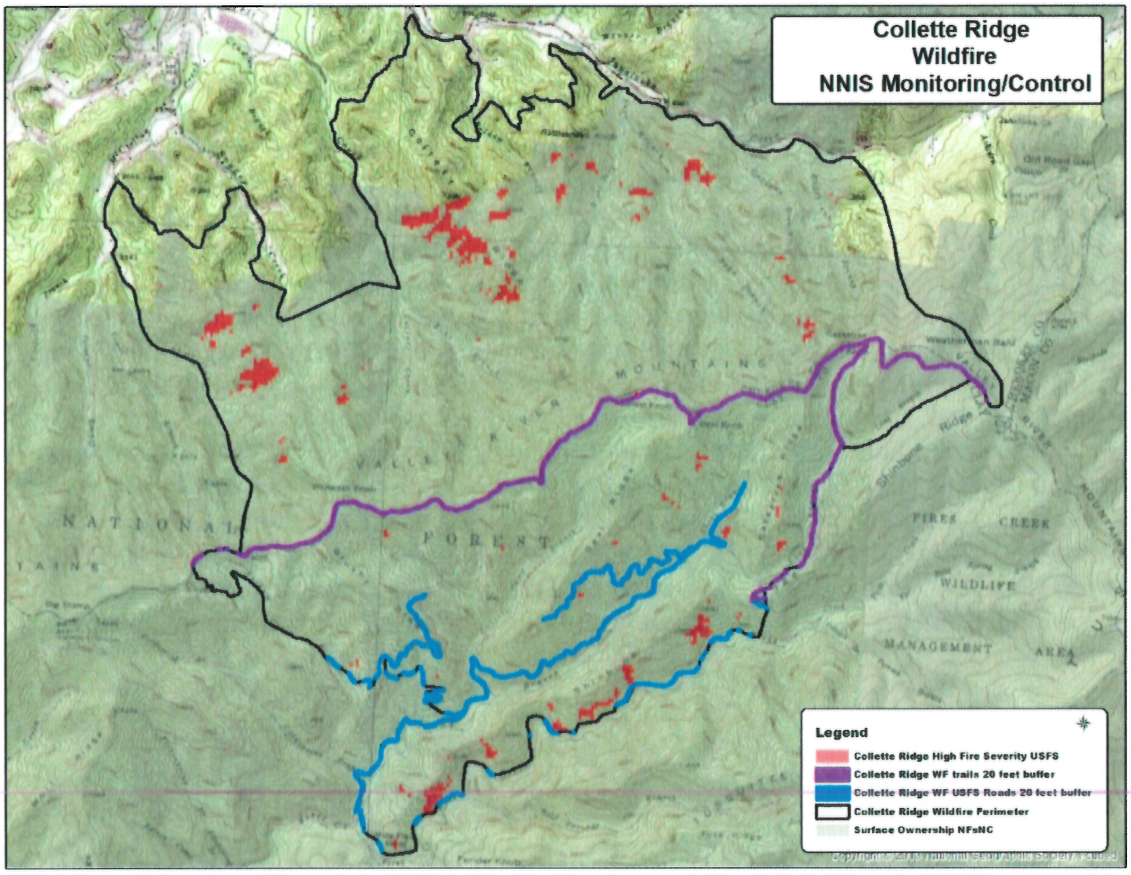
Land Treatments

The proposed action is to survey and treat NNIS species within and along the access to the burned area to prevent spread of infestations (i.e., Early Detection and Rapid Response). While no infestations are currently known within the perimeter, this area has never had a non-native invasive plant (NNIP) survey. Princess-tree (*Paulownia tomentosa*) infestations are known from previous surveys within the Shooting Creek area to the east and from iNaturalist observations from Hayesville to Andrews. Most of these observations reported small or dense infestations. This species is of concern with previous outbreaks after high severity fire within the Linville Gorge area (Pisgah National Forest). The area had not previously documented any occurrences until after a burn in 2000. If treatment had been implemented during the early phase of establishment, the current level of infestation across Linville Gorge would be minimal. If the proposed survey results in Princess-tree infestations, control is anticipated to be accomplished with mechanical removal or minimal use of herbicides. Mechanical removal has previously been useful within the northeast portion of Linville Gorge Wilderness following the Table Rock wildfire in 2014. Princess-tree is known to rapidly establish in areas with exposed soil. Those high severity areas in the wildfire had soil exposure. It will be important to assess any NNIS infestations. Surveys would be conducted in Spring 2024 to assess the density of NNIS populations and potentially treat at the same time, with the assumption outbreaks would be small and controllable. Survey and potential treatments will focus on ridgetop acreage, trails and roads within the wildfire perimeter. A total of around 200 USFS acres will be surveyed (Figure 4) and treated if any other non-native invasive plant species is located. Based on early detection, we anticipate the survey and initial treatment (if necessary) request for Collette Ridge is $38,100 (Table 10).

Table 10. Estimated costs for Collette Ridge Survey and Initial NNIS Treatments

Treatment	Units	Unit Cost	# of Units	Total Cost
Invasive Plant Surveys/detection/control	acres	$180	200	$36,000
Herbicide	gallon	$100	1	$100
COR contract development/review	acres	$10	200	$2,000

Figure 4. Non-native Invasive Plant Survey and potential treatment within the Collette Ridge Wildfire



Channel Treatments: None
Roads and Trail Treatments: None
Protection/Safety Treatments: None

I. Monitoring Narrative:

Monitoring NNIS infestations and treatment recovery/efficacy for the next calendar year is recommended.

PART VI – EMERGENCY STABILIZATION TREATMENTS AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

Table 11: Estimated Financial Plan

			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										
NNIS Survey/Treatment		180	200	$36,000	$0		$0		$0	$36,000
Herbicide		100	1	$100			$0		$0	$100
COR/Agreement Review		10	200	$2,000			$0		$0	$2,000
Insert new items above this line!				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Land Treatments				$38,100	$0		$0		$0	$38,100
B. Channel Treatments										
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Insert new items above this line!				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Channel Treatments				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
C. Road and Trails										
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Insert new items above this line!				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Road and Trails				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
D. Protection/Safety										
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Insert new items above this line!				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Protection/Safety				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
E. BAER Evaluation										
Forest Hydrologist	hours	$74	0	$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
Lead/NFsNC Botanist	hours	$73	37.5	$2,747	$0		$0		$0	$0
Pisgah NF Botanist	hours	$56	11	$617						
DART Soil Scientist	hours	$22	5	$110						
Overtime	hours	$111	30.5	$3,386						
Overtime	hours	$33	3.5	$116						
Insert new items above this line!				---	$0		$0		$0	$0
Subtotal Evaluation				$6,975	$0		$0		$0	$0
F. Monitoring										
				$0	$0		$0		$0	$0
				$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				$45,075	$0		**$0**		**$0**	**$38,100**
Previously approved										
Total for this request				**$45,075**						

PART VII – APPROVALS

1. _____
District Ranger, Tusquittee Ranger District Date

2. for James Melonas 12-7-23
Forest Supervisor, National Forests in North Carolina Date