

Date of Report: 10/2/2023**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:** Camp Creek**B. Fire Number:** OR-MHF-001199**C. State:** Oregon**D. County:** Clackamas and Multnomah**E. Region:** 06**F. Forest:** Mt. Hood National Forest (06)**G. District:** Zig Zag Ranger District (09)**H. Fire Incident Job Code:** P6QLC7 (0606)**I. Date Fire Started:** 08/25/2023**J. Date Fire Contained:** N/A**K. Suppression Cost:** 22M**L. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds (estimates):**

- Fireline repaired (miles):** Handline (3.8 mi), Mixed Construction Line (7.5 mi), Road as Line (48mi) Access or Improved Road (0.5mi), Total 60.2 mi as of 9/30/2023.
- Other (Suppression Repair Points):** 282 repair points as of 9/24/2023.

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

HUC #	Watershed Name	Total Acres	Acres Burned	% of Watershed Burned
170800010506	Lower Bull Run River	1,5054.5	774.6	5
170800010504	SF Bull Run River	10,067.6	1,280.4	13

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

OWNERSHIP	ACRES
NFS	2,059.63
CITY OF PORTLAND	0.25
TOTAL	2,060

- O. Vegetation Types:** The fire area is dominated by dense conifer forest cover types in the Western hemlock and Pacific silver fir plant association zones. Forest structure is comprised of old growth and large late-seral unmanaged stands, interspersed with mid-seral, even-aged stands that were clearcut harvested between about 1950 and 1980. Canopy heights range from 10 ft. to over 180 ft. Tall. There are no Federally listed threatened or endangered plant species within the burn scar. But there are several species present that are included on the Regional Forester's sensitive plants list and the amended Survey and Manage species list. Invasive plant species are also present, but the extent and density of their populations is sporadic, mainly along roads.
- P. Dominant Soils:** The soils in the Camp Creek fire perimeter are dominated by loams to silt loams and are largely derived from glacial deposits, colluvial materials, landslide and alluvium deposits, or residuum derived from tuffs, basalts, and andesites. Soils are well-drained and generally deep in depth to bedrock. The average rock content ranges from 40 to 80 percent by volume and vary in gravel, cobbles, and stone content. The surface organic layers are thin to moderately thick depending on slope position and topography. The topography in the fire perimeter is generally moderate (0 to 30% slope) with much steeper slopes (30 to 60+%) found mostly within the South Fork Bull Run drainage. Erosion potential ranges from low to high. Vegetative and rock cover is key in protecting these soil types from excessive erosion.
- Q. Geologic Types:** The Bull Run Watershed is in the Cascade Mountain Province of northwestern Oregon. The oldest rocks within the burned area of the watershed are Miocene Columbia River basalts (CRBs) of the Wanapum Basalt flows that are overlaid by pyroclastic flows of the Rhododendron formation, which filled topographic depressions on the eroded surface of the CRBs. The Rhododendron formation consists of pyroclastic flows, lahars, mudflow breccias, tuff, and volcanoclastic sandstone. The unit is generally massive and relatively soft and is prone to landslides and slope failure due to weak cementation and/or physical and chemical weathering. Pliocene and quaternary volcanics consisting of basalt and basaltic andesite flows cap the rhododendron formation. The Pliocene basalt of the Bull Run watershed is the most extensive formation exposed in the watershed and it is overlaid by quaternary basaltic andesite of the Aschoff Buttes, which erupted from a cinder cone in the south-central part of the watershed. The Quaternary surficial deposits, including residual soils, landslide deposits, alluvial deposits, glacial till, outwash, and colluvium overlay the bedrock geology.

R. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class:

Table 3: Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class

STREAM TYPE	MILES OF STREAM
PERENNIAL	6.7
INTERMITTENT	4.4
TOTAL	11.1

S. Transportation System:

Trails: *National Forest (miles): 0*

Roads: *National Forest (miles): 7.2*

Table 4. Miles of Road by Maintenance Level

OPERATIONAL MAINTENANCE LEVEL - NFS LANDS	
TOTAL (MILES)	7.2
1 - BASIC CUSTODIAL CARE (CLOSED)	1.6
2 - HIGH CLEARANCE VEHICLES	4.9
DECOMMISSIONED	0.7

PART III - WATERSHED CONDITION

A. Burn Severity (acres):*Table 5: Burn Severity Acres by Ownership*

Soil Burn Severity	NFS	City of Portland	Total	% within the Fire Perimeter
Unburned/V.Low	276	0.2	276	13
Low	1,152	0.1	1,152	56
Moderate	580	0	580	28
High	53	0	53	3
Total	2,060	0.3	2,060	

- B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres):** Soil hydrophobicity was observed during the field assessment across all soil burn severity classes. Inherent strong hydrophobicity was noted during field observations, which could contribute to higher amounts of water repellent soils not induced by fire. Based on field assessments and local soil types, some degree of hydrophobicity should be assumed throughout the fire.
- C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating:** Approximately 335 acres of low (16%), 1,254 acres of moderate (61%), 426 acres of high (21%), and 45 acres of very high (2%) erosion hazard risk was estimated for the Camp Creek fire.
- D. Erosion Potential:** 850 lbs/acre/yr
- E. Sediment Potential:** 482 lbs/acre/yr
- F. Mass Wasting Potential:** In pre-fire conditions, areas of slope instability were present within the South Fork Bull Run drainage in the relatively weak Rhododendron formation and landslide deposits. In historic times, landslides have typically been episodic and infrequent in nature. With the loss of vegetation due to the fire, there is an increase in potential slope instability, likely limited to stream bank failures during high flows and in channels with sufficiently steep gradients for debris flow initiation. The USGS debris flow model predicts high and moderate combined debris flow hazards within steeper channels of the South Fork Bull Run drainage during a peak 15-minute rainfall intensity of 24 mm/h design storm. The likelihood of a reactivation of larger slide deposits is low, however, there could be an increase in the probability of shallow landslides where tree mortality is present. Even with modeling and mapping, it is imperative to note that the size, shape, initiation, and frequency of debris flows and landslides are highly difficult to predict due to the number of erratic conditions needed to trigger mass wasting events.
- G. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period (years):** 2-5 years
- H. Estimated Hydrologic Response:** Hydrologic response following wildfire in the Camp Creek Fire burned area will include reduced interception and infiltration of precipitation, increased runoff and erosion, higher streamflow volumes for a given precipitation or snowmelt input, and a more rapid rise of stream and river levels compared with those of unburned conditions. Additionally, the probability of severe erosion, debris flows, and hillslope failure is substantially higher, and will remain so for at least the next few years (Callery and Krezlok, 2020). The 5-year recurrence interval streamflow event in the South Fork of the Bull Run River is expected to increase by 9%. It was predicted at 2117 cfs pre fire and 2307 cfs post fire.

PART V - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS**Introduction/Background**

The Bull Run watershed is the primary municipal water supply for the City of Portland. It and specified lands around it are designated a unique land allocation by the Mt Hood LRMP known as the Bull Run Watershed Management Unit. The Portland Water Bureau (PWB) co-manages this unit with the Mt Hood Nat. Forest as stipulated by legislative mandate. The roles and responsibilities of each agency are defined in Public Law 95-200. One item of note, the roads in the Bull Run are to be managed and maintained by the PWB.

The PWB owns lands in the watershed along the Bull Run River and operates water supply infrastructure and facilities there. This municipal water supply has been an unfiltered system since its inception because of the exceptional quality of the water source. By law public access into this unit is prohibited and enforced as a means for safeguarding the water supply. Regulated forest management is also disallowed for similar reasons. These protections along with specified management guidelines in public law and the Mt Hood LRMP have factored heavily in the conditions of the Bull Run remaining relatively pristine.

Because the fire was located within the Bull Run, water quality objectives and protection have been paramount and integrated into firefighting operations to minimize wildfire impacts and disturbance from suppression activities. This central objective has been a mainstay throughout the incident and continues. The BAER team embraced it too, recognizing early the critical value of the municipal water source. That coupled with the nearly pristine quality of the watershed was integral to the determination of the critical values and the assessment of the post-fire effects that could threaten them.

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

Table 6: 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

1. Human Life and Safety (HLS):

Critical Value	Probability	Consequence	Risk Rating	Threat
Human Life and Safety (Admin Users) on NFSR 12, 1210, 1211, 14 and SF Bull Run gauging sites.	Possible	Major	High	potential for falling snags and rocks, landslides, flooding, or other unforeseen hazards

2. Property (P):

Critical Value	Probability	Consequence	Risk Rating	Threat
NFSR 12, 1210, 1211, 14	Possible	Minor	Low	Potential for falling snags and rocks on roads.
NFSR 12	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low	Increased flow causing road prism and drainage structure failures.
NFSR 1210	Likely	Moderate	High	Increased flow causing road prism and drainage structure failures.
NFSR 1211	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low	Increased flow causing road prism and drainage structure failures.
NFSR 14	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low	Increased flow causing road prism and drainage structure failures.

3. Natural Resources (NR):

Critical Value	Probability	Consequence	Risk Rating	Threat
Native Plant Communities	Very Likely	Moderate	Very High	Suppression Repair related introduction and expansion of invasive plants in areas where there were little to no invasives prior to disturbance. Invasive plants are documented in close proximity to suppression related ground disturbance.

Native Plant Communities	Very Likely	Moderate	Very High	Invasive plants establishing in burned areas with little to no invasive plants present.
Soil productivity	Possible	Minor	Low	accelerated erosion, heightened runoff, sediment delivery
Hydrologic function	Likely	Minor	Low	Increased runoff, elevated and altered timing of peak flows
Municipal Water Quality	Possible	Moderate	Intermediate	Sediment delivery from mass wasting
Municipal Water Quality	Very Likely	Moderate	Very High	Increased risk of turbidity from the S. Fork Bull Run drainage causing exceedance at water intake
Municipal Water Quality	Possible	Moderate	Intermediate	Elevated levels of nutrients from the S. Fork Bull Run and Camp Creek drainages resulting in risk of harmful algal blooms in Reservoir 2
Municipal Water Quality	Likely	Minor	Low	Increased sediment delivery from the S. Fork Bull Run River subbasin into Reservoir 2 resulting in loss of storage capacity
T&E Species: Spotted Owl Critical and Occupied Habitat	Very Likely	Moderate	Very High	Loss of habitat

4. Cultural and Heritage Resources:

Critical Value	Probability	Consequence	Risk Rating	Threat
Cultural Resources	Possible	Minor	Low	Post-fire damage to sites from burned snags
Cultural Resources	Unlikely	Minor	Very Low	Post-fire landscape - accelerated erosion and burned snags

B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

1. **Mitigate for unacceptable risks to life and safety:** The Bull Run is closed to the public but there is periodic administrative use on the roads located around and within the burn scar. Employees of the PWB, USGS, FS, and other agencies use the roads for access and travel. There are at least three gaging stations, several SNOTEL sites, a fire lookout, a half dozen bridges, and many culverts accessed by personnel using these roads. Because of this administrative use, notification of post-fire hazards is a primary objective of prescribed treatments.
2. **Mitigate for unacceptable risk to property:** An increase of peak flow laden with post-fire debris and sediment on a specified tributary threatens a culvert under the 1210 road. Storm proofing and monitoring this site to prevent damage or failure of the culvert and roadway is a primary objective of treatment.
3. **Mitigate for unacceptable risk to natural resources:** Protection of the nearly undisturbed and pristine quality of the forested native plant communities and remarkable old growth habitat in the Bull Run from post-fire impacts is a primary objective of prescribed treatments, particularly from invasive plant species. Likewise, the protection of water quality and the municipal supply for several million consumers is of utmost concern. It is imperative that the PWB and cooperating agencies such as the FS, USGS, and the NWS work together and are made aware of any abrupt and impending threats to

the water quality (i.e., turbidity) of the Bull Run from post-fire impacts so that immediate action can be taken to minimize them when feasible.

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

Land: 80

Channel: N/A

Roads/Trails: 75

Protection/Safety: 95

D. Probability of Treatment Success

Table 7: Probability of Treatment Success

	1 year after treatment	3 years after treatment	5 years after treatment
Land	80	85	90
Channel	N/A	N/A	N/A
Roads	80	85	90
Protection/Safety	95	100	100

E. Cost of No-Action (Including Loss): Potentially Excessive. Quantitative analysis was not conducted but should post-fire outcomes be detrimental to critical values, the financial burden, particularly to the PWB and its customers, could amount to millions upon millions of accruing dollars until rectified. We also recognize that the value of human life is priceless.

F. Cost of Selected Alternative (Including Loss): At least 10 times less expensive than No-Action. The comparative cost of prevention treatments should a storm of sufficient magnitude trigger a damaging event could be far less than if nothing were implemented.

G. Skills Represented on Burned-Area Survey Team:

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

Team Leader: Todd Reinwald

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Forest BAER Coordinator: Todd Reinwald, Mt. Hood National Forest

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Phone: 503-668-1769

Team Members: Table 8: BAER Team Members by Skill

Skill	Team Member Name
Team Lead(s)	Todd Reinwald, Mary Young(t)
Interagency Liaison	Kyle Wright
Soils	Ut Huynh, David Watson
Hydrology	Todd Parker
Geology	Keifer Nace
Engineering	Hailu Gabriel
GIS	Maureen Durrant, Austin Yu(t)
Archaeology	Emily Modelski
Botany	Lin Kyan
PIO	Christine Pyle

H. Treatment Narrative:

Protection/Safety Treatments

S1a. Road Hazard Signs: The purpose of road hazard signs is to reduce risks to human life and safety by informing users of existing threats while traveling authorized routes within the areas susceptible to flooding, debris flows, hazards trees, and all other risks attributable to post fire events on the landscape. Also, heritage clearance (**H1**) would have to be completed prior to manual treatments.

Treatment S1a	Units	Unit Cost	# of Units	Total Cost
Road Hazard Signs	Each	\$500	5	\$2,500

H1. Heritage and Cultural Resource Protection: Treatment to mitigate the emergency for the potentially eligible heritage resources is to cover NHPA, Section 106 (S106) compliance for all authorized BAER treatments using the H1 Treatment Code. S106 compliance includes the minimum required documentation to implement the approved treatment. Although BAER treatments are considered "emergency undertakings" under NHPA, a reasonable effort shall be made to avoid adverse effects whenever possible during ground-disturbing activities.

Treatment H1	Units	Unit Cost	# of Units	Total Cost
S106 Compliance by GS 11 Archaeologist (OT)	Hours	\$45	40	\$1,800

Land Treatments

Protection of the undisturbed and pristine quality of the forested native plant communities and remarkable old growth habitat in the Bull Run from post-fire effects is a primary objective of prescribed treatments, particularly from invasive plant species. Prevention, combined with early detection and rapid response, is prescribed as the most effective means of controlling invasive plants and protecting these native plant communities.

P1a. Invasives EDRR: Consistent with the Forest Service Manual direction, monitoring is recommended the first year to determine the presence of invasive species post-fire. Detection surveys will be focused near sensitive plant populations and their habitat such as meadows, special habitats, and where basal area loss attributed to the fire is at least 50% or greater and invasive plant populations are nearby. This type of EDRR is proposed for 20 acres where the potential for spread of invasive plants into native plant communities is determined to be very likely.

Treatment P1a	Units	Unit Cost	# of Units	Total Cost
Invasives EDRR	Acres	\$100	20	\$2,000

P1b. Invasives EDRR – Suppression Repair: The focus of these EDRR treatments will be where soil exposure and ground disturbance remain after suppression repair activities and the potential for invasive plant establishment is very likely. This includes approximately 95 acres of control lines and other selected points such as landings, decking sites, and staging areas. Because the use of chemical herbicides is prohibited in the Bull Run, manual weed pulling would be the method implemented to control invasive plants. Also, heritage clearance (**H1**) would have to be completed prior to manual treatments.

Treatment P1b	Units	Unit Cost	# of Units	Total Cost
Invasives EDRR - Suppression Repair	Acres	\$458	95	\$44,000

Road Treatments

R1. Storm Proofing: An increase of peak flow laden with post-fire debris and sediment on the west branch tributary to Camp Creek threatens a culvert under the 1210 road. This site is on NFSR 1210 at MP 0.47. The immediate area around the inlet of this culvert is comprised of unmanaged old-growth forest structure that exhibits moderate SBS with many fire-killed trees. A very large diameter, fire-damaged snag fell across the inlet site knocking several large boulders into the channel and banks directly in front of it, partially impeding and redirecting stream flow into the culvert. To mitigate the potential for these boulders to partially obstruct fire-induced elevated peak flow and ensnare debris, it is recommended they be removed to prevent damage or failure of the culvert and roadway.

Treatment R1	Units	Unit Cost	# of Units	Total Cost
Storm Proofing	Each	\$15,000	1	\$15,000
Implementation OT	Day	\$525	4	\$2,100

R3. Storm Inspection and Response: The culvert on the 1210 road was determined to be at risk of becoming obstructed or clogged with debris because of the increased stream discharge due to the fire. Because of its location and the numerous hazard trees around it, administrative use and travel on the road should be avoided or minimized. Also, hazard tree abatement is not being recommended at the site because there are so many fire-killed trees, many of which are very large in diameter. Felling these hazard trees would generate tons of slash around the site, which would necessitate a lot of extra work and clean-up. So in lieu of site inspection in-person during or after storms, and to avoid additional snag-out of the site, a telemetered camera is recommended to be installed so that the culvert inlet can be monitored remotely in real-time to ascertain if clean out would be needed, thus reducing exposure to administrative personnel. The PWB maintains the road network within the Bull Run. If remote inspection revealed a need for storm response, PWB would be responsible. This is why storm response costs for mobilizing equipment or personnel overtime is not included in this treatment cost.

Treatment R3	Units	Unit Cost	# of Units	Total Cost
Storm Inspection and Response (telemetered camera)	Each	\$15,000	1	\$15,000

I. Monitoring Narrative:

M3. Level III Monitoring Seed Money: Because of burned over steep slopes immediately above the lowest reaches of the S. Fk Bull River and Cedar Creek drainages, the likelihood for post-fire turbidity to affect the water quality of the municipal water supply is considered to be very likely. Since the water from the Bull Run being supplied to consumers is unfiltered, the Oregon Health Authority stipulates that the turbidity of the water at the intake must not exceed 5 NTUs. If this limit is exceeded, PWB is required to shut down their intakes and resort to use of groundwater as a contingency back up plan until waters clear. This limit is also particularly sensitive to colloidal clay inherently prevalent in the Rhododendron pyroclastic geologic formation where unstable slopes are common. According to the PWB, shut down of the intakes due to exceedance of the turbidity limit has only occurred 12 times since 1986.

Slope stabilization and erosion/sediment control within the burn scar is not being recommended on FS lands for a variety of factors. Such treatments would not be expected to be effective nor practical. The critical value of the municipal water supply and the likelihood of the threats, warrant an advance monitoring strategy.

The proposed treatment entails early detection and warning, which necessitates agency coordination to implement, monitor, and maintain. This treatment would involve the FS assisting in the installation of water quality and climatic sensors capable of detecting and telemetering real-time data for multi-agency monitoring and response, particularly for the PWB and their water managers and headworks

operators. This treatment is key for the critical value of municipal water supply and public health. Instrumentation would be located so that data can be acquired directly from fire affected waterways and slopes. A telemetered camera is also recommended for real-time visual monitoring of the S. Fk Bull Run River before it enters Reservoir #2 above the intakes.

Data obtained from the instrumentation and camera would be available to multiple agencies including the PWB, USGS, FS, and National Weather Service (NWS). Water quality sensors and the camera would utilize existing gaging stations and monitoring sites at the bridge crossing on the 12 road over the S. Fk Bull Run River. The USGS would coordinate with the USFS and support water quality sensor installation. The sensors would be hosted at the USGS gaging station using their equipment platforms and telemetry so that data would be available on their public facing website. The FS would assist with the installation of the camera and provide monitoring and maintenance support. Real-time imaging would be available via linked telemetry, either through an existing FS WiFi service or possibly a Starlink prescription link with the PWB.

A portable remote weather station would be set up near the top of the switchback on the 1210 road, which is near the middle of the burn scar. With real-time capability, early detection would be facilitated so that agencies could coordinate immediate response and messaging as needed. The USFS would coordinate with other agencies such as the RAWs depot in Boise, NWS, and MesoWest for installation, data management and interpretation, and support. Access to real-time data would be shared with the NWS for use in their early detection and notification alerts for burned-over areas.

A more formal monitoring plan will be developed outlining the collaborative interagency coordination, monitoring focus, and results, after the emergency treatments have been implemented. This collaborative monitoring approach will provide valuable insight to Burned Area Emergency Response strategies for mitigating unacceptable risks for municipal drinking water critical values in the post-fire landscape. The monitoring plan would also include partnership with the researchers from the Rocky Mtn Research Station (RMRS), Univ. of ID, Univ. of WA, and PWB whom collaborated on the development of the WEPP site-specific model for the Bull Run. This partnership would use the data acquired from the monitoring to help inform model validation, assumptions, and refinement.

Treatment M3	Units	Unit Cost	# of Units	Total Cost
Implementation Overtime	Days	\$500	10	\$5,000
Water Quality Support	Each	\$20,000	1	\$20,000
Remote Weather Station Support	Each	\$15,000	1	\$15,000
Remote Camera Support	Each	\$15,000	1	\$15,000
NWS Notification & Alerts	NA	NA	NA	\$0
Coordination w/ RMRS & PWB	Each	\$10,000	1	\$10,000

PART VI – EMERGENCY STABILIZATION TREATMENTS AND SOURCE OF FUNDS

			NFS Lands			Other Lands				All
		Unit	# of		Other	# of	Fed	# of	Non Fed	
Line Items	Units	Cost	Units	BAER \$	\$	units	\$	Units	\$	Total \$
A. Land Treatments										
P1a. Invasives EDRR	acre	96	20	\$2,000	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$2,000
P1b. Invasives EDRR Suppression	acre	458	95	\$44,000	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$44,000
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Land Treatments				\$46,000	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$46,000
B. Channel Treatments										
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Channel Treatments				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
C. Road and Trails										
R1. Storm Proofing	each	17,100	1	\$17,100	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$17,100
R3. Storm Inspection and Response	each	15,000	1	\$15,000	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$15,000
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Road and Trails				\$32,100	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$32,100
D. Protection/Safety										
S1a. Road Hazard Signs	each	500	5	\$2,500	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$2,500
H1. S106 Compliance OT	hour	45	40	\$1,800	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$1,800
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Protection/Safety				\$4,300	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$4,300
E. BAER Evaluation										
Initial Assessment	Report	\$80,000	1	\$80,000	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$80,000
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Evaluation				\$80,000	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$80,000
F. Monitoring										
M3. Level 3 Monitoring Seed Money	each	\$65,000	1	\$65,000	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$65,000
				\$0	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Monitoring				\$65,000	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$0
G. Totals										
Previously approved				\$147,400	\$0		\$0		\$0	
Total for this request				\$147,400						

PART VII - APPROVALS

1. _____
 Forest Supervisor Date