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-USDA-FOREST SERVICE	FS-2500-8 (7/00)	Form	atted	(
		Form	atted	
A	Date of Report:05/09 <mark>2</mark> /2006	Form	atted	(
BURNED-AREA REPOI	PT .	Form	atted	
(Reference FSH 2509.13).	Form	atted	(
A.V.		Form	atted	(
<u>PART I - TYPE OF REQU</u>	<u>JEST</u>	Form	atted	
A. Type of Deposit		Form	atted	<u></u>
A. Type of Report		Form	atted	
[X] 1. Funding request for estimated WFSU-SULT funds	\\	Form	atted	
[] 2. Accomplishment Report		Form	atted	
[] 3. No Treatment Recommendation		Form	atted	<u></u>
D. Type of Action	\\\	Form	atted	[
B. Type of Action		Form	atted	
[X] 1. Initial Request (Best estimate of funds needed to complete e	ligible emergency rehabilitation measures)	Form	atted	(
		Form	atted	
[] 2. Interim Report		Form	atted	(
[] Updating the initial funding request based on more accura	te site data or design analysis	Form	atted	<u></u>
[] Status of accomplishments to date		Form	atted	(
[] 3. Final Report (Following completion of work)		Form	atted	(
, , ,	1	Form	atted	(
		Form	atted	(
PART II - BURNED-AREA DES	CRIPTION	Form	atted	
A. Fire Name: Hughes Lake B. Fire Number:	mi-hmf-060082	Form	atted	(
p. The tvame. Tragnes bake	MIT HIN 000002	Form	atted	<u></u>
C. State: Michigan D. County: Oscoo		Form	atted	
E. Region:09 F. Forest: Huron	- Manistee National Forests	Form	atted	
C. District Mis 05	\\\\	Form	atted	(
G. District: Mio 05		Form	atted	
H. Date Fire Started: 04/30/2006 J. Date Fire Conta	ined:5/5/2006	Form	atted	(
		Form	atted	(
J. Suppression Cost <u>÷ 850,000</u>	The state of the s	Form	atted	<u></u>
V. Fire Currencesion Democrac Renaized with Currencesion Funds	igwedge	Form	atted	(
K. Fire Suppression Damages Repaired with Suppression Funds 1. Fireline flipped (miles): 18 miles		Form	atted	
2. Fireline seeded (miles): 3.5		Form	atted	(
3. Other (identify): 10 miles of brining. Note	e: Roads draining to Big Creek and Hughes Lake	Form	atted	
are being treated to prevent erosion from first rain. Because of the excession	vely well drained sands of the area, the major	Form	atted	
source of sediment is from road runoff. The heavily travel roads are powered in an experiment from societies.	dery and potentially the greatest source of	Form	atted	(
sediment from fire activities.		Form	atted	(
L. Watershed Number: 040700070740, Au Sable River at Mio Pond		Form	atted	
	^	Form	atted	(
M. Total Acres Burned: 5950-5817 (New calculated the burned area)		Form	atted	(···
—NFS Acres (5283406) Other Federal () State () Private (5344	14—),	Form	atted	
N. Vegetation Types: 62 % Jack Pine, 20 % Red Pine, 10% Riparian, 8%	6 mixed hardwoods	Form	atted	(
14. Vegetation Types. 02 % Jack Fille, 20 % Red Fille, 10% Riparian, 8%	o mixed nardwoods	Form	atted	(
O. Dominant Soils: Typic Udipsamments (83%), Argic Udipsam	ments Lamellic Udipsomments (6%), Typic	Form		(
Haplosaprists (4%), Psammentic Hapludalfs (3%), others (4%).	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Form		(
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P. Geologic Types: 5,363 acres of Outwash Plains (90%) and 58 areas and wetlands -10%)	37 acres of Ffluvial Aalluvial Oorganics (rRiparian	// //	Formatted	
areas and wettands -1070]		/ ///	Formatted	
			Formatted	(
Q. Miles of Stream Channels by Order or Class: <u>6.6 miles</u>	////	Formatted		
<u> </u>			Formatted Formatted	
R. Transportation System			Formatted	
A			Formatted	(
Trails: 6.7 miles Roads: 47.9 miles			Formatted	
			Formatted	(
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		///,	Formatted	
<u> </u>			Formatted	
<u>PART III - WATERSHED C</u>	<u>ONDITION</u>	/	Formatted	
A. Burn Severity (acres): <u>595</u> (low) <u>4330</u> (moderate) <u>892</u>	(high)		Formatted	
1. Bull Severity (ucres). <u>595</u> (1000) <u>1556</u> (moderate) <u>692</u>	(mgn)		Formatted	<u> </u>
B. Water-Repellent Soil (acres):0Note: All severity areas samp	////	Formatted Formatted		
infiltration rate which is characteristic of this area.		/ //	Formatted	
C. Soil Erosion Hazard Rating (acres):			Formatted	
	(high)		Formatted	(
D. Procing Petrotials 15 touch and have			Formatted	
D. Erosion Potential:15 tons/acre/year		Formatted		
E. Sediment Potential from roads and trails: 36 - cubic yards / n		Formatted	(
AL			Formatted	
PART IV - HYDROLOGIC DES	ICN FACTORS		Formatted	
TAKI IV MIDKOLOGIC BLO	INTERIORS.	/ //	Formatted	
A. Estimated Vegetative Recovery Period, (years):	<u>na</u>	/ // /	Formatted	
B. Design Chance of Success, (percent):	, na		Formatted Formatted	
p. Design chance of success, (percent).	<u> </u>	/ // /	Formatted	<u> </u>
C. Equivalent Design Recurrence Interval, (years):	<u>na</u>	///	Formatted	
D. Design Storm Duration, (hours):	no	///	Formatted	
D. Design Storm Duration, (nours).	na	/ /	Formatted	
E. Design Storm Magnitude, (inches):		///	Formatted	
E. Dasier Flagg (subia fact (second (second mile))		/ // /	Formatted	
F. Design Flow, (cubic feet / second/ square mile):	na	// // //	Formatted	
G. Estimated Reduction in Infiltration, (percent):	<u>na</u>	1///	Formatted	
HALL (ID.: FL. (C	A	////	Formatted	
H. Adjusted Design Flow, (cfs per square mile):	<u>na</u>	/////	Formatted	
		/////	Formatted Formatted	(
PART V - SUMMARY OF A	<u>ANALYSIS</u>	. ////	Formatted	
A		/ ///	Formatted	<u> </u>
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		/////	Formatted	
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Formatted Formatted A. A. What is the Watershed Emergency caused by the fire? Hazardous treesfuels along roads and motorized trails, loss of a critical sanitary <u>facility</u>, loss of 520 acres of Kirtland's Warbler (endangered species) occupied habitat, the spread of <u>non-native invasive</u> plant <u>species</u>, threat of unmanaged off road recreation to KW habitat and watershed health, and cultural resource protection within the burned area.

Background Information: The Hughes Lake fire started on April 30th, traveling about six miles in six hours in a predominantly jack pine/red pine fuel type. Burn severity estimated for the fire area is_-15% high, 75% moderate, and 10% low severity. The Hughes Lake Fire was primarily a fast moving crown fire, burning approximately 5817 acres.

Threats to Public Health and Safety:

Increased fuel loading in urban interface Hydro axing within urban interface Prescribed fire??????

Hazardous trees along <u>roads</u> and motorized trails – Driving for pleasure is the number one recreational use of the Huron-Manistee National Forests. Of the 48 miles of roads within the burned area, approximately 15 miles of County and Forest Service Roads have hazard trees that are likely to <u>become</u> unstable within the year and could result in property damage, personal injury or death. Additionally, three of the 7 miles of motorized trails within burned areas have trees that are similar safety hazards. Trees alongside roads and motorized trails that were an immediate threat to health and safety were removed by suppression <u>crews</u>. However, there are still <u>burned</u> or weakened trees that could fall down within a year.

Loss of santitarysanitary structure – The sanitary facilities at The Meadows campground service over 100 miles of Forest Service motorized trail and a 16 unit campground. One of two sanitary facilities at the campground was destroyed in the fire. Two major motorized trails, each servicing 200-300 recreators a day on weekends, meet in this area. The Forest Service trails also link to the State network of motorized trails for an additional 100 miles of trail. A family camping area, typically housing 70 + people on weekends in spring and summer months, is also serviced by the sanitary facilities in this area. Having only one sanitary facility will result in riders and campers using the adjacent riparian area for sanitary needs. This will create a health risk and threaten the riparian resource. Closure of the campground and trails is not an option since it would accelerate the unmanaged motorized use challenges the Forest faces. Heavy patrolling to achieve an acceptable level of compliance is not an option due to the numerous access trails in the immediate vicinity. Past experience at Bull Gap Campground supports keeping this campground open. As we are on the brink of our summer recreation season—and, loss of the sanitary facility presents a health risk and replacement is an urgent and immediate need.

Threats to T&E Habitat:

Of the 5817 acres that burned in the Hughes Lake Fire, 3529 acres are designated Kirtland's Warbler Essential Habitat (KWEH) in that species Recovery Plan. KWEH is "that land identified as biologically appropriate and necessary for the development of nesting habitat for the Kirtland's warbler." Two jack pine plantations (Treasure Map & Wigwam Warbler) that were occupied by Kirtland's warblers in 2005 were completely destroyed as a result of the Hughes Lake Fire. A portion of a third plantation (Moccasin) was destroyed; however this plantation was not likely to be occupied by Kirtland's warblers in the future.

As a direct result of the Hughes Lake Fire, breeding habitat for approximately 54 pairs of Kirtland's warblers was destroyed within the three occupied areas. This habitat is lost and cannot be immediately restored because Kirtland's warblers nest in jack pine between 8 and 16 years old. The Treasure Map and Wigwam Warbler

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areas (520 acres) were relatively young plantations and from past experience, natural regeneration of the jack pine will be spotty and not adequate to meet the KWEH needs.

Jack pine is considered the consummate fire species, requiring fire to open cones and prepare a mineral seedbed in order to regenerate naturally. Critical factors affecting the success of regeneration of jack pine following a fire are number and viability of seed, and exposure of mineral soil by reduction of the duff layer. Jack pine under optimum conditions can produce cones as early as three years of age, but viability of the seed is typically low until 15 years of age. Intense heat can also reduce viability of the seed. In addition, cone production is lower in densely stocked stands such as these. Therefore, while the receptive seedbed may be adequate, it is questionable whether or not adequate viable seed is present at the rates required. Again, jack pine in the occupied site within the burned area will not regenerate sufficiently to provide adequate habitat for Kirtland Warblers.

Because of the concern about how to regenerate the burned jack pine stands, some team members examined the planted and seeded areas and the naturally regenerated areas of jack pine within the No Pablo Fire of 2000. The No Pablo Fire is a few miles due east of the Hughes Lake Fire. On the No Pablo Fire, areas that were planted and seeded where at a sufficient density for Kirtland's Warbler nesting habitat. The natural regenerated jack pine areas within the No Pablo Fire were smaller with very sporadic densities. Much of the naturally regenerated area does not meet jack pine stand densities sufficient for Kirtland's Warbler habitat.

Threats to Forest Health from

Non-native Invasive Plants:

Several invasive plant species listed on Michigan's state noxious weed list and the Forests' Non-native Invasive Plant Species list are known to occur adjacent to newly exposed soils within burned areas or adjacent to fire suppression lines on the Hughes Lake Fire. The particular species that have a high probability of immediately invading the burned areas and fire suppression lines within the fire perimeter are:

Spotted knapweed (Centurea beibersteinii)

Smooth brome (*Bromus inermis*)

Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*)

Bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)

Orchard grass (Dactylus glomerata)

White sweet clover (*Melilotus officinalis*)

Portions of roadsides and trails, old timber sale landings, and other disturbed areas within the Hughes Lake Fire, will serve as sources of invasive plant seed or rhizomes because they contain one or more of the above-listed plants and are now adjacent to mineral soil exposed by the fire. Reconnaissance is needed to determine which disturbed areas with the high-priority NNIS listed above are directly adjacent to areas that are highly susceptible to invasive because of fire disturbance. All of the plant species listed above have exhibited the ability to respond to disturbance by colonizing burned areas. In addition, spotted knapweed infestations continue expansion by exuding a chemical from their roots that kills neighboring plants.

If burned areas and fire suppression lines become infested with NNIS, the dry, sandy, nutrient-poor habitats that constitute 90 % of the habitat in the Hughes Lake fire areas listed above have the potential to become highly infested with NNIS. The Forests' currently manage a significant portion of the areas surrounding the Hughes Lake Fire for prairies and barrens to support a wide variety of sensitive plant and animal species; such open areas are prone to NNIS invasion and having large NNIS infestations in the area threatens the Forests' native biodiversity and Forest health.; spotted knapweed is of particular concern in this regard.

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Additionally, fire suppression equipment brought in from other parts of the country or state has the potential to introduce non-native invasive plants that are not currently found on the Forests. If left undetected these introductions could expand and create additional degradation of plant communities on the Forests.

Threats to Soils and Wwatershed from Unmanaged Recreation:

The burn severity estimate for the fire was 15% high, 75% moderate, and 10% low severity. Sampling in all severity types and found the duff layer to be intact in most areas. These areas had a moderate infiltration rate which is characteristic of this area. The drying trend prior to the fire resulted in only the very surface of the duff drying out. The fire left most of the O layer intact, consuming mostly last-year's leaf and litter. After passage of the flame front, most burning was limited to stumps, snags, and punk logs; only minor areas of the burn experienced a smoldering fire in duff; which consumed very small areas of the duff. The concern created by wildfire in an area with ORV trails is that it creates opportunities for ORVs to leave the designated trails. Multiple trips over the same location on an unauthorized trail would create bare soil and erosion. The fire reduces or eliminates vegetation making it much more "inviting" to leave the trail. The burn area is in an ORV use recreation area. There are an ORV trails and an ORV campground (Meadows) within the burn area. The emergency cause by the fire is because of the burning of the vegetation much of the area is now accessible to ORV use. This has the potential to create erosion and reduce the amount of natural regeneration in the burn areas. The Jack pine and wetland areas within the burned area are of primary concern. Much of the jack pine is in Kirtland's Warbler habitat. Jack Pine stand characteristic in the area are scrubby, densely forested stands which by there nature are deterrents to ORV use when they are alive. The fire has created vast areas of jack pine mortality, which will not be a deterrent to ORV use. There are wetlands/riparian areas that are adjacent to Meadows Campground and are now easily assessable by ORVs. The burned over riparian vegetation will re-sprout, but for a few years the wetland/riparian areas will highly visible and likely to attract unmanaged ORV use. Although signing works to some degree to discourage unmanaged ORV use, conditions on the Forests have historically required patrolling to achieve meaningful levels of compliance.

Threats to Cultural Resources:

There are fourteen cultural resource sites within the burned area. Field reconnaissance relocated (relocated or located?) nine properties, one new site was discovered and the four remaining sites were either low priority or not found. No heritage properties were encountered. All sites, with one exception, are located on highly permeable sandy soils and level ground. The site containing The Hughes Farm (F.S. 09040500146) and cemetery (civil war veteran's grave site) are situated lies onin hilly terrain where greater potential for erosion damage exists. All sites have been made more visible due to loss of vegetative cover.

B. B. Emergency Treatment Objectives:

- Prevent the loss of life and risk to human health and safety.
- Reduce the risk to loss of property.
- Reduce the risk to TE&S species.
- Reduce risk of the spread of noxious weeds
- Reduce risk of unmanaged recreation to ETS habitat and watershed health.
- Reduce risk of degradation of cultural resource sites.

Cultural Resources: Treatment objectives are to reduce damage or degradation of cultural resource sites that are more visible as a result of the fire.

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Site 09-04-0	05-0041, the	Tyrrell Post	Office and h	omestead, lies in the Meadows Campground. Most	-of Formatted		
the site's fo							
Campgroun	Formatted						
	National Forest Shared Services Archaeologist. The site should also be monitored closely because of its						
increased v	isibility.				Formatted		
Sito 00 04 0	Site 09-04-05-0257, a pre-contact Native American camp, also lies in the Meadows Campground. Very						
				ng and coordination of rehabilitation work also need			
	ished at this		ose monitorn	ig and coordination of renapintation work also need	Formatted		
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monitoring	by heritage	personnel to c	check for dan	nage from vandalism and/or erosion.	Formatted		
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C Probabili	ty of Complet	ing Treatment	Prior to First	Major Damage-Producing Storm:	Formatted		
C. I Tobabii	ty or complet	ing Treatment	illior to Flist	Wajor Daniage-Frontiening Storm.	Formatted		
A	Land <u>90</u> %	Channel <u>na</u>	% Roads	80 % Other 90 %	Formatted		
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D. D	4	4 C			Formatted		
D. Probabili	ty of Treatme	nt Success			Formatted		
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Land	90	95	100		Formatted		
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The BAI							
	(soils), Quent McNichols (Silviculture), John Davis (Archaeology), Dwight Devereaux (recreation) and Anna Jaramillo (hydrologist BAER Trainee), BAER Advisiors Andy McNichols (reforestation), Greg Schmidt (botany),						
and Russ	Formatted						
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H. Treatment Narrative:

The following are proposed emergency treatments for the Hughes Lake Fire. Treatments are based on BAER objectives, team recommendation, team discussion, and line officer input utilizing known effective treatments for this area. Only treatments with high probability of success are proposed.

All cost estimates used Davis Bacon wage rates and consider contracting cost in developing estimates.

Structures:

Threats to Public Health and Safety:

Roads and trails — The objective is to provide for protection and safety from burned or weakened trees that probably would fall down within a year. Treatment: ASAP remove hazard trees on 15 miles of road and 3 miles of motorized trails within the burned area.

<u>Lost sanitary structure</u> – The objective is to provide for public health with adequate sanitary facilities at the motorized trail area and <u>campground</u>. <u>Treatment: ASAP install one CXT toilet</u> (pre-fab, requiring 1-day installation), in <u>Meadows campground</u>.

Land Treatments:

<u>Threats to T&E Habitat</u> – To mitigate the lost <u>occupied Kirtland Warbler's</u> habitat, 520 acres will be planted to recover Kirtland's Warbler <u>nesting habitat that will be occupiable between 2012 and 2020.</u> The team requests funding for the total cost of planting the 520 acres of occupiable habitat lost in the fire.

Threats to Forest Health from Non-native Invasive Plants: Do reconnaissance for locations where spotted knapweed, smooth brome, canada thistle, bull thistle, orchard grass, and white sweet clover infestations are located next to burned areas with exposed mineral soils. Treat infestations with high likelihood of expansion into burned areas to remove this year's seed source (hand-pulling, clipping, herbicide use in administrative areas). Seed burned areas adjacent to sites known to currently be infested with invasive plants. Seed portions of fire suppression line not seeded in post-suppression rehab. Monitor as described in the Monitoring Narrative section of this report.

Threats to Cultural Resources: Stabilize the Civil War Veteran's cemetery site by seeding and mulching and removal of hazard trees that may fall and desecrate the site. An archeologist is to be present for any rehabilitation work at the site within Meadows campground. Monitor all sites for a year following the burn.

Soils and Watershed

Channel Treatments: None

Roads and Trail Treatments:

Threats to Structures: ASAP install one handing accessible sweet smelling to

Structures: ASAP install one handicap accessible sweet smelling toilet in the Meadows campground Add additional signs within the burn area reminding ORVs users to stay on designated trails. Patrol of the burned areas during high use recreation periods to keep ORV on designated trails. Place approximately 35 post and pole barriers, some gated, on right of ways and dead end Forest Service roads within the burned area to keep off road vehicles out of the wetlands and Kirtland's Warbler habitat.

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I. Monitoring Narrative:

Land Treatments:

Threats to T&E Habitat: Monitor to ensure KW Recovery Plan Standards are achieved through presence/absence and density surveys; monitoring to occur in 2007 and 2008.

Threats to Forest Health from Non-native Invasive Species:

Monitor Hughes Lake fire suppression staging areas, drop points, and roadsides for new NNIS that may have been introduced from non-local equipment through presence/absence surveys; monitoring is to occur during the summer and late summer of 2006 and during the summer and late summer of 2007. Monitor treated areas for effectiveness of treatments through presence/absence surveys; monitoring to occur during the spring and summer of 2007. Monitor dozer/plow lines for effectiveness of seeding and new occurrences of NNIS though presence/absence surveys; monitoring to occur during the spring and summer of 2007.

Threats to Cultural Resources: Monitor [9] sites within the burned area made more visible for damage from public interest, for one year through site visits.

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Line Items	Units	Cost	Units	SULT \$	Other \$	units	\$	Units	\$	\$
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A. Land Treatments					8	9				
KW Reforestation	ac	500	520	\$260,000	\$0	X	\$0		\$0	\$260,000
Preventative seeding					- 8	1				
for NNIS control	ac	128	75	\$9,600	\$0 \$	8	\$0		\$0	\$9,600
Detect and treat NNIS				+ - ,		1	,			+ - /
sources	ac	300	30	\$9,000	8	K	\$0		\$0	\$9,000
Cultural Resources				. ,	8					. ,
seeding, mulching	sites	200	1	\$200	8	8	\$0		\$0	\$200
Subtotal Land Treatments				\$278,600	\$0\$	1	\$0		\$0	\$278,600
B. Channel Treatmen	its				Š	3			! · · · · !	
Insert new items above this line	,			\$0	\$0 \$	8	\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Channel Treat.				\$0	\$0	8	\$0		\$0	\$(
C. Road and Trails					8	1				
Heavy duty Gates	ea	1000	6	\$6,000	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$6,000
Barrier material, labor	ft	7.79	2500	\$19,475	\$0	1	\$0		\$0	\$19,475
Regulatory and					8	8				
directional signs	ea	150	22	\$3,300	8	3	\$0		\$0	\$3,300
Insert new items above this line:	i			\$0	\$0	1	\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Road & Trails				\$28,775	\$0	3	\$0		\$0	\$28,775
D. Structures					8	1				
CXT Toilet	ea	20,000	1	\$20,000	\$0	8	\$0		\$0	\$20,000
					8	1				
Hazard tree removal					8	8				
along roads and trails	mi	2000	18	\$36,000	\$0	8	\$0		\$0	\$36,000
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Subtotal Structures				\$56,000	\$0	8	\$0		\$0	\$56,000
E. BAER Evaluation	days	2000	8		22,500	8				
				\$0	\$0	8	\$0		\$0	\$0
ORV Patrol	days	250	90	\$22,500	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$22,500
Insert new items above this line:				\$0	\$0 \$		\$0		\$0	\$0
Subtotal Evaluation				\$22,500	\$0	1	\$0		\$0	\$22,500
F. Monitoring					8	8				
Cultural resources	days	250	10	\$2,500	\$0	8	\$0		\$0	\$2,500
Noxious weeds	days	250	30	\$7,500	\$0		\$0		\$0	\$7,500
Insert new items above this line:				\$0	\$0 \$	1	\$0		\$0	\$(
Subtotal Monitoring				\$10,000	\$0	<u> </u>	\$0		\$0	\$10.000

PART VII - APPROVALS

\$395,875

\$395,875

G. Totals

1.	_/s/ Leanne M. Marten	
	Forest Supervisor (signature)	Date
_		
_		
2.	/s/ John Phipps (for)	5/10/2006
_	Regional Forester (signature)	Date

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