

FINAL REPORT

AUG 17 2001

1999 Project Abstract

For the Period Ending June 30, 2001

Title: Native Prairie Prescribed Burns

Project Manager: Peter Buesseler, State Prairie Biologist,

Organization: Department of Natural Resources, Scientific and Natural Areas Program

Address: 1221 E. Fir Ave, Fergus Falls, MN 56537

Telephone No.: (218) 739-7497; **E-Mail:** peter.buesseler@dnr.state.mn.us; **Fax:** (218) 739-7601

Fund: Trust Fund

Legal Citations: ML 1999, Chap. 231, Sec. 3, Subd 13h

Appropriation Amount: \$400,000

Overall Project Outcome and Results

The goal of this project was to increase prairie burning to a level commensurate with habitat needs in three targeted areas: Kittson County Tallgrass Aspen Parkland, Glacial Lake Agassiz Beach Ridges, and the Lac Qui Parle area. Area Wildlife offices were provided seasonal personnel and specialized equipment to prepare fire management plans, establish fire breaks, work with landowners, carry out burns, and assist in tree removal, mowing, and other grassland management activities to maximize habitat benefits of the burn effort.

Result 1: Conduct prescribed burns on 12,000 ac. of Tallgrass Aspen Parkland in Kittson Co. — This was a cooperative project between DNR and The Nature Conservancy. DNR and TNC pooled crews and equipment and coordinated burns in implementing this effort. Outcome: 33 burns/15,780 acres

Result 2: Conduct prescribed burns on 9,000 ac. in the Glacial Lake Agassiz Beach Ridges — This was an expanded burn initiative in the Fergus Falls, Detroit Lakes, and Crookston DNR Area Wildlife offices. A fire/grassland management assistant supported the effort and worked with the area managers preparing burn units and implementing grassland management activities. Outcome: 74 burns/14,833 acres

Result 3. Conduct prescribed burns on 3000 acres in the Lac Qui Parle area — This activity fielded an additional burn crew and seasonal staff focused specifically on Lac Qui Parle area prairies. Burning was coordinated with TNC and FWS crews. The effort coincided with the Prairie Chicken Re-introduction project. Outcome: 29 burns/2,850 acres

Project Results Use and Dissemination

By providing targeted, accelerated funding, prescribed burning was doubled or tripled in the affected work areas. The project demonstrated that given sufficient resources, DNR Area Wildlife Offices — in coordination with other agencies and adjacent landowners — can carry out prescribed burning at a level necessary to meet prairie habitat needs. This project provides a base for developing future burning and grassland management project requests.

Date of Report: July 1, 2001

Date of Next Work Program Update: LCMR Final Work Program Report

Date of Work plan Approval: August, 1999

Project Completion Date: June 30, 2001

LCMR Work Program 1999

I. Project Title: Native Prairie Prescribed Burns

Project Manager: Peter Buesseler, State Prairie Biologist,
Affiliation: Department of Natural Resources, Scientific and Natural Areas Program
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A. Total Biennial Project Budget: Amounts in thousands

\$ LCMR	\$400,000	\$ Match (TNC)	\$148.0
- \$LCMR Spent	(\$378,500)	- \$Match Spent	(\$148.0)
\$ LCMR Balance	\$21,500	\$ Match Balance	\$0.0

B. Legal Citations: ML 1999, Chap. 231, Sec. 3, Subd 13h

\$200,000 the first year and \$200,000 the second year are from the trust fund for a grant to the commissioner of natural resources for an agreement with the Nature Conservancy for prescribed burns of native prairie on state wildlife lands.

II. and III. FINAL PROJECT SUMMARY

The goal of this project was to increase prairie burning to a level commensurate with habitat needs in three targeted areas: Kittson County Tallgrass Aspen Parkland, Glacial Lake Agassiz Beach Ridges, and the Lac Qui Parle area. Area Wildlife offices were provided seasonal personnel and specialized equipment to prepare fire management plans, establish fire breaks, work with landowners, carry out burns, and assist in tree removal, mowing, and other grassland management activities to maximize habitat benefits of the burn effort.

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* Approximately \$21,500 was unspent in the project due to poor weather conditions for prescribed fire in spring 2001.

IV. OUTLINE OF PROJECT RESULTS:

Result 1. Conduct prescribed burns on 12,000 ac. of Tallgrass Aspen Parkland in Kittson Co. (final project total: 33 burns /15,780 acres)

The state owns over 60,000 acres of prairie parkland habitat in Kittson Co. On average, 4000 acres are burned annually. While this is a significant amount, it is still 5,000 - 10,000 acres/yr short of estimated habitat needs. This objective funded a cooperative project between DNR and The Nature Conservancy to establish and implement an accelerated prescribed fire program for Kittson Co. prairie units.

Targeted State Lands

<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Total Site Acres</i>	<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Total Site Acres</i>
Pelan WMA	2,500	Devil's Playground WMA	1,400
Caribou WMA	9,200	Lake Bronson State Park	3,000
Skull Lake WMA	7,480	Halma Swamp WMA	2,680
Beaches WMA	33,266	Two Rivers Aspen Parkland SNA	1,333
Twin Lakes WMA	8,660		

Other Lands

Private land ownership in and around these units form a 'checkerboard' pattern, complicating management — especially burning. As part of a cooperative conservation effort, The Nature Conservancy has acquired over 21,000 acres of private prairie parkland habitat in the area over the past few years. Half of these lands have already been transferred to the state. The rest, TNC will cooperatively manage with adjacent DNR lands.

Kittson Co. is home to some of the finest, large undisturbed prairie communities in Minnesota. Because of land use changes in the past century with an accompanying reduction in fire, the aspen component has increased and remaining prairie/brushland communities have reached a decadent state. The Area Wildlife Management office in Karlstad has primary responsibility for prescribed burns. However, they are understaffed and ill-equipped to accomplish the magnitude of burning needed to restore the tallgrass prairie parklands. Success in returning fire as an element to this ecosystem required a change in the fire program.

To accelerate prescribed burning, this activity provided seasonal personnel, equipment, and support to prepare fire management plans for these units, establish fire breaks, work with adjacent landowners, and assist in carrying out the burns. TNC coordinated and assisted DNR Wildlife in implementing this effort. In some cases, joint burn units encompassed both state lands and adjacent TNC property to maximize efficiency and effectiveness.

In the 2 years of the LCMR Native Prairie Prescribed Burn project, a total of 15,780 acres were burned. If conditions this past spring had been favorable, we are confident we could have burned 15,000 acres in 2001. The LCMR Project played a vital role in accomplishing or exceeding habitat management goals via prescribed fire at the Karlstad Wildlife Management Office. Past burning records at Karlstad show that between 50 and 4515 acres had been burned annually between 1994-1999. The project provided the office the opportunity to burn more prairie and brushlands than ever before and will help accomplish similar goals in the future.

Budget:

<i>LCMR Budget</i>	<i>\$153.0</i>	<i>Match</i>	<i>\$148.0</i>
<i>Expended</i>	<i>(\$158.4)</i>	<i>Expended</i>	<i>(\$148.0)</i>
<i>LCMR Balance</i>	<i>(\$5.4)</i>	<i>Balance</i>	<i>\$0.0</i>

Activity/Completion Date:

<i>FY 2000 (\$117)</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>FY 2001 (\$184)</i>	<i>Date</i>
1. Hire fire manager/coordinator	Sept. 1999	1. Site development work, fire breaks for 3 major units	Oct. 2000
2. Prepare fire management plans for 3 major units	Feb. 2000	2. Fall burn season (2000 ac)	Oct. 2000
3. Spring burn season (addl. 5000 ac)	Jun. 2000	3. Prepare fire management plans for 5 major units	Feb. 2001
		4. Spring burn season (addl. 7,000ac)	Jun. 2001

Result 2. Conduct prescribed burns on 9,000 ac. in the Glacial Lake Agassiz Beach Ridges (final project total: 74 burns/14,833 acres)

There are 77 units in the Glacial Lake Agassiz Beach Ridges landscape with native prairie totaling more than 48,000 acres. On average, 6000 ac per year are burned on wildlife areas in this area. To fully meet the habitat need would require burning approximately 15,000 ac. per yr. Limiting factors include lack of specialized prescribed fire equipment for difficult units; and availability of temporary crew members and experienced staff for the spring and fall burn seasons, as well as planning and preparing burn units for the burn season. The goal of this objective was to pilot ways of increasing burn accomplishments and targeting prairie units that have not been regularly burned in the past (or never burned).

Targeted State Lands:

<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Total Site Acres</i>	<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Total Site Acres</i>
Polk Co (>500 ac)		Mahnomen Co (>500 ac)	
Pembina WMA	1,847	Vanose WMA	2,278
Pembina Trail Preserve SNA/TNC	2,344	Bejou WMA	1,781
Chicog WMA	1,635	Waubun WMA	1,765
Maple Meadows WMA	1,380	Wamback WMA	1,299
Liberty WMA	1,357	Rush WMA/Santee SNA	1,178
Dugdale WMA	966	Dittmer WMA	645
Tympanuchus WMA	846	Santwire WMA	518
Agassiz Dunes	720	Gregory WMA	517
Burnham WMA	592	Other (6 units < 500 ac)	1,617
Pankratz Prairie	819		
Mentor Ranch	1,400		
Other (16 units < 500 ac)	4,600		
Wilkin Co Units (> 500 ac)		Norman Co (>500 ac)	
Rothsay WMA	3,646	Agassiz-Olson WMA	1,548
Atherton WMA	516	Neal WMA	1,270
Other (8 units < 500 ac)	2,616	Twin Valley WMA/SNA/TNC	1,165
Clay Co. Units (> 500 ac)		Prairie Smoke Dunes SNA	781
Barnesville WMA	1,106	Other (8 units < 500 ac)	1,606
Felton WMA	1,013		
Other (12 units < 500 ac)	2,720		

This activity provided seasonal personnel, equipment, and support for planning and implementing an expanded burn initiative in the Fergus Falls, Detroit Lakes, and Crookston Area Wildlife offices. A seasonal fire/ grassland management assistant was piloted in one Area Wildlife office to help support the effort and work with the area manager and staff preparing burn units and implementing other grassland management activities to increase habitat effectiveness. Overall, the LCMR Project provided

the equipment and personnel to roughly double the level of the prescribe burn activity. Equipment such as a tracked vehicle allowed for burning some areas that were not possible in the past. Fire was coordinated with grassland development and improvement activities such as tree removal, mowing and chemical treatment to maximize habitat improvement results.

Budget:

<i>LCMR Budget</i>	\$198.0	<i>Match</i>	\$0
<i>Expended</i>	(\$135.0)	<i>Expended</i>	
<i>LCMR Balance</i>	\$63.0	<i>Balance</i>	\$0

Activities/Completion Dates

<i>FY 2000 (\$94)</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>FY 2001 (\$104)</i>	<i>Date</i>
1. Site development work, fire breaks, tree cutting	Oct. 1999	1. Site planning/development work, fire breaks, tree cutting	Oct. 2000
2. Fall burn season (1000 ac)	Nov. 1999	2. Fall burn season (2000 ac)	Nov. 2000
3. Evaluate past burn accomplishments, overlay prairie resource data	Mar. 2000	3. Spring burn season (4000 ac)	Jun. 2001
4. Spring burn season (2000 ac)	Jun. 2000		

**Result 3. Conduct prescribed burns on 3000 acres in the Lac Qui Parle area
(final project total: 29 burns/2,850 acres)**

The Lac Qui Parle area includes over 15,000 acres of grassland on the Lac Qui Parle Wildlife Management Area, state park, Nature Conservancy preserves, and other wildlife areas. An additional 22,000 acres of prairie occurs on private land. On average, 2000 acres per year are burned on the WMA and surrounding prairies. Current refuge staff assist 4 other DNR Wildlife work areas in 8 counties with burning. The accelerated Lac Qui Parle burn effort piloted the use of a burn crew focusing specifically on Lac Qui Parle area prairies.

Targeted State Lands

<i>Site Name</i>	<i>Total Site Acres (grassland)</i>
Lac Qui Parle WMA	11,280
Other	3,720

Lac Qui Parle WMA is one of the largest prairie areas in western Minnesota. Together with the Big Stone National Wildlife Refuge and Nature Conservancy Chippewa Prairie preserve, these three natural areas host a large array of native wildlife. Lac Qui Parle is one of the core release areas for the *LCMR Prairie Chicken Reintroduction Project*. The additional burning will be targeted to maximize benefits for the prairie chicken release project. Burning was coordinated with TNC and FWS crews.

Funding allowed LQP WMA to contract with MCC for additional personnel to assist in prescribed burning. This allowed for personnel (LQP staff + MCC) to be separated into two crews which allowed for more burns to be completed.

In the past, a lack of slip-on units prevented LQP WMA from dividing prescribed burn personnel into two separate crews which hampered burn efforts. To alleviate this problem we purchased two slip-on pumper units (400 gal. & 200 gal. tanks) and a 50-gal. ATV slip-on unit to better match available resources. We also repaired two older 200-gal. slip-on units, purchased mandatory prescribed burn clothing, backpack sprayers, and weather kits.

To maximize habitat improvements, we also removed scattered trees (mostly Siberian elm and Russian olive) from two landscapes within the Upper Minnesota Prairie Landscape. Work was completed when weather conditions prevented prescribed burning. Trees were removed from two sites covering about 500 acres. Stumps were treated with chemicals to prevent resprouting.

Budget:

<i>LCMR Budget</i>	\$49.0	<i>Match</i>	\$0
<i>Expended</i>	(\$85.1)	<i>Expended</i>	
<i>LCMR Balance</i>	(\$36.1)	<i>Balance</i>	\$0

Activities/Completion Dates

<i>FY 2000 (\$49)</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>FY 2001 (\$50)*</i>	<i>Date</i>
1. Site development work, fire breaks, tree cutting	Oct. 1999	1. Site development work, fire breaks, tree cutting	Oct. 2000
2. Fall burn season (1000 ac)	Nov. 2000	2. Fall burn season (1000 ac)	Nov. 2001
3. Spring burn season (addl. 2000 ac)	Jun. 2000	3. Spring burn season (addl. 2000 ac)	Jun. 2001

* \$50,000 from funds not spent in Result 1 & 2 during FY 2000 were reprogrammed for continued LQP activities in FY 2001

V. CONTEXT**A. Significance:**

The three areas targeted by this project are some largest and most significant prairie landscapes in the state. They have been well inventoried and identified by the DNR Natural Heritage Program and County Biological Survey. All three have sizable acreages of public land as well. Current levels of prescribed burning are well below habitat needs in each of these landscapes.

Tallgrass Aspen Parkland: The Aspen Parkland landscape contains multiple, large, intact expanses of natural vegetation situated on near-shore deposits of Glacial Lake Agassiz which form a ridge and swale topography. Many excellent and large examples of tallgrass aspen parkland, rich fen and marsh communities are found here, including the largest remaining block of tallgrass aspen parkland in Canada. The large blocks of natural vegetation support populations of moose (*Alces alces*), gray wolf (*Canis lupus*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), sandhill crane and a great variety of birdlife. The largest privately-owned population of western prairie-fringed orchid occurs within this landscape. A wild herd of elk lives in the landscape, and may periodically cross the U.S. - Canada border.

Documented Species of Concern:

Haliaeetus leucocephalus (bald eagle)
Hesperia dacotae (Dakota skipper)
Oarisma powesheik (Powesheik skipperling)
Platanthera praeclara (western prairie-fringed orchid)
Speyeria idalia (regal fritillary)

Natural Community Occurrences

Aspen/American Hazel Forest
 Black Ash - Mixed Hardwood Swamp
 Blackbrush Shrubland
 Bog Birch - Willow Transition Rich Fen
 Calcareous Fen
 Dogwood - Beaked Willow Wet Meadow

Natural Community Occurrences (cont.)

Great Plains Prairie Cordgrass Wet Prairie
 Lake Sedge Wet Meadow
 Little Bluestem - Porcupine Grass Dry-mesic Hill Prairie
 Northern Mesic Tallgrass Prairie
 Northern Oak Barrens
 Northern Plains Tallgrass Prairie
 Northern Wet-mesic Tallgrass Prairie
 Northwestern Great Plains Bur Oak Woodland
 Saline Wet Meadow
 Sedge (*C. atherodes*) Wet Meadow
 Silver Maple - Elm - Ash Forest
 Western Transition Rich Fen
 Wolf Willow/Tufted Hairgrass Shrubland

Glacial Lake Agassiz Beach Ridges: Agassiz Beach Ridges contains more excellent occurrences of highly ranked natural communities and species than any other prairie landscape in Minnesota. Given its size and diversity, this is the best tallgrass prairie landscape in the Upper Midwest.

The beach ridges on which the majority of remaining prairie lie were formed by wind action 12,000 to 13,000 years ago as waves from Glacial Lake Agassiz deposited sands and gravels on the eastern shore of this immense lake. There are excellent populations of western prairie-fringed orchid in this landscape, including what may be the best in the world. The landscape also supports populations of Powesheik skipperling and Dakota skipper butterflies, and the single population of the endemic Frenchman's Bluff moonwort. Good examples of calcareous seepage fen, dry sand prairie, mesic blacksoil prairie, wet prairie and gravel prairie are also found here.

Documented Species of Concern:

Ammodramus bairdii (Baird's sparrow)
Hesperia dacotae (Dakota skipper)
Oarisma powesheik (Powesheik skipperling)
Platanthera praeclara (western white-fringed orchid)
Speyeria idalia (regal fritillary)
Botrychium gallicomontanum (Frenchman's Bluff moonwort)

Natural Community Occurrences:

Aspen - Birch/Northern Hardwoods Forest
 Blackbrush Shrubland
 Bog Birch - Willow Transition Rich Fen

Natural Community Occurrences (cont.)

Calcareous Fen
 Great Plains Prairie Cordgrass Wet Prairie
 Little Bluestem - Porcupine Grass Dry mesic Hill Prairie
 Northern Mesic Tallgrass Prairie
 Saline Wet Meadow
 Northern Oak/Hazel Forest
 Silver Maple - Elm - Ash Forest
 Northern Oak Barrens
 Western Transition Rich Fen
 Wolf Willow/Tufted Hairgrass Shrubland

Lac Qui Parle: Large areas of remnant tallgrass prairie occur on the terraces of ancient Glacial River Warren (Minnesota River Valley). Within this landscape occur examples of gravel prairie, calcareous fens and some of the largest and best examples of mesic blacksoil prairie in Minnesota. Riparian forests and marshes ring Lac Qui Parle Lake, Marsh Lake, Big Stone Lake and Lake Traverse, all occurring on the floodplain of the Minnesota River. Good populations of Powesheik skipperling, Dakota skipper and regal fritillary butterflies, along with numerous state-listed species, occur within the landscape.

Documented Species of Concern:

Agalinis auriculata (earleaf foxglove)
Botrychium campestre (prairie moonwort)
Haliaeetus leucocephalus (bald eagle)
Hesperia dacotae (Dakota skipper)
Oarisma powesheik (Powesheik skipperling)
Speyeria idalia (regal fritillary)

Natural Community Occurrences:

Calcareous Fen
 Central Cattail Marsh

Natural Community Occurrences (cont.)

Great Plains Prairie Cordgrass Wet Prairie
 Green Ash - Mixed Lowland Hardwood Forest
 Inland Mixed Emergent Deep Marsh
 Large Pussy Willow - Dogwood Swamp
 Little Bluestem - Porcupine Grass Dry-mesic Hill Prairie
 Northern Bur Oak Mesic Forest
 Northern Mesic Tallgrass Prairie
 Northern Oak Barrens
 Northern Pin Oak Forest

Natural Community Occurrences (cont.)

Central Wet-mesic Tallgrass Prairie
 Cottonwood - Black Willow Forest
 Dry-mesic Prairie
 Gravel Hill Prairie
 Great Plains Marl Fen

Natural Community Occurrences (cont.)

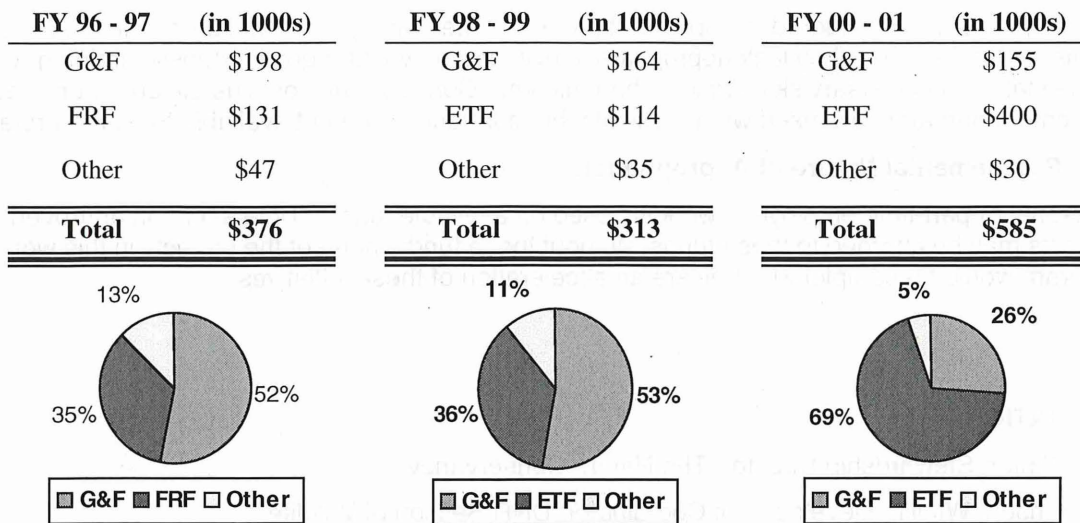
Northwest Oak Openings
 Saline Wet Meadow
 Silver Maple - Cottonwood Floodplain Forest
 Silver Maple - Elm - Ash Forest
 Willow Wet Brush Prairie

** Regarding prescribed burning and global warming: Steady increases in atmospheric CO₂ is predicted to be a primary cause of global climate change. While CO₂ is released during a burn, the net annual result is a reduction in atmospheric CO₂. This is because a burned prairie is much more productive, taking up significant amounts of carbon through respiration. A large amount of this is sequestered into the soil. On average, two thirds of a prairie's biomass is underground (hence the dark, black soil horizon).*

B. Time: n/a

C. Budget Context

The following amounts are for prairie burns on Wildlife Management Areas statewide:



G&F - Game and Fish Fund; FRF - Future Resources Fund; ETF - Environmental Trust Fund;
Other - General Revenue, Gift, Cooperative, Nongame, Federal

1. BUDGET: (LCMR only)

Personnel: \$ 271,500 part-time, seasonal staff

Equipment:

Purchased \$ 19,000 pump cans, slip-on units, weather kits, and other prescribed burn equipment

Leased \$ 63,000 Tracked vehicles, Pick-ups, ATVs (leased through DNR Fleet Management)

Other

Support \$ 34,000 Travel, subsistence, supplies, communications

Services \$ 12,500 Helicopter/aerial ignition contract

TOTAL \$ 400,000

2. Budget Detail - see Attachment A

Use of State Employees:

a. Type and Amount of Salaries

Seasonal labors, natural resource technicians and assistant area wildlife managers may be paid with these funds to conduct and assist in undertaking projects in this work program on State wildlife management areas and selected natural resource lands. These positions are classified and unclassified.

b. Employee Qualifications

To implement the projects in the work program, specialized skill (prescribed burning, knowledge of sites and management implications) is required. Classified DNR Fish and Wildlife staff employees

have the training, experience and certifications required to do these specialized tasks and are usually the best qualified to do these projects.

c. Expense to the State

Other options are considered to implement projects. Often hiring additional unclassified employees is impractical because they lack appropriate knowledge or would require extensive training while some staff with necessary skill are less than full-time. Contracts with outside biologists or heavy equipment operators are used when possible, but contractors are not available for some projects.

d. Supplemental Nature of Appropriation

Seasonal or part-time employees work is based on available funds. Time spent on approved projects may be charged to these funds. Without these funds, none of the projects in this work program would be completed. They are an acceleration of these initiatives.

VII. COOPERATION

- Brian Winter, Stewardship Director, The Nature Conservancy
- Dick Carlson, Wildlife Development Coordinator, DNR Section of Wildlife
- In addition, the project involves the participation of Area Wildlife and other DNR managers in the targeted areas.

VIII. LOCATION: Ecological classification location:

Result 1: Aspen Parklands subsection - Kittson Co

Result 2: Red River Prairie subsection - Polk, Norman, Clay, Wilkin, Mahnomen Co's.

Result 3: Minnesota River Prairie subsection - Lac Qui Parle, Chippewa, Swift Co's

IX. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

Semiannual work program update reports submitted by:

January 2000

June 2000

January 2001

June 2001

Attachment A: Deliverable Products and Related Budget (LCMR only)

Object Class Code		Result 1	Result 2	Result 3	Total
Full-time Salaries	1A0				
PT, Seas, Labor Svcs	1B0	\$70,000	\$120,000	\$30,000	\$220,000
Overtime Pay	1C0	\$22,000	\$20,000	\$9,500	\$51,500
Premium Pay	1D0				
Other Benefits, UC/WC	1E0				
Space Rental, Maint, Util	2A0	\$1,500			\$1,500
Repairs, Alterations	2B0		\$2,000		\$2,000
Printing and Advertising	2C0				
Consult, Prof, Tech Svcs	2D0				
Computer, Systems Svcs	2E0				
Communications	2F0	\$750	\$2,600	\$500	\$3,850
Travel In-State	2G0	\$7,500	\$7,000		\$14,500
Travel Out-of-State	2H0				
Supplies	2J0	\$4,500	\$6,400	\$1,250	\$12,150
Equipment	2K0	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$3,000	\$19,000
Office Equip & computers					
Other capital equipment					
Employee Development	2L0				
Other Operating Costs	2M0	\$10,000	\$2,500		\$12,500
Agency Indirect Cost	2N0				
Statewide Indirect Cost	2P0				
Attorney General	2Q0				
State Agency Services	2S0				
Land Acquisition	3A0				
Buildings, Land Improve	3C0				
Aid to Counties	5A0				
Aid to Cities and Towns	5B0				
Aid to Other Gov't Units	5E0				
Aid to Non-Gov't Org	5G0				
Workers Compensation					
Total Equipment/Fleet	2K0	\$29,000	\$29,000	\$5,000	\$63,000
TOTAL AMOUNT		\$153,250	\$197,500	\$49,250	\$400,000

