Professional Foresters Registration Examination

OCTOBER 12, 2012

PART I

Instructions: APPLICANTS, PLEASE READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. You MAY complete PART I by doing ONE of the following two options:

A) Complete the Short Answer Section (Question 1) and Any Two (2) of the Essay Questions (Questions II through V)

OR

B) Complete Any Three of the Essay Questions (Questions II through V) and OMIT answering the Short Answer Question (Question I).

Question I - Short Answer
Question II - Forest Mensuration
Question III - Forest Ecology
Question IV - Silviculture
Question V - Forest Protection

Professional Foresters Registration
1416 9th Street, Room 1506-16
Sacramento, CA 95814

Applicant #:_____
Question # __I_____

Answer on these pages, tear from the booklet and submit with the answer packet if you chose Option A for Part I of this examination.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS EXAMINATION

The following Acronyms and /or Abbreviations **may be used** in this examination. Technical abbreviations that should be known by a forester are NOT included here (e.g. DBH, MAI, MBF). You may remove this page for reference throughout this examination. **It need not be returned.**

Acronym or Abbreviation	Full Text
BLM	Bureau of Land Management, USDI
BOF	California State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFFP or CAL FIRE	California Dept. of Forestry and Fire Protection
CDF&G	California Department of Fish and Game
FPR	California Forest Practice Rules
PRC	California Public Resources Code
RPF	California Registered Professional Forester
THP	California Timber Harvest Plan
TPZ	California Timber Production Zone
USFS	United States Forest Service, USDA

Answer on these pages, tear from the booklet and submit with the answer packet if you chose Option A for Part I of this examination.

QUESTION I - SHORT ANSWERS

4% 1. Assume that you are an RPF who prepared a THP for the plan submitter. Operations have commenced and been ongoing for three weeks. Do to a falling out with the plan submitter, you provide a written notice to the LTO and Plan submitter of your decision to withdraw professional services from the plan. What is the obligation of the LTO at this point?

3% 2. Besides CO_2, name three (3) other naturally occurring "greenhouse gases" present in Earth's atmosphere.

4% 3. Using economics as the sole criteria to determine when a project or transaction is economically feasible, name a condition that must be met?

3% 4. Fire behavior is greatly affected by relative humidity. Define relative humidity.

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Answer on these pages, tear from the booklet and submit with the answer packet if you chose Option A for Part I of this examination.

3% 5. Explain how stream "ordering" works in a large watershed (it is a system that compares streams within and among watersheds, e.g.-Strahler System

3% 6. List three parameters used in growth and yield models?

3% 7. What characteristic of true fir requires that special attention be paid during partial cutting?

4% 8. List four factors that have led to the increasing use of the Cut-to-Length harvester over the human system-timber faller and bucker with a chain saw in the U.S. Briefly explain the importance of each factor.

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Answer on these pages, tear from the booklet and submit with the answer packet if you chose Option A for Part I of this examination.

4% 9. Briefly describe the relationship of the Z'Berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act, the Public Resources Code, and California Code Of Regulations (CCR), Chapters 4 and 4.5 to each other.

3% 10. Name three stand structure and composition elements recommended for stand treatments to maintain options for spotted owls on timberlands in the Sierra Nevada?

3% 11. List **three** compatible uses, besides tree growing and harvesting, that may occur on lands zoned TPZ, according to the California Yield Tax Law (disregard local or county defined compatible uses).

3% 12. List three life forms of **herbaceous plants** likely to be found in a forest type in temperate North America (common or scientific names are acceptable).

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Answer on these pages, tear from the booklet and submit with the answer packet if you chose Option A for Part I of this examination.

3% 13. Differentiate between a live skyline and a standing skyline system.

3% 14. A rectangular piece of land measures 26.5 chains by 38.7 chains. How many acres are in this piece of property?

3% 15. As applied to the growth of an even-aged stand of trees, what is the term for the point where the volumetric MAI is greater than zero and equal to the volumetric PAI?

4% 16. List four (4) environmental or topographic settings that are common locations of prehistoric archeological resources found on California timberlands.

4% 17. List two types of fixed costs and two types of variable costs generally associated with harvesting equipment.

2% 18. Effects on the environment that result from separate, individual actions that, combined, become significant over time are termed _____

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Answer on these pages, tear from the booklet and submit with the answer packet if you chose Option A for Part I of this examination.

3% 19. Typically, riparian vegetation is more important as a source of energy "inputs" in the headwaters areas of California and other western U.S. rivers than towards the lower end. Briefly explain why.

2% 20. In performing a Stocking Survey for a plantation area, you laid out a uniform grid as prescribed and sample 100 plots. What would be the minimum number of stocked plots that are needed to find the area in a stocked status, according to the FPR?

3% 21. How do the Forest Practice Rules define "economic feasibility"?

2% 22. The distance from a landing to the farthest point in the cutting unit is called the

)

3% 23. If a Public land Survey section has all normal measurements, how many acres are in the NE 1/4 SW1/4SE 1/4?

3% 24. Define direct and indirect control of insects.

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Answer on these pages, tear from the booklet and submit with the answer packet if you chose Option A for Part I of this examination.

2% 25. The height above ground or (in some regions) above stump height, to which a tree stem is salable for a particular product is commonly termed _____ height.

2% 26. Identify one certified specialty under the California Professional Foresters Law.

3% 27. For tax purposes, the cost of logging equipment is usually recovered by depreciation; the cost of permanent roads most usually recovered by amortization and timber is recovered by _____.

2% 28. For a Bald Eagle or a Peregrine Falcon, an active nest means a bird nest site at which efforts have recently occurred as determined by CDF&G within the last _____ years.

3% 29. *Armillaria mellea* (oak root rot) is endemic in California. What are three ways by which you can decrease the prevalence of this problem in a forest setting?

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Answer on these pages, tear from the booklet and submit with the answer packet if you chose Option A for Part I of this examination.

2% 30. A watercourse with an incised channel that does not shift position on a floodplain and where the channel has no contiguous flat, flood prone areas, and the width of the valley floor is less than 2 times the channel width at bank-full stage is termed a _____ .

3% 31. What was the most common cause for the lack of Large Woody Debris (LWD) in coastal streams in California?

2% 32. Purposefully leaving a logging road reasonably impassable to standard production four wheel-drive highway vehicles, and leaving a logging road and landings, in a condition which provides for long-term functioning of erosion controls with little or no continuing maintenance is termed _____, under the Forest Practice Rules.

2% 33. What are two of the four terms are used to define "taking" under the Federal Endangered Species Act?

2% 34**.** The process whereby a tree or other vegetation loses vigor and may die when growing space is not sufficient to provide photosynthetic energy or moisture to support adequate growth is called _____.

2% 35. In log scaling, describe what is meant by a "diagram rule.

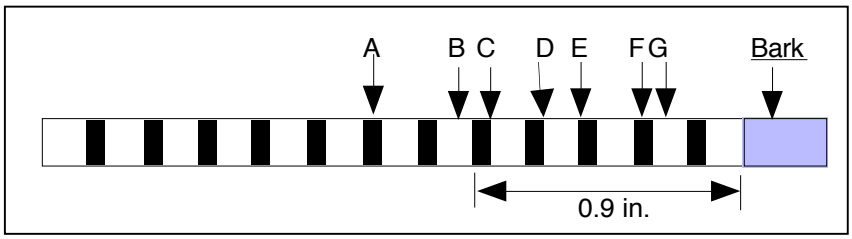
END OF QUESTION

QUESTION II - FOREST MENSURATION

OBJECTIVE
To demonstrate your knowledge of tree growth calculation and projection.

SITUATION
In 2006 your client inherits 160 acres of Site II, well-stocked young growth forest. In 1996, the client's father selectively harvested 30 percent of the stand volume, obtaining most of the volume from trees 30-50 inches dbh. Five years later, he had a 10 percent cruise performed on the property. The cruise showed a total gross volume of 2,400 MBF and a total net volume of 2,040 MBF. The father's intent was to develop a maximum sustained yield management plan, but due to illness, his plans never progressed beyond the cruise. The client (his son) calls you and wants you to continue to prepare the sustained yield plan. You explain that you will have to bore some trees to obtain growth information. You meet on-site with the landowner in June of 2006.

QUESTIONS
Using your increment borer, you extract the core illustrated below.



5% 1. How many years growth does the increment core represent?

2. Referring to the increment core:

2% a. Which letter(s) correspond to "spring or early" wood?

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

2% b. Which letter(s) correspond to “summer or late” wood?

4% c. Between what two letters is one year’s total growth

10% 3. What is the 5-year radial increment of the core?

5% 4. When considering 10-year growth periods, what is a common basic assumption made about past growth period, relative to future growth period?

5% 5. The client asks the age of a 40-inch DBH tree. Your borer is only 10 inches long. List and briefly discuss five variables that you would consider in extrapolating an answer for your client.

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5% 6. You use your D-tape to measure a tree that you bored to get the core shown above. The DBH is 17.8 inches. What is the expected DBH of this tree in ten years? Assume that bark thickness remains constant. **Please show your computations for this answer.**

5% 7. Rounding all tree diameters to 2-inch DBH classes, what is the annual percentage growth of this tree being considered in Question 6? Use the Volume Table shown below. **Please show your computations for this answer.**

DBH	Volume (Bd Ft)
14	100
16	200
18	290
20	340
22	460
24	580

10% 8. Does this percentage indicate a simple or compound growth rate? Explain your answer.

After taking increment cores from 49 additional representative trees, you determine that the average annual stand growth is actually 4.8 percent. You want to use this data to establish an allowable harvest based on POI (percent of inventory).

10% 9. Based on POI, what is the total property annual net volume allowable cut? **Please show your computations for this answer.**

10% 10. What is the annual per acre net growth? **Please show your computations for this answer.**

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

5% 11. At what per cent of maximum sustained production is the current stand growing? Use the table below for your calculation. **Please show your computations for this answer.**

Site	Max. Sustained Production (bf/acre/year)
I	1100
II	850
III	600
IV	300
V	100

12. Assuming the same annual growth rate of 4.8 percent,

10% a. What is the minimum volume per acre inventory required to achieve maximum sustained production? **Please show your computations for this answer.**

5% b. On a per acre basis, how much will the present stand have to grow to achieve maximum sustained production? **Please show your computations for this answer.**

The landowner needs to generate a small amount of income in the next decade, but still wants his timber stand to ultimately achieve maximum sustained production.

2% 13. If he cuts 500,000 bf in five years, will the time to achieve maximum sustained production be increased or decreased?

5% 14. What is the **simplest** way to increase standing inventory while still generating some timber revenue?

END OF QUESTION

QUESTION III-FOREST ECOLOGY

OBJECTIVE:

To determine your understanding of the application of principles and practices of management to conserve plant and animal resources on California's wildlands.

SITUATION

You are directed to ensure that wildlife and plant resources are protected during timber harvest or other wildland management activities.

QUESTION

25% 1. List 2 common data bases, 2 other sources of information and briefly describe one technique you could use to determine the occurrence, or potential for occurrence, of listed species or species of special concern, both plant and animal, on California wildlands.

30% 2. Identify 5 distinct on-site activities related to harvesting that may result in immediate direct death or injury to listed species or species of special concern, both plant and animal, and discuss methods to avoid these effects.

45% 3. Identify 5 key habitat components used by wildlife in timber stands that may be affected by timber harvest and discuss measures to maintain those components in managed stands over time.

END OF QUESTION

QUESTION IV-SILVICULTURE

OBJECTIVE:

Thinning is one of the most common silvicultural tools used to remove selected trees and to allow others to continue growing. This question will evaluate your basic understanding of thinning fundamentals.

SCENARIO:

1. Shown below is a diagram that represents a typical 40 year-old Douglas-fir stand with crown classes: dominant (D), codominant (C), intermediate (I) and overtopped (O) trees. A wolf tree (Wolf), one that occupies more space than it warrants, is also part of the stand. The relative amount of crown, height, and diameter of each tree determines its crown class. It has not had any treatments since reestablishment after the last harvest. Further assume that the stand has around 350-400 stems per acre.

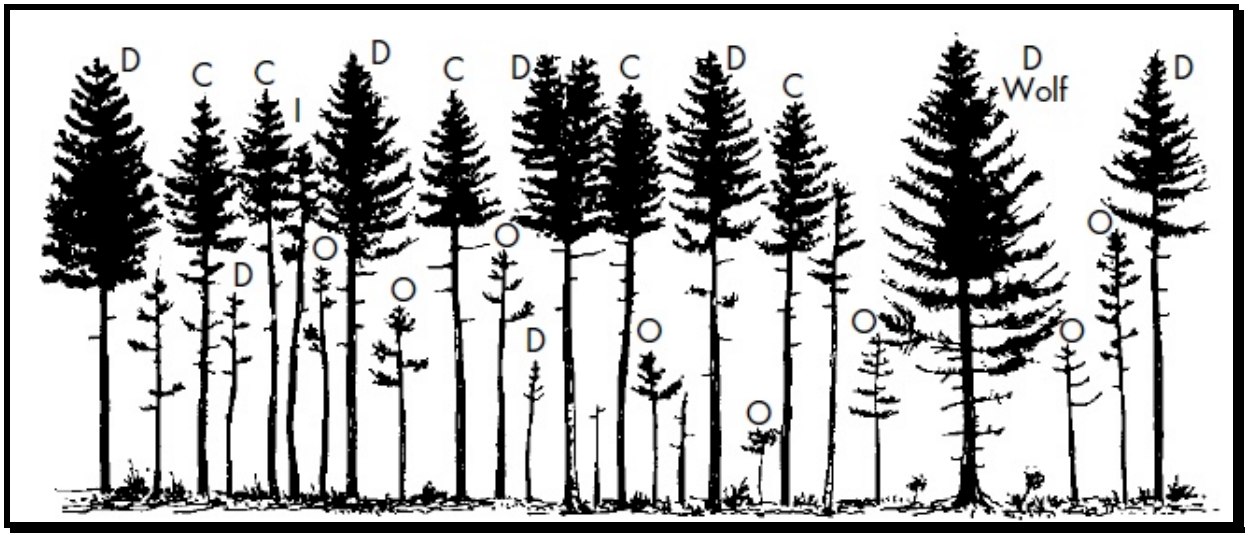

Table 1, below, shows typical stocking guidelines for Douglas-fir stands. These average figures are taken from measurements in hundreds of Douglas-fir stands. You may use it to facilitate your answers.

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Table 1.—Trees per acre and spacing limits for even-age Douglas-fir stands*

Average stand diameter (inches)	Understocked stands have: Fewer trees per acre than	Understocked stands have: Wider spacing than about (feet)	Overstocked stands have: More trees per acre than	Overstocked stands have: Narrower average spacing than about (feet)
8	300	12	500	9
10	200	15	390	11
12	120	19	280	13
14	90	22	200	15
16	75	24	160	17
18	60	27	125	19
20	48	30	100	21
22	42	32	90	22
24	35	35	75	24

* Trees per acre and spacing for well-stocked stands fall between the understocked and overstocked limits.

QUESTIONS

5% A. Assume that you want to thin this stand by a “high thinning”. Define the concept and application of a “high thinning”.

10% B. In the diagram above, perform a “high thinning” on the stand. For trees that you intend to remove, draw an X through the trunk of the trees to be thinned out.

10% C. To aid the grader, briefly describe your end goal to this thinning in terms of trees per acre, stem spacing, growth outlook and frequency of thinnings.

15% D. Describe two advantages and one main disadvantage to the use of “high thinning”.

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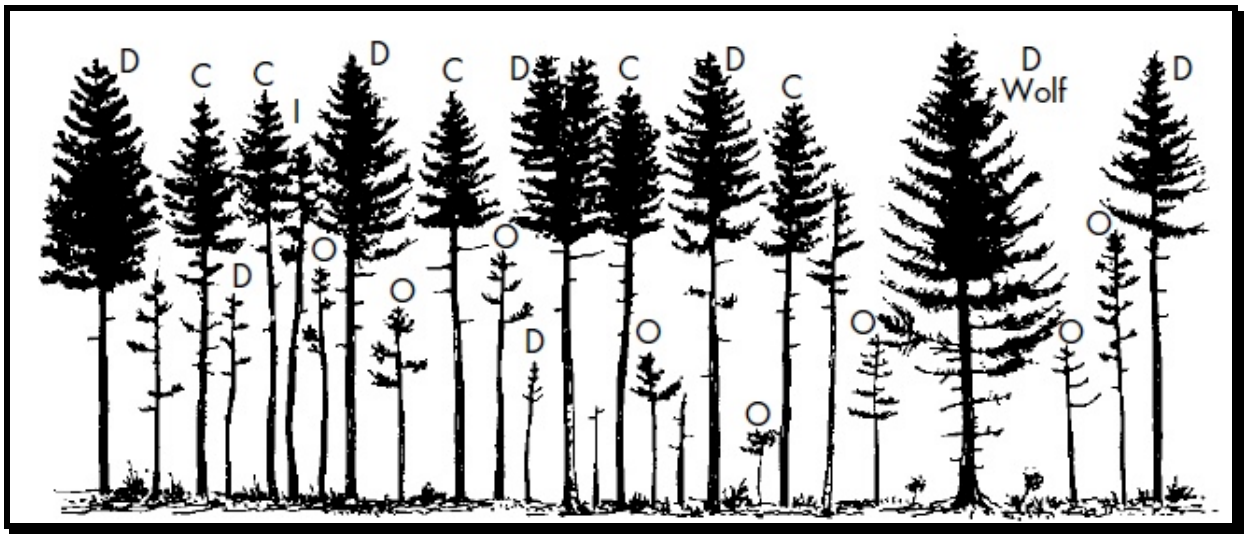
2. The figure below is the same Douglas-fir stand as in Question 1.



5% A. Assume that you want to thin this stand by a "low thinning. Define the concept and application of a "low thinning".

10% B. In the diagram above, perform a "low thinning" on the stand. For trees you intend to remove, draw an X through the trunk of the trees to be thinned out.

10% C. To aid the grader, briefly describe your end goal to this thinning in terms of trees per acre, stem spacing, growth outlook and frequency of thinnings.

15% D. Describe two advantages and one main disadvantage to the use of "high thinning".

10% 3. Assume that you have a 14-inch (QMD) Douglas-fir stand with 220 trees per acre. You desire to perform a high thinning and limit your resulting stand to a two-inch average diameter decrease. Describe the resulting stand in terms of number of trees left, average spacing and range of acceptable variation.

10% 4. Assume that you have a 10-year old Douglas-fir stand with more than 1,200 stems per acre and an average diameter (QMD) of 2 inches, growing on a high site. You decide to perform a pre-commercial thinning to avoid the stagnation and heavy mortality in the stand and to improve future value. You decide to thin to 280 trees per acre. Describe the resulting stand in 10 years and describe your silvicultural plans at that time.

END OF QUESTION

QUESTION V- FOREST PROTECTION

OBJECTIVE:
To assess your knowledge about insects which can be damaging to wildland tree species in the western United States and Canada**.**

QUESTIONS:
Listed below are three (3) insects that are common in forests of the region specified above:

A. California Five-spined Ips (*Ips paraconfusus)*
B. Douglas-fir Tussock Moth (*Orgyia pseudotsugata)*
C. Flatheaded Fir Borer *(Melanophila drummondi)*

45% 1. For each insect, describe and discuss the insect (e.g. the mode by which it affects or damages the host trees, evidence of infestation, factors affecting an outbreak, how a forester in the field could identify the insect without actually seeing the culprit. Include what tree species the insect attacks, the portion of the tree attacked, and any other primary indicators of the presence of that species.

30% 2. Insect epidemics in forest stands can possibly be prevented, controlled or lessened through silvicultural-management practices use of insecticides or a combination of practices called Integrated Pest Management (IPM). For each of the insects, briefly discuss the most commonly prescribed methods to control outbreaks of each insect.

25% **3** Assume as an RPF, you determine that insect damage in trees on a tract of commercial timberland warrants immediate harvesting to prevent a loss of tree resources, or there is otherwise a need to control or prevent the build-up of a destructive insect population. Briefly describe the two actions that can be taken under the CA Forest Practice Act and rules that will allow for the harvesting of trees to begin almost immediately (quicker than the time required to get an approved THP). Include what RPF responsibilities exist, if any, in implementing these actions. Assume that commercially merchantable saw logs are present.

END OF QUESTION

Professional Foresters Registration Examination

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PART II

Applicant Must Answer Three Of The Remaining Five Essay Questions In Part II

Question VI-Forest Engineering
Question VII-Forest Economics
Question VIII-Forest Administration
Question IX-Forest Policy
Question X-Forest Management

Professional Foresters Registration
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QUESTION VI-FOREST ENGINEERING

OBJECTIVE: The conversion of standing timber into logs, chips, or other forms of primary forest products is an important goal for a great majority of private timberland owners. It is of the utmost importance that harvest operations be conducted as efficiently as possible. This question is to evaluate your understanding of concepts important in managing harvesting costs.

SCENARIO: Assume that you are in charge of planning the access and harvesting on a newly acquired tract of forestland. Further assume that the tract of land is currently unroaded and is relatively flat so that ground based logging is the feasible and best skidding system. You may also assume that the ownership is rectangular in shape. Assume that the tract of land is very large and your road system is not restricted nor hindered by adjacent ownership boundaries. Trucks will be the preferred form of log transportation from the tract.

Further assume:

- Silvicultural System: Clear-cut
- Harvestable Volume per Acre: 30 MBF
- Average Road Construction Costs: $30,000 per mile
- Fixed cost for skidding = $2.00/MBF
- Variable cost for skidding = $1.50/MBF/ 100 Ft of skidding distance
- Assume skidding and decking will be done direct to the roads and not at landings.
- Assume parallel roads for this problem
- Although it is normal to use a 1.2 factor to account for circuitry and slope in ground skidding problems, **do not adjust** for circuitry or slope in Average Yarding Distances used in this problem.
- Maintenance and other costs are negligible in this problem and may be ignored.

On the graph paper provided (Page 21), do the following:

Applicant: Note that there is a computation sheet (Page 23) that you **MAY** use to document your computations for Questions 1, 2 and 3. **If you decide to use this page, you must hand it in with your answer sheets.** To aid your solution of the entire problem, the computational table has the 300 ft. road spacing computation completed.

15% 1. Plot the change in trend of the **cost of roads ($/MBF)** as road spacing increases, within the limits shown on the X-axis of the graph. It will help the grader give you full credit, if you logically and neatly layout your computations. **(You must hand this graph in with your answer sheets).**

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

15% 2. Plot the change in trend of the **cost of skidding ($/MBF)** as road spacing increases, within the limits shown on the X-axis of the graph. **(You must hand this graph in with your answer sheets).**

15% 3A) According to the data given, what is the most economical road spacing (ERS)? Mark the ERS on the graph you plotted for Questions 1 and 2. Explain how you got this answer.

10% 3B) Since perfectly flat terrain without some control points which must be hit or missed by roads is not possible in most ownerships, explain what **range of values** in road spacing (ERS) you might find acceptable compared to the ERS that you computed in 3A. Use your graph to explain your logic and answer.

15 % 4. Briefly explain what important trends and relationships in logging cost control are demonstrated in this hypothetical situation.

15% 5. The fixed cost of skidding can be made up of several elements. Define fixed or indirect cost and how they differ from variable or direct costs. List 5 items which could logically be included in the fixed cost of skidding.

15% 6. Suppose you are placed in charge of this tract of land, but that state harvesting regulations have been just been passed that eliminate clear-cutting as a legal silvicultural option. Assume that you are limited to harvesting no more than half of the standing volume at any harvest and then having to wait for 20 years to re-enter again. Assume that the other costs remain the same. Explain how this fact might change your ERS? You may draw your graph for this Questions on the graph paper provided on Page 22 to illustrate. (Note, you are not required to numerically justify your answer. Verbal, relative, qualitative answers will do.).

END OF QUESTION
(Graph Paper And Columnar Computational Paper On Next Two Page)

INSERT Q. 1, 2, 3 ANSWER GRAPH PAPER HERE
(Blank Q1 Graph, Worksheet 2 on Excel File)

INSERT Q. 6 GRAPH PAPER HERE

INSERT COLUMNAR COMPUTATIONAL PAGE HERE
(Blk Comp Pg, Worksheet 5 on Excel File)

END OF QUESTION

QUESTION VII-FOREST ECONOMICS

OBJECTIVE

To determine your understanding of the economics governing the U.S. forest products industry on a national and international basis.

SITUATION

The forest products industry in the Western United States has long been characterized by cyclical (short-term) instability. **(Note that the question is related to forest products and your answers should be directed towards forest products such as sawn lumber and construction panels, not logs.)**

QUESTION

25% 1. Explain the main cause of the traditional cyclical instability in the Western forest products industry and if it applies to the current market situation (circa 2010 to the current date) in the forest products industry. Explain the effects of interest rates and money supply on this instability.

10% 2. What is meant by the statement "it is generally agreed that demand for lumber, building panels and plywood by the construction industry is 'inelastic'."

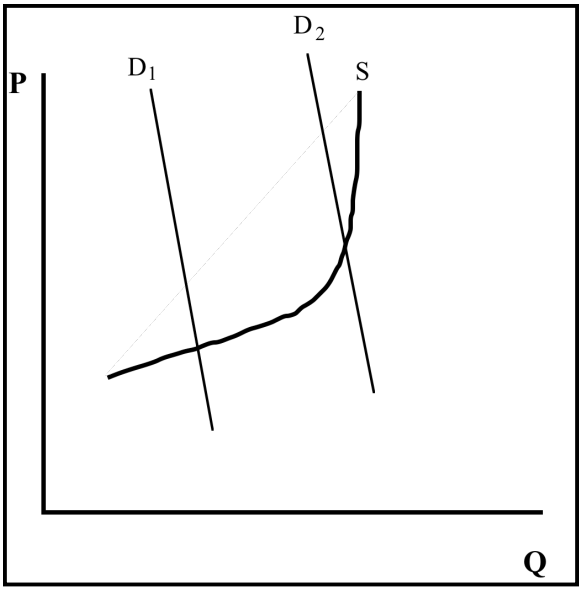
3. Assume that the graph provided below relates to supply and demand for forest products, answer the following:

15% a) For each of the axes and graph lines labeled P, Q, D1, D2, and S, clearly define what each item represents.

15% b) Explain why the S-graph line changes slope upward so quickly near its intersection with D2.

15% c) Explain, with the use of the graph below, what happens in the forest products market if the economic circumstances are at D1 and then move to D2.

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE



20% 4. List and briefly describe the effects that a forest products industry depression would likely have on the intensity of forest management on industrial forestlands in the West in the short-run.

END OF QUESTION

QUESTION VIII- FOREST ADMINISTRATION

OBJECTIVE

To assess your understanding of cumulative impact and assessment when preparing a Timber Harvesting Plan.

SITUATION

You are a consulting forester hired by a timber company having large fee holdings in northern California. You have been asked to write and submit a Timber Harvesting Plan for a 300-acre tract.

QUESTION

16% 1. Define what are significant adverse cumulative impacts on the environment and briefly describe the legal basis for the requirement to assess cumulative impacts for THP's.

40% 2.As an RPF, describe your responsibility and the steps you should follow when making an analysis of cumulative impacts. What information is needed in a description of cumulative impacts when writing a THP? Be specific.

24% 3. For the **Cumulative Impacts Assessment (CIA) Checklist (CCR 912.9, 932.9, 952.9),** list the six (6) **specific** resource subjects that an RPF should evaluate for a proposed project, as presented, to determine if in combination with past**,** present, and reasonably foreseeable probable future projects have a reasonable potential to cause or add to significant cumulative impacts in any of the following resource subjects?

20% 4. For a THP project, in outline form, list what you would include in a CIA analysis for two (2) of the resource subjects covered in Question 3.

END OF QUESTION

QUESTION IX- FOREST POLICY

OBJECTIVE:
To demonstrate your knowledge of the privileges and responsibilities granted under the California Professional Foresters Law, Forest Practice Rules and Forest Practice Act.

SITUATION:
Assume that you are a Registered Professional Forester (RPF). Yesterday you receive a Registered Letter from The Professional Licensing Office for RPFs in Sacramento. In **summary, the letter states that** it is documented that you have received nine (9) THP violations in the last 5 years. The most recent Notice of Violation indicated gross mischaracterization of the slopes upon which a proposed road alignment was to be constructed under an amendment to an existing plan. **Another** Notice of Violation also reported that you failed to identify an unstable area located along a proposed road alignment.

The letter summarizes that the Professional Forestry Examination Committee and the CDFFP Board of Forestry believe that the history of Forest Practice Rule **violations support the following accusations a**s defined under **Resources Code, Section 778(b):**

A) Gross negligence,
B) Incompetence,
C) Misrepresentation, and
D) Material misstatement of fact in the practice of forestry.

40% 1. Briefly **define and contrast** the charges of gross negligence, incompetence, misrepresentation or material misstatement of fact in the practice of forestry that have been lodged against you. **Examples might be useful for how the State may "Prove" that charge of a failure of responsibility.**

15% 2. Section1613 of the FPRs provides for denial, suspension or revocation of an RPF's license if he/she is convicted of a felony with "a substantial relationship criteria". Define and explain under what conditions and circumstances this licensing disciplinary criteria may be applied and justified. **Examples would be useful.**

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

20% 3. As an RPF, you sign a THP prepared by your apprentice 2007 graduate forester. You did not personally visit the harvest plan area. However, you believe the area is not erosion-prone with no class I, II, or IV streams in the THP area and a selection cut is proposed. However, you believe that your apprentice has adequate experience to do the fieldwork and prepare the THP (over three years with your firm). Have you performed a disciplinable act by signing the plan under the circumstances? Also discuss an RPF's level professional of responsibility under the described circumstances.

25% 4. As an RPF you retain a wildlife biologist's service in preparing a THP after notifying your client and getting the client's permission. You pay the biologist for his work. You then add a 15% charge to the biologist's fee on to your bill to the client. Discuss whether the RPF might be guilty of any violations of the Professional Foresters Law.

END OF QUESTION

QUESTION X- FOREST MANAGEMENT

OBJECTIVE:

To assess the applicants' understanding of some of the other regulations and agencies affecting an RPF's responsibilities.

QUESTIONS:

Under certain conditions, an RPF or THP plan submitter is required to notify The California Department of Fish and Game (CDF&G) of any proposed activity that may substantially modify a river, stream, or lake (often referred to as a 1602 Permit or Notification).

40% 1. What is the purpose of such notification? Describe three activities that singularly or in combination would require such notification.

15% B. Describe the characteristics of a river, stream, or lake that would require such notification. Is there any professional judgment you will have to apply?

25% C. A fee is required to submit such a 1602 notification. Describe, in general, how you would compute the fee amount required to be paid. Also specify when the fee must be paid.

20% D. Describe, in general or in outline form, what happens after you file your Notification Package.

END OF QUESTION

END OF EXAMINATION