

**APPENDIX A**

**Text of the  
HERGER-FEINSTEIN QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP  
FOREST RECOVERY ACT**

OCTOBER 1998

**TEXT OF THE  
HERGER-FEINSTEIN  
QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP  
FOREST RECOVERY ACT**

Title IV  
THE HERGER-FEINSTEIN QUINCY LIBRARY  
GROUP FOREST RECOVERY ACT

Sec. 401. Pilot Project for Plumas, Lassen, and Tahoe National Forests to Implement Quincy Library Group Proposal. (a) Definition. -- For purposes of this section, the term "Quincy Library Group-Community Stability Proposal" means the agreement by a coalition of representatives of fisheries, timber, environmental, county government, citizen groups, and local communities that formed in northern California to develop a resource management program that promotes ecologic and economic health for certain Federal lands and communities in the Sierra Nevada area. Such proposal includes the map entitled "QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP Community Stability Proposal", dated October 12, 1993, and prepared by VESTRA Resources of Redding, California.

(b) Pilot Project Required. --

(1) Pilot Project and Purpose. -- The Secretary of Agriculture (in this section referred to as the "Secretary"), acting through the Forest Service and after completion of an environmental impact statement (a record of decision for which shall be adopted within 300 days), shall conduct a pilot project on the Federal lands described in paragraph (2) to implement and demonstrate the effectiveness of the resource management activities described in subsection (d) and the other requirements of this section, as recommended in the Quincy Library Group-Community Stability Proposal.

(2) Pilot Project Area. -- The Secretary shall conduct the pilot project on the Federal lands within the Plumas National Forest, Lassen National Forest, and the Sierraville District of Tahoe National Forest in the State of California designated as "Available for Group Selection" on the map entitled "QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP Community Stability Proposal", dated October 12, 1993 (in this section referred to as the "pilot project area"). Such map shall be on file and available for inspection in the appropriate offices of the Forest Service.

(c) Exclusion of Certain Lands, Riparian Protection and Compliance. --

(1) Exclusion. -- All spotted owl habitat areas and protected activity centers located within the pilot project area designated under subsection (b)(2) will be deferred from resource management activities required under subsection (d) and timber harvesting during the term of the pilot project.

(2) Riparian Protection. --

(A) In General. -- The Scientific Analysis Team guidelines for riparian system protection described in subparagraph (B) shall apply to all resource management activities conducted under subsection (d) and all timber harvesting activities that occur in the pilot project area during the term of the pilot project.

(B) Guidelines Described. -- The guidelines referred to in subparagraph (A) are

those in the document entitled "Viability Assessments and Management Considerations for Species Associated with Old-Growth Forests in the Pacific Northwest", a Forest Service research document dated March 1993 and coauthored by the Scientific Analysis Team, including Dr. Jack Ward Thomas.

(C) Limitation. -- Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the application of the Scientific Analysis Team guidelines to any livestock grazing in the pilot project area during the term of the pilot project, unless the livestock grazing is being conducted in the specific location at which the Scientific Analysis Team guidelines are being applied to an activity under subsection (d).

(3) Compliance. -- All resource management activities required by subsection (d) shall be implemented to the extent consistent with applicable Federal law and the standards and guidelines for the conservation of the California spotted owl as set forth in the California Spotted Owl Sierran Province Interim Guidelines or the subsequently issued guidelines, whichever are in effect.

(4) Roadless Area Protection. -- The Regional Forester for Region 5 shall direct that any resource management activity required by subsection (d)(1) and (2), all road building, all timber harvesting activities, and any riparian management under subsection (d)(4) that utilizes road construction or timber harvesting shall not be conducted on Federal lands within the Plumas National Forest, Lassen National Forest, and the Sierraville District of the Tahoe National Forest that are designated as either "Off Base" or "Deferred" on the map referred to in subsection (a). Such direction shall be effective during the term of the pilot project.

(d) Resource Management Activities. -- During the term of the pilot project, the Secretary shall implement and carry out the following resource management activities on an acreage basis on the Federal lands included within the pilot project area designated under subsection (b)(2):

(1) Fuelbreak Construction. -- Construction of a strategic system of defensible fuel profile zones, including shaded fuelbreaks, utilizing thinning, individual tree selection, and other methods of vegetation management consistent with the Quincy Library Group-Community Stability Proposal, on not less than 40,000, but not more than 60,000, acres per year.

(2) Group Selection and Individual Tree Selection. -- Utilization of group selection and individual tree selection uneven-aged forest management prescriptions described in the Quincy Library Group-Community Stability Proposal to achieve a desired future condition of all-age, multistory, fire resilient forests as follows:

(A) Group Selection. -- Group selection on an average acreage of .57 percent of the pilot project area land each year of the pilot project.

(B) Individual Tree Selection. -- Individual tree selection may also be utilized within the pilot project area.

(3) Total Acreage. -- The total acreage on which resource management activities are implemented under this subsection shall not exceed 70,000 acres per year.

(4) Riparian Management. -- A program of riparian management, including wide protection zones and riparian restoration projects, consistent with riparian protection guidelines in subsection (c)(2)(B).

(e) Cost-Effectiveness. -- In conducting the pilot project, Secretary shall use the most cost-effective means available, as determined by the Secretary, to implement resource management activities described in subsection (d).

(f) Funding. --

(1) Source of Funds. -- In conducting the pilot project, the Secretary shall use, subject to the relevant reprogramming guidelines of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations --

(A) those funds specifically provided to the Forest Service by the Secretary to

implement resource management activities according to the Quincy Library Group-Community Stability Proposal; and

(B) year-end excess funds that are allocated for the administration and management of Plumas National Forest, Lassen National Forest, and the Sierraville Ranger District of Tahoe National Forest.

(2) Prohibition on Use of Certain Funds. -- The Secretary may not conduct the pilot project using funds appropriated for any other unit of the National Forest System.

(3) Flexibility. -- Subject to normal reprogramming guidelines, during the term of the pilot project, the forest supervisors of Plumas National Forest, Lassen National Forest, and Tahoe National Forest may allocate and use all accounts that contain year-end excess funds and all available excess funds for the administration and management of Plumas National Forest, Lassen National Forest, and the Sierraville Ranger District of Tahoe National Forest to perform the resource management activities described in subsection (d).

(4) Restriction. -- The Secretary or the forest supervisors, as the case may be, shall not utilize authority provided under paragraphs (1)(B) and (3) if, in their judgement, doing so will limit other nontimber related multiple use activities for which such funds were available.

(5) Overhead. -- The Secretary shall seek to ensure that of amounts available to carry out this section --

(A) not more than 12 percent is used or allocated for general administration or other overhead; and

(B) at least 88 percent is used to implement and carry out activities required by this section.

(6) Baseline Funds. -- Amounts available for resource management activities authorized under subsection (d) shall at a minimum include existing baseline funding levels.

(g) Term of the Pilot Project. -- The Secretary shall conduct the pilot project until the earlier of: (1) the date on which the Secretary completes amendment or revision of the land and resource management plans directed under and in compliance with subsection (i) for the Plumas National Forest, Lassen National Forest, and Tahoe National Forest; or (2) five years after the date of the commencement of the pilot project.

(h) Consultation. --

(1) The statement required by subsection (b)(1) shall be prepared in consultation with interested members of the public, including the Quincy Library Group.

(2) Contracting. -- The Forest Service, subject to the availability of appropriations, may carry out any (or all) of the requirements of this section using private contracts.

(i) Corresponding Forest Plan Amendments. -- Within 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Regional Forester for Region 5 shall initiate the process to amend or revise the land and resource management plans for Plumas National Forest, Lassen National Forest, and Tahoe National Forest. The process shall include preparation of at least one alternative that --

(1) incorporates the pilot project and area designations made by subsection (b), the resource management activities described in subsection (d), and other aspects of the Quincy Library Group-Community Stability Proposal; and

(2) makes other changes warranted by the analyses conducted in compliance with section 102(2) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)), section 6 of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604), and other applicable laws.

(j) Status Reports. --

(1) In General. -- Not later than February 28 of each year during the term of the pilot

project, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the status of the pilot project. The report shall include at least the following:

(A) A complete accounting of the use of funds made available under subsection (f)(1)(A) until such funds are fully expended.

(B) A complete accounting of the use of funds and accounts made available under subsection (f)(1) for the previous fiscal year, including a schedule of the amounts drawn from each account used to perform resource management activities described in subsection (d).

(C) A description of total acres treated for each of the resource management activities required under subsection (d), forest health improvements, fire risk reductions, water yield increases, and other natural resources-related benefits achieved by the implementation of the resource management activities described in subsection (d).

(D) A description of the economic benefits to local communities achieved by the implementation of the pilot project.

(E) A comparison of the revenues generated by, and costs incurred in, the implementation of the resource management activities described in subsection (d) on the Federal lands included in that pilot project area with the revenues and costs during each of the fiscal years 1992 through 1997 for timber management of such lands before their inclusion in the pilot project area.

(F) A proposed schedule for the resource management activities to be undertaken in the pilot project area during the 1-year period beginning on the date of submittal of the report.

(G) A description of any adverse environmental impacts from the pilot project.

(2) Limitation on Expenditures. -- The amount of Federal funds expended on each annual report under this subsection shall not exceed \$125,000.

(k) Final Report. --

(1) In General. -- The Secretary shall establish an independent scientific panel to review and report on whether, and to what extent, implementation of the pilot project under this section achieved the goals stated in the Quincy Library Group-Community Stability Proposal, including improved ecological health and community stability. The membership of the panel shall reflect expertise in diverse disciplines in order to adequately address all of those goals.

(2) Preparation. -- The panel shall initiate such review no sooner than 18 months after the first day of the term of the pilot project under subsection (g). The panel shall prepare the report in consultation with interested members of the public, including the Quincy Library Group. The report shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(A) A description of any adverse environmental impacts resulting from implementation of the pilot project.

(B) An assessment of watershed monitoring data on lands treated pursuant to this section. Such assessment shall address the following issues on a priority basis: timing of water releases; water quality changes; and water yield changes over the short- and long-term in the pilot project area.

(3) Submission to the Congress. -- The panel shall submit the final report to the Congress as soon as practicable, but in no case later than 18 months after completion of the pilot project.

(4) Limitation on Expenditures. -- The amount of Federal funds expended for the report under this subsection, other than for watershed monitoring, shall not exceed \$350,000. The amount of Federal funds expended for watershed monitoring under this subsection shall not exceed \$175,000 for each fiscal year in which the report is prepared.

(l) Relationship to Other Laws. -- Nothing in this section exempts the pilot project from any Federal environmental law.

(m) Loans for Demonstration Projects for Wood Waste or Low-Quality Wood Byproducts.-

(1) Evaluation of Loan Advisability. -- The Alternative Agricultural Research and Commercialization Corporation established under section 1658 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5902) (in this section referred to as the "Corporation") shall evaluate the advisability of making commercialization assistance loans under section 1661 of such Act (7 U.S.C. 5905) to support a minimum of 2 demonstration projects for the development and demonstration of commercial application of technology to convert wood waste or low-quality wood byproducts into usable, higher value products.

(2) Location of Demonstration Projects. -- If the Corporation determines to make loans under this subsection to support the development and demonstration of commercial application of technology to convert wood waste or low-quality wood byproducts into usable, higher value products, the Corporation shall consider making one loan with regard to a demonstration project to be conducted in the pilot project area and one loan with regard to a demonstration project to be conducted in southeast Alaska.

(3) Eligibility Requirements. -- To be eligible for a loan under this subsection, a demonstration project shall be required to satisfy the eligibility requirements imposed by the Corporation under section 1661 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act or 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5905).

Sec. 402. Short Title. Section 401 of this title may be cited as the "Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group Forest Recovery Act".

**APPENDIX B**

**Brief History of the**  
**HERGER-FEINSTEIN QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP**  
**PILOT PROJECT**

**FISCAL YEAR 1998** Through **FISCAL YEAR 2004**

**Background**  
**HERGER-FEINSTEIN QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP**  
**PILOT PROJECT**  
FY1998 Through FY2003

In October 1998, the Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group Forest Recovery Act<sup>1</sup> (HFQLG Act) was signed into law. The HFQLG Act was developed from the Quincy Library Group's (QLG) 1993 Community Stability Proposal<sup>2</sup> to test the benefits of a locally conceived forest management strategy for reducing forest fuels along with the risk of catastrophic wildfires, promoting forest health and restoring economic stability to rural communities. The Quincy Library Group's proposal envisioned a desired future condition of an all-age, multi-storied, fire resistant forest approximating conditions prior to European settlement.

From the inception of the Community Stability Proposal through passing of the HFQLG Act, the Forest Service implemented the Forest Health Pilot (FHP), which was the Administration's effort, through the Forest Service, to implement the kinds of activities advocated in the Quincy Library Groups' Community Stability Proposal. Approximately 56,900 acres of vegetation treatments were accomplished between 1995 and 1997, primarily through timber sale contracts.

The HFQLG Act specified a five-year Pilot Project to be implemented on the Lassen, Plumas, and Sierraville Ranger District of the Tahoe National Forests, and required completion of an Environmental Impact Statement (HFQLG EIS) within the first 300 days. In August 1999 the three Forest Supervisors of the Lassen, Plumas and Tahoe National Forests signed the HFQLG Record of Decision (HFQLG ROD). They selected Alternative 2, which most closely resembled the QLG Community Stability Proposal and the HFQLG Act. The HFQLG Act mandated:

1. Construction of Defensible Fuel Profile Zones (DFPZs), a network of shaded fuel breaks, designed to interrupt crown fire and provide a relatively safe location for fire crews to take action against large scale, high intensity wildfires;
2. Implementation of small group selection (GS) and individual tree selection (ITS) harvest methods to promote an all-age, multistory, fire resilient forest; and
3. Implementation of a riparian management program, including riparian protection zones and restoration projects to address soil erosion, stream channel sedimentation and wildlife habitat degradation.

Because of concerns over the California spotted owl, a mitigation measure designed to avoid impacts to owl habitat from this mandate was included in the HFQLG ROD, pending release of an owl management strategy for the Sierra Nevada Ecosystem. The mitigation required "At the site-specific project level, defensible fuel profile zones, group selection harvest areas, and individual tree selection harvest areas will be designed and implemented to completely avoid suitable California spotted owl habitat, including nesting habitat and foraging habitat".

Additionally, the HFQLG Act specifically provided for the application of an owl conservation strategy and stated, in part: *...All resource management activities required by subsection (d) shall be implemented to the extent consistent with applicable Federal law and the standards and guidelines for the conservation of the California Spotted Owl as set forth in the California Spotted Owl Sierran Province Interim Guidelines or the subsequently issued guidelines, whichever are in effect*<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> HFQLG Act, P.L. 103-354, Section 401(j), October 1998

<sup>2</sup> QLG Stability Proposal, November 1993

<sup>3</sup> HFQLG Act, Section 401 (c), October 1998

### **Fiscal Year 2000**

Implementation of the Pilot Project began in fiscal year (FY) 2000, while thirteen appeals on the HFQLG ROD were reviewed. The appeal period ended in October 1999 with 15 appeals received, 12 of which were deemed timely. In March 2000, the Regional Forester affirmed the HFQLG decision on all 12 timely appeals. A lawsuit was filed by one of the untimely appellants, Californians for Alternatives to Toxics (CATs). However, in April 2000 the Regional Forester agreed to accept and respond to the CATs appeal and the lawsuit was temporarily stayed. In June 2000, the Regional Forester again affirmed the HFQLG decision, and CATs resumed litigation.

### **Fiscal Year 2001**

In October 2000, the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act (Public Law 106-291) or Title IV directed the Secretary of Agriculture to publish in the Federal Register the Forest Service's Cohesive Strategy<sup>4</sup> that led to the development of the National Fire Plan. The National Fire Plan goals of restoring damaged landscapes and forest ecosystem health through fuels management complimented the efforts being conducted under the HFQLG Act.

In December 2000, the Earth Island Institute filed a lawsuit seeking to halt over 200 timber sales approved after March 1, 1995, alleging that the Forest Service's continued reliance on the 1993 California spotted owl interim direction (CASPO) was unlawful. In December 2000, the Regional Forester voluntarily agreed to suspend groundbreaking operations on existing timber sales within the Sierra Nevada planning area until 30 days after publication of the Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment (SNFPA) or March 1, 2001, whichever came first. The District Court twice denied plaintiffs motion for a preliminary injunction and the Ninth Circuit upheld the denial of an injunction on October 3, 2001.

In January 2001 the Regional Forester issued a Record of Decision for the *Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment* (SNFPA) Final EIS. This plan amendment provided a new owl conservation strategy that affected the Pilot Project by replacing the mitigation measure imposed by the HFQLG ROD, replacing the 1993 CASPO Interim Guidelines being used in project design, and establishing additional standards and guidelines related to other facets of the forest. HFQLG projects planned in FY01 complied with these new strategies, which included canopy closure and large tree retention requirements. The Pilot Project continued implementing as many of the HFQLG activities as possible, although the new owl strategy changed the extent of some treatments. Group selections that were planned in FY 01 in non-suitable owl habitat continued without modification.

SNFPA also called for a collaborative Administrative Study to be developed by the Pacific Southwest Research Station (PSW) in conjunction with Region 5 monitoring personnel and National Forest staff. This study includes portions of the HFQLG Pilot Project area and investigates how the California spotted owl and its habitat respond to various silvicultural treatments. Group Selection is identified as a major component of the study and did not expect to exceed 4,000 acres of owl habitat per year in the Treatment Units.

Two hundred and thirty-four appeals were received by the appeals officer, Forest Service Chief Dale Bosworth, against SNFPA. The Quincy Library Groups was one of the appellants.

Between February and May 2001, an Administrative Science Team was assembled and the first draft of the Study Plan was released. Projects planned for FY2002 were being developed in conjunction with the strategy to implement the Administrative Study identified in the SNFPA decision. The Administrative Study included five research modules on (1) effects on and subsequent response of the California spotted owl, (2) small mammals (prey-base for the spotted owl), (3) fire and fuels, (4) vegetation growth, and (5)

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<sup>4</sup> Cohesive Strategy, April 13, 2000

land birds. The Study would contribute to the Adaptive Management Strategy of the SNFPA and has been designed to improve knowledge on key areas of uncertainty identified in the SNFPA decision. In June 2001, Judge Lawrence K. Karleton, U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of California, ruled on the CATs lawsuit. In resolving the case the court dismissed several of CATs' claims, but upheld the claim that the Forest Service failed to consider the environmental effects of maintaining DFPZs in the future. The court held that, in relation to DFPZ construction, maintenance was both a connected action and a cumulative action, and therefore had to be analyzed within the HFQLG Final Environmental Impact Statement (HFQLG FEIS). The court ordered the Forest Service to supplement the HFQLG FEIS by analyzing the environmental effects of maintaining DFPZs in the Pilot Project area. Ongoing Pilot Project activities were allowed to continue provided the Supplemental Draft EIS (SDEIS) was released for public comment within 120 days of the Court decision.

### **Fiscal Year 2002**

In October 2001, the HFQLG Draft Supplemental EIS was published in the Federal Register on October 5, 2001, 115 days from the judge's decision.

In November 2001, the Chief affirmed the Regional Forester's SNFPA decision by saying that the minimum requirements of Federal law and regulation were met. However, the Chief also said that he believed opportunities existed for refining the decision for greater consistency with current agency policy. The Chief asked that certain aspects of the decision be subject to additional review and analysis. The relationship between the SNFPA and the HFQLG Act was one of the areas of concern that the Chief asked the Regional Forester to review. He stated that further review would be necessary to ensure that the five problem areas identified in SNFPA were adequately balanced with the goals of the HFQLG Act.

The Quincy Library Group voted to "suspend regular public meetings because the Sierra Nevada Framework has effectively killed our project and until it is removed there is no effective way to implement our project as designed by the QLG and passed by Congress". The Regional Office awarded a contract for a cumulative effects analysis for the Administrative Study.

In December 2001, the Regional Forester issued an action plan that outlined what the Region will be doing to comply with the Chief's direction and the timeframe in which to accomplish the action plan. A review team was assembled to look at how to fully implement the DFPZ strategy of the Pilot Project, and how to implement 8,700 acres of group selection annually. At that time, the Regional Forester said that, based on the results of the review, he would likely propose a SNFPA amendment which will allow implementation of the Pilot Project.

In March 2002, a revised Draft Plumas Lassen Administrative Study was released, and a revised group selection strategy for the Administrative Study was finalized. Also, the Plumas Forest Project and the Forest Conservation Council filed a lawsuit challenging the Crystal Adams DFPZ and Group Selection project planned on the Plumas National Forest.

Between April and June 2002 the Forest Service adopted a new NEPA strategy for the Lassen Plumas Administrative Study, which resulted in assembling an interdisciplinary team. Approximately 20,000 acres of the FY02 program of work tied to the Administrative Study were delayed. The Quincy Library Group solicited funds from counties for their anticipated lawsuit against the SNFPA. And the QLG resumed public meetings when USDA Deputy Undersecretary Dave Tenny visited the Pilot Project.

In July 2002, all National Forests were directed by the Chief to defer spending due to the cost of wildfire suppression throughout the nation. Approximately \$1.3 million of HFQLG funds were contributed to national fire suppression activities. Regular work on project implementation, administration, and monitoring continued to take place throughout the summer, as well as field trips, meetings, and forums

with QLG and other interested people. Also, Forest Service staff within the Pilot Project forests worked with local Fire Safe Councils and newly formed Resource Advisory Committees (RACs) to align efforts with the National Fire Plan and the President's August 2002 Healthy Forest Initiative with HFQLG. In December 2002, the Notice of Intent was published in the Federal Register for the Administrative Study Proposed Action. The Regional Forester announced that the Draft Supplemental EIS for the SNFPA would be released in June 2003. He expected that the Record of Decision for the Final Supplemental EIS would be signed in October 2003.

### **Fiscal Year 2003**

In February 2003, the President signed the FY03 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act which extended the HFQLG Pilot Project legislation by five years. The new termination date is the end of fiscal year 2009. Also, settlement discussions between Plaintiffs in the Crystal Adams DFPZ/Group Selection project, the Department of Justice, and the Forest Service resulted in a Settlement Agreement.

In March 2003, the QLG filed a lawsuit in U.S. District Court against former Regional Forester Brad Powell, current Regional Forester Jack Blackwell, Chief Dale Bosworth and Undersecretary of Agriculture Mark Rey. The lawsuit asked, among other things, that a preliminary injunction be issued restraining the Forest Service from implementing any part of the SNFPA ROD that interfered with implementation of the HFQLG Act. The Forest Service filed a motion to dismiss the case and the QLG did not oppose the dismissal. However, the lawsuit was dismissed without prejudice and the QLG revised their complaint and resubmitted it.

In April 2003, Californians for Alternatives to Toxics (CATs), and three other environmental groups filed suit against the Forest Service, challenging seven site-specific DFPZs and Group Selection projects. The Plaintiffs allege that the DFPZ and Group Selection decisions violate various environmental laws. Their primary concerns include the effects of DFPZs on California spotted owl and the northern goshawk, DFPZ maintenance, and that the release of the Final Supplement has been unlawfully delayed.

Also in April 2003, following a review of scoping comments and preliminary project design efforts, the Plumas and Lassen Forest Supervisors, in coordination with the Sierra Nevada Research Center of the Pacific Southwest Research Station (PSW), withdrew the Notice of Intent and Proposed Action for the Administrative Study. They concluded it is in the best interest of the Lassen and Plumas National Forest's programs to change the scope of the Administrative Study. The area covered by the study was extensive and the study design for the one, large, site specific decision was so complex, continuing it would have markedly reduced the Forests' ability to accomplish both the Study and their commitments to the Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group (HFQLG) pilot project within the pilot time period, even with the recent legislative extension.

In June 2003, the Regional Forester released a Draft Supplement to the SNFPA to document new information and to analyze the effects of the proposed improvements. A Final SEIS and new Record of Decision was expected to be published in October 2003. The preferred alternative will implement the HFQLG Pilot Project Act including DFPZs, group selection, and individual tree selection

In July 2003, approximately 25 months after the Judge's June 2001 ruling, the Pilot Project Forests released a Final Supplemental EIS concerning maintenance of DFPZs. The Forest Service analyzed a number of maintenance options for DFPZs because the court concluded that fuel-break maintenance was an essential element of the Pilot Project, and held that in relation to fuel-break construction, fuel-break maintenance was both a connected action and a cumulative action. Alternative E, which was the selected Alternative, includes a combination of prescribed fire (48% of DFPZs), mechanical treatment (40% of DFPZs), hand treatment (4% of DFPZs), and herbicide treatment (7% of DFPZs). There are no significant adverse effects from implementing this alternative.

In August 2003, due to the severe wildfire season, funds were withdrawn from the Pilot Project to contribute to the national wildfire suppression effort, and to respond to the regional request for emergency funding for the San Bernardino National Forest. Regular work on project implementation, administration, and monitoring continued to take place throughout the summer, as well as field trips, meetings, and forums with QLG and other interested people. Also, Forest Service staff within the Pilot Project forests continued working with local Fire Safe Councils and Resource Advisory Committees (RACs) to align efforts with the National Fire Plan and the President's Healthy Forest Initiative with HFQLG.

#### **Fiscal Year 2004**

The Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment SEIS Record of Decision was signed in January 2004. This allowed the Pilot Project Forests to move forward with full implementation of the HFQLG Act. Strategies to fully implement the Act were developed and implemented on Pilot Project Districts during the spring and summer of 2004.

The Californians for Alternatives to Toxics (CATs), and three other environmental groups filed suit against the Forest Service, challenging seven site-specific DFPZs and Group Selection projects in 2003. Following the July 2003 release of the Final Supplemental EIS concerning maintenance of DFPZs, Supplemental Information Reports were completed by the Pilot Project Districts for the seven projects. In March of 2004 the lawsuit was dismissed.

In March 2003, the QLG filed a lawsuit in U.S. District Court against former Regional Forester Brad Powell, current Regional Forester Jack Blackwell, Chief Dale Bosworth and Undersecretary of Agriculture Mark Rey. The lawsuit asked, among other things, that a preliminary injunction be issued restraining the Forest Service from implementing any part of the SNFPA ROD that interfered with implementation of the HFQLG Act. This lawsuit was dropped by QLG in June of 2004 with release of SNFPA SEIS ROD that would allow full implementation of the HFQLG Act.

The Plumas Lassen Administrative Study was called for under the SNFPA 2001 ROD and sustained in the 2004 SEIS ROD. In July 2004 the study was streamlined into five modules with draft study plan released for each module. The modules were finalized at the end of FY 2004.

In September several Public Field Trips were led by Forest Supervisors to inform stakeholders of management activities within the Pilot Project Area with the emphasis on full implementation of the HFQLG Act.

The Pilot Project Districts produced several Environmental Analyses during FY 2004 that implemented HFQLG Pilot Projects that included DFPZs, group selection, and individual tree selection. These documents were appealed at the end of FY 2004 and are subsequently being litigated. Meadow Valley was the first project to be litigated under the 2004 SEIS ROD.

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## **APPENDIX C**

### **FY04 PROJECT SPECIFIC EXPENDITURES**

**Plumas National Forest  
Fiscal Year 2004 HFQLG Pilot Project Expenditures and Obligations**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Personnel</b>	<b>Travel</b>	<b>Contract</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Obligations</b>	<b>Total</b>
ANTELOPE BORDER	13,769	523	2,879	14	0	0	17,185
ASPEN ENHANCEMENT	19,993	391	3,104	33	0	0	23,521
MOUNTAIN	22,696	0	46,709	13	0	38,732	108,150
BALD ONION	17,409	0	4,086	30	0	1,223	22,748
BECKWOURTH RD CLOSURE	951	0	5,620	0	0	0	6,571
BLAKEMORE UNDERBURN	3,691	0	0	0	0	0	3,691
BRUSH CREEK	178,323	13,291	12,014	2,289	9,736	486,922	702,575
BUCK UNDERBURN	88,389	0	4,771	2,076	0	0	95,236
CRYSTAL ADAMS	57,664	241	8,455	18,300	0	327,314	411,974
CUT OFF WUI	14,335	0	53,355	0	4,669	1,284	73,643
DAVIS / SULPHER / LAST CHANCE	23,824	1,965	2,605	958	0	0	29,352
DOTTA	6,206	0	817	0	0	0	7,023
EMPIRE PROJECT	359,208	2,909	429,571	5,987	9,658	226,199	1,033,532
FREEMAN GS / DFPZ	89,707	1,199	161,793	3,532	23,085	132,641	411,957
FY05 GS PLANNING	70,014	289	109,964	844	752	89,965	271,828
HAPPY JACK	305,667	7,055	252,841	14,115	11,942	168,593	760,213
HFQLG PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	417,944	7,089	16,374	1,143	0	58,863	501,413
HOWLAND FLAT RD	20,229	0	11,482	544	0	0	32,255
HUMBUG	31,994	245	3,788	18	0	0	36,045
JAMISON CREEK	21,382	0	18,613	0	0	0	39,995
JURA	36,709	211	14,671	1,803	0	0	53,394
KINGSBURY RUSH	51,643	274	7,624	115	0	10,111	69,767
LAST CHANCE	33,493	234	6,225	1,480	0	0	41,432
LOWER MIDDLE FORK	13,281	347	1,428	0	0	4,543	19,599
LOWER SLATE	28,864	358	4,011	0	752	6,203	40,188
LUCKY S UNDERBURN	9,012	681	506	79	0	0	10,278
MABIE	310,587	6,089	41,111	8,195	90	2,188,540	2,554,612

MYLF	35,709	498	0	5,986	0	0	42,193
POISON	10,232	0	1,858	0	0	32,900	44,990
RED CLOVER	36,514	0	1,220	2,325	752	0	40,811
RED MTN / ARKANSAS	10,883	0	262	158	0	0	11,303
RIDGE UNDERBURN	11,310	0	732	502	0	0	12,544
RODGERS JORDAN RD RELOCATION	2,728	209	2	0	0	0	2,939
ROSS MEADOW	16,131	225	325	0	0	0	16,681
SCHNEIDER MEADOW	9,969	0	9,768	747	0	5,032	25,516
SLAPJACK	434,381	35,646	245,319	31,325	28,140	154,567	929,378
SOUTH FORK	39,471	217	9,332	16	0	415,613	464,649
SPANISH CAMP UNDERBURN	27,559	718	1,250	700	0	0	30,227
STONE DAIRY	7,135	0	4,159	325	0	0	11,619
STONE RIDGE	19,453	0	18,777	2,341	0	0	40,571
TU4 / MEADOW VALLEY DFPZ	723,777	13,310	215,593	43,233	26,793	197,674	1,220,380
TU5	1,112,569	52,526	832,107	73,728	44,828	258,605	2,374,363
UPPER SLATE	22,891	217	32,349	128	0	13,998	69,583
WATDOG	112,686	151	51,506	13,707	5,063	161,468	344,581
WATERS	65,492	2,222	6,487	3,778	0	0	77,979
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,945,874</b>	<b>149,330</b>	<b>2,655,463</b>	<b>240,567</b>	<b>166,260</b>	<b>4,980,990</b>	<b>13,138,484</b>

**Tahoe National Forest  
Fiscal Year 2004 HFQLG Pilot Project Expenditures and Obligations**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Personnel</b>	<b>Travel</b>	<b>Contract</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Obligations</b>	<b>Total</b>
BEAK	8,129	0	1,279	4,420	0	0	13,828
BITS	18,386	0	820	0	0	0	19,206
BORDA	3,697	0	0	11	0	0	3,708
BOSQUE	30,661	123	82,588	4,914	0	191,452	309,738
CAMINO	78,504	0	171,270	19,613	0	380,031	649,418
CARMAN	7,400	0	830	0	0	0	8,230
CHECKMATE	300,255	2,346	37,098	4,843	5,047	1,022	350,611
CHUNCKS	0	0	0	94	0	0	94
CLAW	18,861	0	1,884	0	0	0	20,745
EURO	312,258	2,114	26,693	4,997	0	0	346,062
FRANC	159,229	467	17,393	9,370	0	0	186,459
HOOF	1,221	0	0	0	0	0	1,221
HOTSPRINGS MASTICATION	4,714	724	365	0	0	0	5,803
KRUNA	20,662	0	778	458	5,047	0	26,945
LAHONTON	29,900	0	1,163	1,608	0	0	32,671
LEFTOVER	20,960	0	581	0	0	0	21,541
LEMON	36,040	0	3,669	1,624	0	0	41,333
LIRA	33,639	713	12,581	16	0	0	46,949
MER / DAV	10,124	0	0	1,157	0	11	11,292
PERAZZO CREEK	28,438	0	2,908	873	0	2,490	34,709
PIECES	29,994	0	3,163	0	0	0	33,157
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	32,248	0	0	0	0	0	32,248
SKIPPY	16,308	0	0	0	0	0	16,308
SMITHNECK CREEK	16,986	0	38,566	357	0	7,910	63,819
STEWART	2,255	0	1,531	2,181	0	0	5,967
TOE	6,367	0	174	0	0	0	6,541
TORO	66,969	0	9,893	52	0	0	76,914
UNDERBURN	84,629	0	6,802	2,469	0	0	93,900
VACA	27,469	289	147,903	78	0	39,868	215,607
WHEELER MASTICATION	1,048	0	0	0	0	0	1,048
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,407,351</b>	<b>6,776</b>	<b>569,932</b>	<b>59,135</b>	<b>10,094</b>	<b>622,784</b>	<b>2,676,072</b>

**Lassen National Forest  
Fiscal Year 2004 HFQLG Pilot Project Expenditures and Obligations**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Personnel</b>	<b>Travel</b>	<b>Contract</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Obligations</b>	<b>Total</b>
44 CAL	28,272	0	4,301	42	0	0	32,615
44 HOG	49,563	520	1,740	801	0	0	52,624
44 HOLLOW	11,940	0	1,185	235	0	0	13,360
44 LONG	11,821	0	1,652	120	0	0	13,593
ASPEN PLANNING	63,148	0	3,700	1,692	0	0	68,540
BACKBONE	293,775	1,874	92,760	7,555	6,518	128,988	531,470
CREEK	144,784	1,893	18,516	4,342	633	173,375	343,543
BIG JACKS	3,140	0	2,426	0	0	3,110	8,676
BIZZ DFPZ	173,201	0	15,458	2,530	0	22,130	213,319
BLACKS RIDGE	118,751	310	4,243	186	0	181,800	305,290
BOGARD ASPEN ENHANCEMEN	11,938	0	2,335	30	969	0	15,272
BOGARD KNOLLS	221	0	0	0	0	0	221
BRIDGE	21,092	0	2,383	120	0	0	23,595
BROWN RAVINE	63,081	492	64,864	4,477	0	0	132,914
CABIN	20,252	0	882	230	0	0	21,364
CAL UNDERBURN	72,698	0	8,514	498	0	0	81,710
CALDERA	6,357	0	325	262	0	0	6,944
CAMP TEN	42,676	0	556	0	0	0	43,232
CAMPBELL NEPA	20,357	0	4,813	807	0	0	25,977
CHERRY HILL	12,980	0	1,672	0	0	8,366	23,018
CHRISTY HILL	0	0	0	13	0	0	13
CHUTES	13,437	0	95,575	0	0	267,025	376,037
CLOVER	7,096						7,096
CONE	1,127	0	348	0	0	0	1,475
CRATER NORTH	14,389	188	3,993	109	0	0	18,679
CREEKS	151,544	584	182,863	1,376	0	241,426	577,793
DEEP RED	39,598	0	1,939	0	0	0	41,537
DEER CREEK	336	0	0	0	0	0	336
DFPZ PLANNING	581,725	4,059	77,977	16,313	1,060	150,416	831,550
EBEY / BUTTE	48,024	186	6,259	4,910	633	2,357	62,369
ELK	32,838	0	1,670	104	0	0	34,612
FOX FARM	2,976	0	7,918	14	0	28,470	39,378
GOOCH	300,808	0	54,674	7,139	4,935	6,958	374,514
HARVEY	245	0	0	237	0	0	482

KONUS	109,702	489	3,933	163	0	0	114,287
LAKE JONESVILLE	1,461	0	8,954	0	0	1,466	11,881
LAKES	36,902	0	63,848	453	0	225,584	326,787
LITTLE ANT UNDERBURN	39,386	0	14,584	0	0	119,777	173,747
LOGAN	834	0	804	394	0	0	2,032
LOST LAKE	381	0	536	0	0	0	917
LYON'S DFPZ	82,911	996	8,135	3,538	0	0	95,580
MCKENZIE ASPEN	32,006	159	470	4,620	0	0	37,255
MIDDLE RIDGE	66,582	352	10,915	2,949	0	0	80,798
MINERAL	1,962	0	0	0	0	0	1,962
N. 49	902,009	8,172	283,364	20,091	5,349	110,186	1,329,171
N. COBLE	181,447	144	3,220	5,243	0	0	190,054
PATTERSON DFPZ	6,594	0	319	11	0	22,130	29,054
PEGLEG	184,554	431	6,797	673	0	0	192,455
PITTVILLE	135,687	0	4,733	1,135	0	157,760	299,315
PRATTVILLE	1,675	0	0	0	0	0	1,675
PROGRAM MANAGEMENT	248,200	2,210	12,768	5,122	0	24,842	293,142
RAILROAD	6,374	0	5,076	2,591	0	0	14,041
ROBBERS	107,318	0	5,576	3,342	0	14,391	130,627
ROCKY ASPEN	221	0	0	173	0	0	394
ROUND DFPZ	105,845	1,344	18,980	12,747	22,193	15,665	176,774
SOUTH BUNCH	88,875	0	61,024	2,302	0	89,370	241,571
SOUTH STATION	260,194	96	15,981	6,815	0	287,330	570,416
SHANGHI	0	0	77	0	0	0	77
SIGNAL	30,818	188	1,690	204	0	0	32,900
SILVER DFPZ	54,922	0	8,454	190	0	7,175	70,741
SPRINGS	0	0	1,287	0	0	0	1,287
SOUTHSIDE	815	0	536	0	0	0	1,351
SUMMIT	1,865	0	1,184	10	0	0	3,059
SUSAN RIVER	115,189	0	11,865	5,206	4,935	8,782	145,977
TU1	18,248	0	351	11,159	0	2,990	32,748
WARNER DFPZ	208,167	561	15,831	2,897	0	173,403	400,859
WEST DUSTY	4,423	0	2,326	0	0	0	6,749
WEST SHORE	82,576	359	2,850	4,499	0	0	90,284
YOUNG PINE	74,956	922	27,303	65	0	307,703	410,949
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,557,289</b>	<b>26,529</b>	<b>1,269,312</b>	<b>150,734</b>	<b>47,225</b>	<b>2,782,975</b>	<b>9,834,064</b>

**HFQLG STAFF****Fiscal Year 2004 HFQLG Pilot Project Expenditures and Obligations**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Personnel</b>	<b>Travel</b>	<b>Contract</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Obligations</b>	<b>Total</b>
HFQLG ANNUAL REPORT	6,385	0	0	0	0	0	6,385
HFQLG MONITORING	421,681	54,808	53,432	8,861	0	43,895	582,677
HFQLG SEIS	17,607	1,021	176,575	5,198	0	0	200,401
HFQLG STAFF	322,893	14,379	11,602	10,674	8,671	169,377	537,596
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>768,566</b>	<b>70,208</b>	<b>241,609</b>	<b>24,733</b>	<b>8,671</b>	<b>213,272</b>	<b>1,327,059</b>

Appendix D  
FY04 ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

# HFQLG PILOT PROJECT

PROGRAM OF WORK

FY2005  
AS OF FEBRUARY 2005

HFQLG Pilot Project 2004 Accomplishments

		DFPZ	DFPZ	GS	ITS	Sawlog	Biomass
	Forest	DFPZ	Burn	Acres	Acres	Volume	Volume
		Acres	Acres			CCF	CCF
	<b>Lassen</b>	<b>17677</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>99900</b>	<b>115821</b>
	<b>Plumas</b>	<b>11916</b>	<b>3196</b>	<b>1308</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>98699</b>	<b>70226</b>
	<b>Tahoe</b>	<b>1430</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4413</b>	<b>12157</b>
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>31023</b>	<b>5612</b>	<b>1738</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>203012</b>	<b>198204</b>

**HFQLG 2004 Program of Work Accomplishments**

Project Name	Forest	District	NEPA Document	NEPA Date	DFPZ Acres	DFPZ Burn Acres	GS Acres	ITS Acres	Sawlog Volume CCF	Biomass Volume CCF	Contract Type	AAA Year
BATTLE DFPZ	Lassen	Almanor	BATTLE DFPZ PROJECT	9/7/04	483				4707	4689	TS	2004
BATTLE DFPZ SC	Lassen	Almanor		9/7/04	255						SC	2004
BROWN RAVINE DFPZ OAK ENHANCEMENT	Lassen	Almanor	BROWN RAVINE DFPZ OAK ENHANCEMENT	9/2/04	807				12125	11106	TS	2004
JONESVILLE DFPZ	Lassen	Almanor		9/8/04	618				8686	5633	TS	2004
JONESVILLE DFPZ SC	Lassen	Almanor		9/8/04	71						SC	2004
PHILBROOK DFPZ	Lassen	Almanor		9/2/04	123				1812	1660	TS	2004
PHILBROOK DFPZ SC	Lassen	Almanor		9/2/04	181						SC	2004
ROBBERS DFPZ	Lassen	Almanor	ROBBERS FUEL REDUCTION	1/1/04	997	0	0	0	3167	4421	TS	2004
SCOUT DFPZ	Lassen	Almanor		8/26/04	91				479	1235	TS	2004
SILVER DFPZ	Lassen	Almanor	SILVER	9/7/04	210				1864	2332	TS	2004
SILVER DFPZ SC	Lassen	Almanor		9/7/04	61						SC	2004
WARNER DFPZ	Lassen	Almanor	WARNER DFPZ	8/26/04	1065				6358	9042	TS	2004
WARNER DFPZ SC	Lassen	Almanor		8/26/04	332						SC	2004
WEST SHORE DFPZ	Lassen	Almanor	WEST SHORE	9/8/03	528	0	0	0	4315	1912	TS	2004
WEST SHORE DFPZ FORCE ACCOUNT	Lassen	Almanor		9/8/03	142						FA	2004
YOUNG PINE	Lassen	Almanor	YOUNG PINE PROJECT	6/25/04	862	0	0	0	0	0	SC	2004
44 HOG - 03 DFPZ VM	Lassen	Eagle Lake	PEGLEG/A21 ANALYSIS	5/16/01	446				1387	3823	TS	2004
BIZZ DFPZ VM	Lassen	Eagle Lake	PEGLEG/A21 ANALYSIS	5/16/01	1609				7346	12428	TS	2004
CAL DFPZ UNDERBURN UB	Lassen	Eagle Lake	CONE CRATER ANALYSIS	9/28/01		925					FA	2004

**HFQLG 2004 Program of Work Accomplishments**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Forest</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>NEPA Document</b>	<b>NEPA Date</b>	<b>DFPZ Acres</b>	<b>DFPZ Burn Acres</b>	<b>GS Acres</b>	<b>ITS Acres</b>	<b>Sawlog Volume CCF</b>	<b>Biomass Volume CCF</b>	<b>Contract Type</b>	<b>AAA Year</b>
CAMP 10 - ASPEN ENHANCEMENT VM	Lassen	Eagle Lake	CONE CRATER ANALYSIS	9/28/01				28	438	135	TS	2004
KONOS VM	Lassen	Eagle Lake	CONE CRATER ANALYSIS	9/28/01	808				1404	6388	TS	2004
LITTLE ANT UNDERBURN UB	Lassen	Eagle Lake	LOGAN MTN. AREA EA	9/28/01		1075					FA	2004
PEGLEG DFPZ VM	Lassen	Eagle Lake	PEGLEG/A21 ANALYSIS	5/16/01	2116				6465	12246	TS	2004
ROUND DFPZ VM	Lassen	Eagle Lake	CONE CRATER ANALYSIS	9/28/01	670				1058	1675	TS	2004
BLACKS RIDGE DFPZ MASTICATION 04	Lassen	Hat Creek	BLACKS RIDGE ANALYSIS	7/24/01	402	0	0	0	0	0	SC	2004
CHUTES THIN/MAST SC	Lassen	Hat Creek	CABIN	8/18/03	700	0	0	0	0	0	SC	2004

**HFQLG 2004 Program of Work Accomplishments**

Project Name	Forest	District	NEPA Document	NEPA Date	DFPZ Acres	DFPZ Burn Acres	GS Acres	ITS Acres	Sawlog Volume CCF	Biomass Volume CCF	Contract Type	AAA Year
NORTH 49 TS	Lassen	Hat Creek	NORTH 49	8/20/04	1663	0	220	0	21221	19930	TS	2004
PANNER TS	Lassen	Hat Creek	NORTH 49	8/20/04	999	0	210	0	17068	17166	TS	2004
PITTVILLE DFPZ BRUSHFIELD MASTICATI	Lassen	Hat Creek	PITTVILLE DFPZ ANALYSIS	8/2/00	464	0	0	0	0	0	SC	2004
STATION 1 DFPZ PCT	Lassen	Hat Creek	SOUTH STATION	6/25/03	974	0	0	0	0	0	SC	2004
					<b>17677</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>99900</b>	<b>115821</b>		
BUCK UB DFPZ	Plumas	Beckwourth		11/30/95	584	584					FA	2004
LOVEJOY SITE PREP	Plumas	Beckwourth		11/18/96	160						SC	2004
MABIE DFPZ - ITEMS 1 & 3	Plumas	Beckwourth	MABIE	6/3/04	4316	246					STS	2004
PILOT SBA	Plumas	Beckwourth		6/3/04	917				2850	7679	TS	2004
PROSPECT THINNING	Plumas	Beckwourth		12/3/99	251						SC	2004
BRUSH CREEK DFPZ	Plumas	Feather River	BRUSH CREEK	9/30/03	414	1023	0	0	715	2036	STS	2004
BRUSH CREEK UB04 DFPZ	Plumas	Feather River	BRUSH CREEK FUEL REDUCTION	8/7/97	0	415	0	0	0	0	FA	2004
GRANITE GS	Plumas	Feather River	BASIN GROUP SELECTION	8/25/04	0	0	298	5	16642	0	TS	2004
GRIZZLY GS	Plumas	Feather River	BASIN GROUP SELECTION	8/25/04	0	0	293	47	17274	0	TS	2004
SOUTH FORK 3 DFPZ	Plumas	Feather River	SOUTH FORK	8/1/02	262	378	0	0	1026	1000	STS	2004
DEANES MP THIN	Plumas	Mt. Hough	MEADOW VALLEY DFPZ & GS	4/16/04	1170		131	0	14664	14328	TS	2004
GUARD MP THIN	Plumas	Mt. Hough	MEADOW VALLEY DFPZ & GS	4/16/04	1858		292	0	30719	20799	TS	2004
LUCKY S UB FY04	Plumas	Mt. Hough	LUCKY DFPZ	8/22/96	0	60	0	0	0	0	FA	2004
MEADOW VALLEY DFPZ SERVICE CONTRACT	Plumas	Mt. Hough	MEADOW VALLEY DFPZ & GS	4/16/04	362	0	0	0	0	0	SC	2004

**HFQLG 2004 Program of Work Accomplishments**

Project Name	Forest	District	NEPA Document	NEPA Date	DFPZ Acres	DFPZ Burn Acres	GS Acres	ITS Acres	Sawlog Volume CCF	Biomass Volume CCF	Contract Type	AAA Year
RIDGE UB04 DFPZ	Plumas	Mt. Hough		8/21/97	0	100	0	0	0	0	FA	2004
SILVER MP THIN SBA	Plumas	Mt. Hough	MEADOW VALLEY DFPZ & GS	4/16/04	706		115	0	5664	10467	TS	2004
SNAKE MP THIN SBA	Plumas	Mt. Hough	MEADOW VALLEY DFPZ & GS	4/16/04	916		179	0	9145	13917	TS	2004
SPANISH UB04	Plumas	Mt. Hough		7/29/97	0	390	0	0	0	0	FA	2004
					<b>11916</b>	<b>3196</b>	<b>1308</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>98699</b>	<b>70226</b>		
BIG CHUNKS DFPZ	Tahoe	Sierraville	BIG CHUNKS	5/21/04	18						FA	2004
BOSQUE DFPZ	Tahoe	Sierraville	BORDA	8/7/03	409	0	0	0	1163	3721	STS	2004
CAMINO DFPZ	Tahoe	Sierraville	BORDA	8/7/03	637	0	0	0	2334	5943	STS	2004
LEMON DFPZ	Tahoe	Sierraville	LEMON	10/20/03	50						FA	2004
SIERRAVILLE UNDERBURN	Tahoe	Sierraville		7/11/01	0	416	0	0	0	0	FA	2004
STEWART DFPZ	Tahoe	Sierraville	STEWART	10/20/03							FA	2004
VACA DFPZ	Tahoe	Sierraville	BORDA	8/7/03	316	0	0	0	916	2493	STS	2004
				<b>Total</b>	<b>1430</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4413</b>	<b>12157</b>		

HFQLG Pilot Project 2004 Accomplishments

Project Name	Forest	District	Project Type	Acc. Acres	Acc. Restored Xing	Acc. Elim. Xing	Rd. Miles Elim	Acc. Yr.
BATTLE WATERSHED/STREAM IMPROVEMENT	LAS	ALRD	RR	30	0	3	3	2004
MIDDLE RIDGE	LAS	ALRD	RR	73	5	3	1	2004
BIZZ DFPZ RR	LAS	ELRD	RR	6				2004
CAMP 10 - ASPEN ENHANCEMENT RR	LAS	ELRD	RR	28				2004
ASPEN ENHANCEMENT FY04	PLU	BRD	RR	5				2004
BIG GRIZZLY TRIBUTARY	PLU	BRD	RR	10				2004
CROCKER CREEK	PLU	BRD	RR	21	0	0	0	2004
JAMISON CREEK	PLU	BRD	RR	25	0	0	0	2004
LOWER FREEMAN CREEK	PLU	BRD	RR	10				2004
MEADOW	PLU	BRD	RR	200				2004
PROSPECT ROAD	PLU	BRD	RR	35	0	0	0	2004
PROSPECT ROAD CLOSURE	PLU	BRD	RR	40	0	0	0	2004
STONE DAIRY ROAD OBLITERATION	PLU	BRD	RR	20			9	2 2004
WILLOW CREEK ROAD	PLU	BRD	RR	80	0	8	2	2004
CARMAN CREEK 2	TAH	SVRD	RR	20	8	4	2	2004
			<b>Totals</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>7</b>	

## HFQLG Proposed Program of Work FY 2005

Project Name	Forest	District	FY	NEPA Document	Prop. DFPZ Ac.	Prop. Burn Ac.	Prop. ITS Ac.	Prop. GS Ac.	Prop. Sawlog Vol. CCF	Prop. Biomass Vol. CCF	Contract Type
BATTLE PCT THIN	LAS	ALRD	2005	BATTLE PCT THIN	200	0	0	0	0	400	STS
BATTLE UB 05	LAS	ALRD	2005	BATTLE DFPZ PROJECT	0	93	0	0	0	0	FA
BEAR PCT THIN	LAS	ALRD	2005	BEAR PCT THIN	120	0	0	0	0	240	STS
CASTLE	LAS	ALRD	2005	CREEKS	707	0	500	189	22964	13546	TS
CASTLE SERVICE	LAS	ALRD	2005	CREEKS	359		0	0	0	0	SC
FOX FARM DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2005	FOX FARM DFPZ	450	0	0	0	2925	3071	TS
FOX FARM DFPZ SERVICE	LAS	ALRD	2005	FOX FARM DFPZ	85						SC
HUMBOLDT	LAS	ALRD	2005	CREEKS	488	0	0	282	20134	512	TS
HUMBOLDT SERVICE	LAS	ALRD	2005	CREEKS	143	0				157	TS
LOST LAKE	LAS	ALRD	2005	CREEKS	911	0	757	203	30339	16646	TS
LOST LAKE SERVICE	LAS	ALRD	2005	CREEKS	364	0	357	0	0	777	TS
NORTH DUSTY DFPZ HAND THIN	LAS	ALRD	2005	NORTH DUSTY DFPZ HAND THIN	120	0	0	0	0	0	SC
PANHANDLE DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2005	CREEKS	320		260	29	10018	6345	TS
PRATTVILLE 2 DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2005	PRATTVILLE	490	0	0	0	5880	1700	TS
RUFFA	LAS	ALRD	2005	CREEKS	1102	0	219	239	22019	16609	STS
RUFFA DFPZ CONSTRUCTION	LAS	ALRD	2005	CREEKS	206	0	0	0	0	836	STS
RUFFA SERVICE	LAS	ALRD	2005	CREEKS	454	0				492	TS
URSA DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2005	CREEKS	188		299	118	10678	6655	TS
WARNER UB04	LAS	ALRD	2005	WARNER DFPZ	0	250	0	0	0	0	FA
YELLOW	LAS	ALRD	2005	CREEKS	653	0	653	186	23686	16795	TS

## HFQLG Proposed Program of Work FY 2005

Project Name	Forest	District	FY	NEPA Document	Prop. DFPZ Ac.	Prop. Burn Ac.	Prop. ITS Ac.	Prop. GS Ac.	Prop. Sawlog Vol. CCF	Prop. Biomass Vol. CCF	Contract Type
YELLOW SERVICE	LAS	ALRD	2005	CREEKS	209	0	165	0	0	416	TS
2005 DFPZ UNDERBURNING VM	LAS	ELRD	2005	CHAMPS GOOCH		2000	0	0	0		FA
BULL DFPZ VM	LAS	ELRD	2005		1038	0	0	0	3000	4000	TS
KYBOS DFPZ VM	LAS	ELRD	2005	CONE CRATER ANALYSIS	1436	0	0	0	2076	4800	TS
LYONS DFPZ VM	LAS	ELRD	2005	CONE CRATER ANALYSIS	1833	0	0	0	3600	8400	TS
MCKENZIE ASPEN ENHANCEMENT RR	LAS	ELRD	2005	CONE CRATER ANALYSIS	0	0	270	0	4860	3240	TS
MCKENZIE ASPEN ENHANCEMENT VM	LAS	ELRD	2005	CONE CRATER ANALYSIS	0	0	249	0	4619	3688	TS
MCKENZIE DFPZ VM	LAS	ELRD	2005	CONE CRATER ANALYSIS	16	0	0	0	317	253	TS
RAILROAD DFPZ VM	LAS	ELRD	2005	CONE CRATER ANALYSIS	550	0	0	0	1414	3300	TS
ROCKY ASPEN ENHANCEMENT RR	LAS	ELRD	2005	CONE CRATER ANALYSIS	0	0	140	0	0	0	TS
BLACKS RIDGE DFPZ MASTICATION 05	LAS	HCRD	2005	BLACKS RIDGE ANALYSIS	500	0	0	0	0	0	SC
BLACKS RIDGE DFPZ UB05	LAS	HCRD	2005	BLACKS RIDGE ANALYSIS	0	300	0	0	0	0	FA
NORTH COBLE UB05 DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2005	NORTH COBLE ANALYSIS	0	500	0	0	0	0	FA
PLANTATION 49 DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2005	NORTH 49	1000	0	0	0	0	0	SC

## HFQLG Proposed Program of Work FY 2005

Project Name	Forest	District	FY	NEPA Document	Prop. DFPZ Ac.	Prop. Burn Ac.	Prop. ITS Ac.	Prop. GS Ac.	Prop. Sawlog Vol. CCF	Prop. Biomass Vol. CCF	Contract Type
SOUTH STATION DFPZ UB05	LAS	HCRD	2005	SOUTH STATION	0	500	0	0	0	0	FA
STATION 2 DFPZ PCT	LAS	HCRD	2005	SOUTH STATION	1500	0	0	0	1500	1500	STS
<b><u>Lassen Total</u></b>					<b><u>15442</u></b>	<b><u>3643</u></b>	<b><u>3869</u></b>	<b><u>1246</u></b>	<b><u>170029</u></b>	<b><u>114378</u></b>	
BLAKEMORE DFPZ	PLU	BRD	2005	BLAKEMORE	0	135	0	0	0	0	FA
BUCK UB DFPZ 2005	PLU	BRD	2005	BRUSH CREEK	300	300					FA
HAPPY JACK DFPZ/GS	PLU	BRD	2005	HAPPY JACK	2200	0	300	65	6000	3200	STS
MABIE DFPZ-ITEM 2	PLU	BRD	2005	MABIE				348	1188	1475	STS
RED CLOVER DFPZ-NEW	PLU	BRD	2005	RED CLOVER DFPZ	0	300	0	0	0	0	FA
ARARAT GS	PLU	FRRD	2005	BASIN GROUP SELECTION	0	0	18	182	13000	0	TS
BALD MOUNTAIN	PLU	FRRD	2005	BALD MOUNTAIN GROUP SELECTION	0	0	125	80	5000	0	TS
BUCKHORN GS	PLU	FRRD	2005	BASIN GROUP SELECTION	0	0	11	466	21600	0	TS
WATDOG	PLU	FRRD	2005	WATDOG	2600	1100		280	28000	7800	STS
EMPIRE DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2005	TU-7 EMPIRE/GRIZZLY	4500	1300	4000	1400	70000	9900	STS
GREENFLAT UB05 DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2005		0	200	0	0	0	0	FA
HUNGRY UB05 DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2005		0	2500	0	0	0	0	SC

### HFQLG Proposed Program of Work FY 2005

Project Name	Forest	District	FY	NEPA Document	Prop. DFPZ Ac.	Prop. Burn Ac.	Prop. ITS Ac.	Prop. GS Ac.	Prop. Sawlog Vol. CCF	Prop. Biomass Vol. CCF	Contract Type
SPANISH UB05 DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2005	MEADOW VALLEY	0	300	0	0	0	0	FA
<b><i>Plumas</i></b>	<b><i>Total</i></b>				<b><u>9600</u></b>	<b><u>6135</u></b>	<b><u>4454</u></b>	<b><u>2821</u></b>	<b><u>144788</u></b>	<b><u>22375</u></b>	
FRANC DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2005	EURO	840			71	6799	13307	TS
KORUNA DFPZ / GS	TAH	SVRD	2005	EURO	333			22	1300	1500	STS
ROOK DFPZ / GS	TAH	SVRD	2005	CHECKMATE	186			86	1000	2000	STS
TOPAZ DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2005	TOPAZ	1221	0	36	0	0	0	SC
TRELA ITS	TAH	SVRD	2005	CHECKMATE	90		85		2300	850	TS
<b><i>Tahoe Total</i></b>					<b><u>2670</u></b>	<b><u>0</u></b>	<b><u>121</u></b>	<b><u>179</u></b>	<b><u>11399</u></b>	<b><u>17657</u></b>	
				<b><i>Totals</i></b>	<b><u>27712</u></b>	<b><u>10004</u></b>	<b><u>8444</u></b>	<b><u>4246</u></b>	<b><u>326216</u></b>	<b><u>154410</u></b>	

Forest	FY	Prop. DFPZ Ac.	Prop. Burn Ac.	Prop. ITS Ac.	Prop. GS Ac.	Prop. Sawlog Vol. CCF	Prop. Biomass Vol. CCF
	<b>2005</b>						
<b>Lassen</b>		15442	3643	3869	1246	170029	114378
<b>Plumas</b>		9600	6135	4454	2821	144788	22375
<b>Tahoe</b>		2670	0	121	179	11399	17657
		<b><u>27712</u></b>	<b><u>9778</u></b>	<b><u>8444</u></b>	<b><u>4246</u></b>	<b><u>326216</u></b>	<b><u>154410</u></b>

<b>Project</b>	<b>Forest</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>FY</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Rd. Miles Elim</b>	<b>Crossi ng Elim</b>	<b>Crossi ng Rest.</b>	<b>Planned Acres Rest.</b>
RODGERS CANYON ROAD RELOCATION	PLU	BRD	2005	RR				60
LITTLE HARVEY ASPEN ENH. RR	LAS	ELRD	2005	RR				142
MCKENZIE ASPEN ENHANCEMENT RR	LAS	ELRD	2005	RR				249
ROCKY ASPEN ENHANCEMENT RR	LAS	ELRD	2005	RR				140
<b><u>Total</u></b>								<b><u>591</u></b>

HFQLG 2006- 2009 Outyear Program of Work

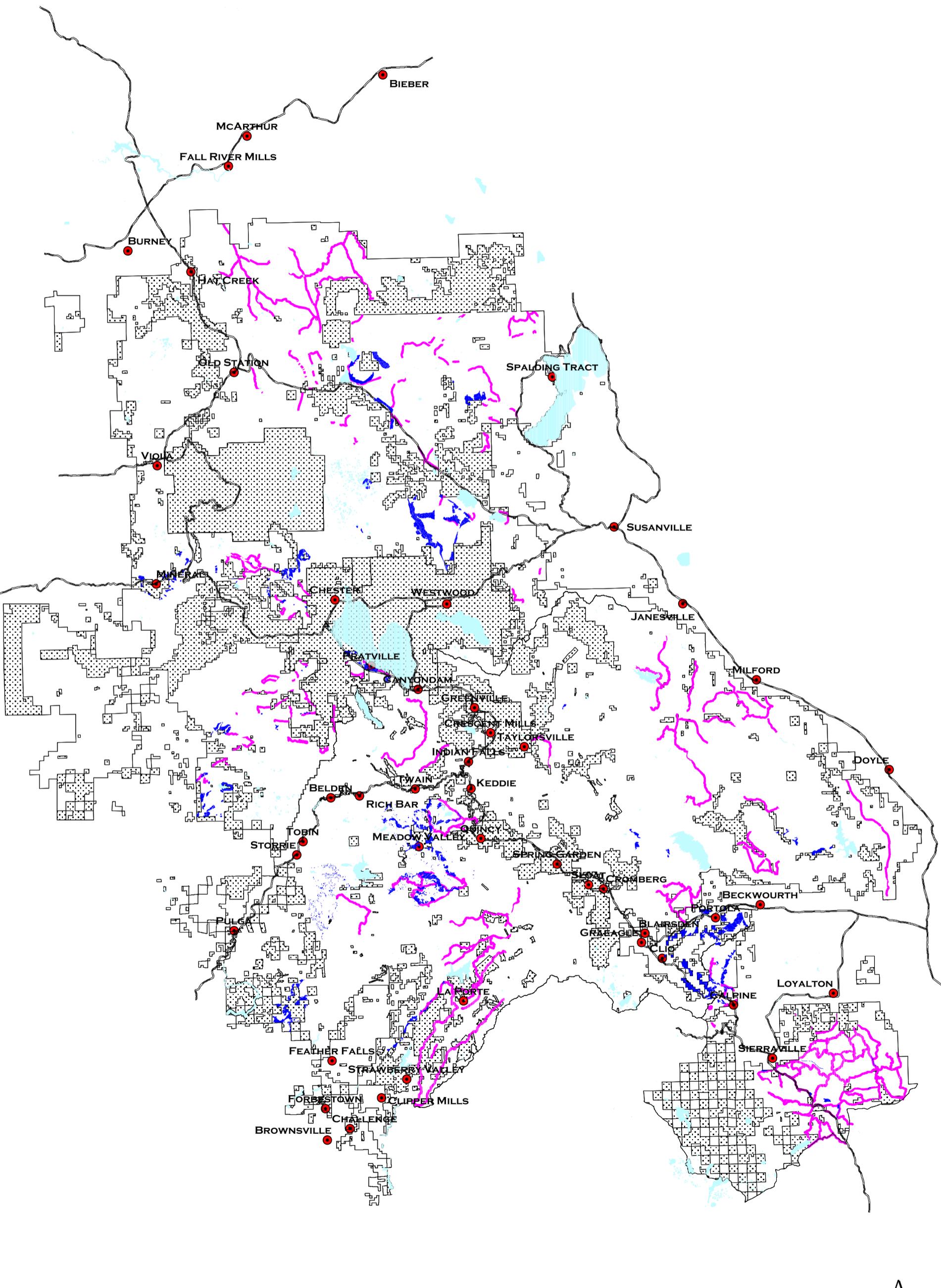
Fiscal Year and Forest	DFPZ Acres	GS Acres	ITS Acres	Sawlog Volume CCF	Biomass Volume CCF
<b>2006</b>					
Lassen	13678	2957	2770	85000	69000
Plumas	19500	4080	3700	211300	28480
Tahoe	1575	750	550	17075	10625
<b>Total FY 06</b>	<b>34753</b>	<b>7787</b>	<b>7020</b>	<b>313375</b>	<b>108105</b>
Fiscal Year and Forest	DFPZ Acres	GS Acres	ITS Acres	Sawlog Volume CCF	Biomass Volume CCF
<b>2007</b>					
Lassen	12145	3060	9300	114060	75040
Plumas	22500	4060	6000	210000	35000
Tahoe	0	759	1400	17000	10000
<b>Total FY 07</b>	<b>34645</b>	<b>7879</b>	<b>16700</b>	<b>341060</b>	<b>120040</b>
Fiscal Year and Forest	DFPZ Acres	GS Acres	ITS Acres	Sawlog Volume CCF	Biomass Volume CCF
<b>2008</b>					
Lassen	3000	3725	14275	140000	100000
Plumas	7000	4020	12500	189000	33000
Tahoe	0	900	1350	18850	10350
<b>Total FY 08</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>8645</b>	<b>28125</b>	<b>347850</b>	<b>143350</b>
Fiscal Year and Forest	DFPZ Acres	GS Acres	ITS Acres	Sawlog Volume CCF	Biomass Volume CCF
<b>2009</b>					
Lassen	3000	3725	14275	140000	10000
Plumas	0	4980	22400	220000	35000
Tahoe	0	900	1650	20050	11850
<b>Total FY 09</b>	<b>3000</b>	<b>9605</b>	<b>38325</b>	<b>380050</b>	<b>56850</b>

# **APPENDIX E**

## **MAPS**

# Appendix E. Map 1.

## Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group Pilot Project FY 2004 Projects and Cumulative Accomplishments



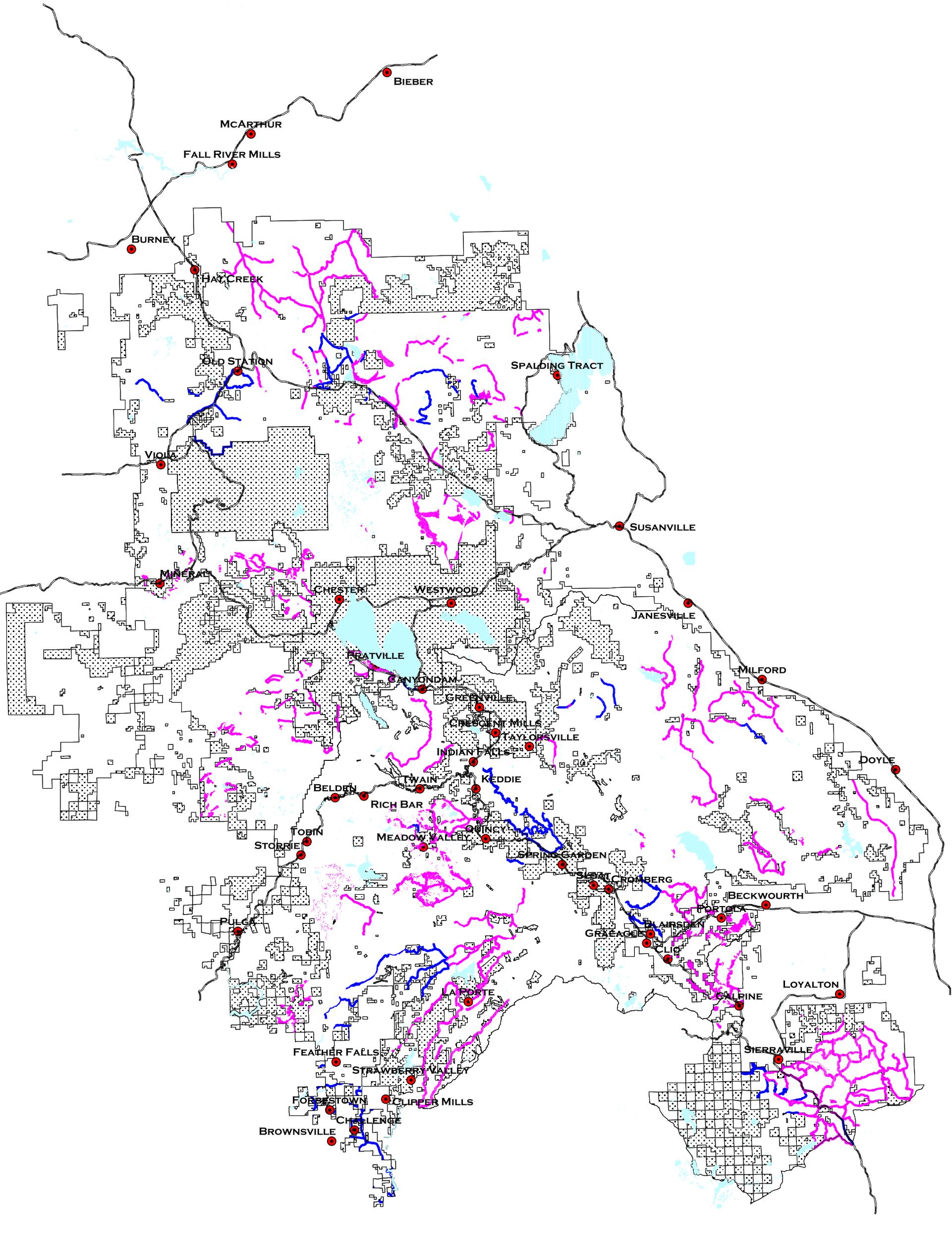
**FY 2004 PROJECTS**  
 **ACCOMPLISHED PROJECTS**

**LAND OWNERSHIP**  
 **OTHER OWNERSHIP**  
 **FOREST SERVICE**



# Appendix E. Map 2.

## Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group Pilot Project FY 2005 Projects and Cumulative Accomplishments

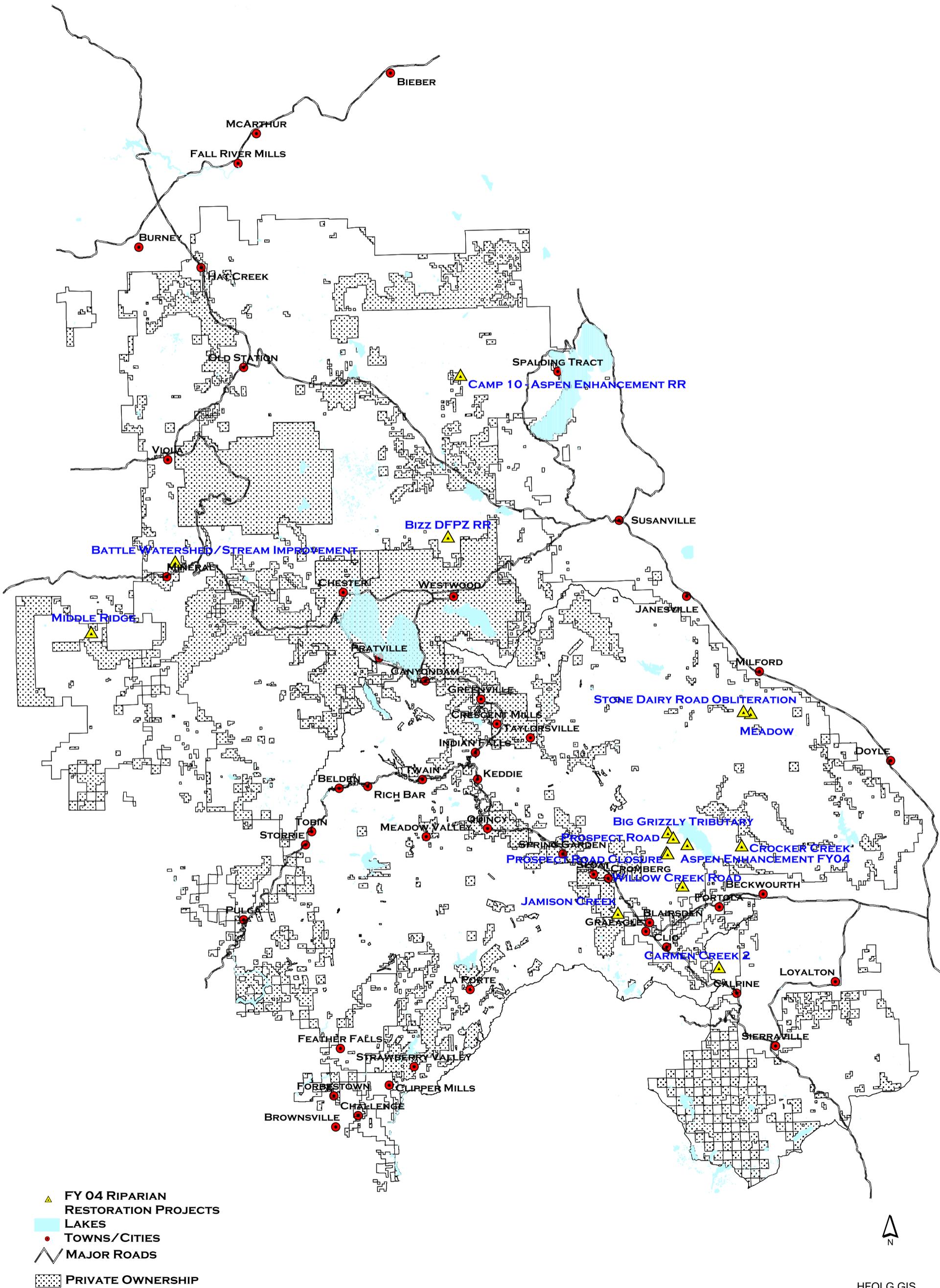


**FY 2005 PROJECTS**  
 **ACCOMPLISHED PROJECTS**

**LAND OWNERSHIP**  
 **OTHER OWNERSHIP**  
 **FOREST SERVICE**



# Appendix E. Map 3. Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group Pilot Project Location of Riparian Restoration Projects



**APPENDIX F**

**REGIONAL ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF  
THE HFQLG FOREST RECOVERY ACT  
FY2004**

## **Fiscal Year 2004**

# **HFQLG Socioeconomic Monitoring Report**

**January 2005**

U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Forest Service  
Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group Forest Recovery Act  
PO Box 11500  
Quincy, CA 95971

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## **Table of Contents**

<b>Introduction.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Monitored Communities .....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Monitored Indicators.....</b>	<b>5</b>
1. Payroll Jobs: Forest Products and Tourism .....	5
2. Nonemployers in the Forest Product Industry .....	8
3. Forest Products Industry Roster Survey .....	9
4. Jobs in Locally-Owned Businesses.....	12
5. Establishments by Years in Business.....	14
6. Lodging Revenue .....	16
7. Electricity Generated From Biomass .....	17
8. Youth Education .....	18
9. Family Poverty.....	19
10. Population Age Structure .....	20
11. Timber Sale Activity.....	21
12. Value of Service Contracts .....	23
<b>Conclusion .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Appendix A: Status of HFQLG Socioeconomic Monitoring....</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Appendix B: Forest Products Industry Roster .....</b>	<b>28</b>

## **Introduction**

The Forest Service was required under the HFQLG Act to provide status reports to Congress. Section (j)(1)(D) of the HFQLG Act states that “status reports shall include at least the following:”

*§401(j)(1)(D): A description of the economic benefits to local communities achieved by the implementation of the pilot project.*

The Center for Economic Development (CED) at California State University, Chico was contracted to monitor socioeconomic conditions in local communities impacted by the HFQLG Act and to make a preliminary determination as to the extent to which implementation of the Act influenced local socioeconomic performance.

In order to accomplish this, CED divided the Pilot Project Area out into nine monitored communities defined by zip code areas. Then, with the assistance of Forest Service staff and members of the Quincy Library Group, CED selected ten socioeconomic indicators with data available at the community level that can be used to reasonably determine the extent to which these communities have been affected by implementation of the HFQLG Act. Timber sale activity and the value of service contracts awarded by the Pilot Project forests are included as indicators. These indicators were selected to test the feasibility of community level indicators that could be used to measure the impact of a project running between 1999 and 2009, with peak activity occurring some year within.

The Act requires that the socioeconomic benefits to local communities be monitored annually during the course of a five-year Pilot Project between 1999 and 2004. In 2003, implementation of the Act was extended to 2009. The significance of this extension is discussed in Appendix A.

For each of the twelve monitored indicators in this report, CED attempted to collect community-level data and analyzed its usefulness for measuring the socioeconomic effects of the HFQLG Act. CED took into account the meaning of the indicator, the limitations of the data, and the timeframe for which the data was published. The most recent data available as of November 2004 is presented. Historical data going back as far as 1993 was also presented as long as the data is comparable with the most recent data. Each indicator shows the beginning of the HFQLG Act's implementation using a vertical black line in each chart that shows annual data to provide a breakpoint for analysis.

## Monitored Communities

As suggested in the QLG Community Stability Proposal, the Pilot Project was intended to benefit the social and economic environment of rural forest communities. In response to this, CED monitored socioeconomic change in nine communities within the Pilot Project Area. The proposal specifically listed Bieber, Susanville, Chester, Greenville, Quincy, and Loyalton as communities that are “highly dependent” on the forest products industry. To enable the study of a congruent area, CED included the communities of Burney, Westwood, and Portola. These communities, combined with their larger market areas, are defined in this report below with a brief description of each community’s most recent economic trend.

In most cases, zip code level data was collected for the community-level analysis. Therefore, each community is defined in this report by zip code boundaries. Zip code data for each community in its market area was combined and included as part of the community analyzed. A map is provided below the list of monitored communities. For each community, an analysis of recent economic events regarding sawmills, cogeneration plants, and tourism is provided.

- **Bieber** includes the Big Valley communities of Adin, Bieber, Lookout, and Nubieber. *Population (2000): 1,774.*

The smallest community in the Pilot Project Area, Bieber suffers from decline in the livestock and timber industries in the 1990s. This community has been hit hard by the closure of all of its lumber mills between 1996 and 2001. Thirty jobs were lost with the closure in 1996 and the 2001 closures resulted in a loss of 145 jobs<sup>1</sup>. In addition, Bieber lost its one cogeneration plant in 2001, which operated with one of the closed lumber mills.

- **Burney** includes the Hat Creek and Fall River Valley communities of Burney, Cassel, Fall River Mills, Hat Creek, McArthur, and Old Station. *Population (2000): 8,863.*

Burney has been successful in attracting small employers outside of the forest products industry, which is fortunate because the forest product industry here has been in decline since the mid-1990s. Despite this, overall economic growth has been positive in Burney since 1998. Burney has one lumber mill operated by Sierra Pacific. Three cogeneration plants are located in this sub-region.

- **Susanville** includes the Honey Lake Valley communities of Janesville, Litchfield, Milford, Standish, Susanville, and Wendel. *Population (2000): 19,055 (not including incarcerated persons).*

The economic impact of the High Desert State Prison exceeded its threshold in the late 1990s, meaning that too many businesses moved to this community to serve the local market. Available jobs have declined steadily since 1998. Tourism is attempting to compensate, although newer businesses in this industry have had difficulties and have had to lay off employees. In 2004, a Sierra Pacific mill was closed down in Susanville, leaving 150

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.fseee.org/index.html?page=http%3A//www.fseee.org/forestmag/0203quincy.shtml>

workers without jobs<sup>2</sup>. The cogeneration plant at the Sierra Pacific mill closed soon after, although one additional plant remains.

- **Westwood** includes Westwood and the Peninsula plus the east shore of Lake Almanor. *Population (2000): 4,251.*

In 2001, business investors started to gear up for the anticipated development of the Dyer Mountain ski resort in Westwood as more tourism and other service businesses moved into the area. Currently, the developers of Dyer Mountain are working with Lassen County to acquire approvals and permits. There are no mills in this community, although one cogeneration plant is operational in the Westwood area.

- **Chester** includes Chester, Mill Creek, and Mineral. *Population (2000): 2,747.*

Chester's economy continues to grow slowly despite gradual decline in the forest products industry since 1996. Tourism has been flat since 1997, so recent growth is due primarily to other industries, which were not analyzed in this year's report. Chester contains one mill in its community which also houses a cogeneration plant.

- **Greenville** includes the Indian Valley communities of Crescent Mills, Greenville, and Taylorsville, and also includes Canyondam on Lake Almanor. *Population (2000): 2,831.*

Greenville was one of the first communities hit by a mill closure in the late 1980s. The community has recovered somewhat since then, evidenced by small increases in tourism and other industries, leading to an increase in overall jobs between 1995 and 1999. One sawmill remains in Crescent Mills although it is not currently operating. There are no cogeneration plants in Indian Valley.

- **Quincy** includes the Central Plumas County communities of Belden, Meadow Valley, Quincy, and Twain. *Population (2000): 6,475.*

Quincy has been experiencing a slow but steady decline in the forest products industry since 1996, and in all available jobs since 1998. It has been one of the hardest-hit communities that have retained their lumber mill since 1999. Tourism businesses are looking for their markets, evidenced by sporadic gains and losses in the industry. Quincy contains one Sierra Pacific lumber mill that houses a cogeneration facility.

- **Portola** includes the Upper Middle-Fork Feather River communities of Beckwourth, Blairsden, Clio, Graeagle, and Portola. *Population (2000): 6,277.*

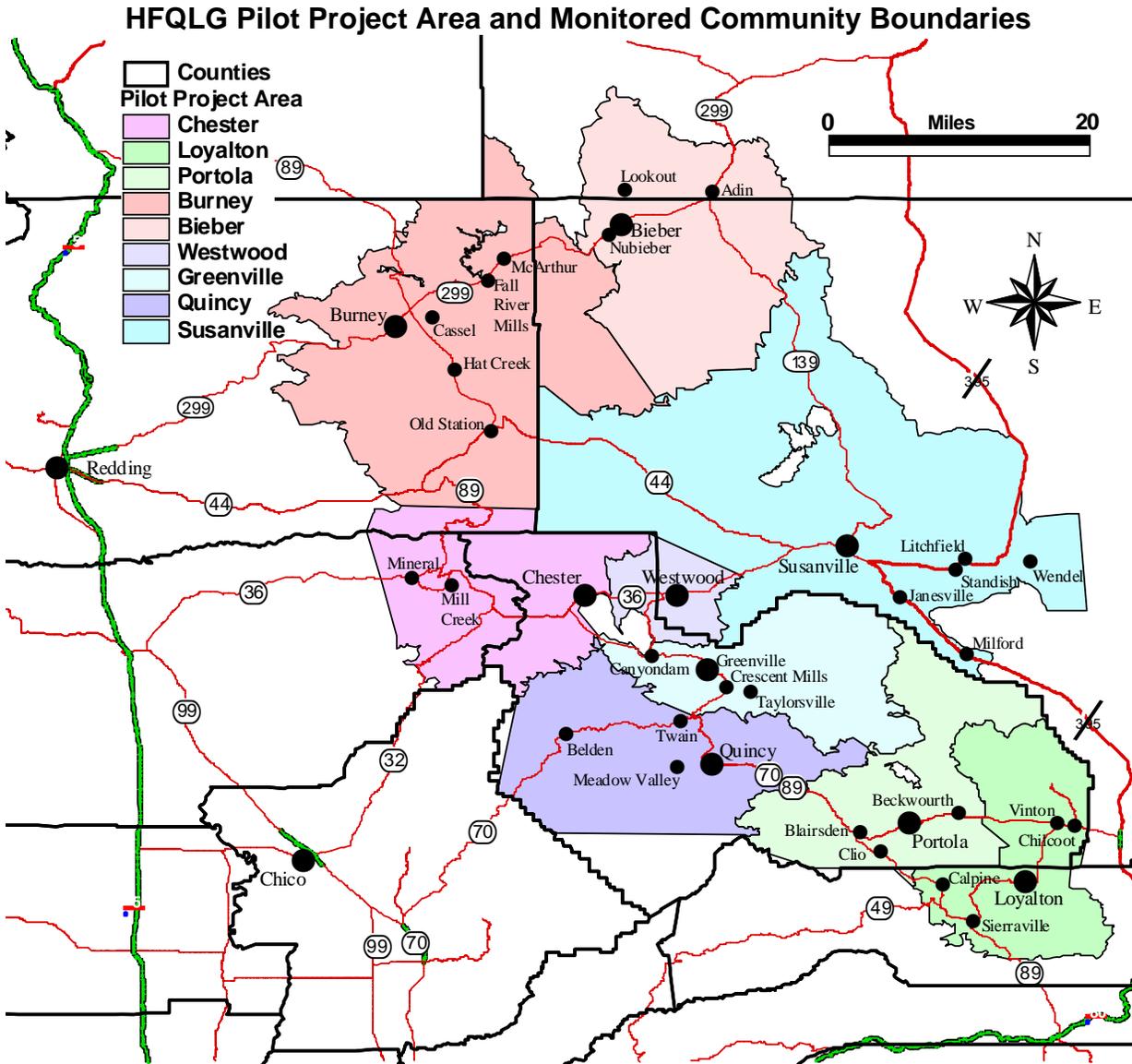
Portola had seen the most economic success in the Pilot Project Area since 1998. It continues to be the only community that has seen an increase in its forest products industry jobs, even though it has no mill. Tourism, along with other industries, has been gaining steadily here. Graeagle was responsible for many of the local gains in tourism, while Portola is serving commuters traveling to the Reno area with increased retail and personal services. There are no mills or cogeneration plants in the Portola area.

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<sup>2</sup> <http://www.reddingemployment.com/newsarchive/20031217toplo037.shtml>

- **Loyalton** includes the Sierra Valley communities of Calpine, Chilcoot, Loyalton, Sierraville, and Vinton. *Population (2000): 2,828.*

Loyalton is in a transition phase after a mill closure in 2001. The mill was owned by Sierra Pacific and 180 of its workers in Loyalton lost their jobs<sup>3</sup>. The area is becoming more attractive to Reno commuters because of lower home prices. Tourism, or any other industry, has yet to replace forest project jobs here. There is a Sierra Pacific cogeneration plant that continues to operate here despite the 2001 mill closure.



<sup>3</sup> <http://www.fsee.org/index.html?page=http%3A//www.fsee.org/forestmag/0203quincy.shtml>

## Monitored Indicators

This report contains information on twelve indicators monitored for FY 2004. These indicators continue to be tested as to their reliability as socioeconomic indicators to measure the impact of HFQLG Act implementation.

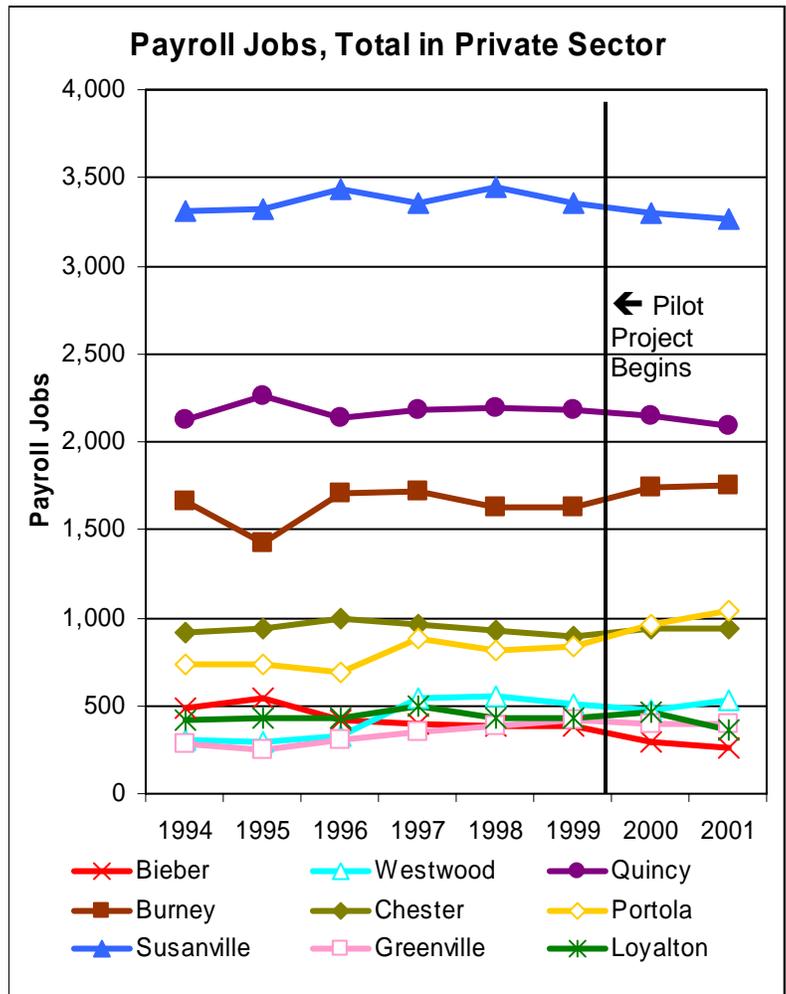
### 1. Payroll Jobs: Forest Products and Tourism

CED used data on businesses by employee size provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Zip-Code Business Patterns to make its estimates of jobs by industry at the community level. Zip-Code Business Patterns data is collected using business tax returns to the Internal Revenue Service. This data does not include self-employment, which is analyzed as a separate indicator because it is not yet available at the community level. Community-level data was only available through 2001 at the time this report was produced.

The data was analyzed in three groups: all private sector jobs, the forest products industry, and the tourism industry. The industries included in the forest product sector are timber tract management, logging, forestry support activities, wood products, paper and allied products, furniture and related products, and truck transportation. The industries included in the tourism sector are arts, entertainment, amusements, recreation, accommodation, eating and drinking places, and sightseeing tours. The casino in Susanville is not included with tourism in this indicator because its employment is classified as tribal government.

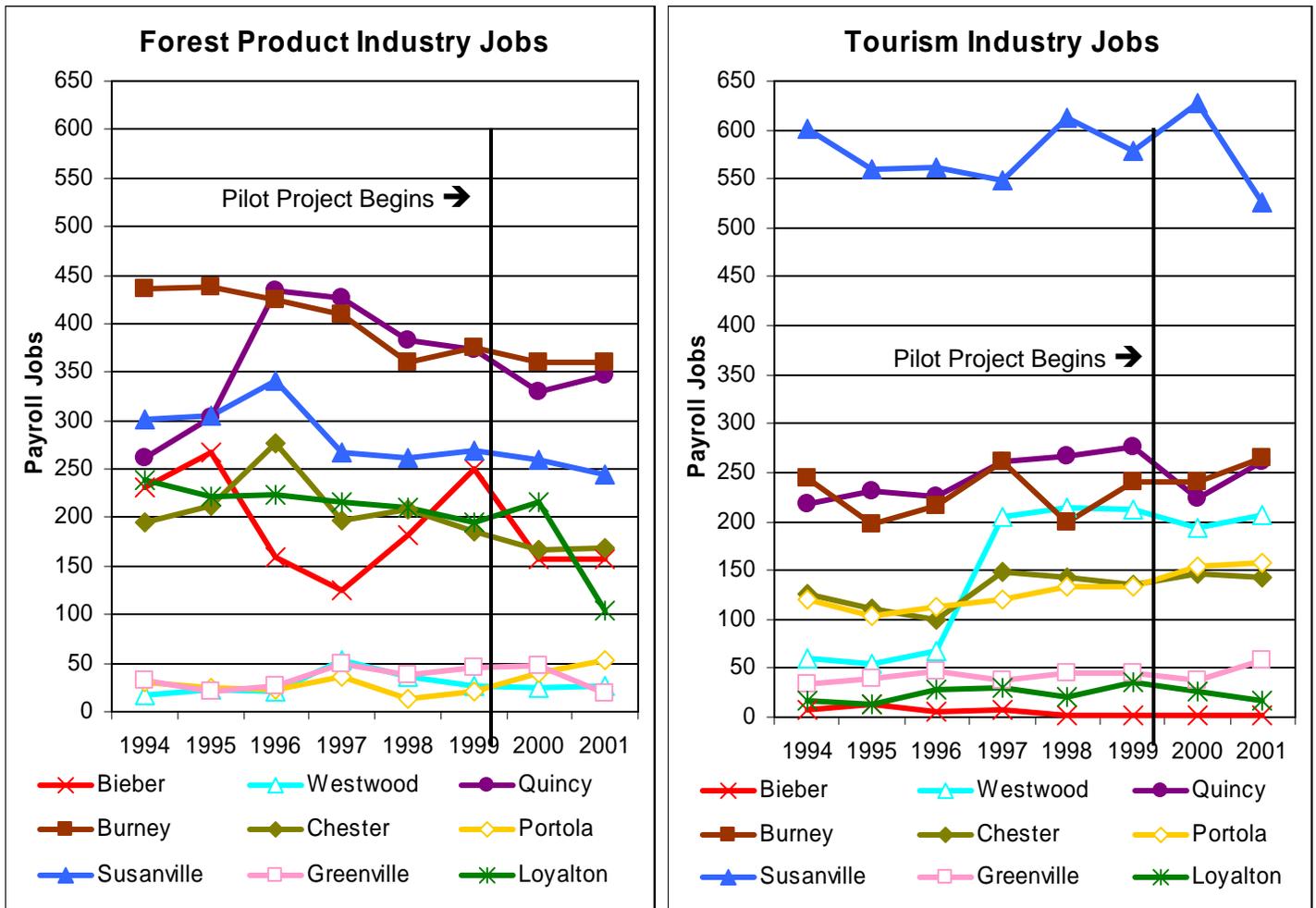
#### Why is it important?

This information is used to empirically test the impact of the HFQLG Act's planning and implementation activities on the local economy. In particular, breakdowns of the forest product and tourism industries show the relative affect planning and implementation of the Act has had on each sector.



**How are Pilot Project communities doing?**

Between 1995 and 1999, before implementation of the Pilot Project, four of the nine communities showed an upward trend in jobs (Burney, Westwood, Greenville, and Portola), and only the community that lost a lumber mill during that period, Bieber, showed a downward trend. After implementation began (through 2001), only Portola and Burney continued their upward trends. Growth in Westwood and Greenville was minimal. Growth began to occur in Chester, although Susanville, Quincy, and Loyaltan began to show net job losses. Bieber, which experienced another mill shutdown in 2000, continued to experience net job losses.



Throughout the study period, the number of forest product jobs in most communities will rise and fall from year to year. Therefore, communities with a higher percentage of forest product jobs tend to be more vulnerable to shifts in total jobs. The three communities with few forest products jobs, Westwood, Greenville, and Portola, all had stable or increasing job totals during the study period. All other communities experienced decline at some point. All communities except Portola experienced a decline in forest product jobs after implementation of the Pilot Project began.

Mill expansions and closures produced dramatic shifts in community employment. Bieber's mill closures in 1996 and 2000, and Loyaltan's mill closure in 2001, produced significant declines in

forest product jobs in these communities. A 1996 mill expansion in Quincy added nearly 150 forest product jobs to that community in that year.

Tourism job totals tend to be more stable than job totals in the forest product industry. There are fewer shifts in tourism job totals than in forest products and only Westwood, which includes the east shore of Lake Almanor in Zip Code 96137, experienced such a shift in the Pilot Project Area. However, tourism shows a greater degree of variability between communities. While Bieber had little or no tourist activities available, Susanville had more than twice the tourism jobs than any other community in the Pilot Project Area. Since implementation of the Pilot Project, four communities had a net increase in tourism jobs through 2001 (Burney, Chester, Greenville, and Portola) and four communities had a net decrease (Susanville, Westwood, Quincy, and Loyalton).

In small timber communities, large increases or decreases (generally, shifts of 50 jobs or more) in forest product jobs usually produces sizable changes in the number of all jobs in the community. Larger communities like Susanville are better able to withstand such an event. Tourism has produced a more stable source of jobs over the study period, although five of the nine communities (Bieber, Burney, Chester, Quincy, and Loyalton) depend more upon the forest product industry for economic stability than tourism.

## 2. Nonemployers in the Forest Product Industry

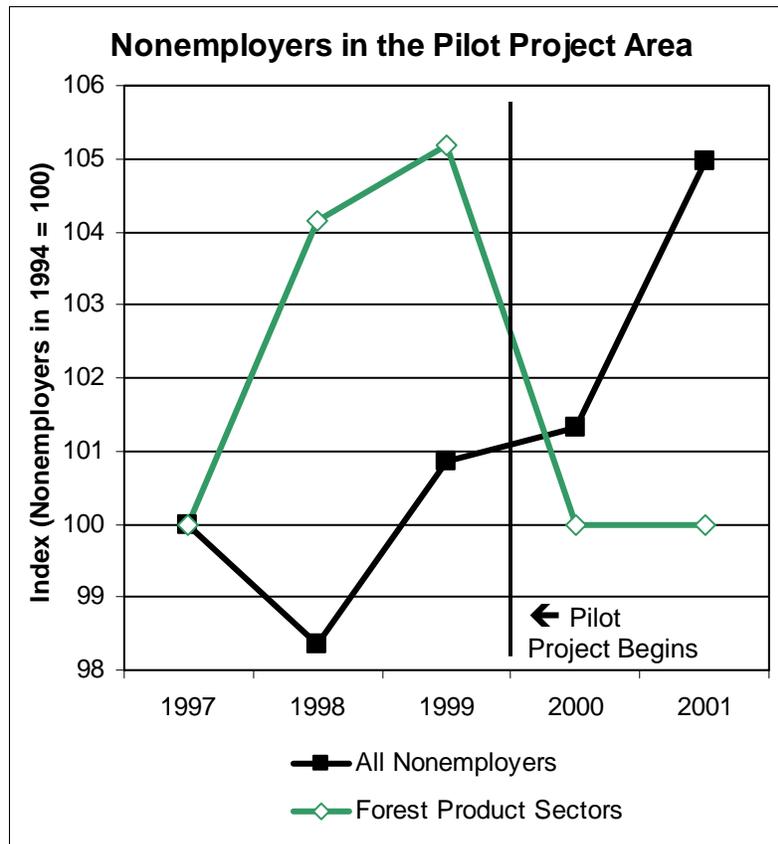
Nonemployers are small business owners and private contractors with no payroll—only income to the proprietor. The data is collected by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and is based on information from self-employment income tax returns to the Internal Revenue Service. Nonemployer data is not available at the community level at this time, although the U.S. Census Bureau Web Site indicates that it may be available in the near future. The data below is the sum of Lassen, Plumas, and Sierra counties. For this indicator, the forest product sector combines forestry, manufacturing, and transportation.

### *Why is it important?*

Historically many timber fallers and log haulers have been private contractors. However, 2003 data from the Forest Products Industry Roster indicates that there are fewer private contractors operating in Pilot Project Area forests, which indicates an impact on local businesses. This indicator provides secondary data upon which to analyze the results of the Forest Products Industry Roster survey.

### *How are Pilot Project communities doing?*

The number of all nonemployers is increasing in the Pilot Project Area. The number of nonemployers that operate in the forest products industry fell after 1999, indicating a decrease in private contractors through 2001. A survey would be required to determine why the number of contractors increased before 1999, then decreased in 2000.



### **3. Forest Products Industry Roster Survey**

Since 2001, the Center for Economic Development (CED), with the assistance of Susie Kocher from the University of California Cooperative Extension, has developed and updated a list of businesses located in the Pilot Project Area that operate in the forest products industry. This list is developed using a combination of the Dun & Bradstreet business database, the contractor's list for HFQLG contracts and timber sales, and other businesses known by CED and Susie Kocher to exist.

Furthermore, a telephone interview was attempted for each member of the roster at the end of 2001, 2003, and now 2004. This year, 292 forest product industry establishments operating in the Pilot Project Area plus the remainder of nine California counties (Butte, Lassen, Nevada, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Tehama, and Yuba) were contacted. Interviewed establishments determined not to be involved in the forest products industry were removed, leaving 263 establishments in the 2004 forest products industry roster (Appendix B).

There are four forest product industry job variables presented in this indicator: full-time year-round jobs, full-time seasonal jobs, total jobs (including part-time) and jobs with fringe benefits.

#### ***Why is it important?***

The survey of forest product industry establishments is the best way to measure direct change in the forest products industry at the time during which events such as the implementation of the HFQLG Act take place. Data provided by the U.S. Department of Commerce is subject to a three-year lag, making recent changes in implementation impossible to measure.

Full-time year-round jobs shows the number of permanent, stable jobs available, seasonal jobs shows the degree of fluctuation in annual employment, jobs with benefits measures a critical component of an economy's jobs, and total jobs provides a comparison with the job totals measured in Indicator 1.

#### ***How are Pilot Project communities doing?***

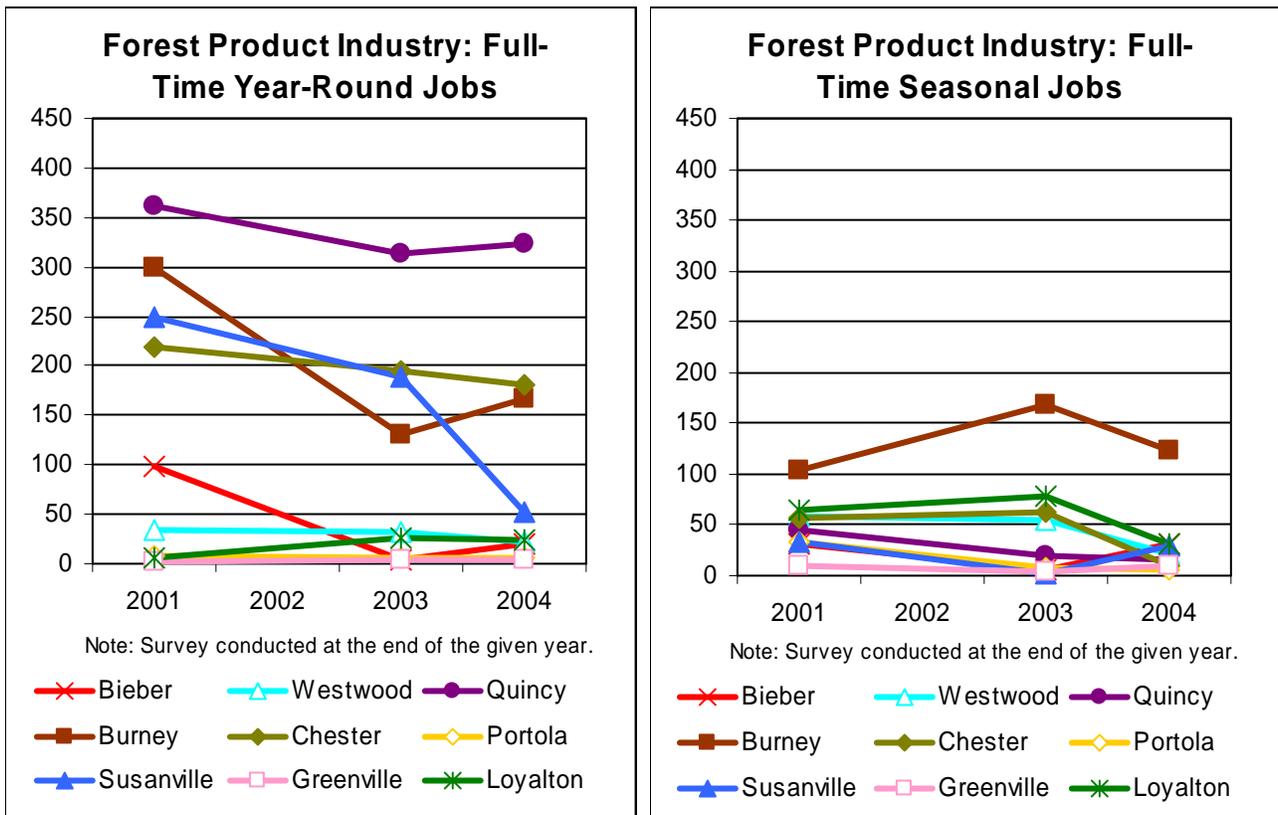
Information provided by those interviewed indicated that the level of economic activity generated by the National Forests in the Pilot Project Area decreased in 2004, continuing a decline shown after the 2003 survey. Those interviewed expressed a high level of frustration and a lack of confidence in the ability of the Pilot Project Area forests to provide commercial products or to complete on the ground fuels treatments. Contractors increasingly shifted their activities away from national forests towards private lands.

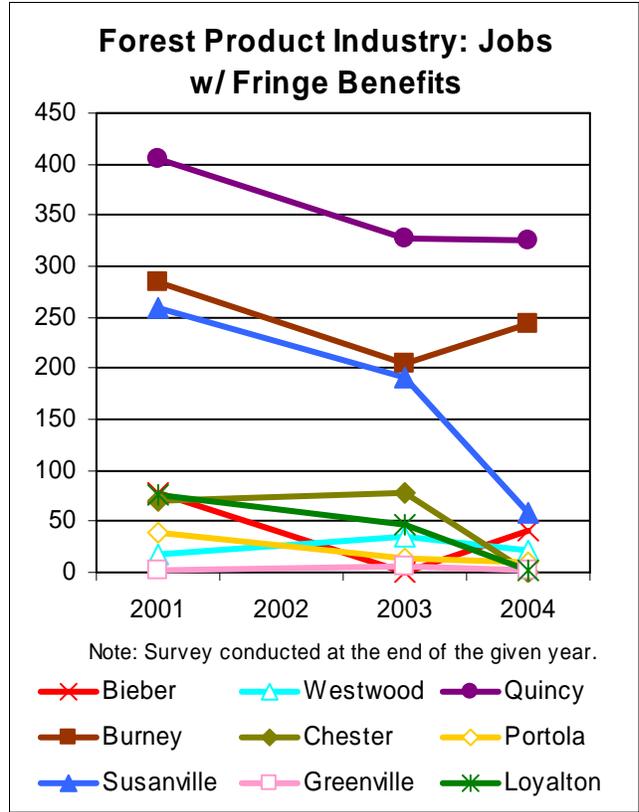
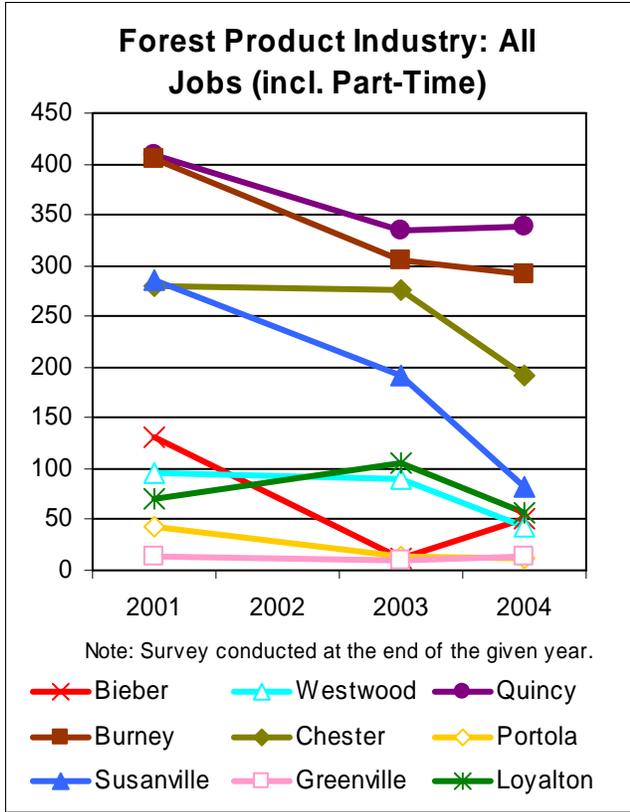
Contracts for professional services such as environmental analysis, inventory, sale layout, and marking seemed to be offered by National Forests in the Pilot Project Area at the same level or slightly below the previous year. However, contracts for log or chip harvesting and service contracts for fuels and silvicultural treatments continued to decline according to the interviews. The decline in contracts, primarily timber sales, was singled out by a majority of contractors as their primary concern.

Most harvesting and service work contractors said they are currently facing a shortage of contracts to keep them fully employed. No businesses contacted reported any ability or plans to expand based on HFQLG contracts. Most contractors said they do not expect to have any job openings or to hire additional workers. One exception to this was in the job of truck driver, where some vacancies were reported. Contractors also expressed concern that they continue to lose qualified workers to other fields with more economic promise.

Some respondents from the biomass industry said that their businesses are at a critical point due to a reduction in chip production from the Pilot Project Area. They said that they are already producing electricity at a rate below their facilities' capacity, and if the shortage of biomass continues, they may be forced to close their plants. Furthermore, electrical generating equipment is currently in demand in China, providing further incentive to close these facilities and sell equipment at a good price. Loss of the biomass industry would reduce market incentives for further thinning and fuels treatments.

The overall result of data collected during the interviews show that job totals in the forest products industry are in decline. This includes stable jobs, seasonal jobs in most communities, and jobs with fringe benefits. Surveyed job totals for 2001 are a close match to those estimated by the U.S. Dept. of Commerce during the same year (Indicator 1). This validates the interview methodology employed in the forest product industry survey.



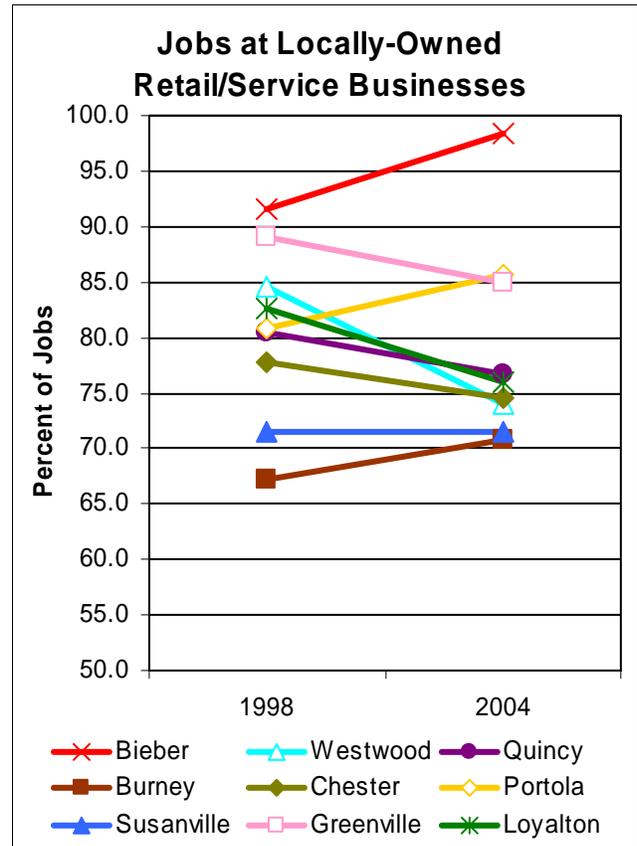
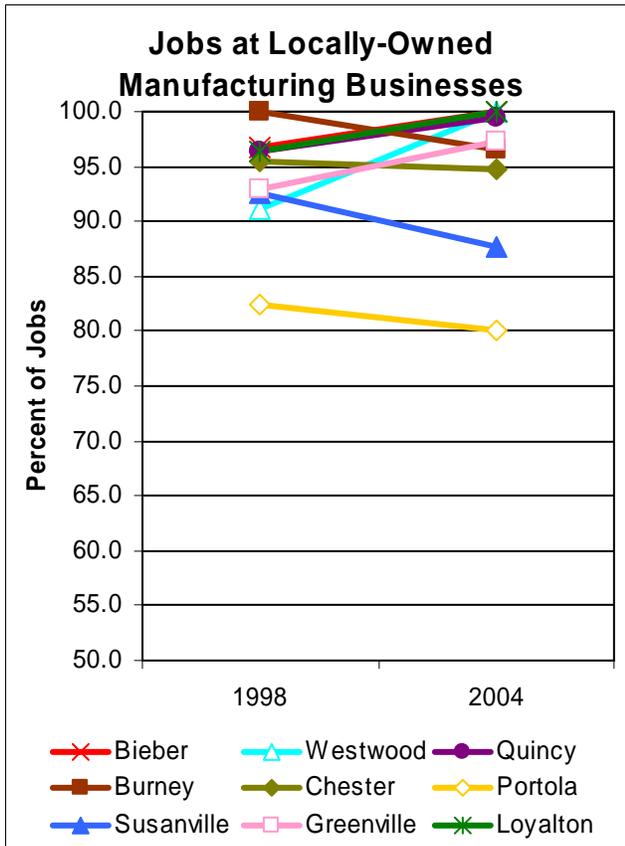


### 4. Jobs in Locally-Owned Businesses

Locally-owned businesses are likely to capture more economic impact from an event or project, such as the HFQLG Act Pilot Project. The charts below show business establishment data from Dun & Bradstreet (D&B). D&B compiles a database of businesses that have had a credit check run. They indicate whether an establishment is a single location, a headquarters, or a branch location. For this indicator, a locally-owned business is a single location or a headquarters. Establishment data was compiled for the manufacturing sector and for the retail/service sector. Jobs data in this section include business-owners. In the case of Sierra Pacific Industries, CED included their establishments as locally-owned because much of the management of individual plant is local and a majority of their sales dollars are spent in the community in which their sawmill is located.

**Why is it important?**

Much of the revenue from branch locations is often transferred to a business's headquarters before being spent, producing little benefit to the local economy. Data for the manufacturing sector represents the potential secondary impact of increased forest product industry activity. In the Pilot Project Area, most forest project jobs are in manufacturing, and most manufacturing jobs are in the forest product sector. The retail/service sector represents the potential secondary impact of increased tourism.



*How are Pilot Project communities doing?*

In most communities, more manufacturing jobs are at locally-owned businesses than retail and service jobs. Therefore, manufacturing, which is dominated by the forest products industry, will have more local benefit than retail and service businesses, which are dominated by the tourism industry.

Burney, Susanville, Chester, and Portola have had decreasing percentages of manufacturing jobs in locally-owned businesses between 1998 and 2004. The percent has increase in the remaining five communities. In the retail and services industries, only three communities had increasing percentages of jobs in locally-owned businesses: Bieber, Burney, and Portola. Susanville experienced no change in its retail and service industry percentage between 1998 and 2004. The remaining five communities had fewer jobs at locally-owned retail and service industry establishments, and are therefore less able to capture economic impact from tourism.

### 5. Establishments by Years in Business

The following data was collected from the Dun & Bradstreet (D&B) business database. D&B collects business data, including the year during which the establishment began operating. This allows analysis of businesses by age of establishment. Data is given on the number of establishments that are less than five years old, five to fifteen years old, and more than fifteen years old.

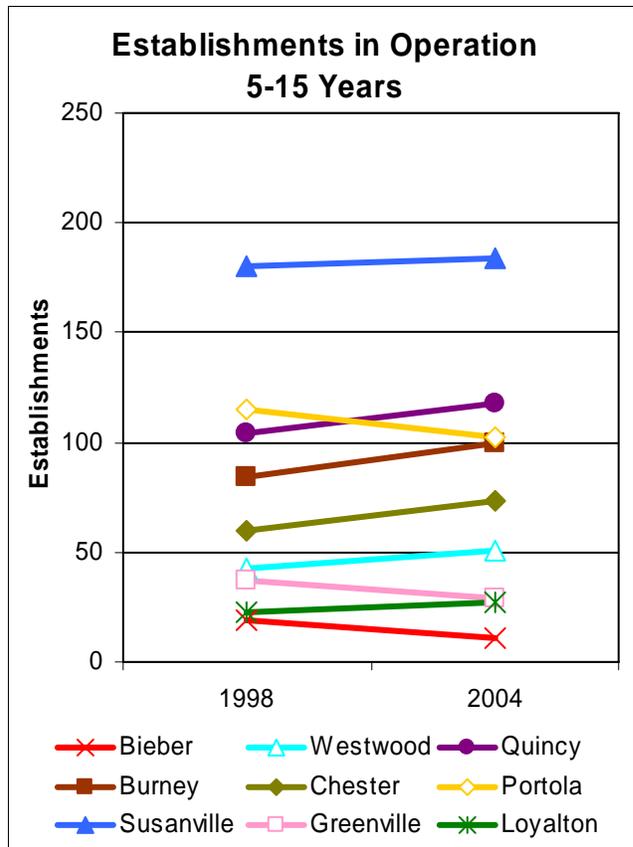
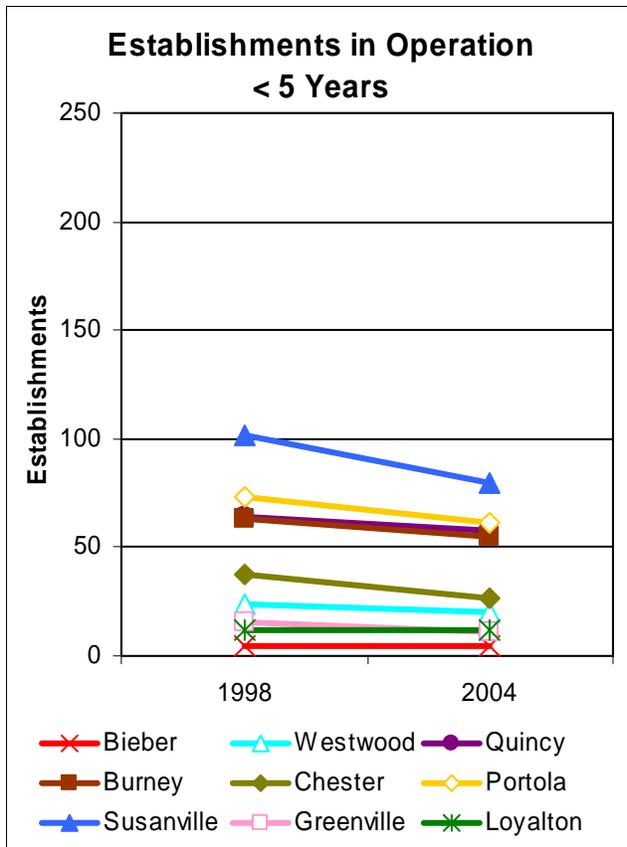
**Why is it important?**

Two important points can be made with business age data. First, increasing numbers of new businesses indicate a growing economy with a lot of activity in business investment. Second, for an economically isolated region like the Pilot Project Area, decreasing numbers of established businesses can indicate a loss of local support for existing businesses or increased competition from new businesses.

**How are Pilot Project communities doing?**

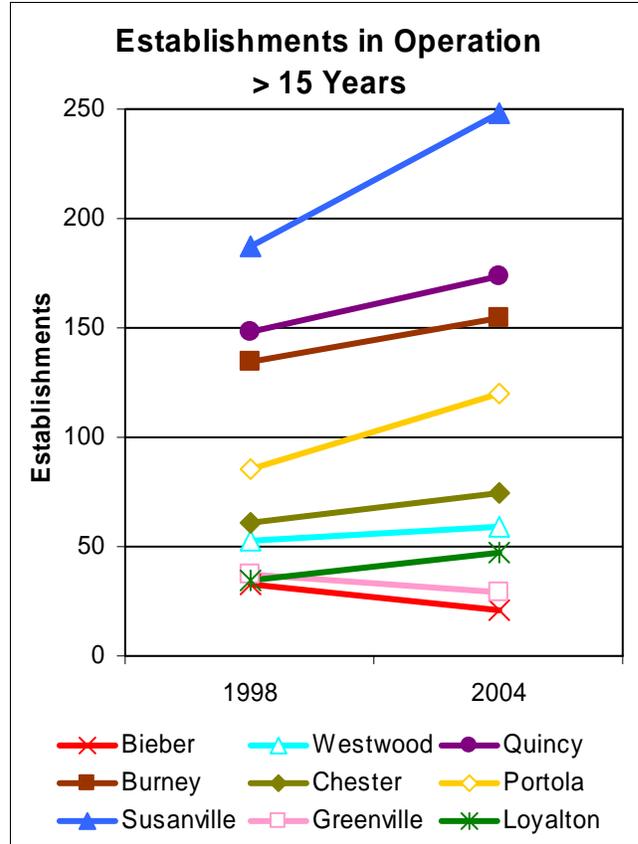
In seven of the nine Pilot Project Area communities (except Bieber and Greenville) established businesses are remaining open. In most cases, these businesses have not been affected by increasing competition from new businesses.

Established businesses in Bieber and Greenville are declining in number, and are not being replaced by newer businesses. In Bieber, this is likely due to declining economic activity after



its mill closures. Greenville has experienced a decline in businesses of all sizes, so it may be losing some business to neighboring communities like Chester and Quincy.

The decline in newer businesses, applicable to all Pilot Project Area communities, is indicative of a lack of business investment in the Pilot Project Area, which demonstrates that investors are generally not confident about the long-term growth prospects of communities in the Pilot Project Area.



## 6. Lodging Revenue

Lodging revenue subject to transient occupancy tax is a measure of the degree to which tourism is increasing or decreasing in an area. Lodging is purchased for a number of reasons, including family visits, temporary work, and recreation. Lodging for family visits usually changes little from year to year and for temporary work, increases when a large temporary source of employment exists, such as a major construction project. The data was collected using transient occupancy tax collections divided by the transient occupancy tax rate for Lassen, Plumas, and Sierra counties and for the cities of Susanville, Portola, and Loyalton.

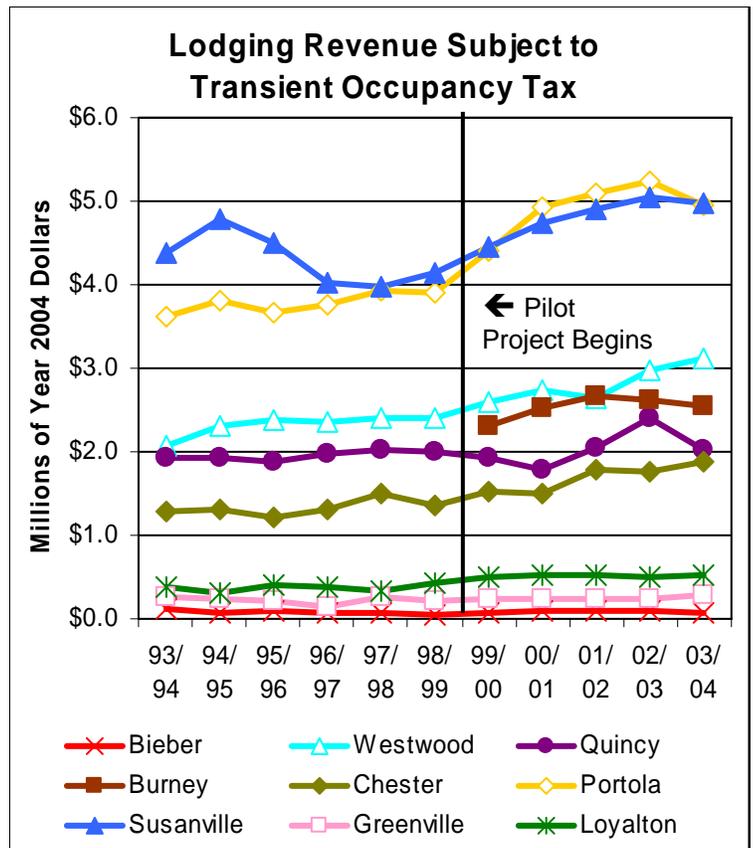
### *Why is it important?*

Increasing revenue from lodging, if the chance of temporary work and family visits can be discounted, is a direct result of increasing tourism. Tourism that utilizes lodging is important because, unlike day trips, overnight stays often involve additional purchases such as meals and entertainment.

### *How are Pilot Project communities doing?*

Adjusted for inflation, lodging revenue has been increasing almost every year in most communities in the Pilot Project Area. Therefore, tourism in the region is increasing. Four of the nine communities clearly show an upward trend after the start of the Pilot Project in 1999: Susanville, Westwood, Chester, and Portola. No Pilot Project Area community has experienced a downward trend since 1999.

A major construction project that attracted non-local workers (High Desert State Prison) is responsible for the rise in Susanville's lodging revenue prior to 1996.



## 7. Electricity Generated From Biomass

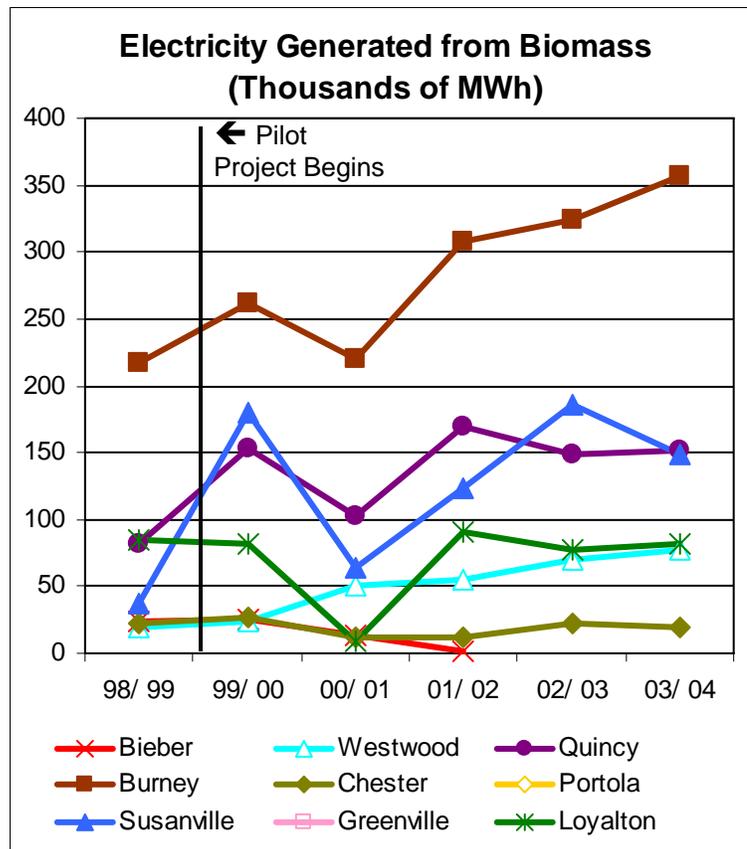
The following data is from the California Energy Commission (CEC). The CEC collects data on the amount of electricity generated using biomass because of a state program guaranteeing reimbursement when the wholesale price of electricity is below a certain level. During parts of 2001, wholesale electricity prices exceeded that level and, therefore, most power plants did not submit their electricity generation levels to the CEC. This resulted in an artificial drop in 2001. Greenville and Portola do not house a cogeneration plant that uses woodwaste. The time period represents July-to-June fiscal years so that the most recent data can be included.

### *Why is it important?*

The Pilot Project is anticipated to increase woodwaste available in the Pilot Project Area for uses such as the generation of electricity. It is anticipated that most woodwaste would go toward electricity generation rather than other uses, such as the production of fiberboard. Therefore, electricity generated from woodwaste can be used as an indicator of the degree to which implementation of the Pilot Project has increased the amount of woodwaste available for industrial use.

### *How are Pilot Project communities doing?*

In most Pilot Project Area communities, electricity generated from woodwaste has increased since the Pilot Project began in 1999. Chester has seen little change, although its cogeneration facility may have already been operating near capacity. No new facilities have been built during the study period, although the facility in Bieber closed in 2001 and one of the facilities in Susanville closed just before the end of FY 2003-04.



## 8. Youth Education

Youth education is measured in this report using high school dropout rates. Data on high school dropouts is available from the California Department of Education. Data shown here reflects the one-year dropout rate, which is the number of dropouts divided by total enrollment in grades 9-12. The three-year average is shown because annual variation in dropout rates is high in some areas. Presentation of the data in this manner increases its statistical significance.

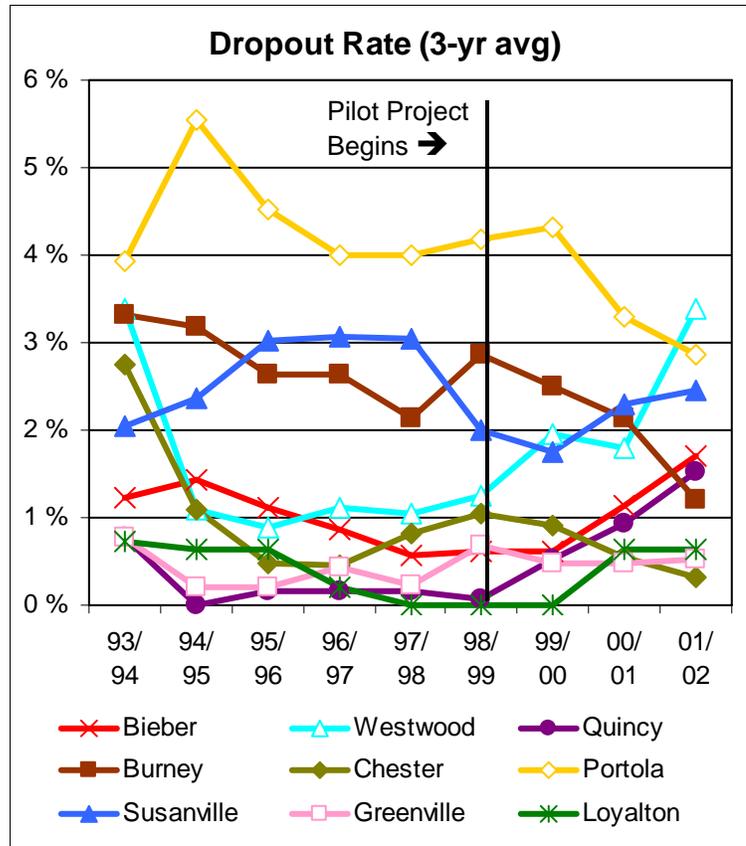
### *Why is it important?*

High school students who drop out before graduating have fewer opportunities for employment and social advancement. Higher dropout rates indicate a young population that is less prepared to enter the workforce and a community that is less prepared to capture local economic impact (because of fewer local educated workers qualified to accept new jobs).

### *How are Pilot Project communities doing?*

Since the Pilot Project began, five communities have had increasing dropout rates (Bieber, Susanville, Westwood, Quincy, and Loyalton), including the two communities that have lost a mill through 2002. Three communities have had improving dropout rates (Burney, Chester, and Portola).

In four communities, dropout rates after the start of the Pilot Project improved. In Burney and Portola, improving rates before the Pilot Project continued after 1999. In Chester a previously rising dropout rate began falling and in Greenville, a rising dropout rate began to stabilize.



## 9. Family Poverty

Family poverty is measured in this report using enrollment in free and reduced-price breakfast and lunch programs. Enrollment figures for these programs are available for all public schools in the Pilot Project Area from the California Department of Education. Participants must claim income eligibility to be accepted into the program.

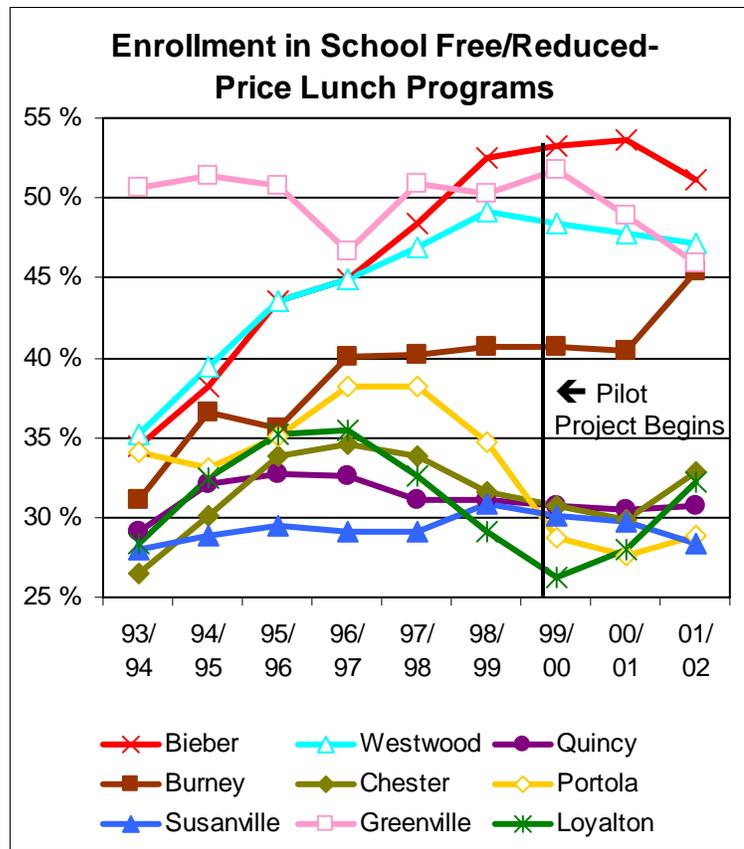
### *Why is it important?*

Families with income levels that are low enough to be accepted into free and reduced-price school meal programs can be considered poor families. Most of these families are living below the poverty line, while the remaining families are living just above it. Higher participation levels indicate higher family poverty levels. Measuring the number of poor families is a way to gauge local economic performance.

### *How are Pilot Project communities doing?*

Because school lunch enrollment in most of the Pilot Project Area's communities follow regional economic performance trends, regional performance may play a large role in the performance of the local economy<sup>4</sup>. However, school lunch program enrollment trends changed in most communities in 1999 at the start of the Pilot Project.

Increasing school lunch program enrollment stabilized or decreased after 1999 in four communities: Bieber, Susanville, Westwood, and Greenville. An improving trend reversed or stabilized in three communities: Chester, Portola, and Loyalton. Trends in Burney and Quincy showed no change after 1999.



<sup>4</sup> According to the California Economic Development Department Labor Market Information Division, employment growth in the North State was minimal until 1996, when growth accelerated through 2003. <http://www.calmis.ca.gov/htmlfile/subject/indtable.htm>

## 10. Population Age Structure

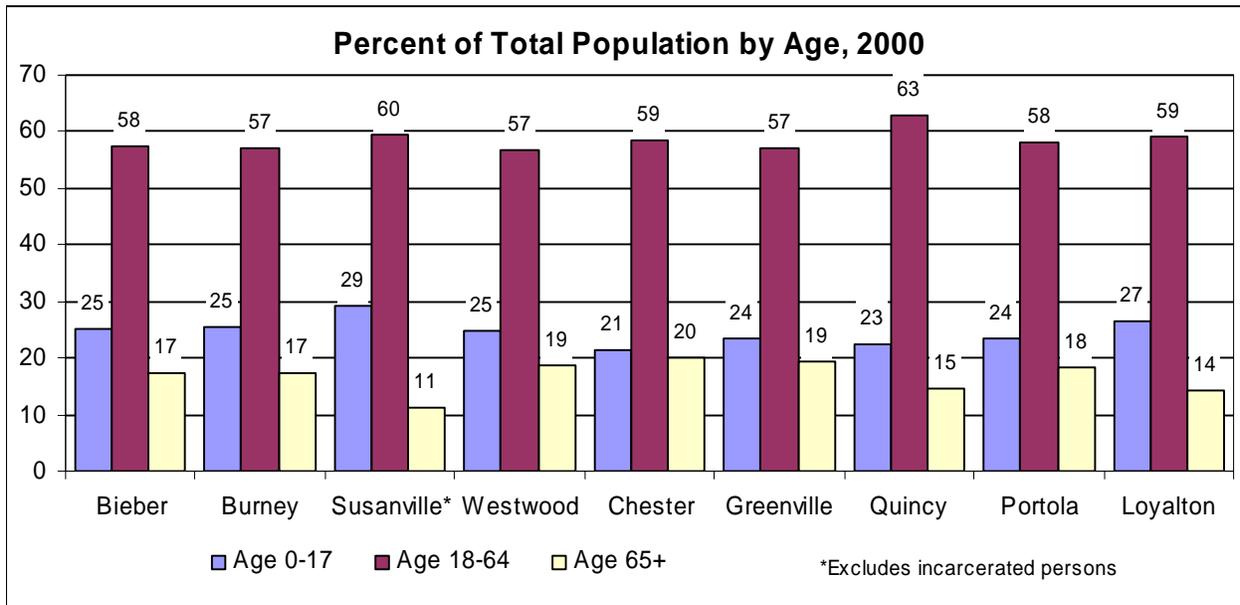
Age distribution of the population is provided by the U.S. Census. The decennial census is the only base data on population by age collected at the community level. Three age groups are given below: children (Age 0-17), working-age adults (age 18-64), and senior citizens (age 65+).

### Why is it important?

Age structure indicates the degree to which communities have a higher concentration of families, non-family workers, or retired citizens. Higher percentages of children indicate a concentration of families, higher percentages of working-age adults (without the high percentage of children) indicate a concentration of non-family workers, and a high percentage of senior citizens indicate a concentration of retired persons. Increasing employment is more likely to benefit communities with families and non-family workers and less likely to benefit communities with higher concentrations of retirees.

### How are Pilot Project communities doing?

The highest concentration of families is in Susanville and Loyalton, two communities that have lost a mill since the Pilot Project began. Non-family workers are more concentrated in communities where lumber mills dominate employment (Chester and Quincy). Retired citizens are more concentrated in communities around Lake Almanor (Chester, Westwood, and Greenville).



### 11. Timber Sale and Harvest Activity

Timber sales are offered by the Forest Service for purchase by companies on contract to remove marketable timber. Timber can include sawlogs and biomass. The following data is from Forest Service timber sale accounts. The Forest Service invoices contractors every quarter as marketable timber is removed.

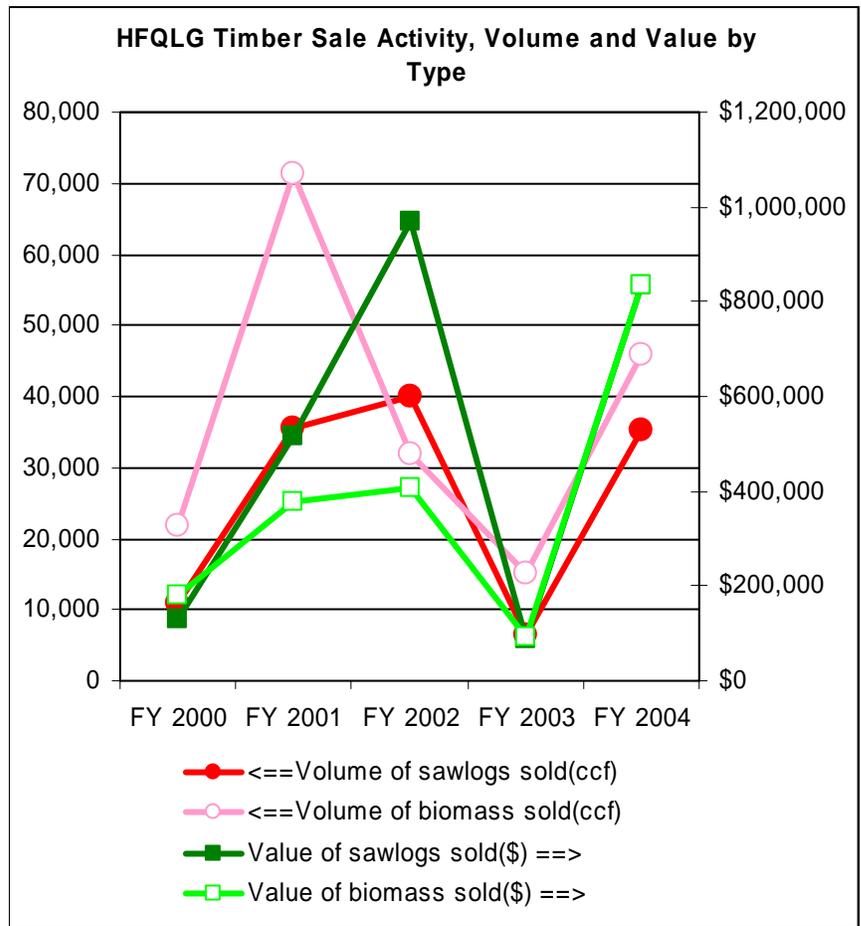
**Why is it important?**

The emphasis of the Pilot Project, along with improving forest health, is to maintain local economic stability by removing marketable timber from designated areas (intended to restore fire-adaptive ecosystems). Increased volume and value of timber indicate the extent to which the project is being implemented as planned, as well as the extent to which implementation produces marketable timber that can benefit local communities.

**How are Pilot Project communities doing?**

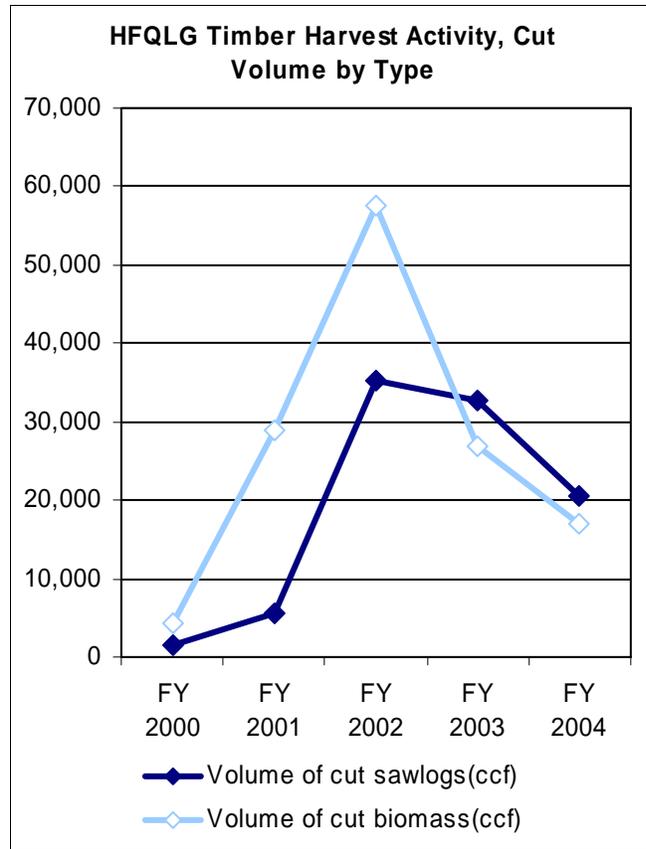
Data for this indicator cannot be broken down by community at this time because some establishments, like Sierra Pacific Industries, operate multiple establishments in the Pilot Project Area while their headquarters is located in the Redding area.

Overall, timber sale activity lagged in FY 2003 as Pilot Project implementation was delayed, pending an environmental impact statement and record of decision for the Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment, which includes forest service land in the Pilot Project Area. During this period, the Pilot Project forests placed an emphasis in service contracts. Sales recovered in FY 2004 as implementation continued once again. The value of sawlogs and biomass in FY 2003 and 2004 were nearly equal, resulting in overlapping lines between these two years in the chart above.



There is a disconnect between volume sold (indicated by the chart above) and volume harvested (indicated by the chart below) because timber sold is usually extracted over the next one to three years. Harvest activity had declined through FY 2004 as a result of the FY 2003 delay in

implementation and with the delay in implementation, the potential economic impact of the Pilot Project has been much less than anticipated in the Act thus far.



## 12. Value of Service Contracts

Service contracts are awarded by the Pilot Project forests to do planning work including environmental studies and surveys and some implementation work including prescribed burns and removal of underbrush. These contracts are awarded to qualified firms located throughout the western United States. This indicator measures whether firms awarded service contracts are located within the Pilot Project Area.

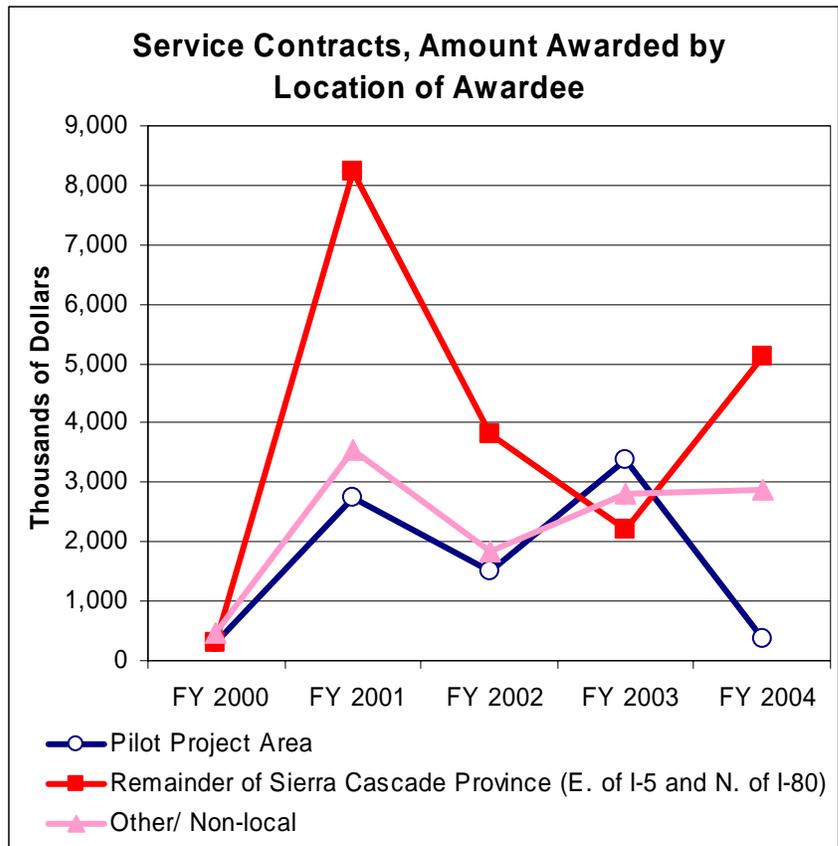
### *Why is it important?*

The dollar value of contracts awarded to firms located in the Pilot Project Area will have a greater local economic impact than the value of contracts awarded to firms located elsewhere. While outside firms will spend some money locally at hotels, restaurants, and some hired labor, local firms will spend much more in payroll, business, and living expenses. Fewer dollars awarded to Pilot Project Area firms will be exported. Distant firms may spend more locally than those located nearby (in the Sierra Cascade Province, defined as California east of Interstate 5 and north of Interstate 80), because of the need to stay overnight near a project site. In addition, the Forest Service considers a local contractor as one located in the Sierra Cascade Province, and therefore, this indicator also measures the degree to which the Forest Service is successful in meeting its goal of awarding 80 percent of contract value to local contractors.

### *How are Pilot Project communities doing?*

Thus far, 71 percent of service contract value is awarded to local companies as defined by the Forest Service. This is short of its 80 percent goal. About 21 percent of contract value is awarded to Pilot Project Area contractors, which means that half of all service contract value, 50 percent, has been awarded to other Sierra Cascade Province contractors.

In FY 2004, very little contract value was awarded to Pilot Project Area contractors, with a majority awarded to contractors in the remainder of the Sierra Cascade Province. Therefore, in this year, the Pilot Project Area will capture less impact from service contract spending than in any previous year.



## **Conclusion**

To date, implementation of the HFQLG Act has not been sufficient enough to offset decline in the forest products industry in the Pilot Project Area. Mills continued to shut down, such as the Sierra Pacific facility in Susanville, and small businesses in the industry have to search for work in other areas or shut down.

There is some disagreement between Pilot Project Area contractors and the Forest Service regarding the management of the Pilot Project contracting process. Local perceptions are important because they may affect what local companies report forest product industry roster survey, that is, they may underreport economic activity if they feel like nothing is happening with Pilot Project implementation. Most of the disagreement regards the extent to which the Forest Service favors Pilot Project Area contractors in their awarding of contracts, which is largely because Pilot Project Area contractors and the Forest Service have different ideas about what is considered “local.” To a Pilot Project Area contractor, local is defined as the Pilot Project Area, whereas to the Forest Service, local is defined as the Sierra Cascade Province, which extends to the Oregon and Nevada borders, Interstate 80, and Interstate 5 to the north, east, south, and west, respectively. This is why Pilot Project Area contractors claimed that the Forest Service is not contracting enough work locally, including both timber sales and service contracts.

The economic benefit of contracts awarded and timber sold to companies located outside of the Pilot Project Area is less than those that involve companies with locations within the area. While non-local forest workers are likely to stay in the Pilot Project Area for the duration of the project, much of their income will go home with them, as will much of their contract and timber sales profits.

It is not likely that implementation of the Pilot Project has had a negative effect on the tourism industry. Tourism jobs through 2001 had increased since the beginning of the Pilot Project and lodging revenue experienced a substantial increase between 1999 and 2003. While lodging revenue decreased slightly in 2004, this is not likely due to implementation of the Pilot Project, simply because implementation activity decreased then and in the previous year.

At this time, there is little statistical connection between implementation of the Pilot Project and change in any of the social indicators. Social indicators are improving in some Pilot Project communities and worsening in others. The most noteworthy trend in the social indicators is that Portola, the Pilot Project Area community least dependent upon the forest products industry, has shown improvement in both social indicators analyzed since 1999. This is likely because of the increasing number of commuters living here and traveling to work in Reno. This indicates that the Pilot Project may not be the only means for improving social conditions in the Pilot Project Area.

Because implementation of the Pilot Project has yet to reach the level intended in the Act, no conclusion regarding the relationship between implementation of the Act and community stability can be set in stone. This situation will remain until implementation is allowed to occur as intended.

## **Appendix A: Status of HFQLG Socioeconomic Monitoring**

The following is a summary of HFQLG monitoring efforts to date and those planned for the future. The objectives for socioeconomic monitoring should be twofold:

- 1) Supply socioeconomic information and analysis for the Annual Status Report to Congress pursuant to Section 401(j)(1)(D), described in the introduction.
- 2) Supply socioeconomic information and recommendations to the scientific panel pursuant to Section 401(k)(1) described below.

*§401(k)(1): The Secretary [of the U.S. Department of Agriculture] shall establish an independent scientific panel to review and report on whether, and to what extent, implementation of the pilot project under this section achieved the goals stated in the Quincy Library Group-Community Stability Proposal, including ... community stability.*

### **Monitoring History**

Originally, the Implementation Team had collected annual spending data and contracted with CED to use IMPLAN models to predict the economic benefits to the area that resulted from this spending. Through internal discussions and meetings with a citizen group, the Implementation Team decided that monitoring data must be more “empirical” rather than “theoretical” in their annual status reports to Congress. Therefore, the Implementation Team decided not to have CED run an economic impact analysis, but rather, to use monitoring resources to study socioeconomic indicators as they become available.

In 2003, Congress extended the Pilot Project to 2009. This allowed time to determine a better socioeconomic monitoring strategy, as well as time to collect better data for the scientific panel to analyze at the end of the project.

Data originally collected for the HFQLG Act Environmental Impact Statement was to be used as a baseline for socioeconomic monitoring. Unfortunately, this information may not be the most useful to the scientific panel. A more reliable analysis requires some information to be collected at a later time, and other information collected through annual surveys. There are two types of data that can be used as a socioeconomic indicator: secondary data and survey data.

### **Secondary Data**

Official economic and demographic estimating organizations, such as the California Department of Finance (DOF) and the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) update their historic data annually. Therefore, for the scientific panel, it will not be necessary to collect data every year because future data revisions will render data collected in the past moot. Ideally, this information would not be collected until 2010, when the most accurate information available throughout the timeframe for implementation of the HFQLG Act will be available.

## **Survey Data**

Survey data will be necessary for the scientific panel in two cases:

1) Current data will not be available in the future

There is one proposed indicator for which current data will not be available in the future: The Forest Products Industry Roster. If forest product businesses shut down, there will be no way to survey them in the future for their employment data in the past. Therefore, the Forest Products Industry Roster is being surveyed annually at this point. This year, cogeneration facilities were surveyed to collect electricity generated from woodwaste because of the possibility of these records being destroyed in the future, although most facilities had yet to respond within the timeframe of this report.

2) Future secondary data will not be available in time for the final Status Report to Congress

There is one situation for which this may happen. If substantial activity toward the implementation of the Pilot Project does not occur until 2008 or 2009, a survey will be necessary to collect enough business and household data for the scientific panel to use in 2010. Normally, good economic data is not available until 1.5 to 2 years in the future (i.e., 2004 data will be available in mid-to-late 2006). Good secondary data for 2008 may not be available for 2009 and certainly will not be available at the community level in time for the Final Status Report to Congress in 2010. In this case, a business and household survey will be necessary to collect data for the scientific panel to analyze.

## **Future Monitoring Plan**

Two issues have been identified this year as necessary for analysis starting with the FY 2005 socioeconomic monitoring report. First, data from the 1999 forest products industry roster survey needs to be re-tabulated to make its data consistent with subsequent surveys and added to the tables in the forest products industry roster survey indicator. Second, mills in the Pilot Project Area and the remainder of the Sierra Cascade Province, including those that have shut down, need to be identified as having small-log and/or large-log capacity because implementation of the Pilot Project is intended to provide a steady stream of both types of logs, while implementation thus far may not have accomplished that goal.

The long-run intent was of the HFQLG Act to create a sustained forestry management effort that would, among other benefits, contribute to the socioeconomic status of Pilot Project Area communities. In order for the Act's intent to be measured, socioeconomic indicators for a year with substantially increased activity should be compared to a previous or subsequent year with little or no activity. If the year of substantial activity does not occur until 2008 or later, business and household surveys should be used to collect socioeconomic data for analysis. If the year of substantial activity occurs prior to 2008, analysis of secondary data will be sufficient for the scientific panel in 2010.

Depending on the results and efficiencies learned from this monitoring document, indicator information will be collected for the FY 2005 Status Report to Congress starting in October 2005.

## **Potential Challenges**

In order to effectively measure socioeconomic change resulting from implementation of the HFQLG Act, the influence of other factors on the local economy, such as growth or decline in other industries, the status of the North State or the state economies as a whole, or any other economic events and catastrophes, will have to be discounted. The most reliable way to do this is to measure socioeconomic status in a year with increased implementation activity and compare it with a year that experienced little or no activity and is as close in time as possible to the year of increased activity. If an overwhelming event or catastrophe occurs during this critical period that significantly affects socioeconomic data in the Pilot Project Area, indicators could not be used to determine the effects of the Pilot Project.

If there is no year during which a substantial increase in implementation activity occurs, it may not be possible to measure the socioeconomic effects of the HFQLG Act's implementation using indicators. Too many other factors that can affect local communities may have too great an influence to effectively measure change due to the Pilot Project if implementation activity remains limited.

CED will continue discussion of these possibilities with the HFQLG Implementation Team and help determine an appropriate strategy for each case.

## Appendix B: Forest Products Industry Roster

### Forest Projects Industry Establishments in the Bieber Community Area

Business Name	Category	Address	City	Zip+4	Contact	Phone
Del Logging Inc	Conventional logging and biomass	101 Punkin Center Rd	Bieber	96009-0246	Leanna Hawkins	294-5522
Graham logging	Logging and trucking	661525 Bunselmeier Rd	Bieber	96009-0555	Gary Graham	294-5237
Mc Garr Timber Falling	Logging	P O Box 186	Bieber	96009-0186	Adonica Mc Garr	294-5737
Pit River Contracting	Mechanical piling		Bieber	96009	John Britton	294-5757
*Kent House Logging	Logging	P O Box 187	Bieber	96009-0187		294-5244

\*Probably working in forest products industry, but unable to contact in 2004

### Forest Projects Industry Establishments in the Burney Community Area

Business Name	Category	Address	City	Zip+4	Contact	Phone
Burney Forest Power	Power generation from wood chips	35586-B Hwy 299E	Burney	96013	Milton Schultz	335-5104
Burney Mountain Power	Power generation from wood chips	Highway 299 & Energy Drive	Burney	96173	Charlie Knight	224-3300
Bzb Logging	Conventional logging	37373 Blue Bird Ln	Burney	96013-1332	Lonnie Blunt	335-3939
Carpenter Trucking	Lumber (log) trucking, local	P O Box 71	Mcarthur	96056-0071	Larry Carpenter	336-5256
Claude C Morris	Forestry services- fuels reduction	530-100 Little Valley Rd	Mcarthur	96056-7600	Claude Morris	336-6232
Claude Carpenter	Lumber and log trucks					336-5256
Connective Operating Services company	Power generation from wood chips	35586-B Hwy 299E	Burney	96013	Don Binger	335-5104
Fred Ryness & Associates	Forestry services-RPF	20277 Marquette St	Burney	96013-4471	Fred Ryness	335-4324
Hatcreek Construction	Road and he	24339 Hwy 89 N	Burney	96013		335-5501
Impact Resources Llc	Logging	19787 Cinder Pit Rd	Burney	96013-1292	Tony Welander	335-4065
J & S Developments Inc	Log hauling	P O Box 2526	Burney	96013-2526	Jon Eilts	335-3601
Ron Andrews Logging Inc	Forestry services - water truck	7517 Mohegan CT 5	Fall River Mills	96028-0644	Ronald Andrews	221-6722
Ron Taylor & Sons Logging Co	Mechanical and conventional logging	Highway 299 E	Mcarthur	96056-0401	Ron Taylor	336-6283
Sierra Pacific Industries	Sawmill	Hwy 299 E	Burney	96013-2677	Ed Fisher	335-3681
Todd Sloat Bio Consultant	Forestry services		Fall River Mills			336-5436
Warner Enterprises Inc	Mechanical logging	1577 Beltline Rd	Cassel	96016-0188	Paul Warner	241-4000
Witherspoon Logging	Conventional logging	20341 Grogan St	Burney	96013-2182	Doug Witherspoon	335-2937
*B&BE logging	Conventional logging	P.O. 1305	Burney	96013	Ellie Rashe	335-5153
*David Hinds	Forestry services	528-575 Benzel Ln	Mcarthur	96056-8667	David Hinds	336-5956
*Fletcher Forest Products Inc	Logging-Logging camps and contractors	28435 Metzger Rd	Fall River Mills	96028-9735	Kenneth Fletcher	336-6263
*J & S Developments Inc	Log hauling	P O Box 2526	Burney	96013-2526	Jon Eilts	335-3601
*Lc Beebe Jr Trucking	Log and chip hauling	21690 Oregon St	Burney	96013-9784		335-4965
*Lindgren Enterprises Inc	Mechanical logging	21640 S Vallejo St	Burney	96013	Douglas W. Lindgren	335-5085
*Randy Starr Timber Falling	Logging	39900 Jim Brewster Rd	Fall River Mills	96028-9741	Rany Starr	336-6762
*Tubit Enterpries Inc	Conventional and mechanical logging	21640 S Vallejo St	Burney	96013-1019	Douglas Lindgren	335-5085

\*Probably working in forest products industry, but unable to contact in 2004

## *HFQLG Socioeconomic Monitoring FY 2004*

### Forest Projects Industry Establishments in the Susanville Community Area

Business Name	Category	Address	City	Zip+4	Contact	Phone
Bevins John	Fire fighting services, forest	708-755 Wingfield Rd E	Janesville	96114-9671	John Bevins	253-2188
Charlie Shere	Fire prevention services, forest	945 Paiute Ln Apt Q	Susanville	96130-6000	Charlie Shere	257-6588
Cross My Heart Ranch	Fire fighting services, forest	707-335 Wingfield Rd E	Janesville	96114-9646	Fred Mallery	253-2630
Evergreen Resource Management	Consulting		Susanville			909-337-2840
Hester Karon	Fire fighting services, forest	472-900 Chappuis Ln	Litchfield	96117	Karon Hester	254-6240
Hidden Valley Ranch	Fire prevention services, forest	P O Box 538	Susanville	96130-0538	John Fitzgerald	257-3659
Honey Lake Power	Electricity production from wood chips		Wendell	96136		221-8797
Leann Smith	Forestry services	701-090 Richmond Rd E	Susanville	96130-5012	Leann Smith	251-5384
Schroeder Logging Inc	Conventional and mechanical logging	P O Box 820	Janesville	96114-9606	Catherine Schroeder	253-3511
Sierra Pacific Industries	Sawmill	706-360 US Highway 395 E	Susanville	96130-0820	Randy Marble	257-2158
T & T Truss Components	Wooden trusses		Susanville	96130-8958	Joanne Tinnin	257-6366
*Butler Forest Products	Logging	502 main St.	Susanville			257-8362
*Tracy J Porter	Fire fighting services, forest	697-000 Hwy 36 N 8	Susanville	96130	Tracy Porter	257-3502

\*Probably working in forest products industry, but unable to contact in 2004

### Forest Projects Industry Establishments in the Westwood Community Area

Business Name	Category	Address	City	Zip+4	Contact	Phone
Alderman	Forest management services	P O Box 760	Westwood	96137-0760	David Alderman	256-2254
Holt Logging Inc	Conventional and mechanical logging	Hwy 36 & Delwood	Westwood	96137-0789	Tim Holt	256-3104
Medici Logging Inc	Conventional and mechanical logging	Hwy 36	Westwood	96137-0969	Roger Medici	256-3177
Mt Lassen Power	Electricity production from wood chips	County Road A-21	Westwood	96137		256-3155
*Diversified Timber	Logging	P O Box 1173	Westwood	96137-1173	Laura Palmer	258-6339

\*Probably working in forest products industry, but unable to contact in 2004

### Forest Projects Industry Establishments in the Chester Community Area

Business Name	Category	Address	City	Zip+4	Contact	Phone
Cancilla Trucking	Log and chip hauling	680 B Main St	Chester	96020-1310	Dennis Cancilla	258-3496
Collins Pine Company	Sawmill	500 Main St	Chester	96020-0796	Mary Beth Collins	258-2111
Culver Fiber and Fuel	Mechanical logging thinning & site prep	33 Bell Ln	Chester	95971	Luke and Robin Culver	256-2669
David Alderman	Forest management services				David Alderman	
David Van Meter Logging	Mechanical logging and biomassing	741 Main St.	Chester	96020	David Van Meter	258-3007
Taffi Forest Management Co	Logging	750 1st Ave	Chester	96020-3080	Robert Mac Gregor	258-2410

### Forest Projects Industry Establishments in the Greenville Community Area

Business Name	Category	Address	City	Zip+4	Contact	Phone
Dianne Mccombs			Greenville	95947	Dianne Mccombs	284-6614
Indian Head Logging	Logging	P.O. Box 306	Greenville	95947	Warren Gorbette	284-6292
Thayer, David	Logging	29649 Hwy 89	Canyondam	95923		284-6505
Thomas Rahn	Forestry services - fire fighting	5797 N Valley Rd	Greenville	95947-9800	Thomas Rahn	284-6542
*Winningham Forest Management	Forestry services	7250 Diamond Mountain Rd	Greenville	95947-9641	Danny Winningham	258-9530

\*Probably working in forest products industry, but unable to contact in 2004

**Forest Projects Industry Establishments in the Quincy Community Area**

Business Name	Category	Address	City	Zip+4	Contact	Phone
Brian Wayland Consulting Forester	Forestry services-RPF	118 Clough St	Quincy	95971-0374	Brian Wayland	283-1921
Jim Marty	Survival exams, RPF - THP consulting	P.O. Box 859	Quincy	95971		283-0630
Jones Bob	Forestry services	371 3rd St	Quincy	95971-3052	Bob Jones	283-2921
Pew Forest Products Shop	Biomass removal	100 Bresciani Ln	Quincy	95971		284-7882
Professional Slashbusting Svcs.	Forestry services-fuels reduction	1088 Pioneer Rd	Quincy	95971-4238	Chet Burgess	283-2160
Sierra Pacific Industries	Sawmill	1538 Lee Rd	Quincy	95971-0750	Randy Lilburn	283-2820
Thompson's Flameproofing	Local trucking	591 Bucks Lake Rd	Quincy	95971-1179	Tim Thompson	283-1778
Windward Forestry	Forestry services	P O Box 4100	Quincy	95971-4100	Stephen Windward	283-4473

**Forest Projects Industry Establishments in the Portola Community Area**

Business Name	Category	Address	City	Zip+4	Contact	Phone
Bill Banka Forestry Consulting	RPF,THP consulting	79746 Panoramic Rd	Portola	9612	Bill Banka	832-5123
Collier & Jacobson Water Transport	Local trucking, without storage	356 W Sierra St	Portola	96122-1708	Ron Jacobson	832-4868
Fischer, John	Fire prevention services	P.O. Box 384	Blairsden	96103		836-2282
Graeagle Timber	Logging	1 Apache Dr	Blairsden	96103-0006	Peter Thill	836-2751
Sierra Valley Truss Company-Pearson Bros Inc	Prefabricated wood buildings	190 Industrial Way	Portola	96122-1390	William Pearson	832-5159
Wirta Logging	Conventional and mechanical logging	P.O. Box 1356	Portola	96122		832-1054
*Raymond, Robert	Forestry services	345 Upper Main	Clio	96106		836-1339

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**Forest Projects Industry Establishments in the Loyalton Community Area**

Business Name	Category	Address	City	Zip+4	Contact	Phone
Hood Logging	Logging-Logging camps and contractors	63051 Hwy 49	Loyalton	96118-1107	Edward Hood	993-1410
L Gallagher Trucking	Log hauling	511 S Lincoln	Sierraville	96126		994-3354
Mitchell Family Logging Inc	Logging	810 Main St	Loyalton	96118-0565	Brooks Mitchell	993-4012
RB Logging & Firewood	Logging	140 Lincoln St	Sierraville	96126-0215	Richard Powers	994-3606
Sierra Pacific Industries	Sawmills and planing mills, general	Railroad Ave	Loyalton	96118-0208	Mark Lathrop	993-4402
Timberline Logging	Conventional logging	712 Main St	Loyalton	96118-0583	Richard Powers	993-4263
Vanetti Donald Logging	Log hauling	54834 Hwy 49	Loyalton	96118-0423	Donald Vanetti	993-4416

**Forest Projects Industry Establishments in the Nine Counties Surveyed – Outside Pilot Project Area**

Business Name	Category	Address	City	Zip+4	Contact	Phone
Aero Union Corporation	Forestry services	747 Fortress	Chico	95973		896-3040
Aero Union Inc	Fire fighting services	100 Lockheed Ave	Chico	95973	Terry Unsworth	896-3000
Allen Jacobs and Associates	Resource consulting		Chico			343-1947
Alpine Land Info Svcs	Forestry services	5520 Mountain View Dr	Redding	96049-4789	Randy McCabe	222-8100
Amundson Tom Tmber Filling Cntr	Logging-Timber, cut at logging camp	14615 River Oaks Dr	Red Bluff	96080-9338	Thomas Amundson	529-0504
Arroyo Chico Resources						894-3320
Associated Arborists						521-5694
Atchley timber falling	Forestry services	1169 De Moll Dr	Redding	96002-3223	Joseph Atchley	223-0846
Beckett Logging	Logging	13650 Oak Run Rd	Oak Run	96069-9624	David Beckett	472-3630
Berryman Trucking	Log hauling	1229 Feather Ave	Oroville	95965-4214	Mr. William Berryman	533-3275
Best, Roland	Lumber and timber trucking	P.B. Box 48	Anderson			945-5182

***HFQLG Socioeconomic Monitoring FY 2004***

Big Hill Logging & Rd Building	Conventional and helicopter logging	915 Hutchins Dr	Gridley	95948-9451	Macarthur Siller	846-4848
Bigelow Land and Timber	Conventional logging & tree service	P.O. Box 2751	Oroville			589-1000
Bob Bowman	Fire fighting services, forest	Star Rte Hwy 495	Sierra City	96125	Bob Bowman	862-1319
Borden Mfg	Wooden frame maker	6240 Grange Rd	Cottonwood	96022-1030	Ralph Borden	824-6864
Boucher Joel Trail Rcnstrction	Forestry services - trail construction	15 Lake St	Sierra City	96125-0124	Joel Boucher	862-1339
Bracken Trucking	Log hauling	23000 Bracken Ln	Red Bluff	96080-8869	Terry Bracken	527-4155
Cadwallader, Roger	Fire fighting services, forest	1354 4th Ave	Corning			824-2643
Ca-Mil Trucking	Equipment hauling	3035 Twin Vw	Redding	96099-2008	Bruce Miller	245-0127
Chapman Tika	Forestry services	134 Rutherford Ln	Oroville	95966-9314	Tika Chapman	534-3500
Chris' Forest Products	Bark & mulch processing	PO Box 2137	Paradise			877-7774
Continental Resouce Solution	Rpf	1615 continal	Redding	96099-0218	Brad Seaburg	246-2455
Crane Mills	Logging-Logging camps and contractors	P O Box 318	Corning	96021-0318	Robert Crane	824-5427
Cumpton Trucking Inc	Lumber hauling	13565 Highway 36 E	Red Bluff	96080-8840	Lawrence Cumpton	527-4102
Dan Kennedy Timber Consultant	Timber estimating services	800 Cynthia Ln	Paradise	95969-2552	Daniel Kennedy	872-1651
Dave Dial Logging	Logging					478-0456
Debbie Partida	Fire fighting services, forest	149 Inglewood Dr	Oroville	95966-7120	Debbie Partida	533-9224
Del Terra Inc	Surveying	1168 Industrial St.	Redding	96002		241-8050
Denco	Timber valuation services	2771 Old Stage Rd	Oak Run	96069-0024	Dennis Strawn	472-3270
Earl R Lee Timber	Timber falling	977 Central Park Dr		95969-3347	Earl Lee	872-2596
Elam Oliver Land & Timber	Logging	P O Box 5213	Oroville	95966-0213		533-8224
Enplan	Enviromental consulting	1840 Churn Creek Rd.	Redding	96002		221-0440
Fire Behavior Predictive Services	Fire prevention services	2060 Amanda Way	Chico		Craig Carter	896-0644
Firestorm Wildland Fire Suppre	Fire fighting services	P O Box 495	Chico	95927-0495	James Wills	898-8153
Foresters Co-Op	Forestry services		Grass Valley	95945	Tom Amesbury	273-8326
Foster & Sons Trucking	Log hauling	10780 Whispering Pines Ln	Nevada City	95959-1818	Ronne Foster	265-2153
Franklin Logging	Logging	11906 Wilson Way	Bella Vista	96008-1303	Ralph Franklin	549-4924
Froome Jim Logging	Logging	12630 Wilder Rd	Red Bluff	96080-9758	James Froome	529-0287
Galloway Consulting	Resource consulting		Chico			343-8327
Greg Caldwell Logging	Logging-Logging camps and contractors	2251 Alden Ave	Redding	96002-2336		222-1163
Harrison George Timber Falling	Timber falling	12444 McCourtney Rd	Grass Valley	95945-0198	George Harrison	272-7959
Havers Survey Stakes	Wooden stakes	7540 cutler avenue	orland	95963	Julie brcaulz	865-0105
Herrick, Tom	Fire fighting services	4082 Via Maria Lane	Chico			899-3705
High Sierra Fire Inc	Forestry services	2847 Foxglove Ln	Redding	96001-5713	Jerry Vice	243-7222
Howell It Is	Forestry		Gridley			846-7962
J&J Logging	Logging	320 Black Bart Rd	Oroville	95966-8984	Joey Jackson	589-0385
Jackson and Wright Enterp	Conventional logging	1845 Mount Ida Rd	Oroville		Jerold Wright	589-1720
James Fillmore Timber Fall	Forestry services	20391 Jellys Ferry Rd	Anderson	96007-9718	James Fillmore	365-4620
James L Morgan	Forestry services	4080 Hildale Ave	Oroville	95966-9502	James Morgan	589-0999
Jennings, Dan	Fire prevention services	241 Apple Valley	Chico	95973		345-8891
Jim Dias Trucking Inc	Equipment hauling	7540 Cutler Ave.	Orland	95963	Jim Dias	345-8114
John L Smith & Sons Land Clrng	Logging	13320 Orton Rd	Grass Valley	95945-8612	John Smith	273-8832
John Wheeler Logging Inc	Conventional, cable, and mechanical logging	13570 State Highway 36 E	Red Bluff	96080-0339	Dave Holder	527-2993
Jones & Wagenfuhr Logging	Conventional logging	3700 Marguerite Ave	Corning	96021-9651	Tom Jones	824-2547

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K M Snodgrass Trucking	Wood chip hauling, now hauls logs	1511 Keko St	Oroville	95965-4230	K Snodgrass	533-4700
Kennie C Knowles Trucking	Lumber hauling	3411 S Market St	Redding	96099-4732	Kennie Knowles	243-1366
Knox Logging	Forestry services	P.O. Box 155	Doyle		Ramond Knox	827-3380
Kubich Forest Products	Log hauling	10972 Mountaineer Trl	Grass Valley	95945-8517	Mark Kubich	272-3226
Kubich Lumber	Sawmills and planing mills, general	11099 Mountaineer Trl	Grass Valley	95945-8517	Dave Kubich	272-8540
Lassen Forest Products	Bark & mulch processing	22829 Casale Rd	Red Bluff	96080-1502	Pete Brunello	527-7677
Lawrence Jones	Fire fighting water truck	6601 Stoney Dr	Redding	96002-9653	Lawrence Jones	378-0646
Lawson Enterprises Inc	Wood chip hauling	35 Southview Dr	Oroville		Mark Lawson	533-3871
Leo Murrer	Forestry services	P O Box 548	Red Bluff	96080-0548	Leo Murrer	529-6628
Levy David Forestry	Forestry services	305 Railroad Ave Ste 7	Nevada City	95959-2854	David Levy	273-4578
Linnet, Shirley	Forestry services	20205 Hucklebury	Corning			518-5370
Lolas Fire Wtr & Tankard Svc	Fire prevention services, forest	P O Box 522	Forest Ranch	95942-0522	Lola Spees-Finley	873-3867
Lonnie Johnson & Son Inc	Lumber hauling	2965 Louis Ave	Oroville	95966-9336	Lawrin Johnson	533-3369
Loren D Stocks	Timber, cut at logging camp	214 White Rd	Red Bluff	96080-2920	Loren Stocks	527-1480
Louisiana-Pacific Corporation	Mfg wooden l beams	11500 Reading Rd	Red Bluff	96080-9745	Richard Rist	527-4343
Mayo Lumber and Millwork	Sawmills and planing mills, general	P O Box 3550	Shasta Lake	96019	Michael Mayo	275-8394
McCollum Tree Service	Forestry services	1337 Bruce Street	Chico		Robert McCollum	343-9726
Monty Bettendorf Enterprizes	Sawdust and waste hauling from mills	20348 Lords Ln	Redding	96003-8106		365-1954
Moss Lumber Co Inc	Truss manufacturing	5321 Eastside Rd	Redding	96099-1450	Gregory Moss	244-0700
Mountain Clearing and Brushing	Forestry services-Fuels reduction	10031 Joerschke Dr Suite F	Grass Valley	95945	Hollas Day	273-8370
Mountineers Fire Crews	Forestry services-fire suppression	3777 Meadow View Dr C	Redding	96002-9767	Thomas Wesley	365-9128
Natures Bounty	Forestry services - cone collection	1824 Heller Ln	Redding	96001-4424	Bruce Hughes	243-9010
Neubert Milling Lumber	General-Planing mills	250 Romano Ranch Rd	Sierra City	96125-0096	Richard Neubert	862-1348
North State Resources inc	Consulting	5000 Bechelli Ln.Suite 203	Redding	96002		222-5347
PA & PA Enterprises	Timber falling	7580 Humboldt Rd	Forest Ranch	95942-9719	Paul Adams	873-6932
Pacific Oroville Power Inc	Electricity production from wood chips	3050 S 5th Ave	Oroville	95965		224-3300
Pacific Wood Fuel	Sawmills and planing					532-0832
Petrey Logging Inc	Logging camps and contractors	P O Box 1517	Shasta Lake	96019-1517	Wayne Logan	275-3273
Phillips Transport	Lumber (log) trucking, local	935 Sunrise Dr	Red Bluff	96080-2835	Eddie Phillips	529-0741
Premdor Wood Products	Door manufacturing	22885 South Ave	Corning	96021-0285	Stan Figgins	824-2121
Randy Vasques	Forestry		Oroville	95966	Randy Vasques	534-5229
Richard Halcome	Logging camps and contractors	35269 Deer Flat Rd	Shingletown	96088-9544	Richard Halcome	474-1714
Richards, Roy	Forestry services	17985 Hooker Cr	Cottonwood			347-3152
Rick Everett Contracting	Fire fighting services, forest	29185 Park Rd	Round Mountain	96084	Rick Everett	337-6854
Rick Russell	Forestry services	715 Oleta Dr	Redding	96003-2222	Rick Russell	242-6254
Rios, John	Fire fighting services	860 E 16th	Chico			879-9318
Robert Vaughan	Logging	240 Mount Ida Rd	Oroville	95966-7711	Robert Vaughan	533-6259
Robinson Enterprises Inc	Conventional logging	293 Lower Grass Valley Rd	Nevada City	95959-3101	Mowell Robinson	265-5844

***HFQLG Socioeconomic Monitoring FY 2004***

Rod Short Logging	Logging	2658 Oak Knoll Way	Oroville	95966-7105	Rod Short	532-0287
Ron Ramsey	Sawmills and planing mills, general	20491 Woodpecker Ravine Rd	Grass Valley	95945-8825	Ron Ramsey	477-9456
Ronda K Holmes	Forestry services	9173 Irish Creek Ln	Redding	96001-9747	Ronda Holmes	244-4502
Rudy Mendoza	Forestry services	5034 Kevin Ln	Shasta Lake	96019-9741	Rudy Mendoza	275-8467
Sanders Trucking	Local trucking, without storage	23640 Gyle Rd	Gerber	96035-9609	Dewight Sanders	824-3809
Saya Company	Forestry services	P O Box 3145	Grass Valley	95945-3145	Joanne Jenkins	274-8266
Setzer Forest Products Inc	Sawmill	1980 Kusel Rd	Oroville	95966-9528	Terry Dunn	534-8100
Shasta Land Management		1229 South St.	Redding	96002		225-8900
Shasta Lumber Transport, C S Stanley Inc	Lumber and log hauling	4401 Indian Ave	Shasta Lake	96079-1106	Calvin Stanley	275-3349
Sierra Pacific Industries	Millwork	3025 South 5 <sup>th</sup> Avenue	Oroville		Mark Lathrop	532-6630
Sierra Pacific Industries	Millwork	11400 Reading Rd	Red Bluff	96080-8460	Greg Thom	529-5108
Sierra Pacific Industries	Sawmill	19758 Riverside Ave	Anderson	96007-1939	Jerry Harrington	378-8350
Sierra Pacific Industries	Sawmill	19794 Riverside Ave	Redding	96049-6028	A Emmerson	378-8000
Sierra Pacific Industries	Sawmill	3735 El Cajon Ave	Shasta Lake	96019-9211	Darrell Dearman	275-8851
Sierra Pacific Industries	Sawmill/ Timber tracts		Stirling City	95978-0039	Jack Bean	873-0530
Sierra Pacific Industries	Forestry division		Redding	96040		
Sierra Timber Products Inc	Conventional and mechanical logging	206 Sacramento St # 201	Nevada City		Frank Pendola	271-0768
Siskiyou Forest Products	Lumber remanufacturing		Anderson	96007		378-6980
Skoverski Logging	Conventional logging	12212 Robinson Rd	North San Juan	95960-0183	John Skoverski	292-3393
Sound Forest Technologies Llc	Forestry services- Reforestation	7036 Westside Rd Ste 103	Redding	96099-7068	Randy McDaniel	535-365-1000
Sound Stud, Siller Brothers Inc	Sawmill	2497 Latona Rd	Anderson	96007-1488	Andrew Siller	365-0112
Spar Tree Forestry Inc	Cable logging	16748 Excelsior Ditch	Nevada City	95959	James Miller	265-8733
Stan Leach Timber Incorporated	Logging	P O Box 280	French Gulch	96033-0280	Stan Leach	359-2249
Stephen R Paull	Forestry services	P O Box 310	Round Mountain	96084-0310	Stephen Paull	337-6294
Striebel, Jody	Forestry services	24683 Dale Road	Corning			824-1681
Summit Forestry Svc	Forestry services- RFP	16178 Greenhorn Rd	Grass Valley	95945		272-8242
Susan E Partida	Fire fighting services, forest	149 Inglewood Dr	Oroville	95966-7120	Susan Partida	533-5622
Tahoe Sugarpine Co	Forestry services- thinning	1847 Robinson St	Oroville	95966-0663	Randolph Vasquez	534-5229
Timber Pros	Logging	15106 Oak Meadow Rd	Penn Valley	95946-9363	Larry Beaver	477-2475
Tom Patrick and Son	Forestry services	2042 Neptune Ter	Redding	96002-3009	Tom Patrick	226-9210
Torgie Tree Topplers Inc	Timber falling	215 Hill St	Grass Valley	95945-6312	Eric Torgrimson	273-2525
Trinity River Lumber co	Sawmill	680 Cal Oak Rd	Oroville	95965-9621		532-0621
Western Coal and Timber		PMB 203, P.O. Box 1502	Red Bluff	96080		589-5245
Westgate Hardwoods Inc	Millwork	2300 Park Ave Ste B	Chico	95928-6787	Ivan Hoath	893-0411
Wheelabrator Shasta/ Wheelabrator Hudson	Electricity production from wood chips	20811 Industrial Road	Anderson	96007	Jerry Robenstine	365-9172
Wildland Fire Management	Forestry services-Fire prevention	11543 Via Vis	Nevada City	95959-9639	David Nelson	265-3933
William M Chrisman	Logging	P O Box 58	Berry Creek	95916-0058	William Chrisman	589-3472

***HFQLG Socioeconomic Monitoring FY 2004***

Woolery Logging/Violetti Brothers Logging Co	Conventional logging	1397 Montgomery Rd	Red Bluff	96080-1502	Gary Violetti	529-2121
*A W Beeson & Associates Inc	Forestry services	13320 Evergreen Dr	Nevada City	95959-9642	Allan Beeson	265-5489
*Amanda S Evans	Forestry services	851 Mssion De Oro Apt 102	Redding	96003	Amanda Evans	223-3314
*Barry Brown Inc	Fire fighting services, forest	2205 Hilltop Dr 6014	Redding	96002-0511	Barry Brown	541-915-4200
*Bevan Chilcott Enterprises	Logging		Redding	96003-9656	Bevan Chilcott	223-5528
*Bill Elam Jr Logging	Local trucking, without storage	5440 Old Olive Hwy	Oroville	95966-8809	William Elam	589-2251
*Bob Havens Trucking	Lumber and log hauling	16655 Evergreen Rd	Cottonwood	96022-1439	Bob Havens	347-6126
*Brummer Dan Cnsulting Forester	Fire prevention services, forest		Redding	96001-4917	Dan Brummer	246-3325
*Caster Forestry Consultants	Forestry services	1614 Continental St	Redding	96001-1133	Paul Caster	241-1293
*Charles Stauf c&m	Reforestation services		Redding	96002-9794	Charles Stauf	221-4866
*Chip Lighthouse Company	Logging		Redding	96003-4142	Ed Coontjer	243-3805
*Dasilva Brothers Timber	Log hauling	19175 Terry Rd	Cottonwood	96022-9387		347-5453
*Dennis Elliott Logging	Logging	13596 Gracie Rd	Nevada City	95959-1942	Dennis Elliott	272-0755
*Eastside Logging Inc	96022-1140	530-251-2524	Cottonwood			
*Eric Taylor	Logging camps and contractors		Redding			244-6160
*Forest Granite Inc	Logging	1700 Market St	Redding	96001-1932	William Potter	244-8474
*Forestry Professional Svcs	Grass valley	10055 Round Valley Rd			Terry Rogers	268-2725
*Frutado AG Construction	Forestry services	P.O. Box 1435	Corning		Tony Shwan Furtado	824-1102
*Gerspacher Brothers Logging	Logging	2903 Neal Rd	Paradise	95969-6169	Mathew Gerspacher	872-8711
*Independent Check Scaling	Logging-Logging camps and contractors	5887 Fagan Dr	Redding	96001-4603	Robert Foote	246-2278
*Isringhausen Logging & Eqp	Logging	18887 River Ranch Rd	Anderson	96007-9492	F Isringhuasen	243-4990
*J & K Logging Incorporate	Conventional logging	4850 Caterpillar Rd	Redding	96003-1402	Nicole McCollum	247-3200
*Jane Kane Logging	Logging camps	22940 Adobe Rad	Cottonwood			347-3661
*Joe D Smailes Forestry Inc	Rfp	5050 Cohasset Rd Bldg 5a	Chico	95927-0398	Joe Smailes	898-8000
*John Dittes	Consulting		Chico			895-0439
*Klamath Wildlife Services		1760 Kenyon Drive	Redding	96001		244-5632
*Lansing Thorton Silviscript	Forestry services	13908 Bear Mountain Rd	Redding	96003-7813	Lansing Thornton	275-0626
*Lapast Inc	Logging	6536 Oak Bottom	Anderson		Anthony Cramer	365-4800
*Larry Harrington	Cone collection	481 1/2 6th ave	Chico	95926	Larry Harrington	899-1953
*Lasha Trucking	Log and chip hauling	9871 Deschutes Rd	Palo Cedro	96073-8617	Delmar Scott	547-5577
*Latona Lumber Co, Wisconsin-California Forest Pdts	Sawmill	19214 Latona Rd	Anderson	96007-0972	William Berry	241-8310
*Mason Bruce & Girard Inc	Forestry services-RPF	1615 Continental St 100	Redding	96099-0218	Brad Seaberg	246-2455
*Matt Anchoroguy Co	Fire prevention services, forest	4030 Rowles Rd	Vina	96092	Matt Anchoroguy	839-2292
*McCaffree Logging	Logging-Logging camps and contractors	14624 Deerhaven Ln	Nevada City	95959-9298	Patrick McCaffree	265-3930
*Mora Reforestation, La Sierrita Reforestation Services, Salvador Berrada Reforestation Services	Forestry services-reforestation	2640 Green Meadows Ln	Corning	96021-3307	Hilda Lucatero	824-4101
*North West Logging	Logging-Logging and log hauling		Redding		Ms.Robbie Cattanach	245 0290
*Penland Enterprises	Forestry services	P O Box 303	Big Bend	96011	Randy Penland	337-6471

***HFQLG Socioeconomic Monitoring FY 2004***

*Pyro Silviculture				96017-0175	Michael Resain	238-8766
*Robbie Cattanach Trucking	Lumber hauling	7211 Sands Ln	Redding	96049-4220	Robbie Cattanach	245-0290
*Robert W Thurman				96007-8521	Robert Thurman	357-4117
*Shasta Paper Company	Paper mills	21091 Hawes Rd	Anderson	96007-0637	Gary Haden	378-6200
*Simonis Logging	Logging-Logging camps and contractors	22509 Knollwood Dr	Palo Cedro	96073-9525	Walter Simonis	547-4226
*Taylor Richard C Trucking	Log and chip hauling	19919 Alexander Ave	Anderson	96007-4940	Richard Taylor	365-6173
*Thomes Creek Logging Inc	Logging-Logging camps and contractors	10971 Oak Run Rd	Palo Cedro	96073-0739	David Slagle	547-3131
*Thurman, Robert W.	Forestry services	16939 Blue Horse	Anderson			357-4117
*Tim Weston Falling	Forestry services	19370 Executive	Corning			824-1559
*Top Dog Timber Falling	Forestry services	10925 W River St	Truckee	96161-0327	Ralph Rosellen	582-9331
*Tree Care Unlimited		P.O. Box 711	Berry Creek	95916		521-9325
*West Mountain Timber	Forestry services	222 Rio Bravo Ct	Corning			824-1845
*Winegar Jim, Winegar Jim Trckg Palo Cedro	Chip hauling	9481 Cedro Ln	Palo Cedro	96073-0147	James Winegar	547-4810
*Wisconsin-California Forest Pdts	Sawmill	8013 E Side Rd	Redding	96099-2125	William Berry	241-8310
*Wolverton Trucking Inc	Log hauling	4659 Rhonda Rd	Anderson	96007-1107	Norman Wolverton	365-4050

\*Probably working in forest products industry, but unable to contact in 2004

## **APPENDIX G**

### **PLUMAS LASSEN STUDY OWL MODULE**

## California Spotted Owl Module: 2004 Annual Report

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#### GIS Analyst:

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## **Introduction**

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Knowledge regarding the effects of fuels and vegetation management on California spotted owls (*Strix occidentalis occidentalis*; CSOs) and their habitat is a primary information need for addressing conservation and management objectives in Sierra Nevada forests. The specific research objectives of the California spotted owl module as identified and described in the Plumas-Lassen Study (PLS) Plan are:

- 1) What are the associations among landscape fuels treatments and CSO density, distribution, population trends and habitat suitability at the landscape-scale?
- 2) What are the associations among landscape fuels treatments and CSO reproduction, survival, and habitat fitness potential at the core area/home range scales?
- 3) What are the associations among landscape fuels treatments and CSO habitat use and home range configuration at the core area/home range scale?

- 4) What is the population trend of CSO in the northern Sierra Nevada and which factors account for variation in population trend?
- 5) Are barred owls increasing in the northern Sierra Nevada, what factors are associated with their distribution and abundance, and are they associated with reduced CSO territory occupancy?
- 6) Does West Nile Virus affect the survival, distribution and abundance of California spotted owls in the study area?

Current information on the distribution and density of CSOs across the HFQLG study area is required to provide the data necessary to build predictive habitat models and provide baseline population information against which we will assess post-treatment changes in CSO populations and habitat. Our focus in 2004 was to complete collection of CSO surveys and continue banding to provide the required baseline information to meet the objectives of Research Questions 1-4 identified above. Complete landscape inventory surveys were conducted across 5 survey areas in 2004 (Figure 1). Details on survey methods are described in the study plan. Efforts were made to monitor the pair and reproductive status of each owl, and to capture, uniquely color-mark, and collect blood samples from each individual owl. Color-marking is necessary to estimate survival and population trend, and to assess exposure to West Nile Virus (WNV)(Research Question #5). We also recorded all barred and hybrid barred-spotted owls encountered in the study area and synthesized all existing barred owl records for the northern Sierra Nevada to address Research Question #6.

## **Results**

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### CSO Numbers, Reproductive Success, and Density:

A total of 50 territorial CSO sites were documented in 2004 across the study area (Figure 2). This total consisted of 43 pairs and 7 territorial single CSOs (single owl detected multiple times with no pair-mate detected). Eighteen pairs successfully reproduced in 2004 (42% of documented pairs). A total of 29 young were fledged (1.61 young per successful nest).

We estimated the crude density of CSOs based on the number of territorial owls detected in each of the 5 survey areas during 2004 surveys at the Treatment Unit and Cal-Planning Watershed spatial scales (Table 1, Figure 3). The estimated crude density across the study area was 0.084 owls/km<sup>2</sup> (Table 1). Estimated mean crude density across 32 CAL-Planning Watersheds was 0.075 owls/km<sup>2</sup> (Figure 3).

Table 1. Crude density of territorial California spotted owls across treatment units on the Plumas National Forest in 2004.

Survey Area	Size (km <sup>2</sup> )	Crude Density of Territorial CSOs
TU-2	182.4	0.013 /km <sup>2</sup>
TU-3	214.4	0.093 /km <sup>2</sup>
TU-4	238.2	0.067 /km <sup>2</sup>
TU-5	260.2	0.077 /km <sup>2</sup>
TU-7	210.3	0.071 /km <sup>2</sup>
Total Study Area	1,105.5	0.084 /km <sup>2</sup>

Seventy-nine CSOs were captured and uniquely banded in 2004. Blood samples were collected from 68 individuals and screened at the University of California, Davis for West Nile Virus exposure. None of the 68 individuals tested positive for WNV exposure in 2004.

Barred and Sparred (spotted/barred hybrid) Distributional Records:

We detected one barred owl and one sparred owl during 2004 surveys. Our synthesis of barred-sparred records from Forest Service and California Department of Fish and Game databases indicates that there are a minimum of 31 individual site records across the northern Sierra Nevada (Figure 4). The first barred owl in the region was reported in 1989. Nineteen of the 31 site-records were recorded and known occupied between 2002-2004. The pattern of records suggests that barred/sparred owls have been increasing in the northern Sierra Nevada between 1989-2004.

California Spotted Owl Diet:

A single survey plot was established at a CSO nest or roost location at each CSO territory in 2003 and 2004. Systematic searches for pellets and prey remains were conducted in each plot during each year. A total of 1424 pellets have been collected over the two years. To date 495 pellets have been sorted and all prey items identified to species or taxonomic group when species identification could not be ascertained. Mammals comprised the dominant taxonomic group identified in the diet. The three most frequently detected species were the dusky-footed woodrat, northern flying squirrel, and *Peromyscus* species (Table 2).

Table 2. Composition of prey items identified in California spotted owl pellets from the Plumas National Forest, 2003-2004.

Prey Species	Percent Occurrence (n=495)		Number of Individuals	
	n	%	n	%
Dusky-footed Woodrat ( <i>Neotoma fuscipes</i> )	217	43.8%	225	20.0%
Northern Flying Squirrel ( <i>Glaucomys sabrinus</i> )	175	35.4%	208	18.5%
Deer Mouse ( <i>Peromyscus spp.</i> )	122	24.6%	222	19.7%

Botta's Pocket Gopher ( <i>Thomomys bottae</i> )	28	5.7%	29	2.6%
California Mole ( <i>Scapanus latimanus</i> )	22	4.4%	23	2.0%
Voies ( <i>Microtus</i> spp.)	16	3.2%	18	1.6%
Shrews ( <i>Sorex</i> spp.)	16	3.2%	16	1.4%
House Mouse ( <i>Mus musculus</i> )	13	2.6%	23	2.0%
Bats ( <i>Chiroptera</i> )	10	2.0%	9	0.8%
Western Harvest Mouse ( <i>Reithrodontomys megalotis</i> )	2	0.4%	2	0.2%
Unidentified Rodent	57	11.5%	59	5.2%
<b>Total Mammals</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>91.5%</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>76.6%</b>
<b>Birds (<i>Aves</i>)</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>14.0%</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>6.0%</b>
<b>Insects (<i>Insecta</i>)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18.0%</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>17.4%</b>
<b>Total Prey</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>na</b>	<b>1089</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

<sup>1</sup>Percent Occurrence = Percentage of the total 495 pellets in which the species was identified (e.g., Dusky-footed woodrats were identified in 217/495 pellets (43.8%), mammals were detected in 452/495 (91.5%)).

### **Current Research - 2005**

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In addition to continuing field surveys in 2005 designed to address our six research questions, our emphasis will broaden to focus on the development of predictive habitat relationship models as described in the module study plan. Baseline information collected in 2002-2004 forms the foundation for this phase of the research. These models should be completed in Winter 2005. We also are expanding the scope of our study to fully collaborate and integrate our work with the ongoing Lassen Demographic study. This collaboration and integration will broaden the base of CSO distributional and demographic information that can be used to develop predictive habitat models for our use in an adaptive management framework and to directly monitor implementation of the HFQLG project.

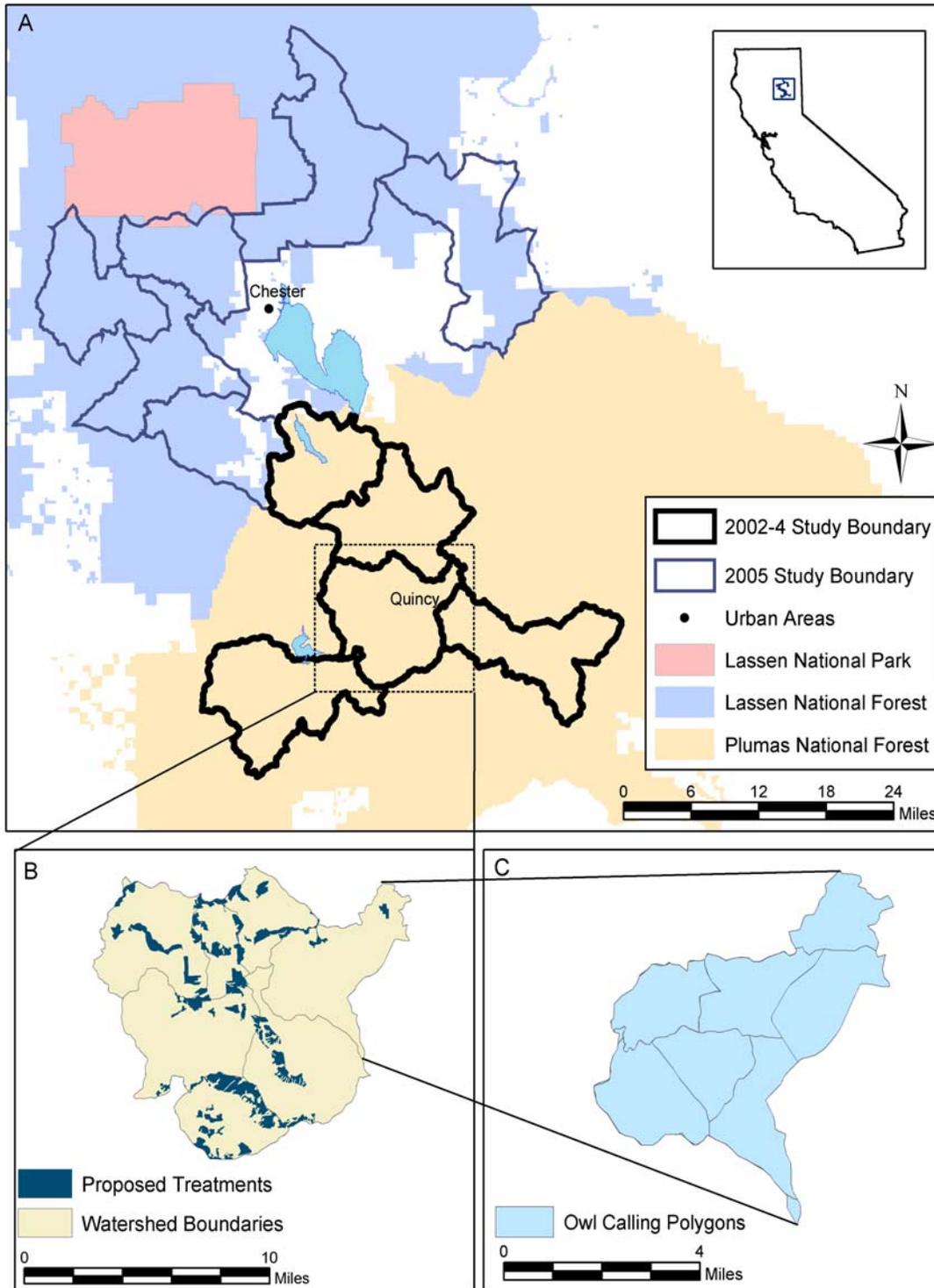


Figure 1. (A) Location of CSO Survey Plots surveyed in 2004. (B) Example of original survey plot consisting of multiple Cal-Planning watersheds. (C) Example of Primary Sampling Units for surveying for CSOs. See text and study plan for further details .

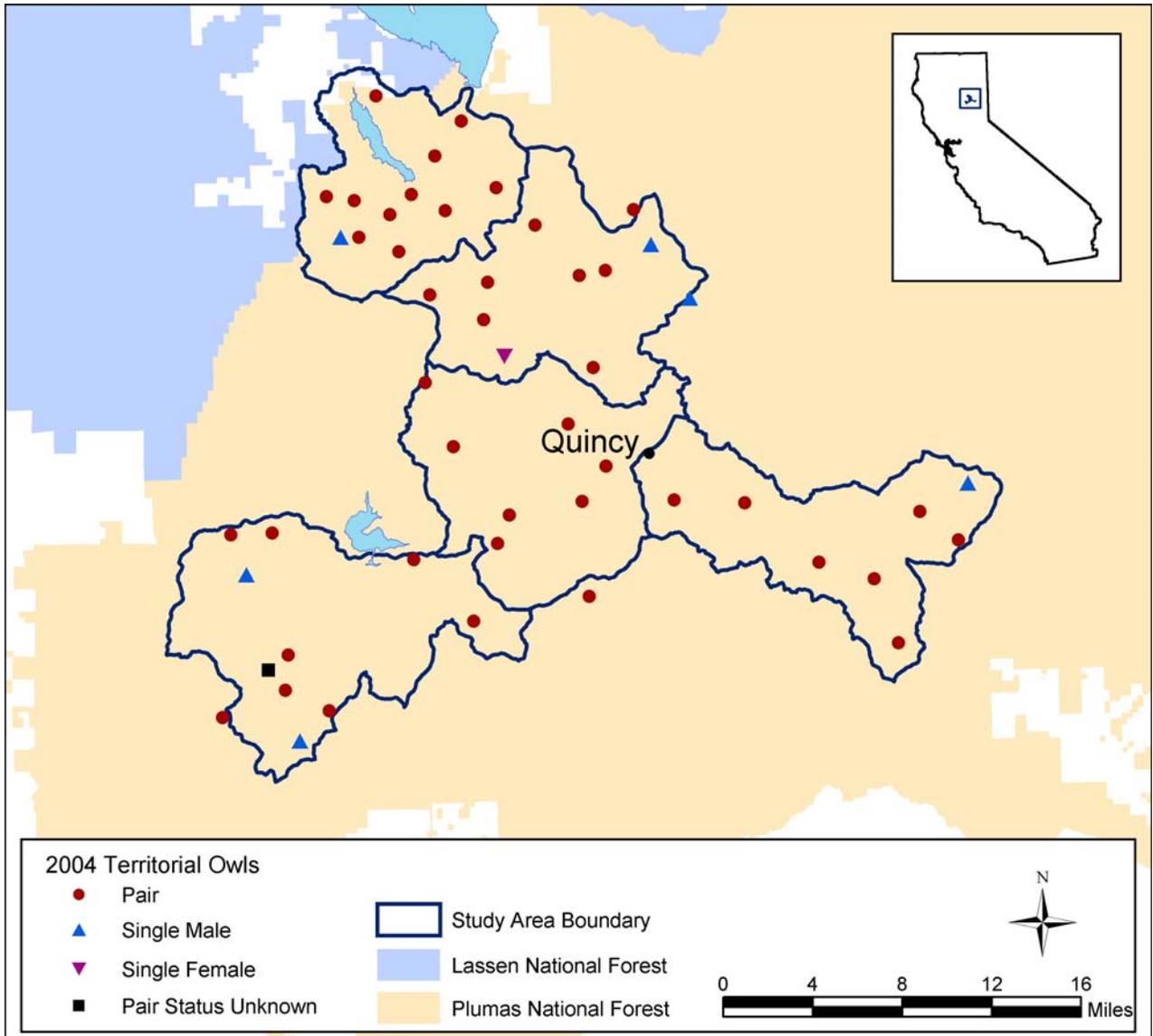


Figure 2. Distribution of California spotted owl territories within CSO survey plots across the Plumas National Forest, 2004.

Figure 3a.

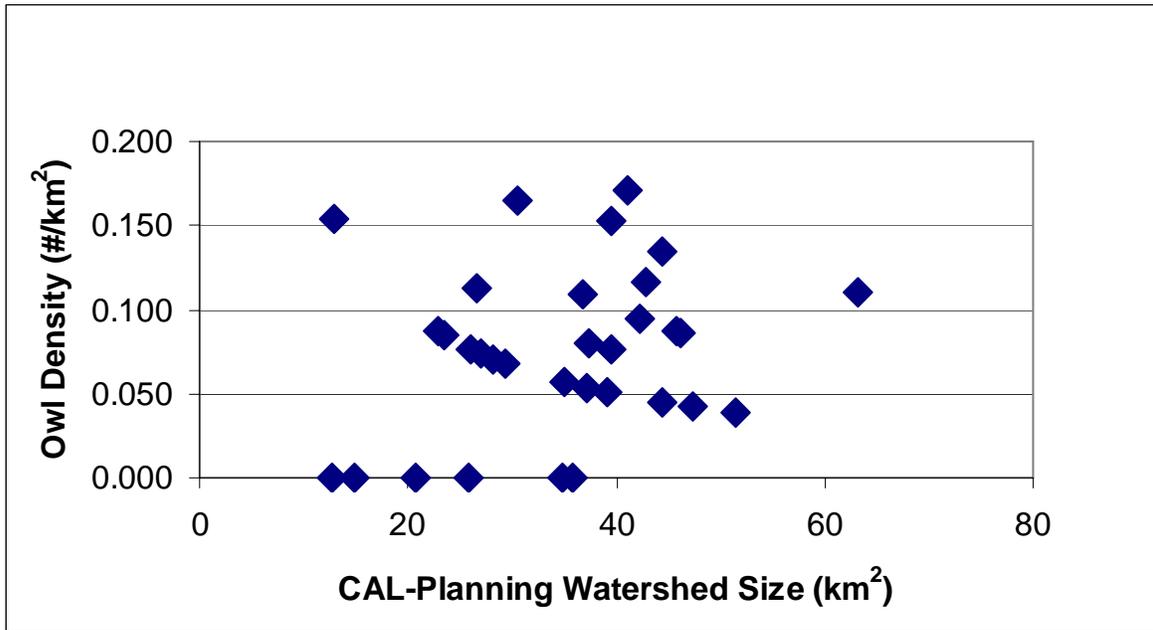


Figure 3b.

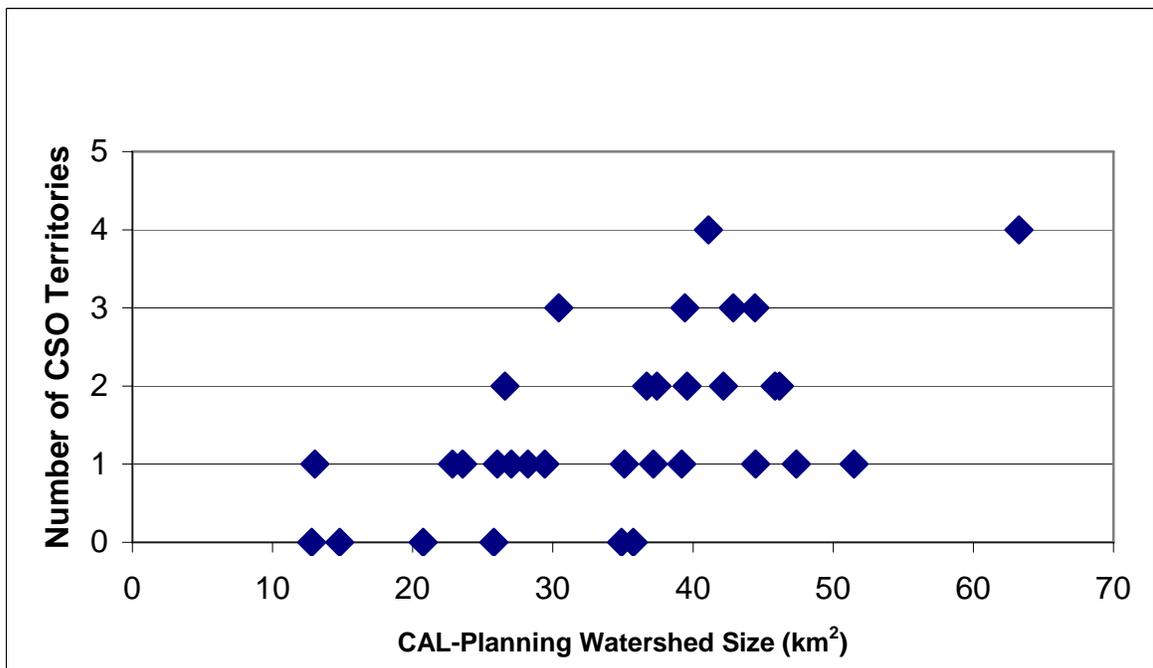


Figure 3. (a) Estimated crude density of territorial California spotted owls across CAL-Planning Watersheds, and (b) number of California spotted territories across CAL-Planning Watersheds on the Plumas National Forest during 2004.

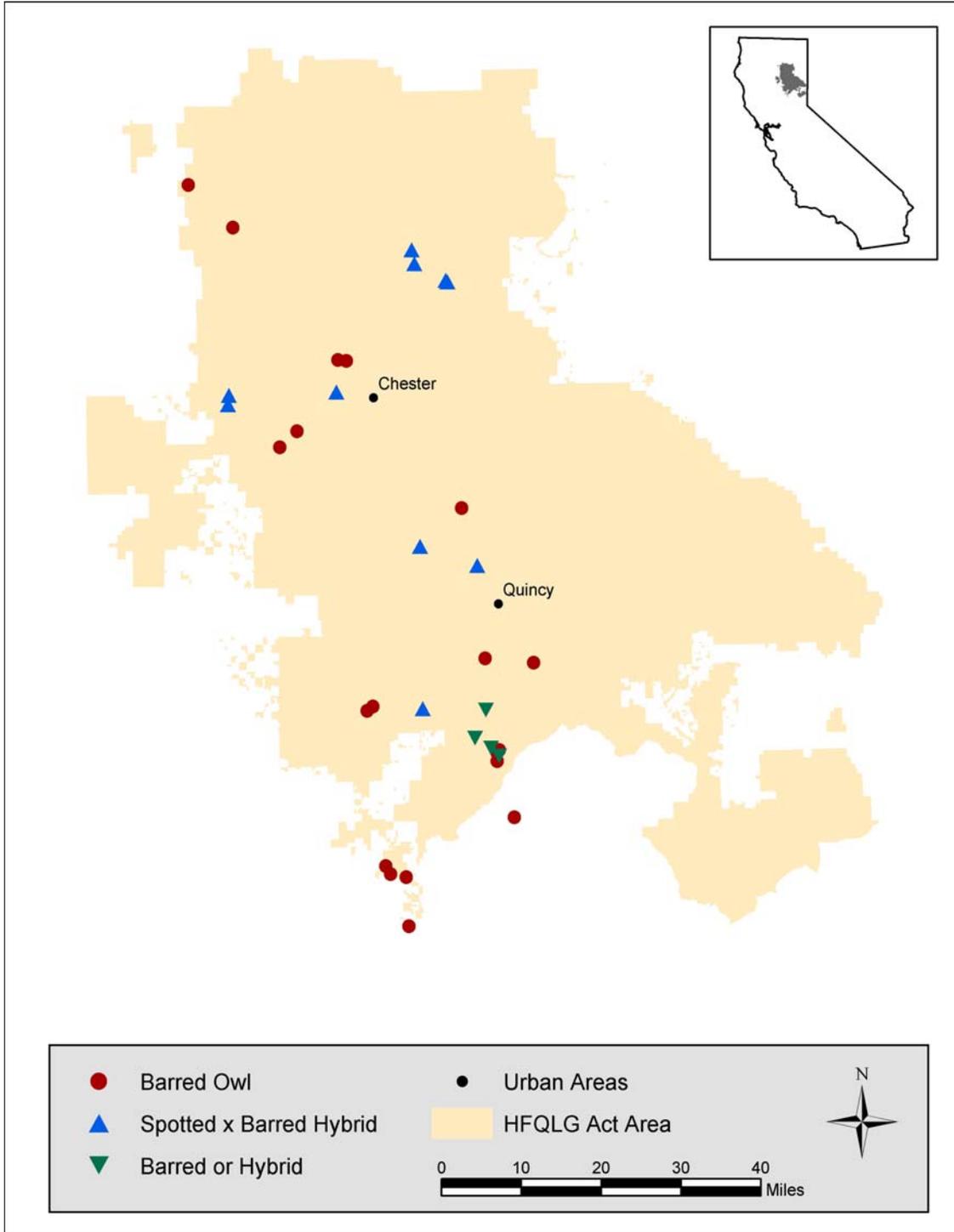


Figure 4. Distribution of Barred and Spotted (Spotted-Barred hybrids) Owls between 1989-2004 within the HFQLG Project area.

8 March 2005