



**United States Department of Agriculture**

**Status Report to Congress**

**HERGER-FEINSTEIN QUINCY  
LIBRARY GROUP FOREST  
RECOVERY ACT  
Pilot Project**

**FISCAL YEAR 2000**

Prepared by:

Pilot Project Implementation Team  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Forest Service  
Pacific Southwest Region  
Lassen, Plumas, and Tahoe National Forests  
159 Lawrence Street  
Quincy, CA 95971

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## INTRODUCTION

The *Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group Forest Recovery Act* of October 12, 1998 (Act) was enacted to develop a resource management program to promote ecologic and economic health for certain Federal lands and communities in the Sierra Nevada area in California<sup>1</sup>. The Act required the Secretary of Agriculture (Secretary), acting through the Forest Service and after completion of an environmental impact statement and record of decision (ROD), to conduct a pilot project on the Federal lands within Plumas National Forest, Lassen National Forest, and the Sierraville District of the Tahoe National Forest. The Act also required the Secretary to annually submit a status report to Congress, during the 5-year term of the pilot project.<sup>2</sup> This, the second annual status report, covers fiscal year 2000 (FY00), the period from October 1, 1999 to September 30, 2000.

The Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group (HFQLG) ROD, signed by the Lassen, Plumas, and Tahoe Forest Supervisors on August 20, 1999, amended the three Forests' *Land and Resource Management Plans* and set direction for the pilot project to implement and demonstrate the effectiveness of the resource management activities described in subsection (d) of the Act, as recommended in the Quincy Library Group-Community Stability Proposal (Stability Proposal)<sup>3</sup>. Resource management activities that preceded the Act were incorporated into a Forest Health Pilot fashioned after the 1993 Stability Proposal. The Forest Health Pilot was initiated by the Forest Service in October 1994 and it continued to be funded through September 1998, after which the Act took precedence. The resource management activities implemented under the Forest Health Pilot provided a foundation on which to begin implementing the Act.

The resource management activities described in subsection (d) of the Act are:

1. Fuelbreak construction. Construct a strategic system of defensible fuel profile zones (DFPZs), including shaded fuelbreaks, thinning, individual tree selection (ITS), and other methods of vegetation management consistent with the Stability Proposal, on not less than 40,000 but not more than 60,000 acres per year.
2. Group Selection and Individual Tree Selection. Use group selection (GS) and individual tree selection (ITS) uneven-aged forest management prescription described in the Stability Proposal to achieve a desired future condition of an all-age, multistory, fire resilient forest. Group selection is to occur on an average acreage of 0.57 percent of the pilot project area land (approximately 8700 acres) each year of the pilot project.
3. Total Acreage. The total acreage on which resource management activities are implemented shall not exceed 70,000 acres each year.
4. Riparian Management. Implement a program of riparian management, with wide protection zones and riparian restoration projects.

The HFQLG ROD implementing the Act applied a mitigation measure directing all resource management activities to completely avoid all suitable California spotted owl habitat until a new owl strategy was released for the Sierra Nevada. All FY00 resource management activities were developed to comply with this mitigation measure. The new owl strategy was released under the Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment (Framework) Record of Decision (ROD) in January 2001.

By the close of the appeal period on October 18, 1999, the Pacific Southwest Regional Forester had received fifteen appeals of the ROD for the HFQLG Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). In March 2000, he affirmed the three Forest Supervisors' decision on twelve of the appeals, and dismissed three other appeals because they were considered not timely. One of the

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<sup>1</sup> Act, Section 401 (a), October 1998

<sup>2</sup> Act, Section 401(j), October 1998.

<sup>3</sup> Stability Proposal, November 1993

appellants whose appeal was dismissed as untimely filed suit against the Forest Service in March 2000, challenging the adequacy of the HFQLG FEIS and ROD. After the lawsuit was filed, the Regional Forester agreed to review their appeals on the merits. The Regional Forester denied their appeal in June 2000.

This annual report will describe the status of implementation of the pilot project required by the Act and accomplishments made in Fiscal Year 2000 (FY00).

### FISCAL YEAR 2000 USE OF FUNDS

This section describes total expenditures, as required by Section 401(j)(1)(A) and (B) of the Act:

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

*(B) A complete accounting of the use of funds made available under the 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).*

Funding made available for FY00 was \$12.2 million. The funds available to implement the pilot project included \$6.0 million of unobligated balance from the Congressionally earmarked FY99 appropriations, and \$6.2 million from Forest Service base funding FY00 appropriations. Table 1 below shows funding allocations for FY99 and FY00.

Table 1. Comparison of funds\* available for pilot project implementation in FY99 and FY00.

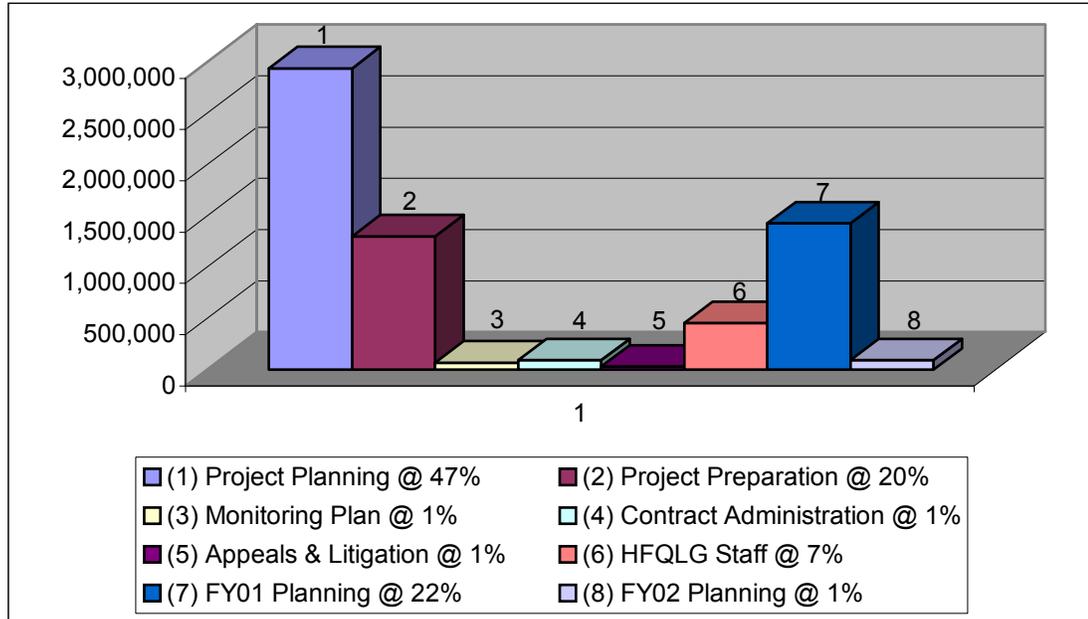
FY99 Congressional Earmark	FY99 Expenditure	FY99 Unobligated balance	FY00 Base Funding	FY00 Available	FY00 Expenditure	FY00 Projected Unobligated balance
\$8.0	\$2.0	\$6.0	\$6.2	\$12.2**	\$7.2	\$5.0

\* Funds presented in millions of dollars,

\*\* Includes FY99 unobligated balance plus FY00 base funding.

Work carried out in FY00 is broken down into eight accounting classification (or job code) categories as follows: 1) project planning, 2) project preparation, 3) monitoring plan development, 4) contract administration, 5) appeals and litigation, 6) pilot project implementation team, 7) outyear planning for FY01 projects, and 8) outyear planning for FY02 projects. See Appendix A for Use of FY00 Funds by Project Name, Job Code, and Year. Figure 1 below displays a summary of the distribution of funds by these categories.

Figure 1. Distribution of FY00 funds used for planning and implementation of resource management activities.

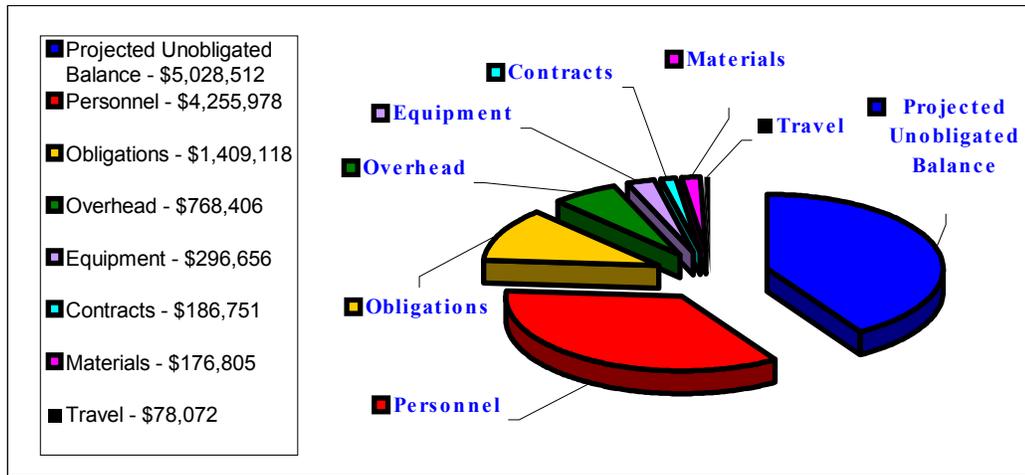


Work associated with developing and carrying out resource management activities can be further broken down by type of expense incurred. The type of expenses incurred are categorized by:

- personnel: salaries, benefits, unemployment compensation, and other related cost to government,
- obligations: money committed for goods and services not yet received,
- overhead: funds for general administration including office space and other expenses, not to exceed a maximum of 12% of the annual expenditure,
- equipment: including vehicles, capitalized equipment, contracts for equipment, etc.,
- contracts: contractual services used to develop and implement resource management activities,
- materials: supplies and other miscellaneous expenses, and
- travel: including mileage, per diem, training, and long-term detail costs.

Any money that is not included in one of these seven categories is considered a projected unobligated balance, which is funding not spent or obligated in the current fiscal year. FY00 ended with a projected unobligated balance of \$5.0 million. Unobligated balances are often a result of project planning and preparation still in progress when the fiscal year ends. Award of service contracts is necessary to obligate the money and several FY00 service contract awards were delayed due to appeals and contracts not awarded before September 30, 2000. In the next year, the unobligated balance should decrease as project implementation increases. Figure 2 illustrates the categories of expenses for FY00.

Figure 2. Type of expenses incurred in fiscal year 2000.



HFQLG projects for FY00 and their associated expenses are displayed in Table 2. The FY00 funds spent on each project may not reflect its entire cost. Planning and preparation of awarded and advertised contracts may have occurred in FY99. Also, costs for pending contracts were not obligated in FY00.

Table 2. Funds used for FY00 HFQLG projects. Status as of September 30, 2000.

Project Name	Ranger District	Contract Type	Contract Status	DFPZ Acres	GS Acres	ITS Acres	Funds Used
<b>Lassen NF</b>							
Cherry Hill DFPZ	ALRD	STS	Pending	875	0	0	\$190,691 <sup>1</sup>
Butte DFPZ	ALRD	TS	Pending	175	0	0	190,691 <sup>1</sup>
Prattville DFPZ	ALRD	STS	Pending	1,356	0	0	\$172,459
Bridge Thin	ELRD	TS	Advertised	500	0	146	\$88,800
Cant Thin	ELRD	TS	Awarded	175	0	127	\$34,296
Signal Small Log	ELRD	TS	Awarded	860	0	329	\$53,537
Summit Small Log	ELRD	TS	Awarded	1,631	0	170	\$48,228
Pittville DFPZ	HCRD	TS	Pending	2,338	200	0	\$292,365 <sup>2</sup>
Pittville North	HCRD	SC	Pending	1,000	0	0	292,365 <sup>2</sup>
Pittville South	HCRD	SC	Pending	1,000	0	0	292,365 <sup>2</sup>
<b>Plumas NF</b>							
Dotta	BRD	SC	Awarded	224	0	0	\$164,284
Red Clover DFPZ	BRD	SC	Pending	1,196	0	0	\$505,465
Spike Buck	BRD	SC	Awarded	800	0	0	\$89,498
Red Mtn-Arkansas	FRRD	SC	Pending	717	0	0	\$146,159
Antelope-Border	MHRD	STS	Pending	2,100	0	0	\$333,459
<b>Tahoe NF</b>							
Lahonton	SVRD	TS	Pending	219	66	363	\$36,859
Leftover	SVRD	TS	Pending	762	100	693	\$159,586
Camp 21	SVRD	FA	Completed	50	0	0	\$5,341
Marmalade	SVRD	TS	Awarded	640	0	172	-
Skippy	SVRD	STS	Awarded	528	0	0	\$268,827
Jelly	SVRD	STS	Awarded	137	0	0	\$31,227
<b>Pilot Area Total</b>				<b>17,283</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>\$2,621,081</b>

<sup>1</sup> & <sup>2</sup> projects analyzed under the same EA. Dollars shown represent cost of combined projects and are only counted once.

SC – Service Contract, STS – Service contract with embedded Timber Sale; TS – Timber Sale

ALRD – Almanor Ranger District; ELRD – Eagle Lake; HCRD – Hat Creek; BRD – Beckwourth; FRRD – Feather River MHRD – Mount Hough; SVRD – Sierraville RD

## ACRES TREATED BY RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY

This section describes FY00 resource management activities as required by Section 401(j)(1)(C) of the Act:

*(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 resource-related benefits achieved by the implementation of the resource management activities described in subsection (d).*

**Previously Planned Projects:** Site-specific project planning under the HFQLG ROD began in October 1999. However, each of the three forests reviewed previously planned timber sales, service contracts and prescribed burning projects with decisions that were initiated under the Forest Health Pilot. The projects which were considered consistent with the goals and objectives set forth in the HFQLG ROD were brought forward into FY00. For the purpose of this annual report, a project is considered accomplished when a timber sale is advertised, a service contract is awarded, or when a force account crew (Forest Service employees) completes planned work on the ground. *Timber sales* are agreements in which the purchaser pays the Forest Service for the merchantable products of sawlogs and biomass chips. *Service contracts* are agreements in which the Forest Service pays the operator to perform specific activities such as cutting and piling brush with hand tools, crushing brush or thinning small diameter trees using mechanical equipment, or constructing fireline.

Ten previously planned projects were considered accomplished in FY00 under the Act. Of those ten, five timber sales were advertised to treat approximately 3,800 acres of DFPZs and 900 acres of individual tree selection. Four service contracts were awarded and one force account project accomplished, jointly treating approximately 1,700 acres of DFPZs. Appendix B shows before and after photographs of an area located within the Marmalade timber sale, a previously planned project which commenced operations in FY00.

**FY00 Projects:** Eleven new projects were identified and analyzed under seven site-specific Environmental Assessments (EAs) in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). These seven EAs analyzed approximately 12,000 acres of DFPZs, 366 acres of group selection, and 1,000 acres of individual tree selection. All projects were in compliance with the California spotted owl mitigation measure required by the HFQLG ROD. All seven decisions were released by the end of FY00 and eighteen appeals of these EAs were received by the Regional Forester. Project implementation was delayed until the appeals were decided. Subsequently, all these FY00 projects will be implemented in FY01. Table 2 lists the FY00 projects and their status as of September 30, 2000.

Ten watersheds were analyzed to identify site-specific riparian management projects. Two riparian restoration projects were accomplished in two of the watersheds analyzed. The Pine Creek project, located on the Lassen National Forest, involved stream channel realignment and the Grizzly Creek project, located on the Plumas National Forest, involved stream bank stabilization. Riparian projects are considered accomplished when a service contract is awarded for that activity or when the activity is completed on the ground. Appendix B shows photographs from the Pine Creek project implemented in FY00.

## FY00 ACTIVITIES SUPPORTING IMPLEMENTATION OF HFQLG PROJECTS

This section describes work that was done to carry out the HFQLG Pilot Project.

**Implementation Plan:** The HFQLG Implementation plan was initiated in FY00 and released in November 2000. This plan displays and prioritizes resource management activities required by the Act to accomplish the HFQLG objectives within the five-year pilot project. The HFQLG Implementation Plan assumes full funding for the life of the pilot project, which the HFQLG FEIS estimates to be \$31 million annually.<sup>4</sup> The Plan is a working document that will require revision based on funding levels and changes in National and Regional direction, notably the Framework ROD. The Plan is attached as Appendix C.

**Outyear Planning:** In order to define proposed actions, required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for implementing projects, it is necessary to collect site-specific data and conduct analysis. Often, it takes up to two years from the start of project planning and preparation before contracts can be awarded. The activities associated with implementing projects include field reconnaissance such as wildlife surveys, archeological surveys, and plant surveys; NEPA planning for release of EAs and decision documents; field preparation such as designating boundaries, designating vegetation (brush or trees) to be removed, and designating buffers around streams and meadows; and contract preparation, advertisement and award. These activities must be completed for each timber sale or service contract before implementation of the project can take place. In FY00 twenty-one outyear projects for both FY01 and FY02 were initiated for approximately 60,000 acres of HFQLG resource management activities. Details about these projects can be found in Appendix C.

**Monitoring Plan:** The HFQLG Monitoring Plan was developed in FY00. This plan will: 1) provide information useful to managers applying the principles of adaptive management; 2) assist the public in gauging the success of implementing the resource management activities as designed; and 3) assess the effectiveness of the resource management activities in achieving resource objectives. Excerpts from the Monitoring Plan are included in Appendix D.

**Appeals & Litigation:** Thirteen appeals of the HFQLG ROD and eighteen appeals of FY00 project EAs and Decision Notices resulted in the formation of several Appeal Review Teams to address each appeal within the appropriate timeframe. These teams of resource specialists were detailed from various Forests to the Regional Office for approximately one to two weeks each. In addition to the appeals workload, the lawsuit filed in June 2000 by the Californians for Alternatives to Toxics resulted in additional work to assemble the administrative record associated with the HFQLG FEIS and ROD. The Appellant and the U.S. Department of Justice are currently in the midst of briefing the case, and a hearing is set for April 2001.

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<sup>4</sup> HFQLG FEIS, p. 3-131, Table 3,60

## ECONOMIC BENEFITS, REVENUES AND COSTS

This section describes the economic benefits to local communities and compares revenues and costs as required by Section 401(j)(1)(D) and (E) of the Act:

*(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 the costs incurred in, the implementation of the resource management activities described in subsection (d) on the Federal lands included in the pilot project area with 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.*

The Forest Service contracted with the Center for Economic Development<sup>5</sup> to analyze and report the regional economic benefits of implementing the Act. The complete report can be found in Appendix E.

**Economic Benefits to Local Communities:** Nearly \$11.2 million was spent in the local economy, both directly and indirectly, as a result of implementing the Act in FY00. In FY99, this figure was \$2.3 million. This increase led to continued economic expansion in Lassen, Plumas, and Sierra Counties, referred to as the Core Region being analyzed.

Total benefits from this spending are divided into two categories, payroll benefits and spending benefits.

Payroll benefits: The Forest Service paid nearly \$4.36 million to over 300 of its employees or 90 full time equivalents (FTE) in FY00. This income was re-spent in the Core Region resulting in a substantial total benefit of over \$8.06 million. Indirectly, payroll disbursements supported an additional 77 full time equivalent jobs in the local economy and an estimated increase in personal income of nearly \$1.79 million. Nearly \$1.92 million in local purchases also resulted indirectly from the Forest Service payroll.

Spending benefits: The Forest Service paid nearly \$2.14 million to local businesses in FY00. This is considered a direct benefit of Forest Service spending. Of this total, \$639,000 was spent on local businesses in the Core Region. Indirectly, through re-spending, this value translated into the support of an additional 12 FTE jobs earning nearly \$218,000 in personal income and nearly \$756,000 in business income annually, resulting in a total benefit of over \$3.11 million due to business spending.

Total benefits: It is estimated that the total economic benefit from FY00 HFQLG spending was 179 FTE jobs, over \$6.36 million in personal income, and nearly \$11.2 million in total economic output in the Core region. The multipliers for spending are 1.99 for employment and 1.72 for total output<sup>6</sup>. This means that for every one job created by direct spending an additional 0.99 jobs was added in FY00, and for every \$1.00 spent, an additional \$0.72 was added to the local economy. Total benefits are displayed in Table 3.

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<sup>5</sup> Center for Economic Development, CSU Chico, Chico, CA 95929

<sup>6</sup> Center for Economic Development, CSU Chico, Chico, CA 95929.

Table 3. Total benefits to the Core Region of implementing the Act in FY00

Type of Benefit	Direct Benefit	Indirect Benefit	Total Benefit
Employment	90	89	179
Personal Income	\$4,358,000	\$2,006,600	\$6,364,600
Other Business Spending	\$2,137,800	\$2,672,800	\$4,810,600
Total Spending (Output)	\$6,495,800	\$4,679,400	\$11,175,200

Approximately \$6.5 million (excluding indirect overhead expenses) was spent from funds allocated for implementation of the Act in FY00. Of this amount, approximately \$5.0 million was spent in the Core Region, while the remaining \$1.5 million was spent outside the Core Region. Payroll accounted for \$4.36 million of this total, while the remaining \$640,000 was spent at local businesses.

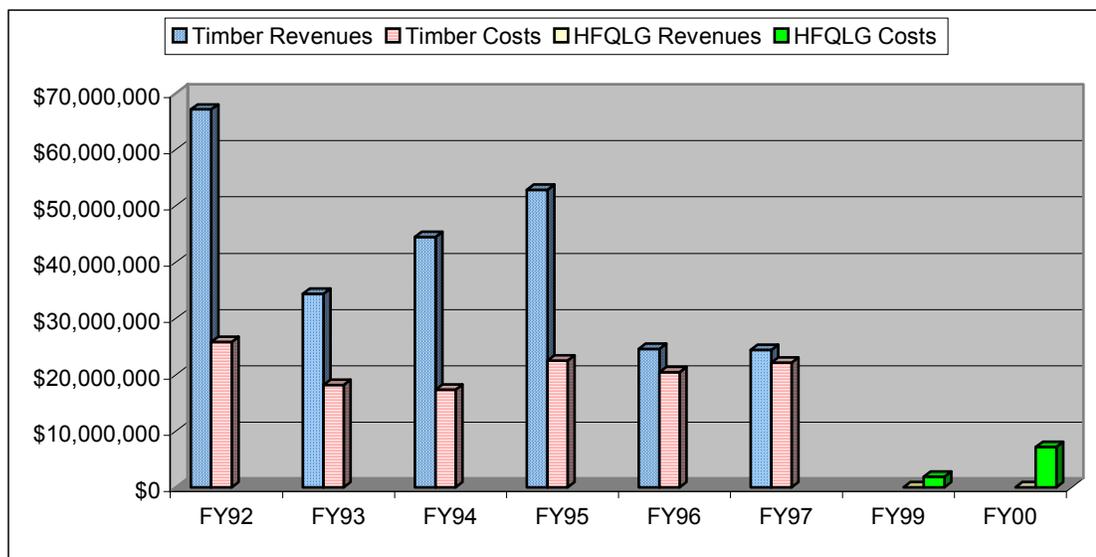
In addition, the 90 FTE jobs supported by the Act in FY00 compares with an estimated 35 FTE jobs in FY99. Economic benefits in the Core Region led to an additional 89 jobs either created or preserved for a total employment benefit of 179 jobs.

**Revenues and Costs:** Throughout the Lassen and Plumas National Forests and the Sierraville Ranger District of the Tahoe National Forest a total of \$7.17 million (including indirect overhead expenses) was spent in FY00 toward the planning and preparation of 21 HFQLG Act projects. Planning was also initiated on 19 future projects scheduled for FY01 and FY02.

The Marmalade project commenced operations on the Sierraville Ranger District of the Tahoe National Forest in FY00 and generated revenue of \$15,777.38 in the fourth quarter. Marmalade was one of the five timber sales advertised or awarded in FY00. Activities associated with the other FY00 timber sales will commence in FY01.

Figure 3 displays a comparison of the revenues generated by, and the costs incurred to implement HFQLG activities in FY99 and FY00. Also shown are FY92 through FY97 revenues and costs for timber management in the Pilot Project area.

Figure 3. FY92 – FY97 revenues and costs associated with timber management activities and FY99-FY00 revenues and costs associated with HFQLG activities.



Note: The Act required a comparison of FY92 - FY97, therefore no figures for FY98 are displayed.

Table 4. FY92 – FY97 revenues and expenses associated with timber management activities, and FY99 – FY00 revenues and expenses associated with HFQLG activities

	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY99	FY00
<b>TIMBER MANAGEMENT REVENUES AND EXPENSES</b>							<b>HFQLG REVENUES AND EXPENSES</b>	
Revenues (Thousand \$)	67,187	34,408	44,501	52,873	24,590	24,465	0	15
Expenses (Thousand \$)	25,856	18,194	17,376	22,596	20,490	22,207	1,943	7,182
<b>TIMBER MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES:</b>							<b>HFQLG ACTIVITIES</b>	
Regeneration (Acres)	8,634	7,853	8,206	7,531	9,063	15,591	N/A	N/A
Site Preparation (Acres)	6,176	5,264	4,667	2,363	3,321	3,321	N/A	N/A
Timber Stand Improvement (Acres)	10,045	10,600	8,740	13,866	15,062	22,646	N/A	N/A
DFPZ (Acres)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	5,545
ITS (Acres)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	944
Biomass (CCF)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	45,030
Volume Offered - CCF	426,000	424,000	375,000	555,200	374,200	383,000	0	34,777
Volume Sold & Awarded - CCF	329,400	535,200	332,600	316,400	242,600	353,400	0	30,169
Total Area Harvested (Acres)	55,689	70,885	57,922	47,317	38,917	32,223	0	292

Note: The Act required a comparison of FY92 - FY97, therefore no figures for FY98 are displayed.  
Conversion factor to estimate MBF is 1 MBF = 2 CCF

### FISCAL YEAR 2001 ACTIVITIES

This section describes the FY01 resource management activities as required by Section 401(j)(1) (F) of the Act:

*(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.*

The program of work developed for FY01 includes:

- Updating the Implementation Plan,
- Implementing projects planned in FY00,
- Coordinating HFQLG activities with Framework direction
- Continuing environmental analysis for FY01 resource management activities
- Analyzing watersheds for FY01 projects identified for Riparian Management,
- Implementing FY01 resource management activities, and
- Collecting data and planning for outyear projects.

All work will be conducted at a level commensurate with FY01 available funds.

**Implementation Plan:** Appendix C contains the HFQLG Implementation Plan which outlines a five-year program of work. The Plan will be updated in FY01, adjusting for final funding levels, new direction given in the Framework ROD, and coordinating with the Pacific Southwest Research Station in implementing the Administrative Study called for in that ROD.

**Implementation of FY00 Projects:** Starting October 2000, implementation began on projects with affirmed appeal decisions. As shown in Table 2, eleven projects are pending contract award. These projects were delayed by a lawsuit filed in October 2000 against the Forest Service regarding protection of habitat for the California spotted owl and the Pacific fisher. The plaintiffs (Earth Island Institute, the Tule River Conservancy, and the Forest Conservation Council) indicated they would be seeking a preliminary injunction to halt timber sales in the Sierra Nevada Framework planning area. In response to this, on November 21, 2000 the Department of Justice, representing the Forest Service, notified the plaintiffs that the Forest Service would: (1) not offer, advertise, auction, or award any timber sales until March 1, 2001 or 30 days after a Record of Decision is issued on the Framework, whichever ever occurs first; and (2) stop all timber sale activities by December 11, 2000 for timber sales already under contract and within the planning area for the Framework. This moratorium ended Feb 6, 2001, with District Court denial of a motion for preliminary injunction. Since then, award of these delayed contracts has continued.

**Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment:** The Pacific Southwest Regional Forester signed the Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment Record of Decision<sup>7</sup> (Framework ROD) on January 12, 2001. The Framework standards and guidelines will apply to the HFQLG Pilot Project area except with regard to riparian protection; the Scientific Analysis Team (SAT) guidelines will continue to be applied for the duration of the HFQLG Pilot Project.

The Framework developed a conservation strategy for the California spotted owl that affects the overall implementation of the DFPZ, Group Selection and Individual Tree Selection projects. This strategy replaces the mitigation measure required by the HFQLG ROD, which directed that all resource management activities specified by the Act completely avoid all suitable California spotted owl habitat. All projects proposed in FY01 and beyond will follow the standards and guidelines of the Framework owl strategy.

In his decision, the Regional Forester estimated that up to 90% of the DFPZs could be implemented, but that the new owl strategy will affect the manner in which the DFPZs may be constructed. As part of the Framework's Adaptive Management Strategy, the Pacific Southwest Research Station and the HFQLG Pilot Project Forests will design and implement an administrative study to examine the relationship between management-caused changes in vegetation and their effects on spotted owl habitat and spotted owl population dynamics. The administrative study will investigate the response of the California spotted owl and its habitat, particularly populations of prey species and features of their habitat, to various levels of small silvicultural treatments. Group selection provisions provided by the Act, as well as other treatments, will to be used in carrying out the study. However, group selections currently being planned for FY01 within eastside, non-suitable California spotted owl habitat, can continue without modification. In January 2001 a team of scientists from the Pacific Southwest Research Station began development of the study.

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<sup>7</sup> USDA Forest Service, Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment, Record of Decision, January 2001. Vallejo, CA

**FY01 HFQLG projects identified in the Implementation Plan:** FY01 projects and their respective NEPA and appeals timelines are listed in Table 5. Sixteen decisions are scheduled for FY01, generating 22 projects.

Table 5. HFQLG Program of Work for FY01 NEPA and Appeals Timelines

PROJECT NAME	DISTRICT	SCOPING DATE	NOTICE & COMMENT	NEPA DECISION	END OF APPEAL PERIOD	FINAL APPEAL DECISION DUE
<b>LASSEN NF</b>						
Brown's Ravine	ARD	Lakes EIS NOI 12/00	Lakes EIS DEIS 3/01	Lakes EIS ROD 05/01	07/01	09/01
Lakes	ARD	Lakes EIS NOI 12/00	Lakes EIS DEIS 3/01	Lakes EIS ROD 05/01	07/01	09/01
Scott	ARD	Lakes EIS NOI 12/00	Lakes EIS DEIS 3/01	Lakes EIS ROD 05/01	07/01	09/01
West Dusty	ARD	Done FY00	--	--	--	--
Miscellaneous SAI	ARD	Done FY00	--	--	--	--
Pegleg/A21	ELRD	06/06/00	12/00	02/19/01	04/05/01	05/20/01
Cone/Crater	ELRD	01/31/01	03/31/01	05/01/01	06/15/01	07/30/01
Blacks Ridge	HCRD	01/01	04/01	05/01	07/01	09/01
Ridge #1	HCRD	01/01	04/01	05/01	07/01	09/01
Ridge #2	HCRD	01/01	04/01	05/01	07/01	09/01
North Coble	HCRD	04/01	06/01	07/01	09/01	11/01
Coble #1	HCRD	04/01	06/01	07/01	09/01	11/01
Coble #2	HCRD	04/01	06/01	07/01	09/01	11/01
<b>PLUMAS NF</b>						
Red Clover GS	BRD	12/00	04/01	06/01	07/01	09/01
Last Chance	BRD	11/00	04/01	06/01	07/01	09/01
Poison	BRD	11/00	04/01	06/01	07/01	09/01
Dotta 2	BRD	Done FY00	--	--	--	--
Stony Ridge	BRD	11/02/00	12/01/00	4/19/01	6/11/01	07/26/01
Lower Slate	FRRD	01/01	04/01	06/15/01	08/01/01	09/15/01
Upper Slate	FRRD	01/01	04/01	06/15/01	08/01/01	09/15/01
Kingsbury Rush	MHRD	01/01	04/01	06/15/01	08/01/01	09/15/01
Waters	MHRD	2/01	3/01	7/01	9/01	10/01
Lowe-Boulder	MHRD	2/01	3/01	7/01	9/01	10/01
Cold	MHRD	2/01	3/01	7/01	9/01	10/01
<b>TAHOE NF</b>						
Beak	SVRD	02/08/01	05/07/01	05/31/01	07/16/01	08/30/01

**FY01 Riparian Management projects:** It is necessary to analyze watersheds prior to NEPA analysis that implements the HFQLG riparian management projects. Ten watersheds are to be analyzed in FY01. Site-specific environmental analyses are planned for thirteen riparian management projects in FY01. In addition to these planning efforts, eighteen projects with analyses completed in previous years are scheduled for implementation in FY01. Final FY01 funding will determine whether the projects listed in Table 6 are completed.

Table 6. FY01 Riparian Management Projects

Projects with NEPA Decisions ready to implement	Projects ready for NEPA analysis	Projects within watersheds to be analyzed
<b>LASSEN</b>		
Prattville; Jonesville; Deer Creek; Mill Creek; Antelope Creek; Big Jacks; and Susan River	Yellow Creek.	
<b>PLUMAS</b>		
Thompson Creek; Upper Stone Dairy Creek; Robinson Meadow II; and Red Clover Road	Red Clover Creek; Clarks Creek; Stone Dairy Creek; Siegfried and Jordon Creeks; Lost Creek; Antelope Creek; Kinzie Ravine; Slate Creek; Granite Basin; and Little Grass Valley Reservoir	Last Chance Creek; Frenchman Creek; Lost Creek; Antelope Creek; Kinzie Ravine; Slate Creek; Granite Basin; and Little Grass Valley Reservoir
<b>TAHOE</b>		
Carmen Valley Meadow; Scraps Riparian; Little Truckee Road; Davies Creek; Davies Creek Road; Merrill Creek; Merrill Creek Road	Borda and Smith Neck	Borda Watershed and Smith Neck Watershed

**Outyear Planning:** As stated previously, it is necessary to collect site-specific data and conduct NEPA analysis prior to project implementation. Eighteen FY02 projects will be initiated in FY01, covering approximately 41,000 acres of resource management activities. Specific treatments and associated acres for outyear projects can be found in the HFQLG Implementation Plan in Appendix C.

### ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

This section describes any adverse environmental impacts as required by Section 401(j)(1) (G) of the Act:

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

Three HFQLG projects, the Marmalade timber sale, the Pine Creek stream channel realignment and the Grizzly Creek stream bank stabilization, began on-the-ground activities in FY00. The NEPA analysis and subsequent Decision Notice released for these projects issued Finding of No Significant Impact statements. No adverse environmental impacts have been documented. Results from monitoring in FY01 will provide additional information for the evaluation of on-the-ground activities.

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