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HERGER-FEINSTEIN QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP FOREST RECOVERY ACT PILOT PROJECT

STATUS REPORT TO CONGRESS FISCAL YEAR 2001



Treasure Fire - Sierraville RD, Tahoe National Forest. Backing fire within a Defensible Fuel Profile Zone

THIS DOCUMENT WAS PREPARED BY
PILOT PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION TEAM
LASSEN, PLUMAS, AND TAHOE NATIONAL FORESTS
159 LAWRENCE STREET
QUINCY, CA 95971

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INTRODUCTION

The *Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group Pilot Project Status Report, Fiscal Year 2001* is the third annual status report required by the Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group Forest Recovery Act of 1998 (HFQLG Act). It covers the period from October 1, 2000 to September 30, 2001 (FY01) and describes how, and to what extent, the specific mandates of the Act were accomplished. Table 1 below shows fiscal year 2001 accomplishments and financial activities.

Table 1. Summary of FY01 Activities.

Allocation (Millions \$)	Expenditures (Millions \$)	Resource Management Activities Accomplished (Acres)				Economic Benefits (Millions \$)	
		DFPZs	GS	ITS	Riparian Restoration	Revenues	Expenses
26.2*	28.2	38,522	1,949	528	945	0.2	28.2

DFPZ = Defensible Fuel Profile Zone;

GS = Group Selection;

ITS = Individual Tree Selection

* The original allocation was \$26.2 million, the Region approved an increase of \$2 million to make a total allocation of \$28.2 million.

The Pilot Project reports accomplishment when a timber sale is advertised, a service contract is awarded or a force account crew completes work on the ground. A timber sale is an agreement whereby a purchaser pays the Forest Service for sawlogs and biomass chips, a service contract is an agreement where the Forest Service pays the contractor to perform activities, such as cutting and piling brush or small diameter trees with hand tools or mechanical equipment, and a force account crew is a group of Forest Service employees that completes work on the ground.

An additional expenditure of \$2.0 million occurred in FY01, because the number of projects ready to be awarded to contractors totaled more than the original FY01 allocation. Other reasons for the additional expenditures were funds spent on implementation of the Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment (SNFPA), analyzing DFPZ maintenance, preparing and publishing the Supplemental Draft Environmental Impact Statement (SDEIS), and the development of plans for Group Selection projects under the Administrative Study. Continuous discussions occurred throughout the year with the Forest Service Pacific Southwest Regional Office (RO), as the potential for this additional expenditure was recognized. At the end of the fiscal year, the RO approved additional Title IV funds to cover the increased contract expenses on the hazardous fuels reduction projects.

This annual report discloses the status of Pilot Project implementation and accomplishment during FY01, as required by Sections 401 (j)(1)(A-G) of the HFQLG Act.

Subsections (A) and (B): Use of Funds:

(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 previous fiscal years, including a schedule of the amounts drawn from each account used to perform resource management activities described in subsection (d).*

Subsection (C): Acres Accomplished:

(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).*

Subsections (D) and (E): Economic Benefits, Revenues and Costs:

(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.

Subsection (F): Fiscal Year 2002 Activities:

(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.

Subsection (G): Environmental Impacts:

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

BACKGROUND

In October 1998, the Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group Forest Recovery Act¹ (HFQLG Act) was signed into law. The HFQLG Act developed from the Quincy Library Group's (QLG) 1993 Community Stability Proposal² 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 NFs 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.

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

² QLG Stability Proposal, November 1993

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.

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*³

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. 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. The SDEIS was published in the Federal Register on October 5, 2001, 115 days from the judge's decision.

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 Strategy⁴ 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 (CSAPO) 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 SNF Plan Amendments 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.

³ HFQLG Act, Section 401 (c), October 1998

⁴ Cohesive Strategy, April 13, 2000

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 is to investigate 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 is not expected to exceed 4,000 acres of owl habitat per year in the Treatment Units. In May 2001, PSW released the first draft of the Administrative Study and by September 2001, released the second draft. A third and final draft is expected in February 2003 that will consider all public and peer reviewed comments.

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 believes opportunities exist 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 is one of the areas of concern that the Chief asked the Regional Forester to review. He stated that further review is necessary to ensure that the five problem areas identified in SNFPA are adequately balanced with the goals of the HFQLG Act. In December 2001, the Department of Agriculture's Under Secretary for Natural Resources elected to not conduct a discretionary review of the Chief's administrative appeal decision regarding the SNFPA. Also in December 2001 and in response to the Chief, the Regional Forester issued an action plan that outlines 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 will look at the Forests' ability to fully implement the DFPZ strategy of the Pilot Project, and the ability to implement 8,700 acres of group selection annually. The Regional Forester also said that, based on the results of the review, he will propose a SNFPA amendment which will allow implementation of the Pilot Project.

FISCAL YEAR 2001 USE OF FUNDS

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

- (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)*

Alternative 2 of the HFQLG Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) estimated annual implementation of the HFQLG Act to be \$31 million.

Table 2 below shows how funding made available to implement the Pilot Project in FY01 was received. Base level funding is money appropriated by Congress to the National Forest System. Congressional Earmark funding is money specifically assigned to special projects. National Fire Plan, or Title IV, funding is allocated under the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act. These funding sources combined made \$26.2 million available for FY01.

Specifically, the NFTM category was used exclusively for planning, preparing and administering timber sales; the WFHF and WFW2 categories were used to fund planning, preparing and administration of fuels reduction projects associated with the DFPZs; and the NFVW category was used to fund planning, preparing, and implementing vegetation and riparian restoration projects.

Table 2. FY01 Funding Made Available for Pilot Project Implementation.

Activity Code	Base Level Funding	Congressional Earmark	Title IV National Fire Plan	Title IV Chief's Discretionary	Available Funding
NFTM	3.6				3.6
WFHF	1.5	1.0			2.5
WFW2			15.0	2.0	17.0
NFVW	1.1	2.0			3.1
Total to Project	6.2	3.0	15.0	2.0	28.2*

Funds presented in millions of dollars

NFTM = National Forest timber management

WFHF & WFW2 = Hazardous Fuels Reduction

NFVW = National Forest vegetation and watershed management

* \$26.2 million allocated and an additional \$2 million allocated by the Region

Work associated with these funds includes: 1) Accomplishing projects planned in prior fiscal years; 2) Planning and accomplishing FY01 projects; 3) Planning for projects for FY02 through FY04; 4) Responding to appeals; 5) Designing the SNFPA Administrative Study; 6) Responding to Litigation; and 7) Analysis, preparation and publication of the Supplemental Draft HFQLG EIS (SDEIS).

A categorization of funding by the type of expenses incurred while doing the work is shown in Figure 1 below. These categories are:

1. Personnel expenses: salaries, benefits, unemployment compensation, and other related costs to government.
2. Travel expenses: mileage, per diem, training, and long-term detail costs.
3. Contract expenses: contractual services to develop and implement resource management activities.
4. Materials expenses: supplies and other miscellaneous expenses.
5. Equipment expenses: vehicles, capitalized equipment, contracts for equipment, etc.
6. Obligation expenses: money committed for goods and services not yet received.
7. Indirect costs: funds for general administration, including office space and other expenses, not to exceed a maximum of 12% of the HFQLG annual budget. The Regional Office applies a 12% indirect cost to total funds allocated to the Pilot Project.

Figure 1. Type of Expenses Incurred in FY01.

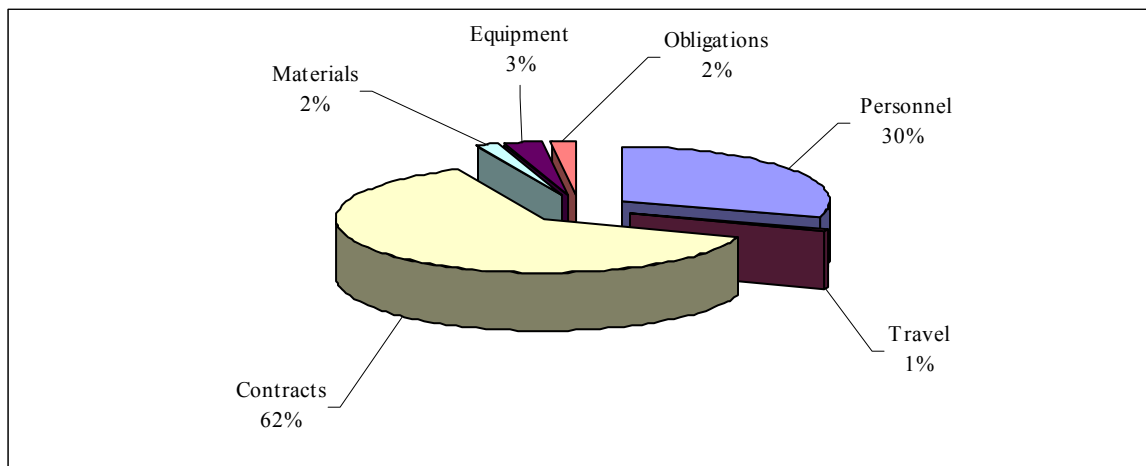


Table 3 below shows FY01 expenditures by Forest with a schedule of the amounts drawn from each account for resource management activities described in subsection (d). A complete accounting of funds used by project is found in Appendix A.

Table 3. FY01 Expenditures by Forest and Activity Codes.

Forest	NFTM	NFVW	WFHF	WFW2	Total
Lassen	0.8	0.3	0.0	5.6	6.7
Plumas	0.6	0.2	0.1	14.2	15.1
Tahoe	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.1	1.8
HFQLG	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.2	1.6
TOTAL	1.6	1.0	0.4	22.1	25.2
Indirect costs					3.1
Total					28.2

Funds presented in millions of dollars.

NFTM = National Forest timber management;

NFVW = National Forest vegetation and watershed management;

WFHF & WFW2 = Hazardous Fuels Reduction

HFQLG = Program Management by Implementation Team

The original activity code funding as shown in Table 2 is different than the actual expenditures made by activity code. FY01 balances remaining in both NFTM and NFVW will be used to supplement the funds made available in FY02. The main reason for the balance in these two activity codes was due to unanticipated planning of group selection projects under the Administrative Study and contract awarding delays. The differences in WFHF and WFW2 were due to the managing of these two activity codes as one account throughout the region.

Table 4 shows the use of funds for previous fiscal years of the Pilot Project, including the categories of funding sources for the Pilot Project.

Table 4. Funding and Expenditures for Pilot Project During FY99 - FY01.

Fiscal Year	Base Level Funding	Congressional Earmark Funding	Title IV National Fire Plan Funding	Available to Project	Annual Expenditure	Unobligated Balance	Add'l Expenditure
1999	8.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	2.0	6.0	--
2000	6.2	6.0	0.0	12.2	7.2	5.0	--
2001	6.2	3.0	17.0	26.2	28.2	--	2.0

Funds presented in millions of dollars.

An unobligated balance of \$6 million was realized in FY99. Because this balance was congressionally earmarked it was returned to the Pilot Project for use in FY00. Because all funds were not used in FY00, a \$5 million unobligated balance was realized. This \$5 million was retained in the Forest Service Washington Office to help offset the nation-wide deficit in fire suppression.

An additional expenditure of \$2.0 million occurred in FY01, because the number of projects ready to be awarded to contractors totaled more than the original FY01 allocation. Other reasons for the additional expenditures were funds spent on implementing the SNFPA, analyzing DFPZ maintenance, preparing and publishing the Supplemental Draft EIS, and developing plans for Group Selection projects under the Administrative Study. Continuous discussions occurred throughout the year with the RO, as the potential

for this additional expenditure was recognized. Toward the end of the fiscal year, the RO approved additional Title IV funds to cover the increased contract expenses on the hazardous fuels reduction projects, which in turn allowed for implementation of the Pilot Project to the fullest possible extent.

FISCAL YEAR 2001 ACRES ACCOMPLISHED

(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).

The Pilot Project reports accomplishment when a timber sale is advertised, a service contract is awarded or a force account crew completes work on the ground. A timber sale is an agreement whereby a purchaser pays the Forest Service for sawlogs and biomass chips, a service contract is an agreement whereby the Forest Service pays the contractor to perform activities, such as cutting and piling brush or small diameter trees with hand tools or mechanical equipment, and a force account crew is a group of Forest Service employees that completes work on the ground. Map 1, in Appendix B, shows the locations of DFPZ and GS projects Accomplished to date.

Acres accomplishments are displayed in four categories:

1. Projects planned and approved in previous fiscal years and accomplished in FY01.
2. Projects planned and approved in FY00 and accomplished in FY01.
3. Projects planned, approved and accomplished in FY01.
4. Riparian restoration projects accomplished in FY01.

In FY01, a total of 38,421 acres of DFPZ, 1,949 acres of Group Selection, 528 acres of Individual Tree Selection, and 945 acres of riparian restoration were accomplished. The total amount of vegetation treatment accomplished is 40,898 acres and the total for riparian restoration is 945 acres. Table 5 is a summary of these accomplishments.

Table 5. Summary of FY01 Accomplishments.

Activity	DFPZ Acres	GS Acres	ITS Acres	Riparian Restoration Acres	Sawlog Volume (CCF)	Biomass Volume (CCF)
Previously planned projects	7,467	101	0		19,692	38,315
Projects planned in FY 00	8,817	0	0		8,691	32,109
Projects planned in FY01	22,137	1,848	528	945	63,401	75,136
Total Acres Accomplished	38,421	1,949	528	945	91,784	145,560

Conversion factor to estimate MBF is 1 MBF = 2 CCF

DFPZ = Defensible Fuel Profile Zone

GS = Group Selection

ITS = Individual Tree Selection

Projects Planned and Approved in Previous Fiscal Years and Accomplished in FY01: Thirteen projects for a total of 7,467 acres of DFPZ and 101 acres of Group Selection were planned and approved in previous fiscal years and accomplished in FY01. The decisions to implement these projects were made

under the Forest Health Pilot between FY96 and FY99; the goals and objectives for DFPZs and Group Selection were consistent with the HFQLG ROD. Table 6 below displays these projects.

Table 6. Projects Planned and Approved in Previous Fiscal Years and Accomplished in FY01

Project Name	District	Contract Type	NEPA Decision Date	DFPZ Acres	GS Acres	ITS Acres	Sawlog Volume CCF	Biomass Volume CCF	Date of Advertisement or Award
Southside DFPZ	ELRD	TS	11/19/1997	399	0	0	4,053	5,584	9/27/2001
Logan DFPZ	ELRD	TS	5/13/1997	1,030	0	0	4,600	13,228	9/27/2001
Harvey DFPZ/GS	ELRD	TS	9/17/1996	1,250	101	0	4,740	5,584	9/27/2001
Grays DFPZ	ELRD	TS	10/3/1996	1,020	0	0	3,344	9,033	8/21/2001
Bidwell DFPA	ELRD	TS	10/3/1996	393	0	0	2,645	3,784	7/24/2001
TS Total				4,092	101		19,382	37,213	
Harvey 2 DFPZ	ELRD	STS	9/17/1996	79	0	0	310	1,102	9/30/2001
STS Total				79	0	0	310	1,102	
Logan 2 DFPZ	ELRD	SC	5/13/1997	91	0	0	0	0	9/29/2001
Cantelope CTL DFPZ	ELRD	SC	7/26/1999	250	0	0	0	0	9/14/2001
West Dusty DFPZ	ARD	SC	1/1/1999	684	0	0	0	0	9/30/2001
Pinnacle DFPZ	ARD	SC	1/1/1999	122	0	0	0	0	9/30/2001
Shanghai Fanani DFPZ	ARD	SC	1/1/1999	302	0	0	0	0	9/30/2001
Spike Buck DFPZ	BRD	SC	1/1/1997	1,347	0	0	0	0	9/28/2001
SC Total				2,796	0	0	0	0	
T-Rex DFPZ	ELRD	FA	1/1/1999	500	0	0	0	0	12/01/2000
FA Total				500	0	0	0	0	
Pilot Project Total				7,467	101	0	19,692	38,315	

Conversion factor to estimate MBF is 1 MBF = 2 CCF
DFPZ = Defensible Fuel Profile Zone ELRD = Eagle Lake RD, Lassen NF TS = Timber Sale (TS)
GS = Group Selection ARD = Almanor RD, Lassen NF STS = Service Contract with embedded TS
ITS = Individual Tree Selection BRD = Beckwourth RD, Plumas NF SC = Service Contract
Imp Plan Year = Year Scheduled in the Implementation Plan
FA = Force Account

Since all of these projects were advertised or awarded in FY01, on-the-ground work could begin as early as the winter/spring of FY02, depending on contract specifications.

Projects Planned and Approved in FY00 and Accomplished in FY01. Nine projects for a total of 8,817 acres of DFPZs planned in FY00 were accomplished in FY01. Table 7 below displays these projects.

Table 7. Projects Planned and Approved in FY00 and Accomplished in FY01.

Project Name	District	Contract Type	NEPA Decision Date	DFPZ Acres	GS Acres	ITS Acres	Sawlog Volume CCF	Biomass Volume CCF	Date of Adv/Award
Prattville DFPZ	ARD	STS	7/26/2000	1,356	0	0	5,002	4,404	4/9/2001
Cherry Hill DFPZ	ARD	STS	7/26/2000	875	0	0	2,152	5,436	4/9/2001
Pittville South DFPZ	HCRD	STS	8/8/2000	1,016	0	0	0	4,000	4/9/2001
Pittville North DFPZ	HCRD	STS	8/8/2000	953	0	0	0	4,000	4/9/2001
Red Clover DFPZ	BRD	STS	6/15/2000	1,196	0	0	843	2,477	10/17/2000
Red Clover 2 DFPZ	BRD	STS	6/15/2000	447	0	0	694	2,209	9/05/2001
Antelope-Border DFPZ	MHRD	STS	7/19/2000	2,100	0	0	0	9,583	2/16/2001
STS Total				7,943	0	0	8,691	32,109	
Dotta Hand Thin DFPZ	BRD	SC	4/26/2000	157	0	0	0	0	9/18/2001
Red Mountain Arkansas DFPZ	FRRD	SC	7/13/2000	717	0	0	0	0	11/13/2000
SC Total				874	0	0	0	0	
Pilot Project Total				8,817	0	0	8,691	32,109	

Conversion factor to estimate MBF is 1 MBF = 2 CCF
 Imp Plan Year = Year Scheduled in the Implementation Plan
 DFPZ = Defensible Fuel Profile Zone
 ELRD = Eagle Lake RD, Lassen NF
 TS = Timber Sale (TS)
 GS = Group Selection
 ARD = Almanor RD, Lassen NF
 STS = Service Contract with embedded TS
 ITS = Individual Tree Selection
 HCRD = Hat Creek RD, Lassen NF
 BRD = Beckwourth RD, Plumas NF
 SC = Service Contract
 MHRD = Mount Hough RD, Plumas NF
 FA = Force Account
 FRRD = Feather River RD, Plumas NF

Projects Planned, Approved and Accomplished in FY01: Fourteen new projects for a total of 22,137 acres of DFPZs, 1,848 acres of Group Selection, and 528 acres of Individual Tree Selection were accomplished in FY01. Table 8 below displays these projects.

Table 8. Projects Planned, Approved and Accomplished in FY01.

Project Name	District	Contract Type*	NEPA Decision Date	DFPZ Acres	GS Acres	ITS Acres	Sawlog Volume CCF	Biomass Volume CCF	Date of Adv/Award
Pegleg GS	ELRD	TS	5/22/2001	0	357	0	8,520	3104	9/27/2001
North Coble DFPZ/GS	HCRD	TS	7/13/2001	2,336	450	0	7,448	19,760	9/27/2001
Blacks Ridge DFPZ/GS	HCRD	TS	7/13/2001	3,028	750	0	13,779	32,789	9/27/2001
Leftover DFPZ/GS	SVRD	TS	2/7/2001	862	115	528	17,885	7,665	8/9/2001
Lahonon DFPZ/GS	SVRD	TS	2/7/2001	502	64	0	6,980	3,720	9/6/2001
Beak DFPZ/GS	SVRD	TS	7/11/2001	302	112	0	3,829	1,628	9/29/2001
TS Total				7,030	1,848	528	58,441	68,666	
Waters DFPZ	MHRD	STS	5/23/2001	4,275	0	0	400	3,800	9/30/2001
Lower Slate DFPZ	FRRD	STS	6/11/2001	3,510	0	0	4,560	2,670	9/30/2001
STS Total				7,785	0	0	4,960	6,470	
Stony Ridge DFPZ	BRD	SC	5/16/2001	1,264	0	0	0	0	9/30/2001
Kingsbury Rush DFPZ	MHRD	SC	6/6/2001	3,826	0	0	0	0	9/30/2001
Upper Slate DFPZ	FRRD	SC	6/8/2001	1,582	0	0	0	0	9/30/2001
Basque it 2 DFPZ	SVRD	SC	5/29/2001	94	0	0	0	0	9/25/2001
SC Total				6,766	0	0	0	0	
Sandy Hand Thin DFPZ	ELRD	FA	10/1/2001	500	0	0	0	0	12/1/2001
Basque it DFPZ	SVRD	FA	5/29/2001	56	0	0	0	0	9/30/2001
FA Total				556	0	0	0	0	
Pilot Project Total				22,137	1,848	528	63,401	75,136	

Conversion factor to estimate MBF is 1 MBF = 2 CCF

Imp Plan Year = Year Scheduled in the Implementation Plan

DFPZ = Defensible Fuel Profile Zone

ELRD = Eagle Lake RD, Lassen NF

TS = Timber Sale (TS)

GS = Group Selection

ARD = Almanor RD, Lassen NF

STS = Service Contract with embedded TS

ITS = Individual Tree Selection

HCRD = Hat Creek RD, Lassen NF BRD -

SC = Service Contract

BRD = Beckwourth RD, Plumas NF

FA = Force Account

MHRD = Mount Hough RD, Plumas NF

FRRD = Feather River RD, Plumas NF

SVRD = Sierraville RD, Tahoe NF

In addition to the fourteen projects displayed above, thirteen other projects were analyzed under NEPA with decisions made by the end of FY01 and are pending Appeal Decisions. These FY01 planning efforts will be accomplished in FY02.

Riparian Restoration Projects Accomplished in FY01: Several projects to improve forest health through riparian restoration were accomplished in FY01. Riparian or watershed restoration projects are considered accomplished when a service contract or force account completes the work on the ground. Table 9 below displays these riparian restoration projects. Map 3, in Appendix B, shows the locations of these riparian restoration projects.

Table 9. Riparian Restoration Projects Accomplished in FY01.

Project Name	District	Acres	Activities
Susan River - Pegleg	ELRD	24	Decommission unclassified roads
Deer Creek	ARD	200	Improve road drainage, road closures
Jonesville	ARD	32	Road relocation, modify stream crossings, improve drainage
Prattville	ARD	8	Reduction of unclassified roads
Blacks Ridge	HCRD	130	Road relocation, improve road drainage
Lassen Total		394	
Clarks Creek	BRD	55	Relocate channel out of gully to meadow surface, gully either filled or ponded
Crocker Meadow	BRD	115	Meadow exclosure, stabilize eroding stream banks
Dan Blough	BRD	5	Install 5 headcut controls, armor eroding stream banks
Dixie Exclosure	BRD	20	Streamside riparian exclosure
Jackson Creek	BRD	25	Reshape unstable channel and redirect back to natural channel
Red Clover	BRD	60	Road relocation and decommission prior location
Thompson Creek	BRD	10	Stabilize 2 large headcuts advancing through meadow
Robinson Meadows	BRD	15	Implement channel relocation, repair meadow gulley
Duck Soup Pond	FRRD	1	Bank stabilization along pond
Fish Meadow	FRRD	0.5	Stabilize three nick-points on stream in meadow
Meadow along 22N45Y	FRRD	2	Headcut control, install barriers
Onion Meadow	FRRD	0.5	Stabilize stream in meadow with rock
Secret Diggings	FRRD	5	Wetland development
Plumas Total		314	
Carmen Valley	SVRD	175	Relocate channel out of gully to meadow surface, gully either filled or ponded
Merrill/Davies	SVRD	62	Road reconstruction, decommissioning
Tahoe Total		237	
Pilot Project Total		945	

ELRD = Eagle Lake RD, Lassen NF

HCRD = Hat Creek RD, Lassen NF BRD -

BRD = Beckwourth RD, Plumas NF

MHRD = Mount Hough RD, Plumas NF

FRRD = Feather River RD, Plumas NF

SVRD = Sierraville RD, Tahoe NF

Forest Health Improvements

The Pilot Project activities are designed to improve forest health by making the forest fire-resistant through the creation of DFPZs. DFPZs are designed to interrupt crown fire and provide a relatively safe location for fire crews to take action against the large scale, high intensity wildfires that each year threaten or destroy wildlife habitat, merchantable timber, and private property. Other benefits to forest health from Pilot Project activities include: a) Increasing tree species diversity; b) Increasing spacing between trees (i.e. thinning) so that more space, water, and soil nutrients are available to each tree; c) Enhancing, restoring, and improving meadows and wet areas; and d) reducing soil erosion from roads and degraded streams.

Pilot Project activities under contract and reported as accomplished often extend for several years. Thus, the number of acres treated on the ground through harvest, prescribed fire, and riparian restoration work

varies each year. In FY01, 41,843 acres of DFPZs, small group selection, individual tree selection, prescribed fire, and riparian restoration projects were under contract. However, only 5,230 acres were treated in FY01 because contractors have at least two field seasons to complete their contracts. Harvest activities took place on 3,172 acres, prescribed fire took place on 1,113 acres, and riparian restoration took place on 945 acres.

Below are two examples of within-creek riparian restoration projects completed in FY01. The Crocker Meadow project restored 115 acres of meadow and the Thompson Creek project restored 10 acres of riparian habitat.



Crocker Meadow (Before): This photo shows a small reach of creek before the stream improvement project was accomplished. The stream had downcut and eroded its bed. Past high flows had scoured and deepened the stream channel, resulting in a loss or degradation of fish habitat, mainly the overhanging banks fish use for shade and pools. (Beckwourth RD, Plumas NF)



Crocker Meadow (After): This photo shows the same section of stream after the stream was redirected into an old meander and the eroded bank restored. With renewed access to the floodplain, over time, the stream is likely to develop a narrow, deep and well-vegetated channel. Fencing to protect the restored stream section is visible behind the Forest Service vehicles in the photograph. (Beckwourth RD, Plumas NF)



Thompson Creek: This photo shows a completed channel improvement project to stabilize an active, eight-foot headcut with large rock cobbles for fish passage. By constructing a loose rock structure downstream to step the water to a higher elevation a pond was created. (Beckwourth RD, Plumas NF)

Fire Risk Reductions

DFPZ effectiveness is measured by how useful the defensible zone is in containing and controlling wildfire spread and how successful it is in reducing fire size and intensity. Additionally, the purpose of the DFPZs is to create a zone where firefighting forces have a better chance of suppressing a wildfire. Trees are thinned to allow heat to dissipate through the canopy, and to allow air tanker drops to reach the ground. Crews can get into the area to construct fireline without compromising their safety and thinned stands are a safer place for fire crews to apply direct suppression tactics.

The usefulness of DFPZs was assessed in FY01 in two Pilot Project locations. In July 2001, the *Stream Fire* resulted from a lightning storm at Antelope Lake, a natural fuelbreak and popular recreation area, located on the Plumas National Forest. Thinning completed under the Forest Health Pilot on the northwest side of the lake facilitated fire suppression activities in several ways. Because of the emergency situation, evacuation of campers was made safely because the forests along the roads were thinned, keeping the fire on the ground and out of the crowns, thus providing a safe exit. Also, the thinned stands provided a good visible place to locate and suppress spot fires. Firefighters were also able to safely ignite backfires from the thinned areas, which assisted in fire containment at 3,560 acres in seven days.

During mechanical harvesting of a DFPZ in September 2001 on the Sierraville Ranger District, a spark started the *Treasure Fire*, but the fire was quickly contained. Activities undertaken over the past few years may have helped reduce the severity of this fire. Beginning in 1996, treatments were implemented east of Cold Creek to create defensible space by thinning overstocked stands. In areas where DFPZs were constructed, the fire changed from a crown fire to a low to moderate intensity ground fire. This resulted in less damage to the trees, less damage to the soil, facilitated structure protection, and allowed fire fighters to directly attack the fire east of Highway 89. Where the stands were not treated because of steep slopes and lack of accessibility, there was a higher proportion of torching and a higher intensity fire. Tree mortality is considerably less in burned areas where DFPZ treatments have been used.

Other Natural Resource-Related Benefits Achieved in FY01

Other natural resource-related benefits associated with the Pilot Project have to do with monitoring the activities required by the HFQLG Act.

The HFQLG **Monitoring Plan** was initiated in FY00 to provide information to resource managers about the effects of Pilot Project activities and assess the effectiveness of those activities in achieving resource objectives.

The Monitoring Plan is composed of four parts:

- Part I. Habitat Concerns tracks habitat for wildlife species as they were addressed in the HFQLG ROD.
- Part II. Implementation Monitoring is a three-level assessment process at the Ranger District level: including a) Project evaluation; b) Topic specific questions; and c) Inter-agency project reviews. These assessments focus on the degree to which actions were implemented according to the standards and guidelines contained in the FEIS, the Forest Land and Resource Management Plans, or in site-specific direction at the District level.
- Part III. Effectiveness Monitoring assesses the degree to which implemented resource management activities meet resource objectives.
- Part IV. Economic Well-Being compiles information for assessing trends in the economic activity of local communities. Parts I and II of the Monitoring Plan were initiated in FY01.

Monitoring activities initiated in FY01 include Parts I and II as follows:

Part I. Habitat Connectivity Monitoring: Each project planned in FY01 was evaluated to determine the reduction, if any, in the vegetation strata in California Wildlife Habitat Relationship (CWHR) attributes 5D, 5M and 6 occurring as vegetation modifying prescriptions are implemented. Tree class 5 represents a single-story, large tree, > 24 inch Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) and 6 represents a two-storied, multi-layered stand where size class 5 is over a distinct layer of size class 4 (11" - 24" DBH) or size class 3 (6" - 11" DBH) and where total tree canopy is greater than 60% closure. Density class D is dense with a 60 - 100% canopy cover and density class M is moderate with a 40 - 69% cover.

Reductions were documented and a cumulative total was tracked to determine if greater than a 10 percent reduction was likely over the life of the Pilot Project, as this is the maximum reduction allowed under the HFQLG Act. To date, less than a 1% reduction in these attributes has resulted from project implementation during the three years of Pilot Project activities.

Part II (a). Project Evaluations: The *Sierraville Ranger District* conducted a project review of portions of the Marmalade Timber Sale in FY01. The review included: 1) identification of a spring during logging operations and a change in plans to protect it; 2) assessment of the amount of organic matter remaining after sawlog harvest in order to evaluate the efficacy of the prescribed fuels treatment with the new existing condition; 3) evaluation of log landing clean-up relative to pre-sale expectations; and 4) evaluation of ground disturbances caused by logging equipment and the adequacy of erosion control.

Part II (b). Topic Specific Questions: Initial data collection of pretreatment conditions began for Monitoring Plan Implementation Questions 1-4, 6, 7, 9, and 15-20. A full description of these questions, excerpts from the original HFQLG Monitoring Plan, can be found in Appendix C.

Several contracts were awarded throughout the Pilot Project in order to gather pre-treatment data on nine different areas. The Plumas NF can be contacted for more information about the location of any of the monitoring transects. The information gathered includes:

Vegetation: Information regarding tree size, canopy cover, surface fuels, ladder fuels, and understory structure and composition was collected from 35 units, randomly selected across the Pilot Project. This will serve as baseline data from which post harvest conditions will be compared. This was conducted in response to Questions 1-4.

Abundance and Distribution of Forest Carnivore Habitat: Three large landscape areas on the Almanor RD were selected to check for the presence or absence of forest carnivores using the track-plate method of inventory. Emphasis was placed on martens. This will serve as baseline data from which post harvest conditions will be compared. This was conducted in response to Question 15.

Landbird Surveys: Transects were used on the Almanor Ranger District of the Lassen National Forest to track species diversity over time. Fourteen transects were installed to collect base information for migratory landbirds in seven different habitat types within the Administrative Study Treatment Unit 1 (TU1) project area. TU1 is a FY02 project. Transects included 7-15 point counts and were surveyed approximately once every 2 to 3 weeks throughout the breeding season. Vegetation data was gathered at each count site. Additional data was gathered in stands that had been thinned under HFQLG prescriptions. This will serve as baseline data from which post harvest conditions will be compared. This was conducted in response to Question 16.

Soil Quality Standards: Pretreatment samples from 35 randomly selected units designated for mechanical harvest were collected to assess compliance with soil quality standards, as identified in

the project design. This will serve as baseline data from which post harvest conditions will be compared. This was conducted in response to Question 6.

Threatened and Endangered Species (TES) plants and noxious weeds: During preparation of the environmental documents for projects planned in FY01, field crews surveyed for species identified in the Biological Evaluations/Biological Assessment in individual project areas. After project implementation, field crews will complete a random sample survey of the same projects to determine if TES plant populations were protected. In a separate and random survey, post harvest units will be selected to determine whether or not noxious weeds were introduced as a result of project activities. This will serve as baseline data from which post harvest conditions will be compared. This was conducted in response to Question 7.

Smoke Management: Under-burning and pile burning on 1,300 acres was implemented in compliance with provisions of Smoke Management Plans. The burning impacted no Class I Airsheds, although in Fall 2001, two nuisance complaints were lodged in response to smoke from the Corridor Burn along Highway 89 near Susanville. This monitoring was conducted in response to Question 9.

Trends in Channel Conditions, Riparian Attributes, and Macro-invertebrates in Sub-watersheds with High Concentrations of HFQLG Activities: Eight reference watersheds were selected and surveyed, and 11 reaches of streams within these 8 watersheds were surveyed to gather pre-treatment data. This will serve as baseline data from which post harvest conditions will be compared. This was conducted in response to Questions 18 and 19.

Water Yield and Soil Moisture: Pre-harvest soil moisture was documented within two project areas by collecting soil samples from those areas. This will serve as baseline data from which post harvest conditions will be compared. This was conducted in response to Question 20.

Amphibian Persistence: Forty-six streams across the Pilot Project were selected and surveyed for the presence of amphibians. These streams will be resurveyed each year of the Pilot Project to check for species persistence. This was conducted in response to Question 22.

ECONOMIC BENEFITS, REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

Economic Benefits

Section (j)(1)(D) of the HFQLG Act requires:

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

The Forest Service contracted with the Center for Economic Development⁵ (CED) to analyze and report on money spent in the Core and Peripheral Pilot Project Areas as a result of the HFQLG Act. A regional economic model was built for the Core Area using the IMPLAN economic impact analysis system, which models the economy through pre-input matrices measuring dollar flows from industry to industry, from industries to households, and from households to industries. A model based on the social accounting matrix (type SAM model) was used to determine the effects of implementing the HFQLG Act in FY01. This section is a summary of the CED's report; a full report is displayed in Appendix D.

⁵ Center for Economic Development, CSU - Chico, Chico, CA 95929
HFQLG Status Report to Congress 19
Fiscal Year 2001

Fiscal year 2001 was a period when implementation of the HFQLG Act began to generate more revenue for local forest communities and increasingly benefit the local economy. Over \$25 million was spent in FY01 to plan and implement projects within the Pilot Project. Many of the benefits extended to Lassen, Plumas, and Sierra counties, referred to as the Core Area, while other benefits extended to the Peripheral Area of Butte, Nevada, Shasta, Tehama, Trinity, and Yuba counties.

Economic Outputs Benefits. Economic output is a term used to describe the value of purchases of goods and services by intermediate and final consumers. Increases in purchases indicate increased dollar flows, particularly through businesses, which indicates more business sales. Therefore, dollars spent directly in the economy by a business, an institution, or an individual result in secondary or indirect impacts to the economy. The direct plus the indirect benefits is the total benefit to the economy. All economic output benefits are shown in Table 10.

An economic impact analysis multiplier, as shown below, was used to display the ratio between the direct effect and estimated total effect on the economy:

$$\text{economic output multiplier} = \frac{\text{estimated total economic output benefit}}{\text{direct economic output benefit}}$$

In the Core Area, the estimated *total economic output benefit* is \$42.0 million and the *direct economic output benefit* is \$25.2 million. Dividing \$42.0 million by \$25.2 million gives the *economic output multiplier* of 1.67 for FY01 spending in the Core Area. This multiplier is 0.05 lower than the FY00 estimate of 1.72. This difference is due in part to a slightly greater percentage of contracts to firms outside of the Core Area.

Indirectly, the Pilot Project supported \$16.9 million in economic output as the Forest Service and its employees purchased goods and services from businesses in the Core Area. These purchases often lead local businesses to purchase other goods and services locally, adding to the indirect economic output benefit.

In the Peripheral Area, \$14.3 million in *total economic output* was added to the economy. A multiplier for just the Peripheral Area would not be appropriate, since the direct benefit occurred in the Core Area resulting in a denominator of zero in the equation above. The multiplier is appropriately applied, however, for the Core and Peripheral Areas combined. The combined *economic output benefit* is \$56.3 million, resulting in a multiplier for the Core plus Peripheral areas of 2.24. Therefore, in the area overall, each \$1.00 of spending by the Forest Service within the Pilot Project for FY01 resulted in \$2.24 in economic output in the eight counties.

Employment Benefits. The *employment multiplier* works like the *economic output multiplier* in that it is total benefit divided by direct benefit. All employment benefits are shown in Table 10.

$$\text{employment multiplier} = \frac{\text{estimated total employment benefit}}{\text{direct employment benefit}}$$

An estimated total of 251 full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs were supported as a result of FY01 Pilot Project spending which directly supported 145 FTE jobs within the Forest Service in the Core Area. The remaining 106 FTE jobs were supported indirectly by the indirect increase in economic output. Dividing 145 by 251 equals 1.73 therefore, the employment multiplier is 1.73 in the Core Area. Every FTE job created by spending supports an additional 0.73 FTE jobs for a total of 1.73 FTE jobs in the local economy.

This multiplier decreased from 1.99 in the FY00 report. One reason for this is that a lesser percentage of local Forest Service spending went to payroll than in the previous fiscal year in the Core Area.

In the Peripheral Area, an estimated additional 132 FTE jobs were supported as a result of FY01 Pilot Project spending for a total employment benefit of 383 FTE jobs in the Core and Peripheral Areas combined. This results in a multiplier for the Core plus Peripheral Areas of 2.64. Every job supported by the HFQLG Act in FY01 supported an additional 1.64 jobs in the eight-county area.

Labor Income Benefits. Labor income includes wage, salary, and proprietary income. Increases in labor income partially represent increases in the economic component of standard of living. All labor income benefits are shown in Table 10.

The Forest Service spent \$7.5 million in payroll during FY01. Indirectly, the Pilot Project supported \$5.4 million in labor income in the Core Area as a result of increases in economic output, leading to a total labor income benefit of \$12.9 million in the Core Area.

In the Peripheral Area, spending for the Pilot Project supported an additional \$7.8 million in labor income, resulting in \$20.6 in labor income supported in the Core and Peripheral areas combined.

A multiplier can be applied to labor income the same way multipliers are applied to output and employment, by dividing the direct labor income benefit by the estimated total labor income benefit:

$$\text{labor income multiplier} = \frac{\text{estimated total labor income benefit}}{\text{direct labor income benefit}}$$

The resulting multiplier for the Core Area is \$12.9 million divided by \$7.5 million, or 1.72. In the Peripheral Area, the multiplier is \$20.7 million divided by \$7.5 million, or 2.77.

Table 10. FY01 Economic Benefits in the Core Area.

Type and Area of Benefit	Total Economic Output (\$)	Employment (FTEs)	Labor Income (\$)
Pilot Project Totals (Direct Benefit)	25,162,385	145	7,466,317
Indirect Benefit, Core Area	16,868,340	106	5,388,496
Total Benefit, Core Area	42,030,725	251	12,854,813
Indirect Benefit, Peripheral Area	14,258,613	132	7,799,467
Total Benefit, Core + Peripheral Areas	56,289,338	383	20,654,280
Core Area Multiplier	1.67	1.73	1.72
Core plus Peripheral Area Multiplier	2.24	2.64	2.77

Source: Center for Economic Development, utilizing financial data provided by the Forest Service and IMPLAN Professional economic analysis tools

In the Core Area, the multipliers for employment and labor income are 1.73 and 1.72, respectively. Therefore, jobs supported by the Pilot Project in FY01 paid about average for the area. However, when the Peripheral Area is added, the multipliers for employment and labor income are 2.64 and 2.77, respectively, about a 5 percent difference. Therefore, labor income paid about 5 percent higher in the Core and Peripheral areas combined. This is likely due to the large contract dollar amount to businesses in the Peripheral Area.

Revenues and Expenses

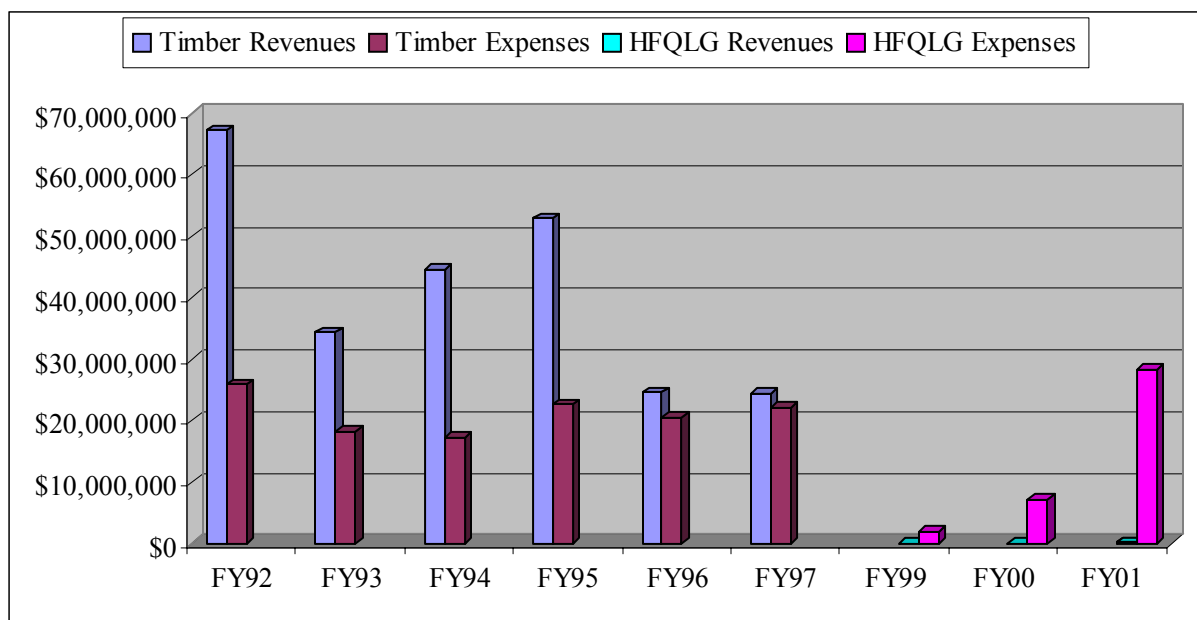
Section (j)(1)(E) of the HFQLG Act requires:

(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.

FY01 generated \$175,000 of revenue from timber sales. The Forest Service spent nearly \$28.3 million in planning and implementing the projects within the Pilot Project. This spending increase over the last two years, however, was largely due to the award of a number of large service contracts to private firms. Eleven timber sales were advertised and four of these timber sales were awarded. Twenty-two service contracts were also awarded, 10 of which included an embedded timber sale. The revenue from these timber sales will be generated from timber sale harvest during the next several years. This section is a summary of the CED's report; a full report is displayed in Appendix E.

Figure 2 displays FY92 to FY97 revenues and expenses associated with timber management activities, prior to the HFQLG Act and FY99 to FY01 revenues and expenses after the HFQLG Act. Table 11 displays dollars and acres associated with these revenues and expenses.

Figure 2. FY92 - FY01 Revenues and Expenses.



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

Acres Awarded and Treated. The total amount of DFPZ acres awarded under a service contract or advertised for a timber sale greatly increased, from over 5,500 acres in FY00 to over 38,400 in FY01. Acres in group and individual tree selection rose to nearly 2,500 acres, while the previous two years combined was just over 1,300 acres.

Treated acreage increased to nearly 3,200 acres, up from less than 300 acres in FY00. The total acreage treated in FY01 reached 5,200 acres, including areas where mechanical removal of underbrush occurred without a timber harvest.

Sawlog and Biomass Volume. The volume of biomass offered reached 145,000 CCF up nearly three times from 45,030 in FY00. Nearly 61,000 CCF was sold and awarded as well, an increase from 42,000 during the previous fiscal year. Sawlog volume offered reached nearly 92,000 CCF, also up nearly three times from the FY00 volume of nearly 35,000. Sawlog volume sold and awarded nearly reached 44,000 CCF in FY01, an increase over the previous fiscal year of about 45 percent.

Table 11. FY92 - FY01 Revenues and Expenses.

	Timber Management						HFQLG		
	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY99	FY00	FY01
<i>REVENUES AND EXPENSES</i>									
Revenues (Million \$)	67.2	34.4	44.5	52.9	24.6	24.5	0	0.015	0.2
Expenses (Million \$)	25.9	18.2	17.4	22.6	20.5	22.2	2.0	7.2	28.2
<i>ACTIVITIES:</i>									
Regeneration (Acres)	8,634	7,853	8,206	7,531	9,063	15,591	N/A	N/A	N/A
Site Preparation (Acres)	6,176	5,264	4,667	2,363	3,321	3,321	N/A	N/A	N/A
Timber Stand Improvement (Acres)	10,045	10,600	8,740	13,866	15,062	22,646	N/A	N/A	NA
DFPZ (Acres)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	640	5,545	38,421
GS (Acres)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	200	1,949
ITS (Acres)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0172	944	528
Biomass Volume Offered (CCF)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,278	45,030	145,558
Biomass Volume Sold & Awarded (CCF)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,278	41,992	60,940
Sawlog Volume Offered (CCF)	426,000	424,000	375,000	555,200	374,200	383,000	4,785	34,777	91,784
Sawlog Volume Sold & Awarded - (CCF)	329,400	535,20	332,600	316,400	242,600	353,400	4,785	30,169	43,859
Total Area Harvested (Acres)	55,689	70,885	57,922	47,317	38,917	32,223	0	292	3,172
Total Area Treated (Acres)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	292	5,215

The HFQLG 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 2002 ACTIVITIES

Planning for projects to be implemented in FY02 continued throughout FY01. Section (j)(1)(F) of the HFQLG Act requires:

(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 FY02 work program includes: 1) Update of the Implementation Plan; 2) Implementation of projects planned in previous years, and environmental analysis and implementation of FY02 vegetation projects; 3) implementation of FY02 riparian management projects; 4) Outyear data collection and planning; 5) Completion of the Supplemental Final EIS for DFPZ maintenance, and 6) Development of a work plan and schedule for the Plan Amendment/Revision as required by Section 401 (i) of the HFQLG Act. All work will be conducted at a level commensurate with the \$26.2 million FY02 projected available funding.

Implementation Plan Update. The HFQLG Implementation Plan was initiated in FY00 and released in FY01 (November 2000). This plan displayed and prioritized resource management activities required by the HFQLG Act to accomplish the HFQLG Act objectives within the five-year period. The Implementation Plan assumes full funding for the life of the project, estimated in the HFQLG FEIS at \$31 million annually. The Implementation Plan is a working document requiring revision and adaptation based on funding levels and changes in National and Regional direction. An Implementation Plan Update was initiated in FY01 and completed in FY02 (January 2002) to reflect the budget allocations of \$26.2 million, the FY02 projected available funding. This update also included accomplishments for FY99, FY00 and FY01 and the changes related to the SNFPA ROD, including implementation of the Administrative Study. It also outlines tentative projects scheduled over the remaining three years of the Pilot Project. See Appendix F for the First Implementation Plan Update.

Program Work Program Tentatively Scheduled for FY02. Table 12 below displays the expected program of work for FY02, as well as the estimated fiscal year quarter expected for the timber sale advertisement or service contract award. Map 2, in Appendix B, shows the locations of DFPZ and GS projects to be Accomplished in FY02.

Table 12. FY02 Proposed Projects. (January 2002)

Project Name (Planning Document)	District	Imp Plan Year	Contract Type	DFPZ Acres	GS Acres	ITS Acres	Ad/Award FY02 Qtr
44 Cal DFPZ	ELRD	2001	TS	600	0	0	4th
44 Hog DFPZ	ELRD	2001	TS	1137	0	0	3rd
44 Long DFPZ	ELRD	2001	TS	857	17	0	2nd
Cone Crater GS	ELRD	2001	TS	0	110	0	2nd
Hollow DFPZ	ELRD	2001	TS	390	28	0	2nd
Cone Crater Groups	ELRD	2001	STS	0	62	0	2nd
Swain DFPZ	ELRD	2002	FA	1000	0	0	1st
Christie Hill DFPZ	ARD	2002	TS	792	0	0	4th
Colby GS	ARD	2002	TS	0	443	0	4th
Dry DFPZ	ARD	2003	TS	1,990	0	0	4th
Humboldt GS	ARD	2004	TS	0	466	230	4th
Lakes GS	ARD	2001	TS	0	426	236	4th
Ruffa GS	ARD	2002	TS	0	402	200	4th
Summit GS	ARD	2002	TS	0	270	62	4th
Scott GS	ARD	2001	TS	0	318	0	4th

Table 12 continued. FY02 Proposed Projects. (November 2001)

Project Name	District	Imp Plan Year	Contract Type	DFPZ Acres	GS Acres	ITS Acres	Ad/Award FY02 Qtr
Bear Cub DFPZ	ARD	2002	STS	460	0	0	4th
Butte DFPZ	ARD	2000	STS	175	0	0	2nd
Colby DFPZ	ARD	2002	STS	1,684	0	0	4th
East Dusty DFPZ	ARD	2001	STS	100	0	0	2nd
Humboldt DFPZ	ARD	2004	STS	550	0	0	4th
Lakes DFPZ	ARD	2001	STS	2,570	0	0	4th
Ruffa DFPZ	ARD	2002	STS	500	0	0	4th
Summit DFPZ	ARD	2002	STS	1,079	0	0	4th
Scott DFPZ	ARD	2001	STS	1,090	0	0	4th
Big Jacks DFPZ	HCRD	2002	TS	500	0	0	4th
Deep Red DFPZ/GS	HCRD	2003	TS	1,600	40	0	4th
Jack #2	HCRD	2002	STS	500	0	0	4th
Red West DFPZ	HCRD	2003	STS	500	0	0	4th
Ridge 1 DFPZ	HCRD	2001	STS	1,750	0	0	2nd
Jack #1	HCRD	2002	SC	1,000	0	0	4th
Lassen NF Subtotal				20,824	2,582	728	
Poison Last Chance GS	BRD	2001	TS	0	40	0	1st
Red Clover GS	BRD	2001	TS	0	100	352	1st
Stony Ridge GS	BRD	2001	TS	0	170	0	2nd
Crystal Adams DFPZ	BRD	2002	STS	4,700	0	0	4th
Crystal/Adams GS	BRD	2002	STS	0	558	0	2nd
Humbug DFPZ	BRD	2002	STS	2,300	0	0	4th
Last Chance DFPZ	BRD	2001	STS	4,570	110	0	1st
Poison DFPZ	BRD	2001	STS	3,000	70	0	1st
Dotta UB	BRD	2000	SC	1,300	0	0	4th
Jura DFPZ	MHRD	2002	STS	500	0	0	4th
Jura GS	MHRD	2002	STS	0	550	0	4th
Bald Onion DFPZ	FRRD	2002	STS	3,500	0	0	4th
South Fork DFPZ	FRRD	2002	STS	1,550	0	0	4th
Plumas NF Subtotal				21,420	1,598	352	
Claw DFPZ/GS	SVRD	2001	TS	245	87	429	1st
Hoof DFPZ	SVRD	2001	TS	26	0	0	2nd
Bits DFPZ	SVRD	2001	SC	240	0	155	2nd
Pieces DFPZ	SVRD	2001	SC	297	0	121	2nd
Toe DFPZ	SVRD	2001	SC	654	0	44	3rd
Tahoe NF Subtotal				1,462	87	749	
FY 2002 Total Estimate				43,706	4,267	1,829	

Conversion factor to estimate MBF is 1 MBF = 2 CCF Imp Plan Year = Year Scheduled in the Implementation Plan
DFPZ = Defensible Fuel Profile Zone ELRD = Eagle Lake RD, Lassen NF TS = Timber Sale (TS)
GS = Group Selection ARD = Almanor RD, Lassen NF STS = Service Contract with embedded TS
ITS = Individual Tree Selection HCRD = Hat Creek RD, Lassen NF BRD - SC = Service Contract
BRD = Beckworth RD, Plumas NF FA = Force Account
MHRD = Mount Hough RD, Plumas NF
FRRD = Feather River RD, Plumas NF
SVRD = Sierraville RD, Tahoe NF

FY02 Projects Proposed for Riparian Restoration: Several projects are proposed for riparian restoration. Proposed projects include those with NEPA decisions that can be implemented immediately, as well as projects where data collection and NEPA analysis will be initiated for out year projects. A total of 24 projects are identified for completion in FY02, as displayed in Table 13 below. Map 3, in Appendix B, shows the locations of these riparian restoration projects.

Table 13. FY02 Proposed Riparian Restoration Projects. (Estimated January 22, 2002)

Project Name	Work to be completed	Acres to be Restored
Cone Crater	Implement FY02	106
Blacks Ridge	Implement FY02	76
North Coble	Implement FY 02 & FY03	53
Pegleg	Implement FY 02	25
Deer Creek	Implement FY 02	25
Mill Creek	Implement FY 02	25
Antelope Creek	Implement FY 02	25
Mineral	Implement FY 02	50
Yellow Creek	Implement FY 02	5
Jonesville	Implement FY 02	5
<i>Lassen NF Total</i>		<i>395 acres</i>
Stone Dairy Meadow and Channel Enhancement	Implement FY 02	90
Robinson Meadow Enhancement Phase Two	Implement FY 02	25
Mooney Meadow Gully Stabilization	Implement FY 02	5
Fool Creek Stabilization and Maintenance	Implement FY 02	2
Willow Creek Road Relocation	Implement FY 02	130
Stone Dairy Road Relocation	Implement FY 02	180
Red Clover Road Closure	Implement FY 02	55
Jordan Aspen Enhancement	Implement FY 02	50
<i>Plumas NF Total</i>		<i>537 acres</i>
Carman Creek - East Fork and Folchi Meadows	Plan & Implement FY 02	50
Carman Creek - Three Cornered Meadow	Plan & Implement FY 02	25
Road Improvements - Smithneck and Carman watersheds	Plan & Implement FY 02	10
Smithneck Watershed Improvement Plan	Plan & Implement FY 02	20
Perazzo Meadows Riparian Planning	Plan & Implement FY 02	50
Merril/Davies Stream Improvement	Plan & Implement FY 02	50
<i>Tahoe NF</i>		<i>205 acres</i>
<i>FY 2002 Total Estimate</i>		<i>1,137 acres</i>

Out year Data Collection and Planning in FY02: Site-specific information must be collected and analyzed to determine future proposed actions. Out year data collection and analysis will be initiated in FY02 on 17 vegetation projects scheduled for implementation in FY03 and 14 projects scheduled for FY04. All these projects combined could potentially total 83,200 acres of DFPZ, GS, or ITS treatments. Out year data collection and analysis will be initiated in FY02 on 8 riparian restoration projects scheduled for implementation in FY03 and FY04. Specific activities and associated acres for these projects are found in Appendix D the First Implementation Plan Update.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

The HFQLG Pilot Project seeks to improve environmental health with prescribed silvicultural treatments and riparian restoration projects. The Monitoring Plan that is embedded in the HFQLG Implementation Plan identifies and monitors any adverse environmental impacts caused by HFQLG Act projects. Section (j)(1)(d)(e) of the HFQLG Act requires:

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

Eighteen DFPZ projects underwent some level of construction in FY01. Monitoring has begun to track effects of some of these operations. Pretreatment data on vegetative conditions, soil quality standards, landbird surveys, forest carnivores, Threatened and Endangered Species, plants and noxious weeds, stream attributes, soil moisture, and amphibian persistence were collected. When field operations and subsequent burning are completed, follow-up monitoring will document resulting changes. All work will be conducted at a level commensurate with available funds. To date, no adverse environmental impacts have been documented.