



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest Service

Pacific
Southwest
Region

February 2004

FINAL

Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group Forest Recovery Act Pilot Project



STATUS REPORT TO CONGRESS FISCAL YEAR 2003



Antelope Border DFPZ, Plumas National Forest. Summer 2001 Pre-treatment.



Antelope Border DFPZ, Plumas National Forest. Summer 2002 Post-treatment.

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Pilot Project Summary

The *Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group Pilot Project Status Report, Fiscal Year 2003* is the fifth 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, 2002 to September 30, 2003 (FY03) and describes how, and to what extent, the specific mandates of the HFQLG Act were accomplished. The HFQLG Act was signed into law in October 1998 and is attached in Appendix A. In February 2003, the President signed the FY03 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act which extended the HFQLG Pilot Project legislation by five years. The new termination date is the end of fiscal year 2009. A brief history of the Pilot Project can be found in Appendix B.

Since the Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group (HFQLG) Final Environmental Impact Statement Record of Decision (ROD) was signed in August 1999, the Pilot Project has accomplished 106 projects consisting of approximately 90,000 acres of Defensible Fuel Profile Zones (DFPZ), 3,300 acres of small Group Selection (GS), and 1,900 acres of Individual Tree Selection (ITS). Additionally, the Pilot Project has accomplished 57 riparian restoration projects consisting of 2,400 acres. See Table 1 below.

Table 1. Summary of Allocation, Expenditures and Accomplishments: FY99 to FY03.

Fiscal Year	Allocation (Millions\$)	Expenditures (Millions \$)	Year End Balance (Millions)	Resource Management Activities Accomplished (Acres)				
				DFPZs	GS	ITS	Riparian Restoration	Total Acres
1999	8.0	2.0	6.0	640	0	172	0	812
2000	6.2	7.2	(1.0)	7,215	200	772	81	8,268
2001	31.2	28.2	3.0	41,197	1,836	528	945	44,506
2002	26.2	21.5	4.7	16,651	1,258	395	838	19,142
2003	26.2	23.1	3.1	24,442	0	44	537	25,023
Totals	97.8	82.0	15.8	90,145	3,294	1,911	2,401	97,751

DFPZ=Defensible Fuel Profile Zone; GS=Group Selection; ITS=Individual Tree Selection

Introduction

The *Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group Pilot Project Status Report, Fiscal Year 2003* is the fifth 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, 2002 to September 30, 2003 (FY03) and describes how, and to what extent, the specific mandates of the Act were accomplished.

This annual report discloses the status of Pilot Project implementation and accomplishment during FY03, as required by Sections 401 (j)(1)(A-G) of the HFQLG Act (see Appendix A).

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).*

Fiscal Year 2003

Table 2 below shows how funding was allocated for implementation of the Pilot Project in FY03. Fund codes identify the primary purpose of appropriated funds. The Pilot Project uses three fund codes. National Forest Timber Management (NFTM) fund code is used for planning, preparing and administering timber sales; the Wildland Fire Hazardous Fuels (WFHF) fund code is used for planning, preparing, implementing, monitoring, and administering fuels reduction projects (DFPZs); and the National Forest Vegetation and Watershed (NFVW) fund code is used to fund planning, preparing, and implementing forest health improvements as well as watershed and riparian restoration projects.

Table 2. FY03 Funding for Pilot Project Implementation.

Fund Code	Enacted Funding
NFTM	5.0
WFHF	18.1
NFVW	3.1
Total to Project	\$26.2

Funds presented in millions of dollars
 NFTM = National Forest timber management
 WFHF = Hazardous Fuels Reduction
 NFVW = National Forest vegetation and watershed management

In August 2003 the Pilot Project received national direction to use a Budget Line Item (BLI) NFCC. The primary purpose of this fund code was to finance projects specifically targeted at reducing hazardous fuels on landscapes at the highest risk of catastrophic wildfire. Funding for this BLI came from reprogramming the WFHF fund code.

Table 3 tracks the expenditure of funds in Table 2. FY03 project expenditures include: 1) administering and monitoring projects from prior years; 2) implementing projects planned in prior fiscal years; 3) planning and accomplishing FY03 projects; 4) planning for projects for FY04 and beyond; 5) responding to appeals; 6) responding to litigation, and 7) analysis, preparation and publication of the HFQLG Final Supplemental EIS. A detailed accounting of project specific expenditures is attached in Appendix C.

Table 3. Summary of Pilot Project Use of FY03 Funds by National Forest/Unit.

Forest/Unit	WFHF	NFTM	NFVW	NFCC	Total
Lassen	\$3.2	\$0.9	\$0.8	\$1.5	\$6.4
Plumas	\$4.5	\$0.4	\$1.3	\$3.4	\$9.6
Tahoe	\$1.4	\$0.2	\$0.1	\$0.8	\$2.5
HFQLG Implementation Team	\$1.2	\$0.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$1.5
TOTAL PROJECT EXPENDITURE	\$10.4	\$1.8	\$2.2	\$5.6	\$20.0
12% Indirect Cost	-	-	-	-	\$3.1
Combined Transfers	-	-	-	-	\$2.3
Unobligated Balance	-	-	-	-	\$0.8
Total FY03 Budget					\$26.2

Funds presented in millions of dollars.

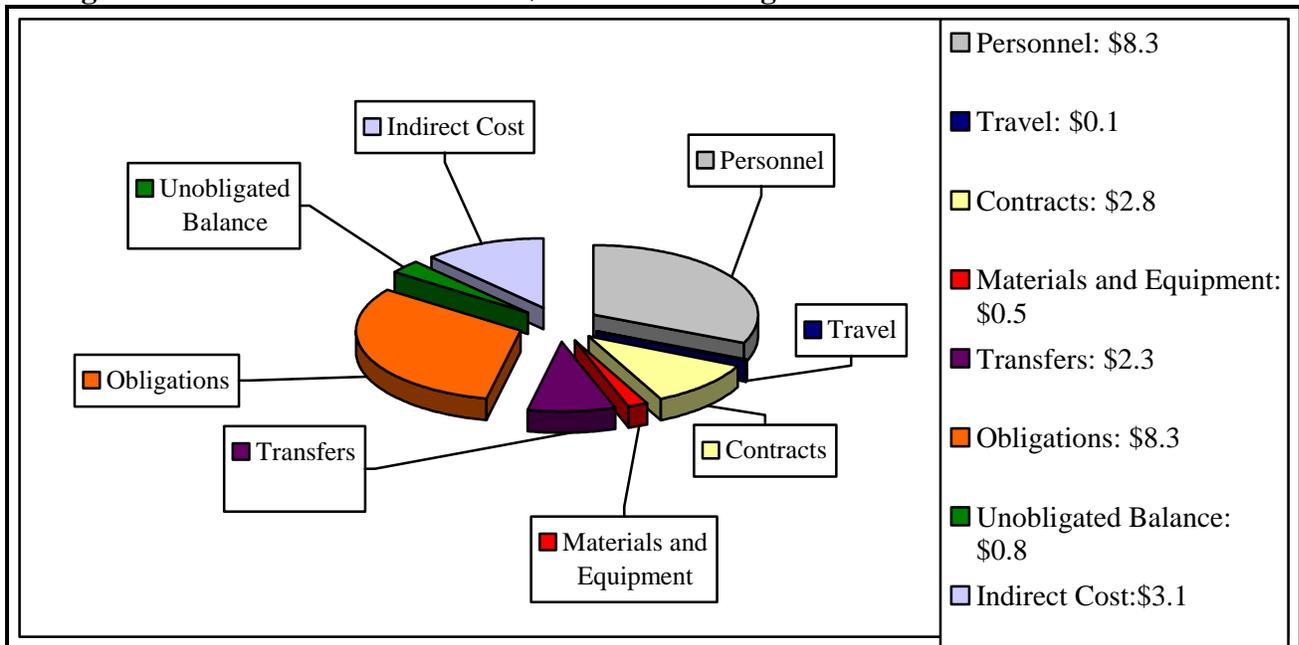
Indirect costs are described as expenses for general administration support, office space, rental agreements, communications, and other expenses. The HFQLG Act requires that indirect costs will not exceed a maximum of 12% of the HFQLG annual budget. In FY03 the 12% indirect cost was \$3.1 million.

The Combined Transfers category is described as funds that were withdrawn from the Pilot Project to contribute to the national wildfire suppression effort, and to respond to the regional request for emergency funding for the San Bernardino National Forest.

Figure 1 displays the FY03 \$26.2 million budget and expenditures. Expense categories include:

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. Transfers: withdrawn funds.
6. Obligations: legally binding documents (such as contracts and agreements) and transaction liability that commit funds for purchases or services not yet received.
7. Unobligated Balance: funds that were not committed before the end of the fiscal year.
8. Equipment expenses: vehicles, capitalized equipment, contracts for equipment, etc.
9. Indirect cost: expenses for general administration support, office space, rental agreements, communications, and other expenses.

Figure 1. Distribution of the FY03 \$26.2 million budget.



Funds presented in millions of dollars.

Previous Fiscal Years

Table 4 displays the funding and expenditures for the Pilot Project between FY99 and FY03. In FY99 the Forest Service completed the HFQLG EIS and the Forest Supervisors signed the Record of Decision in August as required by the HFQLG Act. The FY99 implementation cost (primarily the cost of the EIS) was approximately \$2.0 million. The \$6.0 million unobligated balance was returned to the Pilot Project in FY00.

All funds were not expended in FY00, and a \$5 million unobligated balance was realized. This \$5 million was retained by the Washington office to assist in the offset of a nation-wide deficit in fire suppression.

At the end of FY01, the Regional Office approved an additional \$5.0 million in Title IV funds to cover all hazardous fuels reduction contracts ready to award, which in turn allowed for implementation of the Pilot Project to the fullest possible extent. However, there was a \$3.0 million unobligated balance in the National Forest Timber Management (NFTM) fund code and the National Forest Vegetation and Watershed (NFVW) fund code. This \$3.0 million was retained by the Washington office to assist in the offset of a nation-wide deficit in fire suppression.

At the end of FY02 the Pilot Project carried a balance of \$4.7 million. Of the \$4.7 million \$3.4 was returned to the Pilot Project, the remaining \$1.3 million was retained by the Washington office to assist in the offset of a nation-wide deficit in fire suppression.

Table 4. Funding and Expenditures for Pilot Project During FY99 - FY03.

	Base Level Funding	Carry Over Funds	Addit-ional Funds	Total Available for Pilot Project	Indirect Cost	Project Imple-mentation	Total Expen-diture	Remain-ing Balance	Redirected by Washington Office
1999	8.0		0	8.0	0	2.0	2.0	6.0	0
2000	6.2	6.0	0	12.2	0.8	6.4	7.2	5.0	5.0
2001	26.2		5.0	31.2	3.1	25.1	28.2	3.0	3.0
2002	26.2		0	26.2	3.1	18.4	21.5	4.7	1.3
2003	26.2	3.4	0	29.6	3.1	20.0	23.1	6.5	0
	92.8		5.0				82.0		9.3

Funds represented in millions

Fiscal Year 2003 Accomplishments

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).

Acres Accomplished

In FY03, the Pilot Project accomplished 28 projects consisting of approximately 24,400 acres of Defensible Fuel Profile Zones (DFPZ), and 44 acres of Individual Tree Selection (ITS). There were no group selection treatments due to the management direction from the January 2001 Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment. There were eleven riparian restoration projects which included restoring 537 acres, eliminating 27 miles of roads, eliminating 3 road crossings, and restoring 12 road crossings. Table 5 is a summary of these accomplishments.

Table 5. Summary of FY03 Accomplishments.

DFPZ Acres	GS Acres	ITS Acres	Sawlog Volume (CCF)	Biomass Volume (CCF)	Riparian Restoration Acres
24,442	0	44	41,418	44,402	537

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. There are three types of contracts: Timber Sale (TS), Service Contract with embedded Timber Sale (STS), and Service Contract (SC). A TS is an agreement whereby a purchaser pays the Forest Service for sawlogs and biomass chips, a STS is a service contract with an embedded timber sale, and a SC 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. Finally, a project can also be accomplished with a force account (FA) crew, which is a group of Forest Service employees that complete work on the ground.

In FY03, the Pilot Project advertised six timber sales (TS), awarded nine service contracts with an embedded timber sale (STS), and awarded nine service contract (SC). Force account (FA) crews accomplished four projects. Table 6 displays the cumulative FY99 through FY03 accomplishments by project type. A detailed list of FY03 projects can be found in Appendix D, the HFQLG Pilot Project Program of Work.

Sawlog volume is measured in hundred cubic feet (CCF), and is also measured in thousand board feet (MBF). To convert CCF to MBF, divide CCF by 2 CCF/MBF. In FY03, the Pilot Project offered 41,418 CCF, which is approximately equal to 20,709 MBF or 20.7 million board feet (MMBF). In general a standard log truck hauls approximately 5 MBF or 10 CCF/load. Approximately 4,000 log truck loads represent 20.7 MMBF.

Biomass is measured in CCF and is also measured in Green Tons (GT). To convert CCF to GT, multiply CCF by 2.4 GT/CCF. In FY03, the Pilot Project offered 44,402 CCF of biomass, which is approximately equal to 106,565 Green Tons. In general a chip truck typically hauls approximately 25GT or 10 CCF/load. Approximately 107,000 GT represents 4,280 chip truck loads. Table 6 summarizes all DFPZ, GS, and ITS HFQLG projects (FY99through FY03) reported as accomplished.

Table 6. Summary of Accomplishments by Project Type: FY99 through FY03.

PROJECT TYPE	Number of Projects	DFPZ Acres	GS Acres	ITS Acres	Sawlog Volume CCF	Biomass Volume CCF
FY99: Timber Sale	1	640	0	172	4,785	4,278
FY99 TOTAL:	1	640	0	172	4,785	4,278
FY00: Timber Sale	5	5,476	200	772	41,874	48,562
Service Contract with embedded TS	2	665	0	0	2,548	15,955
Service Contract	2	1,024	0	0	0	0
Force Account Crew	1	50	0	0	0	0
FY00 TOTAL:	10	7,215	200	772	44,422	64,517
FY01: Timber Sale	10	10,817	1,836	528	74,841	103,436
Service Contract with embedded TS	10	20,035	0	0	13,961	39,681
Service Contract	11	9,289	0	0	0	0
Force Account Crew	3	1,056	0	0	0	0
FY01 TOTAL:	34	41,197	1,836	528	88,802	143,117
FY02: Timber Sale	19	5,813	1,125	395	32,609	15,845
Service Contract with embedded TS	9	9,259	133	0	4,559	15,509
Service Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0
Force Account Crew	5	1,579	0	0	0	0
FY02 TOTAL:	33	16,651	1,258	395	37,168	31,354
FY03: Timber Sale	6	6,148	0	0	35,103	30,732
Service Contract with embedded TS	9	12,426	0	44	6,315	13,670
Service Contract	9	3,702	0	0	0	0
Force Account Crew	4	2,166	0	0	0	0
FY03 TOTAL:	28	24,442	0	44	41,418	44,402
PILOT PROJECT TOTAL	106	90,145	3,294	1,911	216,595	287,668

Map 1, in Appendix E, shows the accomplished FY03 DFPZ network.

Riparian Restoration Projects

Eleven projects to improve forest health through riparian restoration were accomplished on 537 acres in FY03. Additionally, 27 miles of roads were eliminated, 3 road crossings were eliminated and 12 road crossings were restored. Riparian or watershed restoration projects are considered accomplished when a service contract is awarded or force account crew completes the work on the ground. The FY03 riparian restoration activities included meadow restoration and enhancement, stream channel improvement, road relocation, road closure, slope stabilization, and aspen enhancement. Map 3, in Appendix E, shows the locations of these riparian restoration projects.

On the Ground Treatments

Through Fiscal Year 2003, the Pilot Project accomplished 106 projects for 90,145 acres of DFPZs, 3,294 acres of GS, and 1,911 acres of ITS. The Pilot Project has accomplished 51 riparian restoration projects for 2,400 acres. Most projects, though reported as accomplished, have contracts that extend for several years. Thus, the number of acres *treated* on the ground each year through the activities of harvest, prescribed fire, and riparian restoration work varies and are not the same as the acres reported as *accomplished* each year. Out of the 106 DFPZ and GS projects reported as accomplished (or under contract), on-the-ground treatments have begun on sixty-three.

Multiple activities often occur on any given acre. Activities within the boundary of a DFPZ project commonly include mechanical harvest or hand thinning with chainsaws. Fuel treatments include machine piling, hand piling, pile burning and prescribed burning (also known as broadcast burning). The DFPZs that have trees removed or harvested commonly require a fuels treatment as a follow up to harvest in order for the DFPZ to be effective. For example the Eagle Lake Ranger District (ELRD) has 16,661 acres of DFPZs under contract. At the end of FY03, 4,311 acres have been harvested either by mechanical equipment or by hand with chainsaws. Additionally, on those 16,661 acres of DFPZ under contract (or accomplished), 2,708 acres of fuels treatments have taken place. Table 7 summarizes on-the-ground treatments that have taken place between FY00 and FY03:

Table 7. Summary of On-the-Ground Treatments by Ranger District, FY00 to FY03.

District	Accomplished DFPZ Acres (i.e. under contract)	Treated DFPZ Acres (mechanical or hand)	Treated DFPZs Acres (with Fire)	Accomplished GS Acres (i.e. under contract)	Treated GS Acres (mechanical)	Accomplished ITS Acres (i.e. under contract)	Treated ITS Acres (mechanical or hand)
ALRD	3,459	1,948	116	0	0	0	0
ELRD	16,661	4,311	2,708	706	682	849	635
HCRD	17,475	5,244	300	1,400	34	0	0
BRD	21,730	5,948	5,311	811	98	318	322
FRRD	10,561	436	50	0	0	0	0
MHRD	12,718	7,102	5,794	0	0	0	0
SVRD	7,541	2,363	715	377	187	744	1,512
	90,145	27,954	14,994	3,294	1,001	1,911	1,867

The Almanor (ALRD), Eagle Lake (ELRD), and the Hat Creek (HCRD) Ranger Districts are in the Lassen National Forest. The Beckwourth (BRD), Feather River (FRRD), and the Mount Hough (MHRD) Ranger Districts are in the Plumas National Forest. The Sierraville Ranger District (SVRD) is in the Tahoe National Forest.

A detailed list of projects and their associated on-the-ground treatments can be found in Appendix D: HFQLG Pilot Project Program of Work (p.17).

Monitoring

Other natural resource-related benefits associated with the Pilot Project are validated through monitoring the activities required by the HFQLG Act. Additionally, Pilot Project monitoring will facilitate the Final Report as required the Act (Sec. 401(k)(1)). More details about the Final Report can be found in the Act located in Appendix A.

The HFQLG Pilot Project Monitoring Plan was initiated in FY00 and provides a structure, in the form of questions, to gain information about 1) habitat concerns; 2) effects of implementing Pilot Project activities; 3) effectiveness of those activities, and 4) economic well-being. The Monitoring Plan, which includes a full description of these questions and their monitoring protocols, is available at the Pilot Project office located at the Plumas National Forest Supervisors Office.

The Habitat Concerns section includes methods to assess habitat connectivity, old forest habitat and aquatic/riparian dependent species monitoring. This section meets the requirement in the 1999 HFQLG ROD that states that “over the course of the Pilot Project, suitable habitat for old forest-dependent species and aquatic/riparian-dependent species (including amphibians) shall not be reduced by more than ten percent below 1999 levels.”

The Implementation Monitoring section has three levels of assessment: project evaluations, interagency project reviews, and topic specific questions. This section provides information about the degree to which treatments are implemented according to standards and guidelines set forth in the HFQLG EIS, each forest’s land management plan, and site-specific direction. There are ten topic specific questions concerning forest structure, best management practices, soil quality, sensitive plants, noxious weeds, and air quality. These questions include information on objectives, scale, monitoring protocol, and estimated cost.

In the Effectiveness Monitoring section, twenty-one topic specific questions address: 1) old forest values and old forest-dependent species; 2) watershed effects; 3) wildfire protection and fuels reduction; 4) threatened, endangered, and sensitive plants, and 5) noxious weeds. These questions assess the degree to which implemented treatments meet resource objectives. All the topic specific questions also include information on objectives, scale, monitoring protocol, and estimated cost.

The Economic Well-Being section has been contracted to the Center for Economic Development, in Chico, CA. to collect and analyze data.

The following are summaries of FY03 monitoring activities and results:

Habitat Concerns: The HFQLG Record of Decision (ROD) requires that habitat connectivity be maintained to allow movement of old forest or aquatic/riparian-dependent species between areas of suitable habitat. It further requires that suitable habitat for old forest-dependent species and aquatic/riparian-dependent species shall not be reduced by more than 10% below 1999 levels. California Wildlife Habitat Relationship (CWHR) labels 5M, 5D, and 6 are used to represent habitat required by old forest-dependent species.

Each project is evaluated to determine the reduction, if any, in the vegetation strata in CWHR labels 5D, 5M and 6. The vegetation strata CWHR size class 5 represents a single-story, predominantly large tree (greater than 24-inch Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) stand. Density class D has a 60-100% canopy cover and density class M has a 40-59% cover. CWHR size class 6 represents a multi-layered stand where CWHR 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 60% or greater.

Reductions are documented and a cumulative total is tracked to make sure no greater than a 10 percent reduction occurs over the life of the Pilot Project. To date less than 1 percent of the acres accomplished have resulted in a reduction.

Implementation and Effectiveness Monitoring: In FY03, project evaluations were combined with interagency reviews as each district conducted at least one on-site evaluation of at least one of the projects implemented within the last year. These included vegetation management or riparian/watershed improvement projects. The reviews took place at the project site and specialists from other agencies as well as the public were invited to participate. The primary purpose of these reviews is for District Rangers to interact with the inter-disciplinary team to make an on-site assessment of the outcomes from the various treatments. In FY03, eight project evaluation/interagency reviews took place. These reviews are documented, signed by the District Ranger and kept in the monitoring project file.

Topic Specific Questions:

Forest Service and contracted personnel collected the pre-treatment data for both the implementation and effectiveness monitoring questions. The information gathered includes:

Stand structure attributes (Questions 1-4):

Information regarding tree size, canopy cover, surface fuels, ladder fuels, and understory structure and composition has been collected from 70 units, randomly selected across the Pilot Project. This will serve as baseline data from which post harvest conditions will be compared. The distribution of the plots across the districts is proportional to the amount of DFPZ to be constructed on each district. Most of the implementation projects consist of a mechanical or hand treatment followed by prescribed burning. The first stage of work has been completed in many of the units.

Best Management Practice (BMP) Implementation and Effectiveness During Project Activities (Questions 5 and 21):

Six BMPs were selected for on-site evaluations. They are Streamside Protection (T01), Timber Skid Trails (T02), Timber Landings (T04), Roads and Road Crossings (E08-09), Road Decommissioning (E10), and Prescribed Fire (F25). Approximately 30 randomly selected units were evaluated for each BMP. The following summarizes the results:

- Based on the composite scores for implementation and effectiveness, implementation ranged from 78% (prescribed fire) to 100% (road decommissioning). Effectiveness results ranged from 91% (stream course protection and prescribed fire) to 100% (road crossings and road decommissioning). Overall, 86% of evaluations were rated as “implemented” and 95% as “effective”.
- A key effectiveness criterion relative to water quality is evidence of sediment transport to a channel. This criterion is included in all the evaluations conducted for HFQLG except road crossings and road decommissioning. Of the 169 evaluations that included this criterion, sediment to channel was found at 7 sites (4.1 percent).

Soil Quality Standards (Question 6):

Information on soil density, soil displacement, soil cover, and large woody material has been collected from 36 units, randomly selected across the Pilot Project. Twenty-six units will be treated with DFPZ prescriptions and 10 units will be treated with group selection prescriptions. This data will serve as the baseline from which post harvest conditions will be compared when the same transects are resampled. The following is a summary of the results of this years’ soil quality monitoring:

- ***Soil Compaction:*** The threshold that indicates a significant impairment to soil productivity is 15 percent or more of an activity area having detrimental compaction. Based on FY03 baseline monitoring of existing condition (legacy compaction), 8 percent of the units had detrimental compaction. Fifty-six percent of the units had a lesser level of detrimental compaction, and the remaining 36 percent had no detrimental compaction.
- ***Soil Displacement:*** The threshold for detrimental displacement is loss of either 2 inches or ½ (if total depth is less than 2”) of the humus-enriched topsoil, from a 1-meter square or larger area. Fourteen percent of the units monitored in FY03 have more than 10 percent displacement within the unit.
- ***Soil Cover:*** The threshold is for fine organic matter to occupy over 60 percent of an area. Sixty percent of the group selection units met the standard and 96 percent of the thinning units met the standard.
- ***Large Woody Material:*** The standard is for 5 logs/acre, at least 20 inches in diameter and 10 feet long. Of the 10 group selection units 1 had no large wood and 6 units had 5 or more large logs/acre in all decomposition classes. The highest amount was 24 logs/acre with an average of 8.2 logs/acre. Of the 26 thinning units 23 units had 5 or more logs/acre in all decomposition classes. The highest amount was 31 logs/acre and the average was 14.5 logs/acre.

Threatened and Endangered Species (TES) plants and noxious weeds (Questions 7 and 8):

Implementation monitoring of sensitive plant resource areas and noxious weed areas was initiated. The purpose was to gauge the success of implementing the resource management activities as designed. The following is a summary of the results of this years’ TES plants and noxious weeds monitoring:

- ***Sensitive Plants:*** Twenty-three plant occurrences were monitored. Nineteen occurrences required avoidance. Ten plant occurrences were avoided and 9 were impacted against prescription. Plant protection plan documentation needs to be improved. This can be corrected by assurance that the botanist properly prepares a sensitive plant protection plan with maps of areas to be protected and provides a complete copy of the botany project files. A critical step is for the botanist and contract

administrator to ensure they agree that the contract maps adequately depict where protection areas are.

- Noxious Weeds: Seventeen units had occurrences of noxious weeds documented in the project record. All units had proper enforcement of noxious weed policy. Contract administrators maintained copies of equipment cleaning documentation in their contract folders.

Smoke Management (Question 9):

Ten projects on the Plumas NF were implemented in accordance with the Forest's Smoke Management Plan (SMP). Over approximately 67 days of prescribed burning there were no smoke impacts to a smoke sensitive area. There were no complaints. No Class I Airsheds were impacted. Three projects on the Sierraville RD were implemented in accordance with their SMP. Over approximately 16 days of prescribed burning there were no smoke impacts to a smoke sensitive area. No Class I Airsheds were impacted. Two projects on the Lassen NF were implemented and complied with the Forest's SMP. Over approximately 8 days of prescribed burning there were no smoke impacts to a smoke sensitive area. No Class I Airshed was impacted.

Protection of Small Aquatic Habitats (Question 10):

Both presence/absence and disturbance evaluations were conducted on 30 randomly selected units for springs, seeps, or other small aquatic habitats. First, project maps were checked to determine whether any of these features were identified during project planning. Then the units were assessed in the field to determine if identified features were protected and whether any other features detected in the field were protected. No additional features were found and all identified features were protected.

California Spotted Owl (Questions 11-14):

The mitigation in the 1999 HFQLG ROD required "At the site-specific project level, defensible fuel profile zones, group selection harvest areas, and individual tree selection harvest areas will be designed and implemented to completely avoid suitable California spotted owl habitat, including nesting habitat and foraging habitat". Hence, limited project activities have occurred within these habitats since the January 2001 Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment replaced the mitigation. In FY02 and FY03, intensive surveys of owls have commenced as part of the Plumas/Lassen Administrative Study. The surveys will be conducted to elicit territorial responses. Follow-up visits will be conducted following all detections to determine status (nonterritorial single, territorial single, pair, reproductive pair) and reproductive success. Territories will be monitored annually to determine occupancy and reproduction.

Abundance and Distribution of Forest Carnivore Habitat (Question 15):

In 2001, researchers from the Pacific Southwest Experiment Station (PSW) selected three large landscapes to check for presence or absence of forest carnivores using the track-plate inventory method. Researchers placed 150 track plates in three separate areas, with the goal of determining presence or absence of American pine marten. No marten were detected. PSW researchers were unable to continue the effort in FY02 and collected no additional data. This condition remained static in FY03.

Landbird Surveys (Question 16):

Landbird monitoring is being completed through a Challenge Cost/Share agreement with Point Reyes Bird Observatory (PRBO). Fourteen Transects have been established on the Almanor Ranger District of the Lassen National Forest to track species diversity over time. Data collection must occur over a period of years before correlations can be made between treatment and bird populations. To date, the monitoring of areas treated has remained within units that predate the Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment. The units are typically young timber stands that are either dense without an understory or with a heavy shrub component.

Current data shows that dense fir forests have few of the habitat characteristics preferred by the majority of migratory landbirds. Treatment of shrub habitats associated with HFQLG actions did contribute to a decline in species richness and abundance within the treated area. In one area, treated in the fall of 2000,

species richness and diversity declined in 2001, but showed an increase in 2002 indicating that treatment of young stands has a temporary effect on nesting attempts and success. Further data collection will help to corroborate the theory that thinning dense stands (generating a more open canopy) increases bird richness and diversity.

The highest level of bird use continues to be within the riparian habitats, which remain largely untouched by HFQLG projects. This year a Swainson's thrush was found on the Almanor Ranger District, the first time this riparian-adapted species has been found on the Lassen National Forest.

Two fires have also been monitored for bird response. Surveys have shown that there bird abundance and richness is highest immediately following a fire and declines following the first year.

Effect of Activities on Indicators of Watershed Condition (Question 17):

No data has yet been assimilated.

Trends in Channel Conditions, Riparian Attributes, and Macro-invertebrates in Sub-watersheds with High Concentrations of HFQLG Activities (Questions 18 and 19):

Twenty-four streams on the Lassen, Plumas and Tahoe National Forests were surveyed during the 2003 field season (see Table 1). Eleven streams were surveyed for baseline data in 2003 prior to project implementation. Three streams (Upper Butte, Scotts John Creek and Little Antelope Creek) were measured post-project to compare condition to pre-HFQLG condition. Ten of the 24 were replicated reference streams. Though classified as a reference, Cottonwood (Tahoe) was sampled to assess recovery from wildfire since the stream was originally monitored in 1998 (Forest Health Pilot Monitoring). Squaw Queen was surveyed twice during the 2003 field season to determine the margin of error associated with surveyors.

Results from monitoring conducted before and after HFQLG activities showed no major changes at the two sites (Upper Butte and Scotts John Creeks) monitored in 2003. Likewise, reference reaches showed relatively minor changes from previous years for most attributes, but substantial changes for some attributes, notably residual pool depth and bank stability. Measurements from the site replicated in 2003 showed substantial differences in bank stability and particle counts. These attributes will be stressed in future training sessions. Amphibian work was accomplished under a cooperative agreement with the California Academy of Sciences (CAS). Herpetologists from CAS surveyed 24 sites within the QLQ project area. Their report was not available in time for this report.

Water Yield and Soil Moisture (Question 20):

Four separate locations will be selected for collecting pre-harvest soil moisture. Each year one of the locations is selected for sampling. In FY02 the second of four locations for pre-harvest soil moisture was measured on the Almanor Ranger Districts' Prattville DFPZ project. This baseline data will be compared to post harvest conditions. The Pilot Project will award a contract to model water yield when the data is available.

Amphibian Persistence (Question 22):

Forty-six streams across the Pilot Project were selected and surveyed for the presence of amphibians. These streams are resurveyed every other year of the Pilot Project to check for species persistence.

Trend in Large Fire Frequency (Question 23):

There has not been an opportunity to collect data on this question.

Trend in Severity of Large Fires on Acres Burned (Question 24):

There has not been an opportunity to collect data on this question.

Effect of Treatments on Fire Behavior and Suppression (Question 25):

There has not been an opportunity to collect data on this question.

Prescribed Fires Activities and Air Quality Standards (Question 26):

Over the Pilot project, Stationary Air Quality Management District monitors did not record any violations of air quality associated with any prescribed burns. No smoke sensitive area was impacted. No portable recorders were set-up in any smoke sensitive areas. Based on previous data recorded from prescribe burn projects and wildfires it is unlikely standards were exceeded.

Prescribed Fires and Nuisance Complaints in Terms of Air Quality (Question 27):

The Plumas NF burned 4,280 acres over a 67-day period. No complaints were registered. The Sierraville Ranger District burned approximately 399 acres over a 16-day period. There were no complaints. The Lassen NF burned two projects consisting of 107 acres. There were no complaints.

Response of TES Plant Species Response to Resource Management Activities (Question 28):

This monitoring commences three years after a project has been completed. That time has not been reached for any HFQLG project.

Elimination or Containment of New and Existing Noxious Weeds (Question 29-31):

This monitoring commences three years after a project has been completed. That time has not been reached for any HFQLG project.

Environmental Impacts

The HFQLG Pilot Project seeks to improve environmental health with prescribed silviculture treatments and riparian restoration projects. The HFQLG Monitoring Plan provides guidance for identifying and monitoring any adverse environmental impacts caused by HFQLG projects. Section (j)(1)(G) of the HFQLG Act requires:

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

Sixty-three DFPZ and GS projects have undergone some level of construction/harvest between FY00 and the end of FY03. 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.

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 development (CED) to monitor socioeconomic conditions in local communities impacted by the HFQLG Act and to make a preliminary determination as to the extent to which implementation of the Act influenced local socioeconomic performance. This year's report is located in Appendix F. Previous HFQLG socioeconomic monitoring reports focused on county-level data, which was the most readily-available local area for which socioeconomic data was available. However, a county consists of at least several communities and if a community does experience a socioeconomic benefit due to the implementation of the HFQLG Act, the socioeconomic measurement may be drowned out by changes in other communities in the same county. Keeping this in mind and beginning with FY03, CED monitored socioeconomic change in nine communities described below. The communities listed are Bieber, Susanville, Chester, Greenville, Quincy, and Loyalton as communities that are "highly dependent" on the forest products industry. To enable the study of a congruent area, CED included the communities of Burney, Westwood, and Portola. These communities, combined with their larger market areas, are defined in this report as follows:

- **Bieber** includes the Big Valley communities of Adin, Bieber, Lookout, and Nubieber. *Population: 1,774.* The smallest community in the project area, Bieber suffers from the decline of the livestock and timber industries in the 1990s. This community had been hit hard by heavy job losses and has been in economic decline since 1998.
- **Burney** includes the Hat Creek and Fall River Valley communities of Burney, Cassel, Fall River Mills, Hat Creek, McArthur, and Old Station. *Population: 8,863.* Burney had been successful in attracting small employers outside of the forest products and tourism industries. This was fortunate because the forest product and tourism industries, themselves, have been in decline here. Overall economic growth has been positive in Burney since 1998.
- **Susanville** includes the Honey Lake Valley communities of Janesville, Litchfield, Milford, Standish, Susanville, and Wendel. *Population: 19,055 (not including incarcerated persons).* The economic impact of the High Desert State Prison exceeded its threshold in the late 1990s, meaning that too many businesses moved to this community to serve the local market. The largest community in the project area, Susanville is now in decline as excess businesses shut down and lay off workers. The community has been in decline since 1998.
- **Westwood** includes Westwood and the Peninsula and the east shore of Lake Almanor. *Population: 4,251.* By 2001, Westwood had started to gear up for the anticipated development of the Dyer Mountain ski resort. Tourism employment had started to increase, with added increases in construction employment, total jobs increased in Westwood since 1998.
- **Chester** includes Chester, Mill Creek, and Mineral. *Population: 2,747.* Chester's tourism sector was growing with continued development in the Lake Almanor area. This community has also been successful at attracting non-tourism/forest product businesses recently. Overall, Chester has experienced significant economic growth since 1998. Mill Creek and Mineral are isolated communities in the project area, but together, they were too small to be analyzed separately. Thus, they were included in the nearest community, which is Chester.
- **Greenville** includes the Indian Valley communities of Crescent Mills, Greenville, and Taylorsville, and also includes Canyon Dam on Lake Almanor. *Population: 2,831.* Greenville was one of the first communities hit in the late 1980s by cutbacks in the lumber industry. However, the community had started to recover, evidenced by small increases in tourism and construction employment, leading to an increase in overall employment since 1998.
- **Quincy** includes the Central Plumas County communities of Belden, Meadow Valley, Quincy, and Twain. *Population: 6,475.* Quincy has been experiencing a decline in private industry since 1998 and has been one of the hardest hit communities in the project area, second only to Bieber. The community has attracted a few high-end service establishments, but as of yet, this has not been enough to offset losses in forest products, tourism, and health care.
- **Portola** includes the Upper Middle-Fork Feather River communities of Beckwourth, Blairsden, Clio, Graeagle, and Portola. *Population: 6,277.* Portola has seen the most economic success in the project area since 1998. This was the only community that had gained forest product industry employment. Retail and high-end service employment had declined here since 1998, but this was more than offset by gains in construction, local services, and real estate. Graeagle, in particular, was responsible for many of the local gains in real estate. Increasingly, Portola is serving commuters to the Reno area.
- **Loyalton** includes the Sierra Valley communities of Calpine, Chilcoot, Loyalton, Sierraville, and Vinton. *Population: 2,828.* Loyalton is in a transition phase as the area is becoming more attractive to Reno commuters. Employment in construction, retail trade, and high-end services is increasing, but are offset by decreasing employment in forest products resulting in an undetermined conclusion regarding the overall job trend (although it is more likely that total jobs have decreased since 1998).

Businesses by Employee Size by Industry (Industry Growth)

The forest products industry can be found within three sectors: 1) forestry, fishing, hunting, and agriculture; 2) manufacturing; and 3) transportation and warehousing. Growth in these industries combined may mean growth in the forest products industry. With the exception of livestock, little other economic activity occurs in these three sectors in the project area that was not related to the forest products industry (Table 8).

Table 8 – Change in Forest Product Industry Establishments by Employee Size, 1998-2001.

Employee-size	Bieber	Burney	Susanville	Westwood	Chester	Greenville	Quincy	Portola	Loyalton	Pilot Project Area Total
1-4	-1	-11	-3	-1	0	-3	-3	1	-3	-24
5-9	2	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	9
10-19	0	0	0	-1	-2	1	0	2	-1	-1
20-49	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-2	0	0	-3
50-99	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1
100-249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1
250-499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	-8	-3	-1	-1	-2	-5	3	-4	-21
Change in jobs, high estimate	-48	-50	-6	-6	-17	-8	-60	37	-68	-264
Change in jobs, median estimate	-63	-74	-8	-10	-22	-21	-77	32	-122	-364
Change in jobs, low estimate	-78	-99	-10	-14	-28	-34	-94	27	-176	-465
Job growth trend	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Positive	Negative	Negative

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Zip Code Business Patterns

Change in forest product industry employment reflects the declining status forest products have as an economic force in the region. Three lumber mills in the Pilot Project Area have shut down since 1998, one each in Bieber, Burney, and Loyalton.

The tourism sector includes three industries: 1) retail trade; 2) arts, entertainment, and recreation; and 3) accommodation and food services. Retail is included because this sector draws a significant portion of its income from tourist spending (Table 9).

Table 9 – Change in Tourism Industry Establishments by Employee Size, 1998-2001.

Employee-size	Bieber	Burney	Susanville	Westwood	Chester	Greenville	Quincy	Portola	Loyalton	Pilot Project Area Total
1-4	-1	-7	-7	-5	1	1	2	-3	2	-17
5-9	-1	-3	-5	1	6	4	-5	-3	-2	-8
10-19	0	3	-3	1	-3	-3	4	3	2	4
20-49	0	-2	-1	0	-1	1	-2	1	0	-4
50-99	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
100-249	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2
250-499	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	-2	-9	-17	-3	4	3	-1	-2	2	-25
Change in jobs, high estimate	-8	-35	56	16	74	41	-11	69	28	129
Change in jobs, median estimate	-10	-64	-105	9	41	22	-41	50	20	-79
Change in jobs, low estimate	-12	-94	-266	2	8	3	-71	31	12	-287
Job growth trend	Negative	Negative	Undetermined	Positive	Positive	Positive	Negative	Positive	Positive	Undetermined

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Zip Code Business Patterns

Table 10 – Change in All Private Sector Establishments by Employee Size, 1998-2001.

Employee-size	Bieber	Burney	Susanville	Westwood	Chester	Greenville	Quincy	Portola	Loyalton	Pilot Project Area Total
1-4	-1	-8	-4	-9	6	1	5	26	7	23
5-9	-1	3	-7	2	12	4	-6	3	-3	7
10-19	2	4	-9	2	-6	-1	3	7	3	5
20-49	0	-1	-1	1	2	0	-10	-1	0	-10
50-99	-2	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	5
100-249	0	0	-2	0	0	0	-1	1	-1	-3
250-499	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	-2	-1	-22	-4	15	4	-5	36	7	28
Change in jobs, high estimate	-99	137	-25	76	213	23	-33	411	5	401
Change in jobs, median estimate	-130	99	-199	55	156	16	-208	328	-60	58
Change in jobs, low estimate	-161	62	-373	35	99	9	-383	245	-125	-286
Job growth trend	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive	Positive	Positive	Negative	Positive	Undetermined	Undetermined

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Zip Code Business Patterns

Economic growth in the Pilot Project Area has been mixed. Economic growth was occurring in Burney, the Lake Almanor community of Chester and its neighbors, Westwood and Greenville, and in Portola. Economic decline was happening in Bieber and in the two county seats in the Pilot Project Area, Quincy and Susanville (Table 10).

There was a correlation between overall economic growth and growth in the tourism industry. Four of the five communities experiencing overall economic growth experienced growth in tourism. There was little correlation between forest product industry growth and overall economic growth. Only one community experienced job growth in the forest products industry, Portola. Portola also experienced the greatest overall economic growth. That may be due to a number of factors, including the increasing popularity of Portola as a commuter town for Reno.

Non-Locally Owned Businesses

The ability to get local dollars to be spent within the community is vital to a region's ability to capture economic impact. Establishments of locally-owned businesses are more likely to spend dollars within the community than establishments that are not locally-owned. A locally-owned establishment is defined in this analysis as an establishment that describes itself as a single location or a headquarters for its business, and not a branch location or a subsidiary for another business. An establishment is a physical location in which a business is operating. One business may have several establishments. For example, Sierra Pacific Industries is a business with many establishments. Some of their establishments are located in the Pilot Project Area (Quincy, Susanville, and Loyalton, for instance). However, their headquarters is located in Anderson. Therefore, Sierra Pacific is considered to be a non-locally owned business.

Overall, nearly 3 out of 10 employees in the Pilot Project Area work in establishments that are not locally owned. This affects the region's ability to capture economic impact of a project like the HFQLG Pilot Project. More than 3 out of 10 employees in Burney, Chester, Quincy, Loyalton, and Susanville work in establishments that are not locally owned. While employees are likely to spend a portion of their income locally, most other business expenses are made in the community in which their headquarters is located. Therefore, communities in the Pilot Project Area will have a difficult time keeping business revenue, including timber sale and service contract dollars, circulating in the local community. The communities with the greatest percentage of employees in establishments that are locally owned are Bieber and Portola. These communities will have an easier time capturing local economic impact.

Manufacturing and transportation have the greatest share of employees in businesses that are not owned locally. Both of these industries are largely involved in the forest products industry. This means that communities within the project area are going to have a more difficult time capturing economic impact from increasing activity in the forest product industry than activity from other industries or sectors.

Forest Products Industry Roster (FPIR)

The FPIR survey shows that most forest product-based businesses located in the Pilot Project Area rely on most if not all of their work and/or forest products from outside the Pilot Project Area. Forest product-related businesses in Burney, Susanville, Chester, and Quincy rely on the Pilot Project Area for between 10 and 80 percent of their work. Loyalton's forest product-related businesses are less dependent on forest products from the Pilot Project Area (Table 11).

Table 11 – Change in Forest Product Industry Employment and Sales, 2001-2003

	Bieber	Burney	Susanville	Westwood	Chester	Greenville	Quincy	Portola	Loyalton	Pilot Project Area Total
Responding Organizations	1	11	3	5	3	1	6	3	4	37
Change in Full-time Year-round Jobs	n/a	-10	-4	0	5	n/a	-9	-1	0	-21
Change in Part-time Year-round Jobs	n/a	3	-2	-1	10	n/a	1	-1	-1	9
Change in Full-time Seasonal Jobs	n/a	27	-17	-3	0	n/a	12	-19	25	31
Change in Average Season Length (mos.)	n/a	0.3	5.7	-3.5	1.0	n/a	0.2	3.0	-0.4	0.4
Change in Total Jobs in January	n/a	26	-3	5	-32	n/a	-9	-2	-23	-33
Change in Total Jobs in July	n/a	-1	-4	-4	-31	n/a	-12	-24	7	-57
Change in July Jobs w/o Benefits	n/a	34	-19	-23	4	n/a	2	-2	-19	-26
Change in July Vacancies	n/a	2	-3	7	4	n/a	-3	0	-34	-27
Total Annual Revenue, 2001 (1,000s)	n/a	\$ 2,800	\$ 1,300	n/a	\$ 3,600	n/a	\$ 3,100	n/a	\$ 150	\$ 11,300
Total Annual Revenue, 2003 (1,000s)	n/a	\$ 3,220	\$ 950	n/a	\$ 3,375	n/a	\$ 3,100	n/a	\$ 50	\$ 11,090
Pct. of revenue from Pilot Project Area, 2001	n/a	36.2 %	28.8 %	n/a	9.4 %	n/a	30.3 %	n/a	8.3 %	21.2 %
Pct. of revenue from Pilot Project Area, 2003	n/a	47.2 %	34.5 %	n/a	81.6 %	n/a	16.5 %	n/a	0.0 %	44.6 %
Revenue from Pilot Project Area, 2001 (1,000s)	n/a	\$ 1,014	\$ 375	n/a	\$ 338	n/a	\$ 938	n/a	\$ 13	\$ 2,399
Revenue from Pilot Project Area, 2003 (1,000s)	n/a	\$ 1,520	\$ 328	n/a	\$ 2,753	n/a	\$ 510	n/a	\$ 0	\$ 4,946

Source: 2003 Forest Product Industry Roster Survey

Note: n/a represents fewer than two respondents submitting data for this community.

General comments from the respondents were much more pessimistic about the future than in 2001. The traditional forest product industry was shrinking as evidenced in Table 1. More mills were closed and more operators were out of business or downsizing. More forest product workers are going farther from home to find work. Numerous workers complained that travel costs affected them more and affect their families. At least six individual operators reported traveling all the way to Lake Arrowhead in Southern California to harvest salvage timber. The price of fuel, workman's compensation, increases in Canadian imports, and lack of USFS logs being cited by many as making business in the local forest product industry difficult. Many said they were just hanging on or operating in the red. In 2001, the situation was not favorable either, but the 2003 survey yielded more desperate comments. Based on the FPIR survey, most sales based on forest products from the Pilot Project Area in 2003 occurred in businesses located in Chester. Operators located in Burney and Quincy purchased most sales in 2001 based on forest products from the Pilot Project Area.

HFQLG Timber Harvested by Location of Purchaser

Most HFQLG timber harvest in 2003 was done so by establishments located in the Pilot Project Area. Local contractors harvested 26,323 hundred cubic feet (CCF) of HFQLG timber valued at \$441,796 (Table 12). Data for this section was provided by the Forest Service by establishment in which the

primary contact for the project was located. An establishments is one physical location in which a business operates, and a business can have more than one establishment. For example, a timber sale to Sierra Pacific Industries where the business contact attached to the contract was located in Quincy was considered to be a timber sale to the Pilot Project Area, although some of the timber sold may have actually been processed outside of the Pilot Project Area.

Table 12 – HFQLG Timber Harvested by Local Contractors, October 2002 – September 2003

	Bieber	Burney	Susanville	Westwood	Chester	Greenville	Quincy	Portola	Loyalton	Pilot Project Area Total
Volume Harvested (CCF)	992	0	6,695	0	8,145	170	9,531	484	306	26,323
Value Harvested \$	248	0	314,614	0	35,247	1,604	88,221	121	1,741	441,796

A greater price per CCF of timber was paid by establishments located inside the Pilot Project Area than by establishments located outside the Pilot Project Area. The average value of timber sold to establishments in the Pilot Project Area was \$16.78 per CCF, while establishments outside of the area paid an average of \$14.60 per CCF (Table 13).

Table 13 – All HFQLG Timber Harvested, October 2002 – September 2003

	Timber Removed by Contractors Within Pilot Project Area	Timber Removed by Contractors Outside Pilot Project Area	Total Timber Sold	Percent of Timber Harvested in Pilot Project Area
Volume Harvested (CCF)	26,323	35,487	61,810	43%
Value Harvested	441,796	518,245	960,041	46%
Value per CCF	\$16.78	\$14.60	\$15.53	

HFQLG Service Contracts by Location of Contractor

Fewer than 1 out of 5 dollars in contracts awarded for work on implementation of the HFQLG Act had been contracted to local companies in the Pilot Project Area. This had amounted to more than \$4.75 million since 2000 (Table 14).

Table 14 – HFQLG Service Contracts Awarded in the Pilot Project Area

Year	Bieber	Burney	Susanville	Westwood	Chester	Greenville	Quincy	Portola	Loyalton	Pilot Project Area Total
FY 2000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 21	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 25	\$ 0	\$ 261	\$ 308
FY 2001	\$ 0	\$ 371	\$ 16	\$ 65	\$ 495	\$ 895	\$ 770	\$ 179	\$ 0	\$ 2,791
FY 2002	\$ 496	\$ 198	\$ 0	\$ 63	\$ 0	\$ 307	\$ 38	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,102
FY 2003 (through July)	\$ 0	\$ 136	\$ 0	\$ 48	\$ 0	\$ 117	\$ 189	\$ 83	\$ 0	\$ 573
Community Total	\$ 496	\$ 704	\$ 16	\$ 198	\$ 495	\$ 1,319	\$ 1,022	\$ 261	\$ 261	\$ 4,775

The proportion of contract value awarded to local companies had changed little year-to-year since 2000, although local contractors were awarded a high of 23.7 percent of contract value though July in 2003. In every fiscal year, greater awarded contract values translated to more contract dollars awarded to companies in the Pilot Project Area. This shows that total value was a greater determinant of local impact than proportion of contracts (Table 15).

Table 15 – All HFQLG Service Contracts Awarded

Year	Contracts Awarded Within Pilot Project Area	Contracts Awarded Outside Pilot Project Area	Total Contracts Awarded	Percent of Contracts Awarded in Pilot Project Area
FY 2000	\$ 308	\$ 1,057	\$ 1,365	22.6 %
FY 2001	\$ 2,791	\$ 12,661	\$ 15,452	18.1 %
FY 2002	\$ 1,102	\$ 5,471	\$ 6,574	16.8 %
FY 2003 (through July)	\$ 573	\$ 1,850	\$ 2,423	23.7 %
Total	\$ 4,775	\$ 21,039	\$ 25,814	18.5 %

Forest Service Visitor Days

Visitor days at Forest Service land were an indicator of the level of tourism drawn by National Forest lands. This indicator would be useful for determining how implementation of the HFQLG Act may be affecting tourism in the Lassen, Plumas, and Tahoe National Forests. Unfortunately, forest service visitor surveys have been infrequent in the Pilot Project Area. The most recent survey in the Pilot Project Area was conducted by Plumas and Lassen National Forests toward the implementation of the National Visitor Use Monitoring project, an effort to better understand the use of National Forest recreation opportunities nationally. This survey was conducted in 2001 and, unfortunately, the results are not comparable with previous visitor-use studies conducted before the implementation of the HFQLG Act. Therefore, at this time, this information provides no indicator regarding change in visitor use since before implementation of the Act.

Social Status of Children and Families

The social fabric in America is based on quality family relationships. There is a direct correlation between school performance and functional families. Parents are available in functional families to assist and support their children in school activities. This indicator uses school performance to track potential changes in family function. There is also a correlation between functional families and family income. Poor families and families in poverty tend to have more children, yet less time to spend with individual children. Participation in free school meal programs is used as an indicator of poor families.

The Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) is one of the main college entrance exams accepted by U.S. colleges and universities. It is an exam taken by high school students planning to attend a college or university in their last year of high school. The SAT is often used as a barometer to examine how communities are preparing their young people for higher education.

Between 1993 and 1999 there was a generally increasing trend in SAT scores in the Pilot Project area. During this time, the SAT scores increased by an average of 36 points. Between 1999 and 2003, there has been an overall decrease in the region's SAT scores of 9 points on average.

It is doubtful that a correlation can be made between timber industry performance and SAT scores, given that timber industry employment decreased in all communities except Portola (Table 1) and that SAT scores in some of these communities have increased since 1999.

Free lunch programs are state-funded efforts to provide healthy meals to children in low-income families who qualify for the program. Leading up to 1998, there had been a steady increase in the percent of enrolled public school students participating in a free lunch program to 37 percent. In 1998, the percent fell 10 percentage points and remained at around 26 percent until 2002. This drop could not be related to implementation of the HFQLG Act because significant implementation activity did not take place until 2000.

There is no clear correlation between the trend in children and family status in the Pilot Project Area and its communities. Children and family status has varied to a great extent at the community level through 2003. The effect of implementation of the HFQLG Act on this indicator is unclear and likely insignificant. Indeed, there is no clear trend yet regarding the status of children and families in the three communities in which a lumber mill has closed after 2000.

Economic Status of Individuals and Households

This indicator will use unemployment and per capita income to measure the degree to which the economic status of individuals is improving in the Pilot Project Area. The implementation of the HFQLG act can be considered a local economic trend. Unemployment cannot be determined reliably at the community level, and therefore, is analyzed at the county level in this report.

Counties that primarily consist of communities in the Pilot Project Area experienced steady declines in unemployment until 2000, when unemployment remained steady until 2001, then grew again through 2003.

The primary Pilot Project Area counties experienced economic growth for a period that lasted one year longer than that of the general area in 2000. The economic slump that began in 2001 in California did not begin in this region until a year later, in 2002.

Conclusion

Communities in the Pilot Project Area have not experienced growth in the forest products industry, with the possible exception of Portola (according to employment data from DOC) and Chester (according to data collected in the FPIR). This could be due to the fact that the Act yet to be implemented as envisioned in the QLG Community Stability Proposal. Concrete conclusions regarding the Act's impact on socioeconomic conditions in the project area communities will have to be determined at a later time when socioeconomic conditions in the year in which the greatest amount of implementation activity took place can be evaluated.

The Pilot Project Area is clearly seeing some benefit from the planning and implementation of the HFQLG Act to date. Between FY00 and FY03, over \$4.8 million in service contracts were awarded to local contractors in the Pilot Project Area. In FY03, local contractors have harvested \$441,796 worth of timber. However, local communities are captured 46 percent of the value of timber sales harvested in FY03 and less than 20 percent of the value of all service contracts awarded during implementation of the Act. Overall for the local forest product industry, the impact had been moderate, but not enough to keep the industry from declining locally. Some communities rely on up to 40 percent of their timber overall and up to 80 percent of their timber in any given year from the Pilot Project Area.

Changes in social indicators for the pilot project area have been mixed since the pilot project began in 1999. Unemployment is up, but so is real income in the area. School test scores are up slightly, but so is participation in free and reduced meal programs. Communities that have lost a lumber mill since the beginning of the pilot project have fared slightly worse. Two out of the three have increasing free lunch participation and two (not the same two) have decreasing test scores since 1999.

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.

Table 16A displays FY92 to FY97 revenues and expenses associated with timber management activities prior to the HFQLG Act. Table 16B displays FY99 to FY03 revenues and expenses associated with the HFQLG Act. The summary for FY03 expenditures is located in Table 3 above.

Tables 16A and B. FY92 to FY97 Revenues and Expenses Associated with Timber Management Activities (A), and FY99 to FY03 Revenues and Expenses Associated with HFQLG Activities (B).

A. Lassen, Plumas, and Sierraville District of the Tahoe National Forests Resource Management Activities of Timber Harvest, Timber Stand Improvement, Site Preparation and Tree Planting		
Fiscal Year	Revenue (Thousands \$)	Expenditures (Thousands \$)
1992	67,187	25,856
1993	34,408	18,194
1994	44,501	17,376
1995	52,873	22,596
1996	24,590	20,490
1997	24,465	22,207

B. HFQLG Pilot Project Resource Management Activities of DFPZ Construction, Groups Selection and Individual Tree Selection		
Fiscal Year	Revenue (Thousands \$)	Expenditures (Thousands \$)
1999	0	1,943
2000	20	7,182
2001	140	28,267
2002	989	21,557
2003	960	20,000

Sawlog and Biomass Volume

Table 17 displays the of activities that generated revenue between FY92 and FY97

Table 17. FY92 to FY97 Acres Harvested and Volume Offered and Sold Associated with Timber Management Activities

<i>TIMBER MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES on the Lassen, Plumas, and Sierraville District of the Tahoe National Forests <u>PRIOR</u> to the HFQLG Act (FY92 to FY97) :</i>						
	FY92	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97
Regeneration (Acres)	8,634	7,853	8,206	7,531	9,063	15,591
Site preparation (Acres)	6,176	5,264	4,667	2,363	3,321	3,321
Timber stand improvement (Acres)	10,045	10,600	8,740	13,866	15,062	22,646
Sawlog volume offered (CCF)	426,000	424,000	375,000	555,200	374,200	383,000
Sawlog volume sold & awarded (CCF)	329,400	535,200	332,600	316,400	242,600	353,400
Total area harvested (Acres)	55,689	70,885	57,922	47,317	38,917	32,223

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

During FY03, Pilot Project timber sales generated \$960,041 in revenues. Revenues were realized from harvest activities on 16 timber sales, and 11 service contracts with nested timber sales that were active in FY03. Sawlog and Biomass volumes have been combined and the Timber Sale Accounting (TSA) system reflects that 61,810 CCF removed generated the \$960,041 in revenues for FY03. Table 18 displays the resource management activities (acres) and associated volume (CCF) from FY99 through FY03. Table 19 displays the cumulative FY99 to FY03 volume offered and volume removed (or harvested) associated with the HFQLG Pilot Project resource management activities.

Table 18. FY99 to FY03 Acres Harvested and Volume Offered and Removed Associated with HFQLG Pilot Project Resource Management Activities

<i>HFQLG Pilot Project resource management activities described in subsection (d) of the HFQLG Act, volume and acres: FY99 to FY03</i>						
	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03	Total FY99-FY03
DFPZ Acres Accomplished	640	7,215	41,197	16,651	24,442	90,145
Group Selection Acres Accomplished	0	200	1,836	1,258	0	3,294
Individual Tree Selection Acres Accomplished	172	772	528	395	44	1,911
Riparian Restoration Acres Accomplished	0	81	945	838	537	2,401
Sawlog volume offered (CCF)	4,785	44,422	88,802	37,168	41,418	216,595
Biomass volume offered (CCF)	4,278	64,517	143,117	31,354	44,402	287,668
Sawlog and Biomass volume removed (CCF)	0	5,754	33,151	99,163	61,810	199,878

DRAFT

Fiscal Year 2004 Activities

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 proposed Program of Work for FY04 Table 19 is a summary of the Proposed FY04 HFQLG Program by Project Type:

Table 19. Proposed FY04 Program of Work by Project Type.

Project Type	Number of Projects	DFPZ Acres	GS Acres	ITS Acres	Sawlog Volume CCF	Biomass Volume CCF
Timber Sale	15	13,909	2,573	4,398	191,568	69,824
Service Contract with embedded timber sale	9	12,720	0	0	18,948	29,633
Service Contract	8	5,510	0	0	0	0
Force Account Crew	14	7,356	0	0	0	0
TOTALS FOR FY04	46	39,495	2,573	4,398	210,516	99,457

A detailed description of the FY04 program can be found in Appendix D. Map 2 in Appendix E shows the locations of the planned FY04 DFPZs and GS.

The FY04 program of work also includes: 1) Administering current contracts; 2) Implementation of projects planned in previous years; 3) Environmental analysis for proposed projects; 4) Implementation of FY04 riparian management projects; 5) Out-year data collection and planning; and 6) Development of a work plan and schedule for the Plan Amendment/Revision required by Section 401 (i) of the HFQLG Act. All work will be conducted at a level commensurate with the \$26.2 million FY04 projected available funding.

Nineteen riparian restoration projects are planned for accomplishment in FY04, with an expected 994 acres of restoration, 2 miles of roads eliminated, and 9 road crossings eliminated. These projects will include meadow restoration and enhancement, stream channel improvement, road relocation, road closure, and slope stabilization. Map 3 in Appendix E shows the locations of these riparian restoration projects.

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APPENDIX A

**Text of the
HERGER-FEINSTEIN QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP
FOREST RECOVERY ACT
OCTOBER 1998**

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

Title IV

THE HERGER-FEINSTEIN QUINCY LIBRARY
GROUP FOREST RECOVERY ACT

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

(b) Pilot Project Required. --

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

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

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

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

(2) Riparian Protection. --

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

(B) Guidelines Described. -- The guidelines referred to in subparagraph (A) are those in the document entitled "Viability Assessments and Management Considerations for Species Associated with Old-Growth Forests in the Pacific Northwest", a Forest Service research document dated March 1993 and coauthored by the Scientific Analysis Team, including Dr. Jack Ward Thomas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

resilient forests as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

(f) Funding. --

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

(A) those funds specifically provided to the Forest Service by the Secretary to implement resource management activities according to the Quincy Library Group-Community Stability Proposal; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(h) **Consultation.** --

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

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

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

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

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

(j) **Status Reports.** --

(1) **In General.** -- Not later than February 28 of each year during the term of the pilot project, the Secretary shall submit to Congress a report on the status of the pilot project. The report shall include at least the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(k) Final Report. --

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX B

Brief History of the

**HERGER-FEINSTEIN QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP
PILOT PROJECT**

FISCAL YEAR 1998 Through FISCAL YEAR 2003

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fiscal Year 2000

Implementation of the Pilot Project began in fiscal year (FY) 2000, while thirteen appeals on the HFQLG ROD were reviewed. The appeal period ended in October 1999 with 15 appeals received, 12 of which were deemed timely. In March 2000, the Regional Forester affirmed the HFQLG decision on all 12 timely appeals. A lawsuit was filed by one of the untimely appellants, Californians for Alternatives to

Toxics (CATs). However, in April 2000 the Regional Forester agreed to accept and respond to the CATs appeal and the lawsuit was temporarily stayed. In June 2000, the Regional Forester again affirmed the HFQLG decision, and CATs resumed litigation.

Fiscal Year 2001

In October 2000, the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act (Public Law 106-291) or Title IV directed the Secretary of Agriculture to publish in the Federal Register the Forest Service's Cohesive Strategy 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 Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment (SNFPA) or March 1, 2001, whichever came first. The District Court twice denied plaintiffs motion for a preliminary injunction and the Ninth Circuit upheld the denial of an injunction on October 3, 2001.

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

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

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

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

In June 2001, Judge Lawrence K. Karleton, U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of California, ruled on the CATs lawsuit. In resolving the case the court dismissed several of CATs' claims, but upheld the claim that the Forest Service failed to consider the environmental effects of maintaining DFPZs in the future. The court held that, in relation to DFPZ construction, maintenance was both a connected action and a cumulative action, and therefore had to be analyzed within the HFQLG Final Environmental Impact Statement (HFQLG FEIS). The court ordered the Forest Service to supplement the HFQLG FEIS by analyzing the environmental effects of maintaining DFPZs in the Pilot Project area. Ongoing Pilot

Project activities were allowed to continue provided the Supplemental Draft EIS (SDEIS) was released for public comment within 120 days of the Court decision.

Fiscal Year 2002

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

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

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

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

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

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

In July 2002, all National Forests were directed by the Chief to defer spending due to the cost of wildfire suppression throughout the nation. Approximately \$1.3 million of HFQLG funds were contributed to national fire suppression activities. Regular work on project implementation, administration, and monitoring continued to take place throughout the summer, as well as field trips, meetings, and forums with QLG and other interested people. Also, Forest Service staff within the Pilot Project forests worked with local Fire Safe Councils and newly formed Resource Advisory Committees (RACs) to align efforts with the National Fire Plan and the President's August 2002 Healthy Forest Initiative with HFQLG.

In December 2002, the Notice of Intent was published in the Federal Register for the Administrative Study Proposed Action. The Regional Forester announced that the Draft Supplemental EIS for the SNFPA would be released in June 2003. He expected that the Record of Decision for the Final Supplemental EIS would be signed in October 2003.

Fiscal Year 2003

In February 2003, the President signed the FY03 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act which extended the HFQLG Pilot Project legislation by five years. The new termination date is the end of fiscal

year 2009. Also, settlement discussions between Plaintiffs in the Crystal Adams DFPZ/Group Selection project, the Department of Justice, and the Forest Service resulted in a Settlement Agreement.

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

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

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

In June 2003, the Regional Forester released a Draft Supplement to the SNFPA to document new information and to analyze the effects of the proposed improvements. A Final SEIS and new Record of Decision was expected to be published in October 2003. The preferred alternative will implement the HFQLG Pilot Project including DFPZs, group selection, and individual tree selection. The preferred alternative treats about 5,500 acres more of group selection than current direction.

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

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

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**APPENDIX C - FY03 PROJECT SPECIFIC
EXPENDITURES**

Lassen National Forest
Project Expenditures and Obligations for FY-03 Job Codes in Fiscal Year 2003 thru September

Project Name	Personnel	Travel	Contract	Material	Equipment	Obligations	Total
CLOVER	4,678	0	233	0	0	0	4,912
44 CAL	62,582	0	3,144	525	0	78,793	148,046
44 HOG	29,083	0	5,981	349	0	46,451	81,865
44 HOLLOW	13,295	0	323	0	0	0	13,618
44 LONG	47,369	3	1,017	9	0	4,232	52,630
BACKBONE	105,903	185	29,217	3,298	0	175,440	314,044
BIDWELL	9,784	0	1,842	31	0	0	11,657
BIG JACKS	135,181	463	42,440	88,858	0	455,354	722,297
BLACKS RIDGE	44,188	0	5,951	88,873	0	29,478	168,490
BOGARD KNOLLS	4,222	0	0	0	0	0	4,222
BRIDGE	2,722	0	984	10	0	0	3,716
CABIN	333,897	1,017	55,882	15,810	0	24,374	430,980
CAMP TEN	7,724	0	16	0	0	0	7,740
CAMPBELL NEPA	53,670	247	3,036	979	0	13,919	71,852
CHERRY HILL	14,982	3	283	5	0	3,847	19,121
CHRISTY HILL	0	0	0	162	0	0	162
COLBY	12,562	0	7,341	3,711	0	0	23,614
CONE	8,255	0	1,425	707	0	225,000	235,386
CRATER NORTH	11,569	0	11,483	0	0	0	23,052
DEEP RED	24,106	0	0	44	0	218,295	242,445
DEER CREEK	31,094	0	11,960	27,963	0	12,100	83,118
DFPZ PLANNING	185,731	0	6,072	4,031	0	250	196,084
EBEY / BUTTE	61,007	0	4,464	1,283	5,554	10,070	82,378
ELK	84,914	0	427	752	0	0	86,093
FEATHER	2,986	0	75	0	0	0	3,061
GOOCH	246,287	546	67,390	7,541	3,710	54,567	380,041
HARVEY	22,499	0	1,207	0	0	0	23,706
HOLLOW FUELWOOD	125	0	0	0	0	0	125
HUMBOLDT	3,270	0	0	0	0	0	3,270
LAKES	15,020	235	4,245	157	0	0	19,657
LAVA PEAK	0	367	14	0	0	0	381
LOGAN	828	0	268	0	0	0	1,096
LOST LAKES	63,862	0	4,822	1,670	0	0	70,354
MIDDLE RIDGE	2,158	0	1,431	250	0	0	3,839
MINERAL	7,904	0	350	0	0	0	8,254
N. 49	127,118	1,056	217,544	5,117	0	360,659	711,495
N. COBLE	20,179	0	544	0	0	0	20,723
PATTERSON DFPZ	84,272	241	2,578	454	0	0	87,545
PEGLEG	6,192	0	1,324	0	0	0	7,516
PINE CREEK	4,999		0	0	0	0	4,999
PITTVILLE	132,650	0	5,924	1,965	0	54,435	194,974
PRATTVILLE	11,128	0	16	0	0	0	11,144
QLG PROG. MGMT	141,017	5,000	1,751	4,986	1,429	8,089	162,273
ROBBERS	25,536	0	375	286	0	0	26,198
RUFFA	81,913	2,096	6,104	4,341	0	0	94,454
S. BUNCH	92,351	2,134	13,215	3,662	0	91,248	202,610
S. STATION	434,783	2,097	58,269	19,699	0	463	515,311
SCOTT	21,285	223	2,170	182	0	0	23,860
SHANGHI	232	0	421	0	0	0	653
SIGNAL	29,174	0	3,407	79	0	250	32,909

Lassen National Forest
Project Expenditures and Obligations for FY-03 Job Codes in Fiscal Year 2003 thru September

Project Name	Personnel	Travel	Contract	Material	Equipment	Obligations	Total
SOUTHSIDE	6,118	0	114	0	0	0	6,233
SUM	14,670	0	801	0	0	0	15,471
SUMMIT	2,833	0	1,508	0	0	0	4,341
SUSAN RIVER	60,061	0	3,395	1,853	3,710	38,676	107,695
TU-1	274,584	1,143	49,979	2,587	0	13,972	342,264
TU-11	132,063	1,899	14,905	3,903	0	8,556	161,327
WEST DUSTY	2,238	0	11	0	0	45	2,294
WEST SHORE	43,048	0	2,304	2,945	282	0	48,580
YELLOW CREEK	77,350	1,676	17,056	9,826	0	0	105,907
DOW BUTTE	20,005	0	1,853	139	0	0	21,998
TOTAL	\$3,499,259	\$20,633	\$681,891	\$309,045	\$14,685	\$1,928,564	\$6,454,077

Plumas National Forest
Project Expenditures and Obligations for FY-03 Job Codes in Fiscal Year 2003 thru September

Project Name	Personnel	Travel	Contract	Material	Equipment	Obligations	Total
LOWER MIDDLE FORK	9,462	0	642	0	0	0	10,104
ANTELOPE BORDER	12,537	0	6,164	0	0	271	18,971
ASPEN ENHANCEMENT	5,843	225	1,034	730	0	0	7,832
ASPEN THINING	12,971	1,307	25,852	421	0	0	40,551
BALD ONION	65,631	2,278	15,158	579	0	1,188,865	1,272,511
BECKWOURTH RD CL	14,044	0	29,786	415	0	0	44,245
BLAKELESS	116,454	315	12,188	4,337	0	0	133,294
BRUSH CREEK	216,798	2,838	49,113	2,608	0	13,254	284,610
BUCK SPIKE	0	0	1,169	0	140	0	1,169
CRYSTAL ADAMS	157,570	2,091	25,062	12,670	0	1,486,816	1,684,349
CUT OFF WUI	18,977	0	724	0	0	0	19,700
DAV/SUL/LAST CHANCE	13,162	1,219	2,713	1,631	0	0	18,725
DOTTA	6,621	0	2,954	0	0	395,657	405,232
FEN INVENTORY	7,966	0	1,991	45	0	4,500	14,502
HAPPY JACK	22,749	100	1,092	0	0	0	23,941
QLG PROG MGMT	266,806	7,982	4,475	1,193	70	996	281,523
HUMBUG	71,470	893	75,458	437	70	1,350,603	1,498,931
JURA	8,474	1,038	231,341	361	0	250,113	491,328
KINGSBURY RUSH	38,660	241	5,927	150	0	0	44,978
LAST CHANCE	45,424	116	16,033	438	0	29,020	91,032
LOWER SLATE	35,357	475	101,418	151	0	0	137,400
MABIE	167,650	8,773	201,310	16,148	9,919	51,761	455,562
MYLF	32,256	5,632	8,563	6,404	0	0	52,855
POISON	10,163	0	4,609	0	0	13,860	28,632
RED CLOVER	29,065	345	4,032	193	37	0	33,673
RED MTN / ARKANSAS	31,742	128	6,030	77	0	0	37,978
ROSS MEADOW	949	0	4,110	3	0	0	5,062
SCHNEIDER MEADOW	2,638	0	1,896	0	0	0	4,534
SLAPJACK	174,019	983	40,988	4,102	0	3,900	223,992
SOUTH FORK	51,202	822	20,019	1,605	0	223,566	297,215
STONE DAIRY	62,379	0	44,358	5,370	0	454	112,561
STONE RIDGE	22,223	0	4,648	160	0	0	27,032
THOMPSON CREEK	14,447	0	1,229	0	0	0	15,676
TU-3	4,204	387	5,690	0	0	0	10,280
TU-10	14,305	240	73,259	0	0	21,895	109,699
TU-4 MV DFPZ	340,280	4,830	232,048	57,195	-7,820	77,421	703,954
TU-5	16,192	0	7,046	0	1,790	0	25,027
TU-6	6,100	0	28,012	759	0	0	34,871
TU-7	0	0	526	0	0	0	526
TU-8	4,111	0	61,473	0	0	11,224	76,807
TU-9	12,904	240	124,502	0	0	9,217	146,862
UPPER SLATE	29,916	0	4,028	590	0	0	34,534
WATDOG	270,439	10,518	137,661	3,013	0	8,510	430,141
WATERS	67,751	1,325	117,174	2,789	4,015	200	193,254
WILD	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	2,000
TOTAL	\$2,511,911	\$55,342	\$1,745,505	\$124,576	\$8,221	\$5,142,103	\$9,587,658

Tahoe National Forest
Project Expenditures and Obligations for FY-03 Job Codes in Fiscal Year 2003 thru September

Project Name	Personnel	Travel	Contract	Material	Equipment	Obligations	Total
BEAK	1,705	0	0	0	0	0	1,705
BITS	8,623	160	209	1,089	0	0	10,081
BORDA	232,286	2,507	4,675	3,153	1,786	0	244,407
BOSQUE	67,389	0	9,241	1,023	0	0	77,653
CAMINO	33,580	0	2,569	12,059	0	0	48,208
CAMPBELLS	0	0	5,444	5	0	0	54,448
CARMAN	11,299	0	57,310	7,631	0	0	76,240
CHUNKS	6,204	0	228	2,081	0	0	8,513
CLAW	5,633	0	1,884	0	0	0	7,517
EASTFORK	10,002	0	0	100	0	0	10,102
EURO	399,051	2,697	41,374	13,919	14,970	14	472,025
FRANC	16,683	0	6,772	20	0	0	23,476
HOTSPRINGS MAST	0	0	0	214	0	243,412	243,626
LAHONTON	68,277	0	1,243	1,522	0	14,000	85,041
LEFTOVER	60,758	884	5,535	197	0	0	67,374
MARMALADE	1,693	0	0	0	0	0	1,693
MER / DAV	20,904	0	0	60	0	0	20,964
PEARL	5,241	0	30,080	904	0	2,914	39,139
PERAZZO CREEK	12,324	0	2,037	4,211	0	0	18,571
QLG PROG MGMT	7,357	0	0	0	0	0	7,357
SKIPPY	11,523	0	0	0	0	0	11,523
SMITHNECK CREEK	12,686	0	145	754	0	2,095	15,681
TOE	10,732	153	5,594	1,035	0	401,350	418,864
TORO	73,242	0	6,588	267	0	77	80,175
VACA	91,710	1,121	5,560	11,687	0	0	110,079
WHEELER MAST	6,418	0	0	342	0	280,754	287,514
PIECES	17,503	0	2,893	48	0	0	20,444
TOTAL	\$1,192,823	\$7,522	\$238,383	\$62,322	\$16,756	\$944,616	\$2,462,420

HFQLG STAFF**Project Expenditures and Obligations for FY-03 Job Codes in Fiscal Year 2003 thru September**

Project Name	Personnel	Travel	Contract	Material	Equipment	Obligations	Total
HFQLG ADMIN STUDY	200,269	4,699	41,537	3,075	0	228,460	478,041
HFQLG ANNUAL REPORT	29,574	0	8,900	78	0	0	38,552
HFQLG MONITORING	243,137	3,642	51,059	2,610	0	35,503	335,952
HFQLG SEIS	284,308	1,612	29,435	3,174	0	6,706	325,236
HFQLG STAFF	323,856	4,910	13,384	1,948	0	175	344,273
TOTAL	\$1,081,144	\$14,864	\$144,315	\$10,886	\$0	\$270,844	\$1,522,054

APPENDIX D

HFQLG Pilot Project

PROGRAM OF WORK: FY99 through FY09

As of February 2004

HFQLG PILOT PROJECT SUMMARY

FY1999 TO FY2009

AS OF FEBRUARY 2004

Sort by Fiscal Year

FISCAL YEAR	DFPZ ACRES	GS ACRES	ITS ACRES	SAWLOG VOLUME		BIOMASS VOL CCF
				BOARD FEET (MMBF)	HUNDRED CUBIC FEET (CCF)	
1999	640	0	172	2	4,785	4,278
2000	7,215	200	772	22	44,422	64,517
2001	41,197	1,836	528	44	88,802	143,117
2002	16,651	1,258	395	19	37,168	31,354
2003	24,442	0	44	21	41,418	44,402
SUBTOTAL	90,145	3,294	1,911	108	216,595	287,668
2004	39,495	2,573	4,398	105	210,516	99,457
2005	39,680	8,443	10,685	202	404,517	149,075
2006	35,457	9,093	12,662	204	408,367	149,647
2007	36,227	9,066	19,000	243	486,882	153,300
2008	11,915	8,536	21,650	201	401,216	109,974
2009	12,297	8,966	18,460	181	362,012	104,396
SUBTOTAL	175,071	46,677	86,855	1,137	2,273,510	765,849
PILOT PROJECT TOTAL	265,216	49,971	88,766	1,245	2,490,105	1,053,517

DFPZ	Defensible Fuels Profile Zone (aka Fuelbreak)
GS	Group Selection (1/2 to 2 acre openings)
ITS	Individual Tree Selection
Sawlog CCF	Hundred Cubic Feet. Sawlog is also measured in thousand board feet (MBF). One Hundred Cubic Feet (1 CCF) = 0.5 MBF. 1,276,382 CCF is approximately 639 million board feet
Biomass CCF	Hundred Cubic Feet. Biomass is also measured in Green Tons (GT). One Hundred Cubic Feet (CCF) = 2.4GT. 1,008,385 CCF is approximately 2.4 million GT.

HFQLG PILOT PROJECT SUMMARY FY1999 TO FY2009

AS OF FEBRUARY 2004

Sort by Forest by Fiscal Year

FOREST	FISCAL YEAR	DFPZ ACRES	GS ACRES	ITS ACRES	SAWLOG VOLUME		BIOMASS VOLUME CCF
					MMBF	CCF	
LASSEN	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2000	5,476	200	772	21	41,874	48,562
	2001	16,184	1,658	0	28	56,593	111,808
	2002	7,598	248	77	8	15,578	16,702
	2003	8,337	0	0	15	30,111	26,496
SUBTOTAL FY99-		37,595	2,106	849	72	144,156	203,568
	2004	21,880	500	1,898	52	103,103	59,719
	2005	17,504	3,905	5,500	98	196,330	88,910
	2006	16,352	3,943	7,762	92	184,392	93,822
	2007	14,000	3,986	10,400	117	233,962	92,620
	2008	11,915	3,986	13,400	123	246,566	85,824
	2009	12,297	3,986	12,210	103	205,762	77,346
SUBTOTAL FY04-		93,948	20,306	51,170	585	1,170,115	498,241
LASSEN TOTAL		131,543	22,412	52,019	657	1,314,271	701,809
PLUMAS	1999	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2000	1,024	0	0	0	0	0
	2001	23,502	0	0	3	6,497	20,739
	2002	7,162	811	318	6	12,481	8,454
	2003	13,321	0	0	2	3,130	5,214
SUBTOTAL FY99-		45,009	811	318	11	22,108	34,407
	2004	15,060	2,073	2,500	52	103,000	28,030
	2005	20,168	4,300	5,100	99	197,800	49,700
	2006	17,530	4,600	4,350	103	206,900	45,200
	2007	22,227	4,330	7,200	118	235,920	50,680
	2008	0	3,650	6,900	68	135,800	13,800
	2009	0	4,080	4,600	68	136,200	15,200
SUBTOTAL FY04-		74,985	23,033	30,650	508	1,015,620	202,610
PLUMAS TOTAL		119,994	23,844	30,968	519	1,037,728	237,017
TAHOE	1999	640	0	172	2	4,785	4,278
	2000	715	0	0	1	2,548	15,955
	2001	1,511	178	528	13	25,712	10,570
	2002	1,891	199	0	5	9,109	6,198
	2003	2,784	0	44	4	8,177	12,692
SUBTOTAL FY99-		7,541	377	744	25	50,331	49,693
	2004	2,555	0	0	2	4,413	11,708
	2005	2,008	238	85	5	10,387	10,465
	2006	1,575	550	550	9	17,075	10,625
	2007	0	750	1,400	9	17,000	10,000
	2008	0	900	1,350	9	18,850	10,350
	2009	0	900	1,650	10	20,050	11,850
SUBTOTAL FY04-		6,138	3,338	5,035	44	87,775	64,998
TAHOE TOTAL		13,679	3,715	5,779	69	138,106	114,691
FY99 TO FY03 TOTAL		90,145	3,294	1,911	108	216,595	287,668
FY04 TO FY09 TOTAL		175,071	46,677	86,855	1,137	2,273,510	765,849
PILOT PROJECT TOTAL FY99-FY09		265,216	49,971	88,766	1,245	2,490,105	1,053,517

HFQLG PILOT PROJECT SUMMARY OF PLANNED PROGRAM OF WORK

FY2004 TO FY2009

AS OF FEBRUARY 2004

Sort by Fiscal Year by Forest

FISCAL YEAR AND FOREST	DFPZ ACRES	GS ACRES	ITS ACRES	SAWLOG VOLUME		BIOMASS VOLUME CCF
				MMBF	CCF	
2004						
LASSEN	21,880	500	1,898	52	103,103	59,719
PLUMAS	15,060	2,073	2,500	52	103,000	28,030
TAHOE	2,555	0	0	2	4,413	11,708
TOTAL FY04	39,495	2,573	4,398	105	210,516	99,457
2005						
LASSEN	17,504	3,905	5,500	98	196,330	88,910
PLUMAS	20,168	4,300	5,100	99	197,800	49,700
TAHOE	2,008	238	85	5	10,387	10,465
TOTAL FY05	39,680	8,443	10,685	202	404,517	149,075
2006						
LASSEN	16,352	3,943	7,762	92	184,392	93,822
PLUMAS	17,530	4,600	4,350	103	206,900	45,200
TAHOE	1,575	550	550	9	17,075	10,625
TOTAL FY06	35,457	9,093	12,662	204	408,367	149,647
2007						
LASSEN	14,000	3,986	10,400	117	233,962	92,620
PLUMAS	22,227	4,330	7,200	118	235,920	50,680
TAHOE	0	750	1,400	9	17,000	10,000
TOTAL FY07	36,227	9,066	19,000	243	486,882	153,300
2008						
LASSEN	11,915	3,986	13,400	123	246,566	85,824
PLUMAS	0	3,650	6,900	68	135,800	13,800
TAHOE	0	900	1,350	9	18,850	10,350
TOTAL FY08	11,915	8,536	21,650	201	401,216	109,974
2009						
LASSEN	12,297	3,986	12,210	103	205,762	77,346
PLUMAS	0	4,080	4,600	68	136,200	15,200
TAHOE	0	900	1,650	10	20,050	11,850
TOTAL FY09	12,297	8,966	18,460	181	362,012	104,396
FY04 - FY09 PILOT PROJECT TOTAL	175,071	46,677	86,855	1,137	2,273,510	765,849

HFQLG PILOT PROJECT PROGRAM OF WORK

FY1999 TO FY2003

AS OF FEBRUARY 2004

Sort by Fiscal Year by Contract Type

PROJECT TYPE	NUMBER OF PROJECTS	DFPZ ACRES	GS ACRES	ITS ACRES	SAWLOG VOL CCF	BIOMASS VOL CCF
Timber Sale	1	640	0	172	4,785	4,278
FY99 TOTAL	1	640	0	172	4,785	4,278
Timber Sale	5	5,476	200	772	41,874	48,562
Service Contract with embedded Timber Sale	2	665	0	0	2,548	15,955
Service Contract	2	1,024	0	0	0	0
Force Account Crew	1	50	0	0	0	0
FY00 TOTAL	10	7,215	200	772	44,422	64,517
Timber Sale	10	10,817	1,836	528	74,841	103,436
Service Contract with embedded Timber Sale	11	20,035	0	0	13,961	39,681
Service Contract	11	9,289	0	0	0	0
Force Account Crew	3	1,056	0	0	0	0
FY01 TOTAL	35	41,197	1,836	528	88,802	143,117
Timber Sale	19	5,813	1,125	395	32,609	15,845
Service Contract with embedded Timber Sale	9	9,259	133	0	4,559	15,509
Service Contract	0	0	0	0	0	0
Force Account Crew	5	1,579	0	0	0	0
FY02 TOTAL	33	16,651	1,258	395	37,168	31,354
Timber Sale	6	6,148	0	0	35,103	30,732
Service Contract with embedded Timber Sale	9	12,426	0	44	6,315	13,670
Service Contract	9	3,702	0	0	0	0
Force Account Crew	4	2,166	0	0	0	0
FY03 TOTAL	28	24,442	0	44	41,418	44,402
TOTAL	107	90,145	3,294	1,911	216,595	287,668

**HFQLG PILOT PROJECT PROGRAM OF WORK
FY1999 TO FY2003
AS OF FEBRUARY 2004
Sort by Fiscal Year by Forest**

PROJECT NAME	FOREST	DIST	FY	DFPZ THIN ACRES	DFPZ BURN ONLY ACRES	TOTAL DFPZ ACRES	GS ACRES	ITS ACRES	SAWLOG VOLUME CCF	BIOMASS VOLUME CCF	CONTRACT TYPE	AAA DATE
MARMALADE DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	1999	640	0	640	0	172	4,785	4,278	TS	8/19/99
FY1999 PILOT PROJECT TOTAL						640	0	172	4,785	4,278		
BRIDGE THIN DFPZ	LAS	ELRD	2000	500	0	500	0	146	4,608	9,059	TS	8/25/00
CANT THIN DFPZ	LAS	ELRD	2000	175		175	0	127	1,323	3,441	TS	9/15/00
SIGNAL SMALL LOG DFPZ	LAS	ELRD	2000	832		832		329	5,451	8,047	TS	9/28/00
SUMMIT SMALL LOG DFPZ	LAS	ELRD	2000	1,631		1,631	0	170	22,525	5,490	TS	5/30/00
PITTVILLE DFPZ/GS	LAS	HCRD	2000	2,338		2,338	200	0	7,967	22,525	TS	9/26/00
FY00 LASSEN TOTAL						5,476	200	772	41,874	48,562		
DOTTA DFPZ	PLU	BRD	2000	224	0	224	0	0	0	0	SC	9/11/00
SPIKE BUCK DFPZ	PLU	BRD	2000	800		800	0	0	0	0	SC	9/27/00
FY00 PLUMAS TOTAL						1,024	0	0	0	0		
CAMP 21 DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2000	50		50	0	0	0	0	FA	36,794
JELLY DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2000	137	0	137	0	0	870	3,125	STS	36,747
SKIPPY DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2000	528	0	528	0	0	1,678	12,830	STS	36,760
FY00 TAHOE TOTAL						715	0	0	2,548	15,955		
FY 2000 PILOT PROJECT TOTAL						7,215	200	772	44,422	64,517		

HFQLG PILOT PROJECT PROGRAM OF WORK
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PROJECT NAME	FOREST	DIST	FY	DFPZ THIN ACRES	DFPZ BURN ONLY ACRES	TOTAL DFPZ ACRES	GS ACRES	ITS ACRES	SAWLOG VOLUME CCF	BIOMASS VOLUME CCF	CONTRACT TYPE	AAA DATE
CHERRY HILL DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2001	875		875	0	0	2,152	5,436	STS	36,990
PINNACLE DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2001	122	0	122	0	0	0	0	SC	37,164
PRATTVILLE DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2001	1,356		1,356	0	0	5,002	4,404	STS	36,987
SHANGHAI FANANI DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2001	302	0	302	0	0	0	0	SC	37,164
WEST DUSTY DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2001	684	0	684	0	0	0	0	SC	37,164
BIDWELL DFPZ THINNING	LAS	ELRD	2001	393		393	0	0	2,645	3,784	TS	37,096
CANTELOPE CTL	LAS	ELRD	2001	250	0	250	0	0	0	0	SC	37,148
GRAYS DFPZ THINNING	LAS	ELRD	2001	1,020	0	1,020	0	0	3,344	9,033	TS	37,124
HARVEY 2 DFPZ SERVICE CONTRACT	LAS	ELRD	2001	79	0	79	0	0	310	1,102	STS	37,164
HARVEY DFPZ THINNING & GS	LAS	ELRD	2001	1,250		1,250	101	0	4,740	5,584	TS	37,161
LOGAN 2 DFPZ	LAS	ELRD	2001	91	0	91	0	0	0	0	SC	37,163
LOGAN DFPZ THINNING	LAS	ELRD	2001	1,030		1,030	0	0	4,600	13,228	TS	37,161
PEGLEG GS	LAS	ELRD	2001	0		0	357	0	8,520	3,104	TS	37,159
SANDY HAND THIN DFPZ	LAS	ELRD	2001	500		500	0	0	0	0	FA	36,861
SOUTHSIDE DFPZ	LAS	ELRD	2001	399		399	0	0	4,053	5,584	TS	37,159
T-REX UNDERBURN	LAS	ELRD	2001	500		500	0	0	0	0	FA	36,861

HFQLG PILOT PROJECT PROGRAM OF WORK
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PROJECT NAME	FOREST	DIST	FY	DFPZ THIN ACRES	DFPZ BURN ONLY ACRES	TOTAL DFPZ ACRES	GS ACRES	ITS ACRES	SAWLOG VOLUME CCF	BIOMASS VOLUME CCF	CONTRACT TYPE	AAA DATE
BLACKS RIDGE DFPZ/GS	LAS	HCRD	2001	3,028		3,028	750	0	13,779	32,789	TS	37,161
NORTH COBLE DFPZ/GS	LAS	HCRD	2001	2,336		2,336	450	0	7,448	19,760	TS	37,161
PITTVILLE NORTH DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2001	953		953	0	0	0	4,000	STS	36,990
PITTVILLE SOUTH DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2001	1,016	0	1,016	0	0	0	4,000	STS	36,990
FY01 LASSEN TOTAL						16,184	1,658	0	56,593	111,808		
DOTTA HAND THIN DFPZ	PLU	BRD	2001	157	0	157	0	0	0	0	SC	37,152
RED CLOVER 2 DFPZ	PLU	BRD	2001	447	0	447	0	0	694	2,209	STS	37,139
RED CLOVER DFPZ	PLU	BRD	2001	1,196	0	1,196	0	0	843	2,477	STS	36,816
SPIKE BUCK 2 DFPZ	PLU	BRD	2001	0	1,347	1,347	0	0	0	0	SC	37,162
STONY RIDGE DFPZ	PLU	BRD	2001	1,653	0	1,653	0	0	0	0	STS	37,164
LOWER SLATE DFPZ	PLU	FRRD	2001	3,510	1,342	4,852	0	0	4,560	2,670	STS	37,164
RED MTN ARKANSAS DFPZ	PLU	FRRD	2001	717		717	0	0	0	0	SC	36,843
UPPER SLATE DFPZ	PLU	FRRD	2001	1,582	71	1,653	0	0	0	0	SC	37,164
ANTELOPE BORDER DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2001	2,100	515	2,615	0	0	0	9,583	STS	36,938
KINGSBURY RUSH DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2001	3,826	46	3,872	0	0	0	0	SC	37,164
WATERS DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2001	4,275	718	4,993	0	0	400	3,800	STS	37,164

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FY1999 TO FY2003
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PROJECT NAME	FOREST	DIST	FY	DFPZ THIN ACRES	DFPZ BURN ONLY ACRES	TOTAL DFPZ ACRES	GS ACRES	ITS ACRES	SAWLOG VOLUME CCF	BIOMASS VOLUME CCF	CONTRACT TYPE	AAA DATE
FY01 PLUMAS TOTAL						23,502	0	0	6,497	20,739		
BASQUE IT 2	TAH	SVRD	2001	94	0	94	0	0	0	0	SC	9/25/01
BASQUE IT DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2001	56	0	56	0	0	0	0	FA	9/30/01
LAHONTAN DFPZ/GS	TAH	SVRD	2001	499	0	499	63	0	7,827	2,905	TS	9/6/01
LEFTOVER DFPZ/GS	TAH	SVRD	2001	862	0	862	115	528	17,885	7,665	TS	8/6/01
FY TAHOE TOTAL						1,511	178	528	25,712	10,570		
FY2001 PILOT PROJECT TOTAL						41,197	1,836	528	88,802	143,117		
44 CAL DFPZ 02	LAS	ELRD	2002	348	0	348	0	0	1,222	1,274	TS	9/24/02
44 HOG DFPZ 02	LAS	ELRD	2002	693	0	693	0	0	3,070	3,403	TS	9/3/02
44 HOLLOW DFPZ (VM)	LAS	ELRD	2002	390	0	390	28	0	2,934	2,018	TS	12/18/01
44 LONG DFPZ (VM)	LAS	ELRD	2002	857	0	857	17	0	2,934	2,018	TS	12/11/01
BOGARD ASPEN ENHANCEMENT II (VM)	LAS	ELRD	2002			0		56	1,135	603	TS	9/24/02
BOGARD KNOLL ASPEN ENHANCEMENT (VM)	LAS	ELRD	2002	0	0	0	4	21	220	0	TS	11/13/01
CONE CRATER GROUPS	LAS	ELRD	2002	0	0	0	110	0	1,090	0	TS	12/18/01
CONE CRATER GROUPS SERVICE CONTRACT	LAS	ELRD	2002	0	0	0	71	0	128	299	STS	2/8/02

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FY1999 TO FY2003
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PROJECT NAME	FOREST	DIST	FY	DFPZ THIN ACRES	DFPZ BURN ONLY ACRES	TOTAL DFPZ ACRES	GS ACRES	ITS ACRES	SAWLOG VOLUME CCF	BIOMASS VOLUME CCF	CONTRACT TYPE	AAA DATE
FEATHER ASPEN ENHANCEMENT II (VM)	LAS	ELRD	2002	0	0	0	12	0	115	270	STS	2/7/02
FEATHER FUELWOOD (VM)	LAS	ELRD	2002	0	0	0	2	0	42	0	TS	11/20/01
HOLLOW FUELWOOD (VM)	LAS	ELRD	2002	0	0	0	4	0	87	0	TS	12/18/01
NORTH CRATER WEST DFPZ	LAS	ELRD	2002	779	0	779	0	0	2,601	2,852	TS	9/24/02
SWAIN UNDERBURN	LAS	ELRD	2002	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	FA	11/1/01
BIG JACKS DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2002	400	0	400	0	0			TS	11/12/02
DEEP RED DFPZ/GS	LAS	HCRD	2002	1,478	0	1,478		0			TS	12/24/01
RIDGE NORTH DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2002	1,127	0	1,127	0	0	0	2,706	STS	7/31/02
RIDGE SOUTH DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2002	526		526	0	0	0	1,259	STS	7/31/02
FY02 LASSEN TOTAL						7,598	248	77	15,578	16,702		
CRYSTAL ADAMS GS	PLU	BRD	2002	0	0	0	417	0	7,626	437	TS	37,288
LAST CHANCE DFPZ/GS	PLU	BRD	2002	4,151	0	4,151	40	0	349	3,872	STS	37,291
POISON DFPZ - ITEM 1	PLU	BRD	2002	1,373	300	1,673	0	0	0	1,149	STS	37,298
POISON DFPZ/GS - ITEM 2	PLU	BRD	2002	969	0	969	10	0	374	1,978	STS	37,298
POISON LAST CHANCE GS	PLU	BRD	2002	0	0	0	58	0	743	263	TS	37,239

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FY1999 TO FY2003
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PROJECT NAME	FOREST	DIST	FY	DFPZ THIN ACRES	DFPZ BURN ONLY ACRES	TOTAL DFPZ ACRES	GS ACRES	ITS ACRES	SAWLOG VOLUME CCF	BIOMASS VOLUME CCF	CONTRACT TYPE	AAA DATE
RED CLOVER GS	PLU	BRD	2002	0	0	0	88	318	2,049	755	TS	37,287
STONY GS RESALE	PLU	BRD	2002	0	0	0	198	0	1,340	0	TS	37,278
RIDGE UB FY02	PLU	MHRD	2002	0	190	190	0	0	0	0	FA	37,391
SPANISH DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2002	0	179	179	0	0	0	0	FA	37,391
FY02 PLUMAS TOTAL						7,162	811	318	12,481	8,454		
BEAK DFPZ/GS	TAH	SVRD	2002	302	0	302	112	0	3,829	1,628	TS	37,245
BITS DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2002	395	0	395	0	0	1,693	1,111	STS	37,428
CALPINE DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2002	75	0	75	0	0	0	0	FA	37,226
CLAW DFPZ/GS	TAH	SVRD	2002	540	0	540	87	0	1,491	573	TS	37,223
HOOF DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2002	26	0	26	0	0	196	21	TS	37,392
MANO	TAH	SVRD	2002	135	0	135	0	0	0	0	FA	37,529
PIECES DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2002	418	0	418	0	0	1,900	2,865	STS	37,467
FY02 TAHOE TOTAL						1,891	199	0	9,109	6,198		
FY 2002 PILOT PROJECT TOTAL						16,651	1,258	395	37,168	31,354		
EAST DUSTY DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2003	120	0	120	0	0	220	1,065	STS	37,893
44 CAL - 03 DFPZ VM	LAS	ELRD	2003	830	0	830	0	0	1,708	3,055	TS	37,866

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FY1999 TO FY2003
AS OF FEBRUARY 2004
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PROJECT NAME	FOREST	DIST	FY	DFPZ THIN ACRES	DFPZ BURN ONLY ACRES	TOTAL DFPZ ACRES	GS ACRES	ITS ACRES	SAWLOG VOLUME CCF	BIOMASS VOLUME CCF	CONTRACT TYPE	AAA DATE
DOW UNDERBURN	LAS	ELRD	2003	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	FA	37,802
ELK DFPZ	LAS	ELRD	2003	1,387	0	1,387	0	0	5,111	3,078	TS	37,866
PATTERSON FLAT DFPZ	LAS	ELRD	2003	727		727			9,977	9,337	TS	37,838
CABIN DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2003	950	0	950	0	0	7,395	3,112	TS	37,894
JACKS #1 DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2003	1,460	0	1,460	0	0	1,013	4,189	STS	37,858
RED WEST DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2003	441		441	0	0			SC	37,880
SOUTH STATION DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2003	1,422	0	1,422	0	0	4,687	2,660	TS	37,894
FY03 LASSEN TOTAL						8,337	0	0	30,111	26,496		
BLAKELESS DFPZ	PLU	BRD	2003	0	1,081	1,081	0	0	0	0	FA	37,787
CRYSTAL ADAMS DFPZ	PLU	BRD	2003	2,781	1,185	3,966	0	0	0	1,159	STS	37,851
DOTTA UB 2	PLU	BRD	2003	0	1,179	1,179					SC	37,530
HUMBUG DFPZ	PLU	BRD	2003	2,201	686	2,887	0	0	172	2,778	STS	37,860
BALD ONION 2 DFPZ	PLU	FRRD	2003	483	479	962	0	0	464	190	STS	37,868
BALD ONION DFPZ	PLU	FRRD	2003	780	1,105	1,885	0	0	1,860	490	STS	37,893
SOUTH FORK DFPZ	PLU	FRRD	2003	339	0	339	0	0	634	597	STS	37,575
SOUTH FORK DFPZ 2	PLU	FRRD	2003	153	0	153	0	0	0	0	STS	37,575

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PROJECT NAME	FOREST	DIST	FY	DFPZ THIN ACRES	DFPZ BURN ONLY ACRES	TOTAL DFPZ ACRES	GS ACRES	ITS ACRES	SAWLOG VOLUME CCF	BIOMASS VOLUME CCF	CONTRACT TYPE	AAA DATE
JURA DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2003	511	283	794	0	0	0	0	SC	37,557
RIDGE UB FY03	PLU	MHRD	2003		75	75	0	0	0	0	FA	37,771
FY03 PLUMAS TOTAL						13,321	0	0	3,130	5,214		
CAMPBELLS DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2003	76	0	76	0	0	0	0	SC	37,572
CAMPBELLS MASTICATION EAST	TAH	SVRD	2003	52	0	52	0	0	0	0	SC	37,572
CHUNCKS DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2003	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	FA	37,894
HOTSPRINGS DFPZ MASTICATION	TAH	SVRD	2003	403	0	403	0	0	0	0	SC	37,890
LAHONTAN DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2003	35	0	35	0	0	0	0	SC	37,890
PEARL DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2003	109	0	109	0	0	0	0	SC	37,572
TOE DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2003	654	0	654	0	44	1,952	3,202	STS	37,561
TORO DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2003	832		832			6,225	9,490	TS	37,894
WHEELER DFPZ MASTICATION	TAH	SVRD	2003	613	0	613	0	0	0	0	SC	37,890
FY03 TAHOE TOTAL						2,784	0	44	8,177	12,692		
FY 2003 PILOT PROJECT TOTAL						24,442	0	44	41,418	44,402		
FY99 THRU FY03 PILOT PROJECT TOTAL						90,145	3,294	1,911	216,595	287,668		

HFQLG PILOT PROJECT
COMPARISON OF ACRES UNDER CONTRACT WITH ACRES TREATED ON-THE-GROUND
AS OF OCTOBER 2003
Summary Sort by District

PROJECT NAME	FOREST	DIST	FISCAL YEAR ACCOMPLISHED (UNDER CONTRACT)	DFPZ THIN ACRES	DFPZ BURN ONLY ACRES	TOTAL DFPZ ACRES	TREATED DFPZ ACRES MECH OR HAND	FUEL TREATMENT ACRES IN DFPZ	GS ACRES	TREATED GS ACRES MECH	ITS ACRES	TREATED ITS ACRES MECH AND HAND	CONTRACT TYPE
CHERRY HILL DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2001	875	0	875	870	44	0	0	0	0	STS
PRATTVILLE DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2001	1,356	0	1,356	524	40	0	0	0	0	STS
SHANGHAI FANANI DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2001	302	0	302	253	32	0	0	0	0	SC
WEST DUSTY / PINNACLE DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2001	806	0	806	301	0	0	0	0	0	SC
EAST DUSTY DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2003	120	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	STS
ALRD TOTAL				3,459	0	3,459	1,948	116	0	0	0	0	
BRIDGE THIN DFPZ	LAS	ELRD	2000	500	0	500	500	0	0	0	146	146	TS
CANT THIN DFPZ	LAS	ELRD	2000	175	0	175	175	0	0	0	127	127	TS
SIGNAL SMALL LOG DFPZ	LAS	ELRD	2000	832	0	832	832	0	0	0	329	329	TS
SUMMIT SMALL LOG DFPZ	LAS	ELRD	2000	1,631	0	1,631	0	0	0	0	170	0	TS
BIDWELL DFPZ THINNING	LAS	ELRD	2001	393	0	393	393	0	0	0	0	0	TS
CANTELOPE CTL	LAS	ELRD	2001	250	0	250	250	0	0	0	0	0	SC
GRAYS DFPZ THINNING	LAS	ELRD	2001	1,020	0	1,020	864	0	0	0	0	0	TS
HARVEY 2 DFPZ SERVICE CONTRACT	LAS	ELRD	2001	79	0	79	86	0	0	0	0	0	STS
HARVEY DFPZ THINNING & GS	LAS	ELRD	2001	1,250	0	1,250	350	0	101	101	0	0	TS
LOGAN 2 DFPZ	LAS	ELRD	2001	91	0	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	SC
LOGAN DFPZ THINNING	LAS	ELRD	2001	1,030	0	1,030	150	0	0	0	0	0	TS
PEGLEG GS	LAS	ELRD	2001	0	0	0	0	0	357	357	0	0	TS
SANDY HAND THIN DFPZ	LAS	ELRD	2001	500	0	500	0	208	0	0	0	0	FA
SOUTHSIDE DFPZ	LAS	ELRD	2001	399	0	399	0	0	0	0	0	0	TS
T-REX UNDERBURN	LAS	ELRD	2001	0	500	500	0	500	0	0	0	0	FA
44 CAL DFPZ 02	LAS	ELRD	2002	348	0	348	70	0	0	0	0	0	TS
44 HOG DFPZ 02	LAS	ELRD	2002	693	0	693	0	0	0	0	0	0	TS
44 HOLLOW DFPZ (VM)	LAS	ELRD	2002	390	0	390	390	0	28	28	0	0	TS

HFQLG PILOT PROJECT
COMPARISON OF ACRES UNDER CONTRACT WITH ACRES TREATED ON-THE-GROUND
AS OF OCTOBER 2003
Summary Sort by District

PROJECT NAME	FOREST	DIST	FISCAL YEAR ACCOMPLISHED (UNDER CONTRACT)	DFPZ THIN ACRES	DFPZ BURN ONLY ACRES	TOTAL DFPZ ACRES	TREATED DFPZ ACRES MECH OR HAND	FUEL TREATMENT ACRES IN DFPZ	GS ACRES	TREATED GS ACRES MECH	ITS ACRES	TREATED ITS ACRES MECH AND HAND	CONTRACT TYPE
44 LONG DFPZ (VM)	LAS	ELRD	2002	857	0	857	251	0	17	0	0	0	TS
BOGARD ASPEN ENHANCEMENT II (VM)	LAS	ELRD	2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	TS
BOGARD KNOLL ASPEN ENHANCEMENT (VM)	LAS	ELRD	2002	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	21	21	TS
CONE CRATER GROUPS	LAS	ELRD	2002	0	0	0	0	0	110	110	0	0	TS
CONE CRATER GROUPS SERVICE CONTRACT	LAS	ELRD	2002	0	0	0	0	0	71	78	0	0	STS
FEATHER ASPEN ENHANCEMENT II (VM)	LAS	ELRD	2002	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	12	STS
FEATHER FUELWOOD (VM)	LAS	ELRD	2002	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	TS
HOLLOW FUELWOOD (VM)	LAS	ELRD	2002	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	TS
NORTH CRATER WEST DFPZ	LAS	ELRD	2002	779	0	779	0	0	0	0	0	0	TS
SWAIN UNDERBURN	LAS	ELRD	2002	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	FA
44 CAL - 03 DFPZ VM	LAS	ELRD	2003	830	0	830	0	0	0	0	0	0	TS
DOW UNDERBURN	LAS	ELRD	2003	0	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	FA
ELK DFPZ	LAS	ELRD	2003	1,387	0	1,387	0	0	0	0	0	0	TS
PATTERSON FLAT DFPZ	LAS	ELRD	2003	727	0	727	0	0	0	0	0	0	TS
ELRD TOTAL				14,161	2,500	16,661	4,311	2,708	706	682	849	635	
PITTVILLE DFPZ/GS	LAS	HCRD	2000	2,338	0	2,338	100	300	200	0	0	0	TS
BLACKS RIDGE DFPZ/GS	LAS	HCRD	2001	3,028	0	3,028	0	0	750	0	0	0	TS
NORTH COBLE DFPZ/GS	LAS	HCRD	2001	2,336	0	2,336	0	0	450	0	0	0	TS
PITTVILLE NORTH DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2001	953	0	953	953	0	0	0	0	0	STS
PITTVILLE SOUTH DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2001	1,016	0	1,016	1,016	0	0	0	0	0	STS
BIG JACKS DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2002	400	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	TS
DEEP RED DFPZ/GS	LAS	HCRD	2002	1,478	0	1,478	1,512	0	0	34	0	0	TS
RIDGE NORTH DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2002	1,127	0	1,127	1,135	0	0	0	0	0	STS

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PROJECT NAME	FOREST	DIST	FISCAL YEAR ACCOMPLISHED (UNDER CONTRACT)	DFPZ THIN ACRES	DFPZ BURN ONLY ACRES	TOTAL DFPZ ACRES	TREATED DFPZ ACRES MECH OR HAND	FUEL TREATMENT ACRES IN DFPZ	GS ACRES	TREATED GS ACRES MECH	ITS ACRES	TREATED ITS ACRES MECH AND HAND	CONTRACT TYPE
RIDGE SOUTH DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2002	526	0	526	528	0	0	0	0	0	STS
CABIN DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2003	950	0	950	0	0	0	0	0	0	TS
JACKS #1 DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2003	1,460	0	1,460	0	0	0	0	0	0	STS
RED WEST DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2003	441	0	441	0	0	0	0	0	0	SC
SOUTH STATION DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2003	1,422	0	1,422	0	0	0	0	0	0	TS
HCRD TOTAL				17,475	0	17,475	5,244	300	1,400	34	0	0	
LASSEN TOTAL FY99 TO FY03				35,095	2,500	37,595	11,503	3,124	2,106	716	849	635	
DOTTA DFPZ	PLU	BRD	2000	224	0	224	224	448	0	0	0	0	SC
SPIKE BUCK DFPZ	PLU	BRD	2000	800	0	800	0	833	0	0	0	0	SC
DOTTA HAND THIN DFPZ	PLU	BRD	2001	157	0	157	157	314	0	0	0	0	SC
RED CLOVER 2 DFPZ	PLU	BRD	2001	447	0	447	447	128	0	0	0	0	STS
RED CLOVER DFPZ	PLU	BRD	2001	1,196	0	1,196	1,196	378	0	0	0	0	STS
SPIKE BUCK 2 DFPZ	PLU	BRD	2001	0	1,347	1,347	0	1,004	0	0	0	0	SC
STONY RIDGE DFPZ	PLU	BRD	2001	1,653	0	1,653	594	895	0	35	0	0	STS
CRYSTAL ADAMS GS	PLU	BRD	2002	0	0	0	0	0	417	0	0	0	TS
LAST CHANCE DFPZ/GS	PLU	BRD	2002	4,151	0	4,151	2,582	0	40	0	0	0	STS
POISON DFPZ - ITEM 1	PLU	BRD	2002	1,373	300	1,673	518	0	0	0	0	0	STS
POISON DFPZ/GS - ITEM 2	PLU	BRD	2002	969	0	969	230	160	10	0	0	0	STS
POISON LAST CHANCE GS	PLU	BRD	2002	0	0	0	0	0	58	0	0	0	TS
RED CLOVER GS	PLU	BRD	2002	0	0	0	0	0	88	63	318	322	TS
STONY GS RESALE	PLU	BRD	2002	0	0	0	0	0	198	0	0	0	TS
BLAKELESS DFPZ	PLU	BRD	2003	0	1,081	1,081	0	1,151	0	0	0	0	FA
CRYSTAL ADAMS DFPZ	PLU	BRD	2003	2,781	1,185	3,966	0	0	0	0	0	0	STS
DOTTA UB 2	PLU	BRD	2003	0	1,179	1,179	0	0	0	0	0	0	SC

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HUMBUG DFPZ	PLU	BRD	2003	2,201	686	2,887	0	0	0	0	0	0	STS
BRD TOTAL				15,952	5,778	21,730	5,948	5,311	811	98	318	322	
LOWER SLATE DFPZ	PLU	FRRD	2001	3,510	1,342	4,852	0	0	0	0	0	0	STS
RED MTN ARKANSAS DFPZ	PLU	FRRD	2001	717	0	717	436	50	0	0	0	0	SC
UPPER SLATE DFPZ	PLU	FRRD	2001	1,582	71	1,653	0	0	0	0	0	0	SC
BALD ONION 2 DFPZ	PLU	FRRD	2003	483	479	962	0	0	0	0	0	0	STS
BALD ONION DFPZ	PLU	FRRD	2003	780	1,105	1,885	0	0	0	0	0	0	STS
SOUTH FORK DFPZ	PLU	FRRD	2003	339	0	339	0	0	0	0	0	0	STS
SOUTH FORK DFPZ 2	PLU	FRRD	2003	153	0	153	0	0	0	0	0	0	STS
FRRD TOTAL				7,564	2,997	10,561	436	50	0	0	0	0	
ANTELOPE BORDER DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2001	2,100	515	2,615	1,585	1,252	0	0	0	0	STS
KINGSBURY RUSH DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2001	3,826	46	3,872	2,161	0	0	0	0	0	SC
WATERS DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2001	4,275	718	4,993	2,591	3,181	0	0	0	0	STS
RIDGE UB FY02	PLU	MHRD	2002	0	190	190	0	288	0	0	0	0	FA
SPANISH DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2002	0	179	179	0	222	0	0	0	0	FA
JURA DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2003	511	283	794	765	765	0	0	0	0	SC
RIDGE UB FY03	PLU	MHRD	2003	0	75	75	0	86	0	0	0	0	FA
MHRD TOTAL				10,712	2,006	12,718	7,102	5,794	0	0	0	0	
PLUMAS TOTAL FY99-FY03				34,228	10,781	45,009	13,486	11,155	811	98	318	322	
MARMALADE DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	1999	640	0	640	682	0	0	0	172	130	TS
CAMP 21 DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2000	50	0	50	0	100	0	0	0	0	FA
JELLY DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2000	137	0	137	137	0	0	0	0	0	STS
SKIPPY DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2000	528	0	528	462	0	0	0	0	0	STS
BASQUE IT 2	TAH	SVRD	2001	94	0	94	94	46	0	0	0	0	SC
BASQUE IT DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2001	56	0	56	0	144	0	0	0	0	FA

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LAHONTAN DFPZ/GS	TAH	SVRD	2001	499	0	499	30	0	63	22	0	127	TS
LEFTOVER DFPZ/GS	TAH	SVRD	2001	862	0	862	680	0	115	165	528	1,152	TS
BEAK DFPZ/GS	TAH	SVRD	2002	302	0	302	0	0	112	0	0	0	TS
BITS DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2002	395	0	395	0	0	0	0	0	0	STS
CALPINE DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2002	75	0	75	0	75	0	0	0	0	FA
CLAW DFPZ/GS	TAH	SVRD	2002	540	0	540	0	0	87	0		0	TS
HOOF DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2002	26	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	TS
MANO	TAH	SVRD	2002	135	0	135	135	135	0	0	0	0	FA
PIECES DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2002	418	0	418	0	0	0	0	0	103	STS
CAMPBELLS DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2003	76	0	76	76	0	0	0	0	0	SC
CAMPBELLS MASTICATION EAST	TAH	SVRD	2003	52	0	52	52	0	0	0	0	0	SC
CHUNCKS DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2003	10	0	10	15	0	0	0	0	0	FA
HOTSPRINGS DFPZ MASTICATION	TAH	SVRD	2003	403	0	403	0	0	0	0	0	0	SC
LAHONTAN DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2003	35	0	35	0	35	0	0	0	0	SC
PEARL DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2003	109	0	109	0	180	0	0	0	0	SC
TOE DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2003	654	0	654	0	0	0	0	44	0	STS
TORO DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2003	832	0	832	0	0		0		0	TS
WHEELER DFPZ MASTICATION	TAH	SVRD	2003	613	0	613	0	0	0	0	0	0	SC
SVRD TOTAL				7,541	0	7,541	2,363	715	377	187	744	1,512	
PILOT PROJECT TOTAL FY99-FY04				76,864	13,281	90,145	27,352	14,994	3,294	1,001	1,911	2,469	

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BATTLE CREEK DFPZ PROJECT	LAS	ALRD	2004	1,500	0	1,500	0	0	3,330	4,330	STS
BROWN RAVINE DFPZ OAK ENHANCEMENT	LAS	ALRD	2004	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	12,000	2,700	TS
LAKES II DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2004	850	0	850	0	0	10,200	4,600	TS
ROBBERS DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2004	950	0	950	0	0	11,400	3,520	TS
ROBBERS FUELS DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2004	200	0	200	0	0	0	0	SC
SILVER DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2004	250	0	250	0	0	1,040	1,350	STS
SODA SPRINGS DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2004	40	0	40	0	0	480	215	TS
WARNER DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2004	1,600	0	1,600	0	0	4,165	5,415	STS
WEST SHORE DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2004	760	0	760	0	0	9,120	4,115	TS
YOUNG PINE PROJECT	LAS	ALRD	2004	885	0	885	0	0	0	0	SC
44 HOG - 03 DFPZ VM	LAS	ELRD	2004	318	0	318	0	0	1,908	1,718	TS
BIZZ DFPZ VM	LAS	ELRD	2004	1,200	0	1,200	0	0	7,200	6,720	TS
BROCKMAN VM	LAS	ELRD	2004	0	0	0		600	6,000	3,360	TS

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CAL UNDERBURN UB	LAS	ELRD	2004	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	FA
CAMP 10 - ASPEN ENHANCEMENT VM	LAS	ELRD	2004	0	0	0	0	28	280	336	TS
LITTLE ANT UNDERBURN UB	LAS	ELRD	2004	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	FA
MCKENZIE ASPEN VM	LAS	ELRD	2004	0	0	0	0	270	2,700	3,240	TS
PEGLEG DFPZ VM	LAS	ELRD	2004	2,000	0	2,000	0	0	12,000	11,200	TS
ROUND DFPZ VM	LAS	ELRD	2004	880	0	880	0	0	5,280	4,900	TS
BIG JACKS UB04 DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2004	0	586	586	0	0	0	0	FA
BLACKS RIDGE UB04 DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2004	0	1,555	1,555	0	0	0	0	FA
CHUTES DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2004	700	0	700	0	0	0	0	SC
NORTH 49 DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2004	500	0	500	500	1,000	16,000	2,000	TS
NORTH 49 PLANTATION FY04 DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2004	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	SC
NORTH COBLE UB04 DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2004	0	1,406	1,406	0	0	0	0	FA
PITTVILLE BRUSHBURN04 DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2004	0	200	200	0	0	0	0	FA

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STATION 1 DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2004	1,500	0	1,500	0	0	0	0	SC
FY04 LASSEN TOTAL						21,880	500	1,898	103,103	59,719	
BUCK UB DFPZ	PLU	BRD	2004	0	573	573	0	0	0	0	FA
MABIE	PLU	BRD	2004	4,100	1,600	5,700	0	0	2,000	4,000	STS
RED CLOVER DFPZ-NEW	PLU	BRD	2004	0	300	300	0	0	0	0	FA
BRUSH CREEK DFPZ	PLU	FRRD	2004	602	1,034	1,636	0	0	3,000	1,800	STS
BRUSH CREEK UB04 DFPZ	PLU	FRRD	2004	0	168	168	0	0	0	0	FA
BASIIN GS	PLU	FRRD	2004	0	0	0	1,330	2,500	55,000	0	TS
SOUTH FORK 3 DFPZ	PLU	FRRD	2004	299	373	672	0	0	1,000	1,030	STS
MAIDU THIN DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2004	150	0	150	0	0	0	0	SC
MEADOW VALLEY DFPZ/GS	PLU	MHRD	2004	5,344	67	5,411	743	0	42,000	21,200	TS
RIDGE UB04 DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2004	0	250	250	0	0	0	0	FA
SPANISH UB04 DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2004	0	200	200	0	0	0	0	FA

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FY04 PLUMAS TOTAL						15,060	2,073	2,500	103,000	28,030	
BIG CHUNKS DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2004	18	0	18	0	0	0	0	FA
BOSQUE DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2004	409	0	409	0	0	1,163	3,721	STS
CAMINO DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2004	637	0	637	0	0	2,334	5,493	STS
LEMON DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2004	50	0	50	0	0	0	0	FA
SIERRAVILLE UNDERBURN	TAH	SVRD	2004	0	575	575	0	0	0	0	SC
STEWART DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2004	50	0	50	0	0	0	0	FA
TOPAZ DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2004	500	0	500	0	0	0	0	SC
VACA DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2004	316	0	316	0	0	916	2,494	STS
FY04 TAHOE TOTAL						2,555	0	0	4,413	11,708	
PILOT PROJECT TOTAL FY04						39,495	2,573	4,398	210,516	99,457	
BATTLE PCT THIN	LAS	ALRD	2005	200	0	200	0	0	400	400	STS

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BEAR PCT THIN	LAS	ALRD	2005	120	0	120	0	0	240	240	STS
CASTLE DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2005	1,020	0	1,020	0	0	12,240	2,540	TS
HUMBOLDT DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2005	550	0	550	0	0	6,600	1,100	TS
HUMBOLDT GS	LAS	ALRD	2005	0	0	0	466	0	10,252	6,052	TS
LOST LAKE DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2005	1,100	0	1,100	0	0	13,200	3,400	TS
LOST LAKE GS	LAS	ALRD	2005	0	0	0	578	0	12,716	6,936	TS
NORTH DUSTY DFPZ HAND THIN	LAS	ALRD	2005	120	0	120	0	0	0	0	SC
PRATTVILLE 2 DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2005	490	0	490	0	0	5,880	1,700	TS
RUFFA DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2005	500	0	500	0	0	1,000	1,000	STS
RUFFA DFPZ CONSTRUCTION	LAS	ALRD	2005	418	0	418	0	0	0	836	STS
RUFFA GS	LAS	ALRD	2005	0	0	0	402	200	11,644	5,224	TS
YELLOW DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2005	1,200	0	1,200	0	0	14,400	1,060	TS
YELLOW GS	LAS	ALRD	2005	0	0	0	195	0	4,290	2,670	TS

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2005 ASPEN ENHANCEMENT VM	LAS	ELRD	2005	0	0	0	0	150	2,700	0	TS
2005 GROUP SELECTION VM	LAS	ELRD	2005	0	0	0	1,264	0	15,168	10,112	TS
2005 ITS VM	LAS	ELRD	2005	0	0	0	0	1,000	10,000	5,600	TS
2005 UNDERBURNING VM	LAS	ELRD	2005	0	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	FA
CALDERA DFPZ VM	LAS	ELRD	2005	800	0	800	0	0	4,800	4,480	TS
CLOVER DFPZ VM	LAS	ELRD	2005	400	0	400	0	0	2,400	2,240	TS
LAVA PEAK DFPZ VM	LAS	ELRD	2005	400	0	400	0	0	2,400	2,240	TS
LITTLE HARVEY ASPEN ENHANCEMENT VM	LAS	ELRD	2005	0	0	0	0	50	500	600	TS
LYONS DFPZ VM	LAS	ELRD	2005	1,500	0	1,500	0	0	9,000	8,400	TS
PARROT DFPZ VM	LAS	ELRD	2005	800	0	800	0	0	4,800	4,480	TS
RAILROAD DFPZ VM	LAS	ELRD	2005	1,500	0	1,500	0	0	9,000	8,400	TS
ROCKY ASPEN ENHANCEMENT VM	LAS	ELRD	2005	0	0	0	0	100	1,000	1,200	TS

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49ER	LAS	HCRD	2005	500	0	500	200	1,000	9,400	1,700	TS
BIG JACKS UB05 DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2005	0	586	586	0	0	0	0	FA
NORTH COBLE UB05 DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2005	0	800	800	0	0	0	0	FA
SHOOTER	LAS	HCRD	2005	1,000	0	1,000	800	3,000	30,800	4,800	TS
STATION 2 DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2005	1,500	0	1,500	0	0	1,500	1,500	STS
FY05 LASSEN TOTAL						17,504	3,905	5,500	196,330	88,910	
BLAKEMORE DFPZ	PLU	BRD	2005	0	135	135	0	0	0	0	FA
FREEMAN DFPZ/GS	PLU	BRD	2005	1,500	0	1,500	450	1,000	16,000	4,000	STS
HAPPY JACK DFPZ	PLU	BRD	2005	3,000	0	3,000	150	400	6,000	3,600	STS
BALD MOUNTAIN GS	PLU	FRRD	2005	0	0	0	150	500	9,000	0	TS
SLAPJACK DFPZ/GS	PLU	FRRD	2005	3,300	1,900	5,200	250	800	16,200	22,100	STS
SUGAR ETALS	PLU	FRRD	2005	0	0	0	1,500	800	50,000	0	TS
WATDOG DFPZ/GS	PLU	FRRD	2005	2,600	1,100	3,700	200	600	14,600	16,000	STS

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EMPIRE DFPZ/GS	PLU	MHRD	2005	3,800	1,200	5,000	0	0	32,000	4,000	STS
GREENFLAT UB05 DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2005	0	200	200	0	0	0	0	FA
HUNGRY UB DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2005	0	933	933	0	0	0	0	FA
LUCKY S UB05 DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2005	0	200	200	0	0	0	0	FA
MHRD GS FY05	PLU	MHRD	2005	0	0	0	1,600	1,000	54,000	0	TS
SPANISH UB05 DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2005	0	300	300	0	0	0	0	FA
FY05 PLUMAS TOTAL						20,168	4,300	5,100	197,800	49,700	
FRANC DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2005	684	0	684	76	0	4,636	3,420	TS
KORUNA DFPZ / GS	TAH	SVRD	2005	564	0	564	76	0	2,188	2,820	STS
ROOK DFPZ / GS	TAH	SVRD	2005	675	0	675	86	0	2,713	3,375	STS
TRELA ITS	TAH	SVRD	2005	85	0	85		85	850	850	TS
FY05 TAHOE TOTAL						2,008	238	85	10,387	10,465	

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PROJECT NAME	FOREST	DIST	FY	PROP THIN DFPZ ACRES	PROP DFPZ BURN ONLY ACRES	TOTAL PROP DFPZ ACRES	PROP GS ACRES	PROP ITS ACRES	PROP SAWLOG VOLUME CCF	PROP BIOMASS VOLUME CCF	CONTRACT TYPE
PILOT PROJECT TOTAL FY05						39,680	8,443	10,685	404,517	149,075	
BOLT DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2006	500	0	500	0	0	2,120	2,120	STS
BROWN'S RAVINE DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2006	1,550	0	1,550	0	0	18,600	4,600	TS
COLBY DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2006	900	0	900	0	0	10,800	3,368	TS
COLBY GS	LAS	ALRD	2006	0	0	0	443	0	9,746	5,316	TS
LAKES DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2006	1,700	0	1,700	0	0	20,400	5,140	TS
LAKES GS	LAS	ALRD	2006	0	0	0	426	0	9,372	5,584	TS
LOST LAKE CULTURE DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2006	378	0	378	0	0	0	756	SC
SCOTT DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2006	1,050	0	1,050	0	0	12,600	2,180	TS
SCOTT GS	LAS	ALRD	2006	0	0	0	318	0	6,996	2,816	TS
SUMMIT DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2006	900	0	900	0	0	2,158	2,158	STS
SUMMIT GS	LAS	ALRD	2006	0	0	0	270	62	6,808	3,364	TS

**HFQLG PILOT PROJECT PLANNED PROGRAM OF WORK
FY2004 TO FY2009**

AS OF FEBRUARY 2004

Sorted by Fiscal Year by Forest

PROJECT NAME	FOREST	DIST	FY	PROP THIN DFPZ ACRES	PROP DFPZ BURN ONLY ACRES	TOTAL PROP DFPZ ACRES	PROP GS ACRES	PROP ITS ACRES	PROP SAWLOG VOLUME CCF	PROP BIOMASS VOLUME CCF	CONTRACT TYPE
2006 ASPEN ENHANCEMENT: VM	LAS	ELRD	2006	0	0	0	0	300	3,000	3,600	TS
2006 DFPZ UNDERBURNING	LAS	ELRD	2006		2,000	2,000	0	0	0		FA
CHAMPS/GOOCH & EBNEY: DFPZS VM	LAS	ELRD	2006	4,000		4,000	0	0	9,600	22,400	STS
CHAMPS/GOOCH & EBNEY: GS VM	LAS	ELRD	2006			0	1,243	0	14,916	9,600	TS
CHAMPS/GOOCH & EBNEY: ITS VM	LAS	ELRD	2006			0	0	2,400	24,000	13,440	TS
BACKBONE DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2006	1,000	0	1,000	500	2,000	14,000	3,500	TS
BIG JACKS UB06 DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2006	0	586	586	0	0	0	0	FA
CABIN BRUSHBURN06 DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2006	0	1,108	1,108	0	0	0	0	FA
CABIN G-THIN	LAS	HCRD	2006	180	0	180	0	0	360	180	TS
HCRD06 GS	LAS	HCRD	2006	0	0	0	543	0	6,516	0	TS
JACKSON	LAS	HCRD	2006	0	0	0	200	3,000	11,400	3,200	TS
STATION G-THIN	LAS	HCRD	2006	500	0	500	0	0	1,000	500	TS

**HFQLG PILOT PROJECT PLANNED PROGRAM OF WORK
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PROJECT NAME	FOREST	DIST	FY	PROP THIN DFPZ ACRES	PROP DFPZ BURN ONLY ACRES	TOTAL PROP DFPZ ACRES	PROP GS ACRES	PROP ITS ACRES	PROP SAWLOG VOLUME CCF	PROP BIOMASS VOLUME CCF	CONTRACT TYPE
FY06 LASSEN TOTAL						16,352	3,943	7,762	184,392	93,822	
ADAMS GS	PLU	BRD	2006	0	0	0	100	500	3,200	0	TS
CROCKER DFPZ UNDERBURN	PLU	BRD	2006	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	SC
CUTOFF DFPZ/GS	PLU	BRD	2006	800	200	1,000	150	500	4,600	4,000	STS
INGALLS DFPZ/GS	PLU	BRD	2006	2,400	0	2,400	250	700	12,000	11,000	STS
JORDAN UB DFPZ	PLU	BRD	2006	0	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	0	SC
FLEA DFPZ/GS	PLU	FRRD	2006	400	1,200	1,600	800	500	30,200	1,600	STS
HASKINS OAK DFPZ/GS	PLU	FRRD	2006	1,060	200	1,260	200	0	14,500	4,200	STS
STRAWBERRY ETALS GS	PLU	FRRD	2006	0	0	0	1,500	850	50,000	0	TS
COLD DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2006	650	0	650	0	0	4,000	2,600	TS
GREENFLAT UB06 DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2006	0	200	200	0	0	0	0	FA
GRIZZLY RIDGE DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2006	1,700	570	2,270	0	0	10,200	6,800	TS
HUNGRY UB06 DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2006	0	900	900	0	0	0	0	FA

**HFQLG PILOT PROJECT PLANNED PROGRAM OF WORK
FY2004 TO FY2009**

AS OF FEBRUARY 2004

Sorted by Fiscal Year by Forest

PROJECT NAME	FOREST	DIST	FY	PROP THIN DFPZ ACRES	PROP DFPZ BURN ONLY ACRES	TOTAL PROP DFPZ ACRES	PROP GS ACRES	PROP ITS ACRES	PROP SAWLOG VOLUME CCF	PROP BIOMASS VOLUME CCF	CONTRACT TYPE
LUCKY S UB06 DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2006	0	200	200	0	0	0	0	FA
MHRD GS FY06	PLU	MHRD	2006	0	0	0	1,600	1,300	55,800	0	TS
MOONLIGHT DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2006	850	0	850	0	0	5,000	3,400	STS
SPANISH UB06 DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2006	0	300	300	0	0	0	0	FA
WILD DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2006	2,900	1,000	3,900	0	0	17,400	11,600	STS
FY06 PLUMAS TOTAL						17,530	4,600	4,350	206,900	45,200	
CASTLE DFPZ / GS	TAH	SVRD	2006	675	0	675	75	0	2,625	3,375	STS
LIRA DFPZ	TAH	SVRD	2006	900	0	900	425	0	11,300	4,500	TS
MONTEZ ITS / GS	TAH	SVRD	2006	0	0	0	50	550	3,150	2,750	TS
FY06 TAHOE TOTAL						1,575	550	550	17,075	10,625	
PILOT PROJECT TOTAL FY06						35,457	9,093	12,662	408,367	149,647	
ALRD07 GS	LAS	ALRD	2007	0	0	0	343	0	7,546	0	TS

**HFQLG PILOT PROJECT PLANNED PROGRAM OF WORK
FY2004 TO FY2009**

AS OF FEBRUARY 2004

Sorted by Fiscal Year by Forest

PROJECT NAME	FOREST	DIST	FY	PROP THIN DFPZ ACRES	PROP DFPZ BURN ONLY ACRES	TOTAL PROP DFPZ ACRES	PROP GS ACRES	PROP ITS ACRES	PROP SAWLOG VOLUME CCF	PROP BIOMASS VOLUME CCF	CONTRACT TYPE
BENNER DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2007	1,805	0	1,805	0	0	13,020	2,900	TS
BENNER GS	LAS	ALRD	2007	0	0	0	175	0	3,850	2,100	TS
CREEKS 1 THINNING	LAS	ALRD	2007	0	0	0	0	5,000	70,000	10,000	TS
FEATHER NORTH DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2007	1,640	0	1,640	0	0	19,680	7,680	TS
FEATHER NORTH GS	LAS	ALRD	2007	0	0	0	525	0	11,550	6,300	TS
STOVER DFPZ/GS	LAS	ALRD	2007	500	0	500	200	0	10,400	3,400	TS
2007 ASPEN ENHANCEMENT: GS	LAS	ELRD	2007	0	0	0	300	0	3,600	3,600	TS
2007 DFPZ UNDERBURNING	LAS	ELRD	2007	0	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	FA
CHAMPS/GOOCH & CAMPBELL & EBAY DFPZ	LAS	ELRD	2007	3,000	0	3,000	0	0	18,000	22,400	TS
CHAMPS/GOOCH & CAMPBELL & EBAY GS	LAS	ELRD	2007	0	0	0	1,200	0	14,400	16,800	TS
CHAMPS/GOOCH & CAMPBELL & EBAY ITS	LAS	ELRD	2007	0	0	0	0	3,400	34,000	13,440	TS
BIG JACKS UB07 DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2007	0	586	586	0	0	0	0	FA
BLACKS RIDGE UB07 DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2007	0	2,207	2,207	0	0	0	0	FA

**HFQLG PILOT PROJECT PLANNED PROGRAM OF WORK
FY2004 TO FY2009**

AS OF FEBRUARY 2004

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PROJECT NAME	FOREST	DIST	FY	PROP THIN DFPZ ACRES	PROP DFPZ BURN ONLY ACRES	TOTAL PROP DFPZ ACRES	PROP GS ACRES	PROP ITS ACRES	PROP SAWLOG VOLUME CCF	PROP BIOMASS VOLUME CCF	CONTRACT TYPE
CABIN BRUSHBURN07 DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2007	0	262	262	0	0	0	0	FA
ELRD07 GS	LAS	HCRD	2007	0	0	0	1,143	0	13,716	0	TS
SPRINGS PLANTATION DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2007	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	SC
SOUTH BUNCH DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2007	1,000	0	1,000	100	2,000	14,200	4,000	TS
FY07 LASSEN TOTAL						14,000	3,986	10,400	233,962	92,620	
BIG HILL GS	PLU	BRD	2007	0	0	0	100	300	3,800	0	TS
GRIGSBY UB DFPZ	PLU	BRD	2007	0	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	SC
GRIZ DFPZ/GS	PLU	BRD	2007	2,100	0	2,100	350	1,000	15,000	10,400	STS
JORDAN UB07 DFPZ	PLU	BRD	2007	0	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	SC
SIEGFRIED UB DFPZ	PLU	BRD	2007	0	2,300	2,300	0	0	0	0	SC
SULFER GS	PLU	BRD	2007	0	0	0	150	500	6,000	0	TS
BALD ROCK GS	PLU	FRRD	2007	0	0	0	290	400	11,100	0	TS
BIG SKY DFPZ/GS	PLU	FRRD	2007	1,100	240	1,340	150	300	15,100	4,400	STS

**HFQLG PILOT PROJECT PLANNED PROGRAM OF WORK
FY2004 TO FY2009**

AS OF FEBRUARY 2004

Sorted by Fiscal Year by Forest

PROJECT NAME	FOREST	DIST	FY	PROP THIN DFPZ ACRES	PROP DFPZ BURN ONLY ACRES	TOTAL PROP DFPZ ACRES	PROP GS ACRES	PROP ITS ACRES	PROP SAWLOG VOLUME CCF	PROP BIOMASS VOLUME CCF	CONTRACT TYPE
CANYON GS	PLU	FRRD	2007	0	0	0	480	500	17,400	0	TS
FOUR GRANITE DFPZ/GS	PLU	FRRD	2007	2,000	420	2,420	300	300	26,800	8,000	STS
LETTERBOX DFPZ/GS	PLU	FRRD	2007	1,100	240	1,340	150	300	15,100	4,400	STS
MONITOR GS	PLU	FRRD	2007	0	0	0	300	400	11,400	0	TS
PINCHARD GS	PLU	FRRD	2007	0	0	0	490	500	17,700	0	TS
BUTT DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2007	720	240	960	0	0	4,320	2,880	STS
COOKS DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2007	800	260	1,060	0	0	4,800	3,200	STS
GREENFLAT UB07 DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2007	0	600	600	0	0	0	0	FA
KEDDIE DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2007	1,450	490	1,940	0	0	6,700	5,800	STS
LONG VALLEY DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2007	550	180	730	0	0	3,300	2,200	STS
MHRD GS FY07	PLU	MHRD	2007	0	0	0	1,570	2,700	63,300	0	TS
MOSQUITO DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2007	1,070	357	1,427	0	0	6,420	4,280	STS
MULE DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2007	440	150	590	0	0	2,640	1,760	STS

**HFQLG PILOT PROJECT PLANNED PROGRAM OF WORK
FY2004 TO FY2009
AS OF FEBRUARY 2004**

Sorted by Fiscal Year by Forest

PROJECT NAME	FOREST	DIST	FY	PROP THIN DFPZ ACRES	PROP DFPZ BURN ONLY ACRES	TOTAL PROP DFPZ ACRES	PROP GS ACRES	PROP ITS ACRES	PROP SAWLOG VOLUME CCF	PROP BIOMASS VOLUME CCF	CONTRACT TYPE
SPANISH UB07 DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2007	0	300	300	0	0	0	0	FA
WOLF DFPZ	PLU	MHRD	2007	840	280	1,120	0	0	5,040	3,360	STS
FY07 PLUMAS TOTAL						22,227	4,330	7,200	235,920	50,680	
MUNLAI ITS	TAH	SVRD	2007	0	0	0	0	1,000	3,000	5,000	STS
TRINI ITS	TAH	SVRD	2007	0	0	0	0	400	2,000	2,000	TS
TROKA GS	TAH	SVRD	2007	0	0	0	750	0	12,000	3,000	TS
FY07 TAHOE TOTAL						0	750	1,400	17,000	10,000	
PILOT PROJECT TOTAL FY07						36,227	9,066	19,000	486,882	153,300	
ALRD08 GS	LAS	ALRD	2008	0	0	0	568	0	12,496	0	TS
BEAR CUB DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2008	380	0	380	0	0	920	920	STS
CHRISTY HILL DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2008	792	0	792	0	0	9,504	1,584	TS
CREEKS 2 THINNING	LAS	ALRD	2008	0	0	0	0	5,000	70,000	10,000	TS

**HFQLG PILOT PROJECT PLANNED PROGRAM OF WORK
FY2004 TO FY2009**

AS OF FEBRUARY 2004

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PROJECT NAME	FOREST	DIST	FY	PROP THIN DFPZ ACRES	PROP DFPZ BURN ONLY ACRES	TOTAL PROP DFPZ ACRES	PROP GS ACRES	PROP ITS ACRES	PROP SAWLOG VOLUME CCF	PROP BIOMASS VOLUME CCF	CONTRACT TYPE
DRY DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2008	1,990	0	1,990	0	0	23,880	3,980	TS
MINERAL GS	LAS	ALRD	2008	0	0	0	675	0	14,850	8,100	TS
2008 ASPEN ENHANCEMENT: GS VM	LAS	ELRD	2008	0	0	0	300	0	3,600	3,600	TS
2008 DFPZ UNDERBURNING	LAS	ELRD	2008	0	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	FA
2008 SUSAN RIVER & BUTTES DFPZS	LAS	ELRD	2008	3,000	0	3,000	0	0	18,000	22,400	TS
2008 SUSAN RIVER & BUTTES GS	LAS	ELRD	2008	0	0	0	1,200	0	14,400	16,800	TS
2008 SUSAN RIVER & BUTTES ITS	LAS	ELRD	2008	0	0	0	0	3,400	34,000	13,440	TS
BLACKS RIDGE UB08 DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2008	2,207	0	2,207	0	0	0	0	FA
DARK RIDGE ITS	LAS	HCRD	2008	0	0	0	0	5,000	30,000	5,000	TS
HCRD08 GS	LAS	HCRD	2008	0	0	0	1,243	0	14,916	0	TS
SOUTH STATION UB08 DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2008	0	1,546	1,546	0	0	0	0	FA
FY08 LASSEN TOTAL						11,915	3,986	13,400	246,566	85,824	
ARTRAY GS	PLU	BRD	2008	0	0	0	200	400	3,600	800	TS

HFQLG PILOT PROJECT PLANNED PROGRAM OF WORK
FY2004 TO FY2009
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PROJECT NAME	FOREST	DIST	FY	PROP THIN DFPZ ACRES	PROP DFPZ BURN ONLY ACRES	TOTAL PROP DFPZ ACRES	PROP GS ACRES	PROP ITS ACRES	PROP SAWLOG VOLUME CCF	PROP BIOMASS VOLUME CCF	CONTRACT TYPE
COTTONWOOD GS	PLU	BRD	2008	0	0	0	300	600	5,400	1,200	TS
DIAMOND GS	PLU	BRD	2008	0	0	0	150	300	3,200	600	TS
FROG GS	PLU	FRRD	2008	0	0	0	500	1,000	21,000	2,000	TS
LEWIS FLAT GS	PLU	FRRD	2008	0	0	0	400	800	16,800	1,600	TS
LITTLE GRASS VALLEY GS	PLU	FRRD	2008	0	0	0	400	800	16,800	1,600	TS
MHRD GS FY08	PLU	MHRD	2008			0	1,700	3,000	69,000	6,000	TS
FY08 PLUMAS TOTAL						0	3,650	6,900	135,800	13,800	
ARDI GS	TAH	SVRD	2008	0	0	0	900		14,400	3,600	TS
MAKILA ITS	TAH	SVRD	2008	0	0	0	0	1,000	3,000	5,000	SC
QUAIL ITS	TAH	SVRD	2008	0	0	0	0	150	450	750	STS
TRANPA ITS	TAH	SVRD	2008	0	0	0	0	200	1,000	1,000	TS
FY08 TAHOE TOTAL						0	900	1,350	18,850	10,350	

**HFQLG PILOT PROJECT PLANNED PROGRAM OF WORK
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PROJECT NAME	FOREST	DIST	FY	PROP THIN DFPZ ACRES	PROP DFPZ BURN ONLY ACRES	TOTAL PROP DFPZ ACRES	PROP GS ACRES	PROP ITS ACRES	PROP SAWLOG VOLUME CCF	PROP BIOMASS VOLUME CCF	CONTRACT TYPE
PILOT PROJECT TOTAL FY08						11,915	8,536	21,650	401,216	109,974	
ALRD09 GS	LAS	ALRD	2009	0	0	0	893	0	19,646	0	TS
ECHO STAR DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2009	1,780	0	1,780	0	210	3,980	3,980	STS
FEATHER NORTH THINNING	LAS	ALRD	2009	0	0	0	0	2,200	30,800	4,000	TS
MINERAL THINNING	LAS	ALRD	2009	0	0	0	0	1,000	14,000	2,000	TS
STAR BUTTE	LAS	ALRD	2009	740		740	0	250	12,380	4,486	TS
SWAIN DFPZ	LAS	ALRD	2009	520	0	520	0	150	1,340	1,340	STS
TRAIL GS	LAS	ALRD	2009	0	0	0	350	0	7,700	4,200	TS
2009 ASPEN ENHANCEMENT VM	LAS	ELRD	2009	0	0	0	300	0	3,600	3,600	TS
2009 DFPZ UNDERBURNING	LAS	ELRD	2009	0	2,000	2,000	0	0	0	0	FA
2009 SUSAN RIVER & BUTTES DFPZS	LAS	ELRD	2009	3,000	0	3,000	0	0	18,000	22,400	TS
2009 SUSAN RIVER & BUTTES GS	LAS	ELRD	2009	0	0	0	1,200	0	14,400	16,800	TS

**HFQLG PILOT PROJECT PLANNED PROGRAM OF WORK
FY2004 TO FY2009
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PROJECT NAME	FOREST	DIST	FY	PROP THIN DFPZ ACRES	PROP DFPZ BURN ONLY ACRES	TOTAL PROP DFPZ ACRES	PROP GS ACRES	PROP ITS ACRES	PROP SAWLOG VOLUME CCF	PROP BIOMASS VOLUME CCF	CONTRACT TYPE
2009 SUSAN RIVER & BUTTES ITS	LAS	ELRD	2009	0	0	0	0	3,400	34,000	13,440	TS
BLACKS RIDGE UB09 DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2009	0	2,207	2,207	0	0	0	0	FA
DAPPER DAN GS	LAS	HCRD	2009	0	0	0	500	0	6,000	550	TS
HCRD09 GS	LAS	HCRD	2009	0	0	0	743	0	8,916	0	TS
SOUTHERN BELLE DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2009	500	0	500	0	5,000	31,000	550	TS
SOUTH STATION UB09 DFPZ	LAS	HCRD	2009	0	1,550	1,550	0	0	0	0	FA
FY09 LASSEN TOTAL						12,297	3,986	12,210	205,762	77,346	
MARE INTERFACE/GS	PLU	BRD	2009	0	0	0	200	600	4,800	1,200	TS
VISTA INTERFACE/GS	PLU	BRD	2009	0	0	0	400	1,000	9,000	2,000	TS
FRENCH GS	PLU	FRRD	2009	0	0	0	1,800	1,000	60,000	4,000	TS
MHRD GS FY09	PLU	MHRD	2009	0	0	0	1,680	2,000	62,400	8,000	TS
FY09 PLUMAS TOTAL						0	4,080	4,600	136,200	15,200	
BERTSOAK ITS	TAH	SVRD	2009	0	0	0	0	350	1,750	1,750	TS

**HFQLG PILOT PROJECT PLANNED PROGRAM OF WORK
FY2004 TO FY2009
AS OF FEBRUARY 2004**

Sorted by Fiscal Year by Forest

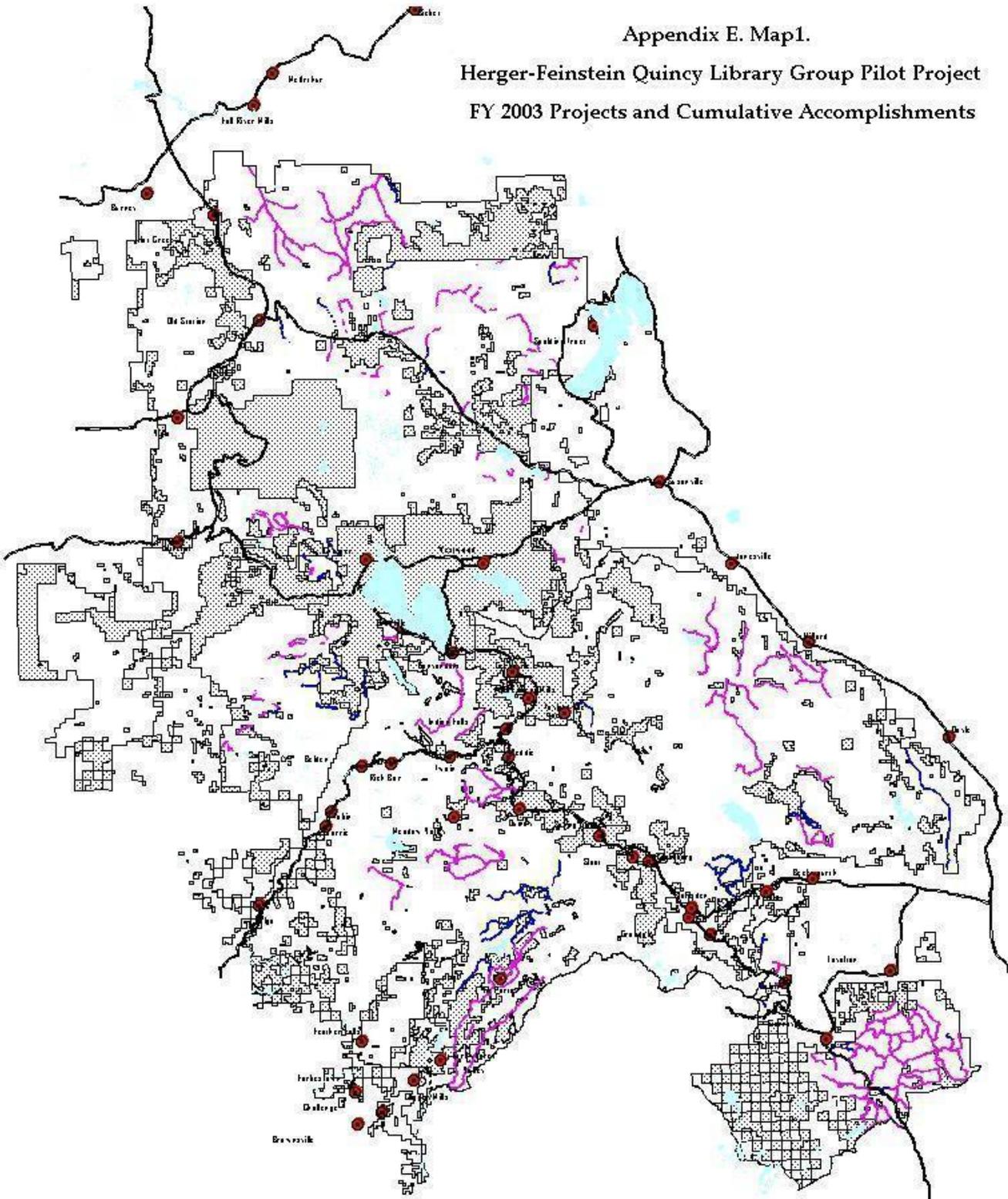
PROJECT NAME	FOREST	DIST	FY	PROP THIN DFPZ ACRES	PROP DFPZ BURN ONLY ACRES	TOTAL PROP DFPZ ACRES	PROP GS ACRES	PROP ITS ACRES	PROP SAWLOG VOLUME CCF	PROP BIOMASS VOLUME CCF	CONTRACT TYPE
INA ITS	TAH	SVRD	2009	0	0	0	0	300	900	1,500	STS
PAWN GS	TAH	SVRD	2009	0	0	0	900	0	14,400	3,600	TS
SISPAKA ITS	TAH	SVRD	2009	0	0	0	0	1,000	3,000	5,000	STS
FY09 TAHOE TOTAL						0	900	1,650	20,050	11,850	
PILOT PROJECT TOTAL FY09						12,297	8,966	18,460	362,012	104,396	

FY04 THRU FY09 TOTAL						175,071	46,677	86,855	2,273,510	765,849	
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APPENDIX E
MAPS

Appendix E. Map1.

Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group Pilot Project
FY 2003 Projects and Cumulative Accomplishments

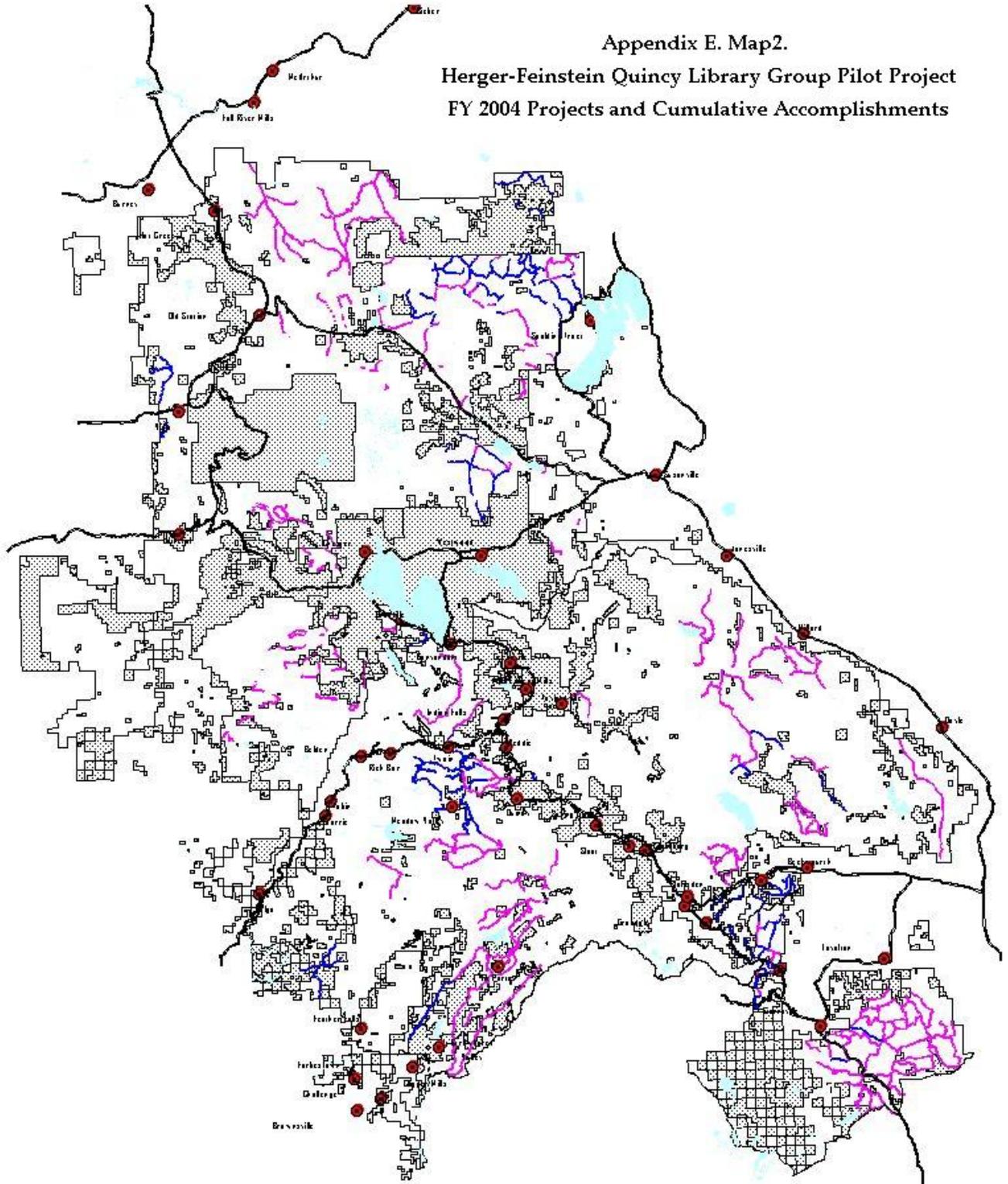


 **FY 2003 PROJECTS**
 **ACCOMPLISHED PROJECTS**

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


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15 December 03

Appendix E. Map2.
Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group Pilot Project
FY 2004 Projects and Cumulative Accomplishments



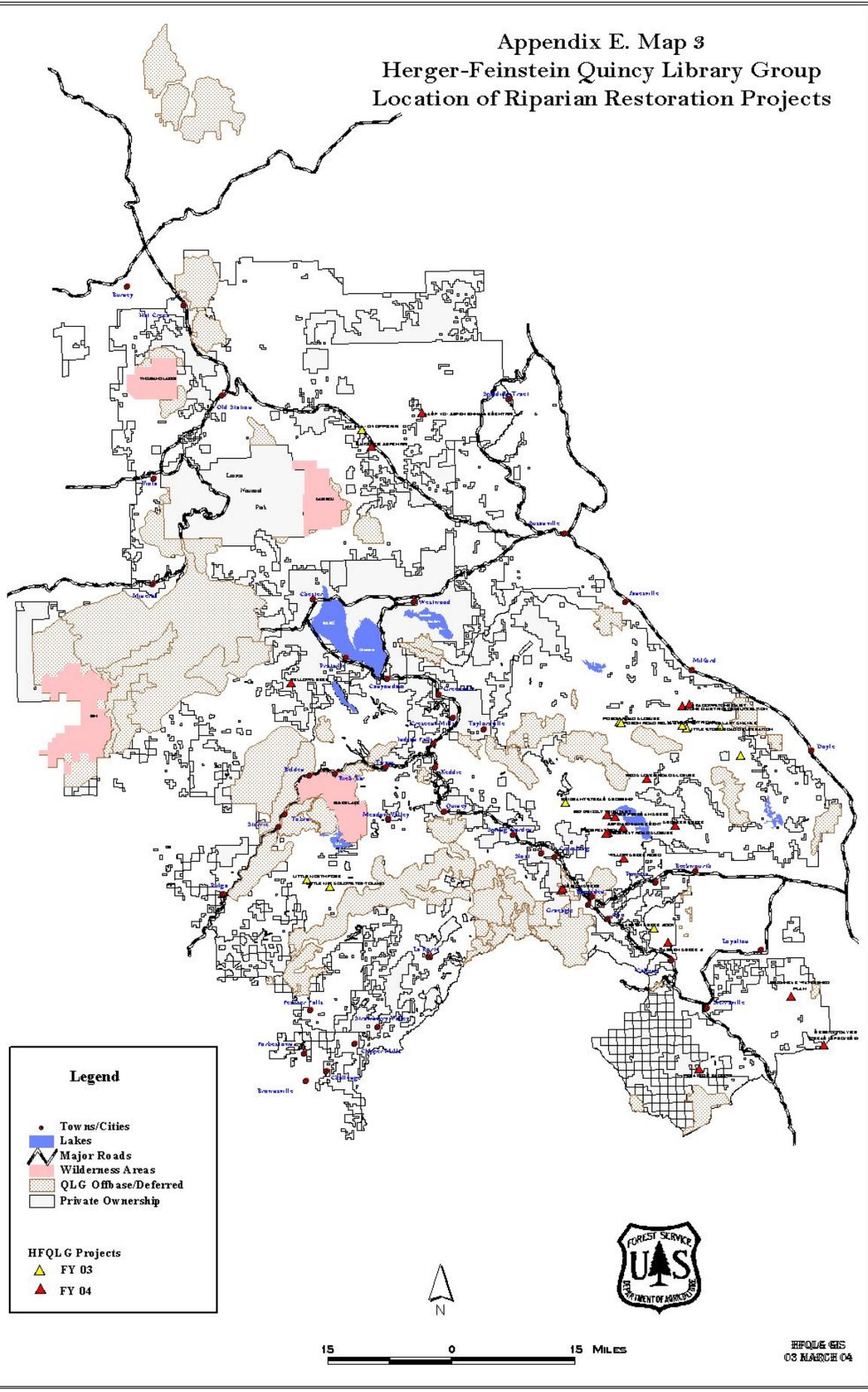
 **FY 2004 PROJECTS**
 **ACCOMPLISHED PROJECTS**

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



15 December 03

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



Legend

- Towns/Cities
- Lakes
- ▬ Major Roads
- Wilderness Areas
- QLG Offbase/Deferred
- Private Ownership

HFQLG Projects

- ▲ FY 03
- ▲ FY 04



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APPENDIX F

HFQLG Socioeconomic Monitoring Report

December 2003

Fiscal Year 2003

HFQLG Socioeconomic Monitoring Report

December 2003

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group
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www.csuchico.edu/cedp/

Introduction

President Bill Clinton signed the Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group Forest Recover Act (HFQLG Act) on October 21, 1998. The Act was a mandate to the Forest Service to set up a pilot project in the Lassen National Forest, the Plumas National Forest, and the Sierraville Ranger District in the Tahoe National Forest comprehensively referred to in this report as the Pilot Project Area. The intent of the pilot project was to implement resource management activities described in the act including construction of up to 300,000 acres of Defensible Fuel Profile Zones over a five-year period, which would require greatly increased removal of biomass¹.

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

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

CED was contracted to monitor socioeconomic conditions in local communities impacted by the HFQLG Act and to make a preliminary determination as to the extent to which implementation of the Act influenced local socioeconomic performance. The Pilot Project Area was broken out into nine community areas described below. The HFQLG Act requires that the socioeconomic benefits to local communities be monitored during the course of a five-year pilot project between 1999 and 2004 authorized by the Act. In February 2003, implementation of the Act was extended to 2009. The significance of this extension was discussed in the Appendix.

This report contains several socioeconomic indicators identified by CED, Forest Service staff, and members of the Quincy Library Group as community-level measures of socioeconomic performance. These indicators were selected as a test of the feasibility of community level measures that could be used to measure the impact of a project running between 1999 and 2009, with peak activity occurring some year within. U.S. Census data will be inappropriate for measuring the socioeconomic change in the Pilot Project Area and connecting change to implementation of the HFQLG Act.

For each of the eleven monitored indicators in this report, CED attempted to collect community-level data and analyzed its usefulness for measuring the socioeconomic effects of the HFQLG Act. CED took into account the meaning of the indicator, the limitations of the data, and the timeframe for which the data was published. The most recent data available as of November 2003 was presented. Historical data going back as far as 1993 was also presented as long as comparative information was available.

¹ Biomass includes any forest product removal that is not sawtimber.

Monitored Communities

As suggested in the QLG Community Stability Proposal, the HFQLG Act was intended to benefit the social and economic environment of rural forest communities. Previous socioeconomic monitoring reports focused on county-level data, which was the most readily-available local area for which socioeconomic data was available. However, a county consists of at least several communities and if a community does experience a socioeconomic benefit due to the implementation of the HFQLG Act, the socioeconomic measurement may be drowned out by changes in other communities in the same county.

Keeping this in mind, beginning with this report, CED monitored socioeconomic change in nine communities within the project area. The proposal specifically listed Bieber, Susanville, Chester, Greenville, Quincy, and Loyalton as communities that are “highly dependent” on the forest products industry. To enable the study of a congruent area, CED included the communities of Burney, Westwood, and Portola. These communities, combined with their larger market areas, are defined in this report as follows. A brief description of each community’s most recent economic trend was included.

- **Bieber** includes the Big Valley communities of Adin, Bieber, Lookout, and Nubieber. *Population: 1,774.* The smallest community in the project area, Bieber suffers from the decline of the livestock and timber industries in the 1990s. This community had been hit hard by heavy job losses and had been in economic decline since 1998.
- **Burney** includes the Hat Creek and Fall River Valley communities of Burney, Cassel, Fall River Mills, Hat Creek, McArthur, and Old Station. *Population: 8,863.* Burney had been successful in attracting small employers outside of the forest products and tourism industries. This is fortunate because the forest product and tourism industries, themselves, have been in decline here. Overall economic growth had been positive in Burney since 1998.
- **Susanville** includes the Honey Lake Valley communities of Janesville, Litchfield, Milford, Standish, Susanville, and Wendel. *Population: 19,055 (not including incarcerated persons).* The economic impact of the High Desert State Prison exceeded its threshold in the late 1990s, meaning that too many businesses moved to this community to serve the local market. The largest community in the project area, Susanville was now in decline as excess businesses shut down and lay off workers. The community had been in decline since 1998.
- **Westwood** includes Westwood and the Peninsula and the east shore of Lake Almanor. *Population: 4,251.* By 2001, Westwood had started to gear up for the anticipated development of the Dyer Mountain ski resort. Tourism employment had started to increase, with added increases in construction employment totaling total job increases in Westwood since 1998.
- **Chester** includes Chester, Mill Creek, and Mineral. *Population: 2,747.* Chester’s tourism sector was growing with continued development in the Lake Almanor area. This community had also been successful at attracting non-tourism/forest product businesses recently. Overall, Chester had experienced significant economic growth since 1998. Mill Creek and Mineral are isolated communities in the project area, but together, they were too small to be analyzed separately. Thus, they were included in the nearest community, which was Chester.

- **Greenville** includes the Indian Valley communities of Crescent Mills, Greenville, and Taylorsville, and also includes Canyondam on Lake Almanor. *Population: 2,831* Greenville was one of the first communities hit in the late 1980s by cutbacks in the lumber industry. However, the community had started to recover, evidenced by small increases in tourism and construction employment, leading to an increase in overall employment since 1998.
- **Quincy** includes the Central Plumas County communities of Belden, Meadow Valley, Quincy, and Twain. *Population: 6,475*. Quincy had been experiencing a decline in private industry since 1998 and had been one of the hardest hit communities in the project area, second only to Bieber. The community had attracted a few high-end service establishments, but as of yet, this had not been enough to offset losses in forest products, tourism, and health care.
- **Portola** includes the Upper Middle-Fork Feather River communities of Beckwourth, Blairsden, Clio, Graeagle, and Portola. *Population: 6,277*. Portola had seen the most economic success in the project area since 1998. This was the only community that had gained forest product industry employment. Retail and high-end service employment had declined here since 1998, but this was more than offset by gains in construction, local services, and real estate. Graeagle, in particular, was responsible for many of the local gains in real estate. Increasingly, Portola was serving commuters to the Reno area.
- **Loyalton** includes the Sierra Valley communities of Calpine, Chilcoot, Loyalton, Sierraville, and Vinton. *Population: 2,828*. Loyalton was in a transition phase as the area was becoming more attractive to Reno commuters. Employment in construction, retail trade, and high-end services was increasing, but are offset by decreasing employment in forest products resulting in an undetermined conclusion regarding the overall job trend (although it was more likely that total jobs have decreased since 1998).

In most cases, zip code level data was collected for the community-level analysis. Each community listed above, including those listed as included in the larger market areas, are communities with post offices and unique zip codes. Zip code data for each community in the market area was combined and included as part of the community analyzed.

Monitored Indicators

This report contains information on seven indicators collected for FY 2003. These indicators are being tested as to their reliability as socioeconomic indicators to measure the impact of HFQLG Act implementation.

1. Establishments by Employee Size by Industry (Industry Growth)

Industries listed in this report are defined under the 2-digit level North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Visit <http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html> for more information.

This indicator was unwieldy because it involves four dimensions:

1. Geography (9 communities)
2. Time (1992 to 1997 and 1998 to 2001)
3. Industry (21 NAICS sectors)
4. Employment size (7 employee-size classifications)

Tables can only show information in two dimensions, rows and columns. Therefore, CED used several methods to simplify this analysis:

1. Removed the time dimension by only studying employment change between 1998 and 2001. Employment by industry at the zip code level was not yet available before 1998, so the 1992 to 1997 timeframe cannot be analyzed in the 2003 report. CED uses the change in the number of establishments by employment size between 1998 and 2001 by industry for the nine communities.
2. Created only the industry groups needed to satisfy the evaluation of the HFQLG Act's socioeconomic impact. According to the QLG Community Stability Proposal, implementation of the HFQLG Act should produce benefits to the forest products industry. Opponents of the HFQLG Act's implementation argue that the forestry management system designed in the Act will result in fewer visitors and less tourism in the project area. By combining sectors into industries necessary for evaluation of the HFQLG Act's socioeconomic impact, CED reduced the number of industry sectors from 21 to 2: forest products and tourism. CED then treated the industry as the third dimension in the analysis which was commonly presented in an analysis by creating one table for each number of factors in this dimension—in this case, two. Thereby, CED effectively evaluated this indicator in two tables. A third table was created to show employment growth across all industries for reference.

The jobs estimates were derived from the Zip Code Business Patterns from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Zip Code Business Patterns shows establishments by employee size by industry. Business patterns in 1998 were compared with those in 2001 to show change during this time period. For example, if in one industry there was a decrease of one establishment with 1 to 4 employees and an increase of one establishment with 20 to 49 employees, then the greatest possible increase in employment was 49 employees minus 1 employee (the greatest possible number of employees for new establishments and the least possible number for those that no longer exist) equals 48. Likewise, the least possible increase

was 20 minus 4 equals 16. Therefore, in this example, the number of jobs could have grown from anywhere between 16 and 48 employees. CED also applied a likeliness factor (because any extreme possibility was highly coincidental and, therefore, very unlikely). This factor reduced the likely extremes to about midway between the very extreme to the median, or in this case, 24 to 40. These estimates are based upon actual measures and are, therefore, highly credible.

The forest products industry can be found within three sectors: 1) Forestry, fishing, hunting, and agriculture; 2) manufacturing; and 3) transportation and warehousing. Growth in these industries combined may mean growth in the forest products industry. With the exception of livestock, little other economic activity occurs in these three sectors in the project area that was not related to the forest products industry (Table 1).

Table 1 – Change in Forest Product Industry Establishments by Employee Size, 1998-2001.

Employee-size	Bieber	Burney	Susanville	Westwood	Chester	Greenville	Quincy	Portola	Loyalton	Pilot Project Area Total
1-4	-1	-11	-3	-1	0	-3	-3	1	-3	-24
5-9	2	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	9
10-19	0	0	0	-1	-2	1	0	2	-1	-1
20-49	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-2	0	0	-3
50-99	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-1
100-249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	-1
250-499	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	-8	-3	-1	-1	-2	-5	3	-4	-21
Change in jobs, high estimate	-48	-50	-6	-6	-17	-8	-60	37	-68	-264
Change in jobs, median estimate	-63	-74	-8	-10	-22	-21	-77	32	-122	-364
Change in jobs, low estimate	-78	-99	-10	-14	-28	-34	-94	27	-176	-465
Job growth trend	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Negative	Positive	Negative	Negative

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Zip Code Business Patterns

Change in forest product industry employment reflects the declining status forest products as an economic force in the region. Three lumber mills in the Pilot Project Area have shut down since 1998, one each in Bieber, Burney, and Loyalton. The mills in Bieber and Burney were owned by Big Valley Lumber Company and the mill in Loyalton was owned by Sierra Pacific. According to McCloud Rails, Big Valley Lumber shut down due to a shortage of milling logs and the bankruptcy of Pacific Gas & Electric and their failure to pay electricity providers in mid-2001². According to the Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District, the mill in Loyalton shut down in January 2001³.

The tourism sector includes three industries: 1) retail trade; 2) arts, entertainment, and recreation; and 3) accommodation and food services. Growth in these industries combined may mean growth in the tourism industry. Clearly, tourism was connected to arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food services. Retail was included because this sector draws a significant portion of its income from tourist spending (Table 2).

² <http://www.trainweb.org/mccloudrails/History/History08.html>

³ <http://www.nccn.net/~nsaqmd/2002 Report, PDF version.pdf>

Table 2 – Change in Tourism Industry Establishments by Employee Size, 1998-2001.

Employee-size	Bieber	Burney	Susanville	Westwood	Chester	Greenville	Quincy	Portola	Loyalton	Pilot Project Area Total
1-4	-1	-7	-7	-5	1	1	2	-3	2	-17
5-9	-1	-3	-5	1	6	4	-5	-3	-2	-8
10-19	0	3	-3	1	-3	-3	4	3	2	4
20-49	0	-2	-1	0	-1	1	-2	1	0	-4
50-99	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
100-249	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2
250-499	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	-2	-9	-17	-3	4	3	-1	-2	2	-25
Change in jobs, high estimate	-8	-35	56	16	74	41	-11	69	28	129
Change in jobs, median estimate	-10	-64	-105	9	41	22	-41	50	20	-79
Change in jobs, low estimate	-12	-94	-266	2	8	3	-71	31	12	-287
Job growth trend	Negative	Negative	Undetermined	Positive	Positive	Positive	Negative	Positive	Positive	Undetermined

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Zip Code Business Patterns

Table 3 – Change in All Private Sector Establishments by Employee Size, 1998-2001.

Employee-size	Bieber	Burney	Susanville	Westwood	Chester	Greenville	Quincy	Portola	Loyalton	Pilot Project Area Total
1-4	-1	-8	-4	-9	6	1	5	26	7	23
5-9	-1	3	-7	2	12	4	-6	3	-3	7
10-19	2	4	-9	2	-6	-1	3	7	3	5
20-49	0	-1	-1	1	2	0	-10	-1	0	-10
50-99	-2	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	1	5
100-249	0	0	-2	0	0	0	-1	1	-1	-3
250-499	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	-2	-1	-22	-4	15	4	-5	36	7	28
Change in jobs, high estimate	-99	137	-25	76	213	23	-33	411	5	401
Change in jobs, median estimate	-130	99	-199	55	156	16	-208	328	-60	58
Change in jobs, low estimate	-161	62	-373	35	99	9	-383	245	-125	-286
Job growth trend	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive	Positive	Positive	Negative	Positive	Undetermined	Undetermined

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Zip Code Business Patterns

Economic growth in the Pilot Project Area had been mixed. Overall, it was unknown whether or not more jobs exist, but the status of most communities was certain. Economic growth was occurring in Burney, the Lake Almanor community of Chester and its neighbors, Westwood and Greenville, and in Portola. Economic decline was happening in Bieber and in the two county seats in the Pilot Project Area, Quincy and Susanville (Table 3).

The extent to which this growth had been driven by the forest products industry or by tourism follows. There was a correlation between overall economic growth and growth in the tourism industry. Four of the five communities experiencing overall economic growth experienced

growth in tourism, and vice versa, four of five communities that experienced growth in tourism clearly had economic growth overall. There was little correlation between forest product industry growth and overall economic growth. Only one community experienced job growth in the forest products industry, Portola. While that community also experienced the greatest overall economic growth, that growth may be due to a number of factors, including the development of Graeagle and the increasing popularity of Portola as a commuter town for Reno.

2. Non-Locally Owned Establishments

The ability to get local dollars to be spent within the community is vital to a region’s ability to capture economic impact. Establishments of locally-owned businesses are more likely to spend dollars within the community than establishments that are not locally-owned. A locally-owned establishment is defined in this analysis as an establishment that describes itself as a single location or a headquarters for its business, and not a branch location or a subsidiary for another business. An establishment is a physical location in which a business is operating. One business may have several establishments. For example, Sierra Pacific Industries is a business with many establishments. Some of their establishments are located in the Pilot Project Area (Quincy and Loyalton, for instance). However, their headquarters is located in Anderson. Therefore, Sierra Pacific is considered to be a non-locally owned business in Tables 4 and 5.

Table 4 – Percent of Employees in Establishments That are Not Locally Owned, 2002.

Industry	Bieber	Burney	Susanville	Westwood	Chester	Greenville	Quincy	Portola	Loyalton	Pilot Project Area Total
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	0.0 %	9.0 %	5.3 %	0.0 %	50.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	5.1 %
Mining	0.0 %	92.3 %	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.0 %	0.0 %	n/a	n/a	26.4 %
Construction	0.0 %	0.0 %	2.8 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.8 %
Manufacturing	0.9 %	55.1 %	16.5 %	0.0 %	80.0 %	3.7 %	71.9 %	6.0 %	73.5 %	55.8 %
Transportation and public utilities	38.9 %	55.6 %	48.0 %	22.7 %	41.2 %	79.2 %	44.2 %	24.0 %	25.0 %	46.2 %
Wholesale trade	0.0 %	11.3 %	20.2 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	17.5 %	24.0 %	38.1 %	15.7 %
Retail trade	0.0 %	44.3 %	44.2 %	29.4 %	24.8 %	1.2 %	26.7 %	8.2 %	15.3 %	33.1 %
Finance, insurance, and real estate	40.0 %	40.2 %	41.0 %	24.2 %	40.3 %	50.0 %	39.0 %	10.8 %	33.3 %	31.2 %
Services	7.0 %	25.2 %	24.5 %	39.1 %	22.2 %	23.3 %	23.4 %	15.9 %	24.1 %	23.4 %
Total	4.0 %	37.8 %	30.3 %	24.6 %	37.4 %	19.8 %	30.4 %	12.7 %	36.4 %	28.7 %

Source: Dun & Bradstreet

Overall, nearly 3 out of 10 employees in the Pilot Project Area work in establishments that are not locally owned. This affects the region’s ability to capture economic impact of a project like the HFQLG Pilot Project. More than 3 out of 10 employees in Burney, Chester, Quincy, Loyalton, and Susanville work in establishments that are not locally owned. While employees are likely to spend a portion of their income locally, most other business expenses are made in the community in which their headquarters is located. Therefore, communities in the Pilot Project Area will have a difficult time keeping business revenue, including timber sale and service contract dollars, circulating in the local community. The communities with the greatest percentage of employees in establishments that are locally owned are Bieber and Portola. These communities will have an easier time capturing local economic impact (Table 4).

Table 5 – Number of Employees in Establishments That are Not Locally Owned, 2002.

Industry	Bieber	Burney	Susanville	Westwood	Chester	Greenville	Quincy	Portola	Loyalton	Pilot Project Area Total
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	0	10	7	0	3	0	0	0	0	20
Mining	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
Construction	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Manufacturing	1	150	16	0	272	1	225	3	150	818
Transportation and public utilities	7	227	155	5	14	19	50	42	3	522
Wholesale trade	0	11	33	0	0	0	10	6	8	68
Retail trade	0	229	590	45	63	1	150	31	11	1,120
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4	39	103	23	31	10	110	32	4	356
Services	9	232	630	97	125	100	397	129	66	1,785
Total	21	958	1,540	170	508	131	942	243	242	4,755

Source: *Dun & Bradstreet*

The two industries that have the greatest share of employees in establishments that are not owned locally are manufacturing and transportation. Both of these industries are largely involved in the forest products industry. This means that communities within the project area are going to have a more difficult time capturing economic impact from increasing activity in the forest product industry than activity from other industries or sectors (Table 5).

Another factor in capturing economic impact is the extent to which personal income was spent in the community in which it was generated, that is, the percent of personal income spent locally as opposed to other places like Reno, Chico, or Redding. This factor was not analyzed in the 2003 socioeconomic monitoring report, but may be an option for future reports.

3. Establishments by Years in Business

According to Michael Ashcraft of the Greater Louisville Small Business Development Center, 40 to 50 percent of all businesses fail within their first three years of existence⁴. Keeping new businesses solvent while growing the number of businesses in a community is important to the economic development of the area. This indicator measures the extent to which new establishments are created and remain in business in the Pilot Project Area.

In the Pilot Project Area, there are about 70 fewer establishments less than 3 years old in 2003 than in 1998. During that timeframe, the total number of establishments in the area grew 248. Therefore, in the area overall, there were fewer establishment startups, but more of the establishments have been able to last longer than three years.

This pattern follows for most of the communities in the Pilot Project Area, with the exception of Bieber and Greenville. These communities have experienced little or negative growth in total establishments, and in establishments fewer than three years old. In Bieber, there is a group of establishments that celebrated 21 years in business between 1998 and 2003, which means a significant number of establishments that started sometime around 1980 have survived. In

⁴ Article: Shutting down a business is tricky. The (Cincinnati) Enquirer, December, 7, 2003. http://www.enquirer.com/editions/2003/12/07/biz_close07.html

Greenville, a block of establishments aged into the 16 to 20 year bracket in the last 5 years, meaning that establishments starting sometime in the early 1980s seem to be surviving.

Westwood is the community that is currently seeing the most growth in new establishments. Burney experienced a growth in new establishments that have been able to survive over the last few years, but that trend appears to be reversing in 2003 with fewer new establishments recorded in that year (Table 6).

Table 6 - Change in Number of Establishments by Years of Operation, 1998-2003

Years in Operation	Bieber	Burney	Susanville	Westwood	Chester	Greenville	Quincy	Portola	Loyalton	Pilot Project Area Total
1 year or less	2	-8	-10	8	-2	-1	-5	-4	-3	-23
2 or 3 years	-1	2	-11	-11	-7	-3	-7	-6	-2	-46
4 or 5 years	2	2	2	0	-5	3	2	-7	4	3
6 to 10 years	0	14	-14	9	4	-4	1	-3	2	9
11 to 15 years	0	-1	19	-6	9	-10	4	3	-4	14
16 to 20 years	-5	-10	7	-8	-13	12	-9	5	3	-18
21 years or more	9	25	38	11	25	1	17	24	9	159
N/A or Unknown	-3	-1	39	36	7	-2	30	40	4	150
Total	4	23	70	39	18	-4	33	52	13	248

Source: Dun & Bradstreet

4. Cogeneration Power Production

Implementation of the HFQLG Act was anticipated to provide for the harvest of greater quantities of forest byproducts from removal of biomass. Measuring cogeneration power production in the project area will reveal the extent to which these forest products add value to the local economy. Unfortunately, production at the region's cogeneration facilities could not be collected with available project resources.

There are 10 cogeneration power plants in the project area that process timber byproducts and are located in the following communities: Burney (2), Chester, Bieber (2), Loyalton, Quincy, Susanville (2), and Westwood.

The California Energy Commission (CEC) does not officially collect power production information for power plants that are not state owned. The CEC had a database of licensed power plants that only includes the plant's capacity, not its production. However, the state passed legislation in 1997 that provided a minimum price per kilowatt hour to biomass plants. This minimum would be achieved through subsidies paid by the state to generators when the wholesale price is less than the minimum price set in 1997. Generators send information on the number of kilowatt hours generated monthly to the Renewable Facility Program at CEC and the program pays generators directly. CEC has kept monthly records on kilowatt hour generation for months during which each plant submitted data. Unfortunately, generators do not send their generation totals every month, particularly when wholesale prices exceed the legislated minimum price.

According to data in from generators in communities where 12-months of data is available in a year, there is a general trend toward increasing electricity generation at biomass power plants between 1998 and 2002. The greatest increase occurred between 1998 and 1999, largely due to

generators taking advantage of the new subsidy for biomass power plants. In Quincy, the only place where data is complete for 1999 and 2002, there was an increase in electricity generated. However, this is not enough information to effectively conclude that implementation of the HFQLG Act had much influence on this increase (Table 7).

Table 7 – Electricity Generated by Biomass Power Plants in Megawatt Hours, 1998-2003

	Bieber	Burney	Susanville	Westwood	Chester	Greenville	Quincy	Portola	Loyalton	Pilot Project Area Total
1998	12,908	163,328	44,402	24,461	21,071	0	48,545	0	46,457	361,172
1999	27,014	258,988	108,690	24,678	26,726	0	136,366	0	82,682	665,144
2000	21,572	245,662	141,457	44,578	18,398	0	152,377	0	53,072	677,116
2001	5,219	193,826	60,598	28,744	9,943	0	107,274	0	46,767	452,372
2002	0	399,972	193,924	73,363	19,980	0	159,414	0	83,255	929,908
2003 /1	0	203,575	148,216	52,988	14,511	0	119,812	0	57,398	596,501

/1 – Data through September.

Note: Red background indicates incomplete data

Source: California Energy Commission, Renewable Facility Program

More complete information is available at individual power plants, although most will not be able to access reliable generation data prior to 1998. Representatives from most plants were not able to access the information within the timeframe for research on this section, however, representatives were notified that this information will be requested again in October 2004, when there should be plenty of time to collect this information from power plant owners.

5. Forest Products Industry Roster

The Forest Product Industry Roster (FPIR) was a list of establishments in the Pilot Project Area that work in the forest product industry. This list was useful because it includes establishments that appear in Table 1 that work with forest products, such as other manufacturing and transportation establishments. These establishments could not reliably be excluded from Table 1, but can be excluded in the FPIR. Every forest product establishment in the Pilot Project Area was surveyed to acquire information on full-time, part-time, and seasonal employment and their corresponding revenue, as well as how much of the forest products with which they work originated in the Pilot Project Area.

CED contracted with Susie Kocher, Staff Research Associate with the University of California, Berkeley, Center for Forestry, to survey local forest product establishments to determine levels of full-time, part-time, and seasonal employment and the percentage of the forest products they process that came from the HFQLG Act project area.

The roster was developed using establishment information from Dun & Bradstreet. Establishments classified as agriculture, forestry, fishing, lumber and wood product manufacturing, paper and allied product manufacturing, and local freight transportation in an eight-county region comprising Butte, Lassen, Nevada, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Tehama, and Yuba Counties were surveyed by telephone. Only establishments related to the forest product industry were tabulated. An area larger than the Pilot Project Area was surveyed to allow for the possibility of future expansion of the Pilot Project Area. This information for 2003 would be difficult to collect in the future, so it was worthwhile to plan for potential Pilot Project Area expansion now.

There was one major change in the FPIR survey this year. First, the list of HFQLG contractors was used to amend the list of surveyed establishments. Some forest product industry establishments were missed in previous surveys and are now included.

The last survey was conducted in 2001. Results by community in 2003 are compared to those in 2001. Only organizations that were surveyed in both 2001 and 2003 are included in the industry totals this year. Many organizations were surveyed this year, but not previously because of the assimilation of the HFQLG contractor's list, and many others were surveyed in 2001, but refused in 2003 for various reasons.

General comments from the respondents were much more pessimistic about the future than in 2001. The traditional forest product industry was shrinking as evidenced in Table 1. More mills were closed and more operators were out of business or downsizing. More forest product workers are going farther from home to find work. Numerous workers complained that travel costs affected them more and affects their families. At least six individual operators reported traveling all the way to Lake Arrowhead in Southern California to harvest salvage timber. The price of fuel and workman's compensation, increased in Canadian imports along with the lack of USFS logs being cited by many as making business in the local forest product industry difficult. Many said they were just hanging on or operating in the red. In 2001, the situation was not favorable either, but the 2003 survey yielded more desperate comments.

For organizations that responded to both questions about revenue and percent of forest products originating in the Pilot Project Area, 45 percent of the forest products used by the organization came from the Pilot Project Area. This was a vast increase from 21 percent of forest products in 2001. This difference was measured using respondents that answered in both 2001 and 2003, such that inclusion of establishments not surveyed in the other year was not a factor.

Based on the FPIR survey, most sales based on forest products from the Pilot Project Area in 2003 occurred in establishments located in Chester. Most sales in 2001 based on forest products from the Pilot Project Area were purchased by operators located in Burney and Quincy.

Table 8 – Change in Forest Product Industry Employment and Sales, 2001-2003

	Bieber	Burney	Susanville	Westwood	Chester	Greenville	Quincy	Portola	Loyalton	Pilot Project Area Total
Responding Organizations	1	11	3	5	3	1	6	3	4	37
Change in Full-time Year-round Jobs	n/a	-10	-4	0	5	n/a	-9	-1	0	-21
Change in Part-time Year-round Jobs	n/a	3	-2	-1	10	n/a	1	-1	-1	9
Change in Full-time Seasonal Jobs	n/a	27	-17	-3	0	n/a	12	-19	25	31
Change in Average Season Length (mos.)	n/a	0.3	5.7	-3.5	1.0	n/a	0.2	3.0	-0.4	0.4
Change in Total Jobs in January	n/a	26	-3	5	-32	n/a	-9	-2	-23	-33
Change in Total Jobs in July	n/a	-1	-4	-4	-31	n/a	-12	-24	7	-57
Change in July Jobs w/o Benefits	n/a	34	-19	-23	4	n/a	2	-2	-19	-26
Change in July Vacancies	n/a	2	-3	7	4	n/a	-3	0	-34	-27
Total Annual Revenue, 2001 (1,000s)	n/a	\$ 2,800	\$ 1,300	n/a	\$ 3,600	n/a	\$ 3,100	n/a	\$ 150	\$ 11,300
Total Annual Revenue, 2003 (1,000s)	n/a	\$ 3,220	\$ 950	n/a	\$ 3,375	n/a	\$ 3,100	n/a	\$ 50	\$ 11,090
Pct. of revenue from Pilot Project Area, 2001	n/a	36.2 %	28.8 %	n/a	9.4 %	n/a	30.3 %	n/a	8.3 %	21.2 %
Pct. of revenue from Pilot Project Area, 2003	n/a	47.2 %	34.5 %	n/a	81.6 %	n/a	16.5 %	n/a	0.0 %	44.6 %
Revenue from Pilot Project Area, 2001 (1,000s)	n/a	\$ 1,014	\$ 375	n/a	\$ 338	n/a	\$ 938	n/a	\$ 13	\$ 2,399
Revenue from Pilot Project Area, 2003 (1,000s)	n/a	\$ 1,520	\$ 328	n/a	\$ 2,753	n/a	\$ 510	n/a	\$ 0	\$ 4,946

Source: 2003 Forest Product Industry Roster Survey

Note: n/a represents fewer than two respondents submitting data for this community.

The FPIR survey shows that most forest product-based establishments located in the Pilot Project Area rely on most if not all of their work and/or forest products from outside the Pilot Project Area. Forest product-related establishments in Burney, Susanville, Chester, and Quincy rely on the Pilot Project Area for between 10 and 80 percent of their work. Loyalton’s forest product-related establishments are less dependent on forest products from the Pilot Project Area (Table 8).

6. HFQLG Timber⁵ Harvest by Location of Purchaser

Most HFQLG timber harvested in 2003 was done so by establishments located in the Pilot Project Area. Local contractors harvested 26,323 hundred cubic feet (CCF) of HFQLG timber valued at \$441,796 (Table 9). Data for this section was provided by the Forest Service by establishment in which the primary contact for the project was located. An establishments is one

⁵ In this section, “timber” refers to sawlogs and biomass.

physical location in which a business operates, and a business can have more than one establishment. For example, a timber sale to Sierra Pacific Industries where the business contact attached to the contract was located in Quincy was considered to be a timber sale to the Pilot Project Area, although some of the timber sold may have actually been processed outside of the Pilot Project Area.

Table 9 – HFQLG Timber Harvested by Local Contractors, October 2002 – September 2003

	Bieber	Burney	Susanville	Westwood	Chester	Greenville	Quincy	Portola	Loyalton	Pilot Project Area Total
Volume Harvested (CCF)	992	0	6,695	0	8,145	170	9,531	484	306	26,323
Value Harvested	248	0	314,614	0	35,247	1,604	88,221	121	1,741	441,796

A greater price per CCF of timber was paid by establishments located inside the Pilot Project Area than by establishments located outside the Pilot Project Area. The average value of timber sold to establishments in the Pilot Project Area was \$16.78 per CCF, while establishments outside of the area paid an average of \$14.60 per CCF (Table 10).

Table 10 – All HFQLG Timber Harvested, October 2002 – September 2003

	Timber Removed by Contractors Within Pilot Project Area	Timber Removed by Contractors Outside Pilot Project Area	Total Timber Sold
Volume Harvested (CCF)	26,323	35,487	43%
Value Harvested	441,796	518,245	46%
Value per CCF	\$16.78	\$14.60	

Historical (FY 1999-2002) information on timber harvest available to CED in September 2003 was not broken out by community and is not included here. CED recommends breaking out harvest for FY 1999-2002 by community (or by contractor, like the information for 2003). This information can be used to justify the extent to which implementation of the HFQLG Act was affecting the socioeconomic status of local communities.

7. HFQLG Service Contracts by Location of Contractor

Fewer than 1 out of 5 dollars in contracts awarded for work on implementation of the HFQLG Act had been contracted to local establishments in the Pilot Project Area. This had amounted to more than \$4.75 million since 2000 (Table 11).

Table 11 – HFQLG Service Contracts Awarded in the Pilot Project Area

Year	Bieber	Burney	Susanville	Westwood	Chester	Greenville	Quincy	Portola	Loyalton	Pilot Project Area Total
FY 2000	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 21	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 25	\$ 0	\$ 261	\$ 308
FY 2001	\$ 0	\$ 371	\$ 16	\$ 65	\$ 495	\$ 895	\$ 770	\$ 179	\$ 0	\$ 2,791
FY 2002	\$ 496	\$ 198	\$ 0	\$ 63	\$ 0	\$ 307	\$ 38	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,102
FY 2003 (through July)	\$ 0	\$ 136	\$ 0	\$ 48	\$ 0	\$ 117	\$ 189	\$ 83	\$ 0	\$ 573
Community Total	\$ 496	\$ 704	\$ 16	\$ 198	\$ 495	\$ 1,319	\$ 1,022	\$ 261	\$ 261	\$ 4,775

The proportion of contract value awarded to local establishments had changed little from year to year since year 2000, although local establishments were awarded a four-year high of 23.7 percent of contract value though July in 2003. In every fiscal year, greater awarded contract values translated to more contract dollars awarded to establishments in the Pilot Project Area. This shows that total value was a greater determinant of local impact than proportion of contracts (Table 12).

Table 12 – All HFQLG Service Contracts Awarded

Year	Contracts Awarded Within Pilot Project Area	Contracts Awarded Outside Pilot Project Area	Total Contracts Awarded	Percent of Contracts Awarded in Pilot Project Area
FY 2000	\$ 308	\$ 1,057	\$ 1,365	22.6 %
FY 2001	\$ 2,791	\$ 12,661	\$ 15,452	18.1 %
FY 2002	\$ 1,102	\$ 5,471	\$ 6,574	16.8 %
FY 2003 (through July)	\$ 573	\$ 1,850	\$ 2,423	23.7 %
Total	\$ 4,775	\$ 21,039	\$ 25,814	18.5 %

As with timber sales, this indicator is useful for demonstrating how implementation of the HFQLG Act benefits the socioeconomic status of Pilot Project Area communities.

8. Forest Service Visitor Days

Visitor days at forest service land was an indicator of the level of tourism drawn by National Forest lands. A visitor day was one visitor for one day. For example, a family of three that spends two days camping on National Forest lands represents six forest service visitor days. This indicator was useful for determining how implementation of the HFQLG Act may be affecting tourism in the Lassen, Plumas, and Tahoe National Forests.

Unfortunately, forest service visitor surveys have been infrequent in the Pilot Project Area. The most recent survey in the Pilot Project Area was conducted by Plumas and Lassen National Forests toward the implementation of the National Visitor Use Monitoring project, an effort to better understand the use of National Forest recreation opportunities nationally. This survey was conducted in 2001 and, unfortunately, the results are not comparable with previous visitor-use studies conducted before the implementation of the HFQLG Act. Therefore, at this time, this information provides no indicator regarding change in visitor use since before implementation of the Act.

Table 13 – Forest Service Visitor Days, 1994-1996

Year	Lassen National Forest	Plumas National Forest	Tahoe National Forest	Regional Total
1994	3,635	7,361	13,902	24,898
1995	4,080	7,499	11,340	22,919
1996	4,030	7,499	12,912	24,441

Source: USDA Forest Service, Recreation Information Management System

Data for 2000 may not be comparable to information from 1994 to 1996. According to these studies, there were 4,000 visitor days in 1996 in the Lassen National Forest and 700,000 visitor days in 2000 (Table 13 and Table 14). It was very unlikely that visitor use had increased in the Lassen National Forest by 17,500 percent.

Table 14 – Forest Service Visitor Days, 2000

National Forest	National Forest Visits		Site Visits		Wilderness Visits	
	Visits (millions)	Error Rate	Visits (millions)	Error Rate	Visits (millions)	Error Rate
Lassen	0.7	19.8	0.9	18.9	0.01	27.9
Plumas	0.9	14.9	1.3	18.1	0.01	20.1

Source: USDA Forest Service, National Visitor Use Monitoring Project, 2001

9. Social Status of Children and Families

The social fabric in America is based on quality family relationships. There is a direct correlation between school performance and functional families. Parents are available in functional families to assist and support their children in school activities. This indicator uses school performance to track potential changes in family function. There is also a correlation between functional families and family income. Poor families and families in poverty tend to have more children, yet less time to spend with individual children. Participation in free school meal programs is used as an indicator of poor families.

The Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) is one of the main college entrance exams accepted by U.S. colleges and universities. It is an exam taken by high school students planning to attend a college or university in their last year of high school. The SAT is often used as a barometer to examine how communities are preparing their young people for higher education.

There has been a generally increasing trend in SAT scores between 1993 and 1999 in the Pilot Project Area. On average, SAT scores have increased by 36 points in the region. The greatest increases during this period have been in Burney (+125), Quincy (+78), Greenville (+55), and Westwood (+53). Loyalton saw a decline of 24.

Table 15 - SAT Scores

School Year	Bieber	Burney	Susanville	Westwood	Chester	Greenville	Quincy	Portola	Loyalton	Pilot Project Area Average
1993/94	1011	888	986	928	981	929	980	986	992	969
1994/95	867	1022	966	1105	1001	914	1055	952	1032	985
1995/96	928	1068	986	957	1029	931	1048	955	983	997
1996/97	862	1008	974	946	1058	983	1040	1039	996	1000
1997/98	946	970	984	914	1079	1057	991	996	1006	994
1998/99	1023	1013	999	981	978	984	1058	994	968	1005
1999/00	983	960	973	964	1040	1046	1026	N/A	984	987
2000/01	1060	982	975	979	970	978	1055	N/A	898	984
2001/02	934	1078	949	983	973	1012	1070	N/A	950	991
2002/03	897	1009	962	948	1011	1033	1090	N/A	950	996

Source: California Department of Education

Between 1999 and 2003, there has been an overall decrease in the region’s SAT scores of 9 points on average. The greatest decreases occurred in Bieber (-126), Susanville (-37), Westwood (-33), and Loyalton (-18). Greenville, Chester, and Quincy experienced increases during this timeframe of 49, 33, and 32 points, respectively.

It is doubtful that a correlation can be made between timber industry performance and SAT scores, given that timber industry employment decreased in all communities except Portola (Table 1) and that SAT scores in some of these communities have increased since 1999 (Table 15).

Free lunch programs are state-funded efforts to provide healthy meals to children in low-income families who qualify for the program. The purpose of the program is improve the learning capacity of low-income children by providing them with nutrition that they may not get a home. Data on free lunch program participants provides information on the degree to which there are children in the community from low-income families.

Leading up to 1998, there had been a steady increase in the percent of enrolled public school students participating in a free lunch program to 37 percent. In 1998, the percent fell 10 percentage points and remained at around 26 percent until 2002. This drop could not be related to implementation of the HFQLG Act because significant implementation activity did not take place until 2000.

The trend in free lunch participation differed considerably by community. Leading up to the 1998-99 school year, before implementation activity took place, free lunch participation fell in every community except for Bieber, Westwood, and Chester. In Chester, very little change in free lunch participation occurred. After 1999, free lunch participation rose after previously falling in Burney and Loyalton. Participation fell after 1999, then rose again in Chester, Quincy, and Portola. The declining trend in free lunch participation continued after 1999 in Susanville and Greenville. Bieber is the only community that showed rising participation until 1999, then declining participation since (Table 16).

Table 16 - Free Lunch Distribution

School Year	Bieber	Burney	Susanville	Westwood	Chester	Greenville	Quincy	Portola	Loyalton	Pilot Project Area Total
1993/94	30 %	42 %	29 %	30 %	24 %	53 %	30 %	32 %	31 %	32 %
1994/95	46 %	27 %	32 %	47 %	30 %	60 %	31 %	36 %	35 %	34 %
1995/96	44 %	41 %	31 %	42 %	36 %	41 %	36 %	31 %	32 %	35 %
1996/97	46 %	39 %	31 %	42 %	36 %	51 %	31 %	38 %	39 %	36 %
1997/98	49 %	41 %	31 %	50 %	32 %	48 %	31 %	46 %	36 %	37 %
1998/99	47 %	33 %	24 %	38 %	26 %	41 %	25 %	26 %	13 %	27 %
1999/00	45 %	33 %	21 %	36 %	20 %	39 %	24 %	22 %	18 %	26 %
2000/01	40 %	34 %	22 %	36 %	24 %	32 %	21 %	22 %	17 %	26 %
2001/02	46 %	31 %	22 %	34 %	24 %	35 %	22 %	19 %	n/a	26 %
2002/03	41 %	37 %	21 %	64 %	26 %	32 %	23 %	25 %	22 %	28 %

Source: California Department of Education

There is no clear correlation between the trend in children and family status in the Pilot Project Area and its communities. Children and family status has varied to a great extent at the community level through 2003. The effect of implementation of the HFQLG Act on this indicator is unclear and likely insignificant. Indeed, there is no clear trend yet regarding the status of children and families in the three communities in which a lumber mill has closed after 2000.

10. Economic Status of Individuals and Households

Working-age individuals in households need good jobs available that pay enough to maintain and improve their standard of living. Income growth happens when more jobs are available and/or available jobs pay a higher wage. Other income growth factors include raising property values (from rental of property), and increased investment and/or increasing returns on existing investment. This indicator will use unemployment and per capita income to measure the degree to which the economic status of individuals is improving in the Pilot Project Area.

Unemployment is the number of people age 16 years and older who do not have a job, yet are actively seeking work. It is the degree to which people who seek employment are unable to find it. Rising unemployment means more people who are unable to find work. A number of factors can contribute to change in unemployment, including local, regional, or national economic trends. The implementation of the HFQLG act can be considered a local economic trend. Unemployment cannot be determined reliably at the community level, and therefore, is analyzed at the county level in this report.

Counties that primarily consist of communities in the Pilot Project Area experienced steady declines in unemployment until 2000, when unemployment remained steady until 2001, then grew again through 2003.

Table 17 - Unemployment by County, 1993-2003

Year	Lassen	Modoc	Plumas	Shasta	Sierra	Tehama	Lassen, Plumas, Sierra	All Counties	California
1993	1,340	530	1,450	9,200	200	3,040	2,990	17,753	1,441,200
1994	1,270	510	1,430	8,800	180	2,700	2,880	16,884	1,327,900
1995	1,230	570	1,310	8,300	170	2,640	2,710	16,215	1,209,400
1996	1,250	500	1,190	7,100	190	2,410	2,630	14,636	1,120,100
1997	1,110	450	1,030	6,650	180	2,200	2,320	13,617	1,004,700
1998	1,070	450	1,000	6,600	190	2,100	2,260	11,410	969,000
1999	780	340	860	5,100	150	1,630	1,790	8,860	864,800
2000	760	330	810	5,200	130	1,760	1,700	8,990	835,300
2001	740	280	830	5,200	140	1,660	1,710	8,850	922,800
2002	780	330	910	6,000	160	1,850	1,850	10,030	1,162,800
2003(p)	740	380	1,110	6,400	170	2,000	2,020	10,800	1,180,000

Source: California Employment Development Department, Center for Economic Development

In all counties that contain communities within the Pilot Project Area, the leveling off of unemployment began earlier, in 1999, although steady increases in unemployment in 2001 and beyond were consistent with the trends in just Lassen, Plumas, and Sierra Counties. This means that the primary Pilot Project Area counties experienced economic growth for a period that lasted one year longer than that of the general area in 2000. In California, unemployment began to grow in 2001, rather than in 2002 as it did in all of the counties studied, which shows that the economic slump that began in 2001 in California did not begin in this region until a year later, in 2002 (Table 17).

Per capita income is total personal income divided by population. Personal income includes wage, salary, and proprietary income, as well as income supplements such as welfare and SSI, returns on investment, retirement payments, and any other forms of income and individual may receive. There is a notable trend in per capita income. Income growth in Lassen, Plumas, and Sierra counties, each of which are mostly comprised of communities studied, had been below state average between 1994 and 2000. Between 2000 and 2001, however, income growth matched the state at -1.9 percent. This was a period when the state was pulling itself out of an economic slump influenced by the energy crises and dot-com bust. However, the region grew faster than the state between 1993 and 1994 when, again, the state was pulling itself out of an economic slump (Table 18).

Table 18 – Real Per Capita Income Growth by County, 1993-2001

Year	Lassen	Modoc	Plumas	Shasta	Sierra	Tehama	Lassen, Plumas, Sierra	All Counties California	
1993	4.4 %	-2.6 %	0.3 %	0.9 %	-0.9 %	-0.8 %	2.2 %	0.7 %	-0.3 %
1994	0.3 %	-2.6 %	-1.7 %	-0.3 %	0.3 %	-0.8 %	-0.6 %	-0.5 %	1.4 %
1995	-7.8 %	-3.8 %	3.7 %	-0.5 %	2.1 %	2.0 %	-2.6 %	-0.7 %	1.3 %
1996	-4.6 %	4.5 %	4.7 %	2.3 %	4.2 %	2.2 %	-0.6 %	1.8 %	2.2 %
1997	2.7 %	4.8 %	1.8 %	1.9 %	2.0 %	3.5 %	2.1 %	2.3 %	4.8 %
1998	1.2 %	7.7 %	1.9 %	2.6 %	2.4 %	2.7 %	1.7 %	2.6 %	2.9 %
1999	2.6 %	-3.3 %	2.9 %	2.0 %	3.3 %	2.4 %	2.6 %	2.0 %	5.4 %
2000	-3.0 %	-4.7 %	-0.3 %	-0.5 %	-4.2 %	-0.4 %	-1.9 %	-0.9 %	-1.9 %
2001	4.4 %	-2.6 %	0.3 %	0.9 %	-0.9 %	-0.8 %	2.2 %	0.7 %	-0.3 %

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

It is possible that a local event, such as implementation of the HFQLG Act, kept area income growth from declining to the extent it has declined statewide between 2000 and 2001 (-4.5 percentage points in Lassen, Plumas, and Sierra counties compared to -7.3 percentage points in the state). However, because area income grew faster than in the state in 1993-94 when the state was recovering from a slump in the early 1990s, it may simply be characteristic for income in this area to grow faster than the state when the state is in economic recovery. Data for subsequent years will help paint a more telling picture.

11. Economic Census

The Economic Census is conducted every 5 years by the U.S. Department of Commerce, for every year ending in 2 and 7. Data collected in the census includes detailed employment (payroll and proprietary), payroll, and revenue information by county and by industry. It is the most reliable estimate of business composition available at the county level. Data for the 2002 Economic Census will be available in 2004 and, therefore, will be included in the socioeconomic monitoring report for the FY 2004 Status Report to Congress.

Conclusion

Communities in the Pilot Project Area have not experienced growth in the forest products industry, with the possible exception of Portola (according to employment data from DOC) and Chester (according to data collected in the FPIR). This could be due to the fact that the Act yet to be implemented as envisioned in the QLG Community Stability Proposal. Concrete conclusions regarding the Act's impact on socioeconomic conditions in the project area communities will have to be determined at a later time when socioeconomic conditions in the year in which the greatest amount of implementation activity took place can be evaluated.

Largely, these communities were not significantly affected by the state or national recession or by the events of September 11, 2001. The industries that were hit hardest by the recessions and by September 11, were finance and communication technology (dot-coms, etc.). None of the communities in the HFQLG project area depend upon the health of the finance and technology centers in the Bay Area or in New York. Changes that may have occurred in local tourism are still being evaluated and the results are, as of yet, inconclusive.

The Pilot Project Area was clearly seeing some benefit from the planning and implementation of the HFQLG Act to date. Over \$4.8 million in service contracts were awarded to, and \$441,796 worth of timber had been extracted by, local contractors in the Pilot Project Area. However, local communities are capturing 46 percent of the value of timber sales offered and less than 20 percent of the value of all services contracts awarded during implementation of the Act. Overall for the local forest product industry, the impact had been moderate, but not enough to keep the industry from declining locally. Some communities rely on up to 40 percent of their timber overall and up to 80 percent of their timber in any given year from the Pilot Project Area.

Change in social indicators for the pilot project area have been mixed since the pilot project began in 1999. Unemployment is up, but so is real income in the area. School test scores are up slightly, but so is participation in free and reduced meal programs. Communities that have lost a lumber mill since the beginning of the pilot project have fared slightly worse. Two out of the three have increasing free lunch participation and two (not the same two) have decreasing test scores since 1999.

Socioeconomic monitoring will continue to be revisited until information that can be used to accurately assess socioeconomic change in the Pilot Project Area as it pertains to planning and implementation of the HFQLG Act and complies with the provisions of the Act, itself. Several important steps have been taken this year toward that goal, including community-level analysis and recognition that some information collection methods will have to be revised next year.

Appendix A: Status of HFQLG Socioeconomic Monitoring

The following was a summary of where HFQLG monitoring is heading at this time due to information availability, timing, funding priorities, and Act requirements. Extending the implementation timeframe of the HFQLG Act to 2009 will allow time to determine a better socioeconomic monitoring strategy compared to what was previously being done.

The objectives for socioeconomic monitoring should be twofold: 1) Supply socioeconomic information and analysis for the Annual Status Report to Congress pursuant to Section 401(j)(1)(D), which indicates that the Annual Status Report must include “A description of the economic benefits to local communities achieved by the implementation of the pilot project.” 2) Supply socioeconomic information and recommendations to the Scientific Team that will be assembled to report on whether, and to what extent, implementation of the Act achieved the community stability goals of the QLG Community Stability Proposal. This includes information such as that collected in the Forest Products Industry Roster that cannot be reliably collected in the future.

Data was collected for the HFQLG Act Environmental Impact Statement to be used as a baseline, however, this information may not be the most useful to the Scientific Team. A more reliable analysis requires some information to be collected at a later time, and other information collected through annual surveys. The Forest Products Industry Roster currently was the only annual survey that had been determined necessary. Further discussions may result in surveying cogeneration plants and forest service visitors after considering the results of this report. For all information that will be collected secondarily for the Scientific Team, it will not be necessary to collect data every year because annual data revisions will render past data collection moot. Official economic and demographic estimating organizations, such as the California Department of Finance (DOF) and the DOC update their information annually. Ideally, this information would not be collected until 2010, when the most accurate information available throughout the timeframe for implementation of the HFQLG Act will be available, and while time will remain to prepare the Final Report to Congress.

Originally, the implementation team had collected annual spending data and contracted with CED to use IMPLAN models to predict the economic benefits to the area that resulted from this spending. Through internal discussion and meetings with a citizen subgroup, The implementation team is now seeing the need to be more “empirical” rather than theoretical in their reports to Congress. Therefore, the implementation team decided to no longer have an economic impact analysis conducted, but rather, to use monitoring resources to study socioeconomic indicators as they become available.

In order to effectively measure socioeconomic change resulting from implementation of the HFQLG Act, the influence of other factors on the local economy, such as growth or decline in other industries, the status of the North State or the State economies as a whole, or any other economic events and catastrophes, will have to be discounted. The most reliable way to do this is to measure socioeconomic status in a year with a great amount of activity and compare it with a year that experienced little or no activity and is as close in time as possible to the measured year of great activity.

The intent of the HFQLG Act was to create a sustained forestry management effort that would, among other benefits, contribute to the socioeconomic status of Pilot Project Area communities. In order for the intent to be measured, the measured year of great activity should be subsequent to the measured year of little or no activity. However, as of 2003, implementation activity has been increasing slowly since the inception of the pilot project. Therefore, it may not be possible to measure the socioeconomic effects of HFQLG Act implementation using real data. Too many other factors that can affect local communities may have too great an influence to effectively measure change due to the Act.

CED recommends discussion of this issue with the HFQLG implementation team in order to determine a strategy with which to address it.

It will be appropriate to depend on sources such as the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) to supply trend and monitoring information after implementation of the pilot project has concluded. This may reduce the need for independent monitoring surveys. DOC information will be available approximately two years after the year reported (i.e., data for 2003 will be available in 2005). A survey may be appropriate if socioeconomic information for year 2009 will be necessary to determine the impact of HFQLG Act implementation because information for this year from the DOC will not be available by the time the Final Report to Congress will be due.

Depending on results and efficiencies learned from this monitoring document, indicator information will be collected for the FY 2004 Status Report to Congress starting in October 2004.

Appendix B: Forest Product Industry Roster

The following list of timber company establishments that were surveyed for the Forest Product Industry Roster either worked in forests in the Pilot Project Area, worked with timber from the Pilot Project Area, or were associated with planning and implementation of the HFQLG Act.

Business Name	Category	Address	City	ZIP+4	Contact Name	Phone
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Forest Product Industry Establishments in the Bieber Area Related to Forests in the Pilot Project Area

Pit River Contracting	mechanical piling	PO Box 336	Bieber	96009	John Britton	294-5757
* Del Logging Inc	conventional logging and biomass	101 Punkin Center Rd	Bieber	96009-0246	Leanna Hawkins	294-5522

Forest Product Industry Establishments in the Burney Area Related to Forests in the Pilot Project Area

Burney Forest Power	power generation from wood chips	35586-B Hwy 299E	Burney	96013	Milton Schultz	335-5104
Claude C Morris	forestry services- fuels reduction	530-100 Little Valley Rd	McArthur	96056-7600	Claude Morris	336-6232
Connective Operating Services	power generation from wood chips	35586-B Hwy 299E	Burney	96013	Don Binger	335-5104
Fred Ryness & Associates	forestry services-RPF	20277 Marquette St	Burney	96013-4471	Fred Ryness	335-4324
Hat Creek Construction	road and he	24339 Hwy 89 N	Burney	96013		335-5501
Ron Andrews Logging Inc	forestry services - water truck	7517 Mohegan Ct, Ste. 5	Fall River Mills	96028-0644	Ronald Andrews	221-6722
Sierra Pacific Industries	sawmill	Hwy 299 E	Burney	96013-2677	Ed Fisher	335-3681
Todd Sloat Bio Consultant	forestry services	PO Box 125	McArthur	96056	Todd Sloat	336-5436
Tubit Enterprises Inc	conventional and mechanical logging	21640 S Vallejo St	Burney	96013-1019	Douglas Lindgren	335-5085
Warner Enterprises Inc	mechanical logging	1577 Beltline Rd	Cassel	96016-0188	Paul Warner	241-4000
Witherspoon Logging	conventional logging	20341 Grogan St	Burney	96013-2182	Doug Witherspoon	335-2937
*Claude Carpenter	lumber and log trucks	Highway 299E	McArthur	96056		336-5256
*Impact Resources Llc	logging	19787 Cinder Pit Rd	Burney	96013-1292	Tony Welander	335-4065
*J & S Developments Inc	log hauling	P O Box 2526	Burney	96013-2526	Jon Eilts	335-3601
*LC Beebe Jr Trucking	log and chip hauling	21690 Oregon St	Burney	96013-9784		335-4965
*Lindgren Enterprises Inc	mechanical logging	21640 S Vallejo St	Burney	96013	Douglas W. Lindgren	335-5085
*Ron Taylor & Sons Logging Co	mech. and conv. logging	Highway 299 E	McArthur	96056-0401	Ron Taylor	336-6283
^B&BE logging	conventional logging	PO 1305	Burney	96013	Ellie Rashe	335-5153
^BZB Logging	conventional logging	37373 Blue Bird Ln	Burney	96013-1332	Lonnie Blunt	335-3939
^Fletcher Forest Products Inc	logging camps and contractors	28435 Metzger Rd	Fall River Mills	96028-9735	Kenneth Fletcher	336-6263
^Three Mountain Power	Power generation from wood chips	PO Box 2375	Burney	96013	Bob Allen	335-5080

Forest Product in Industry Establishments in the Susanville Area Related to Forests in the Pilot Project Area

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Honey Lake Power	electricity prod. from wood chips	732-025 Wendel Rd	Wendel	96136-9705	Ralph Sanders	221-8797
Schroeder Logging Inc	conventional and mechanical logging	P O Box 820	Janesville	96114-9606	Catherine Schroeder	253-3511
Sierra Pacific Industries	sawmill	706-360 US Highway 395 E	Susanville	96130-0820	Randy Marble	257-2158
T & T Truss Components	wooden trusses	706-360 US Highway 395 E	Susanville	96130-8958	Joanne Tinnin	257-6366
*Evergreen Resource Management	consulting	472-100 Richmond Rd N	Susanville	96130		257-7812

Forest Product in Industry Establishments in the Westwood Area Related to Forests in the Pilot Project Area

Eric Mathews	wildlife surveys	PO Box 637	Clear Creek	96137	Eric Mathews	256-2938
Mt Lassen Power (Ogden Power)	electricity prod. from wood chips	County Road A-21	Westwood	96137		256-3155
Timberwolf Enterprises	conventional and mechanical logging	5294 State Route 147	Lake Almanor	96137	Larry Henry	596-4164
*Bigelow Logging	conventional logging	P O Box 1032	Westwood	96137-1032	Art Bigelow	256-3631
*Holt Logging Inc	conventional and mechanical logging	Hwy 36 & Delwood	Westwood	96137-0789	Tim Holt	256-3104
*Medici Logging Inc	conventional and mechanical logging	Hwy 36	Westwood	96137-0969	Roger Medici	256-3177

Forest Product in Industry Establishments in the Chester Area Related to Forests in the Pilot Project Area

Cancilla Trucking	log and chip hauling	680 B Main St	Chester	96020-1310	Dennis Cancilla	258-3496
Collins Pine Company	sawmill	500 Main St	Chester	96020-0796	Mary Beth Collins	258-2111
David Van Meter Logging	mechanical logging and biomassing	741 Main St.	Chester	96020	David Van Meter	258-3007

Forest Product in Industry Establishments in the Greenville Area Related to Forests in the Pilot Project Area

Dianne McCombs		5366 Genesee Rd.	Taylorville	95983	Diane McCombs	284-6614
Elisa Adler		2968 Ward Cr. Rd.	Taylorville	95983	Elisa Adler	284-6667
Thomas Rahn	forestry services - fire fighting	5797 N Valley Rd	Greenville	95947-9800	Thomas Rahn	284-6542
*Indian Head Logging	logging	PO Box 306	Greenville	95947	Warren Gorbette	284-6292

Forest Product in Industry Establishments in the Quincy Area Related to Forests in the Pilot Project Area

Brian Wayland Consulting Forester	forestry services-RPF	118 Clough St	Quincy	95971-0374	Brian Wayland	283-1921
Culver Fiber and Fuel	mechanical logging thinning & site prep	33bell lane	Quincy	95971	Luke and Robin Culver	256-2669
Pew Forest Products Shop	conv. and mech. biomass removal	100 Bresciani Ln	Quincy	95971	Randy Pew	284-7882
Professional Slashbusting Svcs	forestry services-fuels reduction	1088 Pioneer Rd	Quincy	95971-4238	Chet Burgess	283-2160
Sierra Pacific Industries	sawmill	1538 Lee Rd	Quincy	95971-0750	Randy Lilburn	283-2820
*Jim Marty	RPF, THP consulting	PO Box 859	Quincy	95971		283-0630
*Jones Bob	forestry services	371 3rd St	Quincy	95971-3052	Bob Jones	283-2921

Forest Product in Industry Establishments in the Portola Area Related to Forests in the Pilot Project Area

Collier & Jacobson Water Transport	local trucking, without storage	356 W Sierra St	Portola	96122-1708	Ron Jacobson	832-4868
*Bill Banka Forestry Consulting	RPF, THP consulting	79746 Panoramic Road	Portola	96122	Bill Banka	832-5123
*Graeagle Timber	logging	1 Apache Dr	Blairsden	96103-0006	Peter Thill	836-2751
*Wirta Logging	conventional and mechanical logging	PO Box 1356	Portola	96122		832-1054

Forest Product in Industry Establishments in the Loyalton Area Related to Forests in the Pilot Project Area

Hood Logging	logging camps and contractors	63051 Hwy 49	Loyalton	96118-1107	Edward Hood	993-1410
North Pacific Timber Enterprises	conventional and mechanical logging	HC Box 1	Chilcoot	96105-0247	Kennard Williams	993-0705
Sierra Pacific Industries	electricity prod. from wood chips	Railroad Ave	Loyalton	96118-0208	Mark Lathrop	993-4402
*L Gallagher Trucking	log hauling	511 S Lincoln	Sierraville	96126		994-3354
*RB Logging & Firewood	logging	140 Lincoln St	Sierraville	96126-0215	Richard Powers	994-3606
^Congo Resource Management	forestry services	525 Longhorn Dr	Loyalton	96118-0341	James Richards	993-4891

Forest Product in Industry Establishments in Other Communities Related to Forests in the Pilot Project Area

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Allen Jacobs and Associates	resource consulting	5 Chesapeake Ct	Chico	95926		343-1947
Arroyo Chico Resources		PO Box 3447	Chico	95927		894-3320
Associated Arborists		PO Box 7011	Chico	95927		521-5694
Bill Elam Jr Logging	local trucking, without storage	5440 Old Olive Hwy	Oroville	95966-8809	William Elam	589-2251
Bob Havens Trucking	lumber and log hauling	16655 Evergreen Rd	Cottonwood	96022-1439	Bob Havens	347-6126
Borden Mfg	wooden frame maker	6240 Grange Rd	Cottonwood	96022-1030	Ralph Borden	824-6864
Ca-Mil Trucking	equipment hauling	3035 Twin Vw	Redding	96099-2008	Bruce Miller	245-0127
Chris' Forest Products	bark & mulch processing	PO Box 2137	Paradise	95967-2137		877-7774
Continental Resouce Solution	forestry services-RPF	1615 continal	Redding	96099-0218	Brad Seaburg	246-2455
Cumpton Trucking Inc	lumber hauling	13565 Highway 36 E	Red Bluff	96080-8840	Lawrence Cumpton	527-4102
Del Terra Inc	surveying	1168 Industrial St.	Redding	96002		241-8050
Firestorm Wildland Fire Suppre	fire fighting services	P O Box 495	Chico	95927-0495	James Wills	898-8153
John Dittes	consulting	467 E 9th St	Chico	95928		895-0439
Jones & Wagenfuhr Logging	conventional logging	3700 Marguerite Ave	Corning	96021-9651	Tom Jones	824-2547
Kennie C Knowles Trucking	lumber hauling	3411 S Market St	Redding	96099-4732	Kennie Knowles	243-1366
Klamath Wildlife Services		1760 Kenyon Drive	Redding	96001		244-5632
Lassen Forest Products	bark & mulch processing	P O Box 1502	Red Bluff	96080-1502	Pete Brunello	527-7677
Lonnie Johnson & Son Inc	lumber hauling	2965 Louis Ave	Oroville	95966-9336	Lawrin Johnson	533-6426
Monty Bettendorf Enterprizes	sawdust and waste hauling from mills	20348 Lords Ln	Redding	96003-8106		365-1954
Moonshine Forest Management	conventional and mechanical logging	29318 State Highway 49	Camptonville	95922-0043	Robert Prout	274-1395
Mora Reforestation/ La Sierrita Reforestation	forestry services-reforestation	2640 Green Meadows Ln	Corning	96021-3307	Hilda Lucatero	824-4101
Moss Lumber Co Inc	truss manufacturing	5321 Eastside Rd	Redding	96099-1450	Gregory Moss	244-0700
Mountain Clearing and Brushing	forestry services-fuels reduction	10031 Joerschke Dr., Ste F	Grass Valley	95945	Hollas Day	273-8370
Mountineers Fire Crews	forestry services-fire suppression	3777 Meadow View Dr., Ste C	Redding	96002-9767	Thomas Wesley	365-4128
North State Resources inc	consulting	5000 Bechelli Ln., Ste 203	Redding	96002		222-5347
Premdor Wood Products	door manufacturing	P O Box 285	Corning	96021-0285	Stan Figgins	824-2121
Robinson Enterprises Inc	conventional logging	293 Lower Grass Valley Rd	Nevada City	95959-3101	Mowell Robinson	265-5844
Setzer Forest Products Inc	sawmill	1980 Kusel Rd	Oroville	95966-9528	Terry Dunn	534-8100
Shasta Land Management		1229 South St.	Redding	96002		225-8900
Shasta Lumber Transport	lumber and log hauling	4401 Indian Ave	Shasta Lake	96079-1106	Calvin Stanley	275-3349
Sierra Pacific Industries	millwork	3025 South 5 th Avenue	Oroville	95965	Mark Lathrop	532-6630
Siskiyou Forest Products	lumber remanufacturing	6275 State Highway 273	Anderson	96007		378-6980
Summit Forestry Svc	forestry services- forestry services-RPF	16178 Greenhorn Rd	Grass Valley	95945		272-8242
Timberline Ind. Log Scaling Co	log scaling	16850 Willow Glen Rd	Brownsville	95919	Charles Galloway	675-2744
Tree Care Unlimited		PO Box 711	Berry Creek	95916		521-9325

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Western Coal and Timber		PMB 203, PO Box 1502	Red Bluff	96080		589-5245
Westgate Hardwoods Inc	millwork	2300 Park Ave Ste B	Chico	95928-6787	Ivan Hoath	893-0411
*Alpine Land Info Svcs.	forestry services	5520 Mountain View Dr	Redding	96049-4789	Randy McCabe	244-8600
*Berryman Trucking	log hauling	1229 Feather Ave	Oroville	95965-4214	Mr. William Berryman	533-3275
*Big Hill Logging & Rd Building	conventional and helicopter logging	915 Hutchins Dr	Gridley	95948-9451	Macarthur Siller	846-4848
*Boucher Joel Trail Reconstruction	forestry services - trail construction	15 Lake St	Sierra City	96125-0124	Joel Boucher	862-1339
*Bracken Trucking	log hauling	23000 Bracken Ln	Red Bluff	96080-8869	Terry Bracken	527-4155
*Earl R Lee Timber	timber falling	977 Central Park Dr		95969-3347	Earl Lee	872-2596
*Enplan	environmental consulting	1840 Churn Creek Rd.	Redding	96002		221-0440
*Foster & Sons Trucking	log hauling	10780 Whispering Pines Ln	Nevada City	95959-1818	Ronne Foster	265-2153
*Galloway Consulting	resource consulting	7 Sierra Nevada Ct	Chico	95928		343-8327
*Hammers Trucking	conventional logging	4179 Black Pine Rd	Cottonwood	96022-9116	Dan Hammer	347-6587
*Harrison George Timber Falling	timber falling	12444 McCourtney Rd	Grass Valley	95945-0198	George Harrison	272-7959
*Howell It Is	forestry	1232 Lewis Oak Road	Gridley	95948		846-7962
*James Fillmore Timber Fall	forestry services	20391 Jellys Ferry Rd	Anderson	96007-9718	James Fillmore	365-4620
*Joe D Smailes Forestry Inc	forestry services-RPF	5050 Cohasset Rd Bldg 5a	Chico	95927-0398	Joe Smailes	898-8000
*John Wheeler Logging Inc	conv., cable and mech. logging	P O Box 339	Red Bluff	96080-0339	Dave Holder	527-2993
*K M Snodgrass Trucking	wood chip hauling, now hauls logs	1511 Keko St	Oroville	95965-4230	K Snodgrass	533-4700
*Kubich Forest Products	log hauling	10972 Mountaineer Trl	Grass Valley	95945-8517	Mark Kubich	272-3226
*Kubich Lumber	sawmills and planing mills, general	11099 Mountaineer Trl	Grass Valley	95945-8517	Dave Kubich	272-8540
*Landsburg Logging Inc	logging camps and contractors	17400 State Highway 49	Grass Valley	95949-9144	Ronald Landsburg	273-1468
*Larry Harrington	cone collection	481 1/2 6th Ave	Chico	95926	Larry Harrington	899-1953
*Latona Lumber Co	sawmill	19214 Latona Rd	Anderson	96007-0972	William Berry	241-8310
*Leo Murrer	forestry services	P O Box 548	Red Bluff	96080-0548	Leo Murrer	529-6628
*Levy David Forestry	forestry services	305 Railroad Ave Ste 7	Nevada City	95959-2854	David Levy	273-4578
*Mosman Machinery	forestry services-fuels reduction	PO Box 1269	Nevada City	95959		265-3713
*Natures Bounty	forestry services - cone collection	1824 Heller Ln	Redding	96001-4424	Bruce Hughes	243-9010
*PA & PA Enterprises	timber falling	7580 Humboldt Rd	Forest Ranch	95942-9719	Paul Adams	873-6932
*Pacific Oroville Power Inc	electricity production from wood chips	3050 S 5th Ave	Oroville	95965		224-3300
*Rod Short Logging	logging	2658 Oak Knoll Way	Oroville	95966-7105	Rod Short	532-0287
*Sanders Trucking	local trucking, without storage	23640 Gyle Rd	Gerber	96035-9609	Dewight Sanders	824-3809
*Sierra Cedar Products	cedar fencing manufacturing	1401 Melody Rd	Marysville	95901	Jonathan Shin	741-8090

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*Sierra Pacific Industries	sawmill	19758 Riverside Ave	Anderson	96007-1939	Jerry Harrington	378-8350
*Sierra Pacific Industries	millwork	P O Box 8460	Red Bluff	96080-8460	Greg Thom	529-5108
*Sierra Pacific Industries	sawmill	19794 Riverside Ave	Redding	96049-6028	A Emmerson	378-8000
*Sierra Pacific Industries	sawmill	3735 El Cajon Ave	Shasta Lake	96019-9211	Darrell Dearman	275-8851
*Sierra Pacific Industries	timber tracts	PO Box 39	Stirling City	95978-0039	Jack Bean	873-0530
*Sierra Timber Products Inc	conventional and mechanical logging	206 Sacramento St # 201	Nevada City	95959	Frank Pendola	265-8697
*Skoverski Logging	conventional logging	12212 Robinson Rd	North San Juan	95960-0183	John Skoverski	292-3393
*Sound Stud, Siller Brothers Inc	sawmill	2497 Latona Rd	Anderson	96007-1488	Andrew Siller	365-0112
*Spar Tree Forestry Inc	cable logging	16748 Excelsior Ditch	Nevada City	95959	James Miller	265-8733
*Tahoe Sugarpine Co	forestry services- thinning	1847 Robinson St	Oroville	95966-0663	Randolph Vasquez	534-5229
*Timber Pros	logging	15106 Oak Meadow Rd	Penn Valley	95946-9363	Larry Beaver	477-2475
*Torgie Tree Topplers Inc	timber falling	215 Hill St	Grass Valley	95945-6312	Eric Torgrimson	273-2525
*Trinity River Lumber co	sawmill	680 Cal Oak Rd	Oroville	95965-9621		532-0621
*Violetti Brothers Logging Co	conventional logging	P O Box 1502	Red Bluff	96080-1502	Gary Violetti	529-2121
*West Side Sales	forestry services	13075 Baker Rd	Red Bluff	96080-7706	Ben Finefrock	529-9868
*Wheelabrator Shasta/ Wheelabrator Hudson	electricity production from wood chips	20811 Industrial Road	Anderson	96007	Jerry Robenstine	365-9172
*Wildland Fire Management	forestry services-fire prevention	11543 Via Vis	Nevada City	95959-9639	David Nelson	265-3933
^A K B Reforestation	forestry services- reforestation	13080 Moonshine Rd	Camptonville	95922	Albert Burcell	288-3397
^Allen Davis Timber	logging	3184 Turkey Rd	Oroville	95965-2372	Allen Davis	534-9548
^Bigelow Land and Timber	conventional logging & tree service	PO Box 2751	Oroville	95965-2751		876-0100
^Denco	timber valuation services	2771 Old Stage Rd	Oak Run	96069-0024	Dennis Strawn	472-3270
^Franklin Logging	logging	11906 Wilson Way	Bella Vista	96008-1303	Ralph Franklin	549-4924
^Froome Jim Logging	logging	12630 Wilder Rd	Red Bluff	96080-9758	James Froome	529-0287
^Greg Caldwell Logging	logging camps and contractors	2251 Alden Ave	Redding	96002-2336		222-1163
^Independent Check Scaling	logging camps and contractors	5887 Fagan Dr	Redding	96001-4603	Robert Foote	246-2278
^Isringhausen Logging & Equipment	logging	18887 River Ranch Rd	Anderson	96007-9492	F Isringhuasen	243-4990
^Jackson and Wright Ent.	conventional logging	1845 Mount Ida Rd	Oroville	95966	Jerold Wright	589-1720
^Jeff Rolls Logging	logging	16053 Wagon Rd	Forest Ranch	95942-0432	Gene Rolls	343-7341
^Lawson Enterprises Inc	wood chip hauling	35 Southview Dr	Oroville	95966-9234	Mark Lawson	533-3871
^Neubert Milling Lumber	sawmills and planing mills	250 Romano Ranch Rd	Sierra City	96125-0096	Richard Neubert	862-1348
^North West Logging	logging-logging and log hauling	7211 Sands Ln	Anderson	96007	Ms.Robbie Cattanach	245 0290
^Northwest Forest Consultants	forestry services	3180 W Sacramento Ave	Chico	95973-9610	Robin Worley	894-6827
^Pacific Wood Fuel	Power generation from wood chips	3085 Crossroads Dr	Redding	96003	Jack Razettos	224-3300
^Penland Enterprises	forestry services	P O Box 303	Big Bend	96011	Randy Penland	337-6471
^Simonis Logging	logging camps and contractors	22509 Knollwood Dr	Palo Cedro	96073-9525	Walter Simonis	547-4226

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^Sound Forest Technologies Llc	forestry services- reforestation	7036 Westside Rd Ste 103	Redding	96099-7068	Randy McDaniel	365-1000
Allen Jacobs and Associates	resource consulting	5 Chesapeake Ct	Chico	95926		343-1947

* - Not working in Pilot Project Area but has recently and may again soon

^ - Attempted to contact but unable in 2003. Probably working in timber industry, but not in Pilot Project Area.