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NFRC TIMBER FACTS

News & Information on the Forest Industry for the Public-Sept. 1994

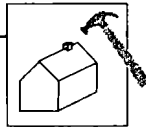
Lumber Production Expected To See Slight Increase in 1994

Robert H. Hunt, president of Western Wood Products Association, reported recently that western mills should eke out a gain in lumber production for 1994, the first increase since 1987. Western sawmills are expected to produce 17.03 billion board feet this year, up 0.3 percent from 1993. Hunt stated U.S. lumber consumption will reach 46.96 billion board feet, an increase of 2.5 percent from 1993. Housing starts expanded nearly 9 percent to 1.4 million this year. Lumber markets and industry activity are expected to slow moderately in 1995. Lumber consumption should slip by less than 1 percent, with housing starts down by 1.8%.

1995 Housing Forecast

For 1995, residential construction will be down slightly at 1.375 million units, or 1.8% below the prior year. Single-family housing will decline 2.9% to a total of 1.155 million units, or 84% of total starts. On the other hand, the multi-family sector at 220,000 units will exceed 1994's total by 4.8%.

Source: WWPA



Housing Starts

Seasonally adjusted annual rate in millions

YE 1992	1.20
YE 1993	1.29
YTD 7/31/93	.723
YTD 7/31/94	.841

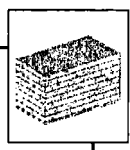
Source: WWPA



Lumber Production In Billion Board Feet 12 Western States

YTD 9/3/93	11.58
YTD 9/3/94	11.85
Week Ended 9/3/93	.293
Week Ended 9/3/94	.340

Source: APA



US Panel Production In Billion Square Feet Plywood & OSB 3/8"

YTD 9/11/93	17.95
YTD 9/10/94	18.64
Week 9/11/93	.467
Week 9/10/94	.487

Measurements

Board feet = a board 12" x 12" x 1"
mmbf = million board feet
bbf = billion board feet

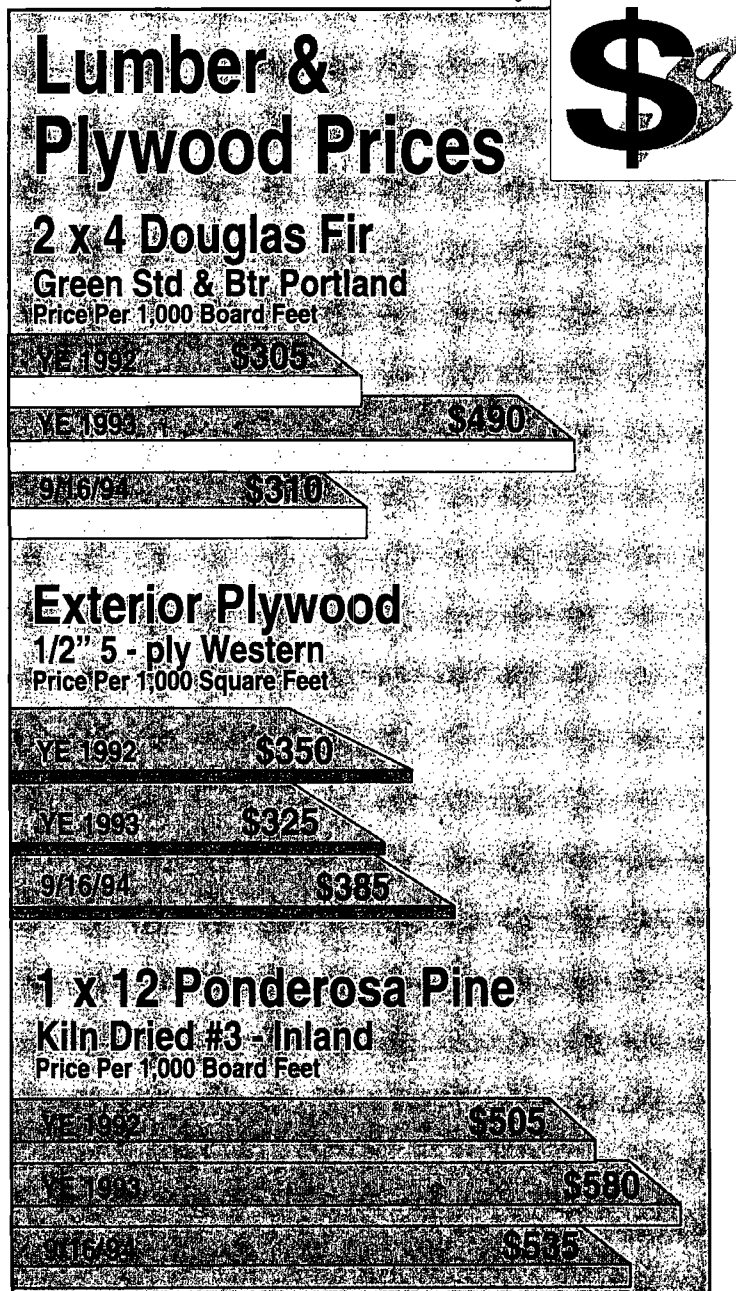
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No Guarantee for Price Stability Over the Short Term

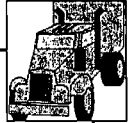
Over the last month, framing lumber continued its downward trend, while ponderosa pine and plywood showed some slight gains. One factor that may have an affect on prices in the short term is the fact that labor negotiations in British Columbia are close to agreement on a new three-year contract.

The amount of fire salvage volume that is cut this fall may also impact some product prices. Unfortunately little or no federal salvage volume from this year's fires is expected to reach the bid table until 1995.

Source: Random Lengths



Source: WWPA



US Lumber Imports In Billion Board Feet

YE 92 13.38

YE 93 15.26

7.24

8.18

Source: WWPA



US Lumber Exports In Billion Board Feet

YE 1992 3.66

YE 1993 3.45

YTD 6/31/93 1.89

YTD 6/31/94 1.57

Source: APA



Plywood/OSB Exports 3/8" In Billion Board Feet

YE 1992 1.55

YE 1993 1.56

YTD 6/31/93 .837

YTD 6/31/94 .773



WASHINGTON COMMERCIAL FOREST ACTION COMMITTEE

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WILLIAMS -
I SHOULD SEE THIS, WITHOUT QUESTION.
PLEASE FILE UNDER FORESTS, "AMAs"



WASHINGTON COMMERCIAL FOREST ACTION COMMITTEE

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Suggestions for the development of Adaptive Management Areas (AMAs)
in Option 9 of the Draft Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement on Management of Habitat for Late-Successional and Old-Growth Forest Related Species Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl as created by the Federal Ecosystem Management Assessment Team

To assist in the implementation of the Adaptive Management portion of the President's forest plan, the Washington Commercial Forest Action Committee has developed the following suggestions. Please contact our office with critiques and/or questions.

Respectfully,

Larry Mason
Executive Director

1. ***"It is hoped that localized, idiosyncratic approaches that may achieve the conservation objectives of this plan can be pursued. These approaches rely on the experience and ingenuity of resource managers and communities rather than traditionally derived and tightly prescriptive approaches that are generally applied in management of forests."***

DSEIS, page B-57

Federal funding should be made available for a full time employment opportunity for local representation in the planning and implementation of AMAs. At least one local representative should be hired for each of the ten AMAs. These representatives should be chosen through cooperation of government agencies and affected communities.

2. ***"If the Adaptive Management Areas are to make timely contributions to the regional conservation strategy and to the communities, it is absolutely critical that initiation of activities not be delayed by requirements for comprehensive plans..."***

DSEIS page B-60

AMA activity planning must be both short and long term in focus. Short term projects must begin as soon as possible or the potential for local worker involvement and community confidence will suffer. Long term planning will be enhanced from evidence gathered from short term activities. Short term approaches should be flexible and adaptive to allow trial and error without precipitating lasting long term consequences.

3. ***"Possible funding mechanisms for programs associated with Adaptive Management Areas include: using all or portions of the receipts from Adaptive management Areas for accelerated monitoring, research, restoration, and other innovative activities with the areas."***

DSEIS page B-61

Watershed restoration efforts and fisheries enhancement programs, while playing a role as short term employment programs, must be seen as long term conservation efforts. If these programs are to endure over the decades needed to maintain and enhance riparian habitat (i.e. fish population recoveries) then they must become self supporting. This goal can be achieved by designing projects to include the selective removal of trees and other forest products that generate revenue. Often this approach can improve site diversity as well (i.e. introduction of conifer components into alder riparian areas.)

4. ***"Adaptive Management Areas are expected to produce timber as part of their program of activities... Local processing of wood products harvested from federal lands within Adaptive Management Areas may be critical to the economic welfare of the associated communities..."***

DSEIS page B-62

Short and long term strategies for project development in AMAs could be designed to produce some level of consistent timber flow. If this harvest is to serve local small businesses then it should be designed with consideration of timely delivery of specific log types to adequately provide the raw material needs of these local entrepreneurial efforts.

5. ***"Technical and scientific training of a local work force should be our educational priority of the Adaptive Management Area program. Adaptive Management can bring indigenous knowledge together with formal studies..."***

DSEIS page B-62

Community colleges, state universities, and federal agencies should work to incorporate local expertise in designing and conducting courses and seminars to train individuals for adaptive management employment opportunities. The combined efforts of this multiple disciplinary group will be needed also to identify and design project plans and equipment to carry out the AMA mission. Federal funding appropriations dedicated to provide AMA training must stipulate the involvement of local experiential knowledge. In Washington State, the Olympic Natural Resource Center and the Olympic State Experimental Forest have been experimenting with adaptive management for three years and can be potentially valuable partners in federal adaptive management programs.

**A Sociological Evaluation of Adaptive Management Areas
in Option 9 of the 'Report of the Forest Ecosystem
Management Assessment Team':**

Robert G. Lee, Ph.D.
University of Washington

Objectives

The objectives of this report are to: 1) describe the purpose and plans for adaptive management areas (AMAs) proposed in Option 9 of the 'Report of the Forest Ecosystem Management Assessment Team', 2) provide sociological interpretation and commentary on AMAs, 3) summarize how leaders in wood producing communities view these AMAs, 4) suggest reasons for differences in the community acceptability of AMAs, and 5) evaluate the suitability of the concept for sustainable forest management.

Adaptive Management Areas

Origin

Following his April 2, 1993 Forest Conference, President Clinton appointed three working groups to seek solutions to the conflict over allocation and use of federal forest lands in northern California, Oregon, and Washington. One of these teams, the Forest Ecosystem Management Assessment Team (FEMAT), was charged with the responsibility for producing a plan to break the political and gridlock that had interrupted almost all timber harvesting on federal lands and caused substantial economic dislocation and human suffering in government-dependent wood producing communities.

Gridlock was the product of conflict that could not be resolved democratically through mutual adjustment among conflicting interests. Although there was willingness to compromise among labor, and affected communities, and industries dependent on federal timber, environmental preservation interests refused to accept any additional old growth harvesting and advocated elimination of almost all timber harvesting on federal lands in the region. Moreover, federal scientists took a very conservative position on the possibilities for preserving the northern spotted owl by linking the survival of the owl to old growth forests and avoiding hypotheses suggesting that owls were dependent on habitat structures that might be created through silvicultural reforms.

FEMAT worked for two months to develop eight options and assess their consequences. All options contained some system of reserves in which timber harvests would be prohibited or strictly limited, as well as areas outside of reserves (referred to as the "Matrix") where timber harvesting would be allowed. These preliminary alternatives were presented to President Clinton and summarized in discussions with members of the press and other external parties.

There was considerable dissatisfaction with the substantial reduction of timber harvest levels prescribed by these alternatives. FEMAT faced considerable political pressure to respond to the concerns of organized labor, industries dependent on federal timber, adversely impacted wood producing communities, and those advocating more active forms of forest management.

Option 9 was offered as a more responsive answer to these concerns. A key distinguishing feature of Option 9 was its opportunity for allowing greater community participation in decision-making and more flexibility in designing forest management practices, *but not necessarily higher harvest levels*. This experimental purpose was embodied in designated Adaptive Management Areas. Although designated for Option 9, AMAs were presented as a concept that could be retrofitted to any of the other options. A Draft Environmental Impact Statement has been issued to provide opportunity for public review of these alternatives.

Definition and Purposes

AMAs are defined as "Landscape units designated for development and testing of technical and social approaches to achieving desired ecological, economic, and other social objectives." (FEMAT, p. IX-1). They are areas in which to experiment with adaptive management, where "adaptive management" was defined as "The process of implementing policy decisions as scientifically driven experiments that test predictions and assumptions in management plans, and using the resulting information to improve the plans." (FEMAT, p. IX-1) Ten adaptive management areas ranging in size from 84,000 to nearly 400,000 acres of federal lands were identified and distributed in all physiographic provinces of the three-state planning region.

Since FEMAT social assessment identified communities with inadequate "capacity" to adjust to substantial reductions in timber production, AMAs were located in the sub-regions upon which these communities were dependent. In addition, they were designed to provide a diversity of biological challenges, opportunities for silvicultural and hydrological demonstration projects, intermixed land ownerships, natural resource objectives, and social contexts.

Most important for this review is the intent for AMAs to be "prototypes of how forest communities might be sustained," including "Innovative approaches [for] social learning and adaptation, which depend upon local communities having sufficient political capacity, economic resources, and technical expertise to be full participants in ecosystem management." (FEMAT, p. III-27).

Other key features which specifically reflect the social and economic purposes of AMAs include:

- 1) Opportunities for education, including technical training to qualify local community residents for employment in monitoring and other management programs,
- 2) Innovation in community involvement, including approaches to implementation of initial management strategies and perhaps, over the longer term, development of new forest policies,
- 3) Innovation in development of adequate and stable funding sources for monitoring, research, retraining, restoration, and other activities through capturing timber harvest receipts and assigning special AMA user fees, and
- 4) Encouraging local processing (county level) of forest products harvested from AMAs.

Flexible experimentation with policies and management is the primary social objective of AMAs. Emphasis is placed on creating opportunities for cooperation in the development of innovative management approaches, including land managing and regulatory agencies, other government agencies, non-governmental organizations, local groups, land owners, communities, and citizens.

Above all, the adoption of adaptive management signifies a choice to move from a industrially oriented model (emphasizing the conservation, production, extraction, and transformation of materials) to an "information dependent" model (emphasizing the development of consensus on how to maintain biological diversity and ecological functions of natural forest ecosystems while also meeting human needs whenever possible within these ecological constraints). This is why so much emphasis is placed on "Setting objectives, developing management guidelines, educating and training a work force, organizing interactive planning and management institutions, and monitoring accomplishments..." (FEMAT 1993, p.III-27)--all of which require reliable, current inventories and a well trained work force to be recruited from local persons who had previously been engaged in industrial wood production.

Implementation

The FEMAT report proposes a new approach for organizing environmental planning in which adaptive ecosystem management is the central linkage to on-the-ground applications. The current system of national forest planning, with integration of forest plans at the regional level, would be replaced by a hierarchical planning structure. Congress would give environmental directives which would be implemented in regional species conservation strategies. The coordination of these regional conservation strategies with Congressionally mandated and funded programs for producing water, wood, and other outputs would take place through plans for physiographic provinces. Watershed planning would apply these provincial plans to multi-owner landscape/ecosystem units. Project plans would implement objectives on sites within watersheds. All these levels would involve public agencies, communities, state governments, private land owners, tribal interests, and other stakeholders.

Although not explicit in the FEMAT report, adaptive management would encompass one or more watersheds, and be prototypical institutional vehicles for implementing plans for provinces. The report is also unclear about how the local, bottom-up, consensus-based planning in adaptive management areas would articulate with top-down, Congressionally mandated directives for species conservation and commodity production.

Adaptive Management Areas as Institutional Experiments: Interpretation and Commentary

Assumptions of AMAs

The concept underlying the AMAs is the real "sleeping" in the FEMAT report. Other concepts, including ecosystem management, reserves, matrix lands, improvement of transportation systems, modified silvicultural practices, stream restoration, and coordinated resource planning among land owners, are familiar to most land and resource managers. There are no surprises in these ideas, even though they may have new names or be brought together in novel ways.

But the AMAs represent the first expression of a revolutionary proposal for transforming forest management by promoting an institutional arrangement joining scientific information, active management, and consensus-building among competing local claimants.

The AMA concept is based on two unstated assumptions:
(1) adaptive management as a strategy for blending scientific

research with active manipulation of resource systems will be effective in informing decisions at the scale of watersheds and sites, and (2) appeal to an ideal of locally-based management will elicit consensus on forest management objectives and management practices that is consistent with regional and provincial plans.

The first assumption is questionable. Adaptive management is itself an experimental technology. There are few examples of where it has worked well. Ms. Rebecca McLain has recently completed an exhaustive review of the literature and analysis of all adaptive management applications to date. It is most promising for problems where people have meaningfully participated in shaping options and making decisions, there is consensus on the social values to be produced, and there are simple relationships between inputs and outputs. It may not be suited to complex watershed planning involving multiple, competing stakeholders, lack of agreement on values at stake, and myriad inputs (biotic and abiotic processes, resource management activities, resource extraction practices, etc.) and outputs (species conservation, maintenance of biological diversity, and production of water, fish, wood, recreation, and wildlife outputs). Watershed-level management may be so complex that it cannot practically be treated as a scientific experiment linking management actions to consequences.

A faith in consensus processes is also a questionable assumption. Clearly, consensus is emerging in some locations among stakeholders who had been locked in conflict. I will discuss some of these situations below. But it is doubtful consensus is generally possible, or always desirable. What sometimes appears to be consensus may in fact be "agreement" imposed by a ruling elite. Moreover, some conflict can be beneficial for helping reveal issues and new approaches, or, in the case of markets, competition can promote more efficient use of resources.

New Politics: Rules of the Game for Breaking Unwanted Interest Group Power

The FEMAT report reflects an attempt to break the gridlock of competing local, regional, and national interests by placing 'scientists'¹ in the position of "public-minded

¹ 'Scientists' has been placed in quotations to signify that scientists central to the FEMAT process deliberately assumed more active policy-making responsibilities. Rather than restrict themselves to the conventional role of answering if-then questions about the causal linkages between actions and consequences, FEMAT 'scientists' have taken on the additional tasks of "advocating science," "creating policy knowledge," "making policy," or "structuring the policy debate." Since these responsibilities involve making political and ethical choices, they are

guardians" who will take responsibility for conserving species, maintaining biological diversity, and addressing social and economic concerns.

The FEMAT process operated under conditions of complete secrecy and disallowed the direct involvement of any of the established regional and national stakeholders. This secrecy and insularity permitted FEMAT 'scientists' to be selective about the experts who would assist them, how centrally these experts would be involved, and the factual claims that would be considered acceptable for formulating alternatives and making policy judgments.

'Scientists' legitimated their expanded role by continuing to declare themselves the appropriate experts for interpreting the Endangered Species Act and other federal statutes requiring maintenance of biological diversity. Hence, the emphasis on the rigidity of "the law"--a rigidity which is actually the interpretation of law by the scientists themselves. By circumventing the political process through which stakeholders have exercised influence, 'scientists' were free to design new policy options and select information to justify them.

As never before, information has been used as a source of power by requiring all forest management actions to be based on careful analyses of watersheds and habitat assessments. Reliance on information as a source was also expected to weaken the hierarchical management structure of federal agencies and encourage the development of horizontal, science-driven administrative structures for regulating all the other land owners in a watershed or AMA, including private land owners.

This strategy has had the intended effect of disempowering major stakeholders whose interests are inconsistent with the 'scientists'' view of ecosystem management--thereby breaking the gridlock and creating opportunities for new institutions to emerge. The AMA concept was envisioned as the principal non-governmental vehicle for capturing some of this power and concentrating it in institutions built on consensus among local stakeholders. But, most importantly, these new institutions can *only* gain power by joining with federal government ecosystem managers in a partnership to gather information and monitor management activities--a form of contingent empowerment based on the retraining locals for monitoring and evaluation.

In short, AMAs are designed to be vehicles for social and political "transformation" by transferring power to a

generally limited to administrative officials, policy-makers, and elected representatives.

partnership of agency 'scientists,' ecosystem managers, and local, consensus-based resource management institutions. As such, AMAs are most likely to succeed where power can be simultaneously centralized in 'scientific' authorities and decentralized in consensus-based ecosystem management. AMAs are least likely to succeed where established regional and national stakeholders groups are successful in playing by the old political rules of democratic, interest group politics--thereby maintaining a horizontal playing field for all concerned citizens and interests.

Community Acceptability

Two of the ten designated AMAs were located adjacent to communities where bottom-up institution-building was already well underway: Hayfork, in northern California, and the Applegate Partnership in a watershed near Rogue River in southern Oregon. The Applegate partnership served as a model for inspiring the AMA concept and for offering experience helpful to other AMA experiments designed by the FEMAT scientists. The remaining eight AMAs were located in strategic locations for supporting tributary communities or offering unique opportunities for experimenting with multi-ownership landscape management (e.g., I-90 on Snoqualmie Pass), watershed restoration, or ecosystem management.

Conditions Favoring Judgments of Acceptability

Judgments about the local acceptability of AMAs is highly variable. The AMAs in Hayfork and Applegate are well received by members of local partnerships. These are both communities where agreements have emerged to preserve a local way of life and where reductions in timber harvesting has been so severe that local wood products workers and firms are willing to settle for the small amount of additional timber that would be allowed in AMAs under Option 9.

Moreover, social relationships between local environmentalists and those dependent on timber production have grown so tense that compromise and cooperation is preferable to the violent conflict that many locals fear could result from prolongation of reduced federal timber harvests. National environmental preservation groups have challenged the willingness of local environmentalists to compromise on road-building and timber harvesting, and severe strains in these local-national relationships have resulted.

AMAs appear to offer the best chance for increasing the volume of timber harvests off federal lands in situations an independent observer might best described as a "communities of necessity" or "shotgun marriages." Local stakeholders on all sides of the issue have been forced into a position where

they will be better off by limiting their ties to established regional and national stakeholder groups and forming stronger ties with one another. As the old rules of interest group politics fail to provide predictability and security for local ways of life, new rules are expected to develop from the bottom up to fit local geographic, social, biological, and economic circumstances. As designed by FEMAT 'scientists,' the power of established stakeholders is showing signs of weakening, and local initiatives are seeking to capture this power through a partnership with government ecosystem managers.

Conditions Favoring Judgments of Unacceptability

One person interviewed remarked: "AMAs will fail wherever environmentalists are national [on the payroll of a national organization] rather than local" [dependent on local sources of income and social support]. AMAs are poorly received wherever there are established stakeholder groups with strong ties to regional and national political organizations. Stakeholders dependent on a viable wood products industry, including groups such as the Oregon Lands Coalition, labor, and industrial associations representing firms dependent on federal timber, are playing by the old rules of democratic give-and-take and will not accept the lower level of timber harvest levels prescribed by Option 9. The Sierra Club, Audubon Society and other national environmental preservation groups are protesting the timber harvesting that is possible in Matrix areas and AMAs. They appear to understand the new political rules of centralized power to be gained by manipulating public opinion and challenging the legality of agency options for moving ahead with harvesting plans.

Many of the AMAs are designated for locations where there has been enough of a timber supply on small private holdings to temporarily sustain a reduced level of logging and sawmilling. Conditions have not gotten bad enough to create the "community of necessity" in which local stakeholders might break with their regional and national associations and seek local settlements with competing stakeholders to avert interpersonal violence and the loss of their rural way of life.

Acceptability of Retraining and Restoration Work

Following the Forest Conference, President Clinton appointed a Labor and Community Assessment Team (LCAT) to design mitigation measures to accompany the recommendations of the FEMAT report. LCAT recommended a five-year federal program for retraining and relocating dislocated wood products workers, and reemploying them in activities such as

ecosystem management. Recommended employment included stream restoration, road removal and stabilization, and ecosystem monitoring. There has not been an official report issued by LCAT, but press releases have reported a five-year program totaling \$ 1.2 billion, with \$ 270 million to be provided in FY 1994.

There is great uncertainty about the way these programs would be funded, duration of employment, certification for employment, wage levels, and employment mechanisms (government appointments or service contracts). Community leaders have not been given enough information to formulate meaningful responses to these recommendations. However, their preliminary reactions reveal a guarded and highly ambivalent response.

Competition for federal funding, especially after the Midwest floods of 1993, have led policy makers to suggest retraining and restoration programs be funded in part by redirecting federal timber receipts transferred to counties. County officials have reacted by pointing out how receipts have already declined in response to harvest reductions, as well as how Congress has already had to guarantee sufficient supplemental funding to maintain adequate support for existing local government responsibilities.

Many local leaders are repulsed by the idea of replacing productive work with "government make-work" programs. They question the dignity of this work, along with its security, wage structure, benefits, and permanence. Also questioned is the effectiveness of centrally directed programs for achieving the stated objectives of ecosystem management and restoration,

But where people are desperate for jobs, even government "make-work" programs would be accepted as an alternative to unemployment. It is not surprising that these retraining and restoration programs are more acceptable to communities where local consensus-building has already occurred.

Suitability for Sustainable Forest Management

Caution should be exercised when using the concept of AMAs to promote sustainable forestry. Consensus-building processes proposed for AMAs are based on an implicit plan to shift the concentration of power from established regional and national stakeholders to 'scientists' and partnerships of local stakeholders and government ecosystem management officials. This experiment in transforming the institutional environment of forest management differs from the attempt to promote mutual understanding, compromise, and power-sharing among established stakeholders that characterizes successful sustainable development programs throughout the world.

The paralyzing effect of gridlock among established stakeholders in the United States has created a climate receptive to rapid institutional innovation and experimentation. Congress has backed away from the issue and is allowing the Clinton Administration to experiment with new political rules (rules also used in developing the proposal for health care policy reforms). This new politics is seeking to break the gridlock by delegating governmental authority and responsibility to 'scientists.' The ultimate success of this experiment in federal forest management will depend on 1) how established stakeholders respond to attempts to reduce their power (especially when private property rights are threatened by the prospects of federal ecosystem management planning and regulation), 2) the outcome of legal and political challenges to the FEMAT process, and 3) the extent to which further decay of social and economic structure creates conditions favorable for bottom-up institutional developments in designated AMAs.

Finally, the AMA concept may not be an effective instrument for promoting the sort of natural resource sustainability sought most likely to be acceptable to the American people. The FEMAT experiment with AMAs must be seen as an experiment in delegating authority and responsibility to 'scientists' (many of whom are not employed by the government) and selected non-governmental institutions (e.g., local ecosystem management partnerships). Other non-governmental institutions are weakened when the playing field is tilted by empowering some institutions but not others. This is unlikely to be seen as a fair and balanced solution to forest management problems.

Most importantly, FEMAT 'scientists' systematically avoided consideration of traditional guarantees for political autonomy embodied in private property rights or rights to use public lands. In doing so, FEMAT 'scientists' have ignored world-wide experience showing that effective sustainable resource management programs have seldom worked if they relied on the good will of agents for centralized governments. Sustainable natural resource management instead requires the protection and enhancement of institutional diversity, including private property rights, rights to use public lands, community autonomy, family structures, and political rights guaranteeing meaningful influence over government decisions affecting people's ways of life. Despite their roles in creating conditions favorable for developing local consensus and sharing power with local partnerships, promotion of AMAs is likely to reduce the non-government institutional diversity required for sustainability.

Sources of Information

Discussion of the origin, definition and purpose, implementation, assumptions, and new politics of AMAs was assembled from a careful reading of the FEMAT report "Forest Ecosystem Management: An Ecological, Economic, and Social Assessment," as well as from interviews with the two of the three FEMAT members who were the principal architects of both the AMA concept and its application to particular areas. The third member responsible for developing AMAs, Dr. Norm Johnson of Oregon State University, was not available for an interview.

Extensive interviews were conducted with Dr. Jerry Franklin, Professor of Ecosystem Analysis and Dr. Margaret Shannon, Associate Professor of Forest Policy and Law, both at the University of Washington. Franklin provided the overall philosophy of AMAs and discussed the considerations that led to the concept, as well as to designation of particular areas. His understanding of the region, including its ecological conditions, land ownership patterns, and social conditions was especially instrumental for locating AMAs and suggesting their boundaries.

Shannon discussed how information came to play a central role in shaping policy options, and explained how the FEMAT team chose to restrict outside involvement in order to break the political gridlock. She described the new role that scientists assumed in policy discussions and explained how the authority of science had replaced the authority associated with give-and-take of pluralistic interest group negotiation. She also explained how scientists could increasingly play a role as "public-minded guardians" for biological diversity and social welfare.

Discussion of community acceptability was based on selected interviews with community or interest group representatives throughout the region. They included: Nadine Bailey, Hayfork, California; Jack Shipley, Applegate Partnership, Rogue River, Oregon; Eveyln Badger, Workers for Oregon Development, Roseburg, Oregon; Rita Kaley, Gorge Resource Coalition, Hoodsport, Oregon; Jackie Lang and Valerie Johnson Oregon Lands Coalition, Salem, Oregon; Larry Mason, Washington Commercial Forest Action Committee, Forks, Washington; and Harriett Buckman, Clallam County Commissions Office, Port Angeles, Washington. I also discussed AMAs with a number of local citizen activists in Forks, Washington.

This survey of local opinions is representative of leaders concerned with maintaining a desirable way of life in communities severely impacted by federal timber harvest reductions. It is not representative of opinions among all those who are current or possible future stakeholders for the ten AMAs.

Necessary conditions for sustainability were drawn from *Caring for the Earth: A Strategy for Sustainable Living*, a report published jointly by IUCN, UNEP, and WWF, as well as from Walter Firey, *Mind, Man and Land: A Theory of Resource Use*. Evaluation of adaptive management was drawn from Rebecca McLain, "Toward More Effective Ecological Learning: Procedural Guidelines for the USMAB Landscape Sustainability Project," a draft report for a landscape management project funded by the U.S. Man and the Biosphere program and directed by Robert G. Lee and Robert Naiman at the College of Forest Resources, University of Washington.

a Quickfax

To: - Katie McGinty

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Fax Number: 916 926-6221

Date: Wed, Sep 1, 1993 • 11:05 AM

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Note:

Katie, This is the Siskiyou County Economic Diversification Plan which we finally are submitting to the Administration at the request of Peter Yu at the Briefing in Redding, CA on July 13 ... I can be reached at 916 926-6221, Rich Renouf

*Allen -
Kim has not
reviewed. if
send it back
she should see.
Thanks
CRR*

*Yes -- it's a
proposal to \$12 mil per
year for 10 yrs --
\$124 million total.*

DC

Rich

Index

Participants	Page 2.
Background	Page 3.
Group Formation	Page 4.
Goals and Objectives	Page 4.
Forest Health	Page 5.
Watershed Restoration	Page 5.
National Forest Management Projects	Page 6.
Cascade Range International Tourism Corridor	Page 6.
Wood Fiber Transformation	Page 7.
Process Technology Training Center	Page 7.
Tertiary Sewage Treatment Facility	Page 8.
Stewardship Program for Ecosystem Restoration	Page 8.
Special Project - Developmental Ethnobotanist	Page 8.
Four Season Recreational Project	Page 9.
River Enhancement Projects.....	Page 9.
Siskiyou County Incubator Expansion	Page 10.
Administration of the Siskiyou County Bioregional Group	Page 10.
Resources Necessary	Page 11.

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**Post Office Box 902
Mt. Shasta, CA 96067**

August 30, 1993

The proposal in this packet is Siskiyou County, California's Preliminary Diversification Proposal as requested by Peter Yu, director to the, The National Economic Council, The White House, in Redding, California, at the Northwest Economic Adjustment Initiative briefing in July, 1993.

Through a consensus process, our Siskiyou Bioregional Group fully accepts the goals and objectives as described in this proposal and is working toward submitting some common comments on the Option 9 Alternative and the two forest plans which we are anticipating soon. It is our universal desire to see our Siskiyou County achieve community stability for our traditionally timber-dependent rural region.

The Mission of the Siskiyou Bioregional Group is to promote and support economically healthy communities in healthy forests. By working together, using a consensus decision making process, the projects which are mutually agreed upon are more likely to be accepted without being appealed or litigated.



Rich Renouf, President
Mt. Shasta Area Audubon



Jim Ayer, President, KARE
Klamath Alliance for
Resources and Environment

PRELIMINARY DIVERSIFICATION PROPOSAL - AUGUST 26, 1993

PARTICIPANTS:

CORE GROUP SIGNATORIES

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Rich Renouf Mt. Shasta Audubon
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Jim Ostrowski Sierra Pacific Industries
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THE FOREST MANAGEMENT ROUNDTABLE

Frank Tallerico Siskiyou County Superintendent of Schools
Tom Fogarty Timber Products
Charlie Brown Fruit Growers Supply
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Rich Renouf Mt. Shasta Audubon

BACKGROUND:

Geographically, Siskiyou County is at the top of California and shares a common border

with Oregon. The land base is 4,039,680 acres of which 2,625,792 acres (65%) are publicly owned and 1,413,892 acres (35%) are privately owned.

Our need for economic assistance from the proposed Federal aid package pending in Congress is described best in the interagency working document which was prepared by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Interior in response to the Jack Ward Thomas Report on May 10, 1990. It stated, "Employment effects will be more intense in Trinity and Siskiyou Counties than in other affected counties in California. Employment related to the harvesting and processing of Federal timber are a much larger share of the two counties. Employment related to the processing of Federal timber accounts for between 10 and 20 percent of local employment."

Siskiyou County residents have been active for some time with efforts to diversify the economic base and restore forest ecosystems and watersheds. This activity has been based on the understanding that the well-being of Siskiyou County is directly related to the health and diversity of the forests, watersheds and other natural resources. Past efforts have included:

During the 102nd Congress, Siskiyou County succeeded in developing a demonstration diversification project which was later selected for inclusion in S. 2895, the Rural Development and Ancient Forest Ecosystem Conservation Act, as the model diversification project for California. That project is included in this proposal.

Early in 1993, Siskiyou County was awarded grants from the Economic Development Administration, California Employment Training Panel, and the U.S. Forest Service to develop a Process Technology Training Program to enhance the skills of displaced timber workers and other local workers at our community college. Further development of this and other worker retraining programs are included in this proposal.

Located in Siskiyou County, the Klamath National Forest has become a recognized leader in federal efforts to rehabilitate watersheds in order to restore anadromous fisheries and other watershed values. The Spring Chinook Salmon Recovery Plan is of special note in this regard. The Klamath's efforts were specifically recognized when its fisheries program was selected for a national forest service award in 1992.

The Mt. Shasta Ranger District and the McCloud Ranger District both are a part of the Shasta-Trinity National Forests and both of these districts are located in Siskiyou County. The Shasta-Trinity National Forests are also nationally recognized for their fisheries' "Rise to the Future" program for outstanding accomplishments. This recognition was based on a number of fishery habitat restoration structures, including installation of over 500 enhancement structures, inventory and evaluation of over 200 miles of stream habitat, and partnerships with state and federal agencies resulting in over \$1,000,000 dollars of contributed funds matched by \$1,000,000 of Forest Service monies.

GROUP FORMATION:

The Siskiyou Bioregional Group began in August of 1992. This group was formed by representative County Supervisors from Shasta and Siskiyou Counties in response to the Multi-

agency Biodiversity Memo of Understanding for the purpose of consensus building between the various special interest groups. The Siskiyou Bioregional Group is represented by a very diverse collection of government agencies, a representative of the Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors, industry, business, environmental organizations, interested citizen groups, private timber land and other property owners working within Siskiyou County. The Siskiyou Bioregional Group's decisions are reached through a consensus process which allows for all participants to be represented on an equal basis. The purpose of this group is to find common ground, preserve the outstanding biodiversity of the region, and achieve community stability for this traditionally timber-dependent rural region. The mission of the Siskiyou Bioregional Group is to promote and support economically healthy communities in healthy forests. By working together, using a consensus decision making process, the projects which are mutually agreed upon are more likely be accepted without being appealed or litigated.

The Forest Management Roundtable, a subcommittee of the Siskiyou Bioregional Group is the issue resolution group for Siskiyou County for forest management conflicts. This group represents the major constituencies in the county and is the consensus-building entity that we believe will enable the Forest Service to ultimately provide a stable supply of wood material from the public lands within Siskiyou County.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:

TO PROVIDE JOBS FOR DISPLACED TIMBER INDUSTRY WORKERS

All of the projects listed in this proposal will help to replace the lost timber industry jobs caused from the decline in employment from mill closures, and the reduced amount of timber and land base available. Educational facilities will be upgraded to offer many diversified skills which will help retain and attract industries and enable the local population to stay in Siskiyou County.

Siskiyou County timber has historically provided a source of quality employment opportunities for industrious persons. These hardy individuals raise families, purchase homes and pass on this heritage to younger generations. It is this type of family unit that the Siskiyou Bioregional Group is attempting to preserve by using state of the art natural resource management practices. Included will be the utilization of alternative resources from the forests, encouraging tourist related industries, and applying current manufacturing technology to produce value added composite wood products.

Along with the need to find employment from the forests, recreation and tourism offer many new and challenging opportunities. The infrastructures of our communities need to be improved and upgraded to provide for reasonable growth as many of the timber workers seek employment within the larger towns.

Crowned by majestic Mt. Shasta, Siskiyou County is known and appreciated for its aesthetic beauty. People are drawn to the area for the many outstanding cultural, historical, hunting and fishing, recreational, and spiritual opportunities and experiences. This objective will enhance the opportunities to experience the natural and cultural features of the area through interpretive information centers, historic preservation and recreational pursuits.

PROVIDING FOR ECOSYSTEM HEALTH AND A SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS

FOREST HEALTH

One role of the government agencies and the Forest Management Roundtable is to determine the locations, amounts, and methods to make a supply of wood materials available from the public lands, consistent with the rehabilitation and maintenance of a healthy forest ecosystem. This should supply the private sector with the needed information on the availability and characteristics of the forest products to be provided. The Forest Service must be able to inventory and plan management actions so that the characteristics of the supply of products and the techniques and methods to remove this raw material from the forest can be determined.

The maintenance of forest health on the lands of Siskiyou County is critical to maintaining a sustainable supply of raw materials for processing. Specifically, projects will include the thinning of young dense stands, the use of prescribed fire to accelerate development of older seral stages and to reduce the risk of catastrophic fires and the use of recent advances in soil ecology to establish forests on the government lands. Salvage projects will allow for the utilization of a portion of the dead and dying trees in order to put people back to work.

These proposed projects will provide a supply of timber and its byproducts, within sustainable limits, to wood product industries existing within the county, and to new manufacturers attracted by a stable timber supply.

WATERSHED RESTORATION

Watershed restoration will include stream and upslope rehabilitation work and maintenance. This will reduce the amount of sediment reaching streams from man-caused activities and natural events. The stream work seeks to improve habitat for anadromous fish. Improved long term planning will provide for much of this restoration.

Restoration and rehabilitation of existing watersheds will have a long term effect by adding to the timber base and restoring the fisheries thereby giving immediate employment to many of the displaced forest workers.

SPECIFIC PROPOSED PROJECTS:

NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

Project 1. \$ 88,646,000.
(Itemized on last page.)

The health and welfare of the national forest within the geographical boundaries of Siskiyou County are in need of various rehabilitation projects which are outside the traditional methods of funding. These include:

Program mgmt for wood fiber
Watershed restoration
Road landslide stabilization
Road closure/abandonment

Riparian/stream restoration
Instream habitat improvement
Fencing of riparian/wetland areas
Pre-commercial thinning

CASCADE RANGE INTERNATIONAL TOURISM CORRIDOR

Project 2. - \$ 250,000.

As part of a strategic plan for the 90's, the Chief of the Forest Service has recommended increased emphasis on tourism as a way to assist in rural economic diversification. Many of the rural communities along the Cascade Range are attempting to emphasize recreation and tourism. Greater benefit could be realized if the communities adopt a coordinated common theme approach to tourism. This proposal is for a full-time coordinator to accomplish the following steps necessary to establish an International Tourism Corridor along the Cascade Range as it passes through Siskiyou County. The feasibility study is already completed.

The project coordinator will set up a communication network with the other areas along the Interstate 5 corridor and establish a task force consisting of researchers, managers, colleges and concerned citizen groups. This group will coordinate the dissemination of information for a full range of tourism opportunities. Regional workshops will be held which will produce a seamless experience for tourists from California to the Canadian border.

WOOD FIBER TRANSFORMATION PROJECT.

Project 3. - \$ 5,368,036.

The Siskiyou County Economic Development Council, in association and coordination with private industry, with the technical support of state and federal agencies, is proposing a Wood Fiber Transformation Project.

This proposed project will help to provide a sustainable economic base which will assist in the recovery of greatly decreased timber receipts while utilizing the existing base of skilled workers. The project will utilize sustainable wood fiber flow produced from the Goosenest Adaptive Management, as well as Federal and private lands. This wood fiber flow will be utilized in the production of Cement Fiber Board, Oriented Strand Board, Parallel Strand Board, Composite Lumber, Laminated Veneer Lumber, Glulam Beams, and other potential and newly emerging wood fiber products. The manufacturing technology, markets and distribution systems are already in place to support a "engineered wood products" facility in Siskiyou County. A joint venture of private industry has expressed interest in building such a manufacturing facility, proposing \$3,600,000 to be used for matching funds if a sustainable fiber flow can be guaranteed.

PROCESS TECHNOLOGY TRAINING CENTER

Project 4. - \$ 500,000.

The county is in the process of building a state-of-the-art educational facility to train dislocated forest products workers in twenty-first century manufacturing technology. This project addresses the demonstrated gap between the technological demands of today's manufacturing environment and skill levels of our work-force. Employers have committed to hiring the graduates of this program. Expansion of the existing community college will allow the region to provide a unique opportunity to increase our capacity to deliver this training to more members of the work force. This will provide an opportunity for people to be gainfully employed at a family-level wage. The project involves funds to expand the existing training center, to purchase additional equipment, to fund additional instructors and to develop a supplemental curriculum.

TERTIARY SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITY

Project 5. - \$ 10,000,000.

The southern portion of Siskiyou County around the City of Mt. Shasta is in need of expanding the city's sewage treatment facility for the use of the county residents, who are now all serviced by septic systems. This expansion plan includes the upgrading of the existing facility and a new 3-mile trunk line. At the present time, the City of Mt. Shasta discharges all of its treated effluent during the winter months directly into the upper Sacramento River just above the location of the Southern Pacific chemical spill of 1991. The existing plant, located some 300 feet above the river will be upgraded to a full tertiary treatment facility.

As Mt. Shasta is at the headwaters of the Sacramento River, all of the users of the river will benefit from this project. The master plan is in its final stages. Partial funding exists through the sewer district. The employment from building this three-year project will provide short term income for many of the displaced timber workers.

STEWARDSHIP PROGRAM FOR ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

Project 6. - \$ 11,080,000.

The goals of this program are to restore and maintain ecosystem health, biodiversity of plants, habitat and animals, biological connectivity between critical areas, and to provide both short-term and long-term local employment to Native Americans, forest workers, and other area residents. The program will utilize the knowledge that local Native American tribes have of indigenous plants and animals on aboriginal lands, and knowledge from experts in environmental restoration techniques. Restoration of public lands will be implemented through stewardship groups who will work in cooperation with government agencies in maintaining healthy ecosystems on public lands on an ongoing basis. The goal is to maintain and restore specific local ecosystems.

The project will also provide for enhanced natural and cultural heritage preservation with associated tourist attractions while perpetuating the Native American ways and Native American cultural groups. Other benefits will be the increased research and scientific opportunities in understanding critical ecosystems and their linkages, while demonstrating cooperation between culturally diverse groups. The plan will sustain resources and jobs for the future while utilizing local people in the caretaking of local public lands.

SPECIAL FOREST PRODUCTS - DEVELOPMENTAL ETHNOBOTANIST

Project 7. - \$ 4,500,000.

This proposal is multi-tiered with the first phase undertaking the mapping and survey work to find out what botanical resources are available on the National Forests within Siskiyou County. During this phase of the operation, ethnobotanists and trained personnel meticulously inventory the forest resources recording all species, their locations and amounts of resources available. These surveys emphasize the development of resources which have a high demand, are unique in some way and have a low impact on the environment when removed. This phase of the project will take approximately two years.

The next phase matches the resources to potential markets and purchasers leading to the development of a Multi-Commodity Processing Facility which will serve as a parent facility for five environmentally safe and clean satellite industries. These industries are human consumables, crafts, plants for landscaping and propagation, fuels, and special management resources such as ethnic resources and restoration. Ultimately, all of the resources will be matched with purchasers and users. This phase of the operation will take an additional six years to complete.

FOUR SEASON RECREATIONAL PROJECT

Project 8. \$ 500,000.

The proposal calls for a ski area and adjoining 27 hole golf course. Already twelve years in planning, there has been a capital investment of over \$400,000.00 into the project to date. Grant monies are needed at this time to resolve environmental issues.

This far-reaching recreational project carries the support of the Siskiyou County Board of Supervisors and the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Siskiyou County. Proposed for the Goosenest Adaptive Management Area, this facility will offer three major contributions to Siskiyou County. First, the job opportunities are wide-ranging and will employ many full time persons. Second, there will be increased tax revenue from the property taxes directly from the facility. Lastly is the benefit of yet-unseen new satellite in the recreational and tourism fields.

RIVER ENHANCEMENT PROJECTS

Project 9. - \$1,125,000.

The Shasta, Scott, and Salmon Rivers Coordinated Regional Management Plan (CRMP) project in conjunction with, and supported by the California Department of Fish and Game, and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (Klamath Task Force) will initiate separate projects on these rivers. They will share much of the basic groundwork and studies while utilizing the same public agencies.

These two CRMPs propose to complete projects which encompass river rehabilitation projects that will restore salmon and other fisheries habitat, improve in-stream flows, conduct upstream improvements to reduce stream sedimentation from soil erosion and provide river bank fencing to reduce cattle-caused bank destruction. The CRMPs and the agencies will evaluate plans for fishery enhancements and review various recreation user groups needs and requirements.

SISKIYOU COUNTY INCUBATOR EXPANSION

Project 10. \$270,000

Siskiyou County is fortunate to have an existing county incubator which is managed by the Siskiyou County Economic Development Council. The incubator is currently at capacity with four small manufacturing businesses and several office tenants. The Siskiyou County Economic Development Council is interested in expanding the existing incubator and is prepared to move ahead with a special expansion project.

Currently there is land available adjacent to the existing incubator at Yreka, California. The Siskiyou County Economic Development Council, working in conjunction with the Women's Economic Growth (a local group dedicated to the economic enhancement of women throughout Siskiyou County) proposes to expand the existing incubator by acquiring this land. These two groups will contract for a 35,000 sq. ft. addition to the existing incubator facility. The proposed new addition will house a "Manufacturing Diversification Center" which will provide 25,000 sq. ft. to be utilized by small and micro manufacturing business startups with the balance of the space to be used for offices.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SISKIYOU BIOREGIONAL GROUP

Project 11. - \$2,500,000.

The Siskiyou Bioregional Group and subcommittee members have been proud to donate their energy toward the successful drafting of this Preliminary Diversification Proposal. This local decision-making group has achieved consensus on issues where past attempts have failed. The Forest Management Roundtable will act as a mediation resource for public and private ventures in planning forest management projects and resolving public conflicts.

In order to accomplish this goal, it is necessary to formalize the Siskiyou Bioregional Group by developing a legally defensible non-profit entity which is recognized by the community. A full time Bioregional Coordinator and a minimal office staff needs to be developed. This will provide a full time liaison between the Siskiyou Bioregional Group and all of the public and private entities within the county. To insure that all participants can continue to represent all of their constituencies within the county and to enable this oversight committee to continue, the members of the Siskiyou Bioregional Group will have their attendance expenses paid.

RESOURCES NECESSARY ...

Each project from the preceding pages is detailed here and referenced by project number and project title.
Each project is funded on a 10-year basis unless otherwise noted.

1. National Forest Management Projects:		
Program Mgmt. of 50,000 tons of wood fiber/yr	626,000./yr.	6,260,000.
Watershed Restoration of 2,185 ac/yr	1,100,500./yr.	11,005,000.
Road landslide stabilization of 100ac/yr	2,220,000./yr.	22,200,000.
Road closure, abandonment 125 mi/yr	350,000./yr.	3,500,000.
Riparian/stream restoration of 1180 ac/yr	1,140,000./yr.	11,786,000.
Instream habitat improvement of 20 mi/yr	200,000./yr.	2,000,000.
Fencing of wet land areas of 15 mi/yr	75,000./yr.	750,000.
Pre-commercial thinning 7,210 ac/yr	3,114,500./yr.	31,145,000.
2. Cascade Range International Corridor (5 yrs.)	50,000./yr.	250,000.
3. Wood Recovery and Transformation project at 1 yr.	(from I. to IV. below)	5,368,036.
I. Residual Wood Inventory and Sales	625,000.	
II. Residual Recovery Demonstration Project	918,036.	
III. Project Administration	225,000.	
IV. Public Matching for cement/fiber Plant	3,600,000.	
4. Process Technology Training Center at 1 yr.		500,000.
5. Infrastructure Improvement for South Siskiyou County over 3 yrs.		10,000,000.
6. Native American Program of 2000 ac/yr at \$1,108,000/yr		11,080,000.
7. Special Forest Products - Developmental Ethnobotanists		4,500,000.
8. Four Season Recreational Project		500,000.
9. River Enhancement Projects at \$75,000 /yr /river (5 yrs.)		750,000.
10. Siskiyou County Incubator land purchase at 1 yr.		270,000.
11. Administration of the Siskiyou Bioregional Group (from I. & II. below)		2,500,000.
I. Bioregional Coordinator, office and staff	110,000./yr.	
II. Operation of Forest Management Roundtable and Bioregional Group (Member Expenses)	140,000./yr	

Total

\$ 124,364,036

Budget Proposal

Trinity Bio Region

*To: Matt
Bell*

*from: Nadine
Briley*

(via Katre)



TRINITY BIOREGION PROPOSAL

INTRODUCTION

The Purpose of this document is two fold:

--1st is to set forth and define National Forest resource work that can be accomplished, in addition to the regular program of work on the Trinity National Forest including the Hayfork Adaptive Management Area (AMA), in support of the "Forest Plan for a Sustainable Environment" as put forth by President Clinton on July 1, 1993.

--2nd is to bring together and coordinate the concepts of 3 related documents: (1) the May 19, 1993 Bioregion Planning Groups Proposals for the Forests; (2) the "President's Plan" (and DEIS) and; (3) the proposed Draft Shasta-Trinity Forest Plan.

This proposal complements and is coordinated with other community assistance needs as a result of the Northwest timber crisis.

This proposal outlines the Trinity National Forest portion of a forest-wide program consistent with the goals and objectives and standards and guidelines of both the SEIS and LRMP/DEIS. A program of outputs and budget is summarized for the short term fiscal year (FY 94) and "steady state" long term. This proposal does not represent a complete budget package for the greater Trinity National Forest or Hayfork AMA. It portrays key investment areas and assumes that historical budget levels are received in key support areas such as administration and fire suppression. It also does not show the operations cost of wilderness administration, special uses, facilities maintenance, etc. This proposal represents a budget level that is greater than the Final FY 93 Forest budget and significantly greater than the preliminary FY 94 budget and would, therefore, require additional funding to implement.

The short term proposal is an investment and enhancement package which includes projects that meet or can easily meet NEPA requirements for implementation during 1994 and are consistent with the SEIS and LRMP/DEIS. It's purpose is to provide project work on National Forest land to assist local economies until planning and analysis allow for full implementation of outputs consistent with ecosystem management.

The "steady state" or long term proposal is an outline of the probable program at full

implementation. Proposed actions will be determined through integrated ecosystem management/watershed analysis as emphasized in Option 9 of the President's Plan.

Actual implementation of this proposal is dependent upon obtaining the needed financing and organization.

TRINITY BIOREGION (TRINITY NF)
SUMMARY TABLE
(cost in millions of dollars)

	Short Term FY94			Long Term	
	<u>Outputs</u>	<u>Costs</u>	<u>PRELIM</u>	<u>Outputs</u>	<u>Costs</u>
Road Maintenance 1/	3,480 miles	3.000	0.600	3,480 miles	3.000
Road Reconstruction	30 miles	1.200	0.050	17 miles	0.680
Road Obliteration	75 miles	0.450	0.000	48 miles	0.500
Trails	765 miles	0.500	0.200	765 miles	0.200
Fuels/Thinning 2/	1650 acres	0.825	0.070	3,500 acres	1.750
Timber Sale Program 3/	6 MMBF	0.300	0.300	10 MMBF	0.500
Reforestation and TSI	3,000 acres	0.900	0.900	500 acres	0.150
	4,000 acres	1.600	1.600	1,600 acres	0.640
Watershed Restoration 4/	11 projects	0.085	0.085	154 projects	1.150
Watershed Analysis and Ecosystem Planning and GIS		2.450	0.624		2.450
		11.31	4.429		
Total Cost Long Term 5/				\$9,614,000	
Total Cost Short Term				\$11,310,000	
FY94 Preliminary Allocation				\$4,429,000	
Additional Needs FY94				<u>\$6,881,000</u>	

- 1/ Road maintenance includes heavy maintenance backlog such as rocking and chip sealing.
- 2/ Short term program of shaded fuel breaks. Long term program to include thinning and biomass utilization.
- 3/ Short term with Dwyer injunction. Long term assumes Dwyer injunction is lifted.
- 4/ Does not include TRB projects.
- 5/ Costs are calculated on estimated outputs resulting from completion of fully integrated planning and analysis.

ROAD MAINTENANCE PROPOSAL

There are approximately 3,480 miles of roads on the Trinity National Forest. Due to decreasing budgets over the past few years the backlog of deferred maintenance has been increasing. Backlog work consists primarily of road rocking and chip sealing to prevent erosion, road failure and subsequent stream damage and provide for safe travel for employees of and the many visitors to the Trinity National Forest. The Trinity Bioregion road maintenance proposal includes both regular maintenance and deferred/backlog maintenance.

Short and long term annual program:

Annual miles of road maintained - 3,480

Annual cost - \$3,000,000

ROAD RECONSTRUCTION PROPOSAL

Reconstruction includes those road projects necessary to keep the existing road system to standard. Portions of the Forest's road system are in need of repair to reduce the risk of erosion and road failures as well as provide for safe travel. The short term program includes those projects already planned that could be implemented in fiscal year 1994. Long term program is the level identified in the draft Forest plan. Initially reconstruction would primarily consist of rocking native surface roads.

Short Term:

Miles reconstructed - 30

Cost - \$1,200,000

Long term:

Annual miles reconstructed - 17

Annual cost - \$680,000

ROAD OBLITERATION PROPOSAL

Roads identified as excess to the transportation system could be closed and/or obliterated to reduce the risk of their impacts on the watershed. Approximately 240 miles of roads are currently identified for obliteration. Road obliteration must be done to Region 5 standards and includes a NEPA planning phase with public involvement. The planning phase could be started in FY94 and full implementation could begin in FY95. If funding and personnel were available in outyears, a \$500,000 program per year could be maintained over 5 years to obliterate the 240 miles.

Another opportunity related to road obliteration exists with jeep trails. Many of the jeep trails within the Trinity National Forest have had no maintenance for many years. There are 150 miles of these roads/trails that have been identified. They need to be inventoried and either put to bed or added to the road system. In FY94 two people would be needed to do the inventory. Implementation would occur over a 3 year period beginning in FY 94.

Short Term:

Miles of road obliteration - 75

Cost - \$450,000

Long Term:

Annual miles of road obliterated - 48

Annual cost - \$500,000

TRAIL MAINTENANCE PROPOSAL

Quality safe trails are key to the reputation of Trinity County as a premier hiking and wilderness area. This proposal can provide immediate project opportunities while more complex planning and analysis is completed. The trail maintenance proposal includes adding 15 service contracts on the Trinity National Forest at a total cost of \$300,000 in order to treat all the backlog trail maintenance and bring trails up to standard. The Wilderness plans for the Trinity Alps and the Yolla Bolla Middle Eel Wilderness are scheduled to be published in FY94. All trail maintenance planning and subsequent activities should be consistent with these documents. Some Wilderness trails may be identified for no maintenance rather than improvement. Operating seasons may have to be limited within spotted owl habitat.

The short term proposal includes heavy maintenance backlog as described above, plus normal maintenance on the entire system. The long term program includes a regular scheduled amount of heavy maintenance plus regular maintenance on the entire system.

Short term:

Miles maintained - 150 (heavy), 615 (regular) = total 765
Cost - \$500,000

Long Term:

Annual miles maintained - 25 (heavy), 740 (regular) = total 765
Annual cost - \$200,000

FUELS HAZARD REDUCTION & THINNING PROPOSAL ANALYSIS

A program of fuels hazard treatments and tree thinning and biomass removal would help reduce the increased risk of catastrophic stand destroying wildfire. A decrease in the historic timber harvest levels coupled with an aggressive program of fire suppression will result in an unacceptable buildup of fuels over time. The short term proposal includes a program of shaded fuel breaks and planned fuels reduction projects. Fuel breaks would be 200 foot corridors along system roads. Fuels reduction projects include disposal of fuels resulting from timber harvest and hazard reduction of naturally occurring fuels. Long term projects, including biomass proposals, would be phased in where appropriate as the result of integrated ecosystem planning and watershed analysis.

Short Term:

Fuel Break Analysis: Approximately 70 available road miles depending on treatment need, access, environmental constraints, and the Dwyer Injunction. Assumptions are that these areas would be available after accounting for: topography, costs, vegetation species, density and size, T&E species etc..

Fuel Breaks Acres - 1,650 (70 miles) annual program
Cost - \$825,000

Long Term:

Biomass Analysis: Estimated 70,000 acres of available landbase. Estimated 35,000 acre program constrained by access, treatment objectives and environmental constraints. Fuel Breaks could be a part of the biomass acres depending on the result of the integrated analysis. Treatments are programmed over a 10 year period.

Annual Acres - 3,500
Annual Cost - \$1,750,000

TIMBER PROGRAM ANALYSIS

Output estimates assume current draft landbase allocation and standards and guidelines under the SEIS and LRMP/DEIS. Actual long term sale volume will depend upon watershed analysis and ecosystem management objectives.

Short Term:

Sale Program - 6 MMBF Cost - \$300,000

Long Term:

Annual sale program - 10 MMBF
Annual cost - \$500,000

REFORESTATION & TSI PROPOSAL ANALYSIS

This proposal includes reforestation (ie. tree planting and associated preparation work) and timber stand improvement (TSI). TSI includes young stand precommercial thinning, weeding and vegetation control for release.

The overall reforestation/TSI program reaches a steady state in the long term that is lower than current but commensurate with the reduced program. The short term (94) program is higher because of recent, larger scale vegetation management activities and their required follow-up work.

Short Term:

Acres reforestation - 3,000
Cost reforestation - \$900,000
Acres timber stand improvement - 4,000
Cost timber stand improvement - \$1,600,000

Long Term:

Annual acres reforestation - 500

Annual cost - \$150,000

Annual acres timber stand improvement - 1,600

Annual cost timber stand improvement -\$640,000

WATERSHED RESTORATION

Watershed restoration projects are enhancement projects to improve fisheries habitat. Populations of salmon and steelhead fish have decreased significantly from historic levels. Although key factors affecting the decline include over fishing and diversions, opportunities do exist to improve habitat conditions. Improved habitat conditions would benefit those fish stocks currently utilizing the streams.

The short term projects are those already planned and could be implemented in FY94 if funding were available. Long term projects are those projects expected to result from integrated ecosystem and watershed analysis.

Short Term:

Number of projects - 11

Cost - \$85,000

Long Term:

Annual number of projects - 154

Annual Cost - \$1,150,000

INTEGRATED PLANNING & WATERSHED ANALYSIS

Implementation of this proposal will be consistent with Option 9 of the DSEIS. This requires integrated planning and analysis, establishment and use of a geographic information systems (GIS), and ecosystem concepts and includes the process as of riverbasin and watershed analysis where required by option 9. This program would be started in FY 94 in order to reach the long term outputs and objectives. The start up cost for FY 94 represented by the proposal is \$2,450,000. The long term projection is \$2,450,000 per year.

Budget Proposal

Trinity Bio Region



TRINITY BIOREGION PROPOSAL

INTRODUCTION

The Purpose of this document is two fold:

--1st is to set forth and define National Forest resource work that can be accomplished, in addition to the regular program of work on the Trinity National Forest including the Hayfork Adaptive Management Area (AMA), in support of the "Forest Plan for a Sustainable Environment" as put forth by President Clinton on July 1, 1993.

--2nd is to bring together and coordinate the concepts of 3 related documents: (1) the May 19, 1993 Bioregion Planning Groups Proposals for the Forests; (2) the "President's Plan" (and DEIS) and; (3) the proposed Draft Shasta-Trinity Forest Plan.

This proposal complements and is coordinated with other community assistance needs as a result of the Northwest timber crisis.

This proposal outlines the Trinity National Forest portion of a forest-wide program consistent with the goals and objectives and standards and guidelines of both the SEIS and LRMP/DEIS. A program of outputs and budget is summarized for the short term fiscal year (FY 94) and "steady state" long term. This proposal does not represent a complete budget package for the greater Trinity National Forest or Hayfork AMA. It portrays key investment areas and assumes that historical budget levels are received in key support areas such as administration and fire suppression. It also does not show the operations cost of wilderness administration, special uses, facilities maintenance, etc. This proposal represents a budget level that is greater than the Final FY 93 Forest budget and significantly greater than the preliminary FY 94 budget and would, therefore, require additional funding to implement.

The short term proposal is an investment and enhancement package which includes projects that meet or can easily meet NEPA requirements for implementation during 1994 and are consistent with the SEIS and LRMP/DEIS. Its purpose is to provide project work on National Forest land to assist local economies until planning and analysis allow for full implementation of outputs consistent with ecosystem management.

The "steady state" or long term proposal is an outline of the probable program at full

implementation. Proposed actions will be determined through integrated ecosystem management/watershed analysis as emphasized in Option 9 of the President's Plan.

Actual implementation of this proposal is dependent upon obtaining the needed financing and organization.

TRINITY BIOREGION (TRINITY NF)
SUMMARY TABLE
(cost in millions of dollars)

	Short Term FY94			Long Term	
	<u>Outputs</u>	<u>Costs</u>	<u>PRELIM</u>	<u>Outputs</u>	<u>Costs</u>
Road Maintenance 1/	3,480 miles	3.000	0.600	3,480 miles	3.000
Road Reconstruction	30 miles	1.200	0.050	17 miles	0.680
Road Obliteration	75 miles	0.450	0.000	48 miles	0.500
Trails	765 miles	0.500	0.200	765 miles	0.200
Fuels/Thinning 2/	1650 acres	0.825	0.070	3,500 acres	1.750
Timber Sale Program 3/	6 MMBF	0.300	0.300	10 MMBF	0.500
Reforestation and	3,000 acres	0.900	0.900	500 acres	0.150
TSI	4,000 acres	1.600	1.600	1,600 acres	0.640
Watershed Restoration 4/	11 projects	0.085	0.085	154 projects	1.150
Watershed Analysis and		2.450	0.624		2.450
Ecosystem Planning and GIS		11.31	4.429		
Total Cost Long Term 5/				\$9,614,000	
Total Cost Short Term				\$11,310,000	
FY94 Preliminary Allocation				\$4,429,000	
Additional Needs FY94				<u>\$6,881,000</u>	

- 1/ Road maintenance includes heavy maintenance backlog such as rocking and chip sealing.
- 2/ Short term program of shaded fuel breaks. Long term program to include thinning and biomass utilization.
- 3/ Short term with Dwyer injunction. Long term assumes Dwyer injunction is lifted.
- 4/ Does not include TRB projects.
- 5/ Costs are calculated on estimated outputs resulting from completion of fully integrated planning and analysis.

ROAD MAINTENANCE PROPOSAL

There are approximately 3,480 miles of roads on the Trinity National Forest. Due to decreasing budgets over the past few years the backlog of deferred maintenance has been increasing. Backlog work consists primarily of road rocking and chip sealing to prevent erosion, road failure and subsequent stream damage and provide for safe travel for employees of and the many visitors to the Trinity National Forest. The Trinity Bioregion road maintenance proposal includes both regular maintenance and deferred/backlog maintenance.

Short and long term annual program:

Annual miles of road maintained - 3,480

Annual cost - \$3,000,000

ROAD RECONSTRUCTION PROPOSAL

Reconstruction includes those road projects necessary to keep the existing road system to standard. Portions of the Forest's road system are in need of repair to reduce the risk of erosion and road failures as well as provide for safe travel. The short term program includes those projects already planned that could be implemented in fiscal year 1994. Long term program is the level identified in the draft Forest plan. Initially reconstruction would primarily consist of rocking native surface roads.

Short Term:

Miles reconstructed - 30

Cost - \$1,200,000

Long term:

Annual miles reconstructed - 17

Annual cost - \$680,000

ROAD OBLITERATION PROPOSAL

Roads identified as excess to the transportation system could be closed and/or obliterated to reduce the risk of their impacts on the watershed. Approximately 240 miles of roads are currently identified for obliteration. Road obliteration must be done to Region 5 standards and includes a NEPA planning phase with public involvement. The planning phase could be started in FY94 and full implementation could begin in FY95. If funding and personnel were available in outyears, a \$500,000 program per year could be maintained over 5 years to obliterate the 240 miles.

Another opportunity related to road obliteration exists with jeep trails. Many of the jeep trails within the Trinity National Forest have had no maintenance for many years. There are 150 miles of these roads/trails that have been identified. They need to be inventoried and either put to bed or added to the road system. In FY94 two people would be needed to do the inventory. Implementation would occur over a 3 year period beginning in FY 94.

Short Term:

Miles of road obliteration - 75

Cost - \$450,000

Long Term:

Annual miles of road obliterated - 48

Annual cost - \$500,000

TRAIL MAINTENANCE PROPOSAL

Quality safe trails are key to the reputation of Trinity County as a premier hiking and wilderness area. This proposal can provide immediate project opportunities while more complex planning and analysis is completed. The trail maintenance proposal includes adding 15 service contracts on the Trinity National Forest at a total cost of \$300,000 in order to treat all the backlog trail maintenance and bring trails up to standard. The Wilderness plans for the Trinity Alps and the Yolla Bolla Middle Eel Wilderness are scheduled to be published in FY94. All trail maintenance planning and subsequent activities should be consistent with these documents. Some Wilderness trails may be identified for no maintenance rather than improvement. Operating seasons may have to be limited within spotted owl habitat.

The short term proposal includes heavy maintenance backlog as described above, plus normal maintenance on the entire system. The long term program includes a regular scheduled amount of heavy maintenance plus regular maintenance on the entire system.

Short term:

Miles maintained - 150 (heavy), 615 (regular) = total 765
Cost - \$500,000

Long Term:

Annual miles maintained - 25 (heavy), 740 (regular) = total 765
Annual cost - \$200,000

FUELS HAZARD REDUCTION & THINNING PROPOSAL ANALYSIS

A program of fuels hazard treatments and tree thinning and biomass removal would help reduce the increased risk of catastrophic stand destroying wildfire. A decrease in the historic timber harvest levels coupled with an aggressive program of fire suppression will result in an unacceptable buildup of fuels over time. The short term proposal includes a program of shaded fuel breaks and planned fuels reduction projects. Fuel breaks would be 200 foot corridors along system roads. Fuels reduction projects include disposal of fuels resulting from timber harvest and hazard reduction of naturally occurring fuels. Long term projects, including biomass proposals, would be phased in where appropriate as the result of integrated ecosystem planning and watershed analysis.

Short Term:

Fuel Break Analysis: Approximately 70 available road miles depending on treatment need, access, environmental constraints, and the Dwyer Injunction. Assumptions are that these areas would be available after accounting for: topography, costs, vegetation species, density and size, T&E species etc..

Fuel Breaks Acres - 1,650 (70 miles) annual program
Cost - \$825,000

Long Term:

Biomass Analysis: Estimated 70,000 acres of available landbase. Estimated 35,000 acre program constrained by access, treatment objectives and environmental constraints. Fuel Breaks could be a part of the biomass acres depending on the result of the integrated analysis. Treatments are programmed over a 10 year period.

Annual Acres - 3,500
Annual Cost - \$1,750,000

TIMBER PROGRAM ANALYSIS

Output estimates assume current draft landbase allocation and standards and guidelines under the SEIS and LRMP/DEIS. Actual long term sale volume will depend upon watershed analysis and ecosystem management objectives.

Short Term:

Sale Program - 6 MMBF Cost - \$300,000

Long Term:

Annual sale program - 10 MMBF
Annual cost - \$500,000

REFORESTATION & TSI PROPOSAL ANALYSIS

This proposal includes reforestation (ie. tree planting and associated preparation work) and timber stand improvement (TSI). TSI includes young stand precommercial thinning, weeding and vegetation control for release.

The overall reforestation/TSI program reaches a steady state in the long term that is lower than current but commensurate with the reduced program. The short term (94) program is higher because of recent, larger scale vegetation management activities and their required follow-up work.

Short Term:

Acres reforestation - 3,000
Cost reforestation - \$900,000
Acres timber stand improvement - 4,000
Cost timber stand improvement - \$1,600,000

Long Term:

Annual acres reforestation - 500

Annual cost - \$150,000

Annual acres timber stand improvement - 1,600

Annual cost timber stand improvement -\$640,000

WATERSHED RESTORATION

Watershed restoration projects are enhancement projects to improve fisheries habitat. Populations of salmon and steelhead fish have decreased significantly from historic levels. Although key factors affecting the decline include over fishing and diversions, opportunities do exist to improve habitat conditions. Improved habitat conditions would benefit those fish stocks currently utilizing the streams.

The short term projects are those already planned and could be implemented in FY94 if funding were available. Long term projects are those projects expected to result from integrated ecosystem and watershed analysis.

Short Term:

Number of projects - 11

Cost - \$85,000

Long Term:

Annual number of projects - 154

Annual Cost - \$1,150,000

INTEGRATED PLANNING & WATERSHED ANALYSIS

Implementation of this proposal will be consistent with Option 9 of the DSEIS. This requires integrated planning and analysis, establishment and use of a geographic information systems (GIS), and ecosystem concepts and includes the process as of riverbasin and watershed analysis where required by option 9. This program would be started in FY 94 in order to reach the long term outputs and objectives. The start up cost for FY 94 represented by the proposal is \$2,450,000. The long term projection is \$2,450,000 per year.

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