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Folder Title:
Forest Conference-Quincy Group

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MICHAEL B. JACKSON FAX

MICHAEL B. JACKSON, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
446 WEST MAIN STREET
P.O. BOX 207
QUINCY, CA 95971
Office Telephone: 916-283-1007
Fax No: 916-283-4999

*file for lots?
Quincy Library
Group*

DATE: June 2, 1994

TO: Will Stelle
Office on Environmental Policy

RE: Vice President Gore and Quincy Library Group as
per Mike DeLasaux's tel. conversation with you yesterday

FAX NO: 202-456-2710

FROM: MICHAEL JACKSON LAW OFFICE

Jill DeLaney, Secretary

FAX NO: 916-283-4999

REMARKS:

Will,

Mike DeLasaux has asked that I fax you the
enclosed correspondence.

My best regards to Katie McGinty.

Jill
Jill

Cover page and 7 page

*USA: WOULD YOU PLEASE FAX THIS TO
MARK GAERE + TOM TUZILMAN, AND
ASK THEM BY WAY OF COVER NOTE
WHAT THE ADMINISTRATION/FE
POSITION IS ON THIS PROJECT?*

Max

QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP

P.O. Box 1749, Quincy CA 95971

Vice President Al Gore
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

May 31, 1994

Steering Committee

Bill Coates

Michael Jackson

Tom Nelson

Bob Batocchi

Bill Banka

Susan Baremore

Linda Blum

Rose Comstock

Michael DeLasaux

Fred Ducl

Lenny Gallegos

Michael Goodner

Tom Gregory

Paul Harris

Bill Howe

Don Huston

Michael Kossow

Robert Meacher

Ed Murphy

Claud Neely

Randy Pew

John Redd

Wally Roney

Steve Self

Mark Shaffer

Frank Stewart

Mike Yost

Dear Vice President Gore,

We wish to provide you with an update on our progress and to renew our earlier offer for a more complete presentation of the Quincy Library Group (QLG) proposal. It is our belief that these actions are especially timely, since we were fortunate enough to discuss the Library Group with President Clinton last weekend in Sacramento - largely through the efforts of Congressman Fazio and Senator Feinstein. His initial response to our proposal was extremely encouraging.

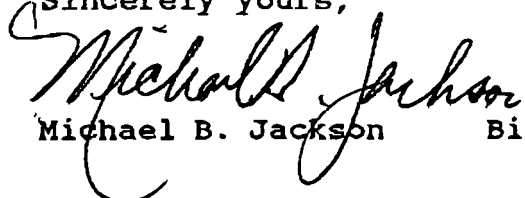
The QLG proposal was founded on our desire to reverse the current trend toward large devastating forest fires and in so doing to improve the health of our Federal forests and provide certainty and stability to our communities. Our rather unusual coalition of environmentalists, community leaders, organized labor, and timber industry representatives remains rock-solid in our goal to implement these proposals on the National Forests which surround our communities. We have been further bolstered in our resolve by the strong bipartisan Congressional support that continues to surface.

Ironically, those of us who were often "enemies" prior to forming the QLG now find ourselves united against a most formidable opponent - Federal bureaucracy. As the days grow warmer and forest fuels accumulated around us get drier, the potential for explosive wildfires is building while the U.S. Forest Service ponders their options for helping us. We need your help if we are to begin taking some action.

We would like to reiterate our willingness to describe more fully the Quincy Library Group agreement, at your convenience. At this point in our evolution, our overriding concern is finding an effective strategy for the U.S. Forest Service to implement this proposal. As such, we would also offer the QLG as a potential "laboratory" to test different options for reinventing Federal government agencies.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,


Michael B. Jackson Bill Coates Thomas C. Nelson

cc Mike Draper, WCIW

1-22-00f



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

April 13, 1994

Mr. Michael B. Jackson
Mr. Bill Coates
Mr. Thomas Nelson
Quincy Library Group
Post Office Box 1749
Quincy, CA 95971

Dear Mr. Jackson, Mr. Coates and Mr. Nelson:

On behalf of Vice President Gore, thank you for the kind letter requesting a meeting.

As I know you realize and appreciate, the Vice President is unable to accept even a small percentage of the attractive invitations he receives. He appreciates your interest in meeting with him to discuss this important issue. I regret to inform you, however, that the Vice President will be unable to meet with your group personally in the near future. Therefore, I must decline your offer on his behalf.

Thank you again for your letter. The Vice President sincerely appreciates your continued interest and support. Best wishes.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Anthony T. Wilson".

Anthony T. Wilson
Director of Scheduling

QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP

P.O. Box 1749, Quincy CA 959571

Vice President Al Gore
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

March 17, 1994

Dear Vice President Gore,

Steering Committee

Bill Coates
Michael Jackson
Tom Nelson
Bob Batocchi
Bill Banka
Susan Baremore
Linda Blum
Rose Comstock
Michael DeLasaux
Fred Ducht
Lenny Gallegos
Michael Goodner
Tom Gregory
Paul Harris
Bill Howe
Don Huston
Michael Kossow
Robert Meacher
Ed Murphy
Claud Neely
Randy Pew
John Redd
Wally Roney
Steve Self
Mark Shaffer
Frank Stewart
Mike Yost

We wish to share with you a unique and innovative approach to resolve the longstanding conflicts over Federal land management in our region of northeastern California. The Quincy Library Group proposal represents our sincere effort to do as President Clinton asked at the Forest Conference in Portland to solve our differences - not in the courtroom but instead at a conference table. We have done just that, by setting aside our differences and reaching agreement on crucial issues that have previously been the basis for disputes, legal battles, and general gridlock.

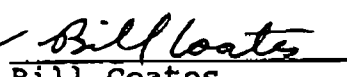
The discussions which led to this collaborative agreement have been ongoing for more than a year and included members of the community, environmental groups, county government and school officials, the forest products industry, and organized labor. The central goal of this proposal is to keep our local, timber-dependent communities intact, while protecting and restoring the ecological integrity of the surrounding National Forests. We feel we can provide a positive example for other communities with similar problems since our proposal comes from the "bottom up", is consistent with all existing laws, and pays for itself without government subsidies. In short, we believe that implementation of this proposal will provide living proof that economic and environmental concerns are not mutually exclusive.

We would truly appreciate the opportunity for a small group of our coalition to meet with you and describe our agreement more fully. We have made several recent trips to the Capitol seeking Congressional support for this proposal so that the necessary budget and workforce can be maintained at historical levels - all three of us would gladly travel to the White House at your convenience if you desire such a visit. We would further suggest that Mr. Mike Draper of the Western Council of Industrial Workers accompany us at such a meeting, since their participation has been instrumental in bringing this agreement to fruition.

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Respectfully,


Michael B. Jackson


Bill Coates


Thomas Nelson

cc: Ms. Katie McGinty

Healthy Forests & Stable Communities for Lassen, Plumas, & Sierra Counties, California

THE QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP (An Overview) - Ongoing discussions for the past year between community members, the timber industry, county government officials, and environmental groups have produced a common desire to implement a short-term strategy of forest management on three National Forests in California. This group has reached agreement on several crucial issues for Federal land management on the Plumas, Lassen, and portions of the Tahoe National Forests-- issues that have previously been the basis for our ongoing disputes. They include the following:

* Our communities are highly dependent upon the forest products industry and may not survive the current reductions in Federal timber harvests.

* To promote forest health we believe that four ecosystem management strategies must be implemented simultaneously;

1) utilize un-evenage silvicultural systems (group and individual tree selection) to provide an adequate timber supply for community stability.

2) implement the Fuels management recommendations of the California Spotted Owl Team Report to reduce fire risks.

3) initiate streamside management and watershed restoration measures to improve fisheries and water quality.

4) aggressively monitor the results of these actions to insure progress toward our goals.

*) The Desired Future Condition we seek approximates pre-European settlement conditions-- a healthy, fire-resistant forest with trees of all ages.

*) In order to achieve our common goals, certain protective mechanisms such as small business set-asides would be continued and administrative approval for a northern Sierra "community stability zone" would be authorized.

We believe that we represent a very diverse group of local interests, each with a shared stake in the outcome of these actions. Our proposal is intended to help local communities survive while long-term plans are developed, while protecting and restoring the ecological integrity of these forests in the interim. We recommend this method of management be implemented for five years while the Environmental Impact Statement for the California Spotted Owl is being prepared, decided, appealed, and litigated.

This proposal represents our sincere effort to do as President Clinton asked and solve our differences - not in a courtroom but seated at a table - in this case at the Quincy Library. In working through those differences we have found much in common, not the least of which is our sense of community.

THE QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP (A Synopsis of Funding Needs) -

Historically, the National Forests within the boundaries of the QLG Proposal have been the highest profit centers in Region Five of the US Forest Service. They have consistently returned money to the US Treasury in amounts several times greater than their budget allocations, even as other Forests provided outputs at "below-cost". The Quincy Library Group proposal requires that historical funding and workforce levels be maintained in order to meet our common objectives. Specifically, these funds are necessary to:

- 1) Arrest the impending workforce reductions so that the USFS will have qualified personnel in place to implement the QLG proposal.
- 2) Adequately fund the QLG proposals in FY 94 that can feasibly be implemented in the remaining months of this fiscal year with minor modifications to existing projects already in place.
- 3) Finance project planning for FY 95 and beyond so that a "pipeline" of QLG projects is started.
- 4) Begin immediately to reduce wildfire risks through investments in fuels reduction projects (that also produce forest products), rather than spending much greater amounts later to pay wildfire suppression costs.

The USFS is in the process of preparing a detailed assessment of funding needs to achieve the QLG goals - Congressman Herger has made a formal request, on our behalf, for a Capability Study of our proposal. Their preliminary cost estimates (copy attached) for all of FY 94 amounted to approximately \$28 MM*, and a similar amount in FY 95* - these sums would put the Forests at their historical funding levels.

In return, the USFS would implement and aggressively monitor projects meeting the QLG objectives of improved forest health, watershed restoration, fire/fuels reduction, and overall community stability. It is our belief, stated as such in our agreement, that management strategies to achieve these objectives must be implemented simultaneously, rather than in a piecemeal fashion. In this way, we can begin what we feel is the first concerted effort at real ecosystem management.

For the Quincy Library Group,


Michael B. Jackson


Bill Coates


Thomas Nelson

* These cost estimates are for the three affected National Forests.
attach

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION

PLUMAS-SIERRA COUNTIES
208 FAIRGROUNDS ROAD
QUINCY, CA 95971

PHONE (916) 283-6270
FAX (916) 283-4210
TDD (800) 698-4544

May 19, 1994

Mr. Will Stelle
Office of Environmental Policy
Old Executive Office Building, Room 360
Washington D.C., 20501

Forests?
Quincy Library Group

Dear Mr. Stelle:

The intent of this letter is to provide an update of activities since you met with the Quincy Library Group in February. During that meeting you requested a "macro economic discussion" of what you termed the "penny wise and pound foolish" approach of the U.S. Forest Service to National Forest fuels management.

You will recall that one of the Quincy Library Group's (QLG) ecosystem management strategies for forest health is to implement an aggressive and environmentally sound program of Fire and Fuels management that reduces the threat of catastrophic wildfire.

In response to your request the QLG established a small committee to acquire and develop the necessary information to provide a macroeconomic discussion. The committee members met with representatives from the three forests encompassed by the QLG proposal. The committee learned very early that what one would think is a fairly easy case to make, soon becomes very complicated. The Forest Service has a sophisticated system for "identifying an efficient fire management program and budget that meets land and resource management objectives". Committee members found that they had to learn fire fightersese, develop some understanding of the Forest Service Fire Management Analysis and Planning procedures, and gather historic information. All of this was necessary so that committee members could communicate and ask the right questions. The latter task of gathering historic economic information from the Forest Service has taken the most time.

The QLG has been fortunate in that an extremely capable retired airline pilot has taken an obsessive interest in addressing your question. It is only because of his dedication and persistence that we have been able to assemble the economic information.

A draft response to your request has been prepared for consideration by the QLG. Once approved, it will be forwarded to you.

For your information, the QLG has been disappointed with the Forest Service response to its program. It has become even more apparent to the QLG that its crosshairs need to be focused on Congress and the Administration if timely change is to occur.

Your support and any efforts that you can make on behalf the QLG is greatly appreciated. Please don't hesitate to call if you have questions.

Sincerely,

Michael De Lasaux
Michael De Lasaux
Natural Resources Advisor

cc: QLG Steering Committee



United States Office of Forestry and Economic Development

333 S.W. First Avenue, P.O. Box 3623, Portland, Oregon 97208-3623

Memorandum



TO: Jim Lyons
Adela Backiel
Mark Gaede
Jack Thomas



cc Will Stelle



FROM: Tom Tuchmann



SUBJ: Quincy Library Group



DATE: May 17, 1994



While issues related to the Sierras are not my bailiwick, people from federal, state, industrial, and environmental organizations are starting to call about the Quincy Library Group. Just to clarify from the outset, Quincy does not lie in the area covered by the President's Forest Plan.

Following the Quincy Library Group's D.C. visit they returned home with what they believed to be financial and substantive commitments for moving forward. The Quincy Library Group is now making noises around California about how the Forest Service is keeping them from implementing their plan. The attached clip is one example of the press they are generating.

I briefly talked to Ron Stewart about this and he reaffirmed his commitment to play a positive role while also working under some tight budget constraints. Others have said that there are some policy problems with the proposed "working circle" concepts they have developed.

I don't want to get in the middle of this unless you would like me to do something. However, someone needs to take the lead in fostering an agreement between the Quincy Library Group and the government. The Quincy Library Group is very visible throughout central California and they are important in that they pulled together as a direct result of the President's statements at the Forest Conference. Failure to work this out may reflect poorly on the Administration's commitment to its promises. I also get the sense that the chances for establishing other partnerships throughout the region could suffer without adequate resolution.

In addition, the group has been contacting Congressional offices in California about this issue.

Please let me know how you would like me to respond to further questions on this issue. If you would like me to act on this in some way, I would be happy to do so.

Telephone 503-326-6248

Facsimile 503-326-6254

Quincy group asks president to s

By Jane Braxton Little
San Bernardino County

QUINCY - Calling for an end to "business as usual," a coalition of rural environmentalists and loggers vowed to go straight to the top of the federal government hierarchy to win funding for an experimental forest management plan.

Bolstered by broad community support at a town hall meeting Sunday night, the Quincy Library Group launched a campaign to bypass the U.S. Forest Service to secure approximately \$12.5 million for

the plan to protect local jobs and the environment.

The strategy includes congressional hearings in Plumas County, a Federal General Accounting Office investigation of the U.S. Forest Service and a visit to the rural area later this month by President Clinton.

"We're being stifled by federal middle managers. We need to go straight to the top," said Sierra County Supervisor Lenny Callegos, a member of the Quincy Library Group steering committee.

Over the past 18 months the alliance of

local business, school and environmental leaders has developed a plan to manage 2.5 million acres in the Plumas, Lassen and Tahoe national forests. In addition to protecting forest watersheds, habitat and wilderness, the proposal uses group selection logging to provide enough timber to keep local sawmills open.

Federal officials have hailed the grass-roots coalition as a national model for solving resource dilemmas across the country. By resolving their traditional differences and planning for long-term forest health, the coalition exemplifies the

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step in, aid forest plan

"ecosystem management" approach to forestry embraced by Clinton, said Assistant Agriculture Secretary Jim Lyons.

But the praise from high places is not enough to keep local communities alive, said Plumas County Supervisor Bill Coates, a founder of the Quincy Library Group, named for where it originally met.

"They like to brag about us in Washington, but they need to put action where their talk has been," Coates said.

William Dennison, who retired in April as president of the California Forestry Association, urged federal officials to re-

spond with immediate funding for the grass-roots plan.

"If this doesn't work, nothing's going to work on these issues anywhere," Dennison said.

During a February lobbying trip to Washington, D.C., Lyons told group members that local national forests had enough money in their budgets to redirect some of it to the coalition plan, said Michael B. Jackson, a Quincy environmental attorney and coalition founder. Now, how-

Please see FOREST, page B4

Forest: Group blames middle managers

Continued from page B1
ever, Plumas National Forest officials say they have no money for the experimental management proposal.

"Either they can't or won't help us. . . . When one of the president's own agencies in response to his own request says 'We can't do it,' shouldn't the president himself step in and take over?" said Jackson.

Jackson proposed that Clinton make an executive order to "seize the forests" and "lift administrative and personnel rules" thwarting the coalition plan.

He singled out Regional Forest-

er Ron Stewart, head of national forests in California, for particular criticism. Stewart has "ignored" an order from Forest Service Chief Jack Ward Thomas to fund the Quincy Library Group, Jackson said.

Stewart said he has always been a strong supporter of the group, but dramatic reductions in national forest budgets and personnel, along with complex environmental regulations, have forced the Forest Service to proceed more slowly than he had hoped, he said.

"I understand their frustration. . . . I get frustrated, too," Stewart said.

Fueling the group's call for immediate action is the dual threat of sawmill closures and catastrophic fires. Lack of national forest timber may force local timber companies, dominated by Sierra Pacific Industries, to close their doors within 18 months, Jackson said.

Coalition members also raised the specter of major forest fires from a build-up of dead trees throughout the Plumas, Lassen and Tahoe national forests. The Quincy Library Group's proposal emphasizes logging to remove forest fuels.

The Wilderness Society



116 NEW MONTGOMERY, SUITE 526
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105

(415) 541-9144

FAX TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

Date: 5/18/94

TO: KATIE McGinty
FROM: Louis Brumser

#: 202 456 2710

Comments:

Total number of pages including cover page: 3

If you do not receive all of the pages, please call as soon as possible (415) 541-9144 and ask for Barbara Spolter.

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

SIERRA CLUB

NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL

May 18, 1994

The Honorable William Jefferson Clinton
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear President Clinton:

We have been informed that you may soon be meeting with some members of the Quincy Library Group (QLG) to discuss the status of their proposal. As you may know, the QLG proposal is an alternative management plan for the Plumas and Lassen National Forests and the Sierraville Ranger District of the Tahoe National Forest in the Sierra Nevada range of California developed by certain local interest groups.

We are writing to clarify what appears to be some confusion as to the position of our organizations on the QLG proposal. In general, we support local efforts to address forest management problems. However, despite our efforts to resolve our concerns, neither The Wilderness Society, nor the Sierra Club, nor the Natural Resources Defense Council supports the QLG proposal at this time for the following reasons:

- * The QLG proposal is inconsistent with existing laws, regulations and policies, including, especially, the California spotted owl policy (CASPO) recently adopted by the Forest Service. The QLG proposal would result in the logging of old growth forest and large trees which are currently protected by the CASPO policy.

- * The QLG proposal does not provide equal opportunity for all interested citizens to participate in the planning and decision making process as required by the National Environmental Policy Act. It was developed without the participation or support of many concerned environmentalists from local and regional grassroots organizations as well as national environmental organizations.

- * The QLG proposal will not produce a net environmental benefit. As currently drafted, the QLG proposal will degrade the ancient forest ecosystem and wildlife habitat, and foreclose future management options for the California spotted owl.

* Unlike your Plan for the ancient forest of northern California and the Pacific Northwest, the QLG proposal does not even purport to be based on the best available science. In fact, the QLG has provided no scientific information to support its proposal, and ignored the existing inventory of old growth forest in designing its proposal.

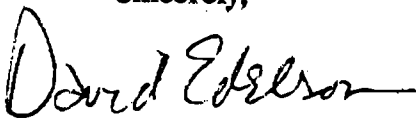
Despite these concerns, we support several important elements of the QLG proposal. For example, we support increased fuels management activity, greater protection for riparian areas, and watershed rehabilitation projects.

We understand that the Forest Service is attempting to implement those portions of the QLG proposal that are consistent with existing laws and the existing budgets. However, given the importance of the resources and the vastness of the land base encompassed by the QLG proposal, it is essential that implementation of any other aspects of the proposal not be "fast tracked," but rather occur only after the full environmental review process as required by federal law. All Americans have the right to participate fully in the decisions affecting our public lands. We respectfully ask your help in assuring that these rights and laws are upheld and that our natural resources are given the protection they deserve.

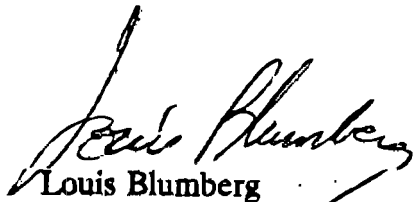
In addition, in order to represent the national environmental community, we request the opportunity for one of us to attend any meeting you might have with or about the QLG. Please contact Louis Blumberg at 415-541-9144 (day) or 415-566-9107 (evening) to arrange environmental representation if a QLG meeting is scheduled.

Mr. President, we sincerely appreciate your interest in the national forests of California - this time in the northern Sierra Nevada range. We hope that you will rely on the same principles that guided your Administration's efforts in the Northwest and ensure that any plan that is promoted is "scientifically sound, ecologically credible, and legally responsible." At this time, the Quincy Library Group plan fails this test. We hope to hear from you soon about your response to the QLG proposal and our concerns. Thank you for considering our views.

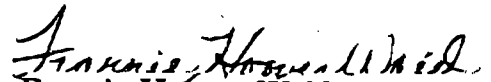
Sincerely,



David Edelson
Senior Attorney
Natural Resources
Defense Council



Louis Blumberg
Assistant Regional Director
The Wilderness Society



Frannie Hoover Waid
Regional Representative
Sierra Club

cc: Jim Lyons, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture
Jack Ward Thomas, Chief, USDA Forest Service
Ronald Stewart, Regional Forester
Senator Barbara Boxer
Senator Dianne Feinstein
Congressman George Miller



THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

CALIFORNIA/NEVADA REGIONAL OFFICE

March 31, 1994

Mr. Michael Jackson
Ms. Linda Blum
Mr. Michael Yost
P.O. Drawer 207
Quincy, CA 95971

Dear Mike, Mike and Linda:

I am writing to thank you for meeting with me week before last in Sacramento and to review our conversation. In response to my subsequent conversations about our meeting with the Natural Resources Defense Council and the Sierra Club, I have enclosed a letter from Sami, Frannie and I raising some questions about the Quincy Library Group (QLG) proposal that we would like the QLG to answer. You will note that many of the questions in the letter are issues that we discussed last week, but I believe it is important, especially in communicating with those not at our meeting, that you respond to the questions.

Overall, I was very impressed with your openness and the changes in the QLG proposal since last September. Also, your expressed willingness to make changes in the written Quincy Library Group proposal should help gain additional support.

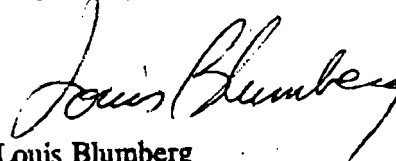
I was happy to learn that all logging done under the QLG proposal will be consistent with the CASPO policy until the Forest Service has completed its California spotted owl EIS and adopted a long term management strategy. In addition, I was glad to hear that all activities would be done in strict compliance with NEPA, including full public participation. I also agree with you and others, that an amendment to the forest plans is the appropriate process for implementing the QLG proposal.

In terms of the QLG written statement, as we discussed, several changes will need to be made in order to potentially garner the support of TWS and other national environmental organizations. As we discussed, The Wilderness Society (TWS) can not support the statement, "The landbase on which to develop these strategies would include the broadest landscape possible" (p. 1). In addition, we can not support the statement that implementation of the QLG proposal, "will expand the existing landbase available

for timber production beyond that currently "zoned" for timber production ..." (p.2). Likewise, the statement that "this method of management ... be implemented for five years while the Regional EIS for CASPO is being prepared, decided, appealed and litigated" concerns us and does not reflect our recent conversation. After consultation with our Washington office, other areas of concern may arise. Though we did not have much time to devote to it, the issue of a working circle or sustained yield unit presents some issues that will need to be resolved.

Thanks again for taking the time to explain the current state of the QLG proposal. Dialogue and communication are valuable tools and can alleviate confusion and concerns, as our experience last week demonstrates. I hope that you can find time in the next week to respond to the questions raised in our enclosed letter. In closing, I would like to reiterate my willingness to work with you to clarify any confusion and to resolve any remaining issues. Hoping to hear from you soon, I am,

Very truly yours,



Louis Blumberg
Assistant Regional Director

cc: Frannie Hoover Waid
Sami Yassa

THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY

SIERRA CLUB

NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL

March 31, 1994

Quincy Library Group
c/o Michael Jackson
P.O. Drawer 207
Quincy, CA 95971

Dear Mike Jackson and the Quincy Library Group:

We are writing regarding the proposal put forward by the Quincy Library Group (QLG) for management of the Lassen National Forest, Plumas National Forest, and the Sierraville District on the Tahoe National Forest in the northern Sierra Nevada. We understand that the QLG is a continuing discussion among some timber industry officials, community members, county government officials, and some local environmental activists in an attempt to address forest management issues in the region. According to various reports, the details of the proposal may have changed since this summer.

In general, we support collaborative approaches to addressing forest management problems and would like to support such an approach in the northern Sierra Nevada. However, we have concerns about the QLG process as described in your written material and substantial questions remain unanswered regarding the specifics of the proposal. Until such questions are answered, it is difficult to assess the merits and impacts of the proposal. In this letter we outline some of these questions, and request that you respond in writing to them. This information will be helpful to us in developing a position on the proposal.

1) The QLG proposal intends to be "consistent with all existing laws." Does this include the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the National Forest Management Act (NFMA), and the recent Region 5 policy for the California spotted owl (CASPO)?

* Would the QLG proposal be reviewed and considered within the owl EIS process, or does the QLG envision an alternate means outside of NEPA to

achieve their management and funding objectives? Would all activities undertaken as part of the QLG proposal be subject to public review as provided in NEPA?

* Does the proposal seek to comply with the environmental protections provided by the Regional Forester's interim decision relating to the California spotted owl (CASPO), or does it seek to suspend some of the more restrictive provisions in the interim policy, including the prohibition on logging big trees? During the time period when an EIS is being prepared on the California spotted owl in Region 5, does the QLG seek to replace the existing CASPO policy with another policy altogether?

* Would management under the QLG proposal meet the species viability requirements in NFMA? If so, how does the proposal demonstrate that its suggested landbase and silvicultural practices are likely to meet these viability objectives?

2) According to the written materials, The Quincy Library Group strategy is intended to apply to "the broadest landscape possible" and proposes to "expand the existing landbase available for timber production beyond that currently 'zoned' for timber production but that environmental effects upon this expanded landbase will be greatly reduced."

* What areas currently outside of the landbase would be included for logging? Why are these areas presently outside of the landbase? What would be the impacts of opening these areas to uneven-aged logging? What is the total acreage logged and timber volume produced under the QLG proposal?

* Does the administrative study provision in the Region 5 interim policy provide an adequate landbase to achieve the QLG goals in the interim? If not, why not?

* What is the basis for the QLG conclusion that environmental impacts would be greatly reduced as a result of expanding the landbase for timber production? Does the QLG believe that such a landbase expansion be implemented without an assessment of impacts in an EIS process?

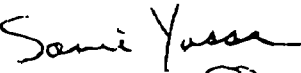
3) The QLG has asked for Forest Service appropriations "to meet the immediate needs of the QLG proposal."

* What, specifically, are these needs? Can they be met through the existing Forest Service budget and land management process? If not, why not?

4) The QLG concludes that "stewardship contracts should be expanded, and a 'sustained yield' unit as authorized by Congress must be established."

Given these significant questions, it is impossible for us to adequately evaluate the QLG proposal at this time. We look forward to your response and hope that we will be able to extend our support to our efforts.

Sincerely,

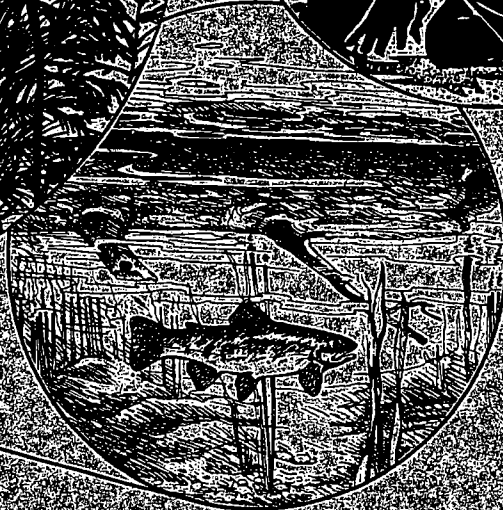

Sami Yassa
Natural Resources
Defense Council


Louis Blumberg
The Wilderness Society


Frannie H. Waid
Sierra Club

cc: Jack Ward Thomas
Ronald Stewart

Quincy Library Group



Community Stability Proposal

November 1993

Origins

The Feather River watershed is among the most productive areas in California. It contains vast coniferous forests, primarily owned by the citizens of the United States and administered by the federal Forest Service. It is the source of waters for the largest facility in the State Water Project (Lake Oroville) which provides the lion's share of drinking water to Southern California. Undammed creeks in the Lassen National Forest provide spawning habitat for endangered salmon. Pacific Gas & Electric Co. and Department of Water Resources hydroelectric generation facilities provide low cost power to millions of Californians. Millions of visitors enjoy the lakes, streams and forests annually.

Yet the Feather has become, in recent years, a battleground for competing interest groups that seek to use or conserve its resources. Lawsuits and appeals have followed most proposed actions in the area, particularly in regards to implementation of the congressionally mandated National Forest Land Management Plans on the Lassen, Plumas and Tahoe National Forests, each of which is under appeal. Shrinking USFS budgets have drastically limited their ability to carry out their leadership role. The most recent addition to the gridlock has been the USFS imposed (3/93) California Spotted Owl (CASPO) guidelines that serve to greatly modify and restrict timber harvest practices. There are lumber mills in this region from Bieber in the north to Loyalton in the south. Each of these mills is faced with imminent demise, given the current condition, since the federal government owns upwards of 3/4 of the land base. The counties involved (Lassen, Plumas and Sierra) are the most timber dependent areas in the Sierra, so the mills' problems have horrific effects upon employment, schools, hospitals, law enforcement, roads and retail businesses in the area.

Three veterans of the "Timber Wars", Bill Coates, the chair of Plumas County Supervisors, Michael Jackson, an environmental attorney and Tom Nelson, a forester from Sierra Pacific quietly began a series of meetings in late 1992 in an attempt to break the gridlock.

Their primary concerns were devising common ground that would lead toward "Community Stability" and "Forest Health". The group gradually broadened to include other local interested parties (e.g. environmental, timber industry, recreation) and soon took on the name of the Quincy Library Group, their gathering place for semi-monthly meetings.

Progress and Proposals

The local group has produced a proposed five year management plan for the three affected national forests (Lassen, Plumas, and Sierraville Ranger district of the Tahoe National Forest) that has at its heart a basic agreement as to what constitutes the "land base" available for timber harvest and other activities. The agreed upon land base is defined through digitized maps and includes "off base", deferred and wilderness areas as well as areas available for timber harvest under new prescriptions. The group has adopted an aggressive fuels reduction program, including salvage of bug-killed trees, that seeks to reduce the threat of "stand-destroying fires"-- noted by the CASPO scientists as a major threat to the owls and other values in the Sierra. The group has defined a timber rotation or harvest cycle that exceeds 100 years. A major stream protection and improvement program (along the lines of the eight year old Feather River Coordinated Resource Management group-CRM) will enhance the region's most undervalued product and improve biodiversity. Ongoing monitoring will define progress in improving the forest ecosystem. Single tree and group selection harvest regimes that foster "uneven aged management" will supplant even aged management and clearcuts. A "working circle" would be established within the geographic area for the five year period in insure that the preponderance of timber harvested in the area be milled in the area in order to preserve local employment and community stability.

Quincy Library Group - Community Stability Proposal

Recent discussions between some members of the timber industry, the county governments of Lassen, Plumas and Sierra, fisheries and environmental groups indicate a common desire to implement a short-term strategy of forest management on the Plumas, Lassen, and portions of the Tahoe National Forests. This effort was undertaken to promote forest health, ecological integrity, adequate timber supply and local economic stability. This may allow local communities to survive while long-term plans are developed, yet afford adequate environmental protection during this interim period.

These discussions were initiated by Bill Coates (Plumas County Supervisor) in seeking to find some "common ground" between local environmental groups and the timber industry. Preliminary meetings with Mr. Coates, Michael Jackson (Friends of Plumas Wilderness), and Tom Nelson (Sierra Pacific Industries) led to continuing, expanded discussions with a much broader and diverse group.

Sharing a common belief that present USFS management is inadequate to meet the objectives of any of the members, this group (collectively known as the "Quincy Library Group") has reached agreement on several crucial issues for Federal land management on these National Forests-- issues that have previously been the basis for ongoing disputes. They include the following:

- 1) Communities within Lassen, Plumas and Sierra Counties rely upon the forest products industry for education, roads and basic infrastructure. Specifically, the communities of Susanville, Chester, Quincy, Loyalton, Bieber, and Greenville are highly dependent upon the forest products industry and may not survive the current reductions in Federal timber harvests.
- 2) To promote forest health we believe that three ecosystem management strategies must be implemented simultaneously:
 - i. in order to provide an adequate timber supply for community stability and to maintain a relatively continuous forest cover, a management system using group selection (similar to that proposed by the Friends of Plumas Wilderness in the Plumas NF Land Management Plan or that used at UC's Blodgett Forest) and/or individual tree selection (similar to that employed by Collins Pine) must be implemented immediately.
 - ii. in order to achieve stability in the system the Fire and Fuels management objectives recommended in CASPO must be carried out over the entire landbase.
 - iii. in order to protect fisheries and watershed health a network of riparian habitats and a watershed restoration program must be established throughout those areas managed for unevenage structure. The initial emphasis should include increases in Forest Service appropriations for improvements in range management and road maintenance to restore and protect riparian areas.

The landbase on which to develop these strategies would include the broadest landscape possible. Certain "sensitive" areas such as roadless areas, Scenic River corridors, and riparian areas would not be scheduled for harvest.

3) In general, we believe that the implementation of these strategies will expand the existing landbase available for timber production beyond that currently "zoned" for timber production but that environmental effects upon this expanded landbase will be greatly reduced. The intent of these Strategies is to create a forest that will more closely mimic the historic natural landscapes of the Sierra, while protecting and enhancing recreational opportunities.

4) In order to adequately assure community stability, protective mechanisms such as SBA/SSTS set-asides should be continued, stewardship contracts should be expanded, and a "sustained yield unit" as authorized by Congress must be established.

These four concepts were then examined in more detail, to arrive at more definite recommendations. After analyzing many different technical methods to achieve the Group's common objectives, the following specific agreements were reached:

a) Forest land base:

- i. Plumas NF - as set forth in the Friends of Plumas Wilderness alternative to the Forest Plan.
- ii. Lassen NF - as set forth in the Amenities alternative of the Draft Forest Plan.
- iii. Tahoe NF (Sierraville Ranger District) - as set forth in the Uneven-Age Alternative of the Tahoe LMP.
- iv. All CASPO identified PACs will be deferred from logging during the life of this interim management plan.

b) All silvicultural prescriptions will be uneven-aged management. The Desired Future Condition is an all-age, multi-story, fire-resistant forest approximating pre-settlement conditions. This will be achieved by utilizing individual tree selection such as the system used by Collins Pine and/or group selection (area control to reach regulation).

c) Riparian systems protection during timber harvest activities will be provided by implementation of the Scientific Analysis Team's (SAT) guidelines. Grazing allotment renewal plans will include financing and provisions for restoration and protection of these riparian networks. In addition, the USFS shall seek every opportunity to work with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to restore adequate flows for fisheries and recreation.

d) Administrative approval for a northern Sierra working circle is requested that encompasses the counties of Lassen, Plumas, and the Sierraville Ranger District of the Tahoe NF and includes the SBA set-asides as in "4" above.

e) Fire/Fuels management: CASPO recommendations are endorsed to integrate present fire management programs of the USFS with harvest of smaller material earmarked for local sawmills. CASPO recommendations to inventory dead and down material, and replenish as needed, are also endorsed.

f) Old Growth: It is our opinion that (as long as the above practices and policies are successfully implemented) the remainder of the forest landbase should remain available for timber management. On Dunning Sites 3-5, the equivalent of a 200 year rotation (using uneven-age systems would be employed and a shorter rotation equivalent would be used on

Dunning Sites 1 & 2.

We realize that our opinion is simply an educated opinion and may not be appropriate in the eyes of others. All other opinions have a reasonable possibility of being right. We also believe that we represent a very diverse group of local interests, each with a shared stake in the outcome of these actions. We recommend this method of management for these forests be implemented for five years while the Regional EIS for CASPO is being prepared, decided, appealed, and litigated. We would further propose that any working circle established as a result of our plan sunset five years after installation of that plan.

Representatives from the following organizations and viewpoints voluntarily met to develop these proposals and unanimously approve submittal of this action plan to the United States Forest Service:

Name

Affiliation

Bill Coates	Plumas County Supervisor
Michael Jackson	Friends of Plumas Wilderness
Tom Nelson	Sierra Pacific Industries
Bob Baiocchi	Calif. Sportfishing Protection Alliance
Tom Gregory	Sierra County Conservation Club II
Mike Yost	Friends of Plumas Wilderness
Lenny Gallegos	Sierra County Supervisor
Frank Stewart	Collins Pine Co.
Fred Duchi	Siskiyou Plumas Lumber
Steve Self	Sierra Pacific Industries
Randy Pew	Pew Logging and Lumber Co.
Ed Murphy	Sierra Pacific Industries
Bill Banka	Sierra Pacific Industries
Don Huston	Collins Pine Co.
Bill Howe	Collins Pine Co.
Michael Kossow	Friends of Plumas Wilderness
Mark Shaffer	Almanor Forest Products
Michael De Lasaux	University of California, Cooperative Extension
Susan Baremore	Feather River Alliance for Resources and Environment
John Redd	Indian Valley Recreation & Park District
Wally Roney	Roney Land & Cattle
Rose Comstock	Quincy Women In Timber
Linda Blum	Environmentalist & Independent Thinker
Robert Meacher	Supervisor, Plumas County
Paul Harris	WCIW Local #3074
Claud Neely	Supervisor, Lassen County
Michael Goodner	Big Valley Lumber Company

ADDENDUM

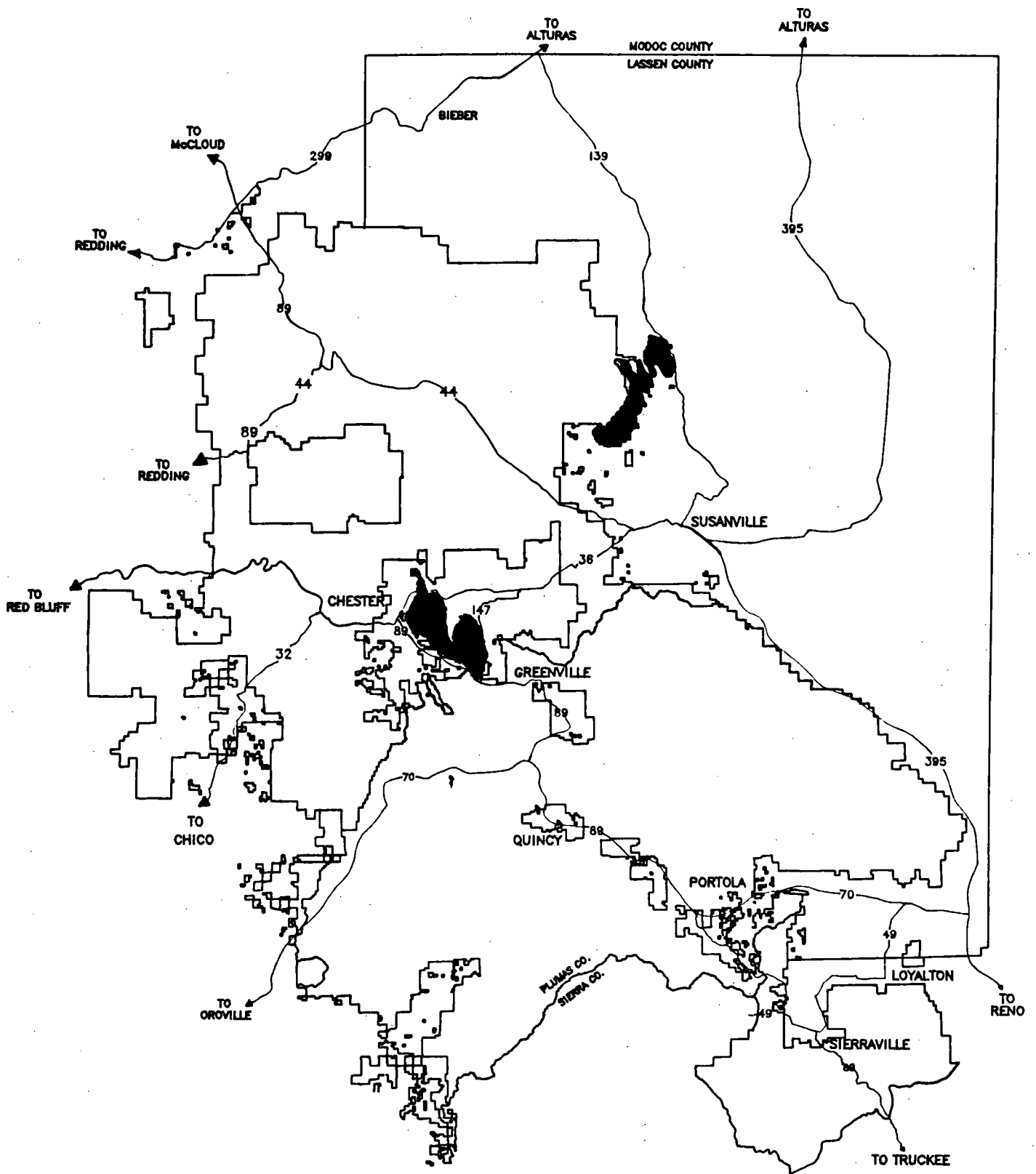
August 10, 1993

Mr. Thornton
Supervisor, Plumas National Forest
PO Box 11500
Quincy, CA 95971

Dear Mr. Thornton:

Please defer sales on Becknell and Last Chance until further environmental review is completed and the sales are modified. In addition, the Quincy Library Group encourages a liaison from the group to the Plumas National Forest Team responding to the Community Stability Proposal.





QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP PROPOSAL
WORKING AREA BOUNDARY

QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP STEERING COMMITTEE

The Quincy Library Group Steering Committee is comprised of those participants that were involved in the initial discussions prior to the July 8, 1993 formal presentation of the Community Stability Proposal at the Quincy Townhall Theater along with a variety of others who have continued to be a part of the Quincy Library Group process.

The Steering Committee is the actual decision/voting body of the Quincy Library Group. Another role of the Steering Committee is to facilitate discussion and work with other concerned Quincy Library Group participants who are not a part of the Steering Committee.

Since presentation of the Community Stability Proposal to the community and the public at large there has been tremendous interest in continuing meetings and activities which has resulted in increased involvement. The Steering Committee concept has been proposed because of the need to maintain balance among the interest groups. The intent of establishing the Steering Committee is not to discourage active participation of the many interested individuals, rather it is designed to maintain a static, balanced group of key decision makers.

STEERING COMMITTEE

Bill Coates
Michael Jackson
Tom Nelson
Bob Baiocchi
Tom Gregory
Mike Yost
Lenny Gallegos
Frank Stewart
Fred Duchi
Steve Self
Randy Pew
Ed Murphy
Bill Banka
Don Huston
Bill Howe
Michael Kossow
Mark Shaffer
Michael De Lasaux
Susan Baremore
John Redd
Wally Roney
Rose Comstock
Linda Blum
Robert Meacher
Paul Harris
Claud Neely
Michael Goodner

Plumas County Supervisor
Friends of Plumas Wilderness
Sierra Pacific Industries
Calif. Sportfishing Protection Alliance
Sierra County Conservation Club II
Friends of Plumas Wilderness.
Sierra County Supervisor
Collins Pine Co.
Siskiyou Plumas Lumber
Sierra Pacific Industries
Pew Logging and Lumber Co.
Sierra Pacific Industries
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Collins Pine Co.
Collins Pine Co.
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Indian Valley Recreation & Park District
Roney Land & Cattle
Quincy Women In Timber
Environmentalist & Independent Thinker
Supervisor, Plumas County
WCIW Local #3074
Supervisor, Lassen County
Big Valley Lumber Company

BILL COATES

Plumas County Supervisor Bill Coates earned his Master of Business Administration degree at San Jose State University, School of Business in 1970, graduating with honors. He received his Bachelor of Science degree with specialization in Management at San Jose State University in 1969 and was chosen the outstanding student in the graduating class. He was first elected to public office as county Supervisor in January of 1979 and is currently serving his fourth four-year term in that office. Coates founded, and owns majority interest in Coates Tire Center in Quincy which employs seven full-time people.

Supervisor Coates has long been active in public land and timber issues. He currently serves as President of the 14 western states County Supervisors and Commissioners region of the National Association of Counties (NACo). He is a Past-President of the California State Association of counties (CSAC). He is also Chairman of the coalition to prevent loss of forest funds to California schools and roads. On the national level, Supervisor Coates serves as Vice-Chairman of NACo's Public Lands Steering Committee. He organized and formed this organizations's new Endangered Communities Subcommittee. Additionally, Supervisor Coates is Past-President of the Regional Council of Rural Counties (RCRC). In these capacities he has been asked to testify frequently before federal congressional and state legislative policy committees. He is also the immediate Past Co-Chairman of the California Council on Partnerships. This council has the responsibility for bringing better cooperation between the public and private sectors of California for the solution of some of the State's largest problems, like air pollution, transportation and toxic waste disposal. He also has served on many other county supervisors committees, usually relating to rural area problems. In 1988, he was selected "Outstanding Public Lands Official" in the sixteen western states.

In his community, he is Past-President of the Quincy Chamber of Commerce and was selected "Feather merchant of the Year" for Plumas county in 1990. He is active in his church and in the Quincy rotary Club. He has managed Quincy's Little League All Star Baseball Team six out of the last eleven years.

Supervisor Coates is married to Barbara Coates, who is also Plumas county's Treasurer/Tax Collector, and they have six children. All six of the children have been very active in sports and other school activities.

MICHAEL B. JACKSON

Michael Jackson earned his law degree from the University of California, Hastings College of the Law, San Francisco, California in 1972 and was admitted to the California State Bar the same year. He began his private law practice in Redding, Ca. after college, specializing in criminal law. In 1977 he moved to Quincy where he continued his law practice and began his career in environmental law.

Michael has represented varied interests in his environmental practice, including Audobon Society, Sierra Club, Carmel River Steelhead Association, agricultural interests in the Delta area and municipalities in southern California. Among the environmental clients Michael counsels is the California Sportfishing Protection Alliance which has led to his involvement in many State Water Resources Control Board hearings including Carmel River (Issues: Grandwater overdraft, underflow, pre-1914 water rights, riparian and appropriative rights), Yuba River (Issues: Public Trust Doctrine, water transfers, pre-1914 water rights), Santa Ynez River (Issues: Public Trust Doctrine, federal pre-emptive rights, groundwater overdraft, and Endangered Species Act), and the Mokelumne River (Issues: Clean Water Act, Toxic Pit Abatement Act, and doctrine of unreasonable use)..

Michael's concern for the environment has lead to a long involvement in the Friends of the Plumas Wilderness, a local environmental group which is responsible for the creation of much of the landbase proposed in the Library Group proposal.

Michael lives in Quincy with his wife Ruth, and daughter Julia.

THOMAS NELSON

Tom Nelson is a professional forester for Sierra Pacific Industries and has served as manager of the Redding timberlands division and as Director of Timberlands for Sierra Pacific Industries since 1984. His overall responsibilities encompass management of 1.1 million acres of forestland in California, including long range planning of timber harvest activities and coordination with management of other resources including wildlife, watersheds, fisheries, and recreation. During his years with Sierra Pacific has been involved in the preparation of Sierra Pacific's Spotted Owl Management Plan and direct involvement in the negotiated agreement of 1991 with environmental groups which provided the basis for both the Sierra Accord legislative bill of 1991 and the Grand Accord legislation in 1992. In 1991 Tom was appointed to the State board of Forestry by Governor Pete Wilson.

Prior to working for Sierra Pacific, Tom worked for the U.S. Forest Service. He spent eight years as District Silviculturist on the Tahoe National Forest in Sierraville and on the Eldorado National Forest in Georgetown.

Tom attended Fullerton College and Humboldt State University and earned his Bachelor's degree in Forestry with honors from the University of Minnesota, St. Paul. Prior to attending college, Tom served in the U.S. Marine Corps from 1968-1970 and toured Vietnam in 1969 with the 1st Recon.

Tom is currently active with the Xi Sigma Pi Honor Society, Delta Chapter, Society of American Forester, California Licensed Forester Association, Board of Directors, Western Shasta RCD, and Associate California Loggers.

Tom and his wife live in Redding with their two children. Tom's hobbies include fishing, hunting, skiing, and karate.

MICHAEL DE LASAUX

Michael is a forester currently working at the Plumas-Sierra UC Cooperative Extension as Natural Resources and 4-H coordinator. He earned his B.S. degree in Natural Resources Management (1982) and an M.S. in Agriculture Science at Cal-Poly (1987). Through his job, Michael has worked extensively on resource education through the Forestry Institute for Teachers (FIT) and has sought to bring polarized interests together through community outreach efforts similar to that of the Library Group.

Michael and his wife Lisa have two children, Jessica and Trevor. They have lived in Quincy since 1992.

EDWARD C. MURPHY

Ed is a California Registered Professional Forester (#2066) and currently works for the Timberlands Division of Sierra Pacific Industries as Inventory Forester. He attended UC Berkeley where he earned his Bachelor of Science degree in Forestry in 1978. Ed has extensive background in forest mapping and GIS computer systems and has provided much of the necessary map work for the Library Group.

Ed grew up in the San Francisco area and currently resides in Redding, California with his wife Sharon and their two children, Sarah and Jessica.

BILL BANKA

Bill Banka has worked in the forests of California since 1976, when he graduated from Rutgers University in New Brunswick, New Jersey with a degree in forestry. After two years as a timber marker for the US Forest Service, he began a career with the timber industry. Bill worked for Fibreboard Corporation and Louisiana-Pacific Corporation until 1984, when he landed a job with Sierra Pacific Industries. He currently serves as timber manager for Sierra Pacific's Feather River division.

Bill has lived in Sierra Valley for 17 years. His wife, Teri Moriwaki, is a graduate of University of California, Berkeley in forestry. Their children are 9, 7 and 3 years old.

MICHAEL YOST

Michael Yost is currently a Forestry Instructor at Feather River College. Michael has a Master's degree in Forestry from Duke University School of Forestry (1963) and has previously worked for the US Forest Service. His Forest Service Assignments included Supervisor of Duke Forest in North Carolina, work on the Lewis and Clark forest in Montana as well as in the Region 5 office in San Francisco. Michael has been very active in Friends of the Plumas Wilderness and Plumas Audobon Society, both local environmental groups.

Michael and his wife Sally are 18 year residents of Taylorsville and have two grown children.

SUSAN BAREMORE

Susan Baremore is executive director of the Feather River Alliance for Resources and Environment (FARE). A past chairman of the Susanville chapter of California Women in Timber, she now represents the organization as Member-at-large on the state board of directors. Susan is also involved with the Alliance for America and the Plumas-Sierra Farm Bureau. She is a student at Feather River College majoring in English and Communications with a minor in Forestry.

Susan was raised in the small timber-dependent community of Shingletown, California and grew up around forests and the timber industry. Since 1990 she has lived in Susanville with her husband Clay, a third-generation logger, and children Katie-Beth and Jesse.

LINDA L. BLUM

Linda is a conservation biologist & paralegal for the law office of Michael B. Jackson. Linda does research for environmental organizations and resource-related legal cases. She is involved with the Friends of the Plumas Wilderness and the Tulare County Audubon Society. Linda has a B.S. in Biological Sciences from Michigan State University and a Master's Degree in City & Regional Planning, from Ohio State University.

Linda lives in Quincy with her husband, Harry Reeves, and has two college-age step-children.

BILL HOWE

Bill Howe, forest manager for Collins Pine Co. In Chester, grew up in Fresno and graduated in 1966 from California State University, Humboldt with a degree in forestry. He later earned a master's degree in watershed management from University of Nevada, Reno. After two years with Fibreboard Corporation in the Truckee area, Bill worked until 1975 in Astoria, Oregon as a forester for Boise-Cascade Corporation. He began his career with Collins as foreman of a road construction crew. Bill soon became Collins' logging engineer and logging superintendent, and, in 1991, a forester supervising management of the company's 92,000-acre timber stand.

Besides his outdoor activities, Bill is a ham radio operator. He plays the clarinet with local musicians and is a member of the Lake Almanor Bells handbell choir. He and his wife Barbara have two married daughters who worked their way through college as timber markers, owl hooters and firefighters.

BOB BAIOCCHI

Bob Baiocchi, executive director of the California Sportfishing Protection Alliance, has devoted two decades to enhancing fishing, his life-long love. As a consultant to numerous angler and environmental groups, he analyzes data and investigates public and private agency activities regarding fish, wildlife and water-associated resources. His emphasis on matters at the administrative level has resulted in numerous appeals and lawsuits filed on behalf of anglers, environmentalists and ultimately, fish and fish habitat.

An active fisheries conservationist since 1974, Bob has held several offices with the Northern California Council of Fly Fishing Club, the Butte County Fish and Game Commission and other northern California organizations. His research on water supply data has challenged the federal licenses held by hydroelectric producers such as Pacific Gas and Electric Co. and state agencies including the California Fish and Game Commission and the State Water Resources Control Board. In 1989 the National Federation of Fly Fishers named Bob winner of its conservation award for his extraordinary contributions to the preservation of fisheries. It was one of numerous awards he has received for his contribution to conserving natural streams and fish habitat.

Bob lives in Quincy, where he operates the offices of California Sportfishing Protection Alliance.

MICHAEL KOSSOW

Michael Kossow is a fisheries and biological technician with more than 11 years of experience in water quality monitoring, sediment sampling, hydrography, and biological assessment of aquatic communities. He has supervised basin-wide monitoring programs, including the training of field-going personnel in stream channel classification and condition assessment. He has designed and constructed several fish ladders and erosion control structures. As an experienced technician, Mike provides mid-level supervision of field personnel. Mike has worked with California Department of Fish and Game, US Forest Service, and several nonprofit conservation groups. Mike is also an assistant instructor at Feather River College.

Michael and his wife Shirley have two children and live in the Genesse woods outside Taylorsville.

STEVEN SELF

Steven Self, wildlife biologist for Sierra Pacific Industries, was born and spent his earliest years in the South before moving to California at age 8. He attended high school and junior college in the San Francisco area, graduating in 1977 from California State University, Humboldt, with a degree in wildlife biology. Steven has worked in forest management for the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Forest Service and the federal Fish and Wildlife Service. He was employed in the timber industry at the association level before taking his current job with Sierra Pacific in 1991.

As a field scientist, Steven's primary concern is the wildlife species considered most at risk. He has a particular interest in integrating human needs into natural resource management to assure some productivity without causing the demise of forests.

Steven lives in Redding with his wife Phyllis, owner of two businesses. They have three children and one grandchild.

ROSE COMSTOCK

Rose Comstock is co-chairwoman of the Quincy chapter of California Women in Timber. She also represents that group on the state board of directors and serves on the board of directors of the Feather River Alliance for Resources and Environment (FARE).

Rose's love of the land developed during her childhood in rural Trinity County and has continued through a variety of jobs in resource-dependent communities throughout the Pacific Northwest. She has worked as a U.S. Forest Service personnel assistant and timber marker, a reading consultant to Roseburg, Oregon, public schools, a design and display coordinator for Allied Corporation and assistant manager for a department store.

Timber harvest reductions on federal lands forced Rose and her family to move from Oregon, to Washington and finally, to Quincy, where they settled in 1988. Along with raising four children with her husband Mel, Rose conducts letter-writing campaigns to educate legislators about the timber industry, the spotted owl and the importance of balanced forest management to protect land and wildlife as well as families.

MARK SHAFFER

Mark Shaffer is a forester and Vice President of Almanor Forest Products, a small family owned logging business based in Susanville. Raised in Susanville, Mark attended Lassen Community College where he majored in General Education and pitched for the Cougar Baseball Team. From there, Mark was accepted into the College of Forest Management at Oregon State University where he earned his Bachelor of Sciences degree in Forestry as well as pitching for the Division I Beavers in the springs of 1987-88.

In addition to working as a forester, Mark also serves as a Lassen County planning Commissioner and is also on the Board of Directors of the Lassen County Farm Bureau. Mark, his wife Dorinda and their daughter, Haylee live in Susanville.

FRANK STEWART

Frank Stewart is Resource Manager with Collins Pine Company in Chester, a mill recently certified as having environmentally sensitive resource practices. With a degree in Forest Management from Humboldt State University, Frank has been practicing industrial forestry in the Sierras for almost 30 years.

Along with his duties at Collins, Frank also serves as a Commissioner on the California Forest Products Commission and is a Director and Past President of the Sierra Cascade Logging Conference. Frank lives in Chico with his wife Sydney, who is a school teacher. They have two grown sons and a daughter.

JOHN REDD

John Redd was born and raised in Atlanta, Georgia and attended college at Florida State University, graduating in 1965 with degrees in Mathematics and Physics. He moved to San Francisco and was employed as a research physicist for Physics International in San Leandro and as a musician in San Francisco rock bands. He later moved to Berkeley, owned an auto repair garage, lived part-time in a remote wilderness area, returning to Berkeley in 1984 to open a record store. He moved to Greenville in 1989.

John served as President of the Indian Valley Chamber of Commerce for 1991-92, during which time he initiated the restructuring of the Indian Valley Recreation & Park District and became quite involved in increasing recreational use of the National Forest. He is currently serving as President of the Board of Directors of the Indian Valley Recreation & Park District and is on the boards of the Plumas County Child Care and Development Planning Council and the Lassen-Plumas-Sierra Community Action Agency. He has a proposal before the Plumas County Board of Supervisors for the creation of a County Department of Recreation Resources.

July 14, 1993

Forest use plan gains momentum

By Dave Moller
News Editor

Straw polls don't normally amount to a hill of beans.

But a unique and possibly historic plan to manage area forests was put to such a vote last Saturday, July 10 in Quincy and the result may have more impact than any scientific poll ever could.

The "Community Stability Proposal" plan for use of the area's forests over the next five years was unveiled by the environmentalists, timber industry representatives and two politicians that drafted it. The audience of approximately 150 that came to the town hall meeting was comprised of many of the same types and other area residents who

could not be pegged.

After two hours of discussion on the bipartisan proposal, a straw poll show of hands was called for. Only four people disapproved. It could be the beginning of the end of a long struggle over forest use in the Sierra and a harbinger of the Sierra's future.

The proposal acknowledges that Plumas County Supervisors Chairman Bill Coates initiated discussions to "find some common ground between local environmental groups and the timber industry," about six months ago. The discussions initially started with Friends of the Plumas Wilderness activist and Quincy attorney Michael Jackson, Coates



Bill Coates

and Sierra Pacific Industries management representative Tom Nelson of the Redding area. Those discussions led to more with a

See PLAN, page 8

— Plan...

Continued from page 1

broader group of participants that included representatives from Collins Pine Co. of Chester, Carl Pew representing Indian Valley and small loggers, and members of the Friends of the Plumas Wilderness, the California Sportfishing Protection Alliance, Friends of the River and Siskiyou-Plumas Lumber Co.

Common desire

The discussions "revealed a common desire to implement a short-term strategy of forest management on the Plumas, Lassen and portions of the Tahoe National Forests," basically the Sierraville Ranger District.

The focus of the discussions, according to a summary of the proposal, was "to develop a plan that would promote the objectives of forest health, ecological integrity, adequate timber supply and local economic stability."

All sides agreed that "present USFS (United States Forest Service) management is inadequate to meet the objectives of any of the participants." The participants also agreed "that the communities of

Susanville, Chester, Quincy, Loyalton and Greenville are highly dependent upon the forest products industry and that these communities may not survive the current interim management scenario for the California Spotted Owl." That USFS owl plan comes under rules set up under CASPO, which is short for California Spotted Owl report.

The proposal said that to meet the objectives, "three strategies must be simultaneously implemented:"

- Group and single tree selection must be implemented immediately throughout the forest to allow management within the concept of maintaining continuous forest cover. The selection process was proposed in the last Plumas National Forest (PNF) Plan and is similar to what is employed now by Collins Pine, a renowned world model in forestry circles.

- The fire and fuels management objectives recommended in the CASPO report must be carried out.

- A program of riparian (stream area) management must be implemented including wide protection zones and an active restoration effort. That program would protect fisheries and watershed health through a network of habitat and watershed restoration programs through increased USFS

funding. It also calls for no logging within 300 horizontal feet of a stream.

The landbase for those strategies is roughly 70 percent of the affected forests. Areas to be excluded from logging would be "sensitive" such as "roadless areas, Scenic River corridors and riparian areas."

The group believes "this management plan will allow for an expanded managed forest landbase, over that currently in place under the zoning concept, for a variety of uses while reducing the overall environmental effects."

The "desired future conditions" for the forests would be "an all-age, multi-storied, fire resistant forest approximating pre-white man conditions."

But to pull all of that off, the group said the plan will have to go through quickly to the USFS and Congressional approval.

That would have to roughly be by the end of the month in order for Congress to fund the proposal, according to Michael Jackson. "We have to be able to hit the budget cycle to get this done for this year," Jackson said. "It will cost \$30 to \$40 million."

A member of the audience noted that close monitoring of such a plan could be done by area locals, which means jobs.

Timber foes join to save a town

By Jane Braxton Little
Bee Correspondent

QUINCY - Whenever Quincy attorney Michael Jackson and Plumas County Supervisor Bill Coates sit down to talk in this timber-dependent town, tongues wag and telephones ring.

Coates is a conservative Republican and an outspoken advocate of bigger federal timber harvests. Jackson is a self-described "environmental wacko."

Recently, however, the longtime foes have been appearing together in public to embrace a plan they believe is the only hope for the future of their Plumas County community. Their proposal to provide federal timber for local sawmills while protecting forest watersheds and habitat has the support of a diverse group of environmentalists and timber industry representatives, all local community leaders.

"None of us has ever done this before, and I'm sure we'll make mistakes," said Coates. "But the work we've done represents a four-letter word called 'hope.' We haven't had a lot of that in the past."

The five-year plan for managing 2.5 million acres of federal timber land grew out of a common belief that the U.S. Forest Service has failed to provide either healthy forests or stable local economies.

"Forest Service management today is terrible forestry. They're cutting our future," said Frank Stewart, a spokesman for Collins Pine Co. of Chester.

The coalition proposed replacing clear-cutting with group and single-tree selection logging in the Plumas, Lassen and parts of the Tahoe national forests. It would also require that most of the logs be sent to local mills.

The plan closely follows a forest management plan developed by Friends of Plumas Wilderness. When they released it in 1986, members of the Quincy-based environmental group faced scorn and a few death threats.

Then national sentiment began to turn against logging in national forests. Timber-based communities throughout the West watched businesses, schools and entire towns shut down as Congress and the courts reduced the amount of

Timber: Forest supervisor enthusiastic

Continued from page B1

timber available. Fear for their own communities brought together people who preferred not to be in the same room, much less at the same table, Jackson said. "We're not going to allow the fact that we wouldn't take each other home to momma affect us in this group," he said.

Although the community proposal is not yet a formal, signed document, Plumas Forest Supervisor Wayne Thornton was enthusiastic about its potential.

"Something really unique and special has gone on here. All sides are applying equal pressure to the Forest Service, but they're singing from the same song sheet, and that's music to my ears," he said.

Thornton, however, was not optimistic about the coalition's chances of getting its proposal in place this year. The plan calls for allocating \$39 million in 1994 to the Plumas National Forest, he said. The forest's annual budget has plummeted from about \$36 million in 1992 to a projected \$21 million for 1994.

The drop in revenue has followed the cuthack in logging. Historically, about 200 million board feet of lumber have been cut annually in Plumas, but in recent years, that has dropped to less than 100 million. While proponents of the new plan are not speaking in specific numbers, they anticipate it could - if implemented - increase logging beyond the 60 million board feet anticipated by the Forest Service next year.

Several timber operators also questioned the coalition's request for Department of Agriculture approval of a Northern Sierra Working Circle. That would require 80 percent of the Forest Service timber harvest to be processed by sawmills within the designated area, roughly Plumas, Lassen and Sierra counties.

The working circle concept is controversial in a free-market economy, said Sierra Pacific Industries forester Tom Nelson, an active member of the coalition. But he urged other timber operators to support

it as part of a strategy to prevent local sawmill closures.

"It makes us all look foolish if all the logs end up going out of here," Nelson said.

Opposition may also come from national environmental organizations. David Edelson, senior attorney for the Natural Resources Defense Council, said the plan does not provide the habitat and species protections now required under California spotted owl guidelines issued in January.

And while he applauded local efforts to resolve disputes over natural resources, Edelson said the Plumas coalition made no attempt to involve national environmental groups.

"We're talking about public land. All citizens have a stake in how it is managed," said Edelson.

Jackson, an active participant in numerous national environmental campaigns, said he got involved in the local proposal as a member of a timber-based community.

"These are my neighbors," Jackson said. "My heart doesn't bleed for Sierra Pacific Industries, but it bleeds for the folks getting \$12 an hour who don't have any alternatives for work."

The strategy proposed by the traditional enemy has already attracted the attention of the Clinton administration, which has called for struggling timber-dependent communities to propose their own solutions to their own specific problems.

"Technical knowledge as it has been used has failed us miserably," said Jonathan Kusel, a sociologist on the team examining forest management options following Clinton's forest summit in Portland. "The best solutions will come from communities getting together to decide what they need from the forest and how best to manage it."

Coates said he hopes to have a formal proposal to the Forest Service within a week. He and other coalition members will then seek congressional approval.

Please see TIMBER, page B2

A vote for the future

It was something we never thought we'd see in Plumas County but last weekend it happened.

Environmentalists, loggers, USFS personnel, mill workers, their union representatives and a bevy of concerned citizens met at a town hall meeting to discuss a plan for the future of the area's forests. Specifically the Plumas, Lassen and a portion of the Tahoe National Forest were included in the plan which acknowledged a circle of timber towns from Loyalton to Quincy, Greenville to Chester and Susanville.

The basis of the plan would protect the environment of this "working circle" and timber towns from drying up in the next e years. After the plan was spelled out to the approximately 150 in the audience, only four voted against it in a straw poll.

Many commended the people who conceived the plan, noting that past bickerings were dropped and have to be dropped in the future in order for it to become a reality. It is a unique plan that could make history. It is also the only effort we've seen in Plumas, Lassen and Sierra counties that would arrest the current downslope and end years of division between people who could otherwise be accepting neighbors.

Now it must be sold to the Forest Service and Congress for implementation. Fortunately, the grass roots forest plan is precisely the kind of thing President Clinton called for at the recent timber summit in Portland.

We urge our readers to accept this locally produced plan and help sell it to Washington D.C. It might be the last chance, for all sides.

55 The Sacramento Bee Friday, July 23, 1993

OPINION

The Sacramento Bee

Locally owned and edited for 136 years

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Talking trees

At his forest summit in Portland, President Clinton called on members of timber-dependent communities - loggers and environmentalists alike - to sit down together and fashion compromise plans for healthy management of the national forests that surround them. Given the mistrust between the two camps, it seemed unlikely he would find many takers. But productive conversations have sprung up in at least two California logging towns.

In Quincy, where the amount of timber harvested from national forests has dropped by more than two-thirds over the last few years, environmental leaders and timber industry representatives have collaborated on a proposal that would move more federal timber - though not as much as the traditional harvest - from the Plumas, Lassen and parts of the Tahoe national forests to local mills. But they also agreed that it should be accomplished through more responsible forestry techniques - abandoning the clear-cutting of the past in favor of selective logging, protecting watersheds and restoring damaged areas. In Hayfork - a town that could lose half its population if its mill shuts down - a similarly fashioned proposal for the Shasta-Trinity National Forest would also use displaced loggers to manure the forest to reduce fire hazards.

"It just got to the point where it made no sense to keep throwing rocks at each other,"

said Nadine Bailey, a Hayfork logger's wife and, logically, an advocate for the timber industry. "We have 23 percent unemployment in this valley. Like it or not, we'll never harvest timber again at historic levels. We all realized that we had to sit down and figure out ways to restore the forest while keeping our people employed. We had to crawl out of the boxes we had built for each other."

It has not been all peace and harmony. There are people in both towns who still believe the two sides have nothing to discuss. And in some circles the plans have stirred controversy. Some national environmental groups are angry they were not consulted. But given the history of posturing, is there any reason to believe their presence or input would have been constructive?

Both the Hayfork and Quincy plans call for federal financial assistance, which may not be forthcoming. But since both call for displaced loggers to be put to work on restoration and fireproofing projects, they might lure some of the \$1.2 billion in economic assistance Clinton has promised to Pacific Northwest timber communities. In any case, their progress is encouraging. On the national level, the industry and the environmental groups are still at each other's throats; in Quincy and Hayfork, at least, there are signs that there's room to negotiate.

Thornton says forest pact will not be easy to pull off

By Kristin Woods
Chester Editor

A spirit of commitment was felt throughout the Chester Civic Center as the Quincy Library Group and a responsive, vocal audience discussed the latest Community Stability Proposal as perhaps a last-chance effort to save the local communities that are being hit hard by reduced timber harvests.

Nevertheless, according to Plumas National Forest Supervisor Wayne Thornton, the transition to the new five-year plan won't be easy. "We will need patience and trust," he affirmed.

The Chester Town Hall meeting of Monday, Aug. 23 served as a platform to introduce the proposal to the public, and likewise receive input. Panelists -- all proponents of the plan, included Ed Murphy (inventory forester with Sierra Pacific Industries), Frank Stewart (resource manager with Collins Pine Co.), Plumas County Supervisor Bill Coates, Mike Yost (Friends of Plumas Wilderness) and Michael De Lasaux (UC Cooperative Extension).

The proposal, signed Aug. 9, has been in the planning stages since February. It represents a milestone of sorts as many diverse interests (including members of the timber industry, Sierra, Plumas and Lassen County governments and environmental groups) have come together to design a five-year strategy of forest management on the Plumas, Lassen and portions of the Tahoe National Forests.

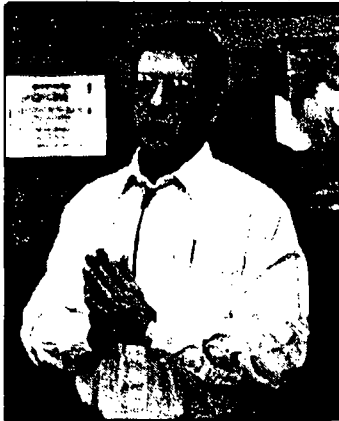
Basic strategy

With the basic premise that current U.S.F.S. management falls short of meeting the needs of involved interests, the proposal seeks to, above all, promote forest health and community stability.

As Stewart told the group, the net land base would include areas not currently zoned for timber production, but excluding sensitive areas such as scenic river corridors, riparian areas and roadless areas in order to reduce overall environmental impact.

The "working circle" for the plan includes the Plumas and Lassen National Forests, as well as the Sierraville Ranger district of the Tahoe National Forest.

Most crucial in the strategy, said Stewart, is to use a "gentler silviculture" called group selection, or the single tree selection method



Wayne Thornton,
Forest Supervisor

used by Collins Pine, for a continuous forest cover.

He added that, with future issues centering around water, the U.S.F.S. must also address riparian management, including restoration efforts.

Mike Yost discussed the issue of fuels management. "There is a lot of misunderstanding about fire," he stated, adding that the general policy since 1905 has been to put out fires. "We've painted ourselves into a corner," he stated, "and it's catching up with us."

The third strategy, therefore, is to reduce fuel loading in a responsible way, by following the Fire and Fuels management objectives recommended in the California Spotted Owl (CASPO) report. According to that report, fire, not logging, is the biggest threat to the Spotted Owl.

To that end, Yost outlined an entire series of events that should take place both before and after a timber sale, including thinning, chipping and prescribed fires. "We'll leave the forest healthier," he remarked.

Another point, made by Stewart, is that trees are continually dying, and that this must also be addressed. "We need to stop the hemorrhaging in the forest," he stated. "If we don't reach some kind of decision, the U.S.F.S. is going to go through a self-destruction."

Designed to be vague

Ed Murphy described the proposal as a five-year experiment with the aim of reaching common goals, fueled by the question, "Can we do something together that will work?"

"With the slate wiped clean, there are now five years to collect the data," Murphy stated. "At the end of five years, we can address more delicate issues." The whole process, he added, will be under the umbrella of CASPO guidelines.

He added that the proposal is "designed to be vague" regarding many of the finer details.

"We think this will save our communities," remarked Supervisor Bill Coates, who indicated that "quiet dialogue" at the outset helped shape the plan.

"Environmental groups asked, 'Why save communities if the wood goes to Oregon?'" Coates continued. Referring to the "Working Circle" as a "Enterprise Area" instead, he stated that the basic scheme would be that 80 percent of lumber that is logged would have to be processed inside the "circle."

Also, according to the proposal, protective mechanisms such as SBA/SSTS set-asides would be continued, stewardship contracts would be increased, and a sustained yield unit must be established.

Finally, a successful five-year plan would re-instill confidence from investors and banks and lend fiscal credibility back to the industry. The opportunity for expansion was also discussed.

Funding the key

"We need to get this thing implemented and going full-bore for five years," emphasized Murphy, adding that funding is the key to implementation.

That, he stated, rests with Undersecretary of Agriculture, Jim Lyons. The chances of Lyons granting the funding, he added, are "pretty good."

"He had already seen a draft of this proposal, and was willing at that point to commit to coming out to Quincy," said Murphy. He added that Lyons may possibly be present at a meeting scheduled for Tuesday, Aug. 30.

With an implementation cost of around \$7-9 million for the two larger forests, and less for the Sierraville Ranger District, Murphy contended, "The money would be spent on the process, not buried in documents. And there would be no lawsuits!"

Murphy remarked also that it is very advantageous for the Clinton administration to be able to point to a working strategy.

Timber receipts to fall shorter than expected

By Bill Cottini
County Superintendent of
Schools

The latest estimates from the Plumas National Forest indicates that timber



Bill Cottini

receipt revenues for Plumas County schools in 1993-94 will be reduced by \$566,540 from earlier estimates. March 1993 estimates of timber receipts to Plumas County schools projected revenue at \$3,184,320. The August revision has reduced that estimate to \$2,617,780. According to PNF Timber Manager Fred Kruger, the downside in revenues is the result of harvesting of diseased and dead timber which has a lower value, and the delay of harvesting green sales that have been previously sold.

Anticipating the impact of the California Spotted Owl set asides on the Plumas National Forest harvest, school districts were advised to budget conservatively. Even with the anticipated reductions, the decline is close to 40 percent of the normal harvest. Based on 1993-94 budgets that were approved prior to July 1, 1993, the Plumas County Office of Education revenues will be further reduced by \$72,298; Feather River College revenues will be reduced by \$28,873; Plumas Unified revenues will be reduced by \$442,140 and Sierra Plumas Joint Unified School District will be reduced by \$53,212. In this day of shrinking budgets, all of these educational entities have already made serious cuts in staff, programs and supplies.

Comparing these reductions to the average teacher salary and benefits at \$50,000, the county office of education could lose nearly one and a half teacher positions. Feather River College could lose more than half of one instructor's

time. Plumas Unified School District could lose nearly nine teachers and the Sierra Plumas unified could lose about one teacher.

The effects of these latest timber revenue reductions may include increased class sizes, reduction or elimination of elective programs (e.g. art, music); elimination of counseling services; consolidation of small schools or their elimination; reduction of library services and the reduction or elimination of athletic programs. In some other timber dependent schools districts reductions are so severe that they are looking at cutting all bus transportation. That would be very difficult in our county. The bottom line is that these cuts are seriously affecting the quality of education that we can provide our students.

What options do we have? We have appealed to our congressman and senators that the same forest receipt considerations provided for counties impacted by the northern spotted owl be afforded to counties impacted by the California spotted owl. Northern California, Oregon and Washington counties that are impacted by the northern spotted owl will be receiving 85 percent of the average timber revenues from the last five years. Because the California Spotted Owl Plan is not mandated by the courts, Plumas County Schools are not eligible for this relief. We are continuing to work with our state and federal legislators to gain the same relief that has been afforded to counties impacted

by the northern spotted owl.

The best solution appears to be in the development and participation with a local plan known as the Quincy Library Group Plan. It will be submitted to Plumas National Forest Supervisor Wayne

"The best solution appears to be in the development, and participation with a local plan known as the Quincy Library Group Plan."

**-Bill Cottini
Plumas County
Superintendent of Schools**

Thornton for his consideration and then go on to Regional Forester Ron Stewart in San Francisco. One of the key concepts of this plan is that timber harvested in this county would be required to be milled in the county. This would keep our local jobs and dollars at home where they need to be.

A 'sense of community' bonds the region

By Michael Jackson
Quincy Library Group

The Quincy Library Group was a direct response to President Clinton's Timber Summit in Portland, Ore. At the summit, the president asked the warring sides in the timber wars to "stay out of the courtroom and sit down and work it out between yourselves." We sat down, and we worked it out.

In doing so, we began rediscovering our sense of community. My dictionary says community is "a social group or class having common interests;" "similarity or

identity: a community of interests;" and "common possession or participation." The conversations, both formal and informal, that have occurred as a result of the efforts of the QLJG have been very positive. They have made us realize how dysfunctional a community we were before, always fighting each other, instead of trying to move forward on common goals. The social experiment of working together as neighbors is perhaps as important, or maybe more important, than the forestry experiment we are now proposing.

In trying to find resolutions to the issues on which we disagree, we have discovered

many important issues on which we all agree. For example, we agree:

▲That the timber industry has a place in this part of California;

▲That we do not want to lose local timber jobs — neither to an outright end to logging, nor to "outside" purchasers who would haul raw logs to mills far away from our mills and millworkers.

▲That we want our towns to adjust to the new environmental and economic realities with as little disruption as possible — there's no need, and no desire, for the present work force to leave the area.

▲That we could and should make greater economic use of our local wood supply. As communities, we want to encourage the growth and development of "secondary wood processing" and "value-added" businesses — which is just another way of saying that we could make more money if we made finished products, rather than just lumber, with our local natural resources.

▲That "sustainable logging" requires utilizing the best scientific information available, not resisting it; I have often referred to this as "getting ahead of the curve." Forest management should not focus on the needs of just a single species, like the spotted owl, but should truly take an ecosystem approach that provides for all species.

▲That current forest conditions make the risks of large, catastrophic wildfires unnecessarily and unacceptably threatening to our properties, our towns and our lives. Nearly a century of fire suppression has unintentionally resulted in unnaturally crowded stands of unhealthy white fir. We agree that for a variety of reasons, the "fire ladders" must be removed from our forests as quickly and safely as possible. Many of us also are convinced that treatments to "fire-proof" the forest will also improve the growth and health of the remaining, more valuable trees.

▲That there is environmental damage occurring and that it can and should be corrected, and avoided in the future. Roads are responsible for roughly half of the sedimentation problems that are affecting our rivers and streams. Land and watershed restoration projects need to occur here, and we can and should employ local people in those projects. Repairing the problem spots is a form of reinvesting in our resource base.

▲That monitoring is a necessary part of the solution. One of the biggest factors that contributed to the stalemate over forest management was a lack of high-quality monitoring on which to base decisions to adapt management to better meet environmental needs as they arose. With training programs in the local high schools and Feather River College, we as a community are in the unique position of being able to prepare workers to be professional monitors. Some of us think this will be a growing job market in the future.

▲That speaking as a community, we can and should compel the Forest Service to change and adapt to better meet the



Michael Jackson

community's economic and environmental needs.

The "Quincy Library Group Proposal," as it is being called, requires selective logging methods that will be geared toward recreating fire-resistant, multiple-storied forest stands with all ages of trees. The plan leaves unroaded lands intact, as large habitat blocks for wildlife needs. It adopts the best scientific information on amounts of dead wood and snags to be left in the ecosystem, and on streamside buffers to protect fisheries and water quality. The proposal is founded on the concept of a "working circle" that keeps local resources local in terms of milling and further processing, to protect local jobs. Finally, the proposal relies on the cooperation of all people who work in the woods, and encourages us to continue talking to each other about our problems.

Logging will change quickly in terms of cutting patterns and, to a certain extent, in terms of what trees are cut. For the next 25 years there will be relatively stable working conditions for those taking advantage of the salvage and "fire ladder" materials. The industry will retool and jobs will be more specialized. The material removed from the forest will be smaller, in order to prevent the firestorms from the fuel ladders, but there will be a lot of small material.

The millworkers will benefit greatly from the cutting circle concept — the Sustained Yield Economic Zone — that is part of the plan. This requires that all timber cut in the Lassen, Plumas and part of the Tahoe National Forests be milled within the circle. In other words, if you buy it here, you mill it here. This protects local towns with existing mills.

The circle has another benefit. If new companies want to compete for local timber, they must move their mills into Lassen, Plumas or Sierra counties.

This would enable the people of Greenville or Westwood, for instance, to offer something valuable to attract new wood-related industry to their communities. This access to timber would be unique because all sides of the timber wars locally believe that "doing the right thing" in the forest includes using chainsaws, trucks and heavy equipment for both environmental and economic gain.

I would expect that once approved and funded the Quincy Library Group proposal could result in more employment, not less; more environmental protection, not less; and more social understanding, not less.

Congressman lauds forest use compromise plan

By Wally Herger
U.S. Congressman

Residents of our timber dependent communities are keenly aware of the extraordinary challenges facing us today. We have been alternately stunned and angry at the way in which decisions rendered in distant places by urban politicians and bureaucrats - decisions which, in many cases, have been based on faulty science or deliberate falsehoods -- have disrupted the lives of our families and friends.

We have seen jobs lost and businesses shut down. We have watched our neighbors leave the only life they know and move away in search of stability and economic security. We have shaken our heads in disbelief as levels of domestic violence and substance abuse have climbed.

It has been exasperating for me to sit through numerous congressional hearings while listening to the claims of "expert" witnesses who solemnly testify that our forests have been virtually destroyed and that timber harvests must be drastically curtailed to save the few remaining stands of timber. You who live and work in the forests know better. But our protests and our evidence have been largely ignored by those who are committed to shutting down the timber industry regardless of the facts.

Furthermore, a host of inflexible regulations which severely limit

management activities are significantly impeding both fire prevention and the maintenance of forest health, thus putting human lives and the health of the forest in danger.

On to of all this grim news, we have a new administration in the White House which has taken an extreme preservationist position on the forest issues it has addressed thus far. Frankly, I have not seen much lately to generate optimism about the future of our timber-dependent economy.

However, recently something very new and very intriguing has been taking place in our community. There are some hopeful signs in the midst of all the bad news.

Unwilling to sit idly by while distant forces decide the fate of our mountain communities, local leaders and activists from across the ideological and political spectrum have been quietly meeting together in a constructive effort to find common ground. To fashion local solutions to local problem. To put their individual expertise at work to fashion a solution that will get us out of the horrible mess we are in today.

You may have heard about the Quincy Library Group, a diverse group ranging from unabashedly liberal environmental leaders to strongly conservative county supervisors. This group has made some encouraging progress in agreeing on alternatives that could bring some badly needed balance to current forest

management policies. It has been a complex saga of give and take, of the cautious process of building consensus.

I am encouraged by this local process, not because the result will be perfect, but because at this time it provides positive direction and guidance. It is important to note that this working group is not simply looking for federal dollars to pour into "job training" for jobs that don't exist or temporary "make work" jobs at low wage levels. The group is seeking to implement forestry management techniques that will balance the goals of long-term forest health and community stability.

I am heartened to see broad community support for these efforts, ranging from Women in Timber to key leaders of the Friends of the Plumas Wilderness, from timber industry leaders to scores of concerned citizens. The fundamental basis for the success of this new movement to date is, I believe, the fact that all the participants have a stake in the community.

I do not believe any of this would be happening if the assembled forces on both sides of the issue were battling it out in Washington. The strength of this new approach has been born out of the fact that all parties recognize that we must work together for the good of our community.



Congressman, Wally Herger

While the process has been encouraging thus far, there is an on-going need for broad community cooperation to achieve success. I am committed to working on a bi-partisan basis to gain congressional approval for a plan that we can all live with. This is our chance to demonstrate that solutions can come from the ground up. There is too much at stake here for anyone to sit on the sidelines.

Senator supports efforts of 'library' group

By Tim Leslie
Senator, First District

The communities within the Plumas and Lassen National Forest, as well as

"I am very encouraged by the efforts undertaken by all of the members of the Quincy Library Group."

**-Senator
Tim Leslie**

surrounding mountain communities, have been forced to undergo a major restructuring of their resource-based

economies due to a variety of circumstances. Part of this change has been brought about by a campaign of misinformation generated by well-funded environmental interests that frown upon multiple-use management of our public land. The battle that has ensued has created a climate that has pitted those with varying views against each other and placed timber-dependent communities in the middle of one of society's most contentious debates.

The most recent action in this ongoing struggle is President Bill Clinton's forest plan, which was met with opposition by both sides of the debate. While the plan's

supporters have called this a testimony to the plan's fairness, I consider it evidence of its political expediency and its domination by the political tug-of-war.

This sketchy plan continues for the most part on the same course that has decreased timber sales on U.S. Forest Service lands by 78 percent since 1985 and slashed the number of California lumber mills by 24 since 1989. This plan fails to recognize

that the economic viability of these rural communities are historically and culturally reliant upon responsible use of natural resources.

I am very encouraged by the efforts undertaken by all of the members of the Quincy Library Group to seek a new

approach that benefits both forest health and the economic viability of these rural communities. The plan put forth by the Quincy Library Group seeks to promote forest health, ecological integrity, adequate timber supply and stability in the local economy.

Should the debate over the manner in which we utilize our public lands continue in the confrontational manner it has taken in the past, the health of our forests will be the ultimate victim. The health of our forests should not be a political or strategies. Only by recognizing the deed for rational discussion can we move toward a true balance and an acceptable resolution to this issue.



Senator, Tim Leslie

Yellow Ribbon Rally

Hayfork welcomes convoy of 120 vehicles

Story and Photos

By Tom Wright

Associate Editor

The fifth, and what many expect to be last, local Yellow Ribbon Rally left Quincy with 57 trucks and support vehicles Saturday, Sept. 4, and the convoy would more than double by the time it reached its destination of Hayfork in Trinity

County six hours later.

As the organizer of the local effort to bring attention to the concerns of families and communities reliant on the timber industry, Meadow Valley resident Donna McElroy vowed to make this her final rally. Since 1989 she, her husband Ian, and son Corey have led the convoys each Labor

Day Weekend into regions throughout the northstate from neighboring Susanville and Sierra County to San Francisco, Stockton, Happy Camp and this year to Hayfork, an area hard-hit by cutbacks in the timber industry.

Nearly 300 drivers and family members gathered at the Trinity County Fairground following the rally's arrival about 1:30 p.m. Saturday afternoon. Seventy trucks and 50 support vehicles were met by Hayfork residents lining the streets, businesses and homes boasting signs of support and greetings to the convoy. The final

25-mile stretch of the trip along state Highway 3 was decorated with ribbons and yellow balloons every half-mile and signs showing the residents concern for the future.

As the convoy entered the community, the drivers found a pavement decorated with yellow bows and families cheering along the roadside. "This is the nicest reception we've ever had," said Dan Smith of Associated California Loggers, who has traveled every rally since 1989 and served as master of ceremonies for the gathering at the fairgrounds this year.

Speakers addressed the crowd on a variety of topics related to the continuing concerns of timber-reliant communities. Trinity County Superintendent of Schools Don Stewart told the families on hand that although some protection for schools and county roads was offered in recent legislation, it would not be enough to provide for communities.

"You must demand your local officials to take a stand to increase jobs in local communities," Stewart said. "Our young people need to find the opportunity to keep alive the dream alive ... to make a livelihood in the industry."

Bill Dennison of the California Foresters Association told the audience that the proposed Option 9, "was no option at all."

Dennison complimented what he

termed the coming together of groups and organizations, as well as individual companies within the timber industry. "People are coming together that never came together before," he said, "people like the Quincy Library Group and others."

Feather River College instructor John Gallagher told the gathering that although each of the five rallies were successful he had a regret. "We didn't drive to Union Square in San Francisco, shut off our trucks and hold our rally there. We're just not news to the national news media," he said.

California Women In Timber president Nadine Bailey, a Hayfork resident, voiced her support to small groups and individuals of small communities willing to voice

their concerns. "People like myself, who have never been out of their small towns are making a difference around the country," she said.

A first for the rallies, was guest speaker Karen Woods, a 19-year veteran U.S. Forest Service employee and current district ranger, who encouraged the loggers and families to continue partnerships, such as the Quincy Library Group, work toward keeping Option 9 out of legislation for the California Spotted Owl, as it is now affecting the Northern Spotted Owl issue.

"Vote for people to help, not hurt, and then hold the elected officials to their promises," Woods said.



Forest use plan:

Pew fears Indian Valley will be left out

By Cynthia Pack
Indian Valley Editor

In a meeting held, Monday, August 30, the Quincy Library Group was confronted with a letter from Carl Pew, well known logging advocate. The letter reads as follows:

"I have been asked by a number of people if I am supporting the Quincy Library Group's Community Stability Proposal. My answer remains the same as it has been since group discussions first began.

"My primary interest and concern lies with the Greenville and Indian Valley area. I was told from the very start that this area would be given fair and equal consideration in the proposal. My opinion is that this has not taken place (as yet), and a definite plan concerning Indian Valley should be so stated in the document."

"Our area's need was discussed with many Indian Valley residents.

The plan proposed is that 25 percent of the timber cut in the Greenville Ranger District be processed by local companies or operators with 25 or less employees. Our reasons for feeling that this is a fair request are based on the fact that one large company has requested 75 percent (?) of the timber cut on the Plumas National Forest be set aside for large mills with no competitive bidding. The remaining 25 percent (?) would then be set aside for companies with 500 or less employees, thus leaving nothing for the small local sawmills that exist in Indian Valley.

"The SSTS program (Small Salvage Timber Sales) was conceived, implemented and tested in Indian Valley and is now nationwide. The GRD has sold more SSTS salvage than anywhere else. (Is it not ironic that all salvage logs cut on the GRD have gone out of Indian Valley to be



The Quincy Library Group, seen here, was confronted Monday, August 30 with a letter from logging advocate and panel member Carl Pew, concerning the SSTS program. Photo/Cynthia Pack

processed elsewhere, when once there were many productive mills in the area?)

"Indian Valley has neither a large productive sawmill anymore or a mill in the 500 employees or less category. With all things considered does it not seem fair that the Community Stability Proposal should have a set-aside program for mills that have 25 or less employees? The first word in the title, "Community", designates

areas that the proposal seeks to help. Greenville qualifies in that category.

"There was a set-aside program proposed for the Indian Valley area in 1992 for small companies with seven or less employees. This plan was approved by the PNF Supervisor, the Regional office in San Francisco, the Chief's office in Washington, and the SBA in Portland and San Francisco.

"When the approved proposal got

to the Washington, D.C. office of the SBA, the official stated that he didn't like the idea, and that he had received input from large companies on the Plumas National Forest stating that they felt the proposed set-aside program for small mills with seven or less employees was "unfair to them and possibly illegal". The Washington office of

See PEW, page 12

Pew...

Continued from page 1

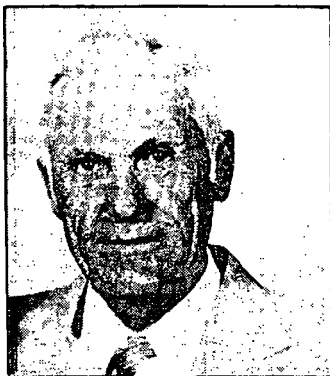
the SBA denied the proposal.

"If a proposed program for set-aside timber sales for small companies with seven or less employees in "illegal and unfair" (quote), is it not possible that the government-power-that-be might give the same answer to the current proposal as it stands in relation to timber sales?

"Many people have an extreme need for the proposal to go through. With all things considered, it would seem to be in the best interest of all involved to give serious consideration to the proposed set-aside program for Greenville and Indian Valley.

"The second word of the title, Stability, implies that the economic stability need of local communities is of major concern. Greenville certainly qualifies as having more economic need than any other.

In closing, the QLQ agreed to consider Pew's letter before any permanent decisions were made concerning the SSTS program. Supervisor, Robert Meacher, was appointed Chairman to represent the "small logger". It was expressed by the small loggers and panel member, Mike Jackson, that the panel needed to be balanced and should include persons to represent every side of the ongoing effort for all involved entities to come to a equal compromise.



CA PEW

"My primary
interest and concern
lies with the
Greenville and
Indian Valley area"
Carl Pew

Boxer visits

California's new U.S. Senator learns forestry at Collins Pine

By Debra Moore
Staff Writer

It was an inspiring morning and one which could prove critical to the future economy of Plumas and Lassen Counties.

A United States Senator was in Chester to view firsthand the award winning forestry practices of Collins Pine and to hear the plan forwarded by the Quincy Library Group to manage the Plumas, Lassen and a portion of the Tahoe National Forest.

U.S. Senator Barbara Boxer spent Saturday, Sept. 4 actually walking through the woods and seeing for herself how a forest can be managed. Plumas County Board of Supervisors Chairman Bill Coates, Collins Pine President Jim Quinn and Larry Potts, General Manager for Collins Pine led the tour.

A trio of vehicles also carrying Lassen County Supervisor Claud Neely, Collins Pine Foresters Frank Stewart and Bill Howel, Plumas County Supervisor Paul Simpson, and members of Boxer's staff Katie Merrill and John Collins. The first stop was a 40 acre parcel located a few miles from Chester, called Park 40.

The tour began at Park 40 so Boxer could get a glimpse of what an unmanaged forest looked like. Rules for this timber stand allowed only trees that were falling down to be harvested and measures could be taken to fight any fire which threatened the trees, but no action could be taken to prevent fire.

Potts and Coates explained to

Boxer the resulting overgrown forest. Tall pines stood out above the large population of fir trees. Sunlight was scarce and the soil was poor. She quickly grasped the fire danger this forest represented because of the dense underbrush and the unhealthy effects the lack of sun and poor soil had on the desired trees.

The next stop was a managed portion of the forest where "single tree selection" was practiced. Potts explained their philosophy was to "manage the forest with a light touch."

In single tree selection, trees are taken out individually to maintain forest health. Unhealthy trees, or trees that are blocking sunlight are removed to improve the chances of surrounding ones. Potts explained at one end of the spectrum was clear cutting and the other was single tree selection. Somewhere in the middle was group selection, where a number of trees could be removed.

Boxer asked how it was decided how many trees should be removed.

"We never think in terms of the sawmill, always what we are leaving for the future," Potts said.

Boxer returned to the issue of clear cutting and was concerned with what would warrant it. Potts explained the only circumstance under which that technique would be employed is when something unhealthy needed to be destroyed.

Deeper in the forest Boxer's forestry lesson continued. She saw seedlings, and was amazed a tiny tree three inches tall was actually

two or three-years-old. She was shown a bush called white thorn, something deer are especially fond of eating. Potts explained deer herds could be lost if this plant were not allowed to grow, and sunlight provided by group selection was responsible.

Stewart told Boxer, "Collins Pine tries to mimic nature," in its approach to forestry.

Boxer nodded in understanding and said, "I need to come to grips with how to build in flexibility (into a forest plan), without leaving giant loopholes."

Besides forest health, the health of local economies was discussed. Potts said "Many rural communities have the sawmill as the economic base." He explained tourism was a four month industry and local merchants and the economy "could not survive on tourism alone."

Boxer agreed and told the group, "We have to say something about this crisis. I think this area is way out in front and I'm very impressed."

The forest tour was very important, Barbara told the group because she could visualize what she had often heard discussed. She thanked everyone for answering all of her questions and giving her a good education and basis for discussions when she returns to Washington.

After a relaxing lunch, Boxer returned to Collins Pine for a presentation by the Quincy Library Group. (See related story.)



Plumas County Board of Supervisors Chairman Bill Coates walks with United States Senator Barbara Boxer through the forest outside of Chester. She visited the area at his invitation and pledged her support for the Quincy Library Group Plan. Photo/Debra Moore



United States Senator Barbara Boxer views a tree recently harvested at Collins Pine in Chester. To her right is Collins Pine President Jim Quinn. Photo/Debra Moore

Senator applauds forest use proposal

By Debra Moore
Staff Writer

After a morning spent gaining firsthand knowledge of forest management, United States Senator Barbara Boxer, returned to the offices of Collins Pine in Chester to meet with representatives of the Quincy Library Group. The Saturday, Sept. 4 meeting was arranged to brief Boxer on the unique approach this area agreed on and wishes to implement on the Plumas, Lassen, and parts of the Tahoe National Forest.

Plumas County Board of Supervisors Chairman Bill Coates sat opposite the senator at a large conference table filled with people who wanted to explain some facet of the plan to her. Coates introduced Boxer and thanked her for taking time from her incredible schedule to visit the area. He described the events of the morning to the group. "Barbara asked a ton of very perceptive questions. It was a very, very positive experience," he said. "Now we'd like to talk about the Quincy Library Group Proposal."

Coates introduced the two men who did most of the explaining at the meeting, Michael Jackson, an environmental attorney and Tom Nelson, a forester with Sierra Pacific Industries.

The group told Boxer the plan evolved out of a desire to preserve forest health, implement good science, and stabilize the community. What was really unique about the plan was the diverse group which decided to ignore their differences and strive to promote their common goals.

As they explained the plan, Boxer listened intently and interrupted when she needed clarification. What the group was asking of Boxer was twofold, support in Washington for the plan, and funding. It was estimated implementation of the QLG proposal would exceed current funding by \$20 million. Though they realized, it was a large amount of money it could be compared to the cost of fighting one major forest fire. And fire was a real concern for the forest if some of the QLG proposed practices were not implemented.

At the conclusion of their remarks, Boxer addressed the group.

See BOXER, page 9

Boxer...

Continued from page 1

"I want to say I'm proud of all of you that you could come together and address this issue. I think it's important that we get people to know about this plan."

Boxer pledged to support the plan in Washington. She said she would promote the proposal with the California Unity Working Group, which included various members of the California delegation. Boxer also promised to present the plan to Vice President Al Gore, who she thought would be highly receptive to it. She hoped he could be persuaded to come to the area for his own personal tour.

In summation Boxer told the group, "Here's what I want to leave you with. I think it's exciting. I think it's a model."

She thanked Collins Pine for the tour of their facility and commended them on their fine forestation practices. Boxer also thanked Coates for inviting her to the area.

Some needed clout

When the Quincy Library Group unveiled the compromise forest use plan we endorsed it immediately. It makes sense for all sides and is the best plan we've heard yet for rejuvenating the forest's health and the area communities at the same time.

While we heartily endorsed the idea, we privately wondered if it would ever fly. That was not because we thought the previously divided timber industry and environmental interests could not get along. Quite the contrary, the principals had survived a few flare-ups and managed to keep the vision on line.

Frankly, our main concern was money. How could this grand plan be funded in the face of budget cuts and a new administration that did not seem to be enthused about logging? A complimentary concern to the money was clout. Who would stand up for this plan in Washington D.C. and ask for the money to make this plan to go?

We knew that plan principals Bill Coates and Mike Jackson had political connections to the nation's capital, but how deep did they go? When Plumas National Forest Supervisor Wayne Thornton endorsed the plan, it was a twofold good sign. First, Thornton's troops will have to run much of what the plan calls for. Secondly, where was Thornton before the came to Plumas County? Washington D.C.

Next, we heard that California State Resources Director Doug Wheeler liked the plan. It got even better when U.S. Representative Wally Herger endorsed the plan.

After all that, we still had some reservations. Call us skeptical but being in the newspaper business tends to make you that way.

We're glad to say that skepticism came to a halt this past weekend when Senator Barbara Boxer toured the Collins Pine forest and was filled in on the forest use plan. Like almost everyone else who has heard the plan presentation, Boxer was enthralled with it.

Getting Boxer on board was key. Any California senator has clout in Washington D.C. but with this senator, at this time, with this administration, the clout is major. A person with Boxer's power and her special relationship with the Clinton White House could kill a plan like this with one phone call.

But Senator Boxer embraced the plan because she saw it for what it is. Local people coming up with local solutions. Democracy doesn't get any better than that.

The new senator also took her endorsement one step further. She promised to explain the plan to Vice President Al Gore and felt he would be receptive to it. If Al Gore accepts the Quincy Library Group's plan, nothing can stop it because that means it will also be embraced by President Bill Clinton.

A lot of work and a lot of thought has gone into this forest plan. It looks now like it can definitely become our plan for the future.

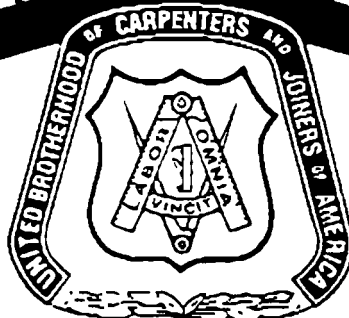
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FAX COVER SHEET

FAX Number: 456-2710

Date: 2/24

Number of Pages, Including Cover: 7

To: Kathleen McGuire
Attn: Beth Viola

Location: _____

From: Goldie Jones

Subject: Timber Industry (California)

Special Instructions: Paul Harris & Jill De Lacey of
the Quincy Library Group would like to
meet with you on Thursday to discuss the
above subject matter. Please call me
as soon as possible to schedule an appointment.
Thank you!

THE QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP

An Overview

Ongoing discussions for the past year between community members, the timber industry, county government officials, and environmental groups have produced a common desire to implement a short-term strategy of forest management on three National Forests in California. This group has reached agreement on several crucial issues for Federal land management on the Plumas, Lassen, and portions of the Tahoe National Forests-- issues that have previously been the basis for our ongoing disputes. They include the following:

- **Our communities are highly dependent upon the forest products industry and may not survive the current reductions in Federal timber harvests.**
- **To promote forest health we believe that four ecosystem management strategies must be implemented simultaneously:**
 - 1) utilize un-evenage silvicultural systems (group and individual tree selection) to provide an adequate timber supply for community stability.
 - 2) implement the Fuels management recommendations of the California Spotted Owl Team Report to reduce fire risks.
 - 3) initiate streamside management and watershed restoration measures to improve fisheries and water quality.
 - 4) aggressively monitor the results of these actions to insure progress toward our goals.
- **The Desired Future Condition we seek approximates pre-European settlement conditions-- a healthy, fire-resistant forest with trees of all ages.**
- **In order to achieve our common goals, certain protective mechanisms such as small business set-asides would be continued and administrative approval for a northern Sierra "community stability zone" would be authorized.**

We believe that we represent a very diverse group of local interests, each with a shared stake in the outcome of these actions. Our proposal is intended to help local communities survive while long-term plans are developed, while protecting and restoring the ecological integrity of these forests in the interim. We recommend this method of management be implemented for five years while the Environmental Impact Statement for the California Spotted Owl is being prepared, decided, appealed, and litigated.

This proposal represents our sincere effort to do as President Clinton asked and solve our differences -not in a courtroom but seated at a table - in this case at the Quincy Library. In working through those differences we have found much in common, not the least of which is our sense of community.

QLG COMMUNITY STABILITY PROPOSAL

Rationale for Support

- ☉ **Our Purpose - Written support for our proposal to the Secretary of Agriculture and Chief of the USFS.**

Ask Secretary Espy to:

- 1) reallocate FY '94 USFS appropriations to meet the immediate needs of the QLG proposal.
- 2) support continued funding for QLG during upcoming policy and fiscal committee hearings for FY '95 appropriations.

- ☉ **Our proposal deserves your support because:**

1) It fulfills President Clinton's request at the Portland Forest Conference last year - to settle our differences locally in the conference room, not the courtroom. Our proposal is ready to go, all we are waiting for is your support and the funding to go forward.

2) It is a powerful demonstration of how government can, and should work -

- ☉ This proposal comes from the bottom up, not the top down, and is consistent with all existing laws.
- ☉ Our proposal is large enough to be seen by everyone (and there are a lot of people watching) as a significant success story, yet the cost is small enough not to break the budget.
- ☉ The QLG proposals will pay for themselves, we are not asking for subsidies or welfare.

3) The implications of our proposal go beyond the scope of this plan and the local citizens who conceived it - it is a process to conflict resolution that has broad applicability, including the Member's home district.

- ☉ Results were obtained by setting aside our longstanding differences and concentrating on our common concerns - at the heart of this is the stability and well-being of our communities.
- ☉ Implementation of the QLG Plan will send a strong message in support of peaceful resolutions to conflict at the local level. A failure to support this approach sends just the opposite message: "There is no sense in trying to work out our differences, might as well fight it out in the courts".

4) It proves that economic and environmental concerns are not mutually exclusive - witness the signatories and Congressional support for our agreement.

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

February 10, 1994

The Honorable Mike Espy
Secretary of the Agriculture
USDA
14th and Independence Street, SW
Washington, DC 20250-0002

Dear Mr. Secretary:

In recent years, the area of northern California has been hard hit by the spotted owl controversy. Jobs have been lost, families have been ruined, and the health of our forests has been placed in jeopardy due to the severe fires which threaten this area every year.

However, remarkable progress has been made in this region during the past year at resolving these problems due to the cooperation between the local environmental community and the timber industry. Local officials, environmentalists, and representatives from the timber industry have gotten together to work on community stability proposals aimed at achieving balance between economic and environmental interests.

We would like to share with you one particularly noteworthy proposal, better known as the Quincy Library Group Proposal. We are pleased to announce an agreement on this proposal for a short-term forest management strategy that could be applied to the Lassen, Plumas, and a portion of the Tahoe National Forests. The focus of this agreement is to develop a plan that will promote the objectives of forest health, ecological integrity, adequate timber supply, and local economic stability, based on scientific principles.

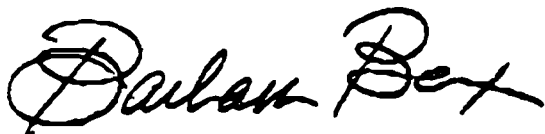
To meet the plan's objectives, three strategies would be simultaneously implemented. First, group and individual tree selection silvicultural systems would be practiced across the land base to allow management within the concept of continuous forest cover. Secondly, the fire and fuel management objectives recommended in the California spotted owl report would be carried out. Finally, a program of riparian management would be implemented including adequate protection zones and an active restoration effort.

The proposed land base on which to develop these strategies would include the broadest landscape possible, within the limits of existing law, while preserving sensitive areas such as roadless areas, Scenic River corridors, and riparian areas.

By striving to achieve a desired future condition of an all-age, multi-storied, fire-resistant forest that approximates conditions predating European presence, we believe this plan would allow for a forest managed for maximum forest health and would aid in bringing stability to local timber dependent communities.

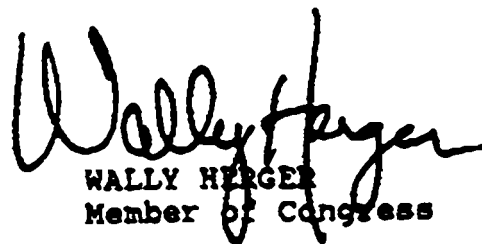
We hope you will take the opportunity to examine closely the merits of this carefully considered, thoughtful proposal and support necessary funding for it.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter. We look forward to hearing from you at your earliest possible convenience.



BARBARA BOXER
U.S. Senator

Sincerely,



WALLY HERGER
Member of Congress

California Biodiversity News

Winter 1994 Vol 1 No 3

Quincy 'Library Group' Leads the Way

Plumas County's Economic Plight Inspires Truce;

The enterprising spirit that built a great timber industry in the water-rich forests of the western Sierra is still evident today in Plumas County, but with an uncommon twist.

Inhabitants of this scenic Feather River watershed, struggling to keep their economy afloat amid sharp declines in timber harvests, decided to end their conflict over how best to manage the forests and set about to solve the problems.

Joining Forces

Representatives of local government, the timber industry, and the environmental community joined together and formed a plan to manage the forest in a way that would sustain old-growth, provide jobs, reduce fuels and help to restore the biological diversity of a forest ecosystem pummeled by more than a century of hewing and hauling that began with the Gold Rush.

"The watershed degradation is the cumulative impact of so many activities — railroading, grazing, mining, logging, road-building. The system reaches a threshold and blows apart," said Jim Wilcox, project manager in a major stream restoration program designed to help the system work as Mother Nature intended.

Once, the Sierra's natural resources were considered boundless and indestructible. Building the railroads, logging the forests, mining the ores, and generating hydroelectric power established the regional economy, but also took a toll upon the watershed, contributing to severe erosion along Feather River tributaries, which are crucial suppliers of California's water.

The Feather River watershed, which straddles the Sierra crest, drains into Lake Oroville, the largest reservoir of the State Water Project, and furnishes about one-third of the water from which more than 20 million Californians receive at least part of their supply. The system also provides hydroelectric power for more than 700,000 customers of the private utility, Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

Today, the resources are deemed as precious as the gold that lured settlers to the region: a fragile combination of flora and

fauna not to be squandered.

Leah Wills, who directs the watershed erosion control program for the non-profit Plumas Corporation, believes that restoring the ecosystem is essential to improving the beleaguered local economy. "If the ecosystem is capital, you don't deplete it, you reinvest in it, and live off the interest — the sustainable multiple uses," said Wills, also associate director of the Indian American Valley Resource Conservation District.

Considerable anxiety about the health of the national forests pervades in the timber-dependent Sierra communities of the western Sierra. More than a half-century of fire suppression altered the natural conditions of the forest, which previously had burned about every seven years.



Bob Farnworth at Greenhorn Creek.

"Historically, the fires burned the ground, but spared many larger trees. Now, the fires kill everything," said Frank Ferguson, a Plumas National Forest planner.

Naturally occurring fire cycles, and the use of fire by Native Americans many decades ago, cleaned out the undergrowth of smaller, denser trees such as white fir, and killed insect infestations. The arrival of Smokey Bear and fire suppression, though necessary to protect communities, allowed an accumulation of undergrowth that acts as fuel.

Fires that formerly burned lower and cooler now blazed higher and hotter, roaring into the tree tops and destroying tall timber that might have survived under past

fire conditions.

As worrisome as the forest's health is the regional economy, clobbered by federal budget cuts and timber harvest reductions intended to preserve the habitat of the California Spotted Owl.

Unlike its cousin, the threatened Northern Spotted Owl of the Klamath Province, the California Spotted Owl is not listed under the Endangered Species Act. Nevertheless, the bird is protected by a U.S. Forest Service decision to curtail logging of old-growth trees larger than 30 inches in diameter. The policy was intended to assure adequate California Spotted Owl habitat and avoid having to halt old-growth harvesting altogether, as occurred in the Pacific Northwest and Northern California's Klamath region.

'Library Group' Hatches Plan

Three Plumas County adversaries, frustrated by the dismal economy, dwindling timber harvest, and diminished forest health, began to talk earnestly among themselves and found they shared similar goals and interests.

"In our screaming and yelling at each other, we forgot to consider that we were here for the same reasons," said Michael Jackson, an environmental lawyer representing Friends of Plumas Wilderness. "We all like clean air, clean water and a rural lifestyle. So we agreed to set aside what we disagree on."

Jackson, Tom Nelson of Sierra Pacific Industries and the state Board of Forestry, and Plumas County Supervisor Bill Coates formed a trio that evolved into a larger, diverse group. They met in the library at Quincy, a picturesque town of 5,000 nestled in a meadow within the Plumas National Forest. Eventually, the participants were dubbed "The Library Group."

They produced a 5-year Community Stability Proposal for forest and riparian management, which contains a short-term ecosystem management strategy for the Plumas, Lassen and portions of the Tahoe National Forests. The proposal would allow enough timber to be harvested to ensure the

continued on page 9

Sierra Stream Restoration Project Gets Results

survival of communities like Susanville, Quincy, Greenville, Chester, Loyalton and Bieber, while also acting in concern for the environment.

"If we don't make this plan work here, many of these rural communities will turn into ghost towns," said Coates.

Forest Supervisor Wayne Thornton supports the plan and praised the cooperative effort.

Douglas P. Wheeler, the state's Secretary for Resources, commended Jackson, Nelson and Coates while visiting stream restoration projects in Quincy last July.

"All of us have come to understand that we don't have to choose between earning a good living or protecting the environment. It is absolutely imperative that we integrate those objectives," Wheeler said.

The Community Stability Proposal calls for thinning dense timber stands to improve rainfall infiltration and reduce fire hazard, establishing riparian habitats, and restoring streams degraded by erosion, which often results from logging activities unmaintained roads, catastrophic fires, and major storms.

"The biodiversity we're trying to approach is the natural biodiversity ... as closely as possible mimicking nature as it was in 1890," Jackson said.

Altering of natural stream courses had turned normally wet meadows that served as flood plains into arid meadows of sagebrush. Sediment that could have replenished the soil was washed into the East Branch North Fork and carried downstream, filling PG&E's Rock Creek and Cresta reservoirs by 50 percent, clogging low-level outlet pipes through the dams, and accelerating wear on the turbines in the downstream powerhouses, which all diminish power production efficiency.

Attacking Erosion

PG&E joined other agencies in attacking the source: upstream erosion. They formed a Coordinated Resource Management (CRM) group, which is working to reduce sediment delivery to the reservoirs, and at the same time restore watershed values.

Since 1985, the CRM group has launched more than 35 riparian and wetland restora-



Stream rehabilitation on Greenhorn Creek in Plumas County restored the channel's meandering to reduce destructive flooding, repaired eroded embankments, and replanted native vegetation to reestablish biodiversity.

tion projects and timber and rangeland studies. PG&E has invested \$1 million in various ways, said Larry Harrison, PG&E's Hydro Generation Department project manager for the East Branch North Fork Feather River.

This year, the CRM group completed stream projects that restored nearly four miles of Red Clover, Wolf, Greenhorn and Haskins creeks, and protected many more miles of the streams. They took an ecosystem approach, examining each watershed and poring over old records to determine how best to reestablish the natural courses of the streams and replenish the diversity of plants and animal species.

Greenhorn Creek restoration was designed by the state Department of Water Resources, with some on-site labor performed by the Quincy High School conservation class and the Plumas Job Training Center. A half-mile segment of the stream that previously had deepened, widened and straightened was reconfigured by the CRM to restore its meanders and flood plains to reduce flood damage. Some 2,000 plants from 20 different native species - including dogwood, willow, and alder - were positioned throughout the project area to stem erosion, provide habitat,

and improve biodiversity.

Bob Farnworth, who owns a 230-acre ranch that Greenhorn Creek flows through, said the restoration passed its first test during heavy rains last winter.

"It saved me from a loss of land and it taught the students something about watershed management," Farnworth said.

Harrison says the stream restoration completed so far has corrected about 5 percent of the erosion caused by mining, grazing, timber harvesting, road-building and urbanization.

"It will take several decades to bring the system back to anything approaching the natural levels," Harrison said.

The 17 members of the CRM group are: the U.S. Soil Conservation Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Army Corps of Engineers and Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, California Departments of Fish and Game, Water Resources, Forestry, and Transportation, Plumas National Forest, Regional Water Quality Control Board, Plumas County, Indian American Valley RCD, PG&E, Plumas Corporation, Feather River College, North Cal-Neva Resource Conservation and Development Area, and Plumas Unified School District.

INCLUSION
INTO
COMM-
UNITY

③ SCHOOL FUNDING 1992
\$2 MILLION

① \$15 MILLION FOR
IMPROVEMENT

THE QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP

②
FIRE
MANAGEMENT
FIRE SCIENCE

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3) The implications of our proposal go beyond the scope of this plan and the local citizens who conceived it - it is a process to conflict resolution that has broad applicability, including the Member's home district.

- 🕒 Results were obtained by setting aside our longstanding differences and concentrating on our common concerns - at the heart of this is the stability and well-being of our communities.
- 🕒 Implementation of the QLG Plan will send a strong message in support of peaceful resolutions to conflict at the local level. A failure to support this approach sends just the opposite message: "There is no sense in trying to work out our differences, might as well fight it out in the courts".

4) It proves that economic and environmental concerns are not mutually exclusive - witness the signatories and Congressional support for our agreement.

Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

February 10, 1994

The Honorable Mike Espy
Secretary of the Agriculture
USDA
14th and Independence Street, SW
Washington, DC 20250-0002

Dear Mr. Secretary:

In recent years, the area of northern California has been hard hit by the spotted owl controversy. Jobs have been lost, families have been ruined, and the health of our forests has been placed in jeopardy due to the severe fires which threaten this area every year.

However, remarkable progress has been made in this region during the past year at resolving these problems due to the cooperation between the local environmental community and the timber industry. Local officials, environmentalists, and representatives from the timber industry have gotten together to work on community stability proposals aimed at achieving balance between economic and environmental interests.

We would like to share with you one particularly noteworthy proposal, better known as the Quincy Library Group Proposal. We are pleased to announce an agreement on this proposal for a short-term forest management strategy that could be applied to the Lassen, Plumas, and a portion of the Tahoe National Forests. The focus of this agreement is to develop a plan that will promote the objectives of forest health, ecological integrity, adequate timber supply, and local economic stability, based on scientific principles.

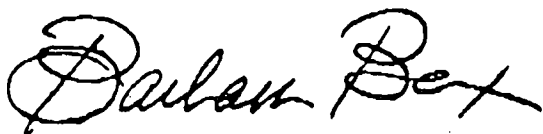
To meet the plan's objectives, three strategies would be simultaneously implemented. First, group and individual tree selection silvicultural systems would be practiced across the land base to allow management within the concept of continuous forest cover. Secondly, the fire and fuel management objectives recommended in the California spotted owl report would be carried out. Finally, a program of riparian management would be implemented including adequate protection zones and an active restoration effort.

The proposed land base on which to develop these strategies would include the broadest landscape possible, within the limits of existing law, while preserving sensitive areas such as roadless areas, Scenic River corridors, and riparian areas.

By striving to achieve a desired future condition of an all-age, multi-storied, fire-resistant forest that approximates conditions predating European presence, we believe this plan would allow for a forest managed for maximum forest health and would aid in bringing stability to local timber dependent communities.

We hope you will take the opportunity to examine closely the merits of this carefully considered, thoughtful proposal and support necessary funding for it.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter. We look forward to hearing from you at your earliest possible convenience.



BARBARA BOXER
U.S. Senator

Sincerely,



WALLY HERGER
Member of Congress

Reply To: 1900

Date: January 21, 1994

Subject: Quincy Library Group

To: All Employees: Lassen, Plumas, and Tahoe National Forests

This letter is to express our support of the Quincy Library Group initiative. We are excited about collaborating with the group, and look forward to your support as well. After years of controversy, previously polarized groups are discovering collective strength in consensus. It is vital that we embrace this cooperation if we expect to continue as an effective and respected land management agency. This is a new process--a new way of doing business, both internally and externally. Clearly as we collaborate with this and similar key local community groups, we will continue to work with national and state interests, and stay within the law.

The Quincy Library Group (QLG) took President Clinton's charge at last year's Forest Conference seriously. Emerging early, they voluntarily came to us with a land management proposal for the Lassen, Plumas and Tahoe National Forests that is supported by a broad spectrum of interests. The QLG is a model for involving groups at the grass roots level. Their proposal has gathered support from the Administration, the Congressional delegation, the Chief, myself and the three involved Forest Supervisors. We have wanted consensus for years. This proposal is serious--it could break gridlock--we must be quick to work with it, and to make it a reality. It is our best opportunity to gain the strong community support we need to practice sound resource management.

We know there are pitfalls and difficulties ahead, and we should anticipate and avoid them. That is part of our job, but our recognition of potential problems must not be perceived as resistance, passive or otherwise.

We believe this proposal offers great opportunity to work professionally and collaboratively with the Quincy Library Group as a team. Each of you have important contributions to make.

The Forest Service will be judged by how well we are able to shift to a new way of doing business. Let's strive to make the judgment favorable.

/s/ Dale N. Bosworth
for
RONALD E. STEWART
Regional Forester

/s/ Leonard Atencio
LEONARD ATENCIO
Forest Supervisor
Lassen National Forest

/s/ H. Wayne Thornton
H. WAYNE THORNTON
Forest Supervisor
Plumas National Forest

/s/ John Skinner
JOHN SKINNER
Forest Supervisor
Tahoe National Forest



GOVERNOR PETE WILSON

February 17, 1994

Mr. Bill Coates, Chairman
Board of Supervisors
County of Plumas
P.O. Box 148
Quincy, CA 95971

Dear Supervisor Coates:

In recent years, a gridlock of conflict and litigation among environmental groups, commodity interests, and federal land managers has effectively blocked progress toward the development and implementation of an ecosystem approach to forest management on federal lands. I wish to express my support for the extraordinary work to break this gridlock that has been undertaken by representatives of the environmental community, the timber industry, and other parties in Lassen, Plumas, and Sierra Counties.

The members of the "Quincy Library Group" have reached a general agreement through long negotiations and meetings in a cooperative, problem-solving spirit. The result of their agreement is a short-term management strategy for the Lassen, Plumas, and a portion of the Tahoe National Forests. The focus of the agreement is the development of a plan that will promote the objectives of forest health, ecological integrity, adequate timber supply, and local economic stability.

While the plan would preserve sensitive areas such as roadless areas, scenic river corridors, and riparian areas, it would also allow for a forest managed for a variety of uses. Achievement of the community stability goals of the proposal would require, among other things, the establishment of a Northern Sierra Working Circle.

I fully support this proposal of the Quincy Library Group. I also recommend that Congress support this grass-roots effort by providing adequate funding and staffing to the three participating national forests for implementation and monitoring of the community stability and land management proposal.

Mr. Bill Coates
February 17, 1994
Page Two

Further, I commend the Quincy Library Group and other community representatives who have worked to develop this proposal to achieve community stability and sound natural resource management. Their efforts serve as a worthy model of cooperation and consensus building.

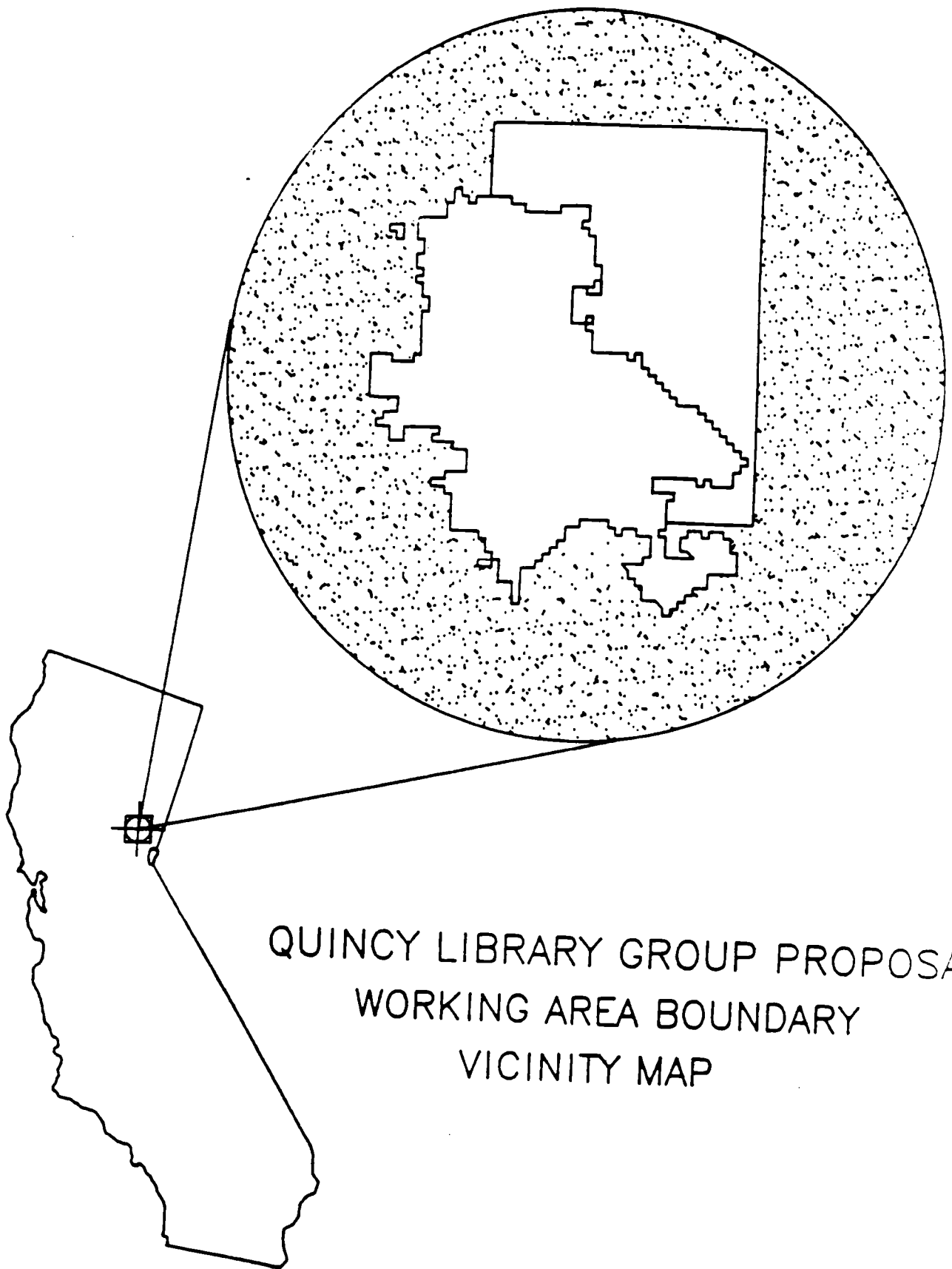
Sincerely,

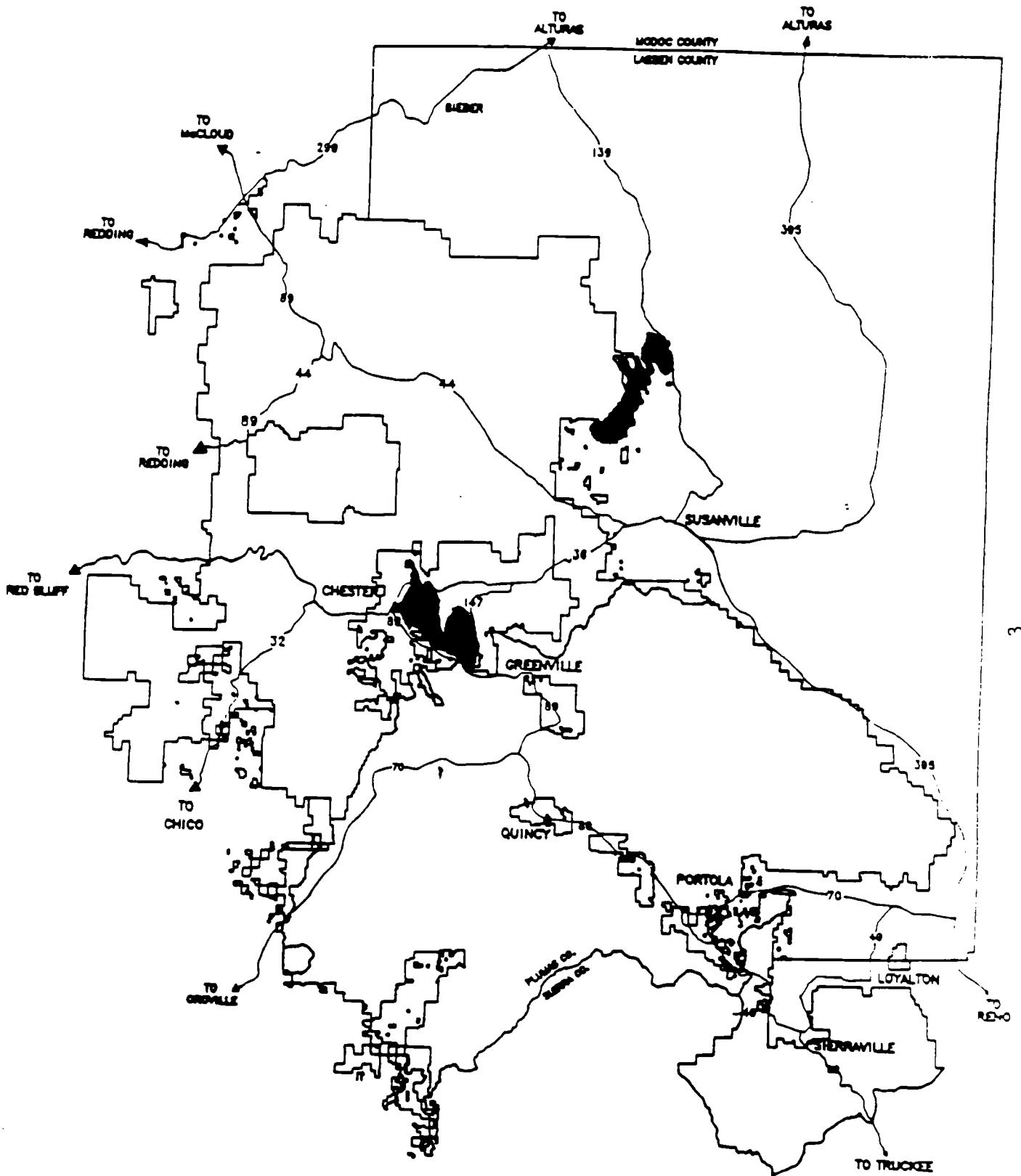
A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Pete Wilson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "P" and a long, sweeping underline.

PETE WILSON

QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP

"Community Stability Proposal"





QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP PROPOSAL
WORKING AREA BOUNDARY

QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP GOALS

- 1. Community Stability**
- 2. Forest Health and Ecosystem Management**
 - a. Forest Resistant to "Stand-Destroying" Fires**
 - b. Watershed and Riparian Restoration**
 - c. Monitoring**

ASSUMPTIONS FOR PROJECTS AND COST ESTIMATES

- **Promote community stability and forest health.**
- **Funding will be "carry-over" and multi-year.**
- **No increase in permanent positions; adequate FTE ceilings.**
- **No further personnel downsizing; vacant positions filled in current approved workforce.**
- **Demonstration contracting authority to eliminate Davis-Bacon requirements on projects \$100,000 or less.**
- **Extra FY 1994 projects are NEPA ready**

QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP PROPOSAL

FY 1994 - Additional Funding Needs (M\$)

Lassen, Plumas and Tahoe (Sierraville RD) National Forests

M\$	Needed for 94 Program	Extra for 94 Program	94 Planning for 95 Program
FOREST HEALTH	6,758	3,687	5,493
FIRE RESISTANCE	107	380	1,262
WATERSHED/RIPARIAN RESTORATION	562	4,895	2,035
MONITORING	160	480	300
ADMINISTRATIVE STUDY			2,000 Including Implementation/ Annual Cost
TOTAL	7,587	9,442	11,090
COMBINED TOTAL: \$ 28,119,000			

QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP PROPOSAL - FUNDING SUMMARY

EXPANDED BUDGET LINE ITEM	L A S S E N N A T I O N A L F O R E S T			
	FUND CODE	NEEDED FOR FY 1994 PROGRAM	EXTRA FOR FY 1994 PROGRAM	FY 1994 PLANNING FOR FY 1995 PRGM
MINERALS MGMT	NFMG	0.0	40.0	0.0
LAND MGT	NFLA	60.0	0.0	0.0
ROAD MAINTENANCE	NFRD	20.0	0.0	0.0
TIMBER SALE PREPARATION	NFSP	280.0	340.0	980.0
HARVEST ADMINISTRATION	NFHA	0.0	0.0	0.0
SILVICULTURAL EXAMS	NFSE	180.0	170.0	60.0
REFORESTATION	NFRF	200.0	0.0	0.0
TIMBER STAND IMPRVNT	NFTI	60.0	0.0	0.0
RECREATION MGMT	NFRM	0.0	0.0	0.0
CULTURAL RESOURCE MGMT	NFCR	10.0	90.0	780.0
WILDLIFE HAB OPS & IMP	NFWL	190.0	150.0	70.0
T&E & SENSITIVE SPECIES	NFTE	120.0	30.0	270.0
ANADROMOUS FISH HABITAT	NFAF	10.0	0.0	0.0
INLAND FISH HABITAT	NFIF	110.0	30.0	0.0
RANGE VEG MGMT	NFVM	40.0	0.0	0.0
RANGE FORAGE/VEG IMPV	NFIP	0.0	0.0	0.0
SOIL, WATER & AIR OPS	NFSO	80.0	10.0	100.0
SOIL & WATER RESOURCE IMPR	NFSI	0.0	410.0	320.0
ECOSYSTEM MGMT	NFEM	300.0	100.0	300.0
TOTAL NFS FUNDS		1660.0	1370.0	2880.0
FOREST FIRE PROTECTION	FFFP	60.0	120.0	940.0
ROAD CONSTRUCTION	CNGP	0.0	0.0	100.0
RANGE BETTERMENT	RBRB	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL APPROPRIATED FUNDS		1720.0	1490.0	3920.0
TIMBER SALVAGE	SSSS	2400.0	2400.0	320.0
TOTAL FOREST SERVICE FUNDS		4120.0	3890.0	4240.0
FED. FACIL. COMPLIANCE	HWHW	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL ALL FUNDS		4120.0	3890.0	4240.0

QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP PROPOSAL - FUNDING SUMMARY

EXPANDED BUDGET LINE ITEM	P L U M A S N A T I O N A L F O R E S T			
	FUND CODE	NEEDED FOR FY 1994 PROGRAM	EXTRA FOR FY 1994 PROGRAM	FY 1994 PLANNING FOR FY 1995 PRGM
MINERALS MGMT	NFMG	22.0	0.0	100.0
LAND MGT	NFLA	0.0	0.0	0.0
ROAD MAINTENANCE	NFRD	0.0	0.0	0.0
TIMBER SALE PREPARATION	NFSP	131.0	0.0	500.0
HARVEST ADMINISTRATION	NFHA	4.0	0.0	0.0
SILVICULTURAL EXAMS	NFSE	15.0	0.0	0.0
REFORESTATION	NFRF	350.0	0.0	0.0
TIMBER STAND IMPRVNT	NFTI	475.0	0.0	0.0
RECREATION MGMT	NFRM	60.0	0.0	100.0
CULTURAL RESOURCE MGMT	NFCR	78.0	0.0	1400.0
WILDLIFE HAB OPS & IMP	NFWL	461.0	150.0	700.0
T&E & SENSITIVE SPECIES	NFTE	42.0	250.0	0.0
ANADROMOUS FISH HABITAT	NFAF	0.0	0.0	0.0
INLAND FISH HABITAT	NFIF	55.0	0.0	0.0
RANGE VEG MGMT	NFVM	20.0	0.0	200.0
RANGE FORAGE/VEG IMPV	NFIP	36.0	0.0	0.0
SOIL, WATER & AIR OPS	NFSO	346.0	4200.0	1000.0
SOIL & WATER RESOURCE IMPR	NFSI	191.0	0.0	0.0
ECOSYSTEM MGMT	NFEM		0.0	0.0
TOTAL NFS FUNDS		2286.0	4600.0	4000.0
FOREST FIRE PROTECTION	FFFP	0.0	250.0	300.0
ROAD CONSTRUCTION	CNGP	200.0	0.0	200.0
RANGE BETTERMENT	RBRB	10.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL APPROPRIATED FUNDS		2496.0	4850.0	4500.0
TIMBER SALVAGE	SSSS	676.0	500.0	0.0
TOTAL FOREST SERVICE FUNDS		3172.0	5350.0	4500.0
FED. FACIL. COMPLIANCE	HWHW	0.0	0.0	200.0
TOTAL ALL FUNDS		3172.0	5350.0	4700.0

QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP PROPOSAL - FUNDING SUMMARY

EXPANDED BUDGET LINE ITEM	T A H O E N A T I O N A L F O R E S T			
	FUND CODE	NEEDED FOR FY 1994 PROGRAM	EXTRA FOR FY 1994 PROGRAM	FY 1994 PLANNING FOR FY 1995 PRGM
MINERALS MGMT	NFMG	0.0	0.0	5.0
LAND MGT	NFLA	0.0	0.0	0.0
ROAD MAINTENANCE	NFRD	0.0	0.0	0.0
TIMBER SALE PREPARATION	NFSP	80.0	0.0	45.0
HARVEST ADMINISTRATION	NFHA	40.0	0.0	0.0
SILVICULTURAL EXAMS	NFSE	0.0	0.0	0.0
REFORESTATION	NFRF	0.0	0.0	0.0
TIMBER STAND IMPRVNT	NFTI	0.0	0.0	0.0
RECREATION MGMT	NFRM	0.0	0.0	0.0
CULTURAL RESOURCE MGMT	NFCR	5.0	1.0	15.0
WILDLIFE HAB OPS & IMP	NFWL	68.0	16.0	48.0
T&E & SENSITIVE SPECIES	NFTE	3.0	0.0	0.0
ANADROMOUS FISH HABITAT	NFAF	0.0	0.0	0.0
INLAND FISH HABITAT	NFIF	0.0	50.0	0.0
RANGE VEG MGMT	NFVM	5.0	0.0	0.0
RANGE FORAGE/VEG IMPV	NFIP	0.0	55.0	0.0
SOIL, WATER & AIR OPS	NFSO	22.0	70.0	25.0
SOIL & WATER RESOURCE IMPR	NFSI	0.0	0.0	0.0
ECOSYSTEM MGMT	NFEM	0.0	10.0	0.0
TOTAL NFS FUNDS		223.0	202.0	138.0
FOREST FIRE PROTECTION	FFFP	37.0	0.0	12.0
ROAD CONSTRUCTION	CNGP	0.0	0.0	0.0
RANGE BETTERMENT	RBRB	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL APPROPRIATED FUNDS		260.0	202.0	150.0
TIMBER SALVAGE	SSSS	35.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL FOREST SERVICE FUNDS		295.0	202.0	150.0
FED. FACIL. COMPLIANCE	HWHW	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL ALL FUNDS		295.0	202.0	150.0

QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP PROPOSAL - FUNDING SUMMARY

EXPANDED BUDGET LINE ITEM	T O T A L S				
	FUND CODE	NEEDED FOR FY 1994 PROGRAM	EXTRA FOR FY 1994 PROGRAM	FY 1994 PLANNING FOR FY 1995 PRGM	GRAND TOTAL
MINERALS MGMT	NFMG	22.0	40.0	105.0	167.0
LAND MGMT	NFLA	60.0	0.0	0.0	60.0
ROAD MAINTENANCE	NFRD	20.0	0.0	0.0	20.0
TIMBER SALE PREPARATION	NFSP	491.0	340.0	1525.0	2356.0
HARVEST ADMINISTRATION	NFHA	44.0	0.0	0.0	44.0
SILVICULTURAL EXAMS	NFSE	195.0	170.0	60.0	425.0
REFORESTATION	NFRF	550.0	0.0	0.0	550.0
TIMBER STAND IMPRVMT	NFTI	535.0	0.0	0.0	535.0
RECREATION MGMT	NFRM	60.0	0.0	100.0	160.0
CULTURAL RESOURCE MGMT	NFCR	93.0	91.0	2195.0	2379.0
WILDLIFE BAB OPS & IMP	NFWL	719.0	316.0	818.0	1853.0
T&E & SENSITIVE SPECIES	NFTE	165.0	280.0	270.0	715.0
ANADROMOUS FISH HABITAT	NFAF	10.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
INLAND FISH HABITAT	NFIF	165.0	80.0	0.0	245.0
RANGE VEG MGMT	NFVM	65.0	0.0	200.0	265.0
RANGE FORAGE/VEG IMPV	NFIP	36.0	55.0	0.0	91.0
SOIL, WATER & AIR OPS	NFSO	448.0	4280.0	1125.0	5853.0
SOIL & WATER RESOURCE IMPR	NFSI	191.0	410.0	320.0	921.0
ECOSYSTEM MGMT	NFEM	300.0	110.0	300.0	710.0
TOTAL NFS FUNDS		4169.0	6172.0	7018.0	17359.0
FOREST FIRE PROTECTION	FFFP	97.0	370.0	1252.0	1719.0
ROAD CONSTRUCTION	CNPG	200.0	0.0	300.0	500.0
RANGE BETTERMENT	RBRB	10.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
TOTAL APPROPRIATED FUNDS		4476.0	6542.0	8570.0	19588.0
TIMBER SALVAGE	SSSS	3111.0	2900.0	320.0	6331.0
TOTAL FOREST SERVICE FUNDS		7587.0	9442.0	8890.0	25919.0
FED. FACIL. COMPLIANCE	HWHW	0.0	0.0	200.0	200.0
TOTAL ALL FOREST FUNDS		7587.0	9442.0	9090.0	26119.0
RESEARCH ADMIN STUDY	FRFR	0.0	0.0	2000.0	2000.0
TOTAL ALL FUNDS		7587.0	9442.0	11090.0	28119.0

QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP PROPOSAL - SELECTED KEY PROJECTED ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Component	Resource Area	Activity	Unit of Measure	----- Lassen	Forest Plumas	----- Tahoe
o FOREST HEALTH						
Needed For FY 1994	Timber Management	Reforestation	Acres	500	950	
		Timber Stand Improv.	Acres	310	1,350	
		Green Sale Preparation	Acres		4,100	
			MMBF	32.0		4.0
		Salvage Sale Preparation	MMBF	15.0		3.0
		Salvage Sale Admin.	MMBF		40.0	
		Wildlife, Fisheries, Botany and Archaeology				
		Support: Green Sales	MMBF	32.0		4.0
		Salvage Sales	MMBF	75.0		3.0
	Wildlife	Biological Evaluations	Reports	X		
		Habitat Improvement	Guzzlers			10
	Real Estate Mgmt.		Nest Boxes			50
		Land Exchange for Riparian/Meadows	Exchange	1		
Extra For FY 1994	Timber Management	Timber Stand Improvement	Acres	670		
		Salvage Sale Preparation	Acres		2,200	
			MMBF	15.0		
		Salvage Sale Admin.	MMBF	15.0		
		Wildlife, Fisheries, Botany and Archaeology				
		Support: Salvage Sales	MMBF	15.0		
		Green Sales	MMBF			4.0
	Archaeology	Thematic/Site Evaluations	Reports	X	X	
		Inventories	Acres	X	X	
	Geographic Information Systems (GIS)	Accelerate Project 615 Implementation	Systems	X	X	X
	Wildlife Management	Fish Inventory	Reports			X
		Fish Habitat Restoration	Projects			3
Planning For FY 1995	Timber Management	Green Sale Pipeline	Acres		34,407	
		Wildlife, Fisheries, Botany and Archaeology				
		Support: Green Sales	MMBF	45.0		
		Salvage Sales	MMBF	45.0		
		Hazard Tree Removal	MMBF	0.2		
		Stand Examination	Acres	200		
		Project Support	Projects			3
	Archeology	Mining Claim Validations	Reports		X	
	Minerals Management	On-Site Inventories/Surveys	Reports		X	
	Recreation Management Wildlife, Fisheries and Botany	Biological Evaluations	Reports	X	X	
		Fisheries Habitat Planning	Projects			2
		Marsh Project Planning	Projects			2

Component	Resource Area	Activity	Unit of Measure	----- Lassen	Forest Plumas	----- Tahoe
o FIRE RESISTANCE						
Needed For FY 1994	Fuels Management	Environmental Analysis Fuelbreak Construction	Reports Acres	6		60
Extra For FY 1994	Fuels Management	Strategic Planning Environmental Analysis Archeology Support Fuel Treatment	Reports Reports Reports Acres	X X X 750	X	
Planning For FY 1995	Fuels Management	Project Planning Fuel Treatment Archaeology Surveys T&E Plant Surveys	Plans Acres Reports Reports	X 200	X	X X
o WATERSHED/RIPARIAN RESTORATION						
Needed For FY 1994	Range Management	Revise Allotment Mgmt. Plans Riparian Restoration	Plans Miles	15		1
	Soil and Watershed Engineering Management	Environmental Analysis Road Obliteration/Realign. Trail Rehabilitation	Reports Miles Miles	4 25 10		3
	Fisheries Management	Fish Passages	Structures	2		
Extra For FY 1994	Engineering Management Range Management Watershed Management	Road Maintenance/Restorat. Riparian Restoration Meadow Restoration Rehabilitation	Miles Miles Acres Feet Miles Acres		272.7 13,500 5.0 2,420	3 7 100
Planning For FY 1995	Engineering Management	Road Obliteration Road Stabilization Road Obliteration and Rehabilitation Planning Trail Rehabilitation	Miles Acres Reports Miles	125 100		X
	Minerals Management	Mine Inventories Rehabilitation Planning Restoration	Reports Reports Acres		X X	
	Range Management	Biological Evaluations For Allotments	Reports	20	X	
	Watershed Management	Riparian/Meadow Restoration Inventory, Project Planning and Design Riparian/Meadow Restoration	Acres Acres Acres	300	59,725	X
				430		

Component	Resource Area	Activity	Unit of Measure	----- Lassen	Forest Plumas	----- Tahoe
o MONITORING						
Needed For FY 1994	Resource Management	LMP Monitoring	Reports	X	X	X
		Migratory Bird Monitoring	Reports			X
Extra For FY 1994	Wildlife Management	Biological Monitoring	Reports		X	
	Watershed Management	Baseline Data Collection	Reports	X		
		Water/Air Quality	Reports	X		
		Lakes/Reservoirs	Reports			X
	Fuels Management	Baseline Data	Reports			X
Planning For FY 1995	Geographic Information Systems (GIS)	Planning Support	---	X	X	X
o ADMINISTRATIVE STUDY						
Planning For FY 1995	Wildlife Management	Develop Study Plan and Plan Implementation	Study	X	X	X

QUINCY LIBRARY GROUP

P.O. Box 1749, Quincy CA 95971

Vice President Al Gore
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20500

May 31, 1994

Steering Committee

Bill Coates

Michael Jackson

Tom Nelson

Bob Baiocchi

Bill Banka

Susan Baremore

Linda Blum

Rose Comstock

Michael DeLasaux

Fred Duchi

Lenny Gallegos

Michael Goodner

Tom Gregory

Paul Harris

Bill Howe

Don Huston

Michael Kossow

Robert Meacher

Ed Murphy

Claud Neely

Randy Pew

John Redd

Wally Roney

Steve Self

Mark Shaffer

Frank Stewart

Mike Yost

Dear Vice President Gore,

We wish to provide you with an update on our progress and to renew our earlier offer for a more complete presentation of the Quincy Library Group (QLG) proposal. It is our belief that these actions are especially timely, since we were fortunate enough to discuss the Library Group with President Clinton last weekend in Sacramento - largely through the efforts of Congressman Fazio and Senator Feinstein. His initial response to our proposal was extremely encouraging.

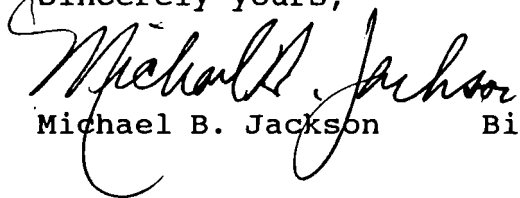
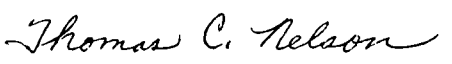
The QLG proposal was founded on our desire to reverse the current trend toward large devastating forest fires and in so doing to improve the health of our Federal forests and provide certainty and stability to our communities. Our rather unusual coalition of environmentalists, community leaders, organized labor, and timber industry representatives remains rock-solid in our goal to implement these proposals on the National Forests which surround our communities. We have been further bolstered in our resolve by the strong bipartisan Congressional support that continues to surface.

Ironically, those of us who were often "enemies" prior to forming the QLG now find ourselves united against a most formidable opponent - Federal bureaucracy. As the days grow warmer and forest fuels accumulated around us get drier, the potential for explosive wildfires is building while the U.S. Forest Service ponders their options for helping us. We need your help if we are to begin taking some action.

We would like to reiterate our willingness to describe more fully the Quincy Library Group agreement, at your convenience. At this point in our evolution, our overriding concern is finding an effective strategy for the U.S. Forest Service to implement this proposal. As such, we would also offer the QLG as a potential "laboratory" to test different options for reinventing Federal government agencies.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,

  
Michael B. Jackson Bill Coates Thomas C. Nelson

cc Mike Draper, WCIW

courtesy copy to Katie McGinty