

**Review and Recommendations of  
the Jackson Demonstration State Forest Advisory Group  
Regarding the 2008 JDSF Management Plan  
to the Chair, State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection  
and the Director, CAL FIRE**

January 15, 2011

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## **1. Executive Summary**

*Separate document being prepared.*

## 2. Introduction

*Draft document developed by John for JAG review.*

The Jackson Advisory Group was appointed by Director Grijalva, CAL FIRE, and approved by the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection, on April 28, 2008. JAG membership is provided in Appendix 1.

### Charter

The Jackson Advisory Group (JAG) was charged with reviewing the 2008 Jackson Demonstration State Forest (JDSF) Management Plan for possible changes during the initial implementation period and on policy matters relevant to JDSF. In the context of the JDSF mission and in support of its management goals, the JAG was specifically charged with commenting, within three years, on the following primary topics (See Appendix 2 for the complete JAG Charter):

1. *Desired future forest structure condition goals for the Forest and the forms, amounts, and spatial designation of silvicultural treatments to be applied to attain those goals.*
2. *Long-term goals for a wide range of forest structures, including but not limited to:*
  - a. *The extent and general location of the areas to be dedicated to late-seral development and older forest structure, where timber production will be secondary to habitat development.*
  - b. *The extent and general location of areas to be dedicated to old forest structure zones (OFSZs). The OFSZs will maintain or develop key old forest features. The OFSZs will be available for timber harvest.*
3. *The Management Plan's approach to (a) protecting residual old growth and (b) restricting the extent and conditions under which herbicides may be utilized to control native hardwoods.*
4. *The process of conducting a recreation users survey, establishing a recreation user group, and developing a new recreation plan for the Forest. This plan would indicate the desired extent and location of recreation areas, corridors, roads, trails, and facilities that will be managed to enhance the full spectrum of appropriate recreational opportunities given JDSF's management goals.*
5. *The need to modify other elements of the Management Plan, as requested by the Director.*

### Overall Context

This Report presents a nearly a two-and-a-half-year review by the Jackson Advisory Group (JAG). JAG fully appreciated that redwood is an iconic species and that the redwood ecosystem is a unique, world treasure of immense societal value. JDSF, comprising 48,652 acres, is a pivotal component and unique research forest within this ecosystem. The JAG's primary goal has been to provide a high-level vision for the Forest – to become recognized as the leader in innovative redwood forest management, research, demonstration, and recreation. We acknowledge that achieving this vision could take considerable time, organization, and funding.

Consequently, in considering the recommendations, it will be important to identify the successive steps needed to reach desired goals.

JAG also recognizes that moving the Forest towards a higher proportion of older forest structures and enhancing both the aesthetic and economic value of sustainable, annual timber sales by increasing the size and quality of redwood trees will also take time. Our immediate goal is to recommend practices that will set forest development on trajectories towards attaining the Plan's stated goals. Forest management entails long-term planning that is responsive to new knowledge and experience. Consequently, JAG has relied on a 40-year planning horizon with the expectation that any plan will require revisiting after a decade or so to examine its provisions in light of advances in knowledge and changes in both ecological and societal factors.

In particular, JAG recognizes that the ultimate success of Jackson Demonstration State Forest depends not only on the professional and scientific credibility and quality of its programs, but also on the building of public trust and collaboration. Consequently, recommendations in this Report reflect the consensus view that the goals of the Plan can only be met through the support of all sectors of the public and their involvement in its programs.

#### The 2008 JDSF Management Plan

The JAG finds the Plan and associated Draft Environmental Impact Report to be remarkably comprehensive, professionally-developed, state-of-the-art documents. The Plan sets out, in substantial detail, all aspects of mission, goals, current and desired conditions, research and demonstration programs, monitoring and adaptive management. Its numerous Appendices provide details of legislation, policy, regulations, and programs.

This JAG Report builds on the JDSF Plan and provides recommendations aimed at enhancing the capacity of the Forest to:

- a) build public trust
- b) develop JDSF into a world-class research and demonstration forest
- c) manage the Forest to provide regular harvests of sustainable, high-quality timber products in a manner that enhances redwood forest structure
- d) improve the values and services of the Forest for public recreation, and
- e) enhance communication, dissemination of information, and outreach.

#### Timber Harvest Plan Review during the Three-Year Interim Period

In resuming its timber harvest program, CAL FIRE requested JAG to review two timber harvest plans to ensure their compliance with the legal, Settlement Agreement interim guidelines. Within the first six months of its work, JAG recommended modifications of the silvicultural prescriptions of Brandon Gulch (accelerate the development of late-seral conditions while enhancing recreational values) and Camp Three (accelerate the development of late-seral conditions in the context of applied research).

### The JAG Process

To facilitate its work, JAG formed seven Committees (See Appendix 3 for membership and charges):

- Work Plan
- Landscape
- Research and Monitoring
- Economics
- Recreation
- Timber Harvest Plan Review
- Outreach

These Committees had primary responsibility for reviewing the JDSF Plan and developing recommendations for Plan modification.

The JAG held one- or two-day public, facilitated meetings at 4- to 6-week intervals throughout the two-and-half-year period in Fort Bragg and Ukiah. Committees and subgroups developed discussion materials between meetings. The JAG process was conducted to conform to requirements of the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act 2004. Throughout the first year, each meeting included a field visit to familiarize JAG members with Forest conditions. All meetings had active participation from staff from CAL FIRE and JDSF who provided valuable input and responded promptly to many requests for technical information.

To provide specialized or stakeholder input, JAG held the following workshops (see Appendix X for summaries of inputs):

- October, 2009 – Forest management consultants/practitioners to discuss modern redwood silvicultural practices.
- February, 2010 – Science/Research. Two-day workshop to discuss approaches to developing a world-class research and demonstration program.
- October, 2010 – Agency Workshop, Santa Rosa
- November, 2010 – Public meeting, Fort Bragg, to involve the public in the direction of JAG recommendations and to gain public input.
- December, 2010 – Conservation Group meetings in San Francisco and Boonville
- January, 2011 – Stakeholders: Agencies, University Extension, Landowners, and Conservation Groups

### JAG Goals and Guiding Principles

To provide a common foundation to support recommendations JAG adopted a set of eight preliminary Goals and Principles (See Appendix X), which established a common basis for discussion. In addition, the Landscape and Research Committees identified Guiding Principles to form bases for seeking agreement on issues in their charge (See appropriate section in Report).

### Reporting to the State Board of Forestry

To provide liaison with the State Board of Forestry, the Executive Secretary of the Board was included as a member of JAG. In accordance to the Charter, the JAG Chair gave four presentations (on February 2008, December 2009, June 2010, and November 2010) on its work plan and progress to the Management Committee of the Board of Forestry. In addition, JAG provided a briefing to the Board's newly-formed Committee on Research and Science at its initial meeting in August, 2010, and to its Chair in September, 2010, and briefed its Chair after each JAG meeting.

### Overall Context

Chapters in this Report present the review and recommendations of the Advisory Group. Details, supporting documents, and maps are provided in the Appendix. As a point of departure, JAG fully appreciated that redwood is an iconic species and that the redwood ecosystem is a unique, world treasure of immense societal value. JDSF, comprising 48,652 acres, is a pivotal component and a unique research forest within this ecosystem. JAG perceived its primary goal as providing a high-level vision for the Forest – to become recognized as the leader in innovative redwood forest management, research, demonstration, and recreation in the context of providing sustainable supplies of timber.

JAG also recognizes that moving the Forest towards a higher proportion of older forest structures and enhancing the value of sustainable, annual timber sales by increasing the size and quality of redwood trees will take time. Our immediate goal is to recommend practices that will set forest development on trajectories towards attaining the Plan's stated goals. Forest management entails long-term planning. As further knowledge and experience is gained it will be desirable to utilize the concept of adaptive management to continually modify practices. Consequently, JAG has utilized a 40-year planning horizon with the expectation that any plan will require revisiting after a decade or so to examine its provisions in the light of advances in knowledge and changes in both ecological and societal factors.

In particular, JAG recognizes that the ultimate success of Jackson Demonstration State Forest depends not only on the professional and scientific credibility and quality of its programs, but also on the building of public trust and collaboration. Consequently, recommendations in this Report reflect the consensus view that the goals of the Plan can only be met through the support of all sectors of the public and their involvement in its programs.

### Implementation

There has been sustained concern within JAG that all recommendations regarding allocations, research and demonstration, modified silvicultural approach, recreation, outreach, and other considerations must be evaluated in the context of capacity of the Forest to sustain timber harvests that must support all its operations and programs. This evaluation depends on the availability of an analysis of likely growth and yield under diverse constraints and scenarios, which was not available for JAG in time to be considered with the necessary depth prior to reporting date. This complex analysis should be conducted early in 2011. Financial implications of this analysis must recognize the current national economic downturn, sustained depression of the timber industry, and low log prices.

JAG recognizes that achieving the long-term vision outlined in this Report would take considerable time, organization, and funding. Implementation of the recommendations, if adopted, would need to be staged over time depending on funds available while addressing the administrative and possibly legal issues involved.

### **3. Land Allocation**

*Separate document from Kathy*

#### **4. Research and Demonstration**

*Includes Demonstration statement, with votes, prior to “Other Framework Elements” on page 13. Also includes “Demonstration Protocols” that were in Appendix C in the previous version.*

## 5. Recreation

### Introduction

The JAG was charged with providing input on:

*The process of conducting a recreation users survey, establishing a recreation user group, and developing a new recreation plan for the Forest.*

The JDSF Management Plan goal for recreation is:

*RECREATION and AESTHETIC ENJOYMENT: Plan for and provide enhanced levels of low impact recreational opportunities that are compatible with forest management objectives and healthy ecological processes, that are consistent with historic recreational use characteristics, and that allow for engagement of recreation user groups.*

The JAG generally endorses this goal.

The Management Plan proposes initially to maintain existing recreation facilities until a new recreation plan is developed. Prior to the creation of the recreation plan, JDSF is to establish a Recreation Task Force with members from the recreation community and to conduct a user survey.

The JAG assisted JDSF staff in forming the Recreation Task Force. The Task Force was established in mid-2009 and has met monthly since that time. It has produced a preliminary set of recommendations for expanding recreation opportunities and use in the forest.

The JAG Recreation Committee provides liaison between the Recreation Task Force and the JAG . We recognize that the Task Force is the primary source of user recommendations to JDSF with respect to recreation. At the same time, the JAG has the responsibility to express its opinion on the appropriate management priority given to developing recreation enhancements and to facilitate the timely development of the new recreation plan. Also, because the JAG members were chosen from a broad range of backgrounds, the JAG is best equipped to recommend policies to minimize potential conflicts among timber management, research activities, and recreation use.

### Recommendation 1

The recreation plan for JDSF should incorporate to the extent feasible the recommendations of the Recreation Task Force, with the exceptions noted below, recognizing that the recommendations are preliminary and in some cases conceptual and, therefore, will be subject to revision to make them consistent with the new recreation plan.

#### Rationale

The JAG favors expansion of low-impact recreation opportunities in Jackson Forest. Recreation is one of the cornerstones of public support for the forest.

Taken together, the recommendations of the Task Force provide a practical vision for long-term future expanded recreation that is consistent with the recreation goal of the management plan.

The JAG endorses that vision. It also wishes to emphasize that the elements of the Task Force recommendations need to be consistent with the Recreation Plan that is ultimately adopted

Key elements of the Task Force recommendations are:

1. Provide dedicated funding and staffing for recreational and educational projects, maintenance and programs.
  - a. JAG recommends increasing security in recreation areas.
2. Designate a dedicated, enthusiastic staff member responsible for education and recreation in the JDSF.
  - a. JAG qualification: The JAG recommends at least one dedicated staff member, but possibly more.
3. Develop three sets of looped multi-use trails, each in different areas of the forest.
  - a. JAG qualification: the JAG does not support any specific number of sets of trails.
4. Increase the number of access points with sufficiently large parking areas to accommodate equestrian trailers.
5. Expand and modernize existing camps; provide backpacking camps; make group camps available throughout the year.
6. Establish a target shooting range.
7. Increase promotion of recreation and education, including development and maintenance of a JDSF recreation website, contact with public schools throughout the state, and by establishing and maintaining informational kiosks in the forest for easy access by visitors.
8. Help establish an unaffiliated but cooperating non-profit “Friends of Jackson Forest” to gain grant funds and facilitate volunteer support of recreation facilities.
9. Consider developing legal OHV use, with careful attention to potential environmental, potential user conflicts, and other regulatory issues.
  - a. JAG qualification: The JAG acknowledges that OHV user groups are interested in using JDSF for OHV activities. The JAG takes no position on OHV issues at this time, but points out that currently, the Management Plan Recreation Goal is to “*provide enhanced levels of low impact recreational opportunities.*”

## **Recommendation 2**

As soon as possible, JDSF should hire a single contractor to develop a recreation plan and associated user survey.

### Rationale

At present, JDSF staff is preparing a request for proposal (RFP) for development of a user survey, but not including development of the recreation plan. We believe there will be substantial economies of time and money in hiring a single contractor to develop both the user survey and the recreation plan. The RFP process itself is time consuming, taking many months from start to finish. There will be substantial duplication of learning and delay in completion if separate contractors are hired for the survey and plan development.

It is common practice to have the user survey and recreation plan done by the same organization. This was the case for the previous recreation survey and plan for Jackson Forest done about 1990.

It has been 3 years since the management plan has been approved. It will help to keep public trust to demonstrate, now that funds are available, that the department is acting to complete the recreation plan quickly.

### **Recommendation 3**

Recommend that JDSF proceed, prior to the completion of Recreation Plan process, with recreation maintenance and improvements to existing sanctioned trails and facilities as needed or as recommended by the Recreation Task Force.

#### Rationale

The management plan is vague about the extent to which recreation trails and facilities can be improved prior to completion of the recreation plan described in the management plan. The position of the department, as stated in a letter from the Director of Cal Fire to the JAG is:

The activities of the Recreation Committee should not get ahead of the recreation planning process that is described in the Management Plan and the Charter. It is intended that **major decisions** about recreation management on JDSF are to be developed through this recreation planning process.<sup>1</sup>[Emphasis added]

The JAG concurs with this position, but improvements to existing facilities and sanctioned trails are not major decisions. The management plan will soon be in place for 3 years and it is likely to be several more years before the recreation plan is approved. Revenue generation in the forest is recovering to reasonable levels. JAG supports beginning to maintain and improve existing recreation facilities as needed or as recommended by the Recreation Task Force.

### **Recommendation 4**

JDSF staff should develop in coordination with the JAG, situation-appropriate guidelines, including measurable guides where appropriate, to apply to Timber Harvesting Plans for protecting recreation resources wherever located in the forest and for protecting aesthetic resources along highly traveled roads (e.g., Hwy 20 and Road 350). The guidelines should be flexible to adapt to specific situations and will need to be implemented with coordination between the licensed timber operator and the staff.

Prior to developing these guidelines, the JAG and JDSF staff should review and evaluate the results of the aesthetic protection measures applied to Brandon Gulch. Lessons learned from this evaluation should be applied in developing future guidelines for protecting the aesthetics of recreation resources.

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<sup>1</sup> Letter to JAG Chairman Helms from Director Grijalva and Chairman Dixon, October 22, 2008.

## Rationale

The JAG believes that recreation, timber harvesting, and research can all occur throughout the forest, with appropriate protection measures for heavily used recreation trails and campgrounds. Therefore, the JAG recommends adopting protection guidelines to be applied wherever appropriate.

Visual impact from logging is often a major negative for recreationists. Although some impact is unavoidable, sensible measures can substantially reduce public upset without major impacts on timber revenues.

Given the determination of the JAG that Jackson Forest should strive to accommodate the multiple values of timber harvesting, recreation, research, and education, JAG recommends that aesthetic protection measures be part of all timber harvest plans that contain trails or roads receiving recreation use. Those that receive significant use should receive greater protection.

## **Consensus Votes**

<b>Support</b>				<b>Disagreement</b>			
<b>Unqualified</b>	<b>Strong</b>	<b>General</b>	<b>Qualified</b>	<b>Qualified</b>	<b>General</b>	<b>Strong</b>	<b>Fundamental</b>
2	1	5	3				

<b>JAG Member</b>	<b>Vote</b>
Anderson	SS
Bailey	GS
Braudrick	US
Gill	GS
Helms	GS
Jani	QS
Liquori	QS
Melo	GS
Perkins	GS
Porter	
Taylor	US
Tilley	
Valentine	QS

Above table temporarily retained to indicate missing votes.

## 6. Economics

### *Original report with edits*

The Economics Committee JAG worked strictly from the questions in the Work Plan approved by the Board of Forestry and the Director of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. While a number of subjects were considered to enhance revenues, none were found to be viable, including contracts to receive carbon sequestration payments. The sale of timber remains as the primary source of funds to support the programs at JDSF.

In line with the general economic downturn throughout California and the nation, timber stumpage values currently being received are about half the values indicated in the adopted Management Plan. The Committee and JAG adopted a Table (See Appendix 7A), “Harvest Levels to Raise \$6 Million”, as a reference.

Chapter 2 “Introduction” includes statements that the costs and revenues of all the JAG recommendations have not been analyzed. JAG intended to address the second portion of Task 5, “What can we afford?” However, JAG consideration of individual policy recommendations and development of modeling outcomes by Staff continued into December 2010, leaving no time to address this matter as single or cumulative recommendations. The Committee is providing a Table, “Camp 3 Research and Costs”, as the single example included as Appendix 7B is a Table, “Camp 3 Research and Costs”, as the single example made to that quantifies a policy matter.

### **JAG identified Six Tasks:**

**Task 1:** What revenue requirements are needed to meet the desired budget?

**Task 2:** What is the desired budget?

**Recommendation Comment:** The estimate to implement the Management Plan as adopted by the BOF is \$6 million per year. The committee JAG adopted a Appendix Table 7A that indicates the volume of timber that must be harvested to raise \$6 million per year at bid prices ranging from \$50 to \$800 per MBF. The Committee requests that the table be included as an appendix for the final JAG report.

**Task 3:** What is the needed budget?

**Recommendation Comment:** In 2009, \$2.3 million was needed to meet the existing staff and expense levels, or about 38% of the amount needed to implement the Management Plan. In June, 2010, staff estimated that \$1.84 million would meet staff and expense levels, or about 31% anticipated for Management Plan implementation.

**Task 4:** Is CAL FIRE able to produce a profit-loss statement, at least quarterly, to track revenues, costs and cash flows?

**Recommendations Comment and Recommendation:** Yes. JDSF staff presented an outline that identified cost or revenue centers for JDSF. These were **timber sales, recreation, security,**

**monitoring and research.** ~~The committee~~ **JAG recommends adoption** of these cost and revenue centers, with allocation to each based on revenue sources and time or supplies spent in the categories.

**Task 5:** How do we balance revenue generation and our priority goals? What can we afford?

**Recommendations:**

- (1) ~~The committee recommends that~~ the timber sale program ~~will~~ **should** reflect the standards for silviculture consistent with landscape allocation.
- (2) ~~The committee recommends that~~ if a “Prudent Reserve” is established (see Task 6), the reserve funds could be invested in a money-market-type fund, and that interest earned should be applied to state forest programs.
- (3) ~~The committee recommends~~ a year-by-year projection of individual research project costs ~~(to)~~ **should** provide a base for annual budget allocations as a line item.
- (4) ~~The committee recommends that~~ JDSF-initiated research projects **should** use the above recommendation for annual and future budgets, and that other projects ~~(will)~~ **should** be required to provide long-term projection of costs with assurance of the ~~initiator~~ **initiation** of budget support.
- (5) ~~The committee recommends that~~ JDSF should continue to support local utilization of material produced in nearby forest and saw mill operations in order to raise net values from timber sales.
- (6) ~~The committee recommends that~~ capital support for basic infrastructure ~~to~~ **should** serve all or major portions of JDSF become separate from direct operation of an individual timber sale.
- (7) Consistent with the applicable authority of law and policies of the Board of Forestry, ~~the entire Advisory Group recommends that~~ JDSF **should** charge fees for forest uses, other than, and in addition to, the sale of forest products.

**Task 6:** How do we leverage resources to develop the Science Agenda?

**Recommendations:**

- (1) ~~The committee recommends that~~ PRC Section 4799.13 may need to be amended to allow for a “Prudent Reserve”.
- (2) ~~The committee recommends that~~ a three-year reserve should be created, gradually, as market conditions allow.

- (3) ~~The committee recommends that Cal Fire~~ **CAL FIRE** should obtain professional grant-writing capability as a way to gather funds for the science program.

**Additional Assignments to the Committee on August 28, 2010**

1. Consider the costs and benefits of smaller timber sales.
2. Discuss with staff and provide a draft Balance Sheet format.
3. Now that landscape allocation and research programs have been further defined, investigate the revenues and costs associated with the recommendations. These need not be a definitive analysis, but an analysis on a level of magnitude.

**Consensus Vote**

<b>Support</b>				<b>Disagreement</b>			
<b>Unqualified</b>	<b>Strong</b>	<b>General</b>	<b>Qualified</b>	<b>Qualified</b>	<b>General</b>	<b>Strong</b>	<b>Fundamental</b>
1	9	2					

Anderson	SS
Bailey	SS
Braudrick	US
Gill	SS
Helms	SS
Jani	
Liquori	SS
Melo	SS
Perkins	SS
Porter	SS
Taylor	GS
Tilley	SS
Valentine	GS

**Above table temporarily retained to indicate missing votes.**

## **7. Herbicides**

JAG reviewed the guidelines, policies, and concerns related to herbicide application on JDSF as outlined in the JDSF Plan and EIR and has general support for the strict limitations that determine herbicide use (Plan p. 95). Although the current use of herbicides on the Forest is very limited, we recognize public sensitivities and concerns regarding the application of herbicides – especially on public lands – associated with potential or perceived impacts on human and wildlife health, water quality, and aesthetics. Because of these concerns we recommend that, in addition to provisions in the Plan, particular attention be given to the following:

- Explore alternative treatments with a goal of eventually eliminating herbicide utilization on JDSF.
- All significant herbicide applications/programs should be reviewed for their potential to contribute to addressing the objectives and questions of the research, demonstration, and monitoring programs. As a part of this, seek opportunities to add to the body of research knowledge and data regarding the feasibility and environmental consequences of herbicide use relative to alternative methods of vegetation control.
- All scheduled herbicide applications should be posted in the field and at the JDSF office to enable the public to be aware of areas to be treated. The minimum posting requirement will be for a period extending an order of magnitude beyond the label posting requirement.
- In particularly sensitive habitats and public use areas, such as campgrounds, roads, and trails, an enhanced level of evaluation should be utilized.
- All herbicide use should be limited to non-aerial applications using minimum effective doses and concentrations recommended for treatment success.
- All operations should be prepared and conducted recognizing the need to minimize, to the extent feasible, the development of conditions that potentially lead to the introduction of invasive weeds or excessive hardwood regeneration. Silvicultural prescriptions and harvest operations should include the goal of minimizing the potential for future weed control problems that may require herbicide applications.
- As with all research and demonstration on the Forest, use and evaluation of herbicide applications should be incorporated in public outreach and information programs.

### **Management of Hardwoods**

The JAG Charter requests comments on “conditions under which herbicides may be utilized to control native hardwoods”. In this context, JAG recognizes the important ecological values of hardwoods and supports the JDSF Plan goals of maintaining hardwoods on the forest at historic levels (page 107). JDSF should establish guidelines for what level of hardwoods will trigger use of herbicides for their management, but will not rule out removal by other means. Prescriptions for managing hardwoods should clearly indicate objectives, how goals are set, and what conditions are triggering action.

**Management of Invasive Plants**

Although not specifically identified in the JAG Charter, JAG supports the careful and limited use of herbicides for controlling the development of invasive weed species in the context of Integrated Weed Management (IWM) Program as outlined in the JDSF Plan (page 93-95, 259 and elsewhere).

**Consensus Vote**

Support				Disagreement			
Unqualified	Strong	General	Qualified	Qualified	General	Strong	Fundamental
	6	5	1				

Anderson	GS
Bailey	SS
Braudrick	SS
Gill	SS
Helms	SS
Jani	SS
Liquori	QS
Melo	GS
Perkins	GS
Porter	
Taylor	GS
Tilley	GS
Valentine	SS

Above table temporarily retained to indicate missing votes.

## 8. Outreach

**The JDSF Management Plan**, in accordance with the Public Resource Code and Board policy, contains many excellent provisions to enhance outreach and education on the Forest and provide regular information to the local community. JAG strongly supports the concepts of these provisions, with details depending on resources and land allocations available. The provisions noted in the Plan, with page numbers referenced, include:

- Staff –additional positions in the research, education, and outreach program (p. 55)
- Demonstration areas (p. 71)
- New maps, posters, and displays (p. 118)
- Educational information to help prevent human-caused fires (p. 122)
- Tours – for schools, landowners, scientists, professional groups (p. 143)
- Data bank and website – use the internet to make data, publications, and other information available to the public (p. 143-4)
- Newsletters – minimum of two per year (p. 144)
- Interpretive Center – either on Highway 20 or at the proposed Noyo Center for the Environment in Fort Bragg. The Center would provide a conference center, classrooms, library, and internet services. Volunteer docents would be supported (p. 146-7)

### Recommendations

In addition we wish to convey that, regardless of the quality of management, research, and demonstration on the Forest, JDSF will only gain strong public support and recognition if: a) its programs and activities are communicated through a high quality and effective outreach and education program, and b) if the public becomes active in programs on their Forest. Therefore, in addition to supporting provisions within the Plan, JAG strongly recommends:

1. Staffing, Funding, and Facilities – should be provided at the levels necessary to ensure the development of a high-quality and effective outreach and public education program. This program should enable the public at large to become actively involved in and aware of all programs related to understanding redwood forest ecosystem dynamics and the management, research, and demonstration programs on the Forest.
2. Schools and Colleges – should be encouraged through grants and technical assistance to establish study areas within existing and proposed allocation areas to enable successive classes to gather time-series data on ecosystem dynamics and management. Potentially interested local schools and colleges include: Mendocino HS, Fort Bragg HS, Sonoma State University, Humboldt State University, College of the Redwoods, Mendocino College in Ukiah, Pacific Union College Albion Field Station, Angelo Preserve University of California Berkeley, and other entities such as voluntary monitoring groups.

3. A Collaborative Outreach Consortium – should be established among interested parties having complementary outreach and education interests, goals, and programs. This would build synergisms, leverage opportunities and overall effectiveness, and raise awareness of any possibly desirable duplication. Potentially interested groups include:
  - JDSF Recreation Users Task Force
  - Redwood Forest Foundation, Inc.
  - Mendocino Woodlands Residential Outdoor Science School
  - Pacific Environmental Education Center (MacKerricher State Park)
  - Mendocino Area Parks Association
  - California State Parks Mendocino District
  - Other Timberland Owners and Managers
  
4. The Proposed JDSF Website – should be imaginative, high-quality, and interactive and become the “go-to” site for students and public interested in understanding the ecology, management, and policy development of redwood ecosystems as well as providing information on all programs, activities, and publications on JDSF.

**Consensus Vote**

<b>Support</b>				<b>Disagreement</b>			
<b>Unqualified</b>	<b>Strong</b>	<b>General</b>	<b>Qualified</b>	<b>Qualified</b>	<b>General</b>	<b>Strong</b>	<b>Fundamental</b>
	10	1					

Anderson	SS
Bailey	SS
Braudrick	SS
Gill	SS
Helms	SS
Jani	SS
Liquori	SS
Melo	SS
Perkins	SS
Porter	
Taylor	GS
Tilley	
Valentine	SS

Above table temporarily retained to indicate missing votes.

## 9. Stakeholder Meetings

For JAG recommendations to be as well informed as possible, JAG held a number of meetings and workshops that involved a broad cross-section of potential stakeholders who are concerned or involved with the redwood/Douglas-fir ecosystem.

The objectives of these meetings and workshops were:

1. To inform JAG of diverse views and values on ecology, management, and policy issues
3. Request comments from participants on current JAG thinking
2. To build a climate of strong collaboration and trust that is essential to moving towards JAG's vision of building a world-class research and demonstration forest.

- A. Silviculture Practitioners Workshop, Oct. 2009
- B. Science Workshop, Berkeley, Feb. 2010
- C. Agency Workshop, Santa Rosa, Oct. 2010
- D. Public Meeting, Fort Bragg, Nov. 2010
- E. Conservation Groups, San Francisco, Dec. 2010
- F. Conservation Groups, Boonville, Dec. 2010
- G. Landowner/University/Prof. Societies, Jan 2011

**JAG recommends that such meetings and workshops should continue periodically** and become a regular feature of the new, collaborative approach to conserving, managing, and developing policy related to redwood/Douglas-fir forests of the region.

A summary of discussion from each Workshop is provided in Appendix 8. Input from the Silviculture Practitioners' Workshop is incorporated within Chapter 3, Page X.

## **10. Acknowledgments**

The JAG Chair and Vice Chair acknowledge, with appreciation, the dedicated work and commitment of volunteer time provided by all JAG members. Each member is an expert in their field and brought to the discussion their diverse knowledge, experience and values, which is reflected in the scope and breadth of recommendations in this Report.

We recognize, with appreciation, the considerable help of Facilitator Steve Zuieback who very competently helped JAG work through the very complex process.

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All JAG meetings were open to the public. We thank all those who attended and helped JAG appreciate the diverse values held by society. In particular we thank Ray and Loraine Duff who attended and provided input to almost all meetings. We also thank Bill Heil who was a frequent participant.

## **11. Appendices**

(See separate file)