

**BRIEF AND PARTIAL CHRONOLOGY OF  
CUMULATIVE EFFECTS 'MILESTONES' PERTAINING  
ESPECIALLY TO CALIFORNIA FORESTLANDS**

1985 -- EPIC v. Johnson California Appellate Court Decision

1986 -- Paper presented at the California Watershed Management Conference, November 1986, Sacramento, by Forest Geologist, Donald M. Haskins: "A Management Model for Evaluating Cumulative Watershed Effects"

about 1991 -- CDF adopts cumulative effect process largely reliant on checklist; Technical Addendum #2 says "no measurements required"

1994 -- Little Hoover Commission Report

1990s -- Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR) watershed assessments

1996 -- Addendum to Final Report to Congress of the Sierra Nevada Ecosystem Project, by K.M. Menning, D.C. Erman, K. N. Johnson, & J. Sessions: "Modeling Aquatic and Riparian Systems, Assessing Cumulative Watershed Effects, and Limiting Watershed Disturbance."

1996-1997 -- New Year's storms render Elk River and Freshwater, Bear Jordan, & Stitz Creeks "especially significantly and cumulatively impacted by sediment" -- Stafford suffers impacts of a large debris torrent

1999 -- "Keeley Report" regarding cumulative watershed impacts by Dr. Leslie M. Reid

1999 -- Scientific Review Panel Report (SRP Report): "The primary deficiency of the FPRs is the lack of a watershed analysis approach capable of assessing cumulative effects attributable to timber harvesting and other non-forestry activities on a watershed scale."

1999 -- Draft done for a "Watershed Conservation, Preservation, and Restoration (CPR) Act"

2001 -- "A Scientific Basis for the Prediction of Cumulative Watershed Effects" -- University of California Wildland Resource Center Report No. 46. -- The University of California Committee on Cumulative Watershed Effects (the Dunne Report)

2001 -- Interagency Watershed Analysis Team Pilot (IWAT) Project alternative approved by the Forest Stewardship Committee (or Working Group) which was appointed by CDF Director Tuttle to develop incentives and relief for small forestland owners

2002 -- Paper presented at the Sierra Nevada Science Symposium, October 2002, Kings Beach, California, by L.H. MacDonald, D. Coe and S. Litschert: "Assessing Cumulative Watershed Effects in the Central Sierra Nevada: Hillslope Measurements and Catchment-Scale Modeling"

2002 -- "Final Report on Sediment Impairment and Effects on beneficial uses of the Elk River and Stitz, Bear, Jordan and Freshwater Creeks" by the Humboldt Watersheds Independent Scientific Review Panel under the auspices of the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board

2003 -- Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between four Regional Water Quality Control Boards and CDF regarding, among other things, cumulative impact assessment

2004 -- 'Timber Recommendations' for Coho Salmon Recovery adopted by the California Fish & Game Commission as part its adoption of the Coho Recovery Strategy -- includes cumulative effects and planning watershed-scale emphasis

2008 -- The Environmental Information Protection Center (EPIC) and the Sierra Club win a 10 year long legal battle with Pacific Lumber , CDF, and DF&G over the discredited invalid Sustained Yield Plan for PL -- California Supreme Court specifically states that cumulative effects should be considered, at minimum, on a planning watershed scale.

2009 -- The California Board of Forestry passes an "Andromous Salmonid Protection, 2009" set of rules that include 14 CCR 916.9(v)(10) -- provisions for two pilot projects addressing both project specific measures & related impacts, as well as cumulative impacts on a planning watershed scale.