

PROPOSAL

**CALIFORNIA'S
WATERSHED:
*HEALING***

A Chronicles Group Inc. Production

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CHRONICLES GROUP

A NON-PROFIT 501(C)(3) CORPORATION

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CALIFORNIA'S WATERSHED: HEALING PROPOSAL

The Chronicles Group is proposing a second phase to the CALIFORNIA'S WATERSHED documentary, which will detail the process to restore the watershed. The production's estimated length is projected to be one hour.

The proposed budget for the production is estimated at \$125,000 and all contributors will be listed as Sponsors in the credits.

INTRODUCTION

California's infrastructure is tightly interconnected within the Social, Economic, Natural Ecological System. Each element is required to function efficiently for the entire system to work. A pivotal component within California's ecological system is the Sierra Nevada Mountains Watershed, which has been unsustainable managed and exploited for well over a Century. Compounding the dysfunction is the evolving climate crisis, which is impacting the Forest ecosystem and Mountain snowpack within California's watershed. In 2019 Chronicles Group, Inc created a "Call to Action" production entitled California's Watershed that included the dangerous national security consequences of its continued demise and discussed important and essential Forest Management solutions to restore the watershed.





CALIFORNIA'S WATERSHED

The CHRONICLES GROUP, INC, (a nonprofit 501 (c)(3) Corporation) created and produced CALIFORNIA'S WATERSHED. The 26 min: 46 sec documentary production placed a vivid spotlight on the critical importance and National Security consequences of the Sierra Nevada Mountains Watershed.

The production described the historical consequences of the fire-suppression policy that had its origin during the California Gold Rush era which has led to the unsustainable growth of the forest in the 20th and 21st Centuries. It is evolving (if unchecked) into the eventual demise of the watershed. The California's Watershed production also highlighted specific strategies and solutions with the immediate necessity for implementing Forest Management activities that will restore the long-term ecological health of the forest.

The production defined the function of the watershed and its critical importance to the State of California's economy, and the water security for the entire State, as well food availability and security for the United States. It also demonstrated the significant recreational opportunities it provides for its citizens, and the critical importance of lowering the risk of dangerous ever-increasing, high-intensity, life-threatening, uncontrolled wildfires. The production specifically focused on the deadly Paradise Fire, which was one of the worst in California's history.

The California's Watershed production has been screened at several venues throughout California including at the WILD & SCENIC FILM FESTIVAL, in New York City, Seattle, WA, broadcast on Sacramento's PBS Station KVIE and in 2020 will be distributed and broadcast on PBS Stations throughout the United States.





THE NEW PRODUCTION

Chronicles Group's next objective is to create a new documentary production that will focus specifically on reversing the effects of fire suppression in California's watershed during the 19th, 20th and into the 21 Century, and Implementing a more-sustainable Land Management Policy.

The new production will specifically include:

- 1) Establishing the critical necessity for Regional Environmental Planning and collaboration in the design process for protecting the ecosystem and economy.
- 2) Protecting forest habitat, wildlife, and other resources from the effects of high intensity fires.
- 3) Creating recreation and camping experiences - which also includes thinning trees in campgrounds to reduce fire risk.
- 4) Managing and restoring forests, and their important economic and ecological systems.
- 5) Focusing on Air Quality impacts.
- 6) Creating a Biomass Economy and local jobs.
- 7) Establishing the critical importance of meadows as centers of biodiversity.
- 8) Thinning the Forest to reduce fire risk and contribute to the State's water security.
- 9) Establishing the evolving Climate Crisis and its impact of warming temperatures.
- 10) Identifying barriers to restoration projects and establishing support of elected and public officials, and people they serve.
- 11) Encouraging Public-Private Partnerships.





- 12) Establishing realistic time lines for Forest and watershed restoration.
- 13) Generating public understanding and support for the importance of Healing the forests and Mountains.
- 14) Providing positive examples of research tools.

The working title of the new Production will be CALIFORNIA'S WATERSHED: HEALING and the objective is to create a texture for the production from a Native American and Australian Aboriginal Native perspective. For example, Native Americans and Aboriginal people specifically utilize "Spiritual Land Management" and it's ethics, culture and philosophical sensibility has resulted in dramatically reducing the intensity of fires and importantly protects human life and the ecological system including the wildlife habitat, trees and its canopy. *SEE APPENDIX A & B*



APPENDIX A





AUSTRALIA'S INDIGENOUS PEOPLE HAVE A SOLUTION FOR THE COUNTRY'S BUSHFIRES. AND IT'S BEEN AROUND FOR 50,000 YEARS

(CNN) - The fires in Australia have been burning for months, consuming nearly 18 million acres of land, causing thousands to evacuate and killing potentially millions of animals. They're showing minimal signs of slowing down.

The Australian state of New South Wales, where both Sydney and Canberra are located, declared a state of emergency this week, as worsening weather conditions could lead to even greater fire danger.

But a 50,000-year-old solution could exist: Aboriginal burning practices

Aboriginal people had a deep knowledge of the land, said historian Bill Gammage, an emeritus professor at Australian National University who studies Australian and Aboriginal history. They can feel the grass and know if it would burn well; they knew what types of fires to burn for what types of land, how long to burn, and how frequently.

"Skills like that, they have but we don't know," Gammage said.

Aboriginal techniques are based in part on fire prevention: ridding the land of fuel, like debris, scrub, undergrowth and certain grasses. The fuel alights easily, which allows for more intense flames that are harder to fight.

The Aboriginal people would set small-scale fires that weren't too



A firefighter manages a controlled burn near Tomerong, Australia, set in an effort to contain a larger fire nearby.





intense and clear the land of the extra debris. The smaller intensity fires would lessen the impact on the insects and animals occupying the land, too, as well as protect the trees and the canopy.

And though current fire fighters on the ground still use some fuel control and hazard reduction techniques, Gammage said it's not enough.

“Some of it is being done, but not skillfully enough,” he said. “We don't really take into account plants and animals that might be endangered by fire. And secondly, we don't really know what's the best time of year, how much burn, how to break up a fire front.”

It's not like they know nothing, Gammage said, especially the firefighters on the ground. But he said it's not enough to make Australia safe.

WHY ABORIGINAL TECHNIQUES ARE SO DIFFICULT TO IMPLEMENT

Setting smaller, low-intensity fires to prevent larger bushfires may sound like common sense. In practice, though, it's really hard.

It comes down to knowledge, Gammage said. When do you start a fire? What time of the year? What time of day? How long you want it to burn? What plants are there? What's the weather like — is there a drought like now?

“You have to have a lot of local skill,” Gammage said.



A firefighters backs away from the flames after lighting a controlled burn near Tomerong, Australia.

He cited an example. In Australia, fires that are too hot actually allows the flammable





undergrowth to germinate more. When early Europeans tried to copy Aboriginal techniques by lighting fires, they made the fires too hot, and got even more of the flammable scrub. So, they tried again. And again.

“Even though people can see the Aborigines doing the fire control, and could see the benefits, they couldn't copy it,” he said.

Now, the juxtaposition is clear.

“Where the Aboriginal people are in charge, they're not having big fires,” Gammage said. “In the south, where white people are in charge, we are having the problems.”

AS CLIMATE CHANGE WORSENS, SO WILL THE FIRES

The bushfires in Australia are never going to go away but will get worse. That's according to Justin Leonard, a researcher dedicated to understanding bushfires and land management. Bushfires are ignited both naturally and by humans, but Leonard called them “inevitable.”

Climate change only worsens the conditions for fires, he said. Droughts and hotter weather only make for more intense fires and longer fire seasons — changes that are already being observed, he said.



A resident throws a bucket of water onto a smoldering tree on his property in Wingello, Australia.

Under worsening conditions, fires are harder to put out: They grow too big to get to safely, and even aerial suppression isn't necessarily possible because of the wind.

So, what does that mean for indigenous fire techniques?





They'll still help, Leonard said. Areas that have undergone preventative burning lead to less intense fires. But the problem is, under the worst of conditions, the fire will still be able to burn straight through the land, despite any preventative measures.

Which means that towns are still in danger.

"We need to solve that inevitability by effective township design," Leonard said.

In other words, indigenous burning techniques aren't enough on their own. Communities will need to properly manicure adjacent forests, landscape their own private property, and have effective house design and maintenance, Leonard said.

Aboriginal techniques require more money. The cost might be worth it

The most common way fires are handled now is with medium-intensity fires, Leonard said. It's similar to these smaller, more frequent fires, except it burns a little hotter, covers more land and is just a little more intense.



A view of the landscape after a bushfire on Mount Weison, 74 miles (120 km) northwest of Sydney.

Basically, it's more bang for your buck. And that's what this comes down to. You have to "use limited budget on what will be the most prolific way" to prevent fires, Leonard said.

It takes a lot of labor to ignite small frequent fires everywhere — even just using these tactics near towns can be labor intensive, Leonard said.





Gammage noted that cost is a common concern when it comes to transitioning completely to Aboriginal fire practices. But he said he's not impressed by that argument.

"It's costing much more (to fight these fires)," he said. "Fires that destroy 2.5 million acres, which is what's happening now, it's shameful. It's a disgrace that anyone could let such terrible fires run amok."

What Australians should really learn from the Aboriginal people is custodianship over the land, Leonard said. The way Aboriginal people deeply know and care for the land is something Australians should ponder and embrace.

Gammage pointed to an incident on Tuesday, when a local fire brigade managed to steer a bushfire around their community, despite being told their town was "undefendable," according to the Sydney Morning Herald.

The brigade, using their knowledge of the land, stayed behind while others evacuated. And rather than burn right through their town, the brigade was able to save houses and prevent deaths.

It just shows the importance of knowing local fire conditions, Gammage said. Knowing the land -- just as the Aboriginal people do.



APPENDIX B





NATIVE AMERICAN BURNING & NATURAL FIRE REGIMES *Problems With Current Assumptions*

Natural systems adapted and survived for millions of years before humans ever entered the scene. Fire was used in aboriginal times to modify the environment in a way that best suited survival needs. The historic observation that some Native Americans used fire to modify the landscape does not mean it is something we should emulate today.



What is the natural cause of fire? Lightning. Lightning-caused fires at lower elevations in California are extremely rare. However, once humans (starting with Native Americans) entered the scene, the number of fires gradually increased to levels today that are damaging shrubland ecosystems (Photo of the famous Yahi Indian, Ishi).

The best fire history data we have applies to conifer forests using fire scars from tree ring studies. Unfortunately, this information does not allow us to distinguish between human caused or lightning caused ignitions. So it is extremely difficult to determine the frequency or impact of Native American burning.

However, despite such limitations, it is still possible to conclude that in certain forests with high lightning frequencies, Native Americans had little, if any, significant impact. In those systems, past logging practices, over grazing, and fire suppression have disrupted the normal fire pattern. An effort to return them to more natural conditions by allowing fire





to play its natural role is a reasonable goal.

In contrast, the impact of Native American burning in the coastal portions of California was probably quite significant. Ethnographic studies and other historical documents show that California Indians were responsible for extensive burning and type-conversion of chaparral and other shrublands to grasslands in order to increase favored game species, protect themselves from predators (the favored habitat of the California grizzly bear was chaparral), and as a tool of warfare. They almost certainly increased fire frequencies over what was naturally possible due to lightning. For example, in the 153,000 acre Santa Monica Mountain National Recreation Area only 2 lightning fires have been recorded over the past 25 years.

Ecosystems within the coastal region of Southern California were likely the most heavily impacted by Native American burning and may have ultimately set the stage for the successful spread of invasive European grasses in the early 1800's. Southern California oak savannas in the past, such as those seen along US Highway 101 between Lompoc and San Luis Obispo, were likely covered by an understory of sage scrub, not grass as we see today (see photos below). Native Americans probably began the elimination of sage scrub in favor of grass in these areas by burning, a process that was accelerated by Spanish and American ranching activity. Therefore, suggestions that Native American burning activity was an essential and natural part of the natural environment are not reasonable when California ecosystems thrived for millions of years prior to the arrival of human beings on the North American continent.

The important point is that Native American burning practices were performed to modify the landscape in an artificial manner. This activity probably resulted in the elimination of large tracts of native shrubland communities.

We cannot afford to emulate this pattern today because we have increased fire frequencies in many shrubland ecosystems beyond their ability to recover. In addition, increased fire frequency and other unnatural disturbances allow the spread of non-native, invasive weeds





into native ecosystems, something Native Americans did not have to contend with.

Some have also claimed Native Americans used controlled burning to prevent large wildfires. Evidence for Native American burning is for localized management within a half-day's walk from villages, not that they were able to reduce the severity and frequency of uncontrolled wildfires. There is little reason to believe Native Americans could prevent the occurrence of large wildfires on the broader landscape. Indeed, one ethnographic report describes a massive wildfire in San Diego County prior to the time of European contact that resulted in a significant migration of Native American residents to the desert.

It should be noted that decades ago fire agencies replaced the term "controlled burns" with "prescribed burns" in part because of the recognition that these fires often escape control. First-hand experience has demonstrated that trying to "control" a wildland fire is problematic at best, especially under unpredictable weather conditions that frequent Southern California. Such would likely have been the case with Native Americans as well, especially since they didn't have the vast fire suppression forces available today.

The notion that establishing a Native American burning regime will prevent catastrophic fires is demonstrably incorrect based on the 2007 re-burning of approximately 70,000 acres scorched in Southern California during 2003 fires. Instead of basing fire management practices on incomplete records from prehistory, we need to look forward and formulate plans based on fire science.

In Southern California, fire frequencies continue to increase with our growing population. Adding more fire to a landscape that already suffers from too much is neither desirable for the natural environment nor a realistic option for preventing catastrophic fires.

Additional information concerning the impact of Native American burning in California can be found here:

Keeley, J.E. 2002. American Indian Influence on Fire Regimes in California's Coastal Ranges. Journal of Biogeography 29: 303-320.





Here is another good paper that discusses the natural fire regime in the San Francisco east bay area:

Keeley, J.E. 2005. Fire history of the San Francisco East Bay region and implications for landscape patterns. *International Journal of Wildland Fire* 14: 285-296.

Research showing that climate overrides the influence of humans on fire at the regional scale:

“Our data suggest that though human management can influence local fire, a warmer and drier climate controls large-scale area burned.

Our record indicates that (1) climate changes influenced burning at all spatial scales, (2) Native American influences appear to have been limited to local scales, but (3) high Miwok populations resulted in fire even during periods of climate conditions unfavorable to fires (figure 3).”

R.S. Vachula et al. 2019. Climate exceeded human management as the dominant control of fire at the regional scale in California's Sierra Nevada. *Environmental Research Letters* 14 104011.

The impact of human-caused burning on the landscape has been demonstrated throughout the world. Here are two papers that have described the phenomenon:

“The report by McWethy et al. 2010 provides incontrovertible evidence that anthropogenic burning transformed temperate forested landscapes on the South Island of New Zealand. They show that Polynesian (Maori) firing commenced shortly after colonization around A.D. 1280 and transformed 40% of the original forest cover of the island to grassland and fern-shrubland.”

Bowman, D. and S.G. Haberle. *Paradise burnt: How colonizing humans transform landscapes with fire. PNAS* 107: 21234-21235.

*“Fire was used by Neolithic people to create pastures at timberline and clear forests for arable farming in the valley. This had a significant, long-term effect on the mountain vegetation and a negative impact on keystone forest species such as *Abies alba*, *Larix decidua* and *Pinus cembra*.”*

Schworer, C., D. Colombaroli, P. Kaltenrieder, F. Rey, and W. Tinner. 2015. Early human impact (5000-3000 BC) affects mountain forest dynamics in the Alps. *Journal of Ecology* 103: 281-295.



APPENDIX C





California's Watershed: *Healing*

Creator, Producer & Director Credentials
James Thebaut

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2020 - The California's Watershed production has been screened at several venues throughout California including at the WILD & SCENIC FILM FESTIVAL, in New York City, Seattle, WA, broadcast on Sacramento's PBS Station KVIE and will be distributed and broadcast on PBS Stations throughout the United States.

2019 - Recently Finished two productions on the critical necessity of implementing comprehensive Forest Management in the Sierra Nevada Mountains Watershed.

This includes a 13 min video (Our California Watershed) which is presented regularly at the Aquarium of the Pacific in Long Beach, California and a 27 min production titled, California's Watershed which will be broadcast on California PBS stations.

2018 - Creating videos associated with the production and distribution of the 92 min BEYOND THE BRINK documentary. This includes a 25 min "Call To Action" summary of the feature for classrooms, community meetings, conferences, forums, legislative staffs, elected officials business and government leaders, church groups, civic organizations, television and internet viewers.

Also creating a 20 min video for West Hills Community College for enlisting students into their agriculture program. Also will create a 7 min summary and a 1 min promo version.

2017 - Creator, producer, executive producer and conducted 30 on camera interviews for BEYOND THE BRINK a 92 min feature documentary focused on the water and food nexus and the international security ramifications. The film specifically presents the reality of the evolving water crisis in California's San Joaquin Valley and evolving food security concerns throughout the world. The documentary feature is currently being distributed throughout the world by Freestyle Digital Media, a subsidiary of Entertainment Studios Motion Pictures.

2012 - Was writer, producer, director and executive producer and conducted on-camera interviews in Israel, Qatar and Washington DC for RENEWABLE ENERGY DESALINATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA. A short documentary produced for the World Bank.



2012 - Was executive producer for THE ICEMAN (movie), based on Bruno's book and Thebaut's HBO Documentary THE ICEMAN TAPES: CONVERSATIONS WITH A KILLER.

2008 - Was creator, writer, producer, director, executive producer and conducted on-camera interviews with scientists, governmental leaders and members of the United States Congress for THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST: ARE WE RUNNING DRY? – A documentary feature focusing on National Security, science, ecological and human rights issues, associated with water availability within the seven Western States dependent on the Colorado River Watershed. The documentary was broadcast on PBS Stations throughout the United States.

2005 - Was writer, producer, director and executive producer and conducted on-camera interviews in Africa, Middle East, India, Singapore, China, Russia and the United States for RUNNING DRY. The documentary feature was based on former United States Senator Paul Simon's book Tapped Out. The documentary generated global awareness of the dangerous international security ramification resulting from the global water crisis. The film resulted in the United States Congress passing and President George W. Bush signing into Law the 2005 Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act. The Legislation has been updated to the 2015 Senator Paul Simon Water for the World Act, passed by Congress and signed into Law by President Barack Obama. RUNNING DRY continues to be screened at film festivals, conferences and special events throughout the world.

2002 - Was co-writer, producer, director and co-executive producer and conducted on-camera interviews with individuals describing their historical roles and observations during the world's most dangerous era for THE COLD WAR AND BEYOND. A documentary feature which describes the historical events and decisions which accelerated the Arms race during the Cold War era and its legacy on today's post 9/11 World. An updated version entitled CLOSE TO MIDNIGHT is currently in development. THE COLD WAR AND BEYOND was honored at the Hollywood Film Festival.

In **1998** Jim Thebaut co-founded the Chronicles Group Inc., a Non-Profit 501(c)(3) Corporation and became its president and executive producer. Thebaut is an experienced regional environmental planner and also a creator, producer, director and executive producer of educational international media.



1994 - Was creator, writer, producer and director and conducted on-camera interview with law enforcement officials and convicted corrupt police officers for BAD COPS, a two-part documentary feature for the A&E Network. The film exposed specific cases of police corruption in Philadelphia, Sea Girt, New Jersey, New York City and Boston. The A&E documentary resulted in Thebaut producing segments and conducting on-camera interviews for a 1994 ABC News Turning Point documentary on the historical culture of police corruption in New York City. BAD COPS has been distributed throughout the world. In 1994 Thebaut was invited to the FBI Academy in Northern Virginia to present BAD COPS at an internal affairs conference.

1993 - Was creator, writer, producer and director and allowed to conduct on-camera interviews behind the walls at the Potosi Correctional Center in Mineral Point, Missouri for EXECUTION AT MIDNIGHT, a two part A&E documentary. Thebaut interviewed seven death row inmates and prison officials, and also featured interviews with victim families, Missouri State Officials, prosecutors and death row attorneys. The films intent was to provide a visual journalistic inside view, of the emotional impact of the death penalty as well as its legal process. The documentary was distributed throughout the world. EXECUTION AT MIDNIGHT resulted in Thebaut participating in the production of an ABC News' Nightline Death Penalty segment.

1992 - Was creator, producer, executive producer and conducted 17 hour on-camera interviews at the New Jersey State Prison in Trenton, New Jersey with Richard Kuklinski (The ICEMAN) for the HBO American Undercover Documentary series entitled THE ICEMAN TAPES: CONVERSATIONS WITH A KILLER. Thebaut also conducted interviews with New Jersey State and Federal Law Enforcement as well as the wife of the ICEMAN. The film was nominated for a Cable Ace Award. The documentary resulted in a book by Anthony Bruno entitled The Iceman, The True Story of a Cold Blooded Killer.

1986 - Was producer and executive producer for the CBS dramatic special entitled A DEADLY BUSINESS. The film starring Alan Arkin and Armand Assante told a dramatic inside story of organized crimes involvement in the illegal disposal of toxic waste materials business in New Jersey/New York environs. The movie was filmed in Toronto Canada and the New York/New Jersey region.



CORPORATE - ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY

1986 - 1988 - Thebaut was vice president of development for Johnny Carson Productions. Responsible for the development of television and theatrical film productions.

ORGANIZED WATER EDUCATION EVENTS

CAPITOL HILL

2005 and **2007**- Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act.

2009 - National Water Policy

2010 - Drought, Water Scarcity and International Security in the 21st Century.

2013 - Water and Wastewater Forum

UNITED NATIONS

2011 - International Water Educational Summit

During the 1970's:

1979 - Created, wrote, produced and executive Produced a two-part documentary series for KING TV (Seattle NBC Affiliate) and PBS Stations in Seattle and Tacoma, entitled A REGION AT THE CROSSROADS. The documentary explored the evolving growth in the Puget Sound Region and made comparisons to the Southern California region. The film highlighted regional environmental planning as an important solution. The educational efforts included the distribution of a Magazine entitled Citizens Forum and the organization of Educational Events throughout the Puget Sound Region.



1970 - While attending the University of Washington, created and produced a documentary feature for KIRO TV (Seattle CBS Affiliate) entitled A TALE OF TWO CITIES. The documentary feature analyzed and compared Southern California to the Seattle/Puget Sound region. The intent of the investigative documentary was to determine if the Seattle/Puget Sound region was making the same regional planning errors which occurred in Southern California. Specifically the loss of prime agriculture land in Orange County and the San Fernando Valley, and comparing it to the Green River Valley south of Seattle.

THEBAUT FOR MAYOR

1977 - Thebaut was a candidate for Mayor in Seattle and created a 30 min documentary. The film focused on energy policy, urban growth and lack of planning in the Seattle region. It was broadcast on both KIRO and KING TV.

REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING

1972 - 1980 - Was the director of environmental systems for Richard Carother Associates, vice president for Northwest Environmental Technology Laboratory (NETL) and principal at Jim Thebaut Associates.

1972 - Upon congressional Passage of the National Environmental Policy Act, Thebaut created an environmental impact statement decision-making methodology and proceeded to project manage the first environmental impact statement written in the United States. The project focused on I-15W, a proposed interstate highway expansion project in Idaho, which had serious environmental consequences. Based on the impact statement, the Idaho State Department of Highways agreed to desist and build the expansion in a less ecologically sensitive location. This project paved the way for Thebaut to project manage hundreds of Impact Statements, energy, transportation and regional planning projects throughout the Pacific Northwest and Alaska.



1975 - 1976 - Project manager for Seattle's Energy 1990 study (the nation's first programmatic environmental statement). Seattle City Council agreed to participate by purchasing power from two Washington Public Power System (WPPS) proposed nuclear power plants. The decision was challenged by Washington State environmental organizations which resulted in the City of Seattle being required to prepare a comprehensive environmental impact statement. Seattle City Light retained NETL to prepare the study. Findings and conclusions from the Impact Statement resulted in the Seattle City Council voting not to participate in the nuclear power purchase, resulting in collapse of the WPPS project. Results of the Study also include the City of Seattle implementing new energy and planning policies.

1978 - 1979 - Was project manager for a public information/education project on the proposed development of a Super Tanker Port in Port Angeles, WA. The project was to be built in conjunction with the construction of the proposed Northern Tier Pipeline Project, which was designed to transport oil from the Port Angeles Port to Minnesota. The State of Washington and Federal Government eventually denied the project because of serious environmental risks.

PROFESSIONAL PREPARATION

1965 - Bachelor of Arts, San Francisco State University

1972 - Bachelor of Landscape Architecture, University of Washington

1967 - Master of Science, University of California, Los Angeles

MILITARY-ARMY

1957 - 1960 - Honorably Discharged after serving three years in Germany with the Seventh Cavalry, Third Infantry Division.

