

PACIFIC LEGAL FOUNDATION

930 G Street

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I, Kyle Felker, hereby declare as follows:

I. I have personal knowledge of the following facts and if called upon to do so could
 competently testify thereto under oath. As to those matters which reflect a matter of opinion, they
 reflect my personal opinion and judgment upon the matter.

I own a small business "Kyle Felker Consulting," in which I provide mapping
services to a wide variety of clients who need to depict specific geographic locations for their
projects. In my business, I use technology known as Geographic Information System (GIS) and
Global Positioning System (GPS).

9 3. GIS is a system designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyze, manage, and
10 present all types of spatial or geographical data.

4. GPS is a satellite-based navigation system made up of a network of 24 satellites
placed into orbit by the U.S. Department of Defense. GPS was originally intended for military
applications, but in the 1980s, the government made the system available for civilian use. GPS
works in any weather conditions, anywhere in the world, 24 hours a day. There are no subscription
fees or setup charges to use GPS.

5. My services include GPS data collection, processing the data through GIS and development of maps and information. I am an expert in GPS and GIS, which is reflected in the jobs that I perform for my clients. I am also the prep-Forester for Plumas County Fire Safe Council. Fire Safe Council projects consist of taking an approved project and developing it on the ground. This requires advanced GPS and GIS skills for field mapping, GPS data collection, and processing data through GIS to develop a contract map with accurate acres for payment, and developing the contract for treatments.

- 6. I also contract with the Forest Service as California's Infrared Regional Coordinator
 /GACC IR Liaison, working for the Washington Office, National Infrared Program Manager, and
 Infrared Interpreter (IRIN) on large fire incidents. Among other things, I use advanced GIS skills
 for Infrared Interpretation and mapping.
- 27 7. I am also a member of NorCal Team 1 Incident Management Team (IMT) as
 28 Geographic Information System Specialist (GISS). This is a disaster management team of 54

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people with specialized skills that respond to major disasters, including forest fires. I provide all
 GIS and mapping services required for the incidents.

3 8. I am a member of Plaintiff Sierra Access Coalition (SAC) and have been a member
4 since 2010.

5 9. I am also a member of Plaintiff California Off-Road Vehicle Association (CORVA)
6 and have been a member since 2010.

7 10. From July 1972 to July 2010, I worked as an employee of the Department of
8 Agriculture, Forest Service.

9 11. While I was employed by the Forest Service, I had several duties over the years. In
10 1972 I was first hired as a Log Scaler, measuring logs for final payment by loggers to the FS. In
11 1978, I became the Small Sales Officer for all small commercial forest product sales. In July,
12 1980, I was promoted to the Timber Sale Preparation Forester, planning and implementing Timber
13 Sales. This was accomplished by using NEPA to guide me through the process.

14 12. In August, 1992, I became GIS Coordinator of the Mt. Hough Ranger District, with 15 responsibilities for GIS support, including roads and trails and other geographic features. I 16 provided GIS expertise for the Mt. Hough District, which included participation as an 17 interdisciplinary team member on many projects. I taught district employees how to use GPS 18 equipment and perform basic GIS functions. I would work on the more complicated mapping 19 projects and provide information derived from GIS to the district specialists. I was considered an 20 expert in the mapping field, and worked with other GIS specialists throughout California.

During the implementation of the Travel Management Project in Plumas National
 Forest and the associated NEPA process, I would often receive data for proposed trail locations
 from Forest Service employees and the public. I processed the data and forwarded it to Michael
 Kobelt, GIS Coordinator for the Travel Management Project team.

14. I attended many weekly in-house meetings during the two years of the inventory
phase of the Travel Management Project for Plumas National Forest. I provided technical support
and expert assistance to the decision makers at the Forest Service.

28 15. In June 2010 I retired from the Forest Service.

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1 16. I have worked with Light Detection and Ranging data (LiDAR) technology since 2 approximately 2007, when I was an employee of the Forest Service. LiDAR is an advanced 3 technical tool used for a variety of purposes. LiDAR is a remote sensing technology that measures 4 distance by illuminating a target with a laser and analyzing the reflective light. Originating in the 5 early 1960s, LiDAR focuses a narrow laser beam to map physical features with very high resolution, serving as an important and now routinely used tool to provide precise coordinates of 6 7 geographic features such as roads, trails, hills, valleys, and watercourses. While I was employed 8 by the Forest Service, I encouraged the Service to increase its use of LiDAR technology to map 9 roads and trails in connection with the implementation of the Travel Management Plan in Plumas National Forest, because such technology provided substantially more accurate mapping results 10 upon which decisions could be made than the other mapping technologies. 11

12 17. The Forest Service began using LiDAR technology to map certain geographic features in Plumas National Forest in early-to-mid 2009. The first area mapped using LiDAR in 13 14 Plumas National Forest is an area near a small town in California named Storrie, in order to plan for the rehabilitation of the area from a massive wildfire encompassing tens of thousands of acres. 15 The decision to use LiDAR for such purposes was driven by considerations of developing the most 16 17 accurate data in the most cost effective manner. LiDAR was also used by the Forest Service to 18 pinpoint with a great deal of accuracy two potential landslides within Plumas National Forest, 19 before they occurred. LiDAR was also used to find archaeologically significant sites by virtue of its ability to "see through" trees and brush in a manner providing a very high degree of resolution. 20

18. In 2009, the Forest Service started to generate LiDAR data for watercourses located
in Plumas National Forest for use by hydrologists and other scientists who need to know the
precise locations of watercourses. For example, watercourses in the Chips Creek area, the Meadow
Valley Area, and the Yellow Creek area were mapped using LiDAR technology in 2009. The
LiDAR results show not only the true watercourses locations but also the locations of historical
roads and trails used for motorized travel in those three areas.

27 19. The LiDAR data also show the locations of watercourses, roads and trails mapped
28 by the Forest Service without using LiDAR were incorrect. The divergence between watercourse

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locations using LiDAR technology and not using LiDAR technology is depicted in Exhibit A and
 Exhibit B of this declaration.

20. Exhibit A depicts a portion of Plumas National Forest where LiDAR data was
collected. The yellow lines depict the mapping results using non-LiDAR methods ("Current
Stream Layer"), while the blue lines depict the mapping results using LiDAR methods ("Draft
Stream Layer"). As set forth in Exhibit A, there is a substantial divergence between the mapping
results using non-LiDAR vs. LiDAR methods of mapping.

8 21. The same types of results can be seen in Exhibit B, showing another area of Plumas
9 National Forest where LiDAR data was collected. Here again, the yellow lines also depict
10 mapping results using non-LiDAR methodology ("Current Stream Layer"), while the blue lines
11 depict mapping results using LiDAR methodology. Again, the divergence of the mapping results
12 is pronounced.

13 22. In all, approximately 20% of the area of Plumas National Forest was mapped using
14 the LiDAR technology.

15 23. The LiDAR data generated by the Forest Service should be included in the Administrative Record because it shows that the actual locations of many watercourses, roads, and 16 17 trails identified by the Service for purposes of the Travel Management Program in Plumas National Forest are scientifically and technically inaccurate. For example, non-LiDAR data shows that 18 19 certain trails are located within watercourses and, consequently, the Forest Service summarily rejected those routes for inclusion as motorized access routes in the Travel Management Plan. 20However, the LiDAR data show that the trails are in fact not within the watercourses and that, 21 22 therefore, those routes should have been further evaluated to determine whether they should have 23 been included or excluded from motorized travel.

24 24. The effort to use LiDAR by the Forest Service was documented in a 2009 power 25 point presentation presented to Forest Service staff. In 2009, Michelle Coppoletta and I 26 recommended to the Forest Service that the Service expand the use of LiDAR to map important 27 geographic features throughout Plumas National Forest. The Forest Service refused to do so 28 because it would take too much time and money. The 2009 power point presentation that was

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given to the Forest Service should be included in the Administrative Record because it shows that
 the Forest Service was aware in 2009 (during the EIS process) that LiDAR could be used to more
 accurately pinpoint routes historically used for motorized travel than the methodology actually
 used by the Forest Service and that the Forest Service was aware that its methodology was neither
 scientifically or technically defensible.

6 25. Electronic GPS Data in the possession of the Federal Defendants regarding route 7 inventory field data collected by the Forest Service's crews and contractors from 2006 through 8 2009 should be included in the Administrative Record because GPS was the only approved field 9 data collected for the Travel Management analysis, as referenced in PLU-F-000084 through PLU-10 F-000111 of the Administrative Record proffered by the Federal Defendants (See Exhibit C). By comparing the GPS data with GIS and LiDAR data, inconsistencies can easily be found. This will 11 12 also show whether or not the guidelines for mapping standards were followed by the Forest Service during the NEPA process. 13

26. "Semi-Primitive Nonmotorized Data" also should be included in the Administrative 14 Record. Such data is comprised of the original map that formed the basis for creating the 15 boundaries for the "Semi-Primitive Nonmotorized" land classifications in the Plumas National 16 17 Forest Land Management Plan, which governs all land management in the Forest. Such 18 classifications and the data upon which they were based were brought over to the Travel 19 Management Plan and the NEPA EIS associated therewith. Over time, the old maps were carried forward and errors from the old technology are now magnified in the current environmental impact 20statement and the Travel Management Plan. The boundaries of these land areas affected the 21 22 analysis. As a result, many historical routes used for motorized travel were not approved for 23 continued use because of mapping errors surviving to the next phase of planning, when better 24 technological tools were available. Having the original maps and other data in the Administrative 25 Record will allow demonstration that the scientific and technical errors have been accumulating over time, leading to conclusions reached in the EIS and Travel Management Plan that cannot be 26 27 supported. This applies to all of Plumas National Forest, as depicted on the map in PLU-A-000377 of the Administrative Record proffered by the Federal Defendants. (See Exhibit D). 28

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I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct, to the best of my knowledge, and that this declaration was executed this 19 day of January, 2016, at Plunas County, California. /W **KYLE FELKER**

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