

COUNTY OF CAMPBELL



At the regular meeting of the Campbell County Board of Supervisors held on the 17th day of August 2009 in the Board of Supervisors Meeting Room of the Haberer Building, Rustburg, Virginia:

On motion of Supervisor Puckett, it was resolved the Board of Supervisors adopts the following resolution:

RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF REVISIONS TO THE GEORGE WASHINGTON FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, the U.S. Forest Service is in the process of revising its 1993 Land and Resource Management Plan for the George Washington National Forest;

WHEREAS, the provision of clean safe drinking water is one of the primary benefits that the George Washington National Forest provides to the communities that surround it;

WHEREAS, the U.S. Forest Service's agency-wide Strategic Plan for 2004 – 2008 seeks to achieve six goals, including "Improve watershed condition";

WHEREAS, approximately 44 percent of the land in the George Washington National Forest is within watersheds that provide public drinking water to more than 260,000 residents of western Virginia in 22 communities surrounding the national forest by means of reservoirs and surface waters;

WHEREAS, the drinking water source of Pedlar Reservoir, within the George Washington National Forest, serves an estimated 160 residents in Campbell County, Babcock and Wilcox and AREVA, the two largest employers in Campbell County;

WHEREAS, degraded water quality in the George Washington National Forest has been documented in the 2006 Water Quality Assessment report by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, which identified fifty (50) streams and six (6) reservoirs within the national forest that are impaired;

WHEREAS, the greatest threats to water quality within the George Washington National Forest are ground disturbing activities, such as timber harvesting and road construction, which result in erosion and sedimentation if not managed properly;

WHEREAS, more than one third of land in the drinking watersheds is considered suitable for timber production under the 1993 George Washington National Forest Management Plan, roughly the same percentage of land considered suitable for timber production in areas outside the drinking watersheds;

WHEREAS, the 1993 George Washington National Forest Management Plan identifies drinking water reservoirs, but does not address the watersheds that surround these reservoirs or offer distinct management objectives to maintain or improve drinking water quality in these watersheds by controlling erosion and sedimentation;

WHEREAS, the 1993 George Washington National Forest Management Plan does not identify rivers, streams and their surrounding watersheds that serve as drinking water sources for the region nor does the plan offer distinct management objectives to maintain or improve drinking water quality in these watersheds by controlling erosion and sedimentation;

RESPECTING THE PAST, ATTENDING THE PRESENT, CONCENTRATING ON THE FUTURE

WHEREAS, the 1993 George Washington National Forest Management Plan addresses riparian areas (narrow corridors bordering rivers and streams) and narrow areas bordering reservoirs, but does not provide management objectives for lands within the larger watersheds that determine the health of the water resources in these streams and rivers;

WHEREAS, a 2008 report by the National Research Council (part of The National Academies) states that a sustainable supply of clean water is the most important product or commodity produced by our forests; and

WHEREAS, good management of drinking watersheds will provide benefits beyond producing clean drinking water, such as improving habitat for brook trout and other aquatic species,

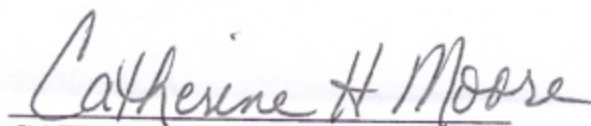
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the undersigned hereby support the following revisions to the George Washington National Forest Management Plan to ensure the quality and quantity of drinking water sources within the national forest boundaries:

- The U.S. Forest Service should formally identify all the drinking watersheds serving reservoir and surface water resources within the George Washington National Forest.
- The U.S. Forest Service should establish management objectives that encompass the health of entire drinking watersheds, in order to ensure that conditions within the watersheds will maintain, protect and enhance drinking water quality.
- The U.S. Forest Service should gather more information to describe and assess watershed conditions, develop a plan to systematically monitor water resource programs and obtain all data pertinent to water quality and watershed conditions, in cooperation with other agencies, organizations, local communities and volunteers.
- The U.S. Forest Service should seek to communicate more effectively with the localities that obtain drinking water from sources within the George Washington National Forest in order to ensure that the drinking watersheds are managed effectively, appropriately and for the public good.
- The U.S. Forest Service shall work with local communities, agencies and the larger public to establish policies and develop management plans for the drinking watersheds to permanently maintain, protect and enhance drinking water quality.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Clerk to the Campbell County Board of Supervisors is instructed to transmit a certified copy of the resolution to the U.S. Forest Service.

The vote was: Aye: Falwell, Goldsmith, Gunter, Pendleton, Puckett, Rosser, Shockley
Nay: None
Absent: None

A copy teste:



CATHERINE H. MOORE

CLERK TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS