

cc: Bawcom 5/16/99

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Amendments-date & Section

1. _____	7. _____
2. _____	8. _____
3. _____	9. _____
4. _____	10. _____
5. _____	11. _____
6. _____	12. _____

RECEIVED

TIMBER HARVESTING PLAN
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY
AND FIRE PROTECTION
RM-63 (1/98)

AUG 06 1999

DEPT. OF FORESTRY
MENDOCINO COUNTY

Galbreth Sectin 13 / 24 THP

If this is a Modified THP, check box

FOR ADMIN. USE ONLY

THP No. 1-99-235 MEN

Dates Rec'd JUN 09 1999
JUN 24 1999

Date Filed JUL 04 1999

Date Approved AUG 2 1999

Date Expires AUG 1 2002

Extensions 1) 2)

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This Timber Harvesting Plan (THP) form, when properly completed, is designed to comply with the Forest Practice Act (FPA) and Board of Forestry rules. See separate instructions for information on completing this form. NOTE: The form must be printed legibly in ink or typewritten. The THP is divided into six sections. If more space is necessary to answer a question, continue the answer at the end of the appropriate section of your THP. If writing an electronic version, insert additional space for your answer. Please distinguish answers from questions by font change, bold or underline.

SECTION I - GENERAL INFORMATION

This THP conforms to my/our plan and upon approval, I/we agree to conduct harvesting in accordance therewith. Consent is hereby given to the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection, and his or her agents and employees, to enter the premises to inspect timber operations for compliance with the Forest Practice Act and Forest Practice Rules.

1. TIMBER OWNER(S) OF RECORD: Name Charles Hiatt

Address PO Box 595

City Boonville State CA Zip 95415 Phone 707-895-2403

Signature [Signature] Date 4-25-99

NOTE: The timber owner is responsible for payment of a yield tax. Timber Yield Tax information may be obtained at the Timber Tax Division, State Board of Equalization, P.O. Box 942879, Sacramento, California 94279-0001.

2. TIMBERLAND OWNER(S) OF RECORD: Name Mr. Fred Galbreth

Address P O Box 188

City Kentfield State Ca. Zip 94904 Phone 707-894-5676

x Signature [Signature] x Date 4-24-99

3. LICENSED TIMBER OPERATOR(S): Name Charles Hiatt Lic. No. A-7493 ✓

Address PO Box 595

City Boonville State Ca Zip 95415 Phone 707-895-2403

Signature [Signature] Date 4-24-99

4. PLAN SUBMITTER(S): Name Charles Hiatt

Address P O Box 595

City Boonville State Ca Zip 95415 Phone 707-895-2403

If submitter is not 1, 2, or 3 above he/she must sign below and provide explanation of authority.

Signature [Signature] Date 4-24-99

RECEIVED

JUN 24 1999

COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

RECEIVED

JUN 09 1999

COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

5. a) If LTO is not present on-site, list person to contact on-site who is responsible for the conduct of the operation and represents the interests of the LTO.

Name Will be amended into the plan later if it is someone other than Charles Hiatt

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____ Phone _____

b) Yes No Will the timber operator be employed for the construction and maintenance of roads and landings during conduct of timber operations? If no, who is responsible?

Who is responsible for erosion control maintenance after timber operations have ceased and until certification of the Work Completion Report?

The Timber Operator

6. a) Expected commencement date of timber operations:

date of conformance, or _____ (date)

b) Expected date of completion of timber operations:

3 years from date of conformance, or _____ (date)

7. The timber operations will occur within the:

COAST FOREST DISTRICT

Southern Subdistrict of the Coast F. D.

The Tahoe Regional Planning Authority Jurisdiction

A county with Special Regulations, identify: _____

SOUTHERN FOREST DISTRICT

High use subdistrict of the Southern F. D.

Special Treatment Area(s), identify: _____

NORTHERN FOREST DISTRICT

Other _____

8. Location of the timber operation by legal description:

Base and Meridian:

Mount Diablo

Humboldt

San Bernardino

Section	Township	Range	Acreage	County	Assessors Parcel Number*
<u>13</u>	<u>T12N</u>	<u>R13W</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>Mendocino</u>	_____
<u>14</u>	<u>T12N</u>	<u>R13W</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>Mendocino</u>	_____
<u>24</u>	<u>T12N</u>	<u>R13W</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>Mendocino</u>	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

TOTAL ACREAGE 32 (Logging Area Only)

* Optional

Planning Watershed(s) (Optional) 113. 50012 Adams Creek

9. Yes No Has a timberland conversion permit been submitted? If yes, list expected approval date or permit number and expiration date if already approved: _____

10. Yes No Is there an approved Sustained Yield Plan for this property? ; Date app. _____
 Number _____
- Yes No Has a Sustained Yield Plan been submitted but not approved? ; Date sub. _____
 Number _____
11. Yes No Is there a THP or NTMP on file with CDF for any portion of the plan area for which a report of satisfactory stocking has not been issued by CDF?
 If yes identify the THP or NTMP number(s): 1-95-82 MEN

The CDF&FP inspection for the completion and the stocking was completed. The Stocking Report on the parts of the 95-82 plan that were planted (the clear-cut and rehab) need to wait another year. There is a report of satisfactory stocking for the parts of the 95-82 plan covered by this plan . This report is going through the system and will be ready for the second review so that this plan can now be filed.

12. Yes No Is a Notice of Intent necessary for this THP?
 Yes No if yes was the Notice of Intent posted as required by 14 CCR 1032.7 (g)?
13. RPF preparing the THP: Kenneth Wood RPF Number #920
 Name _____
- Address 1021 Lake Mendocino Drive
- City Ukiah State CA Zip 95482 Phone (707) 462-4142
- a) Yes No I have notified the plan submitter(s), in writing, of their responsibilities pursuant to Title 14 CCR 1035 of the Forest Practice Rules.
 Yes No I have notified the timber owner and the timberland owner of their responsibilities for compliance with the Forest Practice Act and rule, specifically the stocking requirements of the rules and the maintenance of erosion control structures of the rules.
- b) Yes No I will provide the timber operator with a copy of the portions of the approved THP as listed in 14 CCR 1035(e). If "no", who will provide the LTO a copy of the approved THP?

I or my supervised designee will meet with the LTO prior to commencement of operations to advise of sensitive conditions and provisions of the plan pursuant to Title 14 CCR 1035.2.

- c) I have the following authority and responsibilities for preparation or administration of the THP and timber operation (Include both work completed and work remaining to be done):

My personal responsibility is limited to activities necessary to obtain approval of the timber harvest plan, which includes developing the silviculture prescriptions, performing and/or supervising watercourse classification, sample timber marking, and flagging as required by the forest practice rules. I will respond to the review team recommendations and attend the preharvest inspection.

- d) Additional required work requiring an RPF which I do not have the authority or responsibility to perform:

I do not have responsibility for the survey of property boundaries. Property boundaries indicated on maps are as represented by the timber operator / plan submitter. I do not have direct responsibility for conducting timber operations, nor do I have direct responsibility for supervising timber operations.

- e) After considering the rules of the Board of Forestry and the mitigation measures, I have determined that the timber operation:
 will have a significant adverse impact on the environment. (Statement of reasons for overriding considerations contained in Section III)

will not have a significant adverse impact on the environment.

Registered Professional Forester: I certify that I, or my supervised designee, personally inspected the THP area, and the plan complies with the Forest Practice Act, the Forest Practice Rules and the Professional Foresters Law. If this is a Modified THP, I also, certify that: 1) the conditions or facts stated in 14 CCR 1051 (a) (1) - (16) exist on the THP area at the time of submission, preparation, mitigation, and analysis of the THP and no identified potential significant effects remain undisclosed; and 2) I, or my supervised designee will meet with the LTO at the THP site, before timber operations commence, to review and discuss the contents and implementation of the Modified THP.

Signature: Kenneth Wood Date 6/6/99

Section II

SECTION II - PLAN OF TIMBER OPERATIONS

NOTE: If a provision of this THP is proposed that is different from the standard rule, the explanation and justification required must be included in Section III of the THP.

14. a. Check the Silvicultural methods or treatments allowed by the rules that are to be applied under this THP. Specify the option chosen to demonstrate Maximum Sustained Production (MSP) according to 14 CCR 913.11 (933.11, 953.11).

If more than one method or treatment will be used show boundaries on map and list approximate acreage for each.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Clearcutting	<u>32</u> ac.	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelterwood Prep. Step	_____ ac.	<input type="checkbox"/> Seed Tree Seed Step	_____ ac.
		<input type="checkbox"/> Shelterwood Seed Step	_____ ac.	<input type="checkbox"/> Seed Tree Removal Step	_____ ac.
		<input type="checkbox"/> Shelterwood Removal Step	_____ ac.		_____
<input type="checkbox"/> Selection	_____ ac.	<input type="checkbox"/> Group Selection	_____ ac.	<input type="checkbox"/> Transition	_____ ac.
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Thinning	_____ ac.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanitation Salvage (same 10 ac as Selection area)	_____		_____ Ac.
<input type="checkbox"/> Special Treatment Area	_____ ac.	<input type="checkbox"/> Rehab. Of Understocked Area	_____ ac.	<input type="checkbox"/> Fuelbreak	_____ ac.
<input type="checkbox"/> Alternative	_____ ac.	<input type="checkbox"/> Conversion	_____ ac.	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Timberland Area	_____ ac.
Total acreage	<u>32</u> ac.	(Explain if total is different from that listed in §.)		MSP Option Chosen (a) <input type="checkbox"/> (b) <input type="checkbox"/> (c) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

- b. If Selection, Group Selection, Commercial Thinning, Sanitation Salvage or Alternative methods are selected the post harvest stocking levels (differentiated by site if applicable) must be stated. Note mapping requirements of 1034 (x) (12).

The average stand age in trees that have the most volume is at least 65 years old.

- c. Yes No Will evenage regeneration step units be larger than those specified in the rules (20 acre tractor, 30 acre cable)? If yes, provide substantial evidence that the THP contains measures to accomplish any of subsections (A) - (E) of 14 CCR 913 (933, 953).1(a) (2) in Section III of the THP. List below any instructions to the LTO necessary to meet (A) - (E) not found elsewhere in the THP. These units must be designated on map and listed by size.

The south unit of this plan is on the other side of the river from a Seed Tree Seed Step area. This unit is over 400 feet away and the area in the WLPZ is a logical Harvest unit. (See information and Map on page 7)

- d. Trees to be harvested or retained must be marked by or marked under the supervision of the RPF.

Specify how the trees will be marked.

Trees do not need to be Marked since the THP area is all a clear-Cut Silviculture Method. Wildlife trees to be retained will be Sample Marked with a W.

The THP area is shown by the Soil Conservation Service to be Site III timberland.

- Yes No Is a waiver of marking by the RPF requirement requested? If yes, how will LTO determine which trees will be harvested or retained? If yes and more than one silviculture method, or Group Selection is to be used, how will LTO determine boundaries of different methods or groups?

Only one silviculture method will be used, the THP boundary flagging in pink will mark the areas of the clear-cut (See Map # 2)

- e. Forest Products to be Harvested: Sawlogs, fuelwood logs, pulpwood logs and firewood.

GALBREATH SECTION 13 / 24 THP

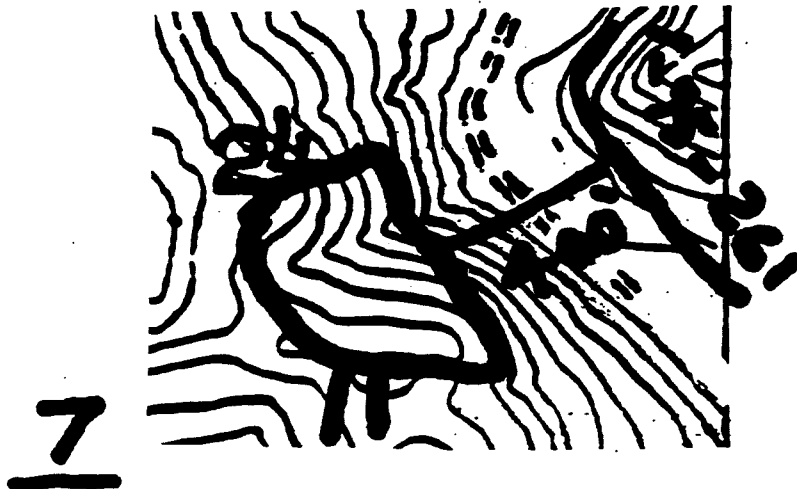
Section 13, 14, & 24 T 12 N R 13 W MDB&M

Adjacent THP Map

A past Harvest Plan (1- 95- 261 Men) on the other side of the river was filed as a Seed Tree Seed Step. Most of the steep ground near the WLPZ North of a large side draw watercourse on this plan was not harvested. (See map and diagram below) The old plan did harvest several trees in the WLPZ , near the WLPZ boundary, opposite the South East corner of the new plan. The new plan is over 400 feet plus from the old plan in this area. The stream channel from transition line to transition line is over 200 feet wide for most of the area between the old plan and the new plan. This wide channel, the WLPZ plus some additional area up the hill below the new plan, and the WLPZ most of which was not entered on the old plan, provides a logical 400 plus foot wide logging unit. The THP South Unit is smaller in size than the Logical logging unit between this plan and plan 1-95-261 Men.

The channel and the two WLPZ areas are a logical logging unit. There is an existing permanent road that is on the WLPZ boundary on the west side of the river in the new plan area. There is an existing skid trail system on the east side of the river and there is an existing truck road, or skid trail crossing of the river at this location. WLPZ areas are good Selection Silviculture management units. The silviculture and the logging in the WLPZ's of a large Class I river are almost always different from practices above the WLPZ. These areas are prime candidates for conservation easements and acquisition by the Government. Most of the 15 plus mile long State Park at the Mouth of the Navarro River, downstream from this plan, is made up of the River Channel and the two large WLPZ areas.

A large River Channel and the Two WLPZ areas on Both sides is a Logical Management and a Logical Logging Unit. This can be further discussed by all the agencies on the PHI.



- f. Yes No Are group B species proposed for management?
 Yes No Are group B or non-indigenous A species to be used to meet stocking standards?
 Yes No Will group B species need to be reduced to maintain relative site occupancy of A species?
 If any answer is yes, list the species, describe treatment, and provide the LTO with necessary felling guidance.

There is not a hardwood problem in any of the four harvest units. All four of the units are occupied by Douglas-Fir with a very small component of Hardwood. Hardwood trees not needed for wildlife value will be knocked down when the Douglas- Fir is fell. The scattered hardwood trees left for wildlife value will shade and shelter the new planted Douglas-Fir and Redwood seedlings.

g. Other instructions to LTO concerning felling operations.

During falling operations on the plan area, timber fallers shall fall trees away from existing regeneration and towards hardwood thickets where possible. Trees with nests in them shall not be harvested or knocked down. In order to maintain suitable wildlife habitat as provided by hardwoods, all large individually occurring tanoaks (equal to or greater than 20 inches DBH) showing signs of wildlife use, i.e. presence of avian platform nests, or active nests of any species, will be retained. Trees exhibiting a wide-branching "wolfy" form or decadent condition, will not be harvested within the THP area, except where removal is necessary to facilitate construction objectives (i.e. roads, landings, and tractor roads.) All hardwoods other than tanoak shall not be harvested, except to facilitate the above mentioned construction objectives. No hardwoods of any species will be harvested within the ELZ of class III watercourses.

- h. Yes No Will artificial regeneration be required to meet stocking standards?

See item # 14 in Section III

- i. Yes No Will site preparation be used to meet stocking standards?
 If yes, provide the information required for a site preparation addendum.

- j. If the rehabilitation method is chosen provide a regeneration plan as required by 14 CCR 913(934, 954).4(b).

PESTS

15. a. Yes No Is this THP within an area that the Board of Forestry has declared a zone of Infestation or infection pursuant to PRC 4712-4718? If yes identify feasible measures being taken to mitigate adverse infestation or infection impacts from the timber operation. See 917(937, 957).9(a).

The plan area is located within the Coastal Pitch Canker Zone of Infestation. The majority of the timber on the plan area is Douglas-fir. At present there are no observed trees within the plan area that show the symptoms of pitch canker disease. Since there appears to be no infected trees within the plan area, no mitigation measures shall be necessary to control the spread of Coastal Pitch Canker.

- b. Yes No If outside a declared zone, are there any insect, disease or pest problems of significance in the THP area? If yes, describe the proposed measures to improve the health, vigor and productivity of the stand(s).

HARVESTING PRACTICES

16. Indicate type of yarding systems and equipment to be used:

GROUND BASED*		CABLE		SPECIAL	
a)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tractor, including end/long lining	d)	<input type="checkbox"/> Cable, ground lead	g)	<input type="checkbox"/> Animal
b)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rubber tired skidder, Forwarder	e)	<input type="checkbox"/> Cable, high lead	h)	<input type="checkbox"/> Helicopter
c)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feller buncher	f)	<input type="checkbox"/> Cable, Skyline	i)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

* All tractor operations restrictions apply to ground based equipment.

17. Erosion Hazard Rating: Indicate Erosion Hazard Ratings present on THP. (Must match EHR worksheets)

Low Moderate High Extreme

If more than one rating is checked, areas must be delineated on map to 20 acres in size (10 acres for high and extreme EHRs in the Coast District).

Please see Map # 6 Soil & EHR

18. Soil Stabilization:

In addition to the standard waterbreak requirements describe soil stabilization measures or additional erosion control measures to be implemented and the location of their application. See requirements of 916 (936, 956).7.

See Item # 26 & 32 in this section.

19. Yes No Are tractor or skidder constructed layouts to be used? If yes, specify the location and extent of use:

20. Yes No Will ground based equipment be used within the area(s) designated for cable yarding? If yes, specify the location and for what purpose the equipment will be used?

21. Within the THP area will ground based equipment be used on:

- a) Yes No Unstable soils or slide areas? Only allowed if unavoidable.
- b) Yes No Slopes over 65%?
- c) Yes No Slopes over 50% with high or extreme EHR?
- d) Yes No Slopes between 50% and 65% with moderate EHR where heavy equipment use will not be restricted to the limits described in 14 CCR 914 (934, 954).2(f)(2)(i) or (ii)?
- e) Yes No Slopes over 50% which lead without flattening to a Class I or Class II watercourse or lake?

If a. is yes provide site specific measures to minimize effect of operations on slope stability and provide explanation and justification as required per 14 CCR 914 (934, 954).2(d). CDF requests the RPF consider flagging tractor road locations if a) is yes. If b., c., d. or e. is yes: 1) the location of tractor roads must be flagged on the ground prior to the PHI or start of operations if a PHI is not required, and 2) you must clearly explain the proposed exception and justify why the standard rule is not feasible or would not comply with 914(934, 954).

The location of heavy equipment operation on unstable areas or any use beyond the limitations of the standard rules must be shown on the map. List specific instructions to the LTO below. (b)

Two unstable areas in the SE unit will be flagged in orange and no equipment will be allowed in the area. (See Map # 1) The three unstable areas on the plan appear to be caused by water drainage problems associated with road fill and trees falling off banks and diverting the water. The THP units do not appear to have unstable soils or features. (See 24b in section III) These unstable areas will be flagged in orange with a 10 foot buffer, and no equipment will be allowed inside these areas. No hardwoods and the small conifer under 12 inches DBH will not be harvested in these areas.

A jeep trail will be used to move equipment from one unit to another. (see page 27)

21b. & 21c. Tractor Operation on Slopes in Excess of 65% and on 50% slope on High EHR
Exceptions to 14CCR 914.2(f)(1) are proposed, because tractor operations on slopes in excess of 65% are proposed as a part of this plan. Said operations will take place within those small areas shown on **Map #4 page 27 and page 29.**

Explanation: All of the THP area has been previously logged by means of tractors. The THP area has much broken ground, where cable yarding cannot be reasonably accomplished. In most of these areas there are existing tractor roads that cross areas with side slopes that exceed 65% or 50% in high E.H. R. areas. All of the existing tractor roads on steep slopes to be used by tractors have been flagged for inspection during the PHI.

Justification: The entire plan has been previously logged using tractors. Lack of sufficient deflection, suitable yarder settings, broken ground, and lack of sufficient road access to some areas of the plan precludes conversion from tractor logging to cable yarding. Using tractors will minimize road building on steep slopes that standard cable yarding would require. The existing tractor road system, used in past harvest entries, will suffice for access to the small steep timbered areas of the plan.

Mitigation: These areas will be accessed by existing tractor road systems. Tractors will be required to remain on pre-flagged, existing tractor roads, and long-line trees up to said roads. Tractors will not be allowed to leave these tractor roads. In order to minimize soil disturbance tractor roads in these steep areas will be opened to the minimum width required for long-lining and yarding.

22. Yes No Are any alternative practices to the standard harvesting or erosion control rules proposed for this plan? If yes, provide all the information as required by 14 CCR 914 (934, 954).9 in Section III. List specific instructions to the LTO below.

WINTER OPERATIONS

23. a. Yes No Will timber operations occur during the winter period? If yes, complete c) or d). State in space provided if exempt because yarding method will be cable, helicopter, or balloon.
- b. Yes No Will mechanical site preparation be conducted during the winter period. If yes, complete d).
- c. I choose the in-lieu option as allowed in 14 CCR 914 (934, 954).7(c). Specify below the procedures listed in subsections (1) and (2), and list the site specific measures for operations in the WLPZ and unstable areas as required by subsection (3), if there will be no winter operations in these areas, so state.

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WINTER OPERATIONS

- (1) Tractor yarding or the use of tractors for constructing layouts, firebreaks or other tractor roads shall be done only during dry, rainless periods where soils are not saturated.
- (2) Erosion control structures shall be installed on all constructed skid trails and tractor roads prior to the end of the day if the U.S. Weather Service forecast is a "chance" (30% or more) of rain before the next day, and prior to weekend or other shutdown periods.
- (3) There are no unstable areas, or WLPZ 's in the plan, or near the plan area that need winter operation measures.

d. I choose to prepare a winter operating plan per 14 CCR 914 (934, 954).7(b).

NOTE: All water breaks and rolling dips must be installed by October 15 or as prescribed above. For the purposes of installing drainage facilities and structures, waterbreaks, and rolling dips, the winter period is from October 15 to May 1.

ROADS AND LANDINGS

24. Will any roads be constructed? Yes No, or reconstructed? Yes No If yes, check items a through g. Will any landings be constructed? Yes No, or reconstructed? If yes, check items h through k:
- a. Yes No Will new or reconstructed roads be wider than single lane with turnouts?
 - b. Yes No Are logging roads proposed in areas of unstable soils or known slide-prone areas?
 - c. Yes No Will new roads exceed a grade of 15% or have pitches of 20% for distance greater than 500 feet? Map must identify any new or reconstructed road segments that exceed an average 15% grade for over 200 feet.
 - d. Yes No Are roads to be constructed or reconstructed, other than crossings, within the WLPZ of a watercourse? If yes, completion of THP item 27a. will satisfy required documentation.
 - e. Yes No Will roads be located across more than 100 feet of lineal distance on slopes over 65%, or on slopes over 50% which are within 100 feet of the boundary of a WLPZ?
 - f. Yes No Will any roads or watercourse crossings be abandoned?
 - g. Yes No Are exceptions proposed for flagging or otherwise identifying the location of roads to be constructed?
 - h. Yes No? Will any landings exceed one half acre in size? If any landing exceeds one quarter acre in size or requires substantial excavation the location must be shown on the map.
 - i. Yes No? Are any landing proposed in areas of unstable soils or known slide prone areas?
 - j. Yes No? Will any landings be located on slopes over 65% or on slopes over 50% which are within 100 feet of the boundary of a WLPZ?
 - k. Yes No? Will any landings be abandoned?
25. If any section in item 24 is answered yes, specify site-specific measures to reduce adverse impacts and list any additional or special information concerning the construction, maintenance and/or abandonment of roads or landings as required by 14 CCR Article 12. Include required explanation and justification in THP Section III. (See Sec. III)

24b. Logging Road Use on Areas of Unstable Soils

Exceptions to 14CCR 923.1(c) are proposed, because operations on an existing truck road with a outside edge road failure are proposed. (See Road Map # 4 page 27 & pages 24 &29)

Explanation: The THP proposes to use an existing truck road that is located up a side draw to gain access to a basin above the steep side draw. Most of the road is on the break in slope above the steep ground in the draw WLPZ. There is a small section of the road, about 75 feet, where the outside edge road fill has failed. An accumulation of water on the slope above the area probably caused this fill failure. The unstable area is about 75 feet wide and 100 feet long, and moved down the slope to an area just above the watercourse. A pick-up truck can drive the road at this time, very little grading work is needed to make the road assessable by a log truck.

Justification: The entire plan area above this section of the road has been previously logged using this road as a truck road. Keeping the truck road out of this area is unavoidable because this plan needs a truck road in this location, and the existing truck road is in the best location. The road is on the best slopes, is on good bench areas, and uses the best location to cross class III watercourses. After the road fill failure a few years ago, the road has stayed in place and provided ranch access for a pick-up truck even in the winter.

Mitigation: In order to minimize soil disturbance the truck road in this area will be opened to the minimum width, and sidecast will not be placed where it could go over the edge and load up the unstable area below the road. No additional material will be placed on the road that would add weight to the road at this location. Waterbreaks above this area will be used to divert the overland water flow away from the unstable area. Rolling dips in the road will be used to keep water away from the unstable area below the road.

A jeep trail will be used to move equipment from one unit to another (see page 27)

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24d. And 27 a. & 27 f. Truck Road Operations or Reconstruction in a Watercourse WLPZ
Exceptions to 14CCR 923.1(h) & 916.3 (c) are proposed, because an existing truck road will be used and some reconstruction will be conducted on the road where the road is in the WLPZ. (See Map # 4 page 29,)

Explanation: The THP proposes to use an existing truck road that is located up a side draw to gain access to a basin above the steep side draw. Most of the road is on the break in slope above the steep ground in the draw WLPZ. Parts of the road are in the WLPZ where the road is located lower in the draw as it approaches a sidedraw Class III watercourse crossing.

Justification: : The entire plan area above this section of the road has been previously logged using this road as a truck road. This plan needs a truck road in this location, and the existing truck road is in the best location. After the road fill failure a few years ago, the road has stayed in place and provided ranch access for a pick-up truck even in the winter. The existing truck road needs to enter the WLPZ area low in the draw so the road can use a flat area for a Class III watercourse crossing on a large sidedraw. Keeping this existing road out of the WLPZ, would result in more damaging new road construction on steeper slopes. This new road, that is not needed if mitigation's on the existing road are used, would cross Class III watercourses at poor locations, and might trigger more unstable areas. The use of the existing road in the WLPZ will equal the protection a road used outside the WLPZ because this road is on good slopes, stable ground, and has good Class III watercourse crossings.

Mitigation: In order to minimize soil disturbance the truck road in this area will be opened to the minimum width, and sidecast will not be placed where it could go over the edge and move down the slope into the Watercourse area below the road. Waterbreaks will be placed in the road in the WLPZ areas to High Erosion Hazard Rating standards. The outside edge of the road in the WLPZ area will be straw mulched and grass seeded.

24e. Logging Road Use on Slopes Over 50 % 100 feet above a WLPZ.

Exceptions to 14CCR 923.1(d) are proposed, because operations on an existing truck road will cross slopes over 50 % which are within 100 feet of the boundary of a WLPZ.

(See Road Map # 4 page 27 and page 29)

Explanation: The THP proposes to use an existing truck road that is located up a side draw to gain access to a basin above the steep side draw. Most of the road is on the break in slope above the steep ground in the draw WLPZ. There are portions of the road that cross 50 % slopes, where the road is less than 100 feet above the WLPZ. A pick-up truck can drive the road at this time, very little grading work is needed to make the road assessable by a log truck. The road through these areas is in very good shape.

Justification: The entire plan area above this section of the road has been previously logged using this road as a truck road. This plan needs a truck road in this location, and the existing truck road is in the best location. After the road fill failure a few years ago, the road has stayed in place and provided ranch access for a pick-up even in the winter. The location of the road allows it to cross several watercourses at the best locations.

Mitigation: In order to minimize soil disturbance the truck road in this area will be opened to the minimum width, and sidecast will not be placed where it could go over the edge and enter the watercourse area below the road. Waterbars will be placed in the road at High E.H.R. standards of these areas on slopes over 50 %.

Recommendations:

Map Point 1 - a) Waterbars should be preflagged by the RPF or LTO along this section of road. Waterbar discharge locations should avoid old perched sidecast.

b) Fill or rock should not be added to the slumped area. The road should be left with a slight dip so that the slump is not surcharged with additional weight and accumulated runoff diverted away from the slump.

Map Point 2 - a) All Hardwood and small conifer trees along the slope above the channel should be retained along this Class III watercourse.

Julie A. Bawcom
Julie A. Bawcom, CEG 1360
Associate Engineering Geologist

Concur:

4-28-99 Thomas E. Spittler
Date Thomas E. Spittler, CEG 1078

Senior Engineering Geologist
and Program Manager

1 Attachment

REVISED 7/5/99
THP 1-99-235 MEN

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COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

WATERCOURSE AND LAKE PROTECTION ZONE (WLPZ) AND DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY PROTECTION MEASURES

26. a. Yes No Are there any watercourse or lakes which contain Class I through IV waters on or adjacent to the plan area? If yes, list the class, WLPZ width, and protective measures determined from Table I and/or 14 CCR 916.4 (c) [936.4 (c), 956.4 (c)] of the WLPZ rules for each watercourse.
- b. Yes No Are there any watercourse crossings that require mapping per 14 CCR 1034 (x)(7)?
- c. Yes No Will tractor road watercourse crossings involve the use of a culvert? If yes state minimum diameter for each culvert (may be shown on map).

Watercourses on the plan area are shown on Map # 5. There are no Class I or Class II watercourses on the plan area. The centerlines of Class III watercourses on the plan area have been flagged with blue flagging to guide the LTO.

Specific Protection Measures by Watercourses (See Map # 5): ELZ zone widths are based on watercourse classification and side slope adjacent to the watercourse as determined from (14 CCR 916.4 (C) (1)) Protective measures are determined from said table with additional measures added to mitigate the potential effects of timber harvesting on Coho salmon habitat.

Classification	Zone Type	Side Slope	Width (feet)	Protective Measure
III	ELZ	0 - 29%	25	See Below
III	ELZ	30% or Greater	50	See Below

Class III ELZs - All Class III watercourses on the plan area will have a 25-foot equipment limitation zone (ELZ) observed where sideslope steepness is less than 30% and a 50-foot ELZ observed where sideslope steepness is 30% or greater. No hardwoods shall be harvested from within the Class III ELZ. The ELZ for the watercourse in the South East unit will not have any hardwood or small conifer, trees under 14 inches DBH, harvested. Tractor use in the ELZ within 25 feet of the watercourse shall be limited to existing logging road crossings and tractor road crossings. All skid trail use within the ELZ shall be flagged prior to the start of operations by the RPF or the RPF's supervised designee. Skid trails and crossings shall be selected to minimize the chance of sediment yield and channel disturbance. Soil deposited into Class III watercourses during timber operations, other than at temporary crossings, shall be removed and debris deposited during timber operations shall be removed or stabilized before the conclusion of timber operations or before October 15. All tractor crossings are temporary and watercourses shall be re-channeled with the approaches sloped to prevent back cutting of the stream bank upon the completion of operations and before October 15 of the operating season. All Class III skid crossings shall be grass seeded at a rate of 25 lbs/acre, and mulched with straw, slash or other suitable material to a depth of 2 dry inches and 90% coverage at time of application. This treatment shall be completed prior to October 15th of the operating season. Temporary crossings may remain in place after October 15th if extended by DF&G in a written 1606 agreement.

The Existing Skid Trail Crossing at point # 1 on the Watercourse map # 5 on page 31 needs several good size rolling dips in the area to keep the water in the channel. There is a blue flagged spring area below the Crossing area. See attached Skid Trail Crossing diagram on page 28 below. The spring above the road at point # 2 On map # 5 page 31 will be cut across the road and put in its channel. Dips will be installed where necessary at watercourse crossings to prevent stream flow from being directed away from its natural channel.

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27. Are site specific practices proposed in-lieu of the following standard WLPZ practices?
- a. Yes No Prohibition of the construction or reconstruction of roads, construction or use of tractor roads or landings in Class I, II, III, or IV watercourses, WLPZs, marshes, wet meadows, and other wet areas except as follows: (See item # 25 above)
 - (1) At prepared tractor road crossings.
 - (2) Crossings of Class III watercourses which are dry at time of timber operations.
 - (3) At existing road crossings.
 - (4) At new tractor and road crossings approved by Department of Fish and Game.
 - b. Yes No Retention of non-commercial vegetation bordering and covering meadows and wet areas?
 - c. Yes No Directional felling of trees within the WLPZ away from the watercourse or lake?
 - d. Yes No Increase or decrease of width(s) of the WLPZ(s)?
 - e. Yes No Protection of watercourses which conduct class IV waters?
 - f. Yes No Exclusion of heavy equipment from the WLPZ except as follows: (See item # 25 above)
 - (1) At prepared tractor road crossings.
 - (2) Crossings of Class III watercourses which are dry at time of timber operations.
 - (3) At existing road crossings.
 - (4) At new tractor and road crossings approved by Department of Fish and Game.
 - g. Yes No Establishment of ELZ for Class III watercourses unless sideslopes are <30% and EHR is low?
 - h. Yes No Retention of 50% of the overstory canopy in the WLPZ?
 - i. Yes No Retention of 50% of the understory in the WLPZ?
 - j. Yes No Are any additional in-lieu or any alternative practices proposed for watercourse or lake protection?

NOTE: A yes answer to any of items a. through j. constitutes an in-lieu practice. If any item is answered yes, refer to 14 CCR 916 (936, 956).1 and address the following for each item checked yes: 1. The RPF shall state the standard rule, 2. Explain and describe each proposed practice; 3. Explain how the proposed practice differs from the standard practice; 4. The specific location where it shall be applied, see map requirements of 14 CCR 1034 (x)(15) and (16); 5. Provide in THP Section III explanation and justification as to how the protection provided is equal to the standard rule and provides for the protection of the beneficial uses of water per 14 CCR 916 (936, 956).1(a). Reference the in-lieu and location to the specific watercourse to which it will be applied.

28. a. Yes No Are there any landowners within 1000 feet downstream of the THP boundary whose ownership adjoins or includes a class I, II, or IV watercourse(s) which receives surface drainage from the proposed timber operations? If yes, the requirements of 14 CCR 1032.10 apply. Proof of notice by letter and newspaper should be included in THP Section V. If No, 28b. need not be answered.
- b. Yes No Is an exemption requested of the notification requirements of 1032.10? If yes, explanation and justification for the exemption must appear in THP Section III. Specify if requesting an exemption from the letter, the newspaper notice or both.
- c. Yes No Was any information received on domestic water supplies that required additional mitigation beyond that required by standard Watercourse and Lake Protection rules? If yes, list site specific measures to be implemented by the LTO.
29. Yes No Is any part of the THP area within a Sensitive Watershed as designated by the Board of Forestry? If yes, identify the watershed and list any special rules, operating procedures or mitigation that will be used to protect the resources identified at risk?

HAZARD REDUCTION

30. a. Yes No Are there roads or improvements which require slash treatment adjacent to them? If yes, specify the type of improvement, treatment distance, and treatment method.
- b. Yes No Are any alternatives to the rules for slash treatment along roads and within 200 feet of structures requested? If yes, RPF must explain and justify how alternative provides equal fire protection. Include a description of the alternative and where it will be utilized below.
31. Yes No Will piling and burning be used for hazard reduction? See 14 CCR 917 (937, 957).1-11 for specific requirements. Note: LTO is responsible for slash disposal. This responsibility cannot be transferred.

BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

32. a. Yes No Are any plant or animal species, including their habitat, which are listed as rare, threatened or endangered under federal or state law, or sensitive species by the Board, associated with the THP area? If yes, identify the species and provisions to be taken for the protection of the species.

The biological resources are the animal and plant species that inhabit the biological assessment area during all or part of the year. Species of concern identified in the area are those identified as known Rare, Threatened or Endangered listed (US & CA) species and Sensitive Species (BOF). The Natural Diversity DataBase (NDDDB) of the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG), and the Biological sections of other recently approved Timber Harvest Plans near the THP, were used to determine the occurrences of special plants and animals on the biological assessment area that may need protection provisions..

Although forest affiliated special status species have been emphasized, this assessment also considered the needs of non-listed species that are associated with the assessment area. While working on the plan, various wildlife biologists were consulted for occurrences of special plants, animals, and natural communities on the biological assessment area that may need protection provisions..

Tom Daugherty and Jeff Longcrier were consulted with during casual conversations, about other THPs in the Rancheria Creek and Navarro Watersheds. I asked Tom if there were any fishery problems, particularly Coho or Steelhead, associated with Rancheria Creek or the Navarro Watershed. I also talked to Jeff on several occasions about plants and animals that might have been of special concern as relates to Rancheria Creek and the Navarro Watershed. I have also talked with Theodore Wooster about the possible habitat in the Biological Assessment area for the Northern Goshawk, Golden Eagle, Bald Eagle, American Peregrine Falcon, Marbled Murrelet, Northern Spotted Owl, and Red Tree Vole. These were casual discussions and did not result in the need for an inspection or a survey.

The THP and the assessment area contain suitable habitat for virtually all non-listed species associated with the California Terrestrial Natural Communities # 82.500.00 Douglas-fir – Tanoak Forest recognized by the National Diversity Data Base. Habitat for these species is often improved favorably after Timber Harvest due to the increase in forage area. Non-listed species common to the area are Black Bear, Blacktailed Deer, Raccoon, Grey Fox, California Quail, and Stellar's Jay. Most of the common non-listed species are mobile and will move to places that have more area to forage or will move to areas in the assessment area that have better un-disturbed habitat. The few non-listed species which could possibly be adversely affected by timber harvest are, in general, inhabitants of specialized niches such as permanent wetland habitats. These kind of habitats do not occur on the THP area.

The Assessment area is within the range of the following species that will be addressed, the Northern Goshawk, Great Blue Heron, Great Egret, Golden Eagle, Bald Eagle, Osprey, American Peregrine Falcon, Northern Spotted Owl, Coopers Hawk, Sharp Shinned Hawk, Vaux's Swift, Purple Martin, Marbled Murrelet, Badger, Pallid Bat, Red Tree Vole, Summer Steelhead, Coho Salmon, Northern Red-legged Frog, Foothill Yellow-legged Frog, Northwestern Pond Turtle, North Coast Semaphore Grass, Milo Baker's Lupine, and Roderick's Frillary. These species have all received consideration and are described below.

Terrestrial Assessment

NORTHERN GOSHAWK (*Accipiter gentilis*)

Status: California Board of Forestry (BOF) "Sensitive Species"

Mature Douglas-fir stands with a scattered hardwood component appeared to be suitable habitat for this species. Goshawk nests are found in dense single stage stands with a park-like understory, typical of stand conditions commonly found in eastern California. The density of nesting goshawks is considerably less in the coast range mountains compared to that found in the Sierra-Nevada. The Goshawk population is small in this region. Goshawks also appear to be associated with large contiguous blocks of unmanaged timber. Goshawks have been reported in similar habitat in Lake County, however concerns over impacts to Goshawks as a result of this proposed THP, have been minimized for the following reasons:

- (1) No Goshawks or likely Goshawk nests or whitewash under trees was observed during THP preparation.
- (2) The THP area and the assessment area do not contain the large size dense stands that Goshawk's prefer.
- (3) Goshawks defend their nests, and during the time I have worked on this plan and traveled in the Assessment area I have not detected any agitated Goshawks.

Since no individuals were observed, species specific mitigation is not applicable. No significant impact to this species is expected as a result of this THP.

GREAT BLUE HERON (*Ardea herodias*)

Status: California Board of Forestry (BOF) "Sensitive Species"

These birds are fairly common in shallow estuaries, fresh and saline emergent wetlands. They usually nest in colonies, in secluded trees or snags. The sensitivity to forest management is related to impacts on such rookery trees. No Herons or Heron-rookery trees were observed within the plan area or elsewhere in the assessment area, however, it is possible that Herons and rookery trees could occur within the assessment area. No significant impacts to this species are expected as a result of this THP.

GREAT EGRET (*Casmerodius albus*)

Status: California Board of Forestry (BOF) "Sensitive Species"

Great Egret's feed in shallow water and along shores of estuaries, lakes, ditches and slow-moving streams. They nest colonially, in large secluded trees that must be isolated from human disturbance. The sensitivity to forest management is related to impact on rookery trees. No Egret or Egret-rookery trees were observed within the assessment area, however, rookery trees may be present within the assessment area. No rookery trees were observed within or near the plan area. No significant impacts to this species are expected as a result of this THP.

GOLDEN EAGLE (*Aquila chrysaetos*)

Status: BOF "Sensitive Species."

Golden Eagles need open terrain for hunting. They need cliffs or large trees to nest in, and a dependable food supply of medium to large mammals and birds. No Golden Eagles or potential Golden Eagle nests were seen in the assessment area. The Golden Eagle is a rare to uncommon resident and breeder in heavy wooded areas. Localized in occurrence, this species is known to frequent the Mendocino coast. Golden Eagles have a large range, and are often associated with ridgetop prairies. Part of the plan is on top of a ridge and I was able to see most of the assessment area as I worked on or traveled to and from the plan. Proposed land management activities are unlikely to negatively affect this species. No significant impact to this species is expected as a result of this THP.

BALD EAGLE (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)

Status: State and Federally Endangered and BOF "Sensitive Species."

Bald Eagles are found around large bodies of water, or free-flowing rivers that contain abundant fish. The area around these bodies of water need to contain snags or other perches. Declines in the populations of this species began in the 1950's due mainly to pesticide contamination. Since then, most populations have increased, and winter populations appear stable. The species is a locally uncommon winter visitor, and locally a rare breeder. Wintering birds are often seen along larger rivers. No significant impact to this species is expected as a result of this THP.

Bald Eagle Information

There is a historically used Bald Eagle nest approximately one mile from this plan area. The nest will not be affected by the timber harvest on this THP.

The eagles have not been observed using the trees in the plan area. The top of this plan area, along the ridge, has a good view of Rancheria Creek and the lake that is sometimes put in during the summer (see the Ornbau Valley 7.5 Quad). There will be at least 4 large Douglas-Fir, left as perch trees, along the ridge on the top of the plan area. These trees will be marked with wildlife tree tags before the PHI.

OSPREY (*Pandion haliaetus*)

Status: BOF "Sensitive Species."

Osprey usually nest on stick platforms at the top of large snags, dead-topped trees, or cliffs. Osprey populations are rebounding and nesting Ospreys are now a common sight throughout Northern California. No Osprey, or Osprey nests, were observed in the vicinity of THP or the assessment area. No significant impact to this species is expected as a result of this THP.

AMERICAN PEREGRINE FALCON (*Falco peregrinus anatum*)

Status: State and Federally Endangered and BOF "Sensitive Species."

The Peregrine Falcon in our area is usually found near high cliffs, near a good lake or river water supply. The use of DDT pesticide was responsible for drastically reducing the breeding populations of this species. Restrictions on the use of this pesticide, and recovery efforts have resulted in breeding range expansion. There are no cliff areas of a size used by Peregrine Falcons in the THP or the assessment area. No significant impact to this species is expected as a result of this THP.

NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL (*Strix occidentalis caurina*)

Status: Federally Threatened and BOF "Sensitive Species"

These birds require mature forest patches with permanent water and suitable nesting trees and snags. Consultation for this species was conducted with the California Department of Fish and Game (CDF&G). CDF&G issued a certificate of "No Take" for the proposed harvest operations of this plan. (See Section VI) No significant impact to this species is expected as a result of this THP.

COOPER'S HAWK (*Accipiter cooperi*)

Status: CDF&G "Species of Special Concern" (breeding)

These birds are usually found in open and mixed parts of deciduous forests. Cooper's Hawks are not usually found in the interior of dense contiguous stands. These birds nest in many different tree species and habitat in California. No birds were encountered within the THP boundaries or within the assessment area. Although Cooper's Hawks are known to nest in this bio-region, they are generally not negatively impacted by forest management. They usually nest in second-growth conifer stands or in deciduous riparian areas. Since these birds primarily nest in oak woodlands, it is not believed that this plan will negatively impact the Coopers Hawk.

SHARP-SHINNED HAWK (*Accipiter striatus*)

Status: CDF&G "Species of Special Concern" (breeding)

These birds occur in more open woodlands, forest edges and riparian corridors. Timber harvest resulting in younger stands may benefit this species. No Sharp-Shinned Hawks were encountered within the plan area or the assessment area. Proposed land management activities are unlikely to negatively affect this species. It is not believed that this plan will negatively impact the Sharp-Shinned Hawk.

VAUX'S SWIFT (*Chaetura vauxi*)
Status: CDF&G "Species of Special Concern"

These birds are Northern California summer residents and nest in large hollow trees and snags with cavities or chimneys. They prefer Douglas-fir, especially tall and burned out stubs. Vaux Swifts are usually found in old-growth stands with snags. Very little information exists regarding the status of this species. Although there are a few potential swift nesting trees inside the assessment area, the proposed THP area does not contain any large burned out stubs or snags. If any burned out stubs or snags are found on the THP area, they will not be harvested.

PURPLE MARTIN (*Progne subis*)
Status: CDF&G "Species of Special Concern"

These birds are found in the lower elevation woodlands and coniferous forest of Douglas-fir Ponderosa Pine, and Monterey pine. They nest mostly in old woodpecker cavities. This species was not observed inside the assessment area, and is reportedly rare in this region. Existing non-merchantable snags and some single large perch trees will be retained in the THP area.

MARBLED MURRELET (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*)

Status: Federally Threatened, State Endangered, and BOF "Sensitive Species"

Key Habitat: The only California alcid to breed inland, it has been detected up to 35 miles inland in California. This bird apparently needs dense mature forests to breed in.

Occurrence and Status Inside Assessment Area: Desirable murrelet habitat is not present in or adjacent to this THP. Although surveys have not been conducted in this assessment area, murrelet presence in this drainage is considered unlikely due to the absence of suitable habitat and the distance from the coast.

Mitigation: The plan area is not considered to contain suitable habitat for this species. No significant impact to this species is expected as a result of this THP.

BADGER (*Taxidea taxus*)
Status: CDF&G "Species of Special Concern"

In California, the Badger ranges throughout most of the state, except in the northern north coast area. They are common in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats with dry, friable soils. They dig burrows in friable soil cover and frequently reuse old burrows. No observations of this species or their burrows were observed in the THP or the assessment area. No significant impact to this species is expected as a result of this timber harvest.

PALLID BAT (*Antrozous pallidus*)

Status: CDF&G "Species of Special Concern"

The range of this species in California is apparently throughout the state, where it is abundant in the Sonoran life zones. The species prefer drier regions of the north coast, in association with true Oak stands. In these habitats they use caves, mine tunnels, crevices in rocks, buildings, and trees for roost sites. Given the habitat preferences of this species, it would appear that the species would not occur in the project area. No significant impact to this species is expected as a result of this timber harvest.

Occurrence and Status Inside Assessment Area: Very little information exists regarding the status of this species. Although there are a few potential swift nesting trees inside the assessment area, the proposed THP area does not contain any large burned out stubs or snags.

Mitigation: If any burned out stubs or snags are found on the THP area, they will not be harvested.

RED TREE VOLE (*Phenacomys longicadus*)

Status: CDF&G "Species of Special Concern"

The Red Tree Vole is found in mature and other stands of Douglas fir, Redwood, or mixed evergreen trees in the fog belt near the coast.

The THP and adjacent areas were inspected for signs of this species during THP prep work. Although no nests were sighted there is a limited likelihood that the species may occur within the plan area. I talked with Theodore Wooster, who has done a lot of work on this species, and he did not feel that this part of the Galbreath Ranch would contain Red Tree Vole habitat.

Fisheries

SUMMER STEELHEAD (*Oncorhynchus mykiss gairdneri*)

Status: CDF&G "Species of Special Concern"

This species occurs in all north coast rivers and streams. Specific habitat for this species includes water with temperatures under 20 degrees C (10-15 degrees being preferred), and at least 80 % dissolved oxygen. Streams used for spawning must be cool, well oxygenated, of good clarity, with loose gravels 0.64-13 cm in size. This species does not occur in the THP area. Potential damage to habitat by logging can occur through intense harvest along watercourses. Increased siltation leading to the embedding of gravel and filling of pool habitat can cause poor reproductive success. This plan is near the top of the ridge and contains several small Class III watercourses. This project will use 25 foot ELZ's along Class III watercourses flowing through the plan area. These buffers will mitigate any potential significant cumulative impacts to this species by reducing siltation and shading the watercourse. No significant impact to this species is expected as a result of this timber harvest.

COHO SALMON (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*)
Status: Federally "Threatened"

Adult Coho move upstream from the ocean during higher fall flows when water temperatures are between 7-16 degrees C. They typically spawn in pool tails or heads of riffles where there are beds of loose coarse gravel, with cover nearby. Juvenile Coho prefer well shaded pools with plenty of overhead cover. Juveniles are usually found in pools or runs associated with woody debris.

Summer dams, like the dam down river on the Galbreath Ranch from this plan, act as a effective sediment trap and also as a producer of cold summertime water. This plan is near the top of the ridge and contains several small Class III watercourses. This project will use 25 foot ELZ's along Class III watercourses flowing through the plan area. These buffers will mitigate any potential significant cumulative impacts to this species by reducing siltation and shading the watercourse. No significant impact to this species is expected as a result of this timber harvest.

Specific Provisions to Prevent Impacts to Coho and Steelhead Habitat:

- 1 From April 1st until May 1st erosion control facilities shall be installed on all constructed skid trails, tractor roads, and logging roads prior to the end of the day if the U.S. Weather Service forecast is a "chance" (30% or more) of rain for the next day, and prior to weekend or other shutdown periods. The LTO shall be responsible for obtaining the forecast information.
- 2 From May 1st until June 15th erosion control facilities shall be installed on all skid trails, landings, and unrocked roads if the forecast is for significant rainfall that would move sediment into a watercourse. The LTO shall be responsible for obtaining the forecast information.
- 3 From June 16th until September 15th erosion control facilities shall be installed on all skid trails, landings, and unrocked roads if the forecast is for significant rainfall that would move sediment into a watercourse. The LTO shall be responsible for obtaining the forecast information.
- 4 From September 16th until October 15th erosion control facilities shall be installed on all skid trails, landings, and unrocked roads if the forecast is for significant rainfall that would move sediment into a watercourse. The LTO shall be responsible for obtaining the forecast information.
- 5 From October 16th until November 15th erosion control facilities shall be installed on all skid trails, tractor roads, and logging roads prior to the end of the day if the U.S. Weather Service forecast is a "chance" (30% or more) of rain for the next day, and prior to weekend or other shutdown periods. All erosion control facilities shall be installed concurrent with operations, and temporary crossings not covered by a 1606 agreement removed prior to this period. The LTO shall be responsible for obtaining the forecast information.

- 6 Sidecast or fill material extending more than 20 feet in slope distance from the outside edge of roadbeds or landings that have access to a WLPZ shall be grass seeded at a rate of 25 lbs./acre, and mulched with straw or slash to a depth of 2 dry inches and 90% coverage at time of application. This treatment shall be completed at the conclusion of harvest operations but no later than October 15th of the year they are utilized.
- 7 Where mineral soil has been exposed by timber operations on approaches to watercourse crossings of Class III waters, the disturbed area shall be stabilized to prevent the discharge of soil into watercourses in amounts deleterious to the quality and beneficial uses of water. (See item # 26)
- 8 Any roadway segments within the THP area where road running surface wetness exists that cannot be drained (by culvert, small PVC drain, "French drain", or sub-drain) shall be stabilized with competent rock or geotextile fabric and rock to mitigate potential transport of sediment into adjacent watercourses.
- 9 While still allowing for truck passage, outsloping of roadways, removing berms, constructing rolling dips, and opening and maintaining drainage ditches shall take place at the same time seasonal roads are opened for harvest operations.
- 9 When feasible the LTO shall construct erosion controls immediately after completion of using a particular tractor road and/or tractor road system.
- 10 If drafting from Class I watercourses for dust abatement occurs, the rate of drafting shall be reduced or cease as necessary to assure that no visible drop in the water surface occurs downstream of the intake and/or diversion point. To protect fish during drafting operations, should drafting occur, the intake for drafting shall be screened by a 5/32 inch screen and flow to the intake shall not exceed 0.3 feet per second. The drafting location approaches will be rocked or stabilized to prevent erosion directly into Coho Habitat

Amphibians Assessment

NORTHERN RED-LEGGED FROG (*Rana aurora*)

Status: CDF&G "Species of Special Concern" Federal Category 2 Candidate

This frog is found in the coast range at elevations below 3,900 feet. The key habitat is permanent bodies of quiet water such as, pools along streams, reservoirs, springs, lakes and marshes. The survey of the THP areas did not detect any Northern Red-Legged Frogs. This species could possibly occur in the slow moving water on Rancheria Creek inside the assessment area. No significant impact to this species is expected as a result of this timber harvest.

FOOTHILL YELLOW-LEGGED FROG (*Rana boylei*)

Status: CDF&G "Species of Special Concern" Federal Category 2 Candidate

In the coast range this species occurs from sea level to 6000 feet above sea level. This species is able to utilize a variety of habitat types near the plan area, ponderosa pine, mixed conifer, mixed chaparral, and wet meadow habitats. In all habitats the species is seldom found far from small, permanent streams with sunning site banks.

There are no permanent streams on the THP area. The 25 foot ELZ on class III watercourses, should help protect Yellow-legged Frog habitat that could occur in Rancheria Creek the first permanent flowing stream below the THP area. No significant impact to this species is expected as a result of this timber harvest.

NORTHWESTERN POND TURTLE (*Clemmys marmorata*)

Status: CDF&G "Species of Special Concern" Federal Category 2 Candidate

In California, this species ranges from Oregon to Kern County. The habitat near this THP includes areas of permanent water such as lakes and rivers. They require basking sites such as submerged logs, rocks, and mud banks. There will be no effect on this species, as they do not generally inhabit forested sites. No significant impact to this species is expected as a result of this timber harvest.

Botanical Assessment

The search of the Natural Diversity Database did not show any listed plant species in the watershed area that the THP might need to address. The habitat type available within and around the THP area using the Terrestrial Natural Communities Recognized by the Natural Diversity Data Base January 1999 Edition, was determined to be the 82.500.00 Series (Douglas-fir – Tanoak). This harvest plan area does not contain the moist habitat required by commonly listed plant species in the CNPS electronic inventory for adjacent quadrangles. Some of the commonly listed species found in moist habitats are:

Some of the commonly listed species found in moist habitats are:

NORTH COAST SEMAPHORE GRASS: Found in marsh areas, on elevations less than 1600 feet in Redwood groves in the southern north coast and northern central coast.

MILO BAKER'S LUPINE: Cismontane woodland with moist areas or vernal pools.

RODERICK'S FRITILLARY: This plant is found on grassy slopes in the valley and foothill lower elevation grassland.

Discussion: This plan will use the existing road through the meadow grass area to get to the THP. The 25-50 foot ELZ around class III watercourses and the use where possible of existing skid trails, truck roads, and landings, will provide the protection needed for the above plant species. No significant adverse impact on these plant species is anticipated as a result of the operations as they are proposed.

If any threatened, rare, endangered species or species of special concern, including key habitat areas, are discovered during operations, operations will be halted in the vicinity of the sighting, and the Department of Fish & Game and the Department of Forestry will be contacted to determine the appropriate protective measures.

- b. Yes No Are there any non-listed species which will be significantly impacted by the operation? If yes, identify the species and the provisions to be taken for the protections of the species.

Non-listed species common to the area are Black Bear, Blacktailed Deer, Raccoon, Grey Fox, California Quail, and Stellar's Jay. Most of the common non-listed species are mobile and will move to places that have more area to forage or will move to areas in the assessment area that have better un-disturbed habitat. The few non-listed species which could possibly be adversely affected by timber harvest are, in general, inhabitants of specialized niches such as permanent wetland habitats. These kind of habitats do not occur on the THP area.

33. Yes No Are there any snags which must be felled for fire protection or safety reasons? If yes, describe which snags are going to be felled and why.

All non-merchantable snags will be retained except as required in 14 CCR 919.1(b), where federal and state safety laws and regulations require the felling of snags.

34. Yes No Are any Late Succession Forest Stands proposed for harvest? If yes, describe the measures to be implemented by the LTO that avoid long-term significant adverse effects on fish, wildlife and listed species known to be primarily associated with late succession forests.

35. Yes No Are any other provisions for wildlife protection required by the rules? If yes, describe.

36. a. Yes No Has an archaeological survey been made of the THP area?

- b. Yes No Has an archaeological records check been conducted for the THP area?

- c. Yes No Are there any archaeological or historical sites located in the THP area? Specific site locations and protection measures are contained in the Confidential Archaeological Addendum in Section VI of the THP, which is not available for general public review.

37. Yes No Has any inventory or growth and yield information designated "trade secret" been submitted in a separate confidential envelope in Section VI of this THP?

38. Describe any special instructions or constraints which are not listed elsewhere in Section II.

DIRECTOR OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION

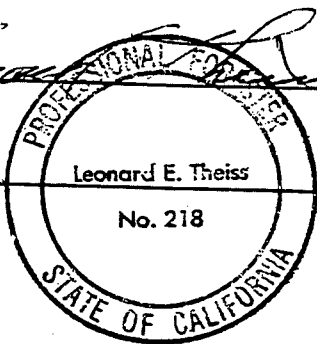
This Timber Harvesting Plan conforms to the rules and regulations of the Board of Forestry and with the Forest Practice Act.

By: _____
(Signature)

8/2/99
(Date)

(Printed Name)

Acting Deputy Chief
(Title)
Forest Practice



GALBREATH SECTION 13 / 24 THP

Section 13, 14, & 24 T 12 N R 13 W M.D.B. & M.

10 Miles SE of Boonville

Approximate Scale 1" = 600'

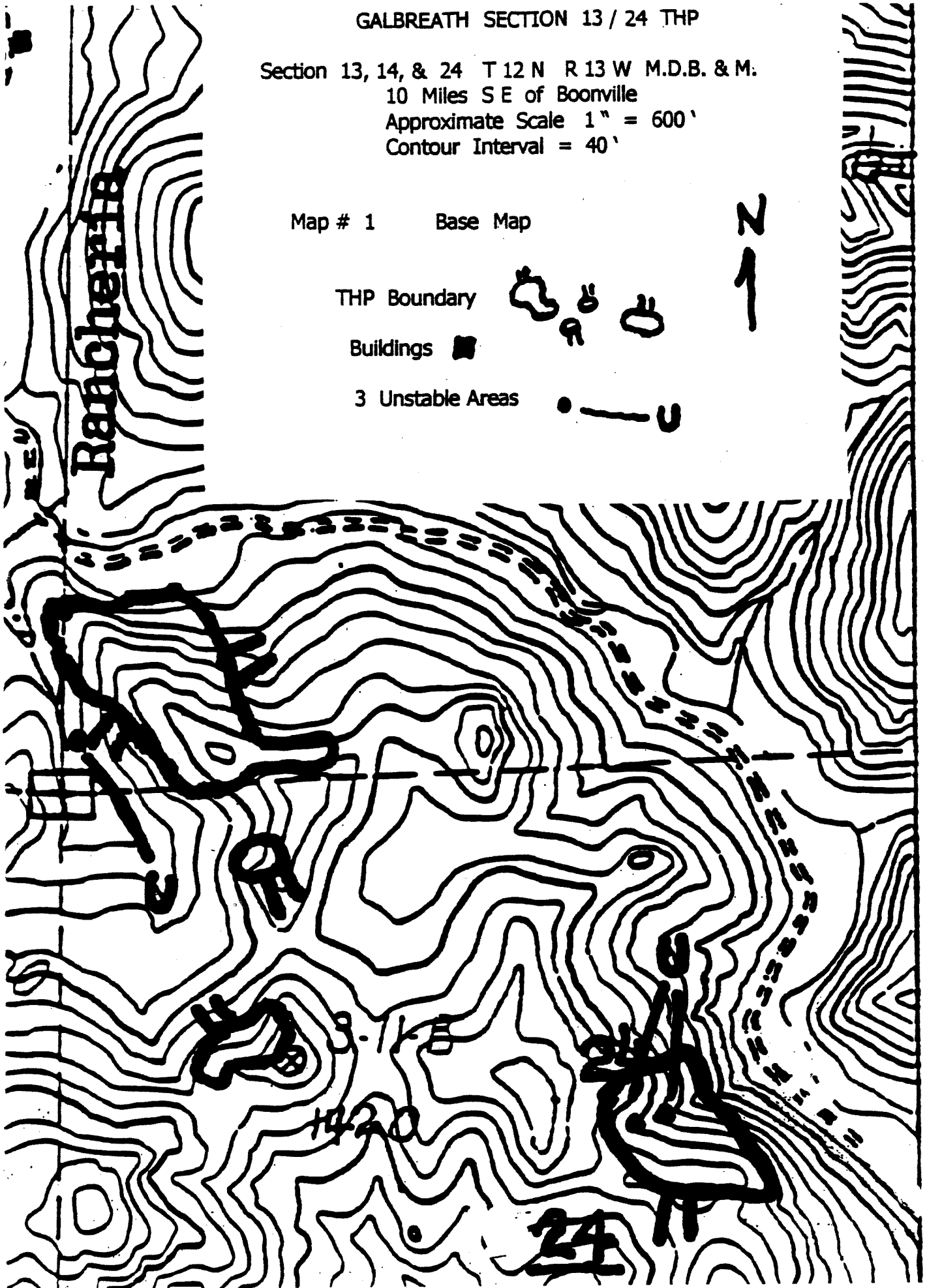
Contour Interval = 40'

Map # 1 Base Map

THP Boundary

Buildings

3 Unstable Areas



GALBREATH SECTION 13 / 24 THP

Section 13, 14, & 24 T 12 N R 13 W M.D.B. & M.
10 Miles SE of Boonville

Approximate Scale 1" = 600'

Contour Interval = 40'

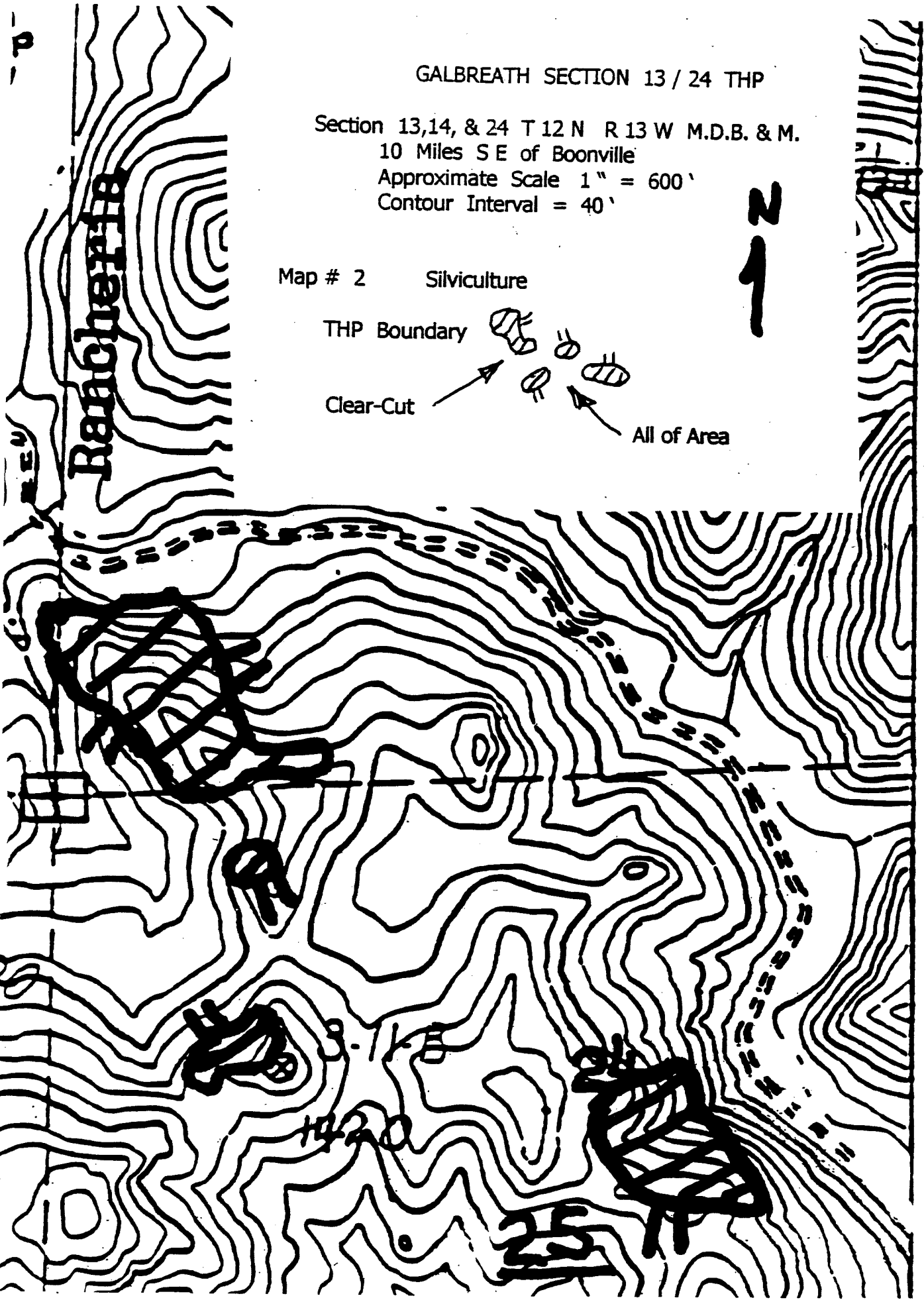
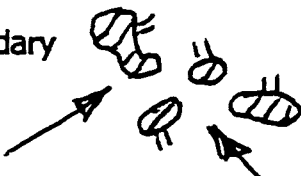


Map # 2 Silviculture

THP Boundary

Clear-Cut

All of Area



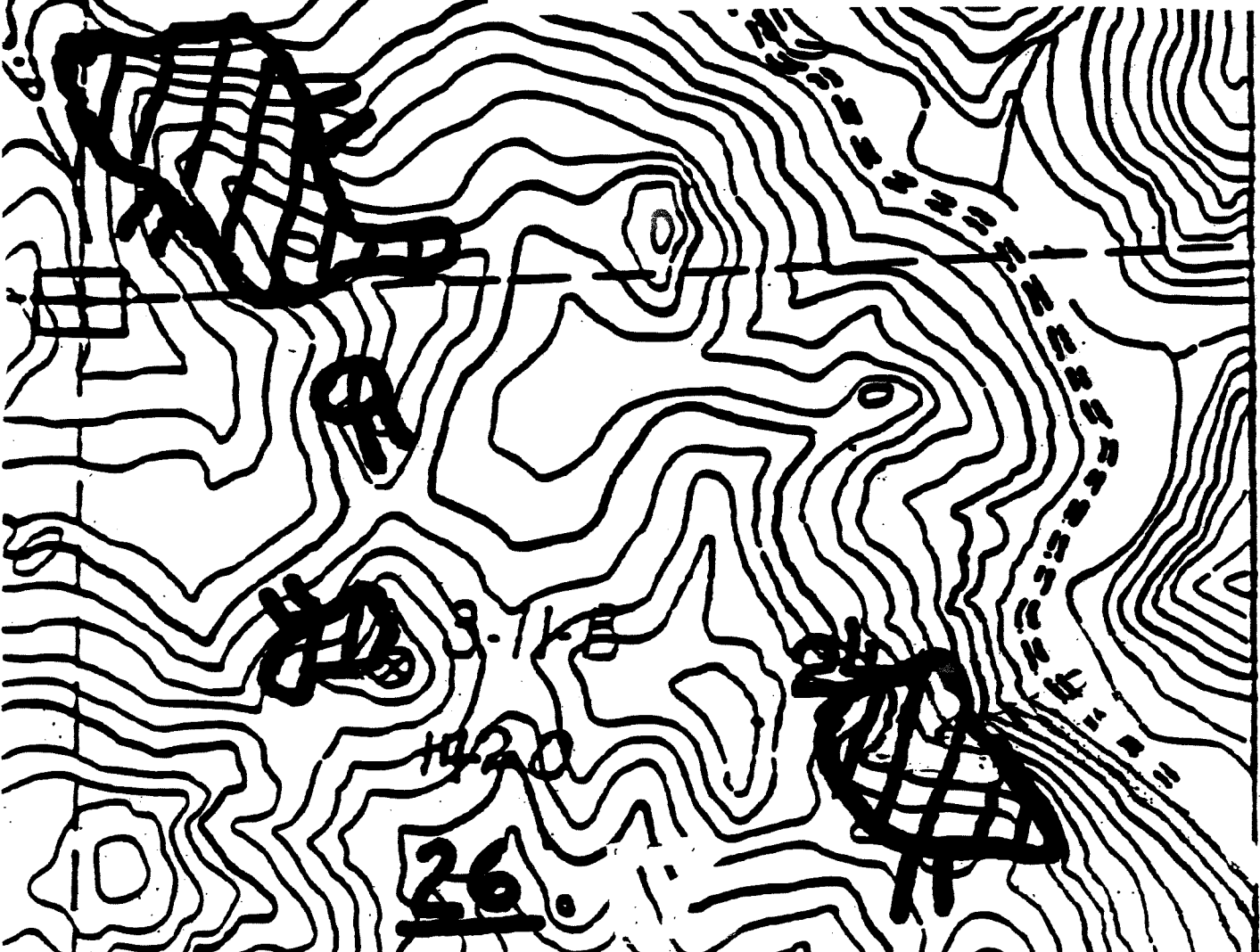
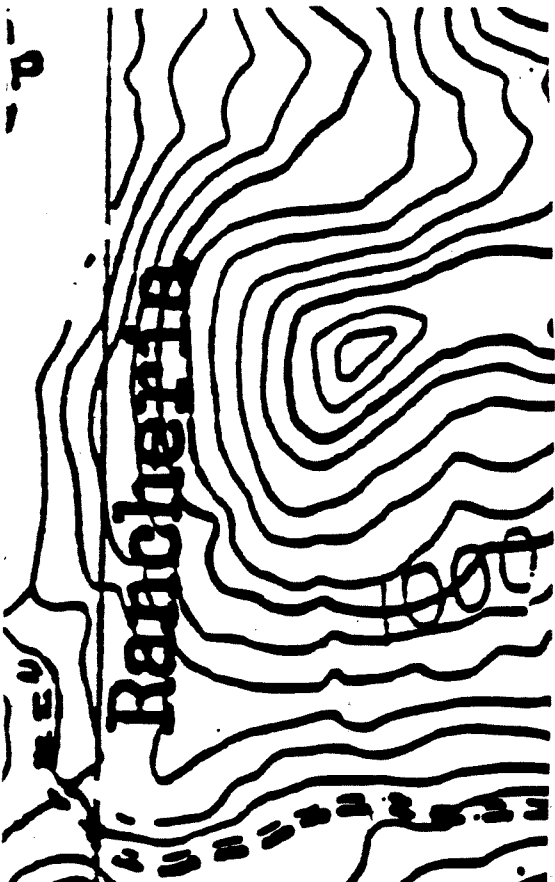
GALBREATH SECTION 13 / 24 THP

Section 13, 14, & 24 T 12 N R 13 W M.D.B. & M.
10 Miles S E of Boonville
Approximate Scale 1" = 600'
Contour Interval = 40'

Map # 3 Harvest Methods

THP Boundary

Tractor All of The Area



GALBREATH SE()N 13 / 24

Section 13, 14, & 24 T 12 N R 13 W M.D.B. & M.
10 Miles SE of Boonville
Approximate Scale 1" = 600'
Contour Interval = 40'



Map # 4 Road Map

Appurtenant Road
In WLPZ Area

THP Boundary

Unstable Area

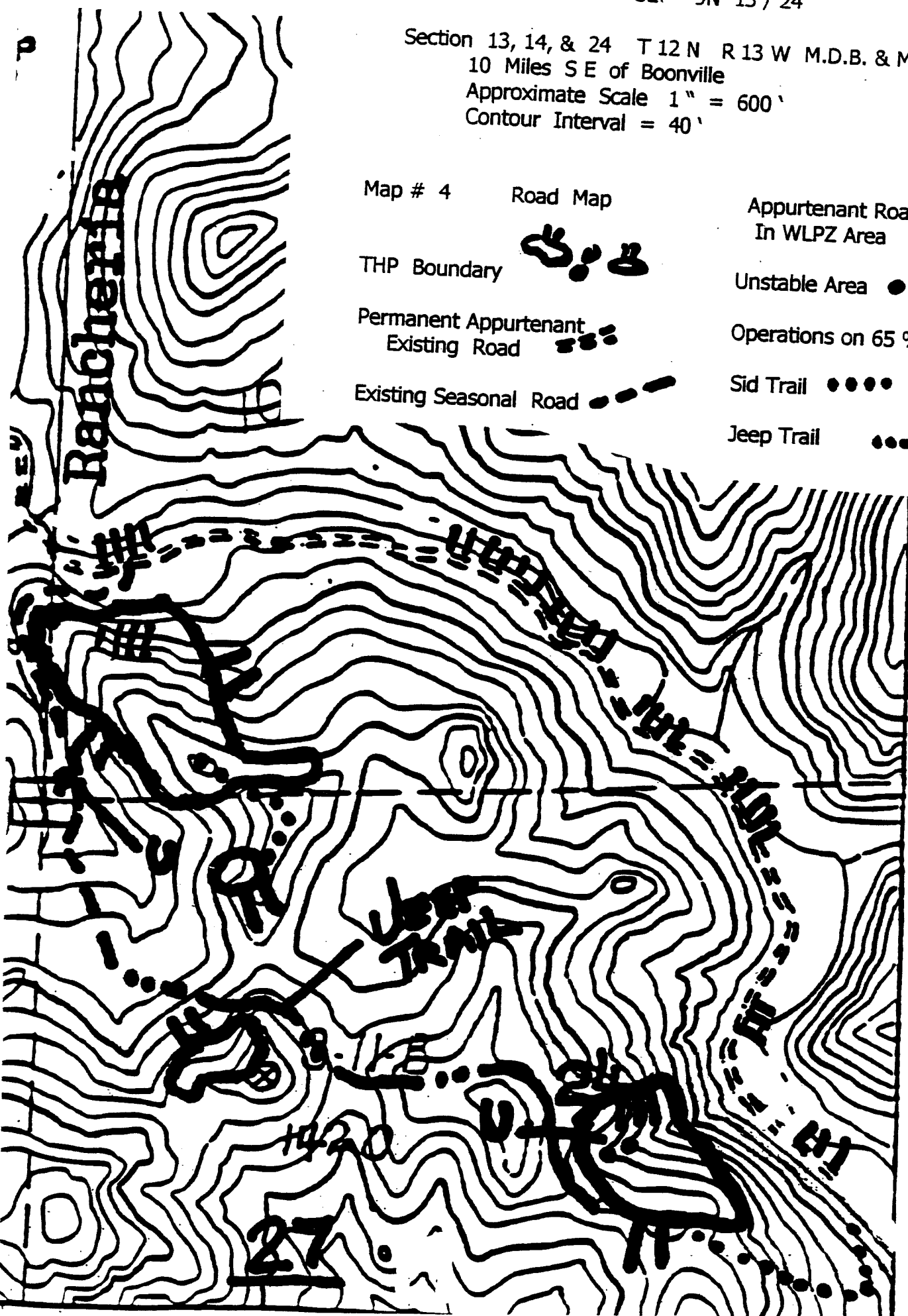
Permanent Appurtenant
Existing Road

Operations on 65 % Slopes

Existing Seasonal Road

Sid Trail

Jeep Trail



Rancheria

USE TRAIL

FIT

1420

27

N
↑

MAP POINT
1

TRAIL LOCATED
ON DRY AREA
BETWEEN WET
AREAS

BERM TO
KEEP CLASS
III IN
CHANNEL

SPRING WET
AREAS

BERM TO
KEEP SPRING
WATER IN
WINTER FROM
GOING DOWN
SKID TRAIL

GALBREATH SECTION 13 / 24 THP

Section 13, 14, & 24 T 12 N R 13 W M.D.B. & M.
10 Miles SE of Boonville
Approximate Scale 1" = 600'
No Contour Interval

Road WLPZ Operation Diagram

Class I Watercourse —●—●—●—

Class II Watercourse —●●—●●—

Existing Seasonal Road —●—●—●—

Revised 6/22/99
7/5/99

THP 1-99-235 Men

Unstable Area

Operations on 65 % Slopes

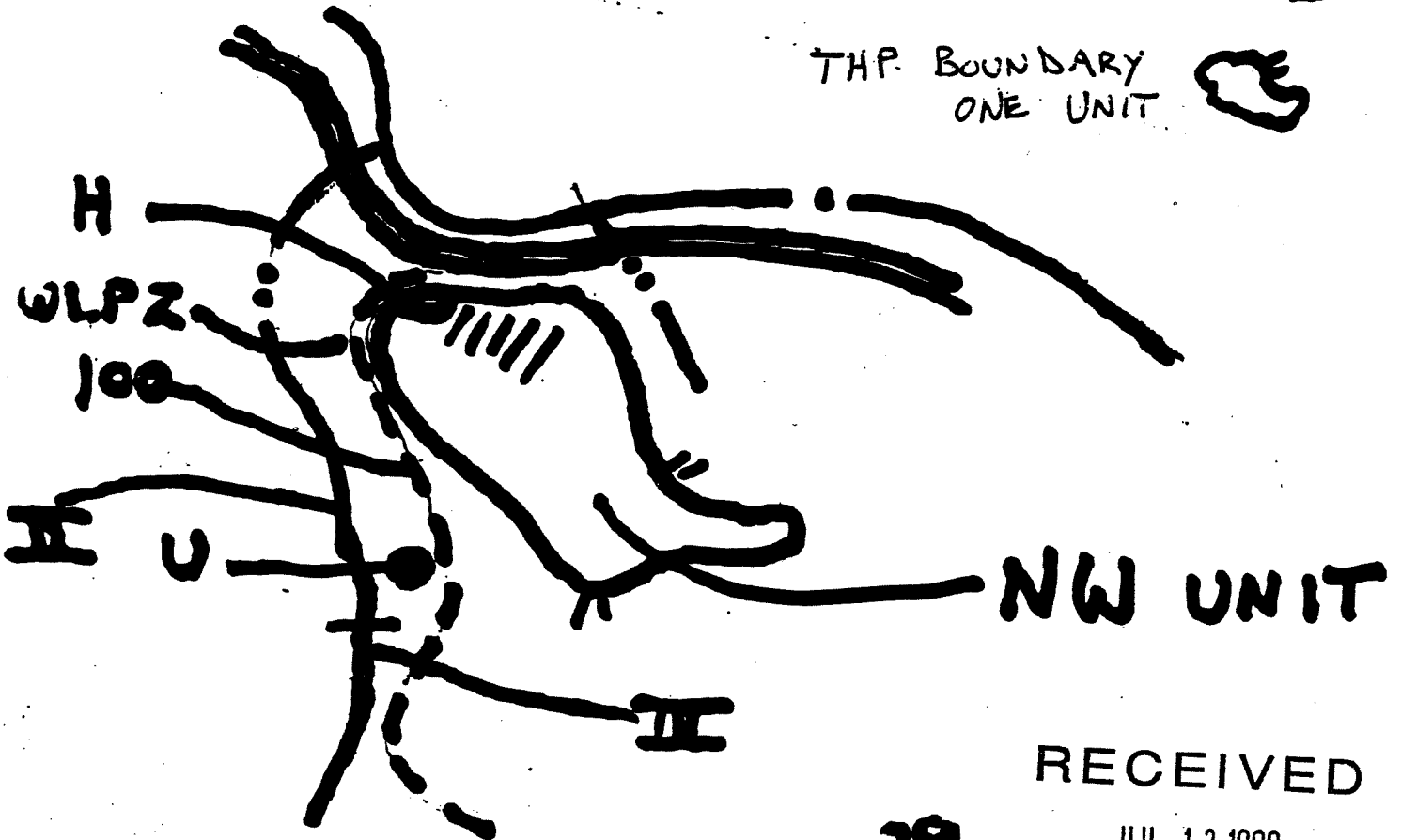
Truck Operations in WLPZ

Operations on 50% high E.H.R. Slopes

Operations 100 feet above WLPZ

EXISTING APPURTENANT ROAD

THP BOUNDARY ONE UNIT

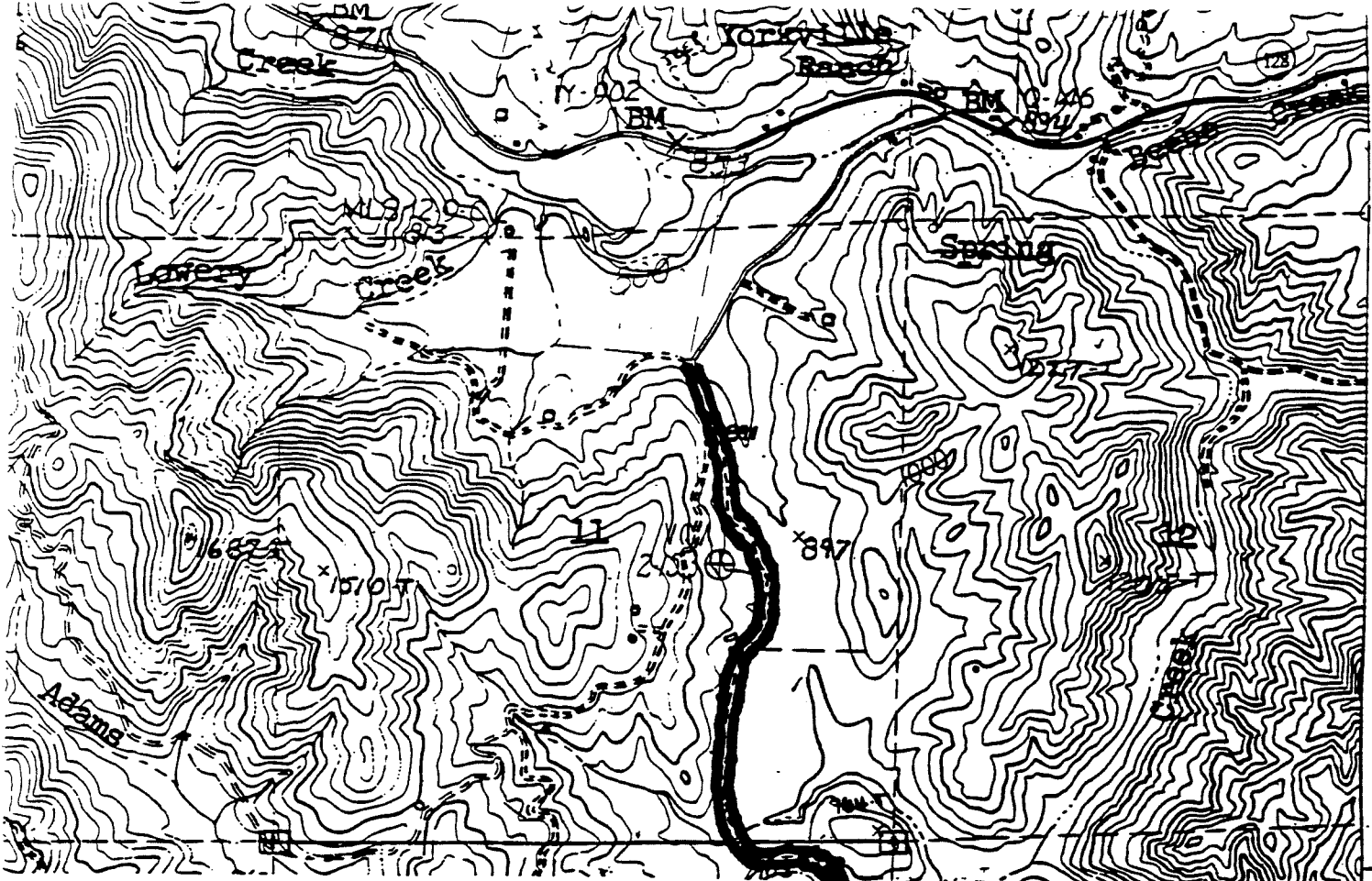


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GALBREATH SECTION 13 / 24

Section 13, 14, & 24 T12 N R13 W M.D.B. & M.
 10 Miles SE of Boonville
 Approximate Scale 1" = 1500'
 Contour Interval = 40'



THP Boundary 

Permanent Appurtenant Existing Road 

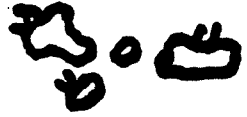
Existing Seasonal Road 

GALBREATH SECTION 13 / 24 THP

Section 13, 14, & 24 T 12 N R 13 W M.D.B. & M.
10 Miles SE of Boonville
Approximate Scale 1" = 1500'
Contour Interval = 40'

Map # 5 Watercourse Map

THP Boundary



Class I Watercourse



Class II Watercourse



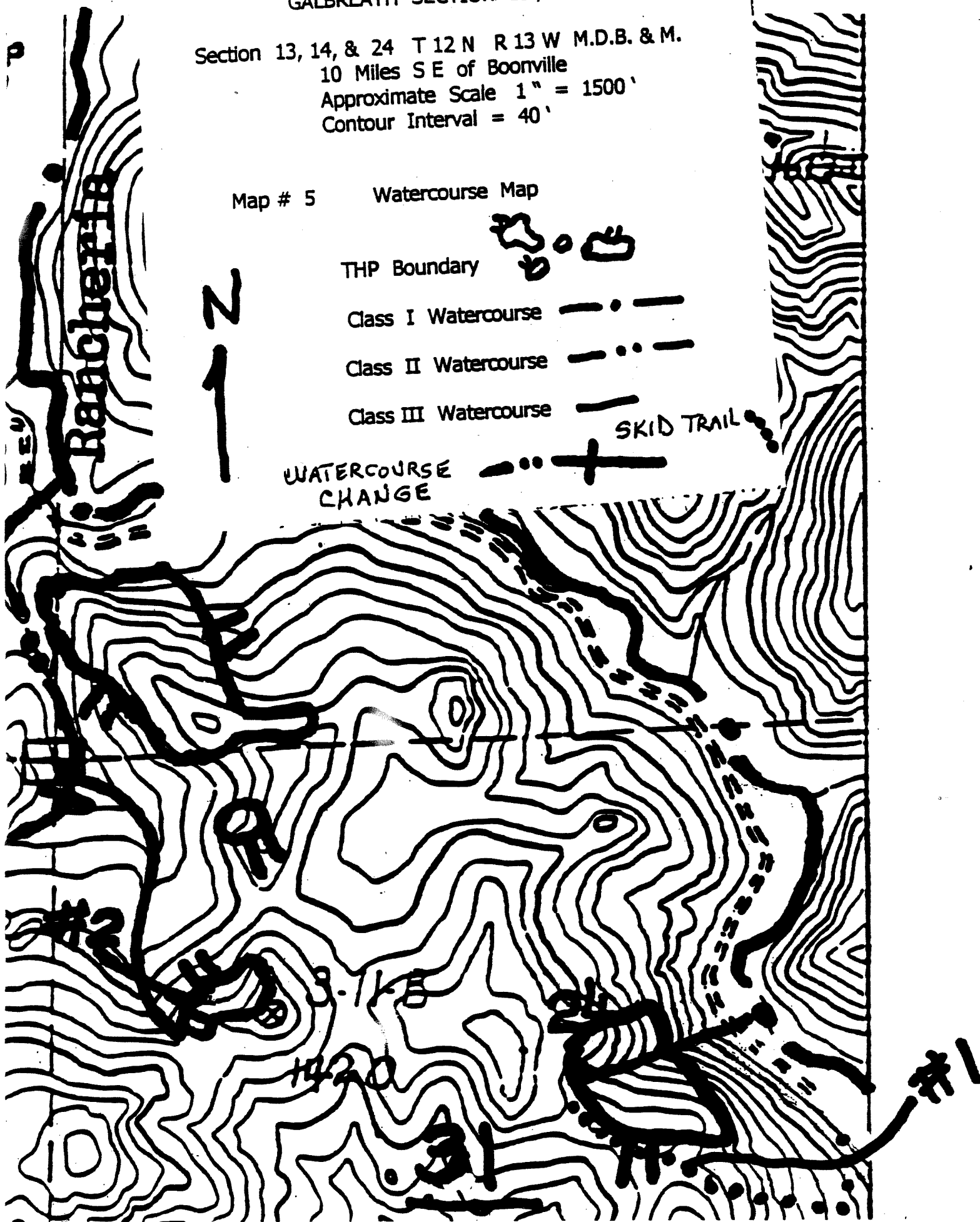
Class III Watercourse



SKID TRAIL



WATERCOURSE CHANGE



GALBREATH SECTION 13 / 24 THP

Section 13, 14, & 24 T 12 N R 13 W M.D.B. & M.
10 Miles SE of Boonville
Approximate Scale 1" = 600'
Contour Interval = 40'



Map # 6 Soils & ERH Map

Moderate **M**

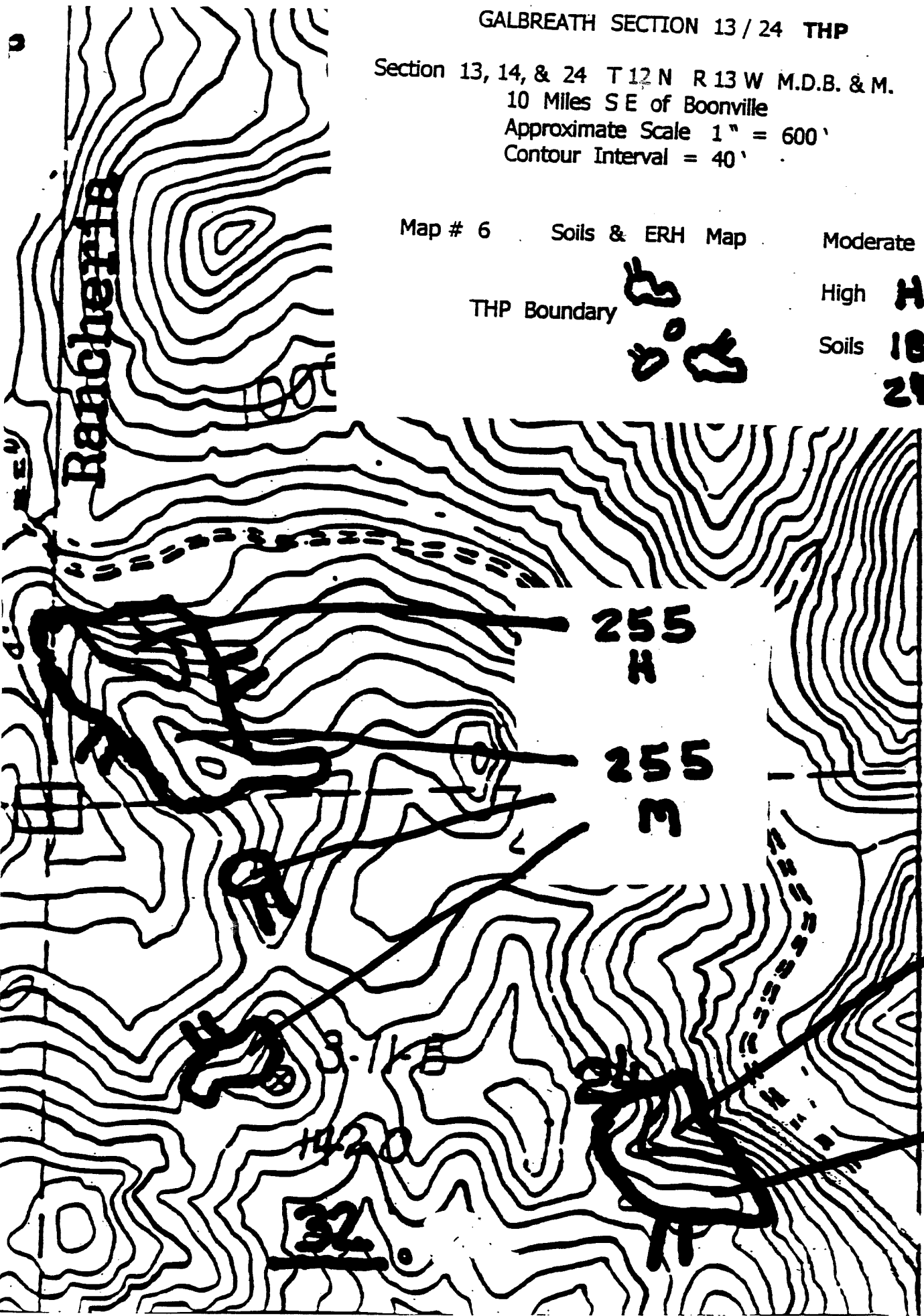
THP Boundary



High **H**

Soils **181**

255



Rancher's

100ft

255
H

255
M

181
H

181
M

1420

32

GALBREATH SECTION 13 / 24

Section 13, 14, & 24, T 12 N R 13 W M.D.B. & M.
10 Miles SE of Boonville
Approximate Scale 1" = 1 Mile



Map # 7 Watersheds Map , Appurtenant Road

Watershed Assessment Area



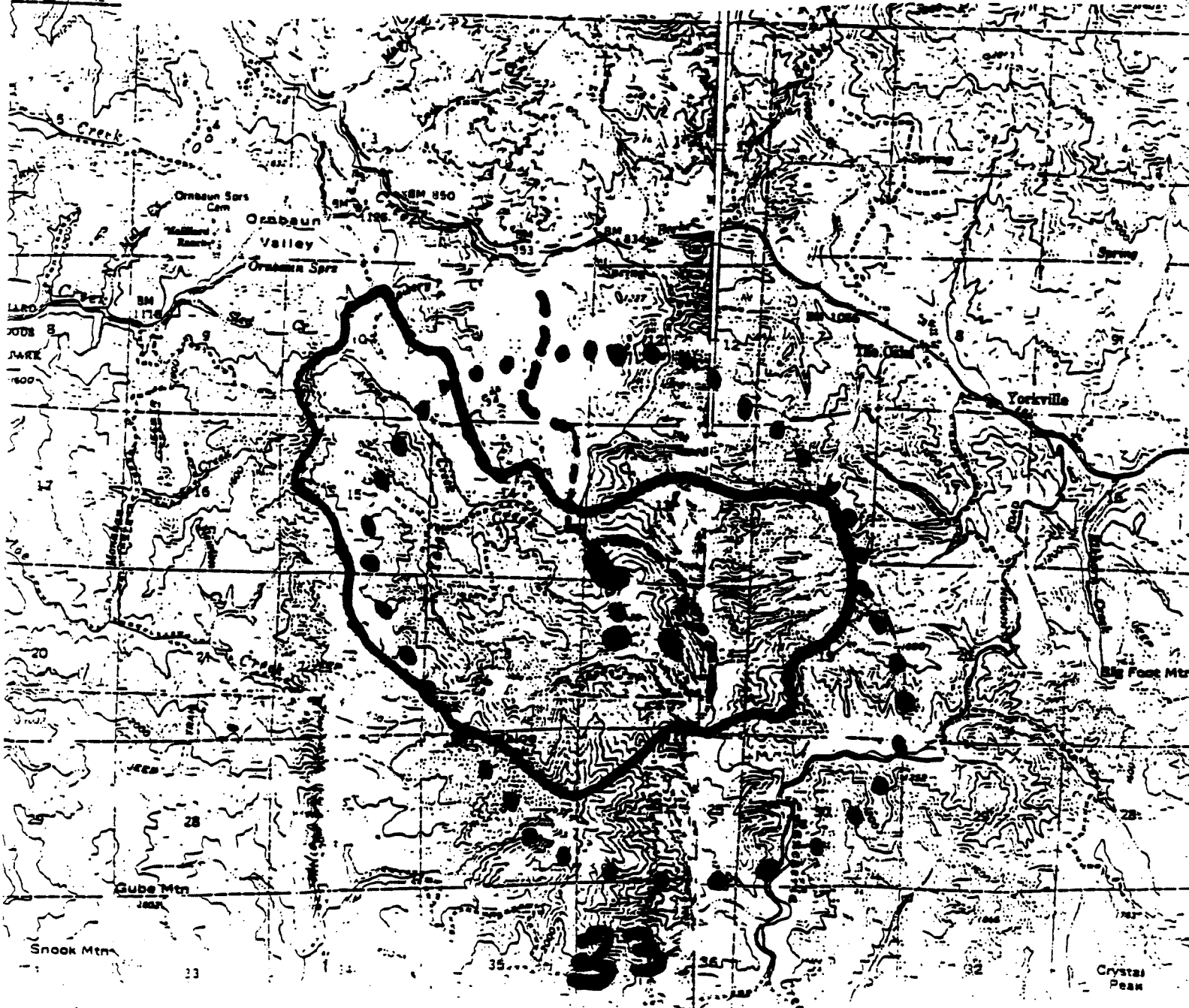
Appurtenant Road



Biological Assessment Area



THP Boundary



Section III

General Site Description

Pg. 35

Elaboration of Section II Items

Item # 14

Pg. 36

Item # 21 b. & 21c.

Pg. 37

Item # 24 b.

Pg. 37 & 38

Item # 21 d., 27 a. & 27 f.

Pg. 38

Item # 24 e.

Pg. 38 & 39

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PLAN AREA

PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed Timber Harvesting Plan (THP) is located approximately ten miles South East of Boonville, California. The legal description of the plan area is portions of sections 13, 14, & 24, T12N R13W MDB&M.

SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

The Soil Survey of the Western Part of Mendocino County indicates the presence of two soil complexes on the plan area. The soils on the plan area are # 255, the Yorkville-Hopland complex and # 181, Casabonne-Wohly.

The Yorkville, Hopland, Casabonne, and Wohly soils are formed from sandstone and are moderately deep and well drained. They support Douglas-fir, but result in Douglas-fir of poor commercial value.

Slopes on the plan area range from 0-70 %. The average slope on the plan area is approximately 50%. Elevation on the plan area ranges from 960 to 1400 feet above sea level.

WATERSHED AND STREAM CONDITIONS

The plan area falls within the Adams Creek #113.50012 watershed. The overland flow of water will flow into Rancheria Creek. There are numerous class III watercourses on the plan area. All of the watercourses on the plan area are in fair to good condition.

VEGETATION AND STAND CONDITION

A mixed Douglas-fir -Hardwood forest covers the four plan areas. The plan areas range from having all older poor growing Doug-Fir to a stand of Doug- Fir with a mix of younger Hardwood. Most of the Hardwood component found on the plan area consist of Tanoak and small Pacific Madrone. All four of the units are covered by a stand of Douglas-Fir with a very small number of hardwoods . Many of the larger hardwood are needed to be left for wildlife value. Smaller hardwood not needed for wildlife value will be knocked down as the Douglas-Fir is fell. Hardwood knocked down with the stump left mostly up-rooted do not sprout prolifically and prvide shelter for planted trees. Overall species mix varies depending on elevation, aspect, proximity to watercourses, and stand history. The Soil Conservation Service has the Timberland site classification on the plan area as Site III.

ELABORATION ON ITEMS IN SECTION II

14. Silviculture

The forest and stand types on the plan area are discussed above. The relative density and exact make-up of the stands varies depending on stand history, aspect, elevation and proximity to watercourses across the plan area. The four areas on the plan are stands of older poor quality Douglas-Fir, surrounded by areas of grass or hardwoods. Some parts of the Doug-Fir stands contain Hardwood trees. The four areas are at least 300 feet apart, and the two main areas are separated by a 20 acre logical logging unit.

Clear-Cut Prescription 32 Acres

A Clear-Cut Prescription will be used to treat 32 acres of the plan area, which are composed of stands of mixed Douglas fir, and hardwoods. Under this method most of the larger trees will be harvested. Many of these tree are defective and need to be harvested. Some of the larger trees, 18 " plus, will be left for there wildlife value. Four trees will be tagged with wildlife tags and retained on top of the ridge above the river, as perch trees for Bald Eagles.

The areas will be planted with Douglas-Fir, and with some Redwood seedlings planted in the Class III draws with good shade areas. The area will meet stocking 5 years after the area is harvested.

A small sample mark of wildlife trees not harvested in the Clear-Cut area will be completed prior to the pre-harvest inspection.

Treatment Guidelines

Throughout this THP area the priority is to maintain and enhance the productivity of the timberland. The conifer trees in the Clear-Cut area will be harvested, using the guides of the sample mark. The Wildlife Sample Mark will be shown to, and discussed with the fallers before operations are started. This harvest will reduce the competition to the regeneration and utilize material that would otherwise be lost to mortality and decay. The advanced regeneration that is now above where the deer can feed on it will where possible be retained. All four of the Clear-Cut areas will be planted. The conifer regeneration will experience a growth release as a result of this proposed harvesting. The overall health of the stand will be improved along with the sustainable growth.

Because the owner's management objective is to grow as many trees as possible, the stocking will be bolstered by planting to levels that exceed State stocking standards. This increase in stocking in the understory will be a result of planting and exceptional natural regeneration produced the last two years. The objective of this harvest is to provide for future continuous timber growth on timberlands, which where feasible, will be at or near the productive capacity of the land for the forest-products desired considering the soil, timber site, and species to be regenerated.

Upon completion of operations the large wildlife healthy trees, the hardwoods not harvested or knocked down, and the areas of advanced regeneration left growing on the site will maintain the forested appearance and aesthetic appeal of the hillside. Overall there is not a major disease or pest problem within this stand but as in all timber stands, many of the older trees are diseased and damaged.

21b. & 21c. Tractor Operation on Slopes in Excess of 65% and on 50% slope on High EHR
Exceptions to 14CCR 914.2(f)(1) are proposed, because tractor operations on slopes in excess of 65% are proposed as a part of this plan. Said operations will take place within those small areas shown on **Map #4 page 27 and page 29.**

Explanation: All of the THP area has been previously logged by means of tractors. The THP area has much broken ground, where cable yarding cannot be reasonably accomplished. In most of these areas there are existing tractor roads that cross areas with side slopes that exceed 65% or 50% in high E.H. R. areas. All of the existing tractor roads on steep slopes to be used by tractors have been flagged for inspection during the PHI.

Justification: The entire plan has been previously logged using tractors. Lack of sufficient deflection, suitable yarder settings, broken ground, and lack of sufficient road access to some areas of the plan precludes conversion from tractor logging to cable yarding. Using tractors will minimize road building on steep slopes that standard cable yarding would require. The existing tractor road system, used in past harvest entries, will suffice for access to the small steep timbered areas of the plan.

Mitigation: These areas will be accessed by existing tractor road systems. Tractors will be required to remain on pre-flagged, existing tractor roads, and long-line trees up to said roads. Tractors will not be allowed to leave these tractor roads. In order to minimize soil disturbance tractor roads in these steep areas will be opened to the minimum width required for long-lining and yarding.

24b. Logging Road Use on Areas of Unstable Soils

Exceptions to 14CCR 923.1(c) are proposed, because operations on an existing truck road with a outside edge road failure are proposed. (See Road Map # 4 page 27 & pages 24 &29)

Explanation: The THP proposes to use an existing truck road that is located up a side draw to gain access to a basin above the steep side draw. Most of the road is on the break in slope above the steep ground in the draw WLPZ. There is a small section of the road, about 75 feet, where the outside edge road fill has failed. An accumulation of water on the slope above the area probably caused this fill failure. The unstable area is about 75 feet wide and 100 feet long, and moved down the slope to an area just above the watercourse. A pick-up truck can drive the road at this time, very little grading work is needed to make the road assessable by a log truck.

Justification: The entire plan area above this section of the road has been previously logged using this road as a truck road. Keeping the truck road out of this area is unavoidable because this plan needs a truck road in this location, and the existing truck road is in the best location. The road is on the best slopes, is on good bench areas, and uses the best location to cross class III watercourses. After the road fill failure a few years ago, the road has stayed in place and provided ranch access for a pick-up truck even in the winter.

Mitigation: In order to minimize soil disturbance the truck road in this area will be opened to the minimum width, and sidecast will not be placed where it could go over the edge and load up the unstable area below the road. No additional material will be placed on the road that would add weight to the road at this location. Waterbreaks above this area will be used to divert the overland water flow away from the unstable area. Rolling dips in the road will be used to keep water away from the unstable area below the road.

A jeep trail will be used to move equipment from one unit to another (see page 27)

24d. And 27 a. & 27 f. Truck Road Operations or Reconstruction in a Watercourse WLPZ
Exceptions to 14CCR 923.1(h) & 916.3 (c) are proposed, because an existing truck road will be used and some reconstruction will be conducted on the road where the road is in the WLPZ. (See Map # 4 page 29,)

Explanation: The THP proposes to use an existing truck road that is located up a side draw to gain access to a basin above the steep side draw. Most of the road is on the break in slope above the steep ground in the draw WLPZ. Parts of the road are in the WLPZ where the road is located lower in the draw as it approaches a sidedraw Class III watercourse crossing.

Justification: : The entire plan area above this section of the road has been previously logged using this road as a truck road. This plan needs a truck road in this location, and the existing truck road is in the best location. After the road fill failure a few years ago, the road has stayed in place and provided ranch access for a pick-up truck even in the winter. The existing truck road needs to enter the WLPZ area low in the draw so the road can use a flat area for a Class III watercourse crossing on a large sidedraw. Keeping this existing road out of the WLPZ, would result in more damaging new road construction on steeper slopes. This new road, that is not needed if mitigation's on the existing road are used, would cross Class III watercourses at poor locations, and might trigger more unstable areas. The use of the existing road in the WLPZ will equal the protection a road used outside the WLPZ because this road is on good slopes, stable ground, and has good Class III watercourse crossings.

Mitigation: In order to minimize soil disturbance the truck road in this area will be opened to the minimum width, and sidecast will not be placed where it could go over the edge and move down the slope into the Watercourse area below the road. Waterbreaks will be placed in the road in the WLPZ areas to High Erosion Hazard Rating standards. The outside edge of the road in the WLPZ area will be straw mulched and grass seeded.

24e. Logging Road Use on Slopes Over 50 % 100 feet above a WLPZ.

Exceptions to 14CCR 923.1(d) are proposed, because operations on an existing truck road will cross slopes over 50 % which are within 100 feet of the boundary of a WLPZ.

(See Road Map # 4 page 27 and page 29)

Explanation: The THP proposes to use an existing truck road that is located up a side draw to gain access to a basin above the steep side draw. Most of the road is on the break in slope above the steep ground in the draw WLPZ. There are portions of the road that cross 50 % slopes, where the road is less than 100 feet above the WLPZ. A pick-up truck can drive the road at this time, very little grading work is needed to make the road assessable by a log truck. The road through these areas is in very good shape.

Justification: The entire plan area above this section of the road has been previously logged using this road as a truck road. This plan needs a truck road in this location, and the existing truck road is in the best location. After the road fill failure a few years ago, the road has stayed in place and provided ranch access for a pick-up even in the winter. The location of the road allows it to cross several watercourses at the best locations.

Mitigation: In order to minimize soil disturbance the truck road in this area will be opened to the minimum width, and sidecast will not be placed where it could go over the edge and enter the watercourse area below the road. Waterbars will be placed in the road at High E.H.R. standards of these areas on slopes over 50 %.

SECTION IV

STATE OF CALIFORNIA BOARD OF FORESTRY
CUMULATIVE IMPACTS ASSESSMENT

(1) Do the assessment area(s) of resources that may be affected by the proposed project contain any past, present, or reasonably foreseeable probable future projects?

Yes X No

If the answer is yes, identify the project(s) and affected resource subject(s).

The plan falls in the Adams Creek (Cal #113.50012 – 3,909 acres) watershed. Recent timber harvesting activities within the watersheds are listed below. The plan area is in the middle part of the watershed. The biological assessment area is also in the Adams Creek, Maple Creek, Upper Rancheria Creek, Diamond D Ranch, and Upper Rockpile Creek watersheds. Harvest activities within the biological assessment watershed area are listed also.

Adams Creek Watershed #113.50012

Timber harvest activities within the last 10 years.

Silvicultural Methods:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| SEL - Selection | SWP - Shelterwood Prep Step |
| GS - Group Selection | SWS - Shelterwood Seed Step |
| ALT - Alternative Prescription | SWR - Shelterwood Removal Step |
| CT - Commercial Thinning | STS - Seed Tree; Seed Tree Step |
| STA - Special Treatment Area | CC - Clearcut |
| RHB - Rehabilitation | STR - Seed Tree Removal Step |
| SS - Sanitation Salvage | |

Logging Method:

- T - Tractor C - Cable H - Helicopter FB - Feller Buncher

<u>THP#</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Silvicultural Method</u>	<u>Logging Method</u>	<u>Location</u>		
				<u>Sections</u>	<u>Town.</u>	<u>Rang.</u>
1-93-319 MEN	373	ALT	T	13,14,15,23,24	12N	13W
1-95-496 MEN	82	SEL,STR,RHB	T	14,15,23	12N	13W
1-95-82 MEN	102	CC,RHB,STR, SS, & SEL	T	13,14,24	12N	13W
1-97-86 MEN	134	CC,STR,STS	T	23,24	12N	13W
1-98-415 MEN	50	SEL,RHB,ALT	T	15	12N	13W
1-99-033 MEN	7	CC	T	14	12N	13W
98 NTMP 35	In Review			3,4	12N	13W
1-89-057 Men	700	SWR	T	10,11,14,15	12N	13W
1-95-261 Men	291	STS,SEL,STR SS, RHB	T & C	12,13,24 19	12N 12N	13W 12W
Total	1739					

Timber harvest activities within the last 10 years in or near the Biological Watershed,
See Map # 7 on page 33

Silvicultural Methods:

SEL - Selection	SWP - Shelterwood Prep Step
GS - Group Selection	SWS - Shelterwood Seed Step
ALT - Alternative Prescription	SWR - Shelterwood Removal Step
CT - Commercial Thinning	STS - Seed Tree; Seed Tree Step
STA - Special Treatment Area	CC - Clearcut
RHB - Rehabilitation	STR - Seed Tree Removal Step
SS - Sanitation Salvage	TRN - Transition

Logging Method:

T - Tractor **C** - Cable **H** - Helicopter **FB** - Feller Buncher

<u>THP#</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Silvicultural Method</u>	<u>Logging Location</u>			
			<u>Method</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Town.</u>	<u>Rang.</u>
1-89-57 MEN	552	SWR	T	10,11,14,15	12N	13W
1-92-223 MEN	350	SEL	T & C	17,18	12N	12W
1-95-261 MEN	291	STS,SEL,STR, SS,RHB	T & H	12,13,24 19	12N	13W 12W
1-99-033 MEN	7	CC	T	14	12N	13W
1-99-160 MEN	28	SEL,SS,CC	T	11,14	12N	13W

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1-91-135 MEN	90	TRN	T	25,26	12N 13W
1-91-444 MEN	170	SWR, TRN	T	25,26,35,36 31	12N 13W 12N 12W
1-96-284 MEN	171	STS,STR,SEL	T		
1-97-086 MEN	134	CC,STS,STR	T	23,24	12N 13W
1-97-328 MEN	104	CC,STS,STR, SEL	T	25 30,31	12N 13W 12N 12W
Total	1897				

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 THP 1-99-235 MEN

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Future Activities:

The majority of the land in the Adams Creek watershed is dedicated to timber management and is zoned for timber production. Future projects on the Galbreath property will be related to the commitment to good timber and ranch management.

The landowner plans to have a number of harvest entries in this watershed. The timetable for THP entries will balance the timber market with the needs of wildlife and the watershed needs. The potential disturbance to the watersheds will be balanced by using silvicultural treatments necessary to move towards the timber stands that the owner wants for the best property management. The mitigations incorporated into this plan should insure that no significant adverse impacts occur within the watershed assessment areas.

The Rancheria Creek / Navarro River watershed is a large watershed on the South side of Anderson Valley. Our watershed evaluation for this plan will use all of the Adams Creek Watershed. See the Watershed Map # 7.

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THP1-99 235 MEN

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RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

(2) Are there any continuing, significant adverse impacts from past land use activities that may add to the impacts of the proposed project?

Yes X No _____ Watershed in a state of Recovery, and this plan will maintain the current watershed conditions. See comments below

If the answer is yes, identify the project(s) and affected resource subject(s).

Past logging in the 1950's has typically impacted the watercourses in the two watersheds. Most of the impacted areas are in a state of recovery. Many of these past impacted areas are associated with tractor roads, truck roads, and landings placed in watercourses or associated with poor watercourse crossings. Harvest plan mitigation's over the last 25 years have reduced many of the 1950's type timber harvest impacts. Most of these kinds of areas in the watershed have stopped downcutting and they are covered with vegetation. Tractor roads have had proper drainage facilities installed on them and most remain in good condition. Riparian corridors, that experienced major reductions in shade canopy due to heavy logging, are recovering. The same is true with upslope areas. Fewer tractor roads are visible on present aerial photos than were on past photos due to reoccupation by young conifers and hardwoods. The class I,II and III watercourses are slowly flushing their stored sediment downstream, thus continuing to recover from past impacts. This plan excludes the Class I WLPZ along Rancheria Creek as a buffer for the plan area as far as sediment movement. The landowner and the operator have provided crews on the ranch during the winter to clean inside ditches, culverts, and maintain roads. They have spread straw and hand waterbared areas that are in need of drainage. Work on watercourse crossings that stop present downcutting will improve watershed conditions. There are no significant continuing past land use impacts in the watersheds that, when combined with the impacts from the proposed project, would be a problem. See "Upslope Watercourse Conditions" below on page 48 & 49.

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COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- (3) Will the proposed project as presented, in combination with past, present, and reasonable foreseeable probable future projects identified in items (1) and (2) above, have a reasonable potential to cause or add to significant cumulative impacts in any of the following resource subjects?

	<u>Yes after mitigation (a)</u>	<u>No after mitigation (b)</u>	<u>No reasonably potential significant effects (c)</u>
1. Watershed		X	
2. Soil Productivity	_____	X	_____
3. Biological	_____	X	_____
4. Recreation	_____		X
5. Visual	_____		X
6. Traffic	_____		X
7. Other	_____		_____

- a) Yes, means that potential significant adverse impacts are left after application of the forest practice rules and mitigation's or alternatives proposed by the plan submitter.
- b) No after mitigation means that any potential for the proposed timber operation to cause significant adverse impacts has been substantially reduced or avoided by mitigation measures or alternatives proposed in the THP and application of the forest practice rules.
- c) No reasonable potential significant effects means that the operations proposed under the THP do not have a reasonable potential to join with the impacts of any other project to cause cumulative impacts.

ASSESSMENT AREA DESCRIPTIONS

1. Watershed: The plan falls in the Adams Creek watershed. This area is shown on Map #7. The boundary for the CWE assessment area has been chosen based on the guidelines set down in Appendix A, part B of the August 13, 1991 Cumulative Impacts Guidelines, so as to account for all effects from activities that could interact with the effects of this THP, which may cause adverse cumulative impacts on this watershed.

2. Soil Productivity: The soil productivity assessment area is the THP area, the seasonal road, the existing jeep trail and the skid trails to connect isolated units shown on Map # 4 on page 27 (see Map #1), as suggested in the August 13, 1991 Cumulative Impacts Guidelines, page 10. The THP area is the logical assessment area because ground-disturbing activities will be limited to the plan area, and factors outside of the THP area will not affect soil productivity.

3. **Biological:** The biological assessment area is the area within 1.5 miles of the THP boundary (see **Map #7**) The biological assessment area contains a wide variety of wildlife habitats. The described assessment area is large enough to account for any effects that this THP may cause on wildlife habitat.
4. **Recreational:** The recreational assessment area will be the THP area (see **Map #1**) surrounded by a 300-foot buffer. This area was chosen because the Galbreath property is gated and recreational access is limited.
5. **Visual:** The visual assessment area is the same as the CWE assessment area (see **Map #7**.) The watershed assessment area falls within an area bordered by ridge-tops and includes most locations from which one may view the plan area. Topography and private access limits the view of the plan from most outside locations.
6. **Traffic:** The timber from this plan will be hauled out on private roads & a county road to State Highway 128 (see **Map # 7 and page 30**). The traffic assessment area will be from a point where the private road leaves the logged area to the intersection of State Highway 128 and on Highway 128 toward the towns of Ukiah, Cloverdale and Fort Bragg.

A. WATERSHED ASSESSMENT AREA:

1) Adams Creek Watershed (#113.50012) Impact Assessment:

Adverse impacts affect the watershed resources in the Adams Creek watershed. The beneficial uses of water, which could be affected by this project, are designated in the Water Quality Control Plan for the North Coast region (Section 2, Table 4) as:

Potential Municipal Supply	Recreation 1 and 2
Cold Freshwater Habitat	Fish Spawning
Agricultural Supply	Fish Migration
Industrial Service Supply	Wildlife Habitat

Increases in the following watershed elements would detrimentally affect the beneficial uses of water in the Adams Creek watershed: **water temperature, sediment, organic debris, chemical contamination, and peak flows.**

Water Temperature

Occularly estimated shade canopy on the class III watercourses in the THP area is between 40% and 80% where they flow through forested areas. There will be no harvest of hardwoods in the class III 25 foot ELZ areas. Conifer trees in the class III ELZ areas that have wildlife value will be retained. (See item 14 in section III and item 26 in section II) The no harvest of the hardwoods in the Class III watercourses, will give adequate protection to water temperature on the plan area at this time.

Sediment

Sediment sources in the Adams Creek Watershed come in the form of mass wasted material and fill placed in streams from past activities. Re-using existing truck and skid roads, proper installation of drainage facilities and structures, rocking of sections of road and strict adherence to the Forest Practice rules governing falling and yarding near watercourses should mitigate the detrimental effects that sedimentation may have on the watershed as a result of this plan.

Woody Debris

Large woody debris is present in small to large quantities in the Class III watercourse ELZ areas. Potential recruits of down material for large woody debris exist in more than adequate quantities along the slopes above the watercourses of the plan area. Some of the smaller woody debris in the Class III watercourses on the plan area contributes to in-stream stored sediment, but this does not present a great problem.

Chemical Contamination

There are no known chemical contamination sites on the plan area. There will be no expected chemical contamination at any location of this plan, because equipment operators will be required to do any maintenance outside of WLPZ and ELZ areas and away from any watercourse crossings.

Peak Flows

Peak flows on the coastal area of the state are generally not a problem on these kinds of streams that are not associated with snowmelt.

Organic Debris

Increased amounts of small organic debris in any watercourses on this plan, due to the activities proposed, are not expected because the BOF rules require removing organic debris placed in class III watercourses if the material is an unstable location. Organic debris in class III draws can be left if it is in a stable location and will help slow the movement of sediment.

Upslope Watercourse Condition

The THP area units are located up-slope from Rancheria Creek on hill-slopes above flat buffer areas along Rancheria Creek. A small Class II watercourse North West of the North Plan unit flows around the North West area below the plan into Rancheria Creek. The smaller Class III watercourses on the plan units are in fair to good condition. These watercourses are small to medium in size. There are no watercourses that flow through the THP from areas above the plan. The condition of the smaller watercourses on the plan area varies, with some of them containing notable amounts of organic debris that has trapped sediment. The proposed harvest operations will use the existing tractor road system, which avoids watercourses wherever possible. Potential erosion problems will be corrected whenever possible as they are encountered on the plan area. Examples of the type of problems that may be corrected are, tractor roads without proper drainage facilities, tractor roads with perched fill in the stream channel and, improper road drainage. The lower portions of the class III watercourses on the plan area contain gravel, high water pools, aggrading, downcutting, and a bed and a bank.

Rancheria Creek in this portion of the watershed is a large coastal stream with a wide bed. The river moves its channel back and forth inside the wide bed. The bed is made up of large cobble, rock, and gravel. The recent heavy winter storms in the last few years has caused several bank slide areas in one of the Class III draw areas. These unstable areas will be flagged in orange with a 10 foot buffer, and no equipment will be allowed inside these areas. No hardwoods and the small conifer under 12 inches DBH will not be harvested in these areas.

Specific Mitigation Practices:

These specific practices will further minimize increased sediment input into the watercourse as part of the proposed plan:

1. Parts of the class III watercourse ELZs within the plan area where there are good growing conifer trees that can be used for wildlife values, will have conifer trees retained.
2. No hardwoods shall be harvested within the ELZs of class III watercourses.
3. ELZs of 25 or 50 feet along all class III watercourses will reduce the potential for soil and other debris entering the watercourse. This will also protect water temperatures.
4. Dips will be installed where necessary at watercourse crossings to prevent stream flow from being directed away from its natural channel.

As a whole, timber operations have not heavily impacted the watercourses on the plan area. The Skid trails, landings, and the roads are in place and well maintained.

This proposed project combined with perceived future projects will not result in notable adverse impacts to the Adams Creek watershed.

B. SOIL PRODUCTIVITY ASSESSMENT AREA

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE ACTIVITIES

Past Projects

The units in this THP were harvested in the last few years using various silvicultural systems. Many of the Douglas-Fir on the plan units are not growing, are defective, and will not respond to release from these past harvests.

Future Projects

There are no future projects planned, except this THP, within the Soil Productivity Assessment area within the next five-year period.

The possible impacts to soil productivity include the following: growing space loss due to road and/or tractor road construction, soil compaction resulting from operation of equipment on growing sites; surface soil loss due to erosion; organic matter loss resulting from erosion or fire; and nutrient loss from bio-mass removal.

Growing space losses: Existing roads provide good access to the timber harvest plan area. New reconstruction of tractor roads will be minimal, as existing stable tractor roads will be used wherever possible in order to minimize growing space losses.

Compaction losses: Operation of equipment during high soil moisture periods could result in notable productivity losses due to compaction. The soils on the plan area are generally good timberland soils and are not subject to soil compaction except under extreme conditions.

Mitigation: The winter tractor operations proposed for this plan are restricted by the state rules.

Surface soil losses due to erosion: Erosion of topsoil can cause severe reduction in site productivity because most of a soil's nutrients are stored in the top few inches.

Mitigation: The displacement of some soil is unavoidable, though proper installation and maintenance of erosion control facilities can mitigate it. Maintenance of these facilities will insure proper functioning throughout the recovery period. Use of existing tractor roads whenever possible will minimize the amount of new soil that is displaced. The landowner has properly replaced numerous watercourse crossings on the property for many years.

Nutrient loss due to erosion or fire: As discussed above, the loss of nutrients through erosion can cause site productivity to decline notably. Proper installation and maintenance of erosion control facilities, minimal tractor road construction, combined with operations during dry periods will decrease the impacts of the proposed activities.

The heat of fire can convert nutrients to a gaseous form, which subsequently evaporates. The risk of wildfire on this unit is low to moderate. Fire will not likely have a significant impact. The well-maintained roads within the harvest area, and on the ranch will ease suppression of wildfires if they occur.

Nutrient loss from bio-mass removal: As most nutrients are contained in the top layer of soil and the foliage of existing vegetation, they are not likely to be effected by the proposed harvest. Most current logging practices do not contribute to organic matter loss. Instead, most practices that do not involve site preparation by burning add considerable amounts of organic matter to the soil surface. Most of the THP area is to be logged under methods which will retain slash, & cull material. This will retain most of the organic matter on site to provide for long-term soil fertility and to provide a habitat for soil fauna and microorganisms critical to nutrient cycling and uptake.

This timber harvest plan will likely have a moderate impact on soil resources.

C. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT AREA:

Biological Resources

The biological resources are the Rare, Threatened, or Endangered species that inhabit the biological assessment area during all or part of the year. Species of concern identified in the area are those identified as known Rare, Threatened or Endangered listed (US & CA) species and Sensitive Species. Various wildlife biologists were consulted for occurrences of special plants, animals, and natural communities on the biological assessment area. Tom Daugherty and Jeff Longcrier were consulted with during casual conversations, about other THPs in the Rancheria Creek and Navarro Watersheds. I asked Tom if there were any fishery problems, particularly Coho or Steelhead, associated with Rancheria Creek or the Navarro Watershed. I also talked to Jeff on several occasions about plants and animals that might have been of special concern as relates to Rancheria Creek and the Navarro Watershed. These were casual discussions and did not result in the need for an inspection or a survey.

Although forest affiliated special status species have been emphasized, this document considers listed species and California Department of Fish and Game "Species of Special Concern" that are likely to inhabit the biological assessment area.

The Assessment area is within the range of the following species that will be addressed, the Northern Goshawk, Great Blue Heron, Great Egret, Golden Eagle, Bald Eagle, Osprey, American Peregrine Falcon, Northern Spotted Owl, Coopers Hawk, Sharp Shinned Hawk, Vaux's Swift, Purple Martin, Marbled Murrelet, Badger, Pallid Bat, Red Tree Vole, Summer Steelhead, Coho Salmon, Northern Red-legged Frog, Foothill Yellow-legged Frog, Northwestern Pond Turtle, North Coast Semaphore Grass, Milo Baker's Lupine, and Roderick's Frillary. These species have all received consideration and are described in Section II.

Past Land Use Activities that May Add to the Impacts of the Proposed Project:

The activities that have impacted the biological assessment area are those that have directly and indirectly affected its biological resources. Individuals and populations of species that are killed or injured due to human activity are the biological resources that are affected directly. The indirect effects caused by the removal or alteration of habitat by human activities such as road building, timber harvesting and extensive human presence are of greater concern. Changes in important habitat conditions detrimentally affect the biological resource in the assessment area.

Road building and logging activities occurred in the 1940's & 1950s into the early 1960s. These activities were not conducted under the provisions of the Z'berg Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973. Consequently, some practices were used then that would not occur today. These practices again caused significant decreases in forest cover, multistory canopy, and degradation of aquatic and stream zone habitat. In the period from the 1960s to 1980 timber harvesting projects started the recovery of forest cover, multistory canopy, and recovery of aquatic and stream zone habitat.

Biological Habitat Condition

There is a wide diversity of large vertebrate wildlife on the biological assessment area, which implies a healthy, diverse habitat. Populations of deer, coyote, bobcat, mountain lion, pig, and bear are evident.

Aquatic and near-water habitat conditions

1) **Pools and riffles:** These habitats are found in the two larger class III watercourses on the plan area where bedrock formations bring water to the surface. Pools are formed by interaction of the stream with these bedrock topographic features and by the presence of woody debris in the channels. The class III watercourses contain varying amounts of woody debris. Many of the sections of the Class III draws do not have any near-water habitat. Other sections of Class III draws have areas of ferns and other aquatic habitat.

2) **Large Woody Debris:** Large woody debris in the class III watercourses across the plan area varies from low to high, with a majority of the class III watercourses containing moderate amounts of large woody debris.

3) **Near-Water Vegetation:** There is adequate near-water vegetation to shade the class III watercourse, provide additional habitat benefits, and defective trees to act as a source of large woody debris into the future. Ocular estimates show that the class III watercourse presently contains between 40% to 80% shade canopy. This shade canopy is not only provided by conifers adjacent to and within the ELZ of the watercourses, but also by California Bay, Madrone, Tanoak other Hardwoods and Vegetation.

Terrestrial habitat conditions

1) **Snags, den and nest trees:** There is a moderate to small amount of snags and green culls in the THP area.

Hardwoods showing signs of use by wildlife will be retained.

2) **Downed large, woody debris:** There is a moderate amount of large woody debris on the THP area. All slash and cull logs will remain on site on the THP area. Overall the harvest operation will add to the woody debris already on site, and the slash will enhance spotted owl prey habitat.

3) **Multistory Canopy:** There is multistory canopy in the parts of the units that have Hardwoods mixed with the Douglas-Fir portions of the stand. Harvest in these areas will maintain the multistory nature of these stands. The forest type on the plan area is a mixed Douglas-fir-hardwood forest. Hardwoods found on the plan area consist of Tanoak, California Bay and Pacific Madrone. Tanoak and Madrone are the predominant species in the hardwood component. Overall species mix varies depending on elevation, aspect, proximity to watercourses, and stand history.

4) **Road density:** There are approximately 2000 feet of existing seasonal roads near the plan area units, that lead to landings that will be used as part of this plan. The plan will use about 2 miles of permanent and seasonal ranch roads to move timber to a county road and the state highway. The roads are not open to the public for hunting or any other use. The presence of these roads will have little or no detrimental effect on wildlife.

5) **Hardwood cover:** Skid trails will be placed through areas of brush and Tanoak thickets, whenever possible. This will not happen in areas that would damage existing advanced regeneration. After the harvest is completed these disturbed brush and Tanoak areas will provide small areas that can be planted and start growing conifer timber. This planting will increase the stocking in these areas above that required by the rules. Pacific Madrone, California Bay, Maple, and True Oaks will be left for the maintenance of biological habitat. Tanoaks showing signs of use by wildlife will be retained wherever possible. In order to maintain suitable wildlife habitat as provided by hardwoods, hardwood retention will be in the form of clusters that will provide more suitable wildlife habitat than evenly spaced hardwoods on every acre. When possible these hardwood clusters will be associated with live conifer culls, existing snags, and will include Wolf type Tanoak with large limbs.

6) **Late Seral (Mature) Forest:** Currently there is no late seral stage (LSS) forest on the THP area or in the Watershed Assessment Area. The presence of snags, green culls and down logs in the forest provides many of the animals that use LSS forest, elements that enable them to inhabit the THP area.

Specific Mitigation Measures

All non-merchantable snags will be left standing except where they threaten safety.

In order to maintain suitable wildlife habitat as provided by hardwoods, all large individually occurring tanoaks (equal to or greater than 20 inches DBH) showing signs of wildlife use, i.e. presence of avian platform nests, or active nests of any species, will be retained. Trees exhibiting a wide-branching "wolfy" form or decadent condition, will not be harvested within the THP area, except where removal is necessary to facilitate construction objectives (i.e. roads, landings, and tractor roads.) All hardwoods other than tanoak shall not be harvested, except to facilitate the above mentioned construction objectives. No hardwoods of any species will be harvested within the ELZ of class III watercourses.

With the mitigation's mentioned above, this project will not significantly add to negative cumulative effects within the assessment area. See Northern Spotted Owl, Coho Salmon, Steelhead, and Bald Eagle information in section II.

RARE, ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN

During the THP preparation the area was inspected for the presence of rare, threatened, endangered or sensitive species. These inspections were conducted by myself, this work was done during the preparation of the plan. If any threatened, rare, endangered species or species of special concern, including key habitat areas, are discovered during operations, operations will be halted in the vicinity of the sighting and the California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection and the Department of Fish and Game will be contacted to determine the appropriate protective measures.

D. RECREATION ASSESSMENT AREA

Past and Future Activities

Past activities and future activities that have affected the recreation assessment area are the same as those listed above under soil productivity assessment area (see Map #1.)

Recreational Resources

The Galbreath ownership is private property. In the past recreational use has been limited to small numbers of people that visit the ranch. The property is gated and recreational access will continue to be limited.

Since the area is not open to public use and is gated and posted against trespassers, this project will have an insignificant effect on the public recreational resources assessment area.

E. VISUAL ASSESSMENT AREA

The visual assessment area is the same as the CWE assessment areas (see Map #7.) The plan is surrounded by privately owned timberland.

Past and Future Activities

Past and future activities that have affected the visual assessment area are the same as those listed above under watershed assessment areas.

Visual Resources

The Galbreath ownership is private property. Parts of the THP area are visible to the general public from private property on the North side of Highway 128. The silvicultural methods as proposed will provide sufficient residual trees and vegetation, which will not be aesthetically displeasing. There are no Special Treatment Areas designated by the Board of Forestry for their visual values within the THP assessment area. No reasonably potential significant effects will occur to visual qualities.

F. TRAFFIC ASSESSMENT AREA

Past and Future Activities

Past and future activities that have affected the traffic assessment area are the same as those listed above under watershed assessment area.

Vehicular Traffic Impacts

The private appurtenant roads to the landowner's property can be used by the Galbreath property and have been used historically for timber haul roads. The public road, State Highway 128 have also been used historically as timber haul roads. Log traffic is not expected to increase traffic above normal. This operation will not notably affect the amount of traffic on the public roads of Mendocino County.

(5). The following sources of information or persons were consulted for preparation of the Cumulative Impact Assessment.

A. Watershed Resources:

1. Water Quality Control Plan for the North Coast Region; North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board; September 21, 1989.
2. Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act; State Water Resources Control Board, June 1992.
3. CDF Archives for THP Records; Howard Forest CDF Office.
4. Ornbau Valley 7.5 min quadrangle map.

B. Soil Productivity:

1. Soil Vegetation Map and Tables prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey, 1947 and 1978.
2. Mendocino Forest Soils Erosion Hazard Guide prepared by the Mendocino County Resource Conversation District, 1988.
3. Soil Survey Report, Mendocino County, Western Part and Soil Survey Report, Mendocino County, Eastern Part and Trinity County, Southeastern Part; USDA Soil Conservation Service, April 1987.

C. Biological Resources:

1. Theodore Wooster, Environmental Services Supervisor, Dept of Fish and Game, Region 3, Spotted Owl Consultation.
2. Jeff Longcrier, Wildlife Biologist, 890 Hazel St. Ukiah Ca. 95482 707-462-2315
3. Tom Daugherty, Fisheries Biologist, 491 N. Oak, Ukiah Ca 95482 707-462-8234
4. Spotted Owl Data Base Check, CDF and CDF&G.
5. Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Plants of California. California Department of Fish and Game, Natural Heritage Division, Plant Conservation Program. Sept. 1998.
6. "California's Wildlife", volumes I, II and III published by the Department of Fish and Game, May 1988, Nov. 1990, and April 1990.
7. Endangered and Threatened Animals of California. California Department of Fish and Game, Natural Heritage Division, Plant Conservation Program. Oct. 1998.
8. Special Plants List. California Department of Fish and Game, Natural Heritage Division, Plant Conservation Program. Aug. 1998.
9. Special Animals List California Department of Fish and Game, Natural Heritage Division, Mar. 1998.
10. Natural Diversity Data Base (NDDDB) California Department of Fish and Game, 2/15/99

D. Recreation Values, Visual Qualities, Traffic, and General Resource Information:

1. Ornbau Valley 7.5 min quadrangle map.
2. California Dept. of Forestry and Fire Protection Guidelines for Assessment of Cumulative Impacts; CDF, August 13, 1991.
3. Cumulative Impacts Assessment Workshop Binder; CLFA, Redding, Ca., September 1991.

NOTE

Information concerning archeological sites has been removed from THP 1-99-235 MEN in accordance with the policy of the Office of Historic Preservation as adopted by the State Historical Resources Commission under the authority of Public Resources Code 5020.4.

Copies of the information have been sent to the following locations to facilitate review of the project:

1. CDF field unit - Willits
2. Reviewing Archeologist, Mark Gary, Santa Rosa (Region Office)

The original copy of this material is maintained in a confidential file at CDF Region I Headquarters, 135 Ridgway Avenue, Santa Rosa, CA 95401.

REVISED PAGES 70.01,73 SUBMITTED 7/12/99

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to facilitate review of the project:

1. CDF field unit - Willits

The original copy of this material is maintained in a confidential file at CDF Region I Headquarters, 135 Ridgway Avenue, Santa Rosa, CA 95401. Contact Mark Gary, CDF Archeologist.

Section VI

Alternatives	Pg. 75 - 76
Landowner responsibilities letter	Pg. 77
Erosion Hazard Rating Worksheet	Pg. 78
Newspaper Domestic Water Notice	Pg. 79
Domestic Water Supply Letter	Pg. 80
No Take Certification for Northern Spotted Owl	Pg. 81
Geologic Review of Area	Pg. 82 - 86

ALTERNATIVES

Purpose:

The purpose of the landowner in proposing this plan is to achieve an economic return from the property while improving the health and condition of the stand.

There is nothing unique or special about the THP area under consideration in terms of historic use and suitability for logging.

Need:

The needs for this project, considering the policies in the Forest Practice Act, include maintaining the flow of high quality timber products to the economy, avoiding waste of timber resources and maintaining forest health.

Potential Alternatives:

1. The Project Proposal: This THP presents the project as proposed and would fulfill the Purpose and Needs for proposing this plan.
2. No Project: This alternative involves no timber harvesting at this time. If trying to achieve an economic return from the property while improving the health and condition of the stand, a no harvest alternative would fail. First, if no harvesting of the resources takes place there will be no economic return from the property. Secondly, portions of the stand are in a declining state in terms of growth, health, and overall stand vigor and timber conditions. The conifer stands need to be opened up with some soil disturbance to get good natural seeding and to allow areas to be planted.

In some areas of the plan there are tractor roads that are in, or alongside of, the class III watercourses. These trails are often associated with past operations in the bottom of the watercourse at watercourse crossing areas. Some of these areas are downcutting and placing sediment in the watercourse. Operations under the proposed THP would upgrade the areas and put them in compliance with the New Forest Practice Rules.

Accordingly, the No Project Alternative is inconsistent with the purpose of the project and does not address the need for the project. It is not environmentally superior to the project as described in the THP. If implemented, the No Project Alternative would likely result in significant adverse economic and environmental impacts.

3. Alternative Land Use: The only other current land use in the area, other than timber production, is cattle and sheep grazing. While this use would provide for some economic return, it would not provide the timber management needed for the larger portion of the ranch. Also, this alternative would not maintain the flow of high quality timber products to the economy or maintain forest health.

The other main alternative land use is to sub divide the property and sell parcels. The owner does not want to do this. If parcels were sold, the long-term sustained yield timber management would decline and, for many individual parcels, cease altogether. Sensitive species' habitat would be under the types of stress associated with fragmentation of large ownership. Watershed and wildlife assessment, planning, mitigation, monitoring, and restoration would be much more difficult, if not impossible to achieve.

Conservation easement and public purchase would mitigate or avoid potential significant adverse impacts of timber harvesting and upon payment of fair market value would allow the landowner to realize his investment purposes. However, it is not feasible in the sense that the likelihood of either occurring in the near or even distant future is remote and speculative.

4. Timing of the Project: The timing of this project as proposed occurs when there is an opportunity to achieve an economic return while improving the health and condition of the forest. This opportunity may not exist at another time within the decade. Stand conditions may deteriorate beyond the point where the economic return and improved stand health may not be possible. It looks like this is the first year in over ten years we have had an opportunity to take advantage of the good Douglas- fir seed crop we got the last two years.

KEN WOOD

1021 LAKE MENDOCINO DRIVE
UKIAH, CALIFORNIA 95482
(707) 462-4142

FORESTRY SERVICE



Mr. Fred Galbreath
P.O. Box 188
Kentfield, Calif. 94904

April 24, 1999

Dear Mr. Galbreath;

This letter is to inform you of the filing of the "Section 13 / 24 " Timber Harvesting Plan. In accordance with Item 13(a) of the THP, this letter is in regards to your responsibilities as the timberland owner. Your responsibilities are as follows:

1. You must ensure that a Registered Professional Forester conduct any activities which require an RPF.
2. You must provide the RPF preparing the plan or amendments with complete and correct information regarding pertinent legal rights to, interests in, and responsibilities for land, timber, and access as these affect the planning and conduct of timber operations.
3. Sign the THP certifying knowledge of the plan contents and the requirements of this section.
4. The silviculture prescription will meet the stocking requirements as follows:
 - * The Clear-Cut portion of the plan:
 - A. Will be planted with Redwood and Douglas-Fir seedlings and will meet Stocking in five years.
5. Wildlife trees to be retained will be marked by the RPF, or his supervised designee, prior to the start of timber harvest operations. If you have any questions regarding the mark, please contact me prior to the start of operations

If you have any questions regarding your responsibilities pertaining to the Timber Harvest Plan please do not hesitate to call me.

Sincerely, *Kenneth Wood*

Kenneth Wood
RPF # 920

ESTIMATED SURFACE SOIL EROSION HAZARD
RM-87 (4/84)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
BOARD OF FORESTRY

I. SOIL FACTORS				FACTOR RATING BY AREA			
A. SOIL TEXTURE	Fine	Medium	Coarse	255	255	181	181
1. DETATCHABILITY Rating	Low 1-9	Moderate 10-18	High 19-30	17	17	17	17
	2. PERMABILITY Rating	Slow 5-4	Moderate 3-2	Rapid 1	3	3	3

YORKVILLE
HOPLAI
SOIL # 11
CASABONI
W HL;

B. DEPTH TO RESTRICTIVE BEDROCK							
Rating	Shallow 1"-19"	Moderate 20"-39"	Deep 40"-60"	6	6	2	2
	15-9	8-4	3-1				

C. PERCENTS SURFACE COARSE FRAGMENTS GREATER THAN 2 MM IN SIZE INCLUDING ROCKS OR STONES				FACTOR RATING BY AREA			
Rating	Low (-) 10-39%	Moderate 40-70%	High 71-100%	9	9	9	9
	10-6	5-3	2-1				
	SUBTOTAL				35	35	31

II SLOPE FACTOR										
Slope Rating	5-15%	16-30%	31-40%	41-50%	51-70%	71-80%	7	17	6	18
	1-3	4-6	7-10	11-15	16-25	26-35				

III. PROTECTIVE VEGETATIVE COVER REMAINING AFTER DISTURBANCE							
Rating	Low (-) 30-39	Moderate 41-80%	High 81-100%	5	8	5	7
	15-8	7-4	3-1				

IV. TWO-YEAR, ONE HOUR RAINFALL INTENSITY (Hundredths Inch)								
Rating	Low (-) 30-39	Moderate 40-59	High 60-69	Extreme 70-80 (+)	12	12	12	12
	1-3	4-7	8-11	12-15				
	TOTAL SUM OF FACTORS				59	72	54	68

EROSION HAZARD RATING							
<50	50-65	66-75	>75	M	H	M	H
LOW (L)	MODERATE (M)	HIGH (H)	EXTREME (E)				
THE DETERMINATION IS							

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PROOF OF PUBLICATION

(2015.5 C.C.P.)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF MENDOCINO

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County aforesaid; I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above- entitled matter. I am the principal clerk of the printer of the Ukiah Daily Journal, a newspaper of general circulation, printed and published daily except Saturday in the City of Ukiah, County of Mendocino and which newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Mendocino, State of California, under the date of September 22, 1952, Case Number 9257; that the notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy (set in type not smaller than non-pareil), has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to wit:

JANUARY 7

all in the year 1999.

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated at Ukiah, California, this 8th day of

January, 1999.

Lucy K. French
LEGAL CLERK

This space is for the County Clerk's Filing Stamp

Proof of Publication of:

PUBLIC NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE
002-99
NOTICE
Charles Hilt is planning to submit a Timber Harvest Plan in the Maple Creek (Cal #113.50013), and Adams Creek (Cal # 113.50012) watersheds. The proposed operations are located in a portion of Sections 14, Township 12N Range 13W all MDB&M. Rancheria Creek and the Navarro River receive drainage from the proposed timber operations.
If you have knowledge of any domestic water supply whose source is in the above watercourses, or that may be affected by the proposed operations, please contact the following person in writing, within ten (10) days of the date of this notice, at the following address: Ken Wood, 1021 Lake Mendocino Drive, Ukiah, California 99901-402.

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ADJACENT LANDOWNERS

Galbreath Section 13 / 24 THP

There are no adjacent landowners within 300 feet of this THP or within 1000 feet downstream.

A plan next to this plan (1- 99- 033 Men) was still published in the Ukiah paper to see if there was any Domestic Water interest in this portion of Rancheria Creek. There was no reply to the public notice.

Date: 2/4/99

TO: California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
From: California Department of Fish and Game
Subject: No Take Certification for the northern spotted owl. *Salbreath section 13/2.*

In/on 2/4/99 I surveyed the Salbreath property off of Highway 128 road in Mariposa County. The proposed plan consists of about 40 acres. This area is not utilized by northern spotted owls for the following reasons:

- agricultural
- Urbanized Area next to plan (sheep)
- Flat or relatively flat ground/ lack of topography
- Proximity to ocean
- Past calling records for NSOs
- Insufficient canopy cover
- Non contiguous forest cover
- No available water
- Other, described as hot + dry in summer + fall

Past calling records are located in the files for the following adjacent or nearby Timber Harvesting Plans:

Based upon my personal knowledge of the area and the above information it is my best professional judgment that the plan as presently proposed is not likely to result in the take of a northern spotted owl.

Theodore W. Wooster
Theodore W. Wooster
Environmental Specialist IV

State of California

The Resources Agency

Memorandum

To: Ross Johnson, Deputy Director
California Department of Forestry
and Fire Protection
135 Ridgway Ave.
Santa Rosa, CA 95402

Date: 4-16-99

From: Department of Conservation
Division of Mines and Geology
17501 N. Highway 101
Willits, CA 95490

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RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

Subject: Engineering Geologic Report of Timber Harvesting Plan 1-99-086 MEN

Inspection Date: 4-14-99Participants-Affiliation:

Jim Bawcom, CDF
Ken Wood, RPF
Mike Fuller, DMG
Julie Bawcom, DMG

Time Spent on Review.
Field 5.1/2, Office 8 Travel 2

County: MendocinoLegal Description:Quadrangle: Ombaun Valley 7.5'

T42N, R13W, 13,14,24

Watershed: Rancheria CreekArea: 32 AcresLogging System: Tractor and Cable yarding optionSilviculture Method: ClearcuttingEHR: Moderate and HighSlopes: 20 to 65%Geologic Concerns: Unstable areas, WLPZ operations and operations on steep slopes.References:

Durham, J.P., 1979, Geologic Map, Ombaun Valley 15' Quadrangle: California
Department of Forestry Title II Mapping Project, Scale 1:62,500.

Kelley, F.R., 1984, Geology and Geomorphic Features Related to Landsliding, Hales
Grove 7.5' Quadrangle, Mendocino County, California: California Division of
Mines and Geology Open File Report OFR 84-15, Scale 1:24,000.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Mendocino County Resource Conservation District,
1988, Mendocino Forest Soils Erosion Hazard Guide,

WAC Corporation, 1996, Black and White Aerial Photographs, WAC-Mendocino-96,
Flight Line 4, Frames 9 and 10, Flight Line 3, Frame 280, Scale: 1:31,750.

Geologic Conditions: The plan area is composed of 4 separate harvesting units that are underlain by coarse to medium grained sandstone of the undifferentiated Central Belt Franciscan (Durham, 1979). The sandstone varies from hard to soft and is crumbly where deeply weathered. Franciscan melange is exposed in the areas separating the harvest units. These open slopes are dominantly grasslands, but include areas vegetated with live oak, bay, black oak, and buckeye. Resistant blocks of sandstone, metamorphosed sandstone, greenstone, phyllite and chert form knockers along the slopes within the melange matrix.

The irregular topography of grass-covered slopes form saddles, benches and knobs with active soil creep and localized slumping. The sandstone within the harvesting units tends to be more competent but highly fractured. Debris slide slopes are noted between the existing truck road and the Class II watercourse near the northwest harvesting unit (Map Point 1). Slopes steepen to 75% below the 40 to 50 year old road. Soil and rock creep is active along this slope.

Disrupted ground was noted within the melange terrain. These areas are composed of hummocky gentle slopes (less than 50%) exhibiting active soil creep, rill erosion and localized slumping forming U-shaped basins with active springs and seeps.

High winter rainfall of 1998 and 1999 most likely caused higher stream flows in the tributary drainages in the plan. ~~An increase in active downcutting along a Class III~~ watercourse in the plan area occurred at Map Point 2, creating an active inner gorge. The undercut banks resulted in uprooting large trees and further bank erosion around the fallen trees. The channel is lined with resistant sandstone boulders with a continuous slope above ranging between 60 to 70%.

Review Team Questions: (to be answered by the geologist)

15. Evaluate operations relative to the seasonal road that leads south from the most northern unit, considering the unstable area, WLPZ operations, and steep slopes, ref. Page 19, and items 24 and 27. Evaluate relative to "3" on page 10.

ANSWER: The road that leads south from the northwest unit was evaluated. The road is estimated to be between 40 to 50 years old and crosses both fractured sandstone bedrock along steep sideslopes and gentle to moderate grass covered slopes (Map Point 1). The road has remained stable with only minor slumping and minor erosion on the road from a failed and poorly placed waterbar in the WLPZ road section. Both these areas can be corrected with minor tractor work. If the Forest Practice rules for winter logging are followed, additional problems are not anticipated.

Observations: (keyed to the map)

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Map Point 1 - This section of road borders the west half of the northwestern harvesting unit (Map #4 THP Page 20; attached). The road is estimated to be 40 to 50 years old and was constructed along 65 to 75% slopes above the Class II watercourse. The road banks and running surface have remained stable. Gully and rill erosion are absent and there is evidence of past fill or sidecast failures was not observed. The slope below the road is well vegetated with 50+ year old conifers and the road surface is outsloped with functioning waterbars.

The road transitions from the steep sandstone sideslopes above the Class II watercourse into the gentle hummocky grass covered slopes of the melange bedrock. Slopes within the melange are less than 50%. The unstable area at the south end of this section of road (shown on the THP map) is a minor slump of the road fill within a U-shaped basin. A spring drains along the cutbank at this location causing several episodes of slumping in the past. Benches are evident below the road probably representing older road surfaces. The road can be widened to accommodate a log truck with only minor blading. The cutbank is gentle and will not be adversely affected by moving the road inward 2 to 3 feet. Adding fill to the road's surface could cause further slumping from an increase in weight. The RPF proposes to use waterbars along the road and skidtrail above to drain water away from this 75-foot wide basin.

Map Point 2 - The slide areas along Class III watercourses are described by the RPF in the cumulative impacts section, at the bottom of page 37 in the THP. This particular Class III watercourse bisects the southeast harvesting unit. The channel is deeply incised and boulder-lined and appears to flow at high-energy after periods of high rainfall. An inner gorge is present adjacent to the stream channel along the continuous 65% slopes. The channel has recently undermined the streambanks below several large trees, some of which have fallen. The active channel erosion appears to be associated with renewed down-cutting of the channel. This area is within the clearcut unit, however, scattered throughout the conifers are numerous large hardwood trees along both sides of the slope. Only 5 conifers were noted above the active inner gorge to be removed and over 60% of the tree canopy above the active inner gorge is composed of large hardwood trees and small conifers. The large hardwoods and smaller conifers are planned to be retained. No conifers will be removed in the active inner gorge. Therefore, root-binding properties that reduce bank erosion and soil creep will remain. Tractors are not planned to operate along the steep slopes within this inner gorge. Existing trails are located above the break in slope.

Cumulative Impacts Discussion: (related to mass wasting, erosion, and sedimentation)
The proposed plan consists of 4 separate harvesting units totaling 32 acres of clearcutting. The ranch roads leading to and in the plan and skidtrail system are existing and in good condition. The ranch roads are well drained except for one minor diversion that will be repaired. Two minor areas of instability were noted by the RPF, however, logging activities are not expected to cause further problems in those areas (Map Points 1 and 2) or in the watershed. This plan is not expected to significantly add to an increase in erosion, sedimentation or mass wasting within the watershed.

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Geology Report MAP A

THP 1-99-086 mEN

GALBREATH SECTION 13/24 THP

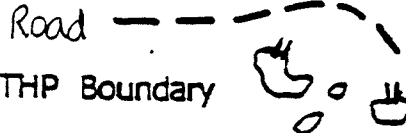
Section 13, 14, & 24 T 12 N R 13 W M.D.B. & M.

10 Miles SE of Boonville

Approximate Scale 1" = 600'

Contour Interval = 40'

Map # 4 Base Map



Buildings

Unstable Areas



Rancher's

MAP POINT 1

WLDZ SECTION

1420

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MAP POINT 2

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Recommendations:

Map Point 1 - a) Waterbars should be preflagged by the RPF or LTO along this section of road. Waterbar discharge locations should avoid old perched sidecast.

b) Fill or rock should not be added to the slumped area. The road should be left with a slight dip so that the slump is not surcharged with additional weight and accumulated runoff diverted away from the slump.

Map Point 2 - a) All Hardwood and small conifer trees along the slope above the channel should be retained along this Class III watercourse.

Original signed by
Julie A. Bawcom, CEG 1360
Associate Engineering Geologist

Concur:

4-28-99

Thomas E. Spittler
Date Thomas E. Spittler, CEG 1078

Senior Engineering Geologist
and Program Manager

1 Attachment

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RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

UNIT, F&WQ
7-20-99
m

**REVIEW TEAM CHAIRMAN'S RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TIMBER
HARVESTING PLAN OR AMENDMENT NO:**

1-99-235 MEN

DATE: July 14, 1999

PAGE: 1

1. Snags are not abundant within the plan area, however are present in greater amounts adjacent to the proposed THP. To provide appropriate habitat elements for biological resources, the LTO shall retain conifers which are either green culls or show signs of use by wildlife.
2. The LTO shall comply with the recommendations contained in the Geology report which have been incorporated into the THP and are found on page 86 of the plan.

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JUL 19 1999

**COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

I agree to the above mitigation measures.

7/19/99
Date

Kenneth Wood
RPF's Signature

KENNETH Wood
RPF's Typed or Printed Name



FOR ADMIN. USE ONLY
 Amendments-date & S or M

1. _____	7. _____
2. _____	8. _____
3. _____	9. _____
4. _____	10. _____
5. _____	11. _____
6. _____	12. _____

cc Bacon

TIMBER HARVESTING PLAN
 STATE OF CALIFORNIA
 DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY
 AND FIRE PROTECTION
 RM-63, (1/98)
 AUG 13 1999

DEPT. OF FORESTRY
 MENDOCINO COUNTY

If this is a Modified THP, check box

[]

FOR ADMIN. USE ONLY
 THP No. 1-99-245 MEN
 Dates Rec'd JUN 17 1999
~~JUN 30 1999~~
 Date Filed JUL 10 1999
 Date Approved AUG 11 1999
 Date Expires AUG 10 2002
 Extensions 1) [] 2) []

This Timber Harvesting Plan (THP) form, when properly completed, is designed to comply with the Forest Practice Act (FPA) and Board of Forestry rules. See separate instructions for information on completing this form. NOTE: The form must be printed legibly in ink or typewritten. The THP is divided into six sections. If more space is necessary to answer a question, continue the answer at the end of the appropriate section of your THP. If writing an electronic version, insert additional space for your answer. Please distinguish answers from questions by font change, bold or underline.

SECTION I - GENERAL INFORMATION

This THP conforms to my/our plan and upon approval, I/we agree to conduct harvesting in accordance therewith. Consent is hereby given to the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection, and his or her agents and employees, to enter the premises to inspect timber operations for compliance with the Forest Practice Act and Forest Practice Rules.

1. TIMBER OWNER(S) OF RECORD: Name Charles Hiatt
 Address PO Box 595
 City Boonville State CA Zip 95415 Phone 707-895-2403
 Signature [Signature] Date 5-15-99

NOTE: The timber owner is responsible for payment of a yield tax. Timber Yield Tax information may be obtained at the Timber Tax Division, State Board of Equalization, P.O. Box 942879, Sacramento, California 94279-0001.

2. TIMBERLAND OWNER(S) OF RECORD: Name Mr. Fred Galbreath
 Address P O Box 188
 City Kentfield State Ca. Zip 94904 Phone 707-894-5676
 x Signature [Signature] x Date 5-15-99

3. LICENSED TIMBER OPERATOR(S): Name Charles Hiatt Lic. No. A-7493 ✓
 Address PO Box 595
 City Boonville State Ca Zip 95415 Phone 707-895-2403
 Signature [Signature] Date 6-22-99

4. PLAN SUBMITTER(S): Name Charles Hiatt
 Address P O Box 595
 City Boonville State Ca Zip 95415 Phone 707-895-2403

If submitter is not 1, 2, or 3 above he/she must sign below and provide explanation of authority.

Signature [Signature] Date 6-22-99

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REVISED 6/29/99
 THP 1-99-245 MEN

JUN 30 1999 JUN 17 1999

COAST AREA OFFICE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

5. a) If LTO is not present on-site, list person to contact on-site who is responsible for the conduct of the operation and represents the interests of the LTO.

Name Will be amended into the plan later if it is someone other than Charles Hiatt

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____ Phone _____

b) Yes No Will the timber operator be employed for the construction and maintenance of roads and landings during conduct of timber operations? If no, who is responsible?

Who is responsible for erosion control maintenance after timber operations have ceased and until certification of the Work Completion Report?

The Timber Operator

6. a) Expected commencement date of timber operations:

date of conformance, or _____ (date)

b) Expected date of completion of timber operations:

3 years from date of conformance, or _____ (date)

7. The timber operations will occur within the:

COAST FOREST DISTRICT
 Southern Subdistrict of the Coast F. D.

The Tahoe Regional Planning Authority Jurisdiction
 A county with Special Regulations, identify:

SOUTHERN FOREST DISTRICT
 High use subdistrict of the Southern F. D.

Special Treatment Area(s), identify:

NORTHERN FOREST DISTRICT

Other _____

8. Location of the timber operation by legal description:

Base and Meridian: Mount Diablo

Humboldt

San Bernardino

Section	Township	Range	Acreage	County	Assessors Parcel Number*
<u>30</u>	<u>T12N</u>	<u>R12W</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>Mendocino</u>	_____
<u>31</u>	<u>T12N</u>	<u>R12W</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>Mendocino</u>	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

TOTAL ACREAGE 30 (Logging Area Only) * Optional

Planning Watershed(s) (Optional) 113.50010 Upper Rancheria Creek

9. Yes No Has a timberland conversion permit been submitted? If yes, list expected approval date or permit number and expiration date if already approved: _____

10. Yes No Is there an approved Sustained Yield Plan for this property? ; Date app. _____
 Number _____
- Yes No Has a Sustained Yield Plan been submitted but not approved? ; Date sub. _____
 Number _____

11. Yes No Is there a THP or NTMP on file with CDF for any portion of the plan area for which a report of satisfactory stocking has not been issued by CDF?
 If yes identify the THP or NTMP number(s): _____

12. Yes No Is a Notice of Intent necessary for this THP?
 Yes No if yes was the Notice of Intent posted as required by 14 CCR 1032.7 (g)?

13. RPF preparing the THP: Kenneth Wood RPF Number #920
 Name _____
 Address 1021 Lake Mendocino Drive
 City Ukiah State CA Zip 95482 Phone (707) 462-4142

- a) Yes No I have notified the plan submitter(s), in writing, of their responsibilities pursuant to Title 14 CCR 1035 of the Forest Practice Rules.
 Yes No I have notified the timber owner and the timberland owner of their responsibilities for compliance with the Forest Practice Act and rule, specifically the stocking requirements of the rules and the maintenance of erosion control structures of the rules.
- b) Yes No I will provide the timber operator with a copy of the portions of the approved THP as listed in 14 CCR 1035(e). If "no", who will provide the LTO a copy of the approved THP?

I or my supervised designee will meet with the LTO prior to commencement of operations to advise of sensitive conditions and provisions of the plan pursuant to Title 14 CCR 1035.2.

c) I have the following authority and responsibilities for preparation or administration of the THP and timber operation (Include both work completed and work remaining to be done):

My personal responsibility is limited to activities necessary to obtain approval of the timber harvest plan, which includes developing the silviculture prescriptions, performing and/or supervising watercourse classification, sample timber marking, and flagging as required by the forest practice rules. I will respond to the review team recommendations and attend the preharvest inspection.

d) Additional required work requiring an RPF which I do not have the authority or responsibility to perform:

I do not have responsibility for the survey of property boundaries. Property boundaries indicated on maps are as represented by the timber operator / plan submitter. I do not have direct responsibility for conducting timber operations, nor do I have direct responsibility for supervising timber operations.

- e) After considering the rules of the Board of Forestry and the mitigation measures, I have determined that the timber operation:
 will have a significant adverse impact on the environment. (Statement of reasons for overriding considerations contained in Section III)
 will not have a significant adverse impact on the environment.

Registered Professional Forester: I certify that I, or my supervised designee, personally inspected the THP area, and the plan complies with the Forest Practice Act, the Forest Practice Rules and the Professional Foresters Law. If this is a Modified THP, I also, certify that: 1) the conditions or facts stated in 14 CCR 1051 (a) (1) - (16) exist on the THP area at the time of submission, preparation, mitigation, and analysis of the THP and no identified potential significant effects remain undisclosed; and 2) I, or my supervised designee will meet with the LTO at the THP site, before timber operations commence, to review and discuss the contents and implementation of the Modified THP.

Signature: Kenneth Wood Date 6/15/99

Section II

AUG 09 1999

COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

SECTION II - PLAN OF TIMBER OPERATIONS

NOTE: If a provision of this THP is proposed that is different from the standard rule, the explanation and justification required must be included in Section III of the THP.

14. a. Check the Silvicultural methods or treatments allowed by the rules that are to be applied under this THP. Specify the option chosen to demonstrate Maximum Sustained Production (MSP) according to 14 CCR 913.11 (933.11, 953.11). If more than one method or treatment will be used show boundaries on map and list approximate acreage for each.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Clearcutting <u>20</u> ac.	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelterwood Prep. Step _____ ac.	<input type="checkbox"/> Seed Tree Seed Step _____ ac.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelterwood Seed Step _____ ac.	<input type="checkbox"/> Seed Tree Removal Step _____ ac.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Shelterwood Removal Step _____ ac.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Selection <u>10</u> ac.	<input type="checkbox"/> Group Selection _____ ac.	<input type="checkbox"/> Transition _____ ac.
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Thinning _____ ac.	<input type="checkbox"/> Sanitation Salvage (same 10 ac as Selection area) _____ Ac.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Special Treatment Area _____ ac.	<input type="checkbox"/> Rehab. Of Understocked Area _____ ac.	<input type="checkbox"/> Fuelbreak _____ ac.
<input type="checkbox"/> Alternative _____ ac.	<input type="checkbox"/> Conversion _____ ac.	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-Timberland Area _____ ac.

Total acreage 30 ac. (Explain if total is different from that listed in 8.) MSP Option Chosen (a) (b) (c)

b. If Selection, Group Selection, Commercial Thinning, Sanitation Salvage or Alternative methods are selected the post harvest stocking levels (differentiated by site if applicable) must be stated. Note mapping requirements of 1034 (x) (12).

At least 75 square feet per acre of basal area shall be retained in the Selection Area. The average stand age in trees that have the most volume is at least 65 years old. Trees to be harvested in the clear-cut area will be 65 years old, except trees that need to be fell for safety reasons.

c. Yes No Will evenage regeneration step units be larger than those specified in the rules (20 acre tractor, 30 acre cable)? If yes, provide substantial evidence that the THP contains measures to accomplish any of subsections (A) - (E) of 14 CCR 913 (933, 953).1(a) (2) in Section III of the THP. List below any instructions to the LTO necessary to meet (A) - (E) not found elsewhere in the THP. These units must be designated on map and listed by size.

The west portion of this plan is a selection cut area 300 feet wide next to a seed tree removal cut silvaculture method on THP I-97-328 Men. The selection harvest is adjacent to this little used dead end gravel county road.

c. Trees to be harvested or retained must be marked by or marked under the supervision of the RPF. Specify how the trees will be marked.

The harvest trees in the Selection Silviculture area will be marked, trees do not need to be marked in the clear-Cut Silviculture Method. Trees needing to be marked to be harvested, shall be marked with paint at breast height and a spot at the base of the stump. Wildlife trees to be retained will be Sample Marked with a W.

The THP area is shown by the Soil Conservation Service to be Site III timberland.

Yes No Is a waiver of marking by the RPF requirement requested? If yes, how will LTO determine which trees will be harvested or retained? If yes and more than one silviculture method, or Group Selection is to be used, how will LTO determine boundaries of different methods or groups?

The boundary between the two silviculture methods will be flagged in white, the THP boundary will be flagged in pink. (See Map # 2)

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THP 1-99-245 MEN 6

e. Forest Products to be Harvested: Sawlogs, fuelwood logs, pulpwood logs and firewood.

- f. Yes No Are group B species proposed for management?
 Yes No Are group B or non-indigenous A species to be used to meet stocking standards?
 Yes No Will group B species need to be reduced to maintain relative site occupancy of A species?
If any answer is yes, list the species, describe treatment, and provide the LTO with necessary felling guidance.

There is not a hardwood problem on this THP area. Both of the silviculture method units are occupied by Douglas-Fir with a small component of Hardwood. Hardwood trees not needed for wildlife value will, where possible, be knocked down when the Douglas-Fir is fell. The scattered hardwood trees left for wildlife value will shade and shelter the new planted Douglas-Fir seedlings in the Clear-Cut harvest area. Within the clearcut silvicultural prescription, all areas where Tanoak exceeds 50 square feet per acre shall be reduced below 50 square feet per acre to provide adequate sunlight.

g. Other instructions to LTO concerning felling operations.

During falling operations on the plan area, timber fallers shall fall trees away from existing regeneration and towards hardwood trees where possible. Trees with nests in them shall not be harvested or knocked down.

h. Yes No Will artificial regeneration be required to meet stocking standards?

See item # 14 in Section III

i. Yes No Will site preparation be used to meet stocking standards?
If yes, provide the information required for a site preparation addendum.

j. If the rehabilitation method is chosen provide a regeneration plan as required by 14 CCR 913(934, 954).4(b).

PESTS

15. a. Yes No Is this THP within an area that the Board of Forestry has declared a zone of infestation or infection pursuant to PRC 4712-4718? If yes identify feasible measures being taken to mitigate adverse infestation or infection impacts from the timber operation. See 917(937, 957).9(a).

The plan area is located within the Coastal Pitch Canker Zone of Infestation. The majority of the timber on the plan area is Douglas-fir. At present there are no observed trees within the plan area that show the symptoms of pitch canker disease. Since there appears to be no infected trees within the plan area, no mitigation measures shall be necessary to control the spread of Coastal Pitch Canker.

b. Yes No If outside a declared zone, are there any insect, disease or pest problems of significance in the THP area? If yes, describe the proposed measures to improve the health, vigor and productivity of the stand(s).

HARVESTING PRACTICES

16. Indicate type of yarding systems and equipment to be used:

GROUND BASED*		CABLE		SPECIAL	
a)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tractor, including end/long lining	d)	<input type="checkbox"/> Cable, ground lead	g)	<input type="checkbox"/> Animal
b)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rubber tired skidder, Forwarder	e)	<input type="checkbox"/> Cable, high lead	h)	<input type="checkbox"/> Helicopter
c)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Feller buncher	f)	<input type="checkbox"/> Cable, Skyline	i)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

* All tractor operations restrictions apply to ground based equipment.

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RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

17. Erosion Hazard Rating: Indicate Erosion Hazard Ratings present on THP. (Must match EHR worksheets)

Low [] Moderate [X] High [X] Extreme []

If more than one rating is checked, areas must be delineated on map to 20 acres in size (10 acres for high and extreme EHRs in the Coast District).

Please see Map # 6 Soil & EHR

18. Soil Stabilization:

In addition to the standard waterbreak requirements describe soil stabilization measures or additional erosion control measures to be implemented and the location of their application. See requirements of 916 (936, 956).7.

See Item # 26 & 32 in this section

All areas of bare mineral soil within the WLPZs of class I & II watercourses of the plan area exposed by timber harvest operations that exceed 100 square feet in size and all truck or tractor roads within the ELZ's of class III watercourses shall be grass seeded at a rate of 25 lbs./acre, and mulched with straw or slash to a depth of 2 dry inches and 90% coverage at time of application. This treatment shall be completed at the conclusion of harvest operations but no later than October 15th for operations done before October 15th of the year they are utilized. Bare areas created after October 15th shall be so treated within 10 days. Side cast or fill material extending more than 20' in slope distance from the outside edge of the roadbed which has access to a watercourse or lake which is protected by a WLPZ shall be seeded, planted, mulched or removed to adequately reduce soil erosion. Sidecast or fill material extending more than 20' in slope distance from the outside edge of the landing and which has access to a watercourse or lake shall be seeded, planted, mulched or removed to adequately reduce soil erosion. The ELZ area of all Class III skid crossings shall be grass seeded at a rate of 25 lbs/acre, and mulched with straw, slash or other suitable material to a depth of 2 dry inches and 90% coverage at time of application. This treatment shall be completed prior to October 15th of the operating season. Temporary crossings may remain in place after October 15th if extended by DF&G in a written 1606 agreement.

19. [] Yes [X] No Are tractor or skidder constructed layouts to be used? If yes, specify the location and extent of use:

20. [] Yes [X] No Will ground based equipment be used within the area(s) designated for cable yarding? If yes, specify the location and for what purpose the equipment will be used?

21. Within the THP area will ground based equipment be used on:

- a) [] Yes [X] No Unstable soils or slide areas? Only allowed if unavoidable.
- b) [X] Yes [] No Slopes over 65%?
- c) [X] Yes [] No Slopes over 50% with high or extreme EHR?
- d) [] Yes [X] No Slopes between 50% and 65% with moderate EHR where heavy equipment use will not be restricted to the limits described in 14 CCR 914 (934, 954).2(f)(2)(i) or (ii)?
- e) [] Yes [X] No Slopes over 50% which lead without flattening to a Class I or Class II watercourse or lake?

If a. is yes provide site specific measures to minimize effect of operations on slope stability and provide explanation and justification as required per 14 CCR 914 (934, 954).2(d). CDF requests the RPF consider flagging tractor road locations if a) is yes. If b., c., d. or e. is yes: 1) the location of tractor roads must be flagged on the ground prior to the PHI or start of operations if a PHI is not required, and 2) you must clearly explain the proposed exception and justify why the standard rule is not feasible or would not comply with 914(934, 954).

The location of heavy equipment operation on unstable areas or any use beyond the limitations of the standard rules must be shown on the map. List specific instructions to the LTO below. (b)

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b) In lieu of 14 CCR 914.2(f)(1)(i) tractor operations on slopes in excess of 65 % shall occur. Said operations will take place within those areas shown as high EHR on steep slopes as shown on **Map #6**. To minimize the adverse effects associated with this use, only stable, existing tractor roads shall be used. The existing stable tractor roads shall be flagged with yellow flagging before the pre-harvest inspection. Tractor roads that have not been flagged shall not be used. Tractor roads that are to be used shall be reopened to the minimum width necessary to facilitate long-lining and skidding operations. Tractors shall remain on the designated tractor roads at all times, long-lining harvested trees to said tractor roads. Upon completion of operations on said tractor roads waterbreaks shall be installed in conformance with 14 CCR 914.6.

See Item # 21 in Section III

c) In lieu of 14 CCR 914.2 (f)(1)(ii) tractor operations on slopes in excess of 50% on slopes where the erosion hazard rating is high. Said operations will take place within those areas shown as high EHR on steep slopes as shown on **Map #6**. To minimize the adverse effects associated with this use, stable, existing tractor roads shall be used. The existing stable tractor roads shall be flagged with yellow flagging before the pre-harvest inspection. Tractor roads that have not been flagged shall not be used. Tractor roads that are to be used shall be reopened to the minimum width necessary to facilitate long-lining and skidding operations. Tractors shall remain on the designated tractor roads at all times, long-lining harvested trees to said tractor roads. Upon completion of operations on said tractor roads waterbreaks shall be installed in conformance with 14 CCR 914.6.

See Item # 21 in Section III

22. Yes No Are any alternative practices to the standard harvesting or erosion control rules proposed for this plan? If yes, provide all the information as required by 14 CCR 914 (934, 954).9 in Section III. List specific instructions to the LTO below.

WINTER OPERATIONS

23. a. Yes No Will timber operations occur during the winter period? If yes, complete c) or d). State in space provided if exempt because yarding method will be cable, helicopter, or balloon.
- b. Yes No Will mechanical site preparation be conducted during the winter period. If yes, complete d).
- c. I choose the in-lieu option as allowed in 14 CCR 914 (934, 954).7(c). Specify below the procedures listed in subsections (1) and (2), and list the site specific measures for operations in the WLPZ and unstable areas as required by subsection (3), if there will be no winter operations in these areas, so state.

d. I choose to prepare a winter operating plan per 14 CCR 914 (934, 954).7(b).

NOTE: All water breaks and rolling dips must be installed by October 15 or as prescribed above. For the purposes of installing drainage facilities and structures, waterbreaks, and rolling dips, the winter period is from October 15 to May 1.

ROADS AND LANDINGS

24. Will any roads be constructed? Yes No, or reconstructed? Yes No If yes, check items a through g. Will any landings be constructed? Yes No, or reconstructed? Yes No If yes, check items h through k:
- a. Yes No Will new or reconstructed roads be wider than single lane with turnouts?
- b. Yes No Are logging roads proposed in areas of unstable soils or known slide-prone areas?
- c. Yes No Will new roads exceed a grade of 15% or have pitches of 20% for distance greater than 500 feet? Map must identify any new or reconstructed road segments that exceed an average 15% grade for over 200 feet.
- d. Yes No Are roads to be constructed or reconstructed, other than crossings, within the WLPZ of a watercourse? If yes, completion of THP item 27a. will satisfy required documentation.
- e. Yes No Will roads be located across more than 100 feet of lineal distance on slopes over 65%, or on slopes over 50% which are within 100 feet of the boundary of a WLPZ?
- f. Yes No Will any roads or watercourse crossings be abandoned?

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- g. Yes No Are exceptions proposed for flagging or otherwise identifying the location of roads to be constructed?
- h. Yes No? Will any landings exceed one half acre in size? If any landing exceeds one quarter acre in size or requires substantial excavation the location must be shown on the map.
- i. Yes No? Are any landing proposed in areas of unstable soils or known slide prone areas?
- j. Yes No? Will any landings be located on slopes over 65% or on slopes over 50% which are within 100 feet of the boundary of a WLPZ?
- k. Yes No? Will any landings be abandoned?

25. If any section in item 24 is answered yes, specify site-specific measures to reduce adverse impacts and list any additional or special information concerning the construction, maintenance and/or abandonment of roads or landings as required by 14 CCR Article 12. Include required explanation and justification in THP Section III.

WATERCOURSE AND LAKE PROTECTION ZONE (WLPZ) AND DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY PROTECTION MEASURES

- 26. a. Yes No Are there any watercourse or lakes which contain Class I through IV waters on or adjacent to the plan area? If yes, list the class, WLPZ width, and protective measures determined from Table I and/or 14 CCR 916.4 (c) [936.4 (c), 956.4 (c)] of the WLPZ rules for each watercourse.
- b. Yes No Are there any watercourse crossings that require mapping per 14 CCR 1034 (x)(7)?
- c. Yes No Will tractor road watercourse crossings involve the use of a culvert? If yes state minimum diameter for each culvert (may be shown on map).

Watercourses on the plan area are shown on Map # 4. Part of the plan area on the Elkhorn County Road is in the Rancheria Creek WLPZ. The Rancheria Creek WLPZ, the class II north boundary WLPZ, and the centerlines of Class III watercourses on the plan area are flagged with blue flagging.

Specific Protection Measures by Watercourses (See Maps # 4): WLPZ zone widths are based on watercourse classification and side slope adjacent to the watercourse as determined from Table I (14 CCR 936.4.) Protective measures are determined from said table

Classification	Zone Type	Side Slope	Width (feet)	Protective Measure
I	WLPZ	<30%	75	ADG
	WLPZ	30-50%	100	ADG
	WLPZ	>50%	150	ADG
II	WLPZ	< 30%	50	BEI
	WLPZ	30 - 50%	75	BEI
	WLPZ	>50%	100	BEI
III	ELZ	0 to 29%	25	See Below
	ELZ	30% & over	50	See Below

Protective measures and their associated letter designations for the class I and II WLPZ are as follows:

"A" - WLPZ shall be clearly identified on the ground by the RPF who prepared the plan, or supervised designee, with blue-and-white striped flagging prior to the pre-harvest inspection.

"B" - WLPZ shall be clearly identified on the ground by the RPF who prepared the plan, or supervised designee, with blue-and-white striped flagging prior to the pre-harvest inspection.

"D" - To ensure retention of shade canopy, filter strip properties of the WLPZ and the maintenance of a multi-storied stand for protection of values described in 14 CCR 936.4(b), a base mark below the cutline of harvest trees within the zone shall be done in advance of the preharvest inspection by the RPF who prepared the plan, or supervised designee.

"E" - To ensure retention of shade canopy, filter strip properties and the maintenance of wildlife values described in 14 CCR 936.4(b), a base mark shall be placed below the cut line of harvest trees within the zone. A sample mark shall be done in advance of the pre-harvest inspection and the remaining timber in the WLPZ shall be marked in advance of timber falling operations by the RPF who prepared the plan, or supervised designee.

"G" - To protect water temperature, filter strip properties, upslope stability, and fish and wildlife values, at least 70% of the overstory and 70% of the understory canopy covering the ground and adjacent waters, where 70% exists, shall be left in a well distributed multi-storied stand composed of a diversity of species similar to that found before the start of operations. The residual overstory canopy shall be composed of at least 25% of the existing overstory conifers. If the canopy is presently below 70%, no further cutting shall occur.

"I" - To protect water temperature, filter strip properties, upslope stability, and fish and wildlife values, at least 70% of the overstory and 70% of the understory canopy covering the ground and adjacent waters, where 70% exists, shall be left in a well distributed multi-storied stand composed of a diversity of species similar to that found before the start of operations. The residual overstory canopy shall be composed of at least 25% of the existing overstory conifers. If the canopy is presently below 70%, no further cutting shall occur.

Class III ELZs - All Class III watercourses on the plan area will have a 25-foot equipment limitation zone (ELZ) observed where sideslope steepness is less than 30% and a 50-foot ELZ observed where sideslope steepness is 30% or greater. No hardwoods shall be harvested from within the Class III ELZ. Tractor and truck use in the ELZ within 25 feet of the watercourse shall be limited to the existing truck logging road and the existing tractor road crossings. (See Map # 4 & 5)

All skid trail use within the ELZ shall be flagged prior the PHI by the RPF or the RPF's supervised designee. Skid trails and crossings shall be selected to minimize the chance of sediment yield into the watercourse and channel disturbance. Soil deposited into Class III watercourses during timber operations, other than at temporary crossings, shall be removed and debris deposited during timber operations shall be removed or stabilized before the conclusion of timber operations or before October 15. All tractor crossings are temporary and watercourses shall be re-channeled with the approaches sloped to prevent back cutting of the stream bank upon the completion of operations and before October 15 of the operating season. All Class III skid crossings shall be grass seeded at a rate of 25 lbs/acre, and mulched with straw, slash or other suitable material to a depth of 2 dry inches and 90% coverage at time of application. This treatment shall be completed prior to October 15th of the operating season of each year of operations. There is a 25 foot wide round ELZ blue flagged spring area above the mid-slope skid trail. (see map # 4 & 5) A 25 foot wide ELZ will connect the spring area with the class III watercourse below the spring area. The small areas of flow in the class III watercourse come from the spring area, and will be protected using the Class III protection measures listed above. This Class III Watercourse and the channel do not provide enough water habitat for aquatic life. The channel is narrow and typical of Class III watercourse channels that are formed by winter rain runoff. The re-channeled watercourse crossings will be done in such a way as to prevent stream flow from being directed away from their natural channel

The first 200 feet of the Class III in the middle of the plan was changed to a Class II watercourse on the PHI. (See page 28) The existing logging road in the WLPZ area is in the only location for access to the County Road due to steep banks. The logging road is narrow, in good shape, and is located to get away from the watercourse as soon as possible. The area was looked at by the CDF inspector during the PHI.

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27. Are site specific practices proposed in-lieu of the following standard WLPZ practices?
- a. Yes No Prohibition of the construction or reconstruction of roads, construction or use of tractor roads or landings in Class I, II, III, or IV watercourses, WLPZs, marshes, wet meadows, and other wet areas except as follows:
 - (1) At prepared tractor road crossings.
 - (2) Crossings of Class III watercourses which are dry at time of timber operations.
 - (3) At existing road crossings.
 - (4) At new tractor and road crossings approved by Department of Fish and Game.
 - b. Yes No Retention of non-commercial vegetation bordering and covering meadows and wet areas?
 - c. Yes No Directional felling of trees within the WLPZ away from the watercourse or lake?
 - d. Yes No Increase or decrease of width(s) of the WLPZ(s)?
 - e. Yes No Protection of watercourses which conduct class IV waters?
 - f. Yes No Exclusion of heavy equipment from the WLPZ except as follows:
 - (1) At prepared tractor road crossings.
 - (2) Crossings of Class III watercourses which are dry at time of timber operations.
 - (3) At existing road crossings.
 - (4) At new tractor and road crossings approved by Department of Fish and Game.
 - g. Yes No Establishment of ELZ for Class III watercourses unless sideslopes are <30% and EHR is low?
 - h. Yes No Retention of 50% of the overstory canopy in the WLPZ?
 - i. Yes No Retention of 50% of the understory in the WLPZ?
 - j. Yes No Are any additional in-lieu or any alternative practices proposed for watercourse or lake protection?

NOTE: A yes answer to any of items a. through j. constitutes an in-lieu practice. If any item is answered yes, refer to 14 CCR 916 (936, 956).1 and address the following for each item checked yes: 1. The RPF shall state the standard rule, 2. Explain and describe each proposed practice; 3. Explain how the proposed practice differs from the standard practice; 4. The specific location where it shall be applied, see map requirements of 14 CCR 1034 (x)(15) and (16); 5. Provide in THP Section III explanation and justification as to how the protection provided is equal to the standard rule and provides for the protection of the beneficial uses of water per 14 CCR 916 (936, 956).1(a). Reference the in-lieu and location to the specific watercourse to which it will be applied.

28. a. Yes No Are there any landowners within 1000 feet downstream of the THP boundary whose ownership adjoins or includes a class I, II, or IV watercourse(s) which receives surface drainage from the proposed timber operations? If yes, the requirements of 14 CCR 1032.10 apply. Proof of notice by letter and newspaper should be included in THP Section V. If No, 28b. need not be answered.
- b. Yes No Is an exemption requested of the notification requirements of 1032.10? If yes, explanation and justification for the exemption must appear in THP Section III. Specify if requesting an exemption from the letter, the newspaper notice or both.
- c. Yes No Was any information received on domestic water supplies that required additional mitigation beyond that required by standard Watercourse and Lake Protection rules? If yes, list site specific measures to be implemented by the LTO.
29. Yes No Is any part of the THP area within a Sensitive Watershed as designated by the Board of Forestry? If yes, identify the watershed and list any special rules, operating procedures or mitigation that will be used to protect the resources identified at risk?

HAZARD REDUCTION

30. a. Yes No Are there roads or improvements which require slash treatment adjacent to them? If yes, specify the type of improvement, treatment distance, and treatment method.

The slash that is created and trees knocked down by road construction or timber operations will be treated by lopping for fire hazard reduction, chipping, burying, or removal from within 100 feet of the edge of the traveled Elkhorn County Road.

- b. Yes No Are any alternatives to the rules for slash treatment along roads and within 200 feet of structures requested? If yes, RPF must explain and justify how alternative provides equal fire protection. Include a description of the alternative and where it will be utilized below.
31. Yes No Will piling and burning be used for hazard reduction? See 14 CCR 917 (937, 957).1-11 for specific requirements. Note: LTO is responsible for slash disposal. This responsibility cannot be transferred.

BIOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

32. a. Yes No Are any plant or animal species, including their habitat, which are listed as rare, threatened or endangered under federal or state law, or sensitive species by the Board, associated with the THP area? If yes, identify the species and provisions to be taken for the protection of the species.

The biological resources are the animal and plant species that inhabit the biological assessment area during all or part of the year. Species of concern identified in the area are those identified as known Rare, Threatened or Endangered listed (US & CA) species and Sensitive Species (BOF). The Natural Diversity DataBase (NDDB) of the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG), and the Biological sections of other recently approved Timber Harvest Plans near the THP, were used to determine the occurrences of special plants and animals on the biological assessment area that may need protection provisions..

Although forest affiliated special status species have been emphasized, this assessment also considered the needs of non-listed species that are associated with the assessment area. While working on the plan, various wildlife biologists were consulted for occurrences of special plants, animals, and natural communities on the biological assessment area that may need protection provisions..

Tom Daugherty and Jeff Longcrier were consulted with during casual conversations, about other THPs in the Rancheria Creek and Navarro Watersheds. I asked Tom if there were any fishery problems, particularly Coho or Steelhead, associated with Rancheria Creek or the Navarro Watershed. I also talked to Jeff on several occasions about plants and animals that might have been of special concern as relates to Rancheria Creek and the Navarro Watershed. I have also talked with Theodore Wooster about the possible habitat in the Biological Assessment area for the Northern Goshawk, Golden Eagle, Bald Eagle, American Peregrine Falcon, Marbled Murrelet, Northern Spotted Owl, and Red Tree Vole. These were casual discussions and did not result in the need for an inspection or a survey.

The THP and the assessment area contain suitable habitat for virtually all non-listed species associated with the California Terrestrial Natural Communities # 82.500.00 Douglas-fir – Tanoak Forest recognized by the Natural Diversity Data Base. Habitat for these species is often improved favorably after Timber Harvest due to the increase in forage area. Non-listed species common to the area are Black Bear, Blacktailed Deer, Raccoon, Grey Fox, California Quail, and Stellar's Jay. Most of the common non-listed species are mobile and will move to places that have more area to forage or will move to areas in the assessment area that have better un-disturbed habitat. The few non-listed species which could possibly be adversely affected by timber harvest are, in general, inhabitants of specialized niches such as permanent wetland habitats. These kind of habitats do not occur on the THP area.

The Assessment area is within the range of the following species that will be addressed, the Northern Goshawk, Great Blue Heron, Great Egret, Golden Eagle, Bald Eagle, Osprey, American Peregrine Falcon, Northern Spotted Owl, Coopers Hawk, Sharp Shinned Hawk, Vaux's Swift, Purple Martin, Marbled Murrelet, Badger, Pallid Bat, Red Tree Vole, Summer Steelhead, Coho Salmon, Northern Red-legged Frog, Foothill Yellow-legged Frog, Northwestern Pond Turtle, North Coast Semaphore Grass, Milo Baker's Lupine, and Roderick's Frillary. These species have all received consideration and are described below.

Terrestrial Assessment

NORTHERN GOSHAWK (*Accipiter gentilis*)

Status: California Board of Forestry (BOF) "Sensitive Species"

Mature Douglas-fir stands with a scattered hardwood component appeared to be suitable habitat for this species. Goshawk nests are found in dense single stage stands with a park-like understory, typical of stand conditions commonly found in eastern California. The density of nesting goshawks is considerably less in the coast range mountains compared to that found in the Sierra-Nevada. The Goshawk population is small in this region. Goshawks also appear to be associated with large contiguous blocks of unmanaged timber. Goshawks have been reported in similar habitat in Lake County, however concerns over impacts to Goshawks as a result of this proposed THP, have been minimized for the following reasons:

- (1) No Goshawks or likely Goshawk nests or whitewash under trees was observed during THP preparation.
- (2) The THP area and the assessment area do not contain the large size dense stands that Goshawk's prefer.
- (3) Goshawks defend their nests, and during the time I have worked on this plan and traveled in the Assessment area I have not detected any agitated Goshawks.

Since no individuals were observed, species specific mitigation is not applicable. No significant impact to this species is expected as a result of this THP.

GREAT BLUE HERON (*Ardea herodias*)

Status: California Board of Forestry (BOF) "Sensitive Species"

These birds are fairly common in shallow estuaries, fresh and saline emergent wetlands. They usually nest in colonies, in secluded trees or snags. The sensitivity to forest management is related to impacts on such rookery trees. No Herons or Heron-rookery trees were observed within the plan area or elsewhere in the assessment area, however, it is possible that Herons and rookery trees could occur within the assessment area. No significant impacts to this species are expected as a result of this THP.

GREAT EGRET (*Casmerodius albus*)

Status: California Board of Forestry (BOF) "Sensitive Species"

Great Egret's feed in shallow water and along shores of estuaries, lakes, ditches and slow-moving streams. They nest colonially, in large secluded trees that must be isolated from human disturbance. The sensitivity to forest management is related to impact on rookery trees. No Egret or Egret-rookery trees were observed within the assessment area, however, rookery trees may be present within the assessment area. No rookery trees were observed within or near the plan in the watershed area. No significant impacts to this species are expected as a result of this THP.

GOLDEN EAGLE (*Aquila chrysaetos*)

Status: BOF "Sensitive Species."

Golden Eagles need open terrain for hunting. They need cliffs or large trees to nest in, and a dependable food supply of medium to large mammals and birds. No Golden Eagles or potential Golden Eagle nests were seen in the assessment area. The Golden Eagle is a rare to uncommon resident and breeder in heavy wooded areas. Localized in occurrence, this species is known to frequent the Mendocino coast. Golden Eagles have a large range, and are often associated with ridgetop prairies. Part of the plan is below the top of a ridge and I was able to see most of the assessment area as I worked on or traveled to and from the plan. Proposed land management activities are unlikely to negatively affect this species. No significant impact to this species is expected as a result of this THP.

BALD EAGLE (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)

Status: State and Federally Endangered and BOF "Sensitive Species."

Bald Eagles are found around large bodies of water, or free-flowing rivers that contain abundant fish. The area around these bodies of water need to contain snags or other perches. Declines in the populations of this species began in the 1950's due mainly to pesticide contamination. Since then, most populations have increased, and winter populations appear stable. The species is a locally uncommon winter visitor, and locally a rare breeder. Wintering birds are often seen along larger rivers. No significant impact to this species is expected as a result of this THP.

Bald Eagle Information

There is a historically used Bald Eagle nest approximately 2.5 miles from this plan area. The nest will not be affected by the timber harvest on this THP.

The eagles have not been observed using the trees in the plan area. The top of this plan area under the ridge, has a good view of Rancheria Creek. There will be at least 2 large Douglas-Fir, left as perch trees, along the county road on the bottom of the plan area along Rancheria Creek. These trees will be marked with wildlife tree tags before the PHI.

OSPREY (*Pandion haliaetus*)

Status: BOF "Sensitive Species."

Osprey usually nest on stick platforms at the top of large snags, dead-topped trees, or cliffs. Osprey populations are rebounding and nesting Ospreys are now a common sight throughout Northern California. No Osprey, or Osprey nests, were observed in the vicinity of THP or the assessment area. No significant impact to this species is expected as a result of this THP.

AMERICAN PEREGRINE FALCON (*Falco peregrinus anatum*)

Status: State and Federally Endangered and BOF "Sensitive Species."

The Peregrine Falcon in our area is usually found near high cliffs, near a good lake or river water supply. The use of DDT pesticide was responsible for drastically reducing the breeding populations of this species. Restrictions on the use of this pesticide, and recovery efforts have resulted in breeding range expansion. There are no cliff areas of a size used by Peregrine Falcons in the THP or the assessment area. No significant impact to this species is expected as a result of this THP.

NORTHERN SPOTTED OWL (*Strix occidentalis caurina*)

Status: Federally Threatened and BOF "Sensitive Species"

These birds require mature forest patches with permanent water and suitable nesting trees and snags. Consultation for this species was conducted with the California Department of Fish and Game (CDF&G). A certificate of "No Take" Consultation Checklist is on the next page of this THP (16.01) No significant impact to this species is expected as a result of this THP.

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Date: 6/16/99

TO: California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
From: California Department of Fish and Game
Subject: No Take Certification for the northern spotted owl.

In/on 2/4/99 I surveyed the GALBREATH SEC 30 SW property off
of HSY 120 road in MENDOCINO County. The proposed plan
consists of about 30 acres. This area is not utilized by northern spotted owls for the
following reasons: NOT & DRY IN SPRING & FALL

- Urbanized Area
- Flat or relatively flat ground/ lack of topography
- Proximity to ocean
- Past calling records for NSOs
- Insufficient canopy cover
- Non contiguous forest cover at landscape level
- No available water
- Other, described as _____

Past calling records are located in the files for the following adjacent or nearby Timber
Harvesting Plans:

SEE GALBREATH FILES

Based upon my personal knowledge of the area and the above information it is my best
professional judgment that the plan as presently proposed is not likely to result in the take
of a northern spotted owl.

Theodore W. Wooster

Theodore W. Wooster
Environmental Specialist IV

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COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

16.01

Review Team Chair

July 20, 1999

Theodore W. Wooster
Calif. Dept. Fish & Game
Yountville, Calif.

cc: Bawcom 7/2
R 7/28

Dear Ted:

This letter is in regards to THP 1-99-245 Men. And our discussion on the phone yesterday.

A PHI was conducted on this plan and during the PHI two Osprey were flying in the area. As part of the PHI report Jim Bawcom would like something from you as to how the presence of these birds should be dealt with. We looked and did not find a nest site for these birds. Upper Rancheria Creek is the East boundary of this THP.

These birds were not present when I was working on the plan. I looked over the plan area and the area along the river for any possible Osprey nests and did not find any. These large open stick nests in the top of snag top trees are usually easy to find. Most of Rancheria Creek in this area does not contain the larger open water areas that Osprey usually need to catch fish. I have not seen any ponds in the area, but there is private property near this area that could contain ponds. As part of this THP there are two large snag top Douglas-Fir trees tagged as potential wildlife perch / nest in the plan area along the river. This is only a 30 acre THP and the area along the river is a Selective Harvest. The Selective harvest and the perch tree leave along the river should be all that is needed to address the habitat needs that Osprey may have as they use this portion of the river.

If a nest is found on the THP during the operations, work will stopped and the Fish & Game and CDF will be consulted as to if the nest is occupied and how work could proceed. Please write any comments you may have or require on the lower part of this letter and Fax to CDF&PF review team in Willits.

Thank You, Sincerely :

Kenneth Wood
Kenneth Wood RPF # 920
1021 Lake Mendocino Drive
Ukiah Ca. 95482

I have reviewed the above information and have the following comments: I have noted ospreys foraging inland in several areas of Mendocino County. The nearest one, I recall, was near Philo where an adult osprey was "raiding" a small pond for gold carp. Rancheria Creek fish are too small to be foraged on by osprey. I suspect there may be a near by reservoir or pond that they are utilizing. Either way I believe post and present visual searches for their large nests is the best way to insure their protection as well as keeping an eye open and an ear listening for them during the harvest. (If osprey are present at a nest site they will vocalize strongly.)

I agree with the mitigation measure that if an active nest is found on the THP during operations, work will be stopped, and further consultation with the Department will be required.

An alternative measure is to have the THP indicate no operations until after August 15th I the year of harvest. The setting aside of the two large snag top Douglas fir will also benefit wildlife.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (707) 944-5524.

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COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Theodore W. Wooster
Theodore Wooster
Environmental Specialist (Retired)
Central Coast Region

16.02

COOPER'S HAWK (*Accipiter cooperi*)

Status: CDF&G "Species of Special Concern" (breeding)

These birds are usually found in open and mixed parts of deciduous forests. Cooper's Hawks are not usually found in the interior of dense contiguous stands. These birds nest in many different tree species and habitat in California. No birds were encountered within the THP boundaries or within the assessment area. Although Cooper's Hawks are known to nest in this bio-region, they are generally not negatively impacted by forest management. They usually nest in second-growth conifer stands or in deciduous riparian areas. Since these birds primarily nest in oak woodlands, it is not believed that this plan will negatively impact the Coopers Hawk.

SHARP-SHINNED HAWK (*Accipiter striatus*)

Status: CDF&G "Species of Special Concern" (breeding)

These birds occur in more open woodlands, forest edges and riparian corridors. Timber harvest resulting in younger stands may benefit this species. No Sharp-Shinned Hawks were encountered within the plan area or the assessment area. Proposed land management activities are unlikely to negatively affect this species. It is not believed that this plan will negatively impact the Sharp-Shinned Hawk.

VAUX'S SWIFT (*Chaetura vauxi*)

Status: CDF&G "Species of Special Concern"

These birds are Northern California summer residents and nest in large hollow trees and snags with cavities or chimneys. They prefer Douglas-fir, especially tall and burned out stubs. Vaux Swifts are usually found in old-growth stands with snags. Very little information exists regarding the status of this species. Although there are a few potential swift nesting trees inside the assessment area, the proposed THP area does not contain any large burned out stubs or snags. If any burned out stubs or snags are found on the THP area, they will not be harvested.

PURPLE MARTIN (*Progne subis*)

Status: CDF&G "Species of Special Concern"

These birds are found in the lower elevation woodlands and coniferous forest of Douglas-fir Ponderosa Pine, and Monterey pine. They nest mostly in old woodpecker cavities. This species was not observed inside the assessment area, and is reportedly rare in this region. Existing snags and some single large perch trees will be retained in the THP area.

MARbled MURRELET (*Brachyramphus marmoratus*)

Status: Federally Threatened, State Endangered, and BOF "Sensitive Species"

The only California alcid to breed inland, it has been detected up to 35 miles inland in California. This bird apparently needs dense mature forests to breed in. Desirable murrelet habitat is not present in or adjacent to this THP. Although surveys have not been conducted in this assessment area, murrelet presence in this drainage is considered unlikely due to the absence of suitable habitat and the distance from the coast. The plan area is not considered to contain suitable habitat for this species. No significant impact to this species is expected as a result of this THP.

BADGER (*Taxidea taxus*)

Status: CDF&G "Species of Special Concern"

In California, the Badger ranges throughout most of the state, except in the northern north coast area. They are common in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats with dry, friable soils. They dig burrows in friable soil cover and frequently reuse old burrows. No observations of this species or their burrows were observed in the THP or the assessment area. No significant impact to this species is expected as a result of this timber harvest.

PALLID BAT (*Antrozous pallidus*)

Status: CDF&G "Species of Special Concern"

The range of this species in California is apparently throughout the state, where it is abundant in the Sonoran life zones. The species prefer drier regions of the north coast, in association with true Oak stands. In these habitats they use caves, mine tunnels, crevices in rocks, buildings, and trees for roost sites. Given the habitat preferences of this species, it would appear that the species would not occur in the project area. No significant impact to this species is expected as a result of this timber harvest.

RED TREE VOLE (*Phenacomys longicadus*)

Status: CDF&G "Species of Special Concern"

The Red Tree Vole is found in mature and other stands of Douglas fir, Redwood, or mixed evergreen trees in the fog belt near the coast. The THP and adjacent areas were inspected for signs of this species during THP prep work. Although no nests were sighted there is a limited likelihood that the species may occur within the plan area. I talked with Theodore Wooster, who has done a lot of work on this species, and he did not feel that this part of the Galbreath Ranch would contain Red Tree Vole habitat.

Fisheries

SUMMER STEELHEAD (Oncorhynchus mykiss gairdneri)

Status: CDF&G "Species of Special Concern"

This species occurs in all north coast rivers and streams. Specific habitat for this species includes water with temperatures under 20 degrees C (10-15 degrees being preferred),and at least 80 % dissolved oxygen. Streams used for spawning must be cool, well oxygenated, of good clarity, with loose gravels 0.64-13 cm in size. This species does not occur in the THP area. Potential damage to habitat by logging can occur through intense harvest along watercourses. Increased siltation leading to the embedding of gravel and filling of pool habitat can cause poor reproductive success. This plan contains several small Class III watercourses. This project will use 25 foot ELZ's and hardwood retention along Class III watercourses flowing through the plan area. These buffers will mitigate any potential significant cumulative impacts to this species by reducing siltation and hardwood shading of the watercourse. No significant impact to this species is expected as a result of this timber harvest.

COHO SALMON (Oncorhynchus kisutch)

Status: Federally " Threatened "

Adult Coho move upstream from the ocean during higher fall flows when water temperatures are between 7-16 degrees C. They typically spawn in pool tails or heads of riffles where there are beds of loose coarse gravel, with cover nearby. Juvenile Coho prefer well shaded pools with plenty of overhead cover. Juveniles are usually found in pools or runs associated with woody debris. Summer dams, like the dam down river on the Galbreath Ranch from this plan, act as a effective sediment trap and also as a producer of cold summertime water. This plan contains several small Class III watercourses. This project will use 25 foot ELZ's and hardwood retention along Class III watercourses flowing through the plan area. These buffers will mitigate any potential significant cumulative impacts to this species by reducing siltation and the hardwood shading of the watercourse. No significant impact to this species is expected as a result of this timber harvest.

Specific Provisions to Prevent Impacts to Coho and Steelhead Habitat:

- 1 From April 1st until May 1st erosion control facilities shall be installed on all constructed skid trails, tractor roads, and logging roads prior to the end of the day if the U.S. Weather Service forecast is a "chance" (30% or more) of rain for the next day, and prior to weekend or other shutdown periods. The LTO shall be responsible for obtaining the forecast information.
- 2 From May 1st until June 15th erosion control facilities shall be installed on all skid trails, landings, and unrocked roads if the forecast is for significant rainfall that would move sediment into a watercourse. The LTO shall be responsible for obtaining the forecast information.
- 3 From June 16th until September 15th erosion control facilities shall be installed on all skid trails, landings, and unrocked roads if the forecast is for significant rainfall that would move sediment into a watercourse. The LTO shall be responsible for obtaining the forecast information.

4 From September 16th until October 15th erosion control facilities shall be installed on all skid trails, landings, and unrocked roads if the forecast is for significant rainfall that would move sediment into a watercourse. The LTO shall be responsible for obtaining the forecast information.

5 From October 16th until November 15th erosion control facilities shall be installed on all skid trails, tractor roads, and logging roads prior to the end of the day if the U.S. Weather Service forecast is a "chance" (30% or more) of rain for the next day, and prior to weekend or other shutdown periods. All erosion control facilities shall be installed concurrent with operations, and temporary crossings not covered by a 1606 agreement removed prior to this period. The LTO shall be responsible for obtaining the forecast information.

6 Sidecast or fill material extending more than 20 feet in slope distance from the outside edge of roadbeds or landings that have access to a WLPZ shall be grass seeded at a rate of 25 lbs./acre, and mulched with straw or slash to a depth of 2 dry inches and 90% coverage at time of application. This treatment shall be completed at the conclusion of harvest operations but no later than October 15th of the year they are utilized.

7 Where mineral soil has been exposed by timber operations on approaches to watercourse crossings of Class III waters, the disturbed area shall be stabilized to prevent the discharge of soil into watercourses in amounts deleterious to the quality and beneficial uses of water. Soil stabilization measures will also apply, when greater than 100 square feet of mineral soil is exposed within a Class I or II watercourse. (See item # 18 & 26)

8 Any roadway segments within the THP area where road running surface wetness exists that cannot be drained (by culvert, small PVC drain, "French drain", or sub-drain) shall be stabilized with competent rock or geotextile fabric and rock to mitigate potential transport of sediment into adjacent watercourses.

9. While still allowing for truck passage, outsloping of roadways, removing berms, constructing rolling dips, and opening and maintaining drainage ditches shall take place at the same time seasonal roads are opened for harvest operations.

9 When feasible the LTO shall construct erosion controls immediately after completion of using a particular tractor road and/or tractor road system.

10 If drafting from Class I watercourses for dust abatement occurs, the rate of drafting shall be reduced or cease as necessary to assure that no visible drop in the water surface occurs downstream of the intake and/or diversion point. To protect fish during drafting operations, should drafting occur, the intake for drafting shall be screened by a 5/32 inch screen and flow to the intake shall not exceed 0.3 feet per second. The drafting location approaches will be rocked or stabilized to prevent erosion directly into Coho or Steelhead Habitat

Amphibians Assessment

NORTHERN RED-LEGGED FROG (*Rana aurora*)

Status: CDF&G "Species of Special Concern" Federal Category 2 Candidate

This frog is found in the coast range at elevations below 3,900 feet. The key habitat is permanent bodies of quiet water such as, pools along streams, reservoirs, springs, lakes and marshes. The survey of the THP areas did not detect any Northern Red-Legged Frogs. This species could possibly occur in the slow moving water on Rancheria Creek inside the assessment area. No significant impact to this species is expected as a result of this timber harvest.

FOOTHILL YELLOW-LEGGED FROG (*Rana boylei*)

Status: CDF&G "Species of Special Concern" Federal Category 2 Candidate

In the coast range this species occurs from sea level to 6000 feet above sea level. This species is able to utilize a variety of habitat types near the plan area, ponderosa pine, mixed conifer, mixed chaparral, and wet meadow habitats. In all habitats the species is seldom found far from small, permanent streams with sunning site banks.

There are no permanent streams on the THP area. The 25 foot ELZ on class III watercourses, should help protect Yellow-legged Frog habitat that could occur in Rancheria Creek the first permanent flowing stream below the THP area. No significant impact to this species is expected as a result of this timber harvest.

NORTHWESTERN POND TURTLE (*Clemmys marmorata*)

Status: CDF&G "Species of Special Concern" Federal Category 2 Candidate

In California, this species ranges from Oregon to Kern County. The habitat near this THP includes areas of permanent water such as lakes and rivers like Rancheria Creek. They require basking sites such as submerged logs, rocks, and mud banks. There will be no effect on this species, as they do not generally inhabit forested sites. No significant impact to this species is expected as a result of this timber harvest.

Botanical Assessment

The search of the Natural Diversity Database did not show any listed plant species in the watershed area that the THP might need to address. The habitat type available within and around the THP area using the Terrestrial Natural Communities Recognized by the Natural Diversity Data Base January 1999 Edition, was determined to be the 82.500.00 Series (Douglas-fir – Tanoak). This harvest plan area does not contain the moist habitat required by commonly listed plant species in the CNPS electronic inventory for adjacent quadrangles. Some of the commonly listed species found in moist habitats are:

Some of the commonly listed species found in moist habitats are:

Some of the commonly listed species found in moist habitats are:

NORTH COAST SEMAPHORE GRASS: Found in marsh areas, on elevations less than 1600 feet in Redwood groves in the southern north coast and northern central coast.

MILO BAKER'S LUPINE: Cismontane woodland with moist areas or vernal pools.

RODERICK'S FRITILLARY: This plant is found on grassy slopes in the valley and foothill lower elevation grassland.

Discussion: The 25-50 foot ELZ around class III watercourses and the use where possible of existing skid trails, truck roads, and landings, will provide the protection needed for the above plant species. No significant adverse impact on these plant species is anticipated as a result of the operations as they are proposed.

If any threatened, rare, endangered species or species of special concern, including key habitat areas, are discovered during operations, operations will be halted in the vicinity of the sighting, and the Department of Fish & Game and the Department of Forestry will be contacted to determine the appropriate protective measures.

- b. Yes No Are there any non-listed species which will be significantly impacted by the operation? If yes, identify the species and the provisions to be taken for the protections of the species.

Non-listed species common to the area are Black Bear, Blacktailed Deer, Raccoon, Grey Fox, California Quail, Stellar's Jay and wild turkey. Most of the common non-listed species are mobile and will move to places that have more area to forage or will move to areas in the assessment area that have better un-disturbed habitat. The few non-listed species which could possibly be adversely affected by timber harvest are, in general, inhabitants of specialized niches such as permanent wetland habitats. These kind of habitats do not occur on the THP area.

33. Yes No Are there any snags which must be felled for fire protection or safety reasons? If yes, describe which snags are going to be felled and why.

All snags will be retained except as required in 14 CCR 919.1(b), where federal and state safety laws and regulations require the felling of snags.

34. Yes No Are any Late Succession Forest Stands proposed for harvest? If yes, describe the measures to be implemented by the LTO that avoid long-term significant adverse effects on fish, wildlife and listed species known to be primarily associated with late succession forests.

35. Yes No Are any other provisions for wildlife protection required by the rules? If yes, describe.

36. a. Yes No Has an archaeological survey been made of the THP area?

- b. Yes No Has an archaeological records check been conducted for the THP area?

- c. Yes No Are there any archaeological or historical sites located in the THP area? Specific site locations and protection measures are contained in the Confidential Archaeological Addendum in Section VI of the THP, which is not available for general public review.

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THP 1-99-245 Men

37. [] Yes [X] No Has any inventory or growth and yield information designated "trade secret" been submitted in a separate confidential envelope in Section VI of this THP?

38. Describe any special instructions or constraints which are not listed elsewhere in Section II.

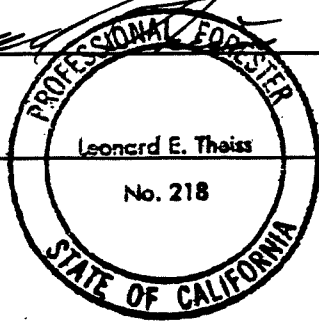
DIRECTOR OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION

This Timber Harvesting Plan conforms to the rules and regulations of the Board of Forestry and with the Forest Practice Act.

By:

(Signature)

(Printed Name)



(Date)

(Title)

8/1/99
Acting Deputy Chief
Forest Practice

Map Scale: 1" = 1200'

4302000mN

4301

4300

4299

Diamond Ranch

Creek

Roncheta

GALBREATH SECTION 30 SW THP

Section 30 & 31 T 12 N R 12 W M.D.B. & M.
Approximately 4 Miles South of Yorkville, Ca
Approximate Scale 1" = 1200'
Contour Interval = 40'

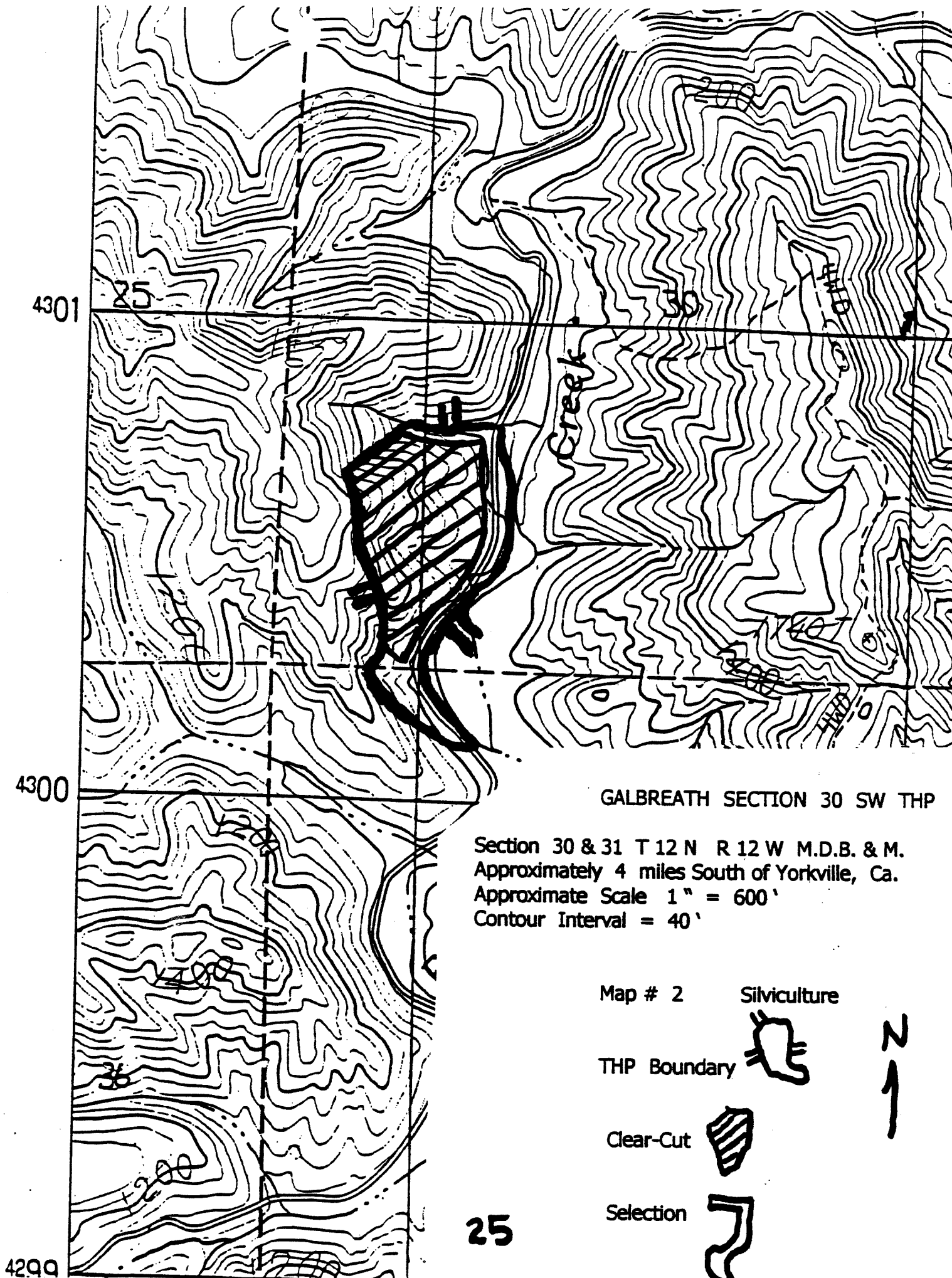
Map # 1 Base Map

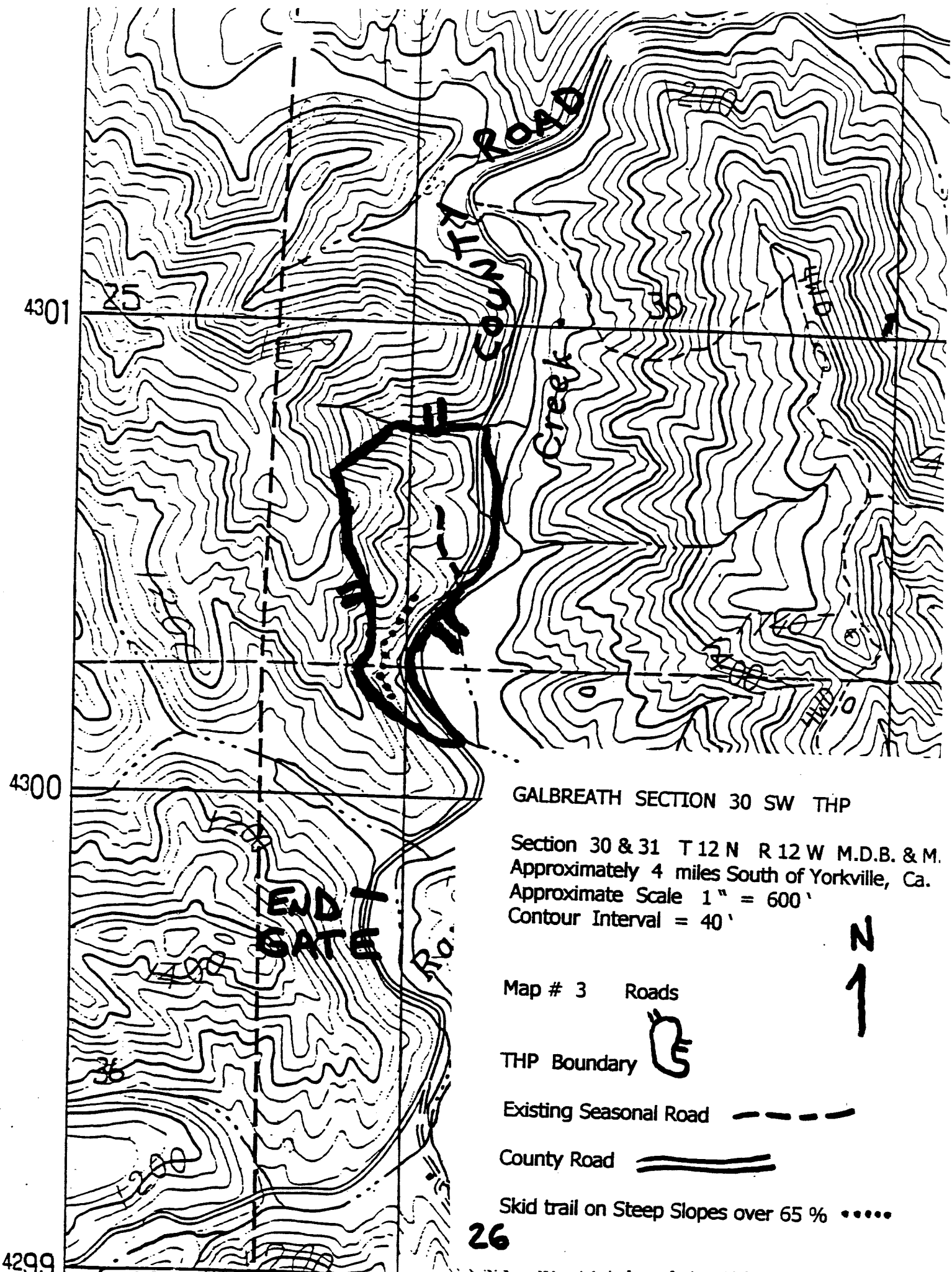
THP Boundary

Buildings



Revised 6/29/99
THP 1-99-245 Men





GALBREATH SECTION 30 SW THP
 Section 30 & 31 T 12 N R 12 W M.D.B. & M.
 Approximately 4 miles South of Yorkville, Ca.
 Approximate Scale 1" = 600'
 Contour Interval = 40'

Map # 3 Roads

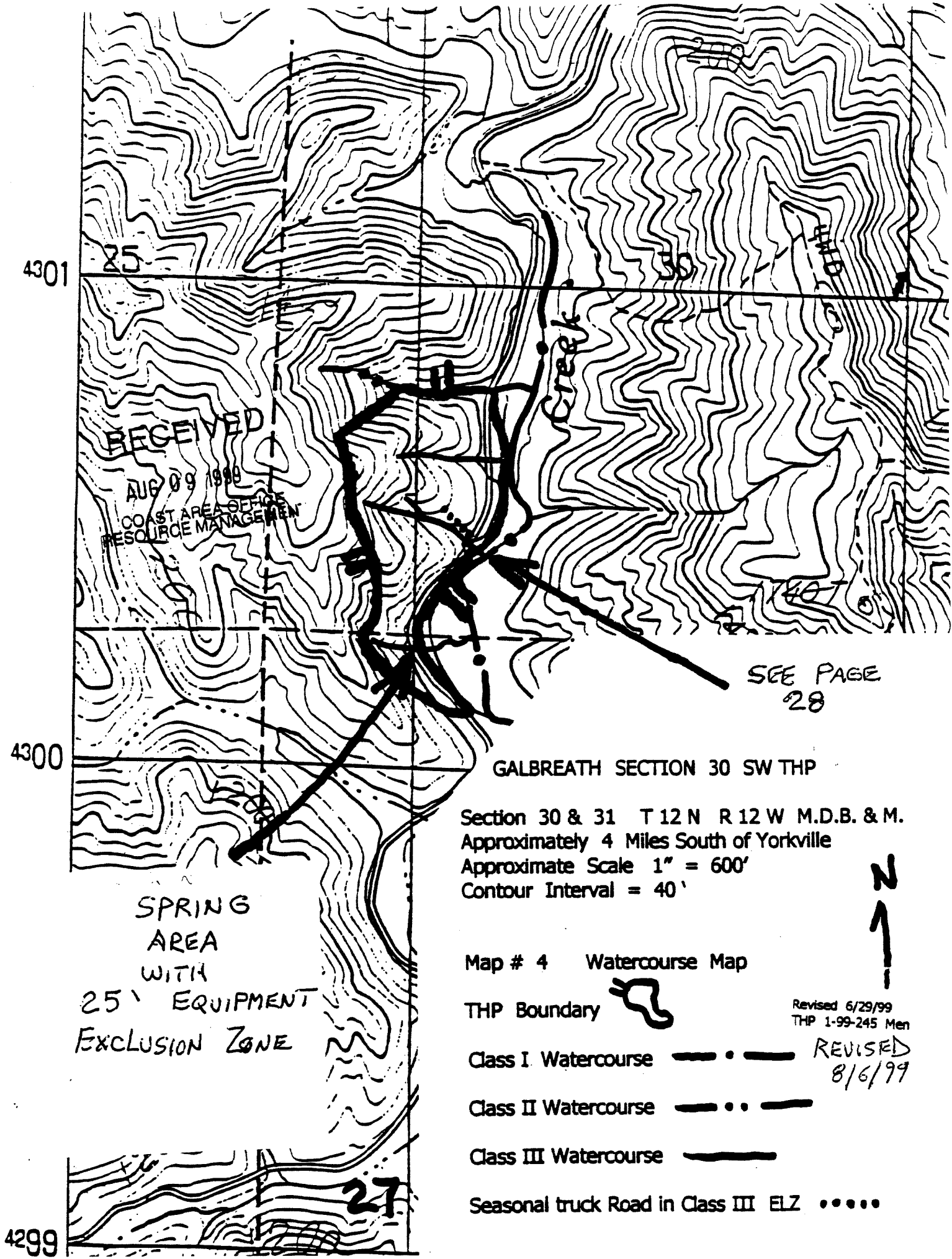
THP Boundary 

Existing Seasonal Road 

County Road 

Skid trail on Steep Slopes over 65% 





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 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

SEE PAGE
 28

GALBREATH SECTION 30 SW THP

Section 30 & 31 T 12 N R 12 W M.D.B. & M.
 Approximately 4 Miles South of Yorkville
 Approximate Scale 1" = 600'
 Contour Interval = 40'

SPRING
 AREA
 WITH
 25' EQUIPMENT
 EXCLUSION ZONE

Map # 4 Watercourse Map

THP Boundary



Revised 6/29/99
 THP 1-99-245 Men

Class I Watercourse



REVISED
 8/6/99

Class II Watercourse



Class III Watercourse



Seasonal truck Road in Class III ELZ





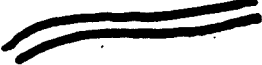


27

GALBREATH SECTION 30 SW THP

Section 30 & 31 T 12 N R 12 W M.D.B. & M.
Approximately 4 miles South of Yorkville, Ca.
No Scale or Contours

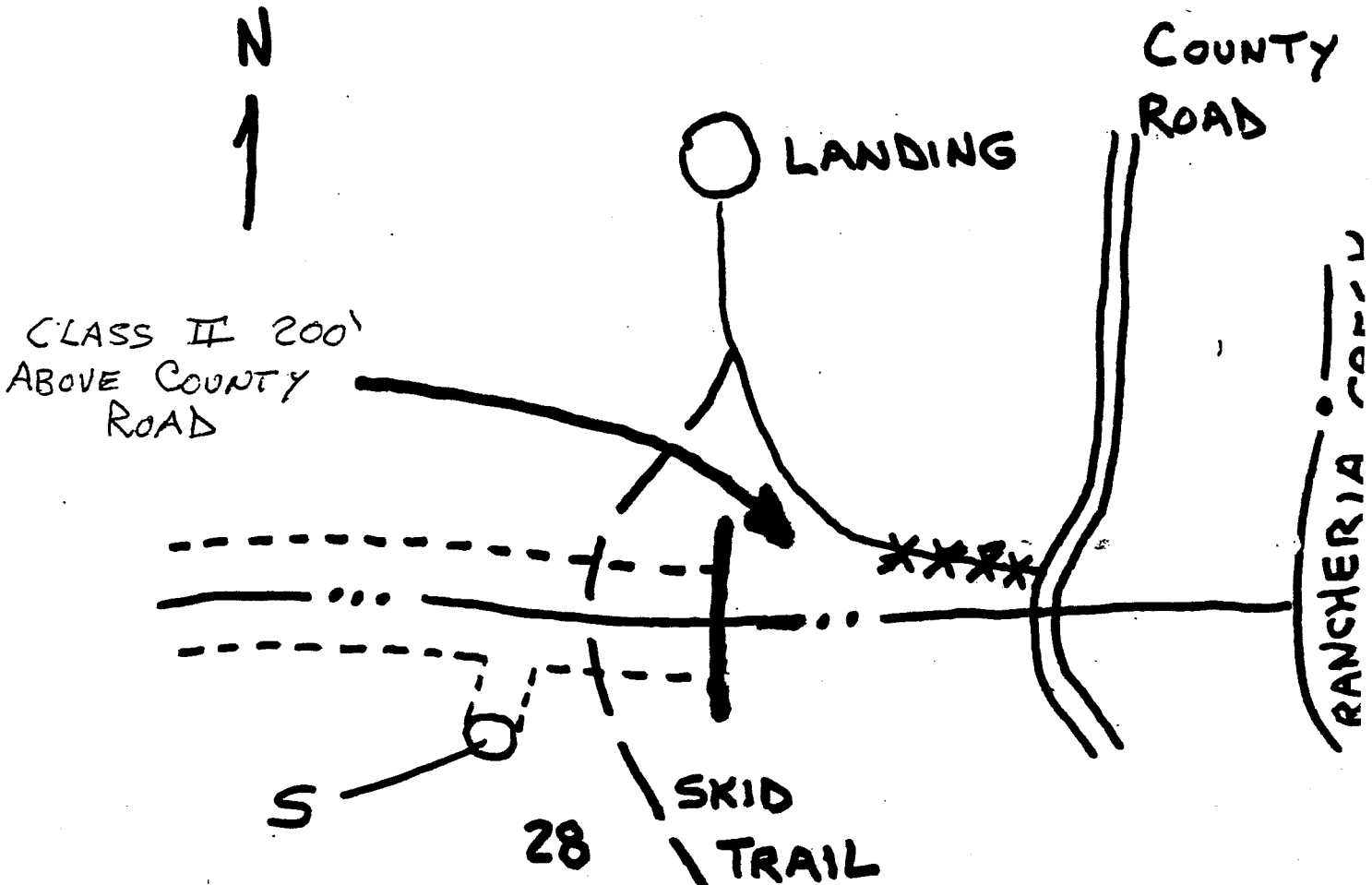
Map # 5 Spring area Diagram

- Spring 
- 25 foot ELZ 
- Class III Watercourse 
- Road in ELZ 
- County Road 

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COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



GALBREATH SECTION 30 SW THP

Section 30 & 31 T 12 N R 12 W M.D.B. & M.
Approximately 4 miles South of Yorkville, Ca.

Approximate Scale 1" = 300'

Contour Interval = 40'

Map # 6 Soils & ERH Map

THP Boundary

Moderate

High

110 Soil

111 Soil

150 Soil

Steep Slopes



M

H

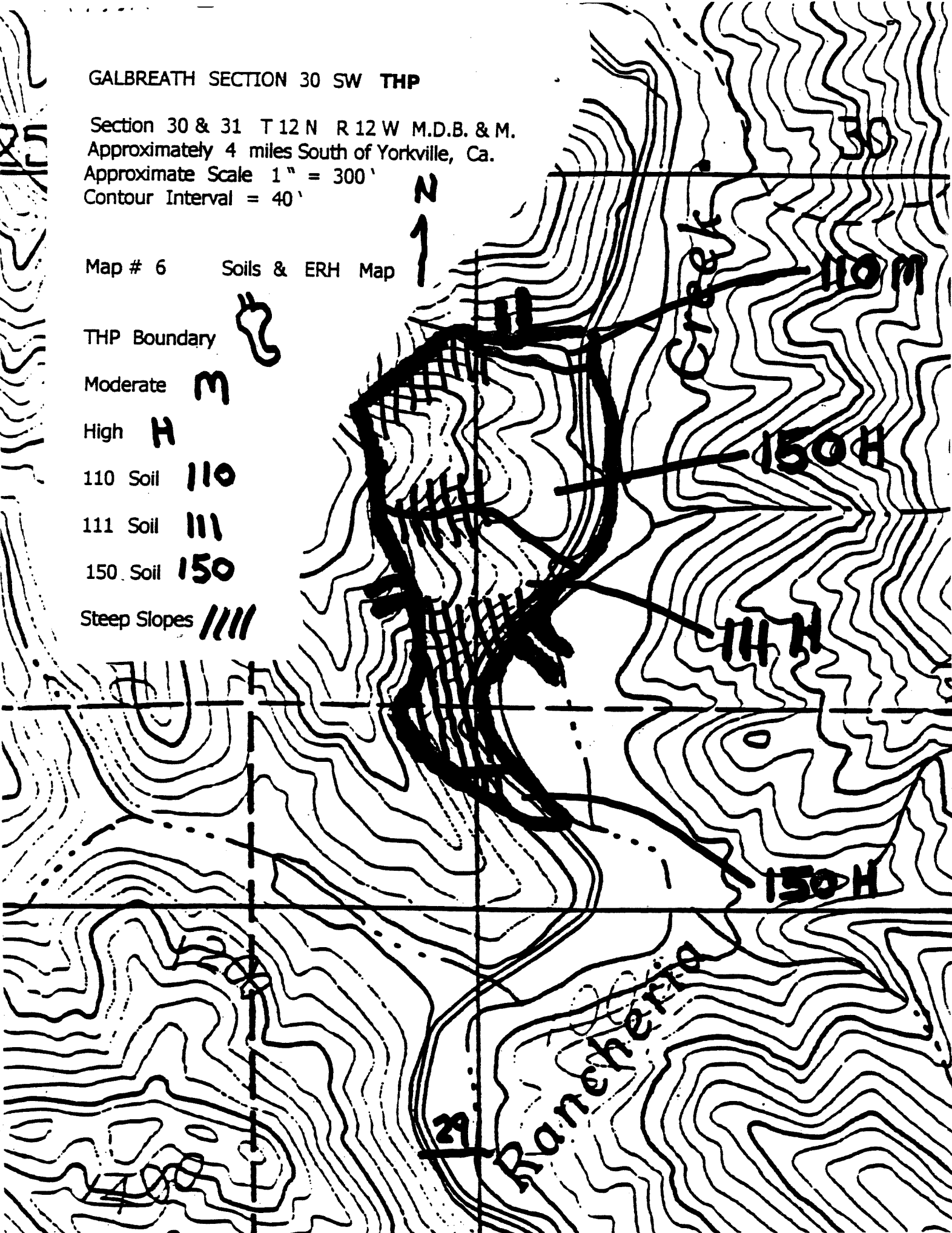
110

111

150

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N
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GALBREATH SECTION 30 SW THP

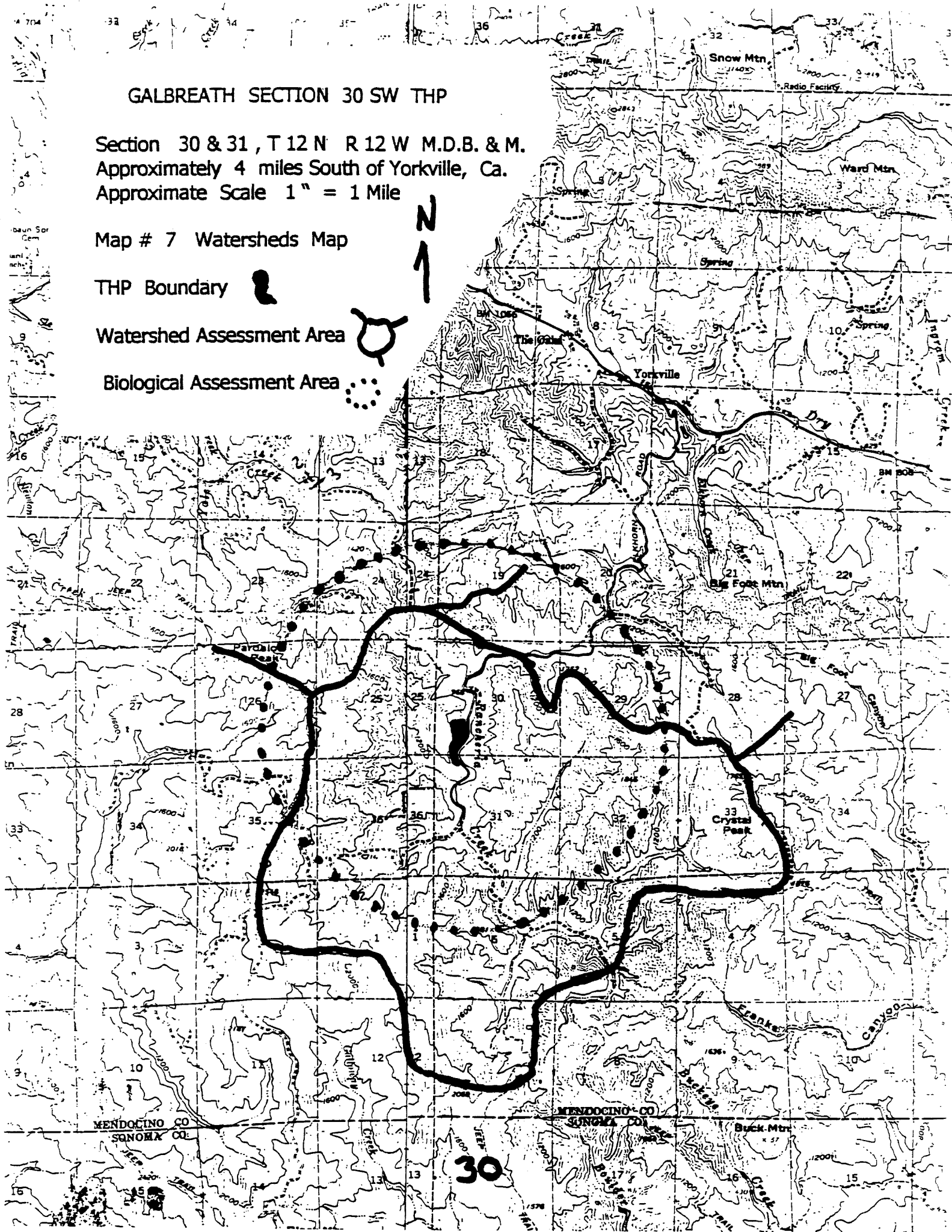
Section 30 & 31, T 12 N R 12 W M.D.B. & M.
Approximately 4 miles South of Yorkville, Ca.
Approximate Scale 1" = 1 Mile

Map # 7 Watersheds Map

THP Boundary 

Watershed Assessment Area 

Biological Assessment Area 



Section III

General Site Description

Pg. 32

Elaboration of Section II Items

Item # 14

Pg. 33 & 34

Item # 21 b. & 21c.

Pg. 34

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF PLAN AREA

PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed Timber Harvesting Plan (THP) is located approximately four miles South of Yorkville, California. The legal description of the plan area is portions of sections 30 & 31, T12N R12W MDB&M.

SOILS AND TOPOGRAPHY

The Soil Survey of the Western Part of Mendocino County indicates the presence of three soil complexes on the plan area. The soils on the plan area are # 110, the Casabonne-Wohly complex, # 111, Casabonne-Wohly-Pardaloe complex, and the # 150, Hopland-Wohly loams complex.

The Hopland, Casabonne, and Wohly soils are formed from sandstone and are moderately deep and well drained. They support Douglas-fir, but result in Douglas-fir of poor commercial value.

Slopes on the plan area range from 0-70 %. The average slope on the plan area is approximately 50%, and the elevations on the plan area range from approximately 1000 to 1400 feet above sea level.

WATERSHED AND STREAM CONDITIONS

The plan area falls within the Upper Rancheria Creek #113.50010 watershed. The overland flow of water will flow into Rancheria Creek. There are numerous class III watercourses on the plan area. All of the watercourses on the plan area are in fair to good condition.

VEGETATION AND STAND CONDITION

A mixed Douglas-fir -Hardwood forest covers the plan area. The plan area ranges from having all older poor growing Doug-Fir to a stand of Doug- Fir with a mix of younger Hardwood. Most of the Hardwood component found on the plan area consist of Tanoak and small Pacific Madrone. Many of the larger hardwood are needed to be left for wildlife value. Smaller hardwood not needed for wildlife value will be knocked down as the Douglas-Fir is fell. Hardwood knocked down with the stump left mostly up-rooted do not sprout prolifically and prvide shelter for planted trees. Overall species mix varies depending on elevation, aspect, proximity to watercourses, and stand history. The Soil Conservation Service has the Timberland site classification on the plan area as Site III.

ELABORATION ON ITEMS IN SECTION II

14. Silviculture

The forest and stand types on the plan area are discussed above. The relative density and exact make-up of the stands varies depending on stand history, aspect, elevation and proximity to watercourses across the plan area. Most of the harvest trees on the plan area are older poor quality Douglas-Fir. Some parts of the Doug-Fir stands contain a hardwood component of tanoak of different sizes. The area in the south portion of the plan next to the seed tree removal area on plan 1-97-328 Men, will be a Selection silviculture method. Part of this plan is approximately 300 feet from a small area of the Seed Tree Seed Area on plan 328 that is on the east side of the main ridge. Most of the Seed Tree Seed Step area on the 328 plan is on the West side of the main ridge between these two plans. Most of this plan is over 500 feet from the 328 plan and is on the opposite side of a main ridge. The north part of the plan is over 1000 feet from the 328 plan. The area between the two plans is a mid to upper-slope steeper area with a different timber type. The area between the plans is a logical harvest area from this plan to the top of the main ridge.

Clear-Cut Prescription 20 Acres

A Clear-Cut Prescription will be used to treat approximately 20 acres of the plan area, which is composed of stands of Douglas-fir and mixed Douglas fir, with hardwoods. Under this method most of the area contains large trees that will be harvested. Many of these tree are defective and need to be harvested. Some of the larger trees, 18 " plus, will be left for there wildlife value if they show signs of being used by wildlife. The area will be planted with Douglas-Fir, and with some Redwood seedlings planted in the Class III draws with good shade areas. The area will meet stocking 5 years after the area is harvested.

A small sample mark of conifer and hardwood wildlife trees not harvested in the Clear-Cut area will be completed prior to the pre-harvest.

Selection Prescription 10 Acres

A Selection Prescription will be used to treat 10 acres of the plan area, which are composed of stands of mixed Douglas fir, and some hardwoods. Under this method trees will be removed individually to develop a balanced stand structure and provide for the establishment of younger age classes within the stand. Retaining sufficient trees of seed bearing age will encourage natural reproduction within this prescription area. A minimum of 75 square feet of basal area will be retained in the area designated as selection as per 913.2(a)(2)(A)2. Pursuant to 14 CCR 913.11(c)(2), 8 x 18" conifer trees per acre will be retained in the Selection units. The larger older trees in this area are not growing and are defective. This area will benefit from a more open canopy and a decrease in competition that has slowed down growth. This method is being used to improve spacing and increase nutrient availability to remaining trees. By doing so, growth will be promoted and natural reproduction encouraged.

A sample mark that is 10% of the silvicultural harvest area in size will be completed prior to the preharvest inspection. The sample mark area will be representative of the range of stand conditions present in the area.

Treatment Guidelines

Throughout this THP area the priority is to maintain and enhance the productivity of the timberland. The conifer trees in the Clear-Cut area will be harvested, using the guides of the sample mark. The Wildlife Sample Mark will be shown to, and discussed with the fallers before operations are started. This harvest will reduce the competition to the regeneration and utilize material that would otherwise be lost to mortality and decay. The small amount of advanced regeneration that is now above where the deer can feed on it, will where possible be retained. The Clear-Cut area will be planted. The conifer regeneration will experience a growth release as a result of this proposed harvesting. The overall health of the stand will be improved along with the sustainable growth.

Because the owner's management objective is to grow as many trees as possible, the stocking will be bolstered by planting to levels that exceed State stocking standards. This increase in stocking in the understory will be a result of planting and exceptional natural regeneration produced the last two years. The objective of this harvest is to provide for future continuous timber growth on timberlands, which where feasible, will be at or near the productive capacity of the land for the forest-products desired considering the soil, timber site, and species to be regenerated.

Upon completion of operations the large wildlife healthy trees, the hardwoods not harvested or knocked down, and the areas of advanced regeneration left growing on the site will maintain the forested appearance and aesthetic appeal of the hillside. Overall there is not a major disease or pest problem within this stand but as in all timber stands, many of the older trees are diseased and damaged.

21b. & 21c. Tractor Operation on Slopes in Excess of 65% and on 50% slope on High EHR
Exceptions to 14CCR 914.2(f)(1) are proposed, because tractor operations on slopes in excess of 65% are proposed as a part of this plan. Said operations will take place within those small areas shown on Map #6.

Explanation: All of the THP area has been previously logged by means of tractors. The THP area has much broken ground, where cable yarding cannot be reasonably accomplished. In most of these areas there are existing tractor roads that cross areas with side slopes that exceed 65% or 50% in high E.H. R. areas. All of the existing tractor roads on steep slopes to be used by tractors have been flagged for inspection during the PHI.

Justification: The entire plan has been previously logged using tractors. Lack of sufficient deflection, suitable yarder settings, broken ground, and lack of sufficient road access to areas on the top of the plan precludes conversion from tractor logging to cable yarding. Using tractors will minimize road building on steep slopes that standard cable yarding would require. The existing tractor road system, used in past harvest entries, will suffice for access to the small steep timbered areas of the plan.

Mitigation: These areas will be accessed by existing tractor road systems. Tractors will be required to remain on pre-flagged, existing tractor roads, and long-line trees up to said roads. Tractors will not be allowed to leave these tractor roads. In order to minimize soil disturbance tractor roads in these steep areas will be opened to the minimum width required for long-lining and yarding.

SECTION IV

STATE OF CALIFORNIA BOARD OF FORESTRY

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS ASSESSMENT

(1) Do the assessment area(s) of resources that may be affected by the proposed project contain any past, present, or reasonably foreseeable probable future projects?

Yes X No

If the answer is yes, identify the project(s) and affected resource subject(s).

The plan falls in the Upper Rancheria Creek (Cal # 113.500 10 6,493 acre) watershed. Recent timber harvesting activities within the watersheds are listed below. The plan area is in the middle part of the watershed. The biological assessment area is also in the Upper Rancheria Creek, Adams Creek, Diamond D Ranch, and Upper Rockpile Creek watersheds. Harvest activities within the biological assessment watershed area are listed also.

Upper Rancheria Creek Watershed #113.50010

Timber harvest activities within the last 10 years in the 113.500 10 and the Biological Watershed.

Silvicultural Methods:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| SEL - Selection | SWP - Shelterwood Prep Step |
| GS - Group Selection | SWS - Shelterwood Seed Step |
| ALT - Alternative Prescription | SWR - Shelterwood Removal Step |
| CT - Commercial Thinning | STS - Seed Tree; Seed Tree Step |
| STA - Special Treatment Area | CC - Clearcut |
| RHB - Rehabilitation | STR - Seed Tree Removal Step |
| SS - Sanitation Salvage | TRN - Transition |

Logging Method:

- T - Tractor C - Cable H - Helicopter FB - Feller Buncher

THP#	Acres	Silvicultural Method	Logging		Location	
			Method	Section	Town.	Rang.
1-91-135 MEN	90	TRN	T	25,26	12N	13W
1-91-444 MEN	170	SWR, TRN	T	25,26,35,36 31	12N	13W
1-95-082 MEN	102	CC, STR, SS, RHB	T	13,14,24	12N	12W
1-96-284 MEN	171	STS, STR, SEL	T	25,26,35,36	12N	13W
1-97-086 MEN	134	CC, STS, STR	T	23,24	12N	13W
1-97-328 MEN	104	CC, STS, STR, SEL	T	25 30,31	12N	13W
Total	771				12N	12W

Adams Creek Watershed #113.50012

Timber harvest activities within the last 10 years near the plan in the Biological Watershed

Silvicultural Methods:

SEL - Selection	SWP - Shelterwood Prep Step
GS - Group Selection	SWS - Shelterwood Seed Step
ALT - Alternative Prescription	SWR - Shelterwood Removal Step
CT - Commercial Thinning	STS - Seed Tree; Seed Tree Step
STA - Special Treatment Area	CC - Clearcut
RHB - Rehabilitation	STR - Seed Tree Removal Step
SS - Sanitation Salvage	

Logging Method:

T - Tractor C - Cable H - Helicopter FB - Feller Buncher

<u>THP#</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Silvicultural Method</u>	<u>Logging Location</u>			
			<u>Method</u>	<u>Sections</u>	<u>Town.</u>	<u>Rang.</u>
1-93-319 MEN	373	ALT	T	13,14,15,23,24	12N	13W
1-95-496 MEN	82	SEL,STR,RHB	T	14,15,23	12N	13W
1-95-82 MEN	102	CC,RHB,STR, SS, & SEL	T	13,14,24	12N	13W
1-97-86 MEN	134	CC,STR,STS	T	23,24	12N	13W
1-98-415 MEN	50	SEL,RHB,ALT	T	15	12N	13W
1-99-033 MEN	7	CC	T	14	12N	13W
Total	748					

Diamond D Ranch Watershed # 113.50011

Timber harvest activities within the last 10 years near the plan in the Biological Watershed

Silvicultural Methods:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| SEL - Selection | SWP - Shelterwood Prep Step |
| GS - Group Selection | SWS - Shelterwood Seed Step |
| ALT - Alternative Prescription | SWR - Shelterwood Removal Step |
| CT - Commercial Thinning | STS - Seed Tree; Seed Tree Step |
| STA - Special Treatment Area | CC - Clearcut |
| RHB - Rehabilitation | STR - Seed Tree Removal Step |
| SS - Sanitation Salvage | |

Logging Method:

<u>THP#</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Silvicultural Method</u>	<u>Logging Location</u>			
			<u>Method</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Town.</u>	<u>Rang.</u>
1-95-261 MEN	291	SEL, STS, STR, SS, RHB	T & H	12,13,24 19	12N	13W
1-97-335 MEN	133	SEL, STR	T & C	16,20,21	12N	13W
Total	424					

Upper Rockpile Creek Watershed # 113.820 10

Timber harvest activities within the last 10 years near the plan in the Biological Watershed

Silvicultural Methods:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| SEL - Selection | SWP - Shelterwood Prep Step |
| GS - Group Selection | SWS - Shelterwood Seed Step |
| ALT - Alternative Prescription | SWR - Shelterwood Removal Step |
| CT - Commercial Thinning | STS - Seed Tree; Seed Tree Step |
| STA - Special Treatment Area | CC - Clearcut |
| RHB - Rehabilitation | STR - Seed Tree Removal Step |
| SS - Sanitation Salvage | |

Logging Method:

<u>THP#</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Silvicultural Method</u>	<u>Logging Location</u>			
			<u>Method</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Town.</u>	<u>Rang.</u>
1-91-135 MEN	90	TRN	T	25,26	12N	13W
1-91-444 MEN	170	SWR, TRN	T	25,26,35,36 31	12N	13W 12W
Total	260					

Future Activities:

The majority of the land in the Upper Rancheria Creek watershed is dedicated to timber management and is zoned for timber production. Future projects on the Galbreath property will be related to the commitment to good timber and ranch management.

The landowner plans to have a number of harvest entries in this watershed. The timetable for THP entries will balance the timber market with the needs of wildlife and the watershed needs. The potential disturbance to the watersheds will be balanced by using silvicultural treatments necessary to move towards the timber stands that the owner wants for the best property management. The mitigations incorporated into this plan should insure that no significant adverse impacts occur within the watershed assessment areas.

The Rancheria Creek / Navarro River watershed is a large watershed on the South side of Anderson Valley. Our watershed evaluation for this plan will use all of the Upper Rancheria Creek Watershed. See the Watershed Map # 7.

(2) Are there any continuing, significant adverse impacts from past land use activities that may add to the impacts of the proposed project?

Yes X No _____ Watershed in a state of Recovery, and this plan will maintain the current watershed conditions. See comments below

If the answer is yes, identify the project(s) and affected resource subject(s).

Past logging in the 1950's has typically impacted the watercourses in the watershed. Most of the impacted areas are in a state of recovery. Many of these past impacted areas are associated with tractor roads, truck roads, and landings placed in watercourses or associated with poor watercourse crossings. Harvest plan mitigation's over the last 25 years have reduced many of the 1950's type timber harvest impacts. Most of these kinds of areas in the watershed have stopped downcutting and they are covered with vegetation. Tractor roads have had proper drainage facilities installed on them and most remain in good condition. Riparian corridors, that experienced major reductions in shade canopy due to heavy logging, are recovering. The same is true with upslope areas. Fewer tractor roads are visible on present aerial photos than were on past photos due to reoccupation by young conifers and hardwoods. The class I,II and III watercourses are slowly flushing their stored sediment downstream, thus continuing to recover from past impacts. This plan excludes most of the Class I WLPZ along Rancheria Creek as a buffer for the plan area as far as sediment movement. The landowner and the operator have provided crews on the ranch during the winter to clean inside ditches, culverts, and maintain roads. They have spread straw and hand waterbared areas that are in need of drainage. Work on watercourse crossings that stop present downcutting will improve watershed conditions. There are no significant continuing past land use impacts in the watersheds that, when combined with the impacts from the proposed project, would be a problem. See "Upslope Watercourse Conditions" below.

- (3) Will the proposed project as presented, in combination with past, present, and reasonable foreseeable probable future projects identified in items (1) and (2) above, have a reasonable potential to cause or add to significant cumulative impacts in any of the following resource subjects?

	<u>Yes after mitigation (a)</u>	<u>No after mitigation (b)</u>	<u>No reasonably potential significant effects (c)</u>
1. Watershed	_____	X	_____
2. Soil Productivity	_____	X	_____
3. Biological	_____	X	_____
4. Recreation	_____	_____	X
5. Visual	_____	_____	X
6. Traffic	_____	_____	X
7. Other	_____	_____	_____

- a) Yes, means that potential significant adverse impacts are left after application of the forest practice rules and mitigation's or alternatives proposed by the plan submitter.
- b) No after mitigation means that any potential for the proposed timber operation to cause significant adverse impacts has been substantially reduced or avoided by mitigation measures or alternatives proposed in the THP and application of the forest practice rules.
- c) No reasonable potential significant effects means that the operations proposed under the THP do not have a reasonable potential to join with the impacts of any other project to cause cumulative impacts.

ASSESSMENT AREA DESCRIPTIONS

1. Watershed: The plan falls in the Upper Rancheria Creek watershed. This area is shown on Map #7. The boundary for the CWE assessment area has been chosen based on the guidelines set down in Appendix A, part B of the August 13, 1991 Cumulative Impacts Guidelines, so as to account for all effects from activities that could interact with the effects of this THP, which may cause adverse cumulative impacts on this watershed.

2. Soil Productivity: The soil productivity assessment area is the THP area, (see Map #1), as suggested in the August 13, 1991 Cumulative Impacts Guidelines, page 10. The THP area is the logical assessment area because ground-disturbing activities will be limited to the plan area, and factors outside of the THP area will not affect soil productivity. The county road is part of the east edge of this plan.

3. **Biological:** The biological assessment area is the area within 1.5 miles of the THP boundary (see **Map #7**) The biological assessment area contains a wide variety of wildlife habitats. The described assessment area is large enough to account for any effects that this THP may cause on wildlife habitat.
4. **Recreational:** The recreational assessment area will be the THP area (see **Map #1**) surrounded by a 300-foot buffer. This area was chosen because access to the Galbreath property in most all of the Upper Rancheria Creek Watershed is gated and recreational access is limited.
5. **Visual:** The visual assessment area is the same as the CWE assessment area (see **Map #7**.) The watershed assessment area falls within an area bordered by ridge-tops and includes most locations from which one may view the plan area. Topography and private access limits the view of the plan from the county road.
6. **Traffic:** The timber from this plan will be hauled out on a private road and the Elkhorn County Road to State Highway 128 (see **Map # 7**). The traffic assessment area will be from a point where the private road leaves the logged area to the intersection of State Highway 128 and on Highway 128 toward the towns of Ukiah, Cloverdale and Fort Bragg.

A. WATERSHED ASSESSMENT AREA:

1) Upper Rancheria Creek Watershed (#113.50010) Impact Assessment:

Adverse impacts affect the watershed resources in the Upper Rancheria Creek watershed. The beneficial uses of water, which could be affected by this project, are designated in the Water Quality Control Plan for the North Coast region (Section 2, Table 4) as:

Potential Municipal Supply	Recreation 1 and 2
Cold Freshwater Habitat	Fish Spawning
Agricultural Supply	Fish Migration
Industrial Service Supply	Wildlife Habitat

Increases in the following watershed elements would detrimentally affect the beneficial uses of water in the Upper Rancheria Creek watershed: **water temperature, sediment, organic debris, chemical contamination, and peak flows.**

Water Temperature

Occularly estimated shade canopy on the class I, II, & III watercourses in the THP area is between 40% and 80% where they flow through forested areas. With the retention of 70% of the riparian shade canopy within the WLPZ on class I and II watercourses and with the Selective Silvicultural treatment being used, water temperature will have adequate protection on the plan area at this time. There will be no harvest of hardwoods in the Class I, and Class II WLPZ's or the Class III 25 foot ELZ areas. Conifer trees in the class III ELZ areas that have wildlife value will be retained. (See item 14 in section III and item 26 in section II) The no harvest of the hardwoods in the Class III watercourses, will give adequate protection to water temperature on the plan area at this time.

Sediment

Sediment sources in the Upper Rancheria Creek Watershed come in the form of mass wasted material and fill placed in streams from past activities. Re-using existing truck and skid roads, proper installation of drainage facilities and structures, rocking of sections of road and strict adherence to the Forest Practice rules governing falling and yarding near watercourses should mitigate the detrimental effects that sedimentation may have on the watershed as a result of this plan.

Woody Debris

Large woody debris is present in small to large quantities in the Class I, II, and III watercourse WLPZ & ELZ areas. Potential recruits of down material for large woody debris exist in more than adequate quantities along the slopes above the watercourses of the plan area. Some of the smaller woody debris in the Class II and III watercourses on the plan area contributes to in-stream stored sediment, but this does not present a great problem.

Chemical Contamination

There are no known chemical contamination sites on the plan area. There will be no expected chemical contamination at any location of this plan, because equipment operators will be required to do any maintenance outside of WLPZ and ELZ areas and away from any watercourse crossings.

Peak Flows

Peak flows on the coastal area of the state are generally not a problem on these kinds of streams that are not associated with snowmelt.

Organic Debris

Increased amounts of small organic debris in any watercourses on this plan, due to the activities proposed, are not expected because the BOF rules require removing organic debris placed in class III watercourses if the material is an unstable location. Organic debris in class III draws can be left if it is in a stable location and will help slow the movement of sediment.

Upslope Watercourse Condition

The THP area is located up-slope from Rancheria Creek on hill-slopes above flat buffer areas along Rancheria Creek. A small Class II watercourse is the North edge of the plan area. The smaller Class III watercourses on the plan are in fair to good condition. These watercourses are small to medium in size. The condition of the smaller watercourses on the plan area varies, some of them containing notable amounts of organic debris that has trapped sediment. The proposed harvest operations will use the existing tractor road system, which avoids watercourses wherever possible. Potential erosion problems will be corrected whenever possible as they are encountered on the plan area. Examples of the type of problems that may be corrected are, tractor roads without proper drainage facilities, tractor roads with perched fill in the stream channel and, improper road drainage. The lower portions of the class III watercourses on the plan area contain gravel, high water pools, aggrading, downcutting, and a bed and a bank.

Rancheria Creek in this portion of the watershed is a large coastal stream with a wide bed. The river moves its channel back and forth inside the wide bed. The bed is made up of large cobble, rock, and gravel.

Specific Mitigation Practices:

These specific practices will further minimize increased sediment input into the watercourse as part of the proposed plan:

1. Parts of the class III watercourse ELZs within the plan area where there are good growing coifer trees that can be used for wildlife values, will have conifer trees retained.
2. No hardwoods shall be harvested within the ELZs of class III watercourses.
3. ELZs of 25 or 50 feet along all class III watercourses will reduce the potential for soil and other debris entering the watercourse. The hardwood cover will also protect water temperatures.
4. Dips will be installed where necessary at watercourse crossings to prevent stream flow from being directed away from its natural channel.

As a whole, timber operations have not heavily impacted the watercourses on the plan area. The Skid trails, landing area, and the logging roads are in place and well maintained.

This proposed project combined with perceived future projects will not result in notable adverse impacts to the Upper Rancheria Creek watershed.

B. SOIL PRODUCTIVITY ASSESSMENT AREA

PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE ACTIVITIES

Past Projects

This THP was harvested in the past using various silvicultural systems. Many of the Douglas-Fir on the plan are not growing, are defective, and have not responded to release from these past harvests.

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Future Projects

There are no future projects planned, except this THP, within the Soil Productivity Assessment area within the next five-year period.

The possible impacts to soil productivity include the following: growing space loss due to road and/or tractor road construction, soil compaction resulting from operation of equipment on growing sites; surface soil loss due to erosion; organic matter loss resulting from erosion or fire; and nutrient loss from bio-mass removal.

Growing space losses: Existing roads provide good access to the timber harvest plan area. New reconstruction of tractor roads will be minimal, as existing stable tractor roads will be used wherever possible in order to minimize growing space losses.

Compaction losses: Operation of equipment during high soil moisture periods could result in notable productivity losses due to compaction. The soils on the plan area are generally good timberland soils and are not subject to soil compaction except under extreme conditions

Surface soil losses due to erosion: Erosion of topsoil can cause severe reduction in site productivity because most of a soil's nutrients are stored in the top few inches.

Mitigation: The displacement of some soil is unavoidable, though proper installation and maintenance of erosion control facilities can mitigate it. Maintenance of these facilities will insure proper functioning throughout the recovery period. Use of existing tractor roads whenever possible will minimize the amount of new soil that is displaced. The landowner has properly replaced numerous watercourse crossings on the property for many years.

Nutrient loss due to erosion or fire: As discussed above, the loss of nutrients through erosion can cause site productivity to decline notably. Proper installation and maintenance of erosion control facilities, minimal tractor road construction, combined with operations during dry periods will decrease the impacts of the proposed activities.

The heat of fire can convert nutrients to a gaseous form, which subsequently evaporates. The risk of wildfire on this unit is low to moderate. Fire will not likely have a significant impact. The well-maintained roads on the ranch will ease suppression of wildfires if they occur.

Nutrient loss from bio-mass removal: As most nutrients are contained in the top layer of soil and the foliage of existing vegetation, they are not likely to be effected by the proposed harvest. Most current logging practices do not contribute to organic matter loss. Instead, most practices that do not involve site preparation by burning add considerable amounts of organic matter to the soil surface. Most of the THP area is to be logged under methods which will retain slash, & cull material. This will retain most of the organic matter on site to provide for long-term soil fertility and to provide a habitat for soil fauna and microorganisms critical to nutrient cycling and uptake.

This timber harvest plan will likely have a moderate impact on soil resources.

C. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT AREA:

Biological Resources

The biological resources are the Rare, Threatened, or Endangered species that inhabit the biological assessment area during all or part of the year. Species of concern identified in the area are those identified as known Rare, Threatened or Endangered listed (US & CA) species and Sensitive Species. Various wildlife biologists were consulted for occurrences of special plants, animals, and natural communities on the biological assessment area. Tom Daugherty and Jeff Longcrier were consulted with during casual conversations, about other THPs in the Rancheria Creek and Navarro Watersheds. I asked Tom if there were any fishery problems, particularly Coho or Steelhead, associated with Rancheria Creek or the Navarro Watershed. I also talked to Jeff on several occasions about plants and animals that might have been of special concern as relates to Rancheria Creek and the Navarro Watershed. These were casual discussions and did not result in the need for an inspection or a survey.

Although forest affiliated special status species have been emphasized, this document considers listed species and California Department of Fish and Game "Species of Special Concern" that are likely to inhabit the biological assessment area.

The Assessment area is within the range of the following species that will be addressed, the Northern Goshawk, Great Blue Heron, Great Egret, Golden Eagle, Bald Eagle, Osprey, American Peregrine Falcon, Northern Spotted Owl, Coopers Hawk, Sharp Shinned Hawk, Vaux's Swift, Purple Martin, Marbled Murrelet, Badger, Pallid Bat, Red Tree Vole, Summer Steelhead, Coho Salmon, Northern Red-legged Frog, Foothill Yellow-legged Frog, Northwestern Pond Turtle, North Coast Semaphore Grass, Milo Baker's Lupine, and Roderick's Frillary. These species have all received consideration and are described in Section II.

Past Land Use Activities that May Add to the Impacts of the Proposed Project:

The activities that have impacted the biological assessment area are those that have directly and indirectly affected its biological resources. Individuals and populations of species that are killed or injured due to human activity are the biological resources that are affected directly. The indirect effects caused by the removal or alteration of habitat by human activities such as road building, timber harvesting and extensive human presence are of greater concern. Changes in important habitat conditions detrimentally affect the biological resource in the assessment area.

Road building and logging activities occurred in the 1940's & 1950s into the early 1960s. These activities were not conducted under the provisions of the Z'berg Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973. Consequently, some practices were used then that would not occur today. These practices again caused significant decreases in forest cover, multistory canopy, and degradation of aquatic and stream zone habitat. In the period from the 1960s to 1980 timber harvesting projects started the recovery of forest cover, multistory canopy, and recovery of aquatic and stream zone habitat.

Biological Habitat Condition

There is a wide diversity of large vertebrate wildlife on the biological assessment area, which implies a healthy, diverse habitat. Populations of deer, coyote, bobcat, mountain lion, pig, and bear are evident.

Aquatic and near-water habitat conditions

1) **Pools and riffles:** These habitats are found in the class I and II watercourses on the plan area. Pools are formed by interaction of the stream with topographic features and by the presence of woody debris in the watercourse channels. The class I and II watercourses contain varying amounts of woody debris.

2) **Large Woody Debris:** Large woody debris in the class I, II and III watercourses across the plan area varies from low to high, with a majority of the class II watercourses containing moderate amounts of large woody debris.

3) **Near-Water Vegetation:** There is adequate near-water vegetation to shade the class I and II and III watercourses, provide additional habitat benefits, and act as a source of large woody debris into the future. Ocular estimates show that the class I and II watercourses presently contain between 40% to 80% shade canopy. This shade canopy is not only provided by conifers adjacent to and within the WLPZ of the watercourses, but also by California bay, madrone, maple, tanoak and other hardwoods. The retention of 70% of the riparian canopy along the class I and II watercourses will help to mitigate impacts from this THP to shade canopy.

Terrestrial habitat conditions

- 1) **Snags, den and nest trees:** There is a moderate to small amount of snags and green culls in the THP area. Hardwoods and some conifers showing signs of use by wildlife will be retained.
- 2) **Downed large, woody debris:** There is a moderate amount of large woody debris on the THP area. All slash and cull logs will remain on site on the THP area. Overall the harvest operation will add to the woody debris already on site, and the slash will enhance spotted owl prey habitat.
- 3) **Multistory Canopy:** There is multistory canopy in the parts of the units that have Hardwoods mixed with the Douglas-Fir portions of the stand. Harvest in these areas will maintain the multistory nature of these stands. The forest type on the plan area is a mixed Douglas-fir-hardwood forest. Hardwoods found on the plan area consist of Tanoak, California Bay and Pacific Madrone. Tanoak and Madrone are the predominant species in the hardwood component. Overall species mix varies depending on elevation, aspect, proximity to watercourses, and stand history.
- 4) **Road density:** The plan will use about 600 feet of seasonal logging road to move timber to the Elkhorn County Road and the state highway. The logging road is not open to the public for hunting or any other use. The presence of this logging road will have little or no detrimental effect on wildlife.
- 5) **Hardwood cover:** Skid trails will be placed through areas of brush and Tanoak thickets, whenever possible. This will not happen in areas that would damage existing advanced regeneration. After the harvest is completed these disturbed brush and Tanoak areas will provide small areas that can be planted and start growing conifer timber. This planting will increase the stocking in these areas above that required by the rules. Pacific Madrone, California Bay, Maple, and True Oaks will be left for the maintenance of biological habitat. Tanoaks showing signs of use by wildlife will be retained wherever possible. In order to maintain suitable wildlife habitat as provided by hardwoods, hardwood retention will be in the form of clusters that will provide more suitable wildlife habitat than evenly spaced hardwoods on every acre. When possible these hardwood clusters will be associated with live conifer culls, existing snags, and will include Wolf type Tanoak with large limbs.
- 6) **Late Seral (Mature) Forest:** Currently there is no late seral stage (LSS) forest on the THP area or in the Watershed Assessment Area. The presence of snags, green culls and down logs in the forest provides many of the animals that use LSS forest, elements that enable them to inhabit or forage in the THP area.

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Specific Mitigation Measures

All non-merchantable snags will be left standing except where they threaten safety.

In order to maintain suitable wildlife habitat as provided by hardwoods, all large individually occurring tanoaks (equal to or greater than 20 inches DBH) showing signs of wildlife use, i.e. presence of avian platform nests, or active nests of any species, will be retained. Trees exhibiting a wide-branching "wolfy" form or decadent condition, will not be harvested within the THP area, except where removal is necessary to facilitate construction objectives (i.e. logging roads, landings, and tractor roads.) All hardwoods other than tanoak shall not be harvested, except to facilitate the above mentioned construction objectives. No hardwoods of any species will be harvested within the ELZ of class III watercourses.

With the mitigation's mentioned above, this project will not significantly add to negative cumulative effects within the assessment area. See Northern Spotted Owl, Coho Salmon, and Steelhead information in section II.

RARE, ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN

During the THP preparation the area was inspected for the presence of rare, threatened, endangered or sensitive species. These inspections were conducted by myself, this work was done during the preparation of the plan. If any threatened, rare, endangered species or species of special concern, including key habitat areas, are discovered during operations, operations will be halted in the vicinity of the sighting and the California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection and the Department of Fish and Game will be contacted to determine the appropriate protective measures.

D. RECREATION ASSESSMENT AREA

Past and Future Activities

Past activities and future activities that have affected the recreation assessment area are the same as those listed above under soil productivity assessment area (see **Map #1.**)

Recreational Resources

The Galbreath ownership is private property. In the past recreational use has been limited to small numbers of people that visit the ranch. The property is gated and recreational access will continue to be limited. Since the area is not open to public use and is gated and posted against trespassers, this project will have an insignificant effect on the public recreational resources assessment area.

E. VISUAL ASSESSMENT AREA

The visual assessment area is the same as the CWE assessment areas (see **Map #7.**) The plan is surrounded by privately owned timberland.

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Past and Future Activities

Past and future activities that have affected the visual assessment area are the same as those listed above under watershed assessment areas.

Visual Resources

The Galbreath ownership is private property. Parts of the THP area are visible to the general public from Elkhorn County Road. The silvicultural methods as proposed will provide sufficient residual trees and vegetation, which will not be aesthetically displeasing. Elkhorn County road is a 5 mile dirt road that ends approximately 2000 feet past this plan. I have not seen anyone from the general public while I was using this road to work on this plan or call owls. There are no Special Treatment Areas designated by the Board of Forestry for their visual values within the THP assessment area. No reasonably potential significant effects will occur to visual qualities.

F. TRAFFIC ASSESSMENT AREA

Past and Future Activities

Past and future activities that have affected the traffic assessment area are the same as those listed above under watershed assessment area.

Vehicular Traffic Impacts

The private appurtenant roads to the landowner's property can be used by the Galbreath property and have been used historically for timber haul roads. The public Elkhorn County road, and State Highway 128 have also been used historically as timber haul roads. Log traffic is not expected to increase traffic above normal. This operation will not notably affect the amount of traffic on the public roads of Mendocino County.

(5). The following sources of information or persons were consulted for preparation of the Cumulative Impact Assessment.

A. Watershed Resources:

1. Water Quality Control Plan for the North Coast Region; North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board; September 21, 1989.
2. Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act; State Water Resources Control Board, June 1992.
3. CDF Archives for THP Records; Howard Forest CDF Office.
4. Ornbau Valley 7.5 min quadrangle map.

B. Soil Productivity:

1. Soil Vegetation Map and Tables prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey, 1947 and 1978.
2. Mendocino Forest Soils Erosion Hazard Guide prepared by the Mendocino County Resource Conversation District, 1988.
3. Soil Survey Report, Mendocino County, Western Part and Soil Survey Report, Mendocino County, Eastern Part and Trinity County, Southeastern Part; USDA Soil Conservation Service, April 1987.

C. Biological Resources:

1. Theodore Wooster, Environmental Services Supervisor, Dept of Fish and Game, Region 3, Spotted Owl Consultation.
2. Jeff Longcrier, Wildlife Biologist, 890 Hazel St. Ukiah Ca. 95482 707-462-2315
3. Tom Daugherty, Fisheries Biologist, 491 N. Oak, Ukiah Ca 95482 707-462-8234
4. Spotted Owl Data Base Check, CDF and CDF&G.
5. Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Plants of California. California Department of Fish and Game, Natural Heritage Division, Plant Conservation Program. Sept. 1998.
6. "California's Wildlife", volumes I, II and III published by the Department of Fish and Game, May 1988, Nov. 1990, and April 1990.
7. Endangered and Threatened Animals of California. California Department of Fish and Game, Natural Heritage Division, Plant Conservation Program. Oct. 1998.
8. Special Plants List. California Department of Fish and Game, Natural Heritage Division, Plant Conservation Program. Aug. 1998.
9. Special Animals List California Department of Fish and Game, Natural Heritage Division, Mar. 1998.
10. Natural Diversity Data Base (NDDDB) California Department of Fish and Game. 2/15/99 Big Foot Mountain, Gube Mountain, Ormbaun Vally, & Yorkville

D. Recreation Values, Visual Qualities, Traffic, and General Resource Information:

1. Ormbaun Valley 7.5 min quadrangle map.
2. California Dept. of Forestry and Fire Protection Guidelines for Assessment of Cumulative Impacts; CDF, August 13, 1991.
3. Cumulative Impacts Assessment Workshop Binder, CLFA, Redding, Ca., September 1991.

Section V: Confidential Documents

Archeological Report

Pg. 52-66

NOTE

Information concerning archeological sites has been removed from THP 1-99-245 **MEN** in accordance with the policy of the Office of Historic Preservation as adopted by the State Historical Resources Commission under the authority of Public Resources Code 5020.4.

Copies of the information have been sent to the following locations to facilitate review of the project:

1. CDF field unit - Willits
2. Reviewing Archeologist, Mark Gary, Santa Rosa (Region Office)

The original copy of this material is maintained in a confidential file at CDF Region I Headquarters, 135 Ridgway Avenue, Santa Rosa, CA 95401.

Pages 52 - 66

Revised pg 66.01
received 6/30/99

Section VI

Alternatives	Pg. 68 & 69
Landowner responsibilities letter	Pg. 70
Erosion Hazard Rating Worksheet	Pg. 71
Newspaper Domestic Water Notice	Pg. 72
Domestic Water Supply Letter	Pg. 73

ALTERNATIVES

Purpose:

The purpose of the landowner in proposing this plan is to achieve an economic return from the property while improving the health and condition of the stand.

There is nothing unique or special about the THP area under consideration in terms of historic use and suitability for logging.

Need:

The needs for this project, considering the policies in the Forest Practice Act, include maintaining the flow of high quality timber products to the economy, avoiding waste of timber resources and maintaining forest health.

Potential Alternatives:

1. The Project Proposal: This THP presents the project as proposed and would fulfill the Purpose and Needs for proposing this plan.
2. No Project: This alternative involves no timber harvesting at this time. If trying to achieve an economic return from the property while improving the health and condition of the stand, a no harvest alternative would fail. First, if no harvesting of the resources takes place there will be no economic return from the property. Secondly, Most of the stand is in a declining state in terms of growth, health, and overall stand vigor and timber conditions. The conifer stands need to be opened up with some soil disturbance to get good natural seeding and to allow areas to be planted.

In some areas of the plan there are tractor roads that are in, or alongside of, the class III watercourses. These trails are often associated with past operations in the bottom of the watercourse at watercourse crossing areas. Some of these areas are downcutting and placing sediment in the watercourse. Operations under the proposed THP would upgrade the areas and put them in compliance with the New Forest Practice Rules.

Accordingly, the No Project Alternative is inconsistent with the purpose of the project and does not address the need for the project. It is not environmentally superior to the project as described in the THP. If implemented, the No Project Alternative would likely result in significant adverse economic and environmental impacts.

3. Alternative Land Use: The only other current land use in the area, other than timber production, is cattle and sheep grazing. While this use would provide for some economic return, it would not provide the timber management needed for the larger portion of the ranch. Also, this alternative would not maintain the flow of high quality timber products to the economy or maintain forest health.

The other main alternative land use is to sub divide the property and sell parcels. The owner does not want to do this. If parcels were sold, the long-term sustained yield timber management would decline and, for many individual parcels, cease altogether. Sensitive species' habitat would be under the types of stress associated with fragmentation of large ownership. Watershed and wildlife assessment, planning, mitigation, monitoring, and restoration would be much more difficult, if not impossible to achieve.

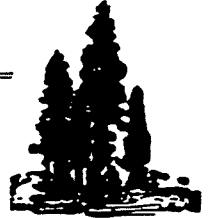
Conservation easement and public purchase would mitigate or avoid potential significant adverse impacts of timber harvesting and upon payment of fair market value would allow the landowner to realize his investment purposes. However, it is not feasible in the sense that the likelihood of either occurring in the near or even distant future is remote and speculative.

4. Timing of the Project: The timing of this project as proposed occurs when there is an opportunity to achieve an economic return while improving the health and condition of the forest. This opportunity may not exist at another time within the decade. Stand conditions may deteriorate beyond the point where the economic return and improved stand health may not be possible. It looks like this is the first year in over ten years we have had an opportunity to take advantage of the good Douglas fir seed crop we got last year.

KEN WOOD

1021 LAKE MENDOCINO DRIVE
UKIAH, CALIFORNIA 95482
(707) 462-4142

FORESTRY SERVICE



Mr. Fred Galbreath
P.O. Box 188
Kentfield, Calif. 94904

May 10, 1999

Dear Mr. Galbreath;

This letter is to inform you of the filing of the "Section 30 SW" Timber Harvesting Plan. In accordance with Item 13(a) of the THP, this letter is in regards to your responsibilities as the timberland owner. Your responsibilities are as follows:

1. You must ensure that a Registered Professional Forester conduct any activities which require an RPF.
2. You must provide the RPF preparing the plan or amendments with complete and correct information regarding pertinent legal rights to, interests in, and responsibilities for land, timber, and access as these affect the planning and conduct of timber operations.
3. Sign the THP certifying knowledge of the plan contents and the requirements of this section.
4. The silviculture prescription will meet the stocking requirements as follows;
 - * The Clear-Cut portion of the plan:
 - A. Will be planted with Redwood and Douglas-Fir seedlings and will meet Stocking in five years.
5. Wildlife trees to be retained will be marked by the RPF, or his supervised designee, prior to the start of timber harvest operations. If you have any questions regarding the mark, please contact me prior to the start of operations

If you have any questions regarding your responsibilities pertaining to the Timber Harvest Plan please do not hesitate to call me.

Sincerely,

Kenneth Wood

Kenneth Wood
RPF # 920

ESTIMATED SURFACE SOIL EROSION HAZARD
RM-87 (4/84)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
BOARD OF FORESTRY

I. SOIL FACTORS				FACTOR RATING BY AREA			110 CASABONNE- WOHLY 111 CASABONNE- WOHLY - PARDAL 150 HOPLAND- WOHLY
A. SOIL TEXTURE	Fine	Medium	Coarse	110	111	150	
1. DETATCHABILITY	Low	Moderate	High	17	17	17	
Rating	1-9	10-18	19-30				
2. PERMABILITY	Slow	Moderate	Rapid	3	3	3	
Rating	5-4	3-2	1				
B. DEPTH TO RESTRICTIVE BEDROCK							
	Shallow	Moderate	Deep	4	3	6	
	1"-19"	20"-39"	40"-60"				
Rating	15-9	8-4	3-1				

C. PERCENTS SURFACE COARSE FRAGMENTS GREATER THAN 2 MM IN SIZE
INCLUDING ROCKS OR STONES

Rating	Low	Moderate	High	9	8	9	FACTOR RATING BY AREA		
	(-) 10-39%	40-70%	71-100%				110	111	150
	10-6	5-3	2-1						
SUBTOTAL →							33	31	35

II SLOPE FACTOR

Slope Rating	5-15%	16-30%	31-40%	41-50%	51-70%	71-80%	8	20	13
	1-3	4-6	7-10	11-15	16-25	26-35			

III. PROTECTIVE VEGETATIVE COVER REMAINING AFTER DISTURBANCE

Rating	Low	Moderate	High	5	8	7
	(-) 30-39	41-80%	81-100%			
	15-8	7-4	3-1			

IV. TWO-YEAR, ONE HOUR RAINFALL INTENSITY (Hundredths Inch)

Rating	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme	12	12	12		
	(-) 30-39	40-59	60-69	70-80 (+)					
	1-3	4-7	8-11	12-15					
TOTAL SUM OF FACTORS →							58	71	67

EROSION HAZARD RATING

< 50	50-65	66-75	> 75	M	H	H
LOW (L)	MODERATE (M)	HIGH (H)	EXTREME (E)			
THE DETERMINATION IS →						

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

(2015.5 C.C.P.)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF MENDOCINO

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County aforesaid; I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above- entitled matter. I am the principal clerk of the printer of the Ukiah Daily Journal, a newspaper of general circulation, printed and published daily except Saturday in the City of Ukiah, County of Mendocino and which newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Mendocino, State of California, under the date of September 22, 1952, Case Number 9267; that the notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy (set in type not smaller than non-pareil), has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to wit:

APRIL 8

all in the year 1999.

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated at Ukiah, California, this 8th day of

April, 1999.

Lucy K French
LEGAL CLERK

This space is for the County Clerk's Filing Stamp

Proof of Publication of:

PUBLIC NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE

217-89

4-8/99

NOTICE

Charles Hiatt is planning to submit a Timber Harvest Plan in the Upper Rancheria Creek (Cal #113.50010) watershed. The proposed operations are located in a portion of Sections 30 & 31, Township 12N, Range 12W all MDB&M. Rancheria Creek and the Navarro River receive drainage from the proposed timber operations.

If you have knowledge of any domestic water supply whose source is in the above watercourses, or that may be affected by the proposed operations, please contact the following person in writing, within ten (10) days of the date of this notice, at the following address:

Kan Wood
1021 Lake Mendocino Drive
Ukiah, California 95482.

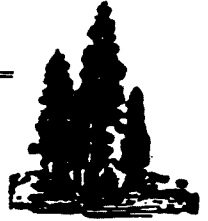
72

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

KEN WOOD

1021 LAKE MENDOCINO DRIVE
UKIAH, CALIFORNIA 95482
(707) 462-4142

FORESTRY SERVICE



May 11, 1999

Floyd Bridges
P. O. Box 449
Palo Alto, Ca. 94302

Dear Mr. Bridges :

The Forest Practice Regulations (Public Resources Code, Section 1032.10) require that I provide notice by letter of proposed timber operations to all landowners within 1,000 feet downstream of a proposed THP boundary whose ownership adjoins or includes a class I, II, or IV watercourse that receives drainage from the proposed timber operations.

The proposed timber operations are located in the Rancheria Creek, and Navarro River watershed. The legal description is as follows: a portion of sections 30 & 31 T12N R12W MDB&M. Please see the attached map.

I am requesting any information that you might have regarding a domestic water supply whose source could be affected by the proposed project. If you have any knowledge of an affected domestic water supply, please contact the following person in writing within ten (10) days:

Kenneth Wood
1021 Lake Mendocino Dr.
Ukiah, CA. 95482

If domestic water supplies are noted, the THP will contain mitigations necessary to protect those water supplies.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Kenneth Wood

June 29, 1999

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Coast - Cascade Region
Deputy Director
135 Ridgway Ave
Santa Rosa, Ca. 95401

Dear sir:

This letter is in regards to THP # 1- 99- 245 Men. Here are the answers needed to resubmit this THP form the letter dated June 21, 1999.

- # 1 See attached revised page 66.01
- 2 See attached revised NOI posted after discussion.
- 3 See attached revised pages 8 & 8.01
- 4 See attached revised page 11
- 5 See attached revised page 6
- 6 See attached revised page 1
- 7 See attached revised pages 8 & 20
- 8 See attached revised page 11
- 9 See attached revised page 11
- 10 See attached revised page 50
- 11 See attached revised pages 22 & 17
- 12 See attached revised page 24
- 13 See attached revised page 27
- 14 & 15 Not sure what this means.

RECEIVED

JUN 30 1999

COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Please replace the pages in the plan with the attached pages.

If you have any questions on this, please call me.

Sincerely:

Kenneth Wood

Kenneth Wood RPF # 920
1021 Lake Mendocino Drive
Ukiah, Ca. 95482
707-462-4142

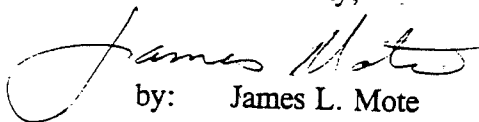
RECEIVED

JUN 30 1999

COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Mail will not be accepted at P.O. Box 670 after June 1999, so use our street address above

Sincerely,



by: James L. Mote
Staff Forester
RPF # 2430

Enclosure

Cc: Unit, WQ, DFG, Submitter, File

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JUN 30 1999

COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

REVIEW TEAM CHAIRMAN'S RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TIMBER HARVESTING PLAN OR
AMENDMENT NO: 1-99-245 MEN
DATE: July 28, 1999
PAGE: 1

PART OF PLAN

1. Within the Clearcut silvicultural prescription, conifer trees less than 60 years of age shall not be harvested by the LTO.
2. Within the Clearcut silvicultural prescription, all areas where Tanoak exceeds 50 square feet per acre shall be reduced below 50 square feet per acre to provide adequate sunlight and reduce competition to conifer regeneration.
3. Prior to the beginning of the Director's 10 working day THP Determination period (14 CCR 1037.4), the RPF shall delete winter period operations from the proposed THP.
4. Prior to the beginning of the Director's 10 working day THP Determination period (14 CCR 1037.4), the RPF shall upgrade the watercourse adjacent to the existing seasonal road to a Class II watercourse for 200 ft. above the County Road. Prior to timber operations, the Class II WLPZ measures specified in THP Item 26 shall be applied by the RPF to the upgraded Class II watercourse including, but not limited to, harvest marking and zone width flagging.
5. Prior to the beginning of the Director's 10 working day THP Determination period (14 CCR 1037.4), the RPF shall identify the spring adjacent to the southernmost Class III watercourse and shall require a 25-foot equipment exclusion zone for the spring.
6. The RPF shall designate the LTO(s) responsible for roads and landings reconstruction, construction, and maintenance in the THP area(s) and on appurtenant road(s); this action shall be in the form of a minor deviation (14 CCR 1040) submitted in writing to the Director prior to any road and landing reconstruction, construction, and maintenance. If multiple LTO's are listed, their responsibilities shall be defined in the minor deviation. If the RPF on the THP does not have the authority under THP Item #13 (c) to submit minor deviations (commonly called "minor amendments"), the Plan Submitter shall be responsible for accomplishing this mitigation measure.
7. Prior to the beginning of the Director's 10 working day THP Determination period (14 CCR 1037.4), the RPF shall revise the THP to require the standard paint marking at the cut line and stump for harvest trees.

I agree to the above mitigation measures.

8/2/99
Date

Kenneth Wood
RPF's Signature

RECEIVED KENNETH Wood
RPF's Typed or Printed Name

AUG 02 1999

REVIEW TEAM CHAIRMAN'S RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TIMBER HARVESTING PLAN OR

AMENDMENT NO: 1-99-245 MEN

DATE: July 28, 1999

PAGE: 2

- 8. The RPF's references to "truck" roads shall be synonymous with "logging road" as defined in 14 CCR 895.1.
- 9. Prior to the Director's 10-working day THP determination period (14 CCR 1037.4), the RPF shall clearly address the requirement in 14 CCR 913.1(a)(6) for the Clearcut unit adjacent to the County road.
- 10. Due to the watercourse upgrade referenced in the Review Team Chairman's Recommendation #4, the RPF shall provide a description of the seasonal logging road section located within the WLPZ, since it is a sensitive condition pursuant to 14 CCR 916.4(a).
- 11. Prior to the Director's 10-working day THP determination period (14 CCR 1037.4), for THP enforceability the RPF shall clearly specify in THP Item 18 that temporary crossings shall be removed prior to October 15 of each year of timber operations. Also, the RPF shall delete the last sentence in THP Item 18 that references allowing temporary crossings to remain in place after October 15 if extended by DF&G in a written agreement.
- 12. Prior to the Director's 10-working day THP determination period (14 CCR 1037.4), to ensure protection to ospreys, a Board of Forestry designated Sensitive Species, the RPF shall incorporate the mitigation measures described in the July 20, 1999 letter by RPF Ken Wood to DFG environmental specialist Ted Wooster.

PART OF PLAN

I agree to the above mitigation measures.

8/2/99
Date

Kenneth Wood
RPF's Signature

RECEIVED

KENNETH Wood
RPF's Typed or Printed Name

AUG 02 1999

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION

17501 N Highway 101
Willits, CA 95490
(707) 459-7440

February 11, 2005

FRED GALBREATH ESTATE
90 CULLODEN PARK RD
SAN RAFAEL, CA 94901

NOTICE OF INSPECTION

Section 4604 of the Public Resources Code (PRC) requires the department to inspect timber operations for compliance with the Forest Practice Act and Rules of the Board of Forestry.

Harvest Document: 1-99-245-MENGALBREATH THP
Inspection Date: February 11, 2005
Inspection Number: 2
Person Contacted: CHARLES HIATT

Final Completion and Stocking Inspection - no violations observed on the area inspected.

The timber harvest area shown on the attached map meets the minimum stocking standards of 14 CCR 912.7 (b) (1).

Pursuant to 14 CCR 1050, erosion controls to include drainage structures and drainage facilities, inspection and maintenance shall be performed for a prescribed maintenance period of one to three years from the date CDF received the Timber Operations Work Completion Report. The LTO is responsible for proper construction, inspection and maintenance of erosion controls during the prescribed maintenance period until the Work Completion Report, as described in PRC 4585, is approved by the Director. **The landowner is responsible for inspection and any needed repair and maintenance of erosion controls during the remainder of the prescribed maintenance period.** Responsibility for erosion controls maintenance may be assumed at an earlier date by the landowner or can be delegated to a third party provided that the assuming party acknowledges such responsibility in writing to the Director [14 CCR 1050(c)]. The landowner's responsibility for the remainder of the prescribed maintenance period starts on the date of this Work Completion Report CDF Inspection.

The completed plan area shall have a prescribed maintenance period through November 15, 2005.

If you have any questions, please contact Ken Margiott at (707) 895-2018

THP 1-99-245-MEN

INSPECTION #2

Date of Inspection: February 11, 2005

Page 2

Loyde Johnson,
Unit Chief, Mendocino Unit



Kenneth J. Margiott RPF # 2671
Area Forester, Resource Management

cc: Unit, Region, CDF Inspector, Timberland Owner, RPF, LTO

4301

25

30

FIELD

CDF INSPECTION MAP
 PLAN # 1-99-245 MIEU
 INSPECTION TYPE Co-packer #2
 INSPECTION DATE February 11, 2005
 INSPECTOR: Ken Moore, CDF
 SEC. 30 & 31 T 12 R 12
 MAP POINT _____
 AREA TRAVERSED 1111



4300

1 THP 1-99-245 M
 GALBREATH SECTION 30 SW THP

Section 30 & 31 T 12 N R 12 W M.D.B. & I
 Approximately 4 Miles South of Yorkville
 Approximate Scale 1" = 600'
 Contour Interval = 40'

ALL THP ARE

Map # 4 Watercourse Map COMPLETE

THP Boundary \neq

Class I Watercourse STOCKED

Class II Watercourse LOGGED AS

Class III Watercourse SELECTION

Seasonal truck Road in Class III WLPZ

RECEIVED
 NOV 15 2004
 COAST AREA OFFICE
 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

4299

FC / B

ccs Bawcon
DUE 5/14/05

State of California
Department of Forestry
and Fire Protection
Completion/Stocking Report
RM - 71 (Rev. 01/00)
Page One of Three

ORIGINAL TO UNIT
DATE 11-17 INITIALS ST

Admin. Use Only

Area: _____

RECEIVED

Date Received: NOV 15 2004

NOV 15 2004

Date Approved: _____

CC's: Unit, App., DF&G, WQCB, Bd of Equal
& Original to R.O. on 3/1/05
COAST GUARD OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Date Sent to B.O.E.: _____

TIMBER OPERATIONS WORK COMPLETION AND/OR STOCKING REPORT
(As per Div. 4, Chap. 8, Section 4585 and 4587 PRC, and Title 14 CCR Sections 1070 - 1075)

Certification By Timber Owner or Agent: I certify that the declarations herein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I am notifying the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection of the status of compliance with the completion and stocking requirements of the Forest Practice Act and rules of the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection for:
Harvest Document Number: 1-99-245 M

Harvest document includes a Timber Harvesting Plan (THP), a Nonindustrial Timber Management Plan's Notice of Timber Operations (NTO), a Less Than Three Acre Conversion Exemption (EX), or an Emergency Notice (EM). For Timberland Conversion Permits (TCP), include the THP Number above, as well as the Conversion Permit No.: _____

Completion Report

- Final Completion Report.** On (date): 8/10/04 all work on the operation was completed, and no further harvesting shall be conducted.
- Partial Completion Report.** On (date): _____ all work on a part of the plan as shown on the attached map was completed. Additional harvesting is anticipated on the remaining portion of the logging area. **Only one partial completion report may be accepted by the CDF during any calendar year.**
- NTMP-NTO Completion Report.** On (date): _____ all work on this NTO was completed for this calendar year. Additional harvesting is anticipated in following years.
- EX Completion Report.** On (date): _____ all work on this Less Than Three Acre Conversion Exemption was completed. No stocking report is required.
- TCP Completion Report.** On (date): _____ all work on this Timberland Conversion Permit was completed. No stocking report is required.

Stocking Report: The area declared as complete in this report or a previously approved completion report meets all of the stocking requirements of the Forest Practice Act and rules of the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection. The stocking status after completion of timber operations was determined by:

- One of the sampling procedures adopted by the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection. The identification of the person sampling, plot data, and a map of the area sampled are attached.
- Physical examination of the area by the timber owner or the agent thereof after completion of timber operations determined that the area's stocking obviously meet the requirements of the Forest Practice Rules and a waiver of stocking sampling is requested.
- As stated in the harvest document, the area was **substantially damaged** as per 14 CCR 1080.1, and only dead, down, or dying trees were salvaged; or the Site Class is IV or V, hence no restocking is required.

NOV 23 2004

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NOV 15 2004

COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

This is a stocking report for the:

- Entire operating area covered by the harvest document.
 Entire operating area covered by this completion report, or the completion report previously submitted on (date); _____
 Part of the operating area for which this completion report is submitted.

A map indicating the area completed (if the actual area harvested is less than approved) and/or stocked must be submitted with this report. Additional information can be found in the instruction pages of this form.

Signature

Date

11/15/04

Print Name

CHARLES HIATT

Address

PO Box 595

BOONVILLE

CA

95415

City, State, and Zip Code

Telephone Number (with Area Code)

707 895 2403

RPF License Number, if appropriate

DIRECTOR'S CERTIFICATION

Report In Conformance

- The Director has determined that all of the requirements of the Forest Practice Act and rules of the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection have been completed except stocking for the area described in this report. Erosion control maintenance is required for at least one year following the submission of this report, or until stocking is met, whichever is later, and it may be extended to three years.
- The area described by this report has been found to meet all of the requirements of the Forest Practice Act and forest practice rules including stocking as shown on the attached map. Erosion control maintenance is required for at least one year following the submission of this report, or until stocking is met for the entire area of the harvest document, whichever is later, and it may be extended to three years.
- The area described by this report has been found to meet all of the requirements of the Forest Practice Act and forest practice rules including stocking for the entire area as shown on the THP (or other harvest document) Map. Erosion control maintenance is required for at least one year following the submission of this report, and it may be extended to three years.

Report Not In Conformance

- The area described by this report has been found not to be in compliance with the Forest Practice Act and forest practice rules. See attached documents for further information. **A new completion and/or stocking report must be submitted** upon completion of the work required in the documents attached.
- The Director has determined that the stocking requirements of the Forest Practice Act and forest practice rules have not been met. See attached documents for further information. **A new completion and/or stocking report must be submitted** upon completion of the work required in the documents attached.

Other Reports

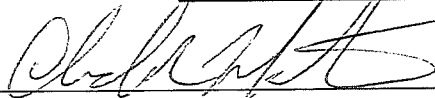
- Conversion Permit.** The Completion Report is necessary, but a stocking report is not required.
- Less Than Three Acre Conversion Exemption.** The Completion Report is necessary, but a stocking report is not required.
- Emergency Notice or a THP with Substantially Damaged Timberland** as per 14 CCR 1080.1, where a stocking report is not required.

For the selection from **Other Reports** above, the Director has determined that all of the requirements of the Forest Practice Act and forest practice rules:

- have been completed.
- have not been completed and are not in compliance with the regulations and/or the rules. See attached documents for further information. **A new completion report must be submitted** upon completion of the work required in the documents attached.

Director, California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

By:



Signature

Charles R. Martin

Print Name

Division Chief, Forest Practice

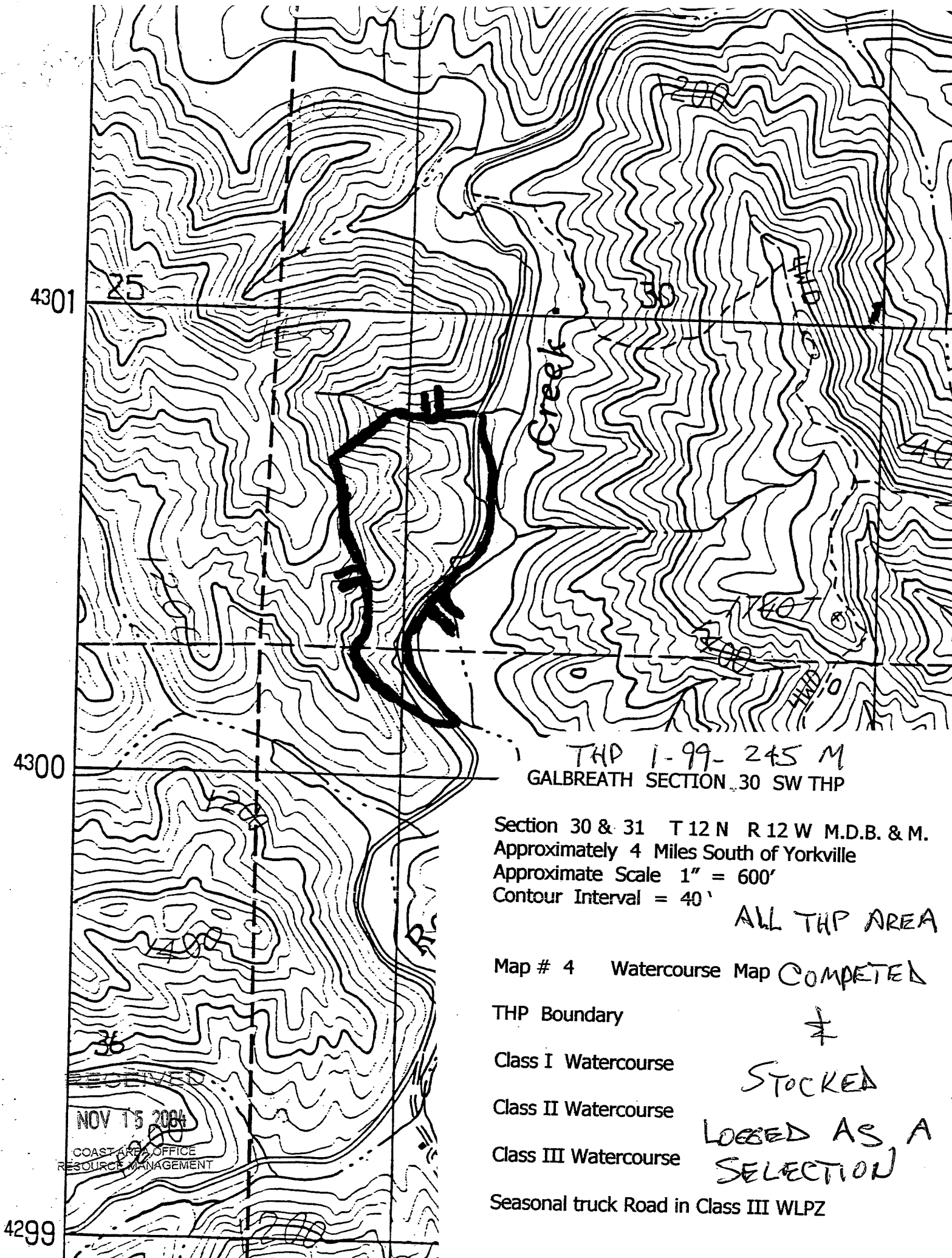
Title

2604

RPF #

February 11, 2005

Date



1 THP 1-99-245 M
 GALBREATH SECTION 30 SW THP

Section 30 & 31 T 12 N R 12 W M.D.B. & M.
 Approximately 4 Miles South of Yorkville
 Approximate Scale 1" = 600'
 Contour Interval = 40'

ALL THP AREA

Map # 4 Watercourse Map COMPLETED

THP Boundary

≠

Class I Watercourse

STOCKED

Class II Watercourse

LOGGED AS A
 SELECTION

Class III Watercourse

Seasonal truck Road in Class III WLPZ

RECEIVED
 NOV 15 2004
 COAST AREA OFFICE
 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

