Korejko JTMP

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Korejko JTMP

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JOINT TIMBER MANAGEMENT GUIDE

CURRENT PROPERTY OWNERS

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A Joint Timber Management Plan (JTMP) applies to "division" of land into assessor parcels containing less than 160 acres of Timber Production Zone (TPZ). Parcel is defined as "that portion of an Assessor's parcel that is timberland". Activities that may result in such a division include subdivision, lot line adjustment and conveyances of existing land units (e.g. land patents) underlying an Assessor's parcel zoned TPZ, when any conveyance contains less than 160 acres of TPZ land.

The Korejko JTMP is comprised of one Management Unit. A lot line adjustment between APN # 501-161-011 and 501-161-003. This JTMP is only for parcel 501-161-003 which will be less than 160 acres. The resulting Green Diamond Resource Company parcel 501-161-011 will be larger than 160 acres, so this parcel will not be included in the JTMP. The Management Unit corresponds with one separate ownership eligible for an unconditional certificate of compliance. Since the recognition one of the two owners will result in substandard Timber Production Zone (TPZ) parcel, a Joint Timber Management Plan (JTMP) is required to demonstrate that the resulting management units will be suitable for timber production and harvesting. This JTMP is therefore being submitted to demonstrate to the County that the resulting substandard TPZ parcel can be jointly managed to maintain viable timber production.

The purpose of the Joint Timber Management Plan is to provide a management guide for harvesting timber for all parcels affected by the division of land. This Joint Timber Management Plan includes both a *"Timber Management Plan"* and a *"Timber Management Guide"*. The objective of the *"Timber Management Plan"* is to identify joint access, rights-of-ways and the minimum stocking requirements of the Forest Practice Rules required to maintain viable timber producing management units. The objective of the *"Timber Management Guide"* is to provide a descriptive document that describes the property and outlines the management opportunities to the landowners.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The timber management objectives are to achieve a maximum sustained production of high quality timber products while retaining aesthetic, recreational, watershed, wildlife, and fisheries recourses. The JTMP area is stocked with conifers and hardwoods and will likely be managed in the future using unevenaged regeneration methods. The retention of aesthetic, recreational, watershed, wildlife, and fisheries recourses shall be met by following the California Forest Practice Rules. The long-term JTMP management objective is to balance growth and harvest over time to obtain a sustainable periodic return.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Management Unit #1 is located on the northern portion of in APN 501-161-003. This parcel is zoned Timber Production Zone (TPZ) and Ag Exclusive (AE). Management Unit #1 is located the SW1/4, of Section 10; Township 5 North, Range 1 East; HB&M; Humboldt County and is located on the Arcata South 7.5' USGS Quadrangle. The management unit is approximately 43.56 acres.

GENERAL LOCATION AND ACCESS

The JTMP area is located approximately 0.8 air-miles southeast of the community of Bayside in Humboldt County. The JTMP area is accessed by Graham Road which enters the property's northern boundary. The Management Unit has excellent road access via a permanent truck road as shown on the JTMP Map. See the "*Timber Management Plan*" for a description of access required for timber management.

The average road grade of the existing permanent road is between 0% and 20% and favorable for hauling logs from the property. No additional road construction is required within the Management Unit to effectively yard the JTMP area. Landowners should consult with an RPF prior to the establishment of any new truck roads. Any road construction occurring within the JTMP area should be permitted under an approved THP/NTMP or will be subject to Humboldt County's Grading Ordinance. http://co.humboldt.ca.us/planning/building/documents/grad_ord.pdf

HARVEST METHODS

The entire JTMP area can be yarded using ground based yarding. Ground based yarding generally occurs on slopes less than 50%. The entire JTMP area has been logged in the past utilizing ground based methods which established a skid trail network that accesses most of the timbered areas. The established skid trail network leads back to a well established road system with excellent landing locations. No locations were observed that would require a skid trail to be established across any ownership boundaries. The frequency of roads and landings within the JTMP area provides for minimal skidding distances and allows for favorable logging of the JTMP area.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The major soil types in the JTMP area are (257) Lepoil-Candymountain complex, 2 to 15 percent slopes, (258)) Lepoil-Espa-Candymountain complex, 15 to 50 percent slopes and (389) Salmoncreek-Rootcreek complex, 30 to 50 percent slopes. The JTMP soils are suitable for timber production. Soil-Vegetation Maps of California show the JTMP area to be Site Class II. The elevation range within the JTMP area range from 50 to 250 feet with slopes ranging from 0 to 60%.

The Geologic Features Map (North Coast Watersheds Mapping, DMG CD 99-002, 1999) reveals the JTMP to underlain by Hookton Formation. The Hookton Formation is described as well to poorly sorted, folded, unindurated marine sand, gravel and silt. The Geomorphic Features Map shows no unstable areas with the JTMP area. The RPF confirms that no unstable areas per 14CCR 895.1 occur within the THP area.

TIMBER HARVEST HISTORY

Based upon the age of the second, third and fourth growth timber, the JTMP area appears to have been initially entered in the early 1900's and again to early 1960's harvesting the majority of the old growth timber. The majority of the existing road system was likely established at the time of the initial timber harvesting. The initial entry utilized a haul route that closely resembles the current routes. The JTMP area was entered again in the late 80's and most recently in 2002 using a variety of even-age and un-even age silvicultures. The existing road system remains in excellent condition.

PRESENT TIMBER STAND DESCRIPTION and VOLUME SUMMARIES

The timber stands located within the JTMP area consist primarily of second, third and fourth growth redwood with a minor component of Sitka Spruce, Douglas-fir, Western Hemlock and mixed hardwoods. The average conifer basal area stocking for the Management Unit is 235 ft^2 per acre consisting of 95% redwood, 2% Sitka Spruce, 1% Douglas-fir, 1% Western Hemlock and 1% mixed hardwoods. Mixed hardwood stands are comprised of red alder, tanoak, madrone and willow. There are approximately 125 conifer trees per acre with a diameter range of 1-46 inches DBH with a QMD of 15.2 inches. Since the initial harvesting of the old growth stands the JTMP area was left to regenerate naturally. The resulting stand has an age range of 5-75 years old.

Management Unit #1	
Average conifer diameter:	15.2 inches
Average conifer basal area/acre:	235 square feet
Conifer volume/acre:	13,500 board feet
Total Conifer volume	588,060 board feet

CRUISE METHODOLOGY

The JTMP area was sampled in February 2023 as follows:

a. The timber stand was inventoried using the variable plot sampling system.

b. Plots were established using a 200 foot by 200 foot square grid (approximately 1 plot per acre).

c. At every plot, a prism swing was made using a 40 BAF wedge prism and all trees 10 inches DBH and greater were tallied and measured for DBH. Heights were determined on a sub-sample at every other cruise plot. Form class was visually estimated.

VOLUME ANALYSIS

The gross Scribner board foot volumes were calculated using Wensel & Krumland's board foot volume equation coefficients from the publication Volume and Taper Relationships for Redwood, Douglas-fir, & Other Conifers in California's North Coast (University of Ca., Bulletin 1907). Equation 3.19 These volumes are by DBH and total height, height in feet by five-foot increments. No deductions were made for hidden defects or expected breakage.

SILVICULTURAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The long-term stand management objective is to establish or enhance a unevenaged stand composition within the JTMP area. To achieve a uneven-aged stand structure several intermediate harvest may be required including group selection and selection. The applicable silvicultural prescriptions should be based on the existing stand type and management objective.

Redwood stands could be managed using selection or group selection. The purpose of the selection and group selection entries will be to harvest merchantable volume while creating enough openings in the stand to encourage a new age class to become established. Groups may be placed in micro-sites that are dominated by mature timber and replaced with young thrifty conifers. The selection prescription requires the retention of at least 75 square feet of conifer basal area with at least 15 square feet of seed trees greater than 18 inches DBH. The seed trees must be of full crown, capable of seed production and representative of the best phenotypes available in the preharvest stand. Seed trees shall be Group A species. This allows the stand to meet the standards of MSP Option "C" for future stocking levels. Future entries, following the selection or group selection entries, may include commercial thinning of the past group selection areas, and individual or group selection across the rest of the stand for the purpose of producing a sustainable periodic return. Selection and group selection entries should be separated by at least 10-15 years.

The aforementioned silvicultural recommendations are for THP/NTMP projects. However, there are several things that individual landowners can do to enhance their timber stands in between commercial operations. These practices include precommercial thinning or hand releasing of redwood thickets. Precommercial thinning should focus on removing competing vegetation from around conifer regeneration or thinning out saplings and poles to release over crowded conifers. Additionally, pruning of limbs in timber stands can be undertaken on a small management unit scale and will enhance the quality of wood while allowing sunlight to reach the forest floor to promote regeneration in the understory.

In order to maximize potential growth, it is recommended to harvest trees that have mechanical damage or disease. Removal of the residual overstory and as many hardwoods as feasible will provide growing space for desirable conifers from natural regeneration. Site preparation will not be necessary following harvest to reduce competition of broadleaf species.

A benefit of uneven-aged management is that it better mitigates impacts from timber harvesting on various other forest resource values. The timbered portions of the JTMP area provides potential habitat for spotted owls, opsrey, geologic stability, and wildlife habitat. The use of selective harvesting, over a series of successive entries, provides for a relatively even distribution of trees across the timbered portions of the parcels. Consequently, there are always growing trees of various sizes on the landscape capable of providing shade to streams, stability to slopes, and habitat for wildlife.

CONSERVATION AND PROTECTION MEASURES

Roads: The entire road system provides suitable access to the timber stands for future management activities. Future timber harvesting may require that the roads and crossings be upgraded to a higher standard, which in part, are enforced by the Forest Practice Act (CDF), Clean Water Act (WQ), and the Endangered Species Act (DFG & NMFS). The landowner is encouraged to consult with a RPF prior to conducting any road maintenance activities that are not associated with a permitted timber operation.

Soil Conservation: Soil is the basic resource that allows a forest to grow, and measures should be taken now and in the future to protect this resource. Soil erosion potential is increased with concentration of runoff on bare mineral soil. Dispersion of water from roads and landings are the key to limiting erosion after logging. The landowner is encouraged to maintain all existing drainage structures on truck and skid roads. Most of these erosion control structures observed are adequately functioning, but nevertheless should still be periodically checked prior to the winter period to ensure that they are functional. Future timber harvesting will likely re-use these existing truck road and skid roads, and their maintenance will be important for successive harvests and future management activities.

Fire Risk: The RPF did not observe any stand conditions, such as overcrowding or high concentrations of surface fuels, which would make the JTMP area at high risk for a forest fire. However, it is widely recognized that logging and forest management activities can increase the risk and severity of intense forest fires. Commercial logging generally removes the least flammable portion of trees—their main stems or trunks—while leaving behind their most flammable portions—their needles and limbs—directly on the ground. Untreated logging slash can adversely affect fire behavior for up to 30 years following the logging operations. Commercial logging reduces the "over story" tree canopy, which moderates the "microclimate" of the forest floor. This reduction of the tree canopy exposes the forest floor to increased sun and wind, causing increased surface temperatures and decreased relative humidity. This in turn causes surface fuels to be hotter and drier, resulting in faster rates of fire spread, greater flame lengths and fire-line intensities, and more erratic shifts in the speed and direction of fires. Small diameter surface fuels are the primary carriers of fire. Commercial logging operations remove large diameter fuels, which are naturally fire resistant, and leave behind an increased amount of fire-prone small diameter fuels.

Because forest management and timber operations have the potential for increasing the risk of fire; it is important that all timber harvest operations be conducted in compliance with State and local fire rules and regulations. If residences become established in the future on the property or neighboring properties, the Forest Practice Rules require hazard reduction (treating logging slash) within 200 feet of a residence. In addition, when the option of burning piles or concentrations of slash is chosen to meet the slash treatment requirements as specified in these rules, such burning shall be done as follows: (a) Piles and concentrations shall be sufficiently free of soil and other noncombustible material for effective burning. (b) The piles and concentrations shall be burned at a safe time during the first wet fall or winter weather or other safe period following piling and according to laws and regulations. Piles and concentrations that fail to burn sufficiently to remove the fire hazard shall be further treated to eliminate that hazard. All necessary precautions shall be taken to confine such burning to the piled slash.

Pest and Disease: Phytophthora ramorum (P. ramorum), the pathogen that causes the disease known as Sudden Oak Death (SOD). Sudden Oak Death is a new and virulent disease affecting hardwood forests in coastal California. The pathogen, *Phytophthora ramorum*, has reached epidemic levels in several California forests, killing thousands of trees. The pathogen also colonizes the foliage of several other overstory and understory hosts without killing them. The host plants that are known to occur within the property are:

A zone of infestation has been declared in response to growing concerns about the emerging problem of sudden oak death (SOD). California counties known to harbor SOD include Alameda, Contra Costa, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, Trinity and Curry County in southern Oregon.

List of all known forestry-related SOD proven host species that may be expected to be found this ownership: Big Leaf Maple, Plantree maple, California Black Oak, California Bay Laurel/pepperwood, California Buckeye, California Coffeeberry, California Honeysuckle, Western maidenhair fern, California Maidenhair Fern, Horse chestnut, Canyon Live Oak, Cascara, Coast Live Oak, Scotch heather, Coast Redwood, Douglas-fir, False Solomon's Seal, Evergreen Huckleberry, Madrone, Manzanita, Rhododendron(including Azalea), Shreve Oak, Tanoak, Toyon, Bay laurel, Western Starflower, Wood Rose, Sweet chestnut, Camphor tree, European beech, European ash, Eastern teaberry, Griselinia, Witch hazel, Mountian laurel- all species, hybrids and cultivars, Magnolia Michelia doltsopa, Persian ironwood, Red tip photinia, Andromeda, Pieris- all species, hybrids and cultivars, European turkey oak, Southern red oak, Holm oak, Goat willow, Lilac, European yew, Viburnum- all species, hybrids and cultivars and Camellia-all species, hybrids and cultivars. Plants on the federal *P. ramorum* Associated Host list are regulated in nurseries only and not in wildland settings; therefor they do not have to be addressed by RPFs.

Wildlife: The JTMP area contains habitat for numerous plant, animal and fish species. Timber operations have the potential to directly or indirectly impact fish, plants, and wildlife species. 14CCR 898.2(d) states that one of the Special Conditions under which the Director can disapprove a THP/NTMP is when "Implementation of the plan as proposed would result in either a "taking" or finding of jeopardy of wildlife species listed as rare, threatened or endangered by the Fish and Game Commission or Fish and Wildlife Service, or would cause significant, long-term damage to listed species. Consequently, any future timber harvesting that has the potential to impact wildlife will require an impact assessment, which may include consultation with the Department of Fish and Game, US Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service.

Fish: The JTMP area contains habitat for salmonid species. The portion of Washington Gulch adjacent to the JTMP is a fish bearing stream.

Plants: The JTMP area contains habitat for numerous special status plants (rare, threatened, and endangered plants) and plant communities. Special status plants are not limited to those that have been listed by state and federal agencies but include any plants that, based on all available data, can be shown to be rare, threatened, or endangered. Rare plant communities are those communities that are of highly limited distribution. These communities may or may not contain special status plants. The most current version of the *California Natural Diversity Database's List of California Terrestrial Natural Communities* has been used as a guide to the names and status of communities. Future timber operations may require botanical surveys utilizing *The Department of Fish and Game's (DFG) Guidelines for Assessing the Effects of Proposed Projects on Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants and Natural Communities.*

Water Quality: The JTMP area is located within the Lower Jacoby Creek Planning Watershed (1110.000503). Washington Gulch is a tributary to Humboldt Bay. More specifically within The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) pursuant to the federal Clean Water Act section 303(d) has listed Humboldt Bay as an "impaired" waterbody. The listed pollutants are sediment and temperature.

The basis for listing cited by the EPA is impairment due to sediment loading with historic logging, overgrazing, and road building. The EPA contends that the factors listed above have resulted in impairment of fisheries and aquatic habitat. The mechanisms for impairment are large scale, and are associated with numerous past and present activities, both natural and anthropogenic, such as timber harvesting, road building, highway construction, gravel mining, landsliding, flooding, development, and point source pollution. Given the broad pattern of impacting activities, the contribution of any given forest management activity or timber operation toward the impairment cited by the EPA for Humboldt Bay, appears to be minor. However, the sum of management and harvest impacts over time may exceed an as yet unidentified and unquantified threshold and becomes a significant mechanism of impairment in the future. It is this potential for a cumulative adverse impact, that has led to the adoption of specific forest practice regulations by the Board of Forestry, and appropriate mitigation measures within THP's/NTMP's, designed to lessen the likelihood of impact.

The Forest Practice Rules focus on the protection of watercourses through the installation and maintenance of erosion controls and silvicultural restrictions resulting in the retention of vegetation across a landscape over time. Lacking defined "Total Maximum Daily Loads" (TMDL), a scientifically quantified basis of impairment, or a scientifically valid monitoring strategy, these practices represent the best currently available techniques for limiting possible project associated mechanisms of impairment.

The THP/NTMP process, which is implemented by CALFIRE, may trigger one or more permits or other entitlements to carry out the project and ensure the protection of water quality. The range of permits needed depends on the type of action. There are also numerous federal requirements that only apply where an action is "federalized" due to funding or the need for a federal permit. All potential permits or entitlements are summarized below.

- A Section 1602 or 1611 Streambed Alteration Agreement is required through the California Department of Fish & Game when an alteration to a bed, channel, or bank of a stream will occur, such as a crossing installation.

- The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) requires consultations with the California Department of Fish and Game to determine if an activity is likely to affect or result in the take of a plant or animal (fish) listed by the State as threatened or endangered. Similar to CESA, the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) requires formal or informal consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service or the NOAA Fisheries where it is likely that the project could affect federally listed threatened or endangered species.

- Section 401 of the federal Clean Water Act requires that State water quality standards not be violated by the discharge of fill or dredged material into "Waters of the United States." The owner or operator of any facility or activity that discharges, or proposes to discharge, waste that may affect groundwater quality, or from which waste may be discharged in a diffused manner (for example, erosion from soil disturbance), must first obtain waste discharge requirements (WDRs) from the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act. However, typically THP activities in the North Coast Region are covered either by a categorical waiver or by general WDRs. The most recent NCRWCB orders concerning categorical waivers and general WDRs for non-federal timberlands are orders no. R1- 2004-0016 and R1-2004-0030, respectively. Most water bodies in the North Coast Region are listed as impaired due to either sediment and/or temperature under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act. Federal regulations require that a total maximum daily load (TMDL) be established for 303(d) listed water bodies for each pollutant. In the absence of TMDLs in a 303(d) listed water body, coverage under general WDRs must be obtained or specific WDRs must be established.

Archaeology: The project area lies within an area known to be inhabited in the past by local Native American tribes. Archaeological resources are one of the many resources considered significant to California. Native American cultural resources are commonly situated on ridgelines and associated spurs; saddles; midslope terraces; at vegetative ecotones; at confluences of drainages, and areas adjacent to seasonal and perennial watercourses including springs. Given the presence of many of the aforementioned features within the JTMP area, resources associated with Native Americans may be found within the project area. In addition to Native American resources the FPR also require surveying for the presence of historic resources. The project area has been harvested as early as the 1900s. Railroads were used primarily at this time. In light of this, one could expect to find artifacts associated with this sort of operation, such as discarded railroad grades, trestle bridges, wire rope chokers, tractor parts, oil cans, fuel containers, wedges, drag saw parts, spring boards, saw blades, axes, soda and liquor bottles, or canteens.

The FPR requires that these resources be surveyed for, disclosed when found, and protected from timber operations as appropriate. Currently, these surveys can be conducted by trained resource personnel (Trained RPFs), however in the future these resources may need to be surveyed for by a professional archaeologist.

MANAGEMENT PLAN UPDATES

It is highly advised that the Joint Timber Management Guide be updated on a periodic basis, to revise timber stand conditions and specific changes to the timberland. Updates should include recommendations to improve the current stand conditions such as commercial thinning or salvage operations, and treatments for pre-commercial stands such as pre-commercial thinning and brush control. The forest landowners are advised to retain professional guidance concerning forest management decisions to take advantage of the best information on current practices and markets. Meeting the objectives of the landowners is a necessary function of these updates and their participation is encouraged.

MANAGEMENT COST

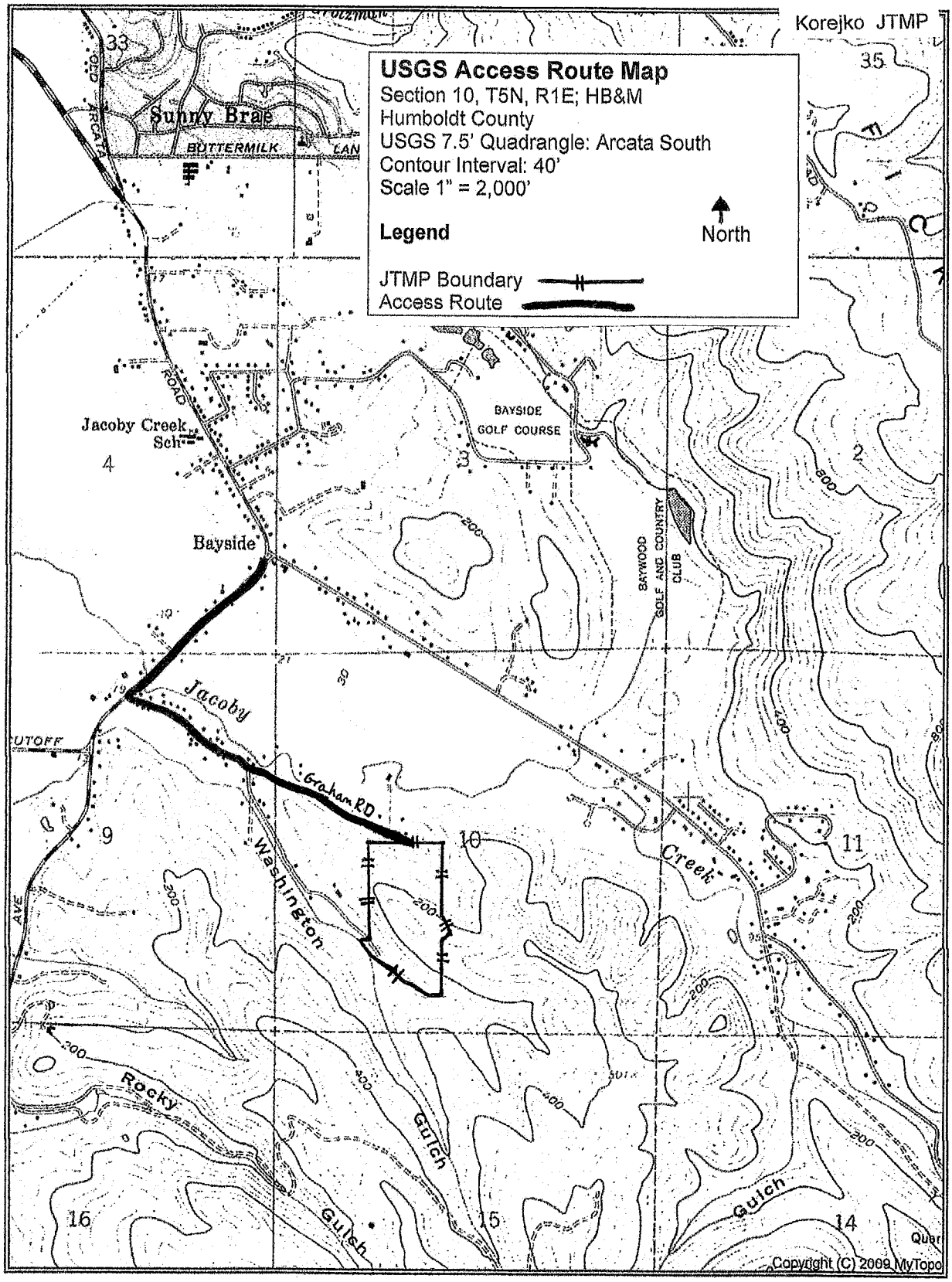
Cost that will be incurred for management activities could include but are not necessarily limited to the following: road maintenance, surveying, forest protection, tree, timber stand improvement and related harvesting costs. These costs will not necessarily coincide with revenues received from harvests. Landowners should be prepared for these costs that are necessary to maintain a productive, healthy forest ecosystem.

LEGAL REQUIRMENTS

The landowner should be aware that harvest activities will require a State approved Timber Harvest Plan (THP) or equivalent document and that all timber operations are subject to regulations included in the Forest Practice Act and the current California Forest Practice Rules. Other permits that also may be required are Department of Fish and Game Stream Alteration Agreement, Cal Fire take avoidance determination, for impacts that may impact the Northern Spotted Owl and the Marbled Murrelet, and Water Quality Waste Discharge Permit.

Korejko JTMP

JTMP MAPS



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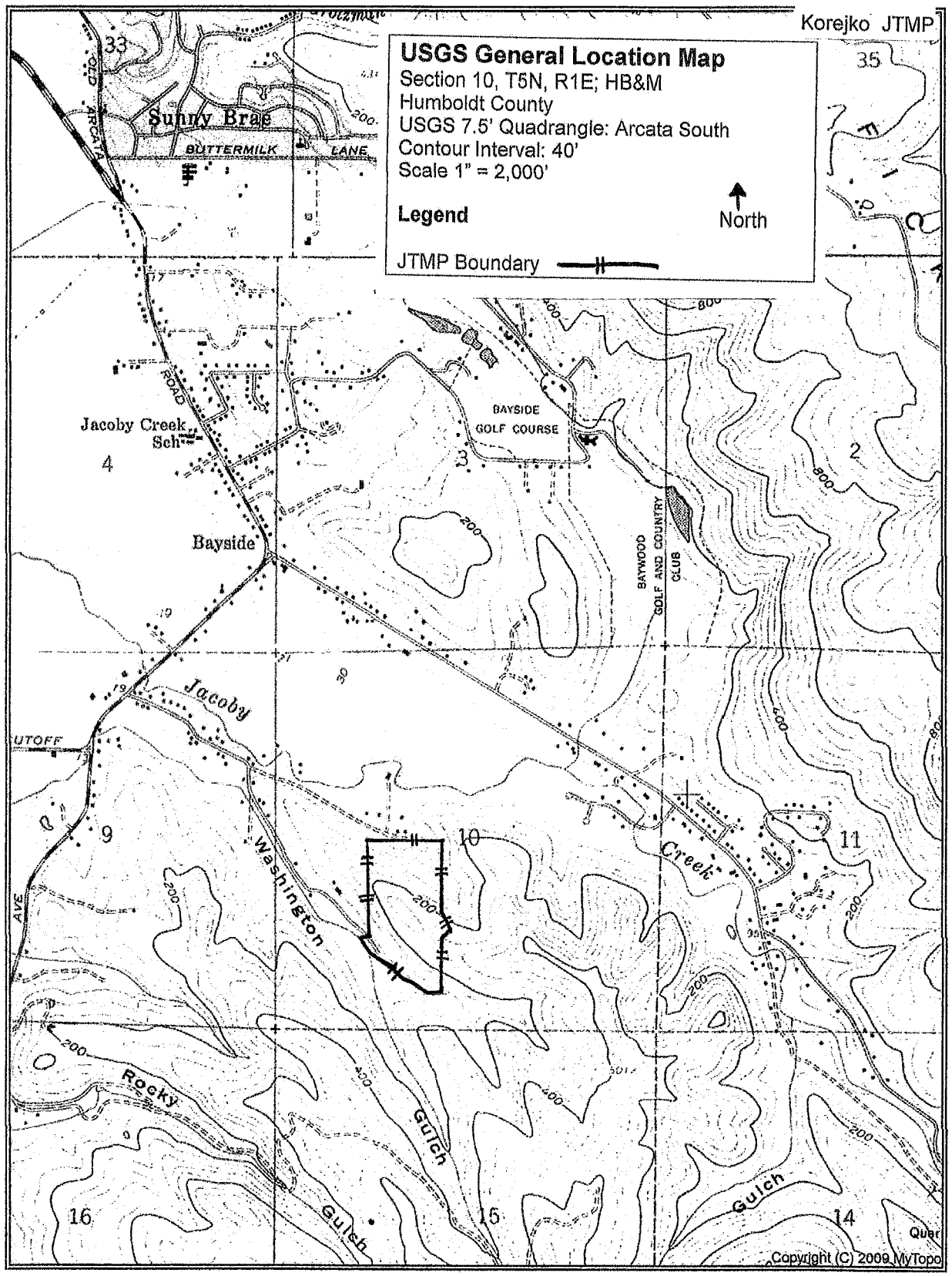

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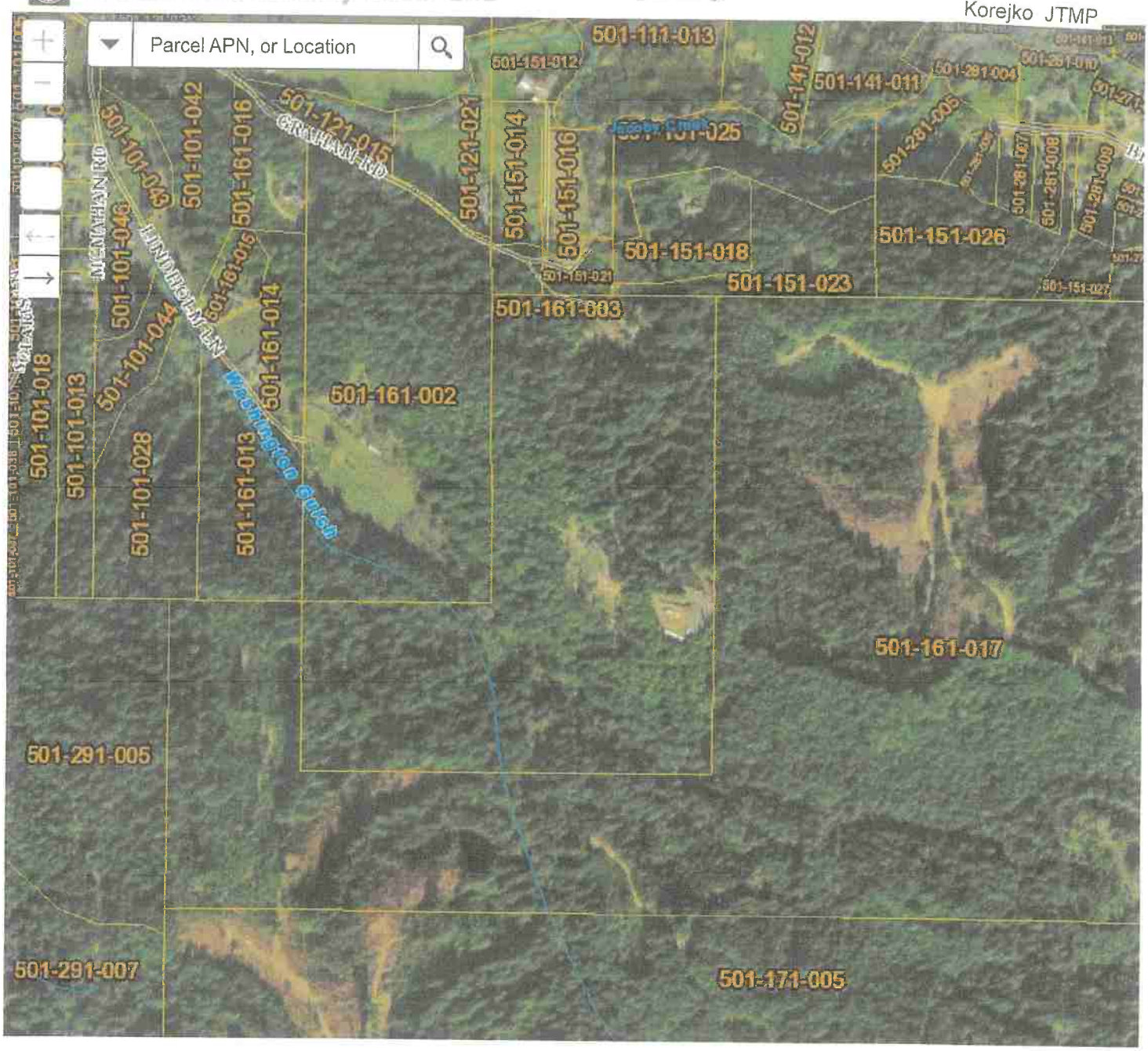
Korejko JTMP



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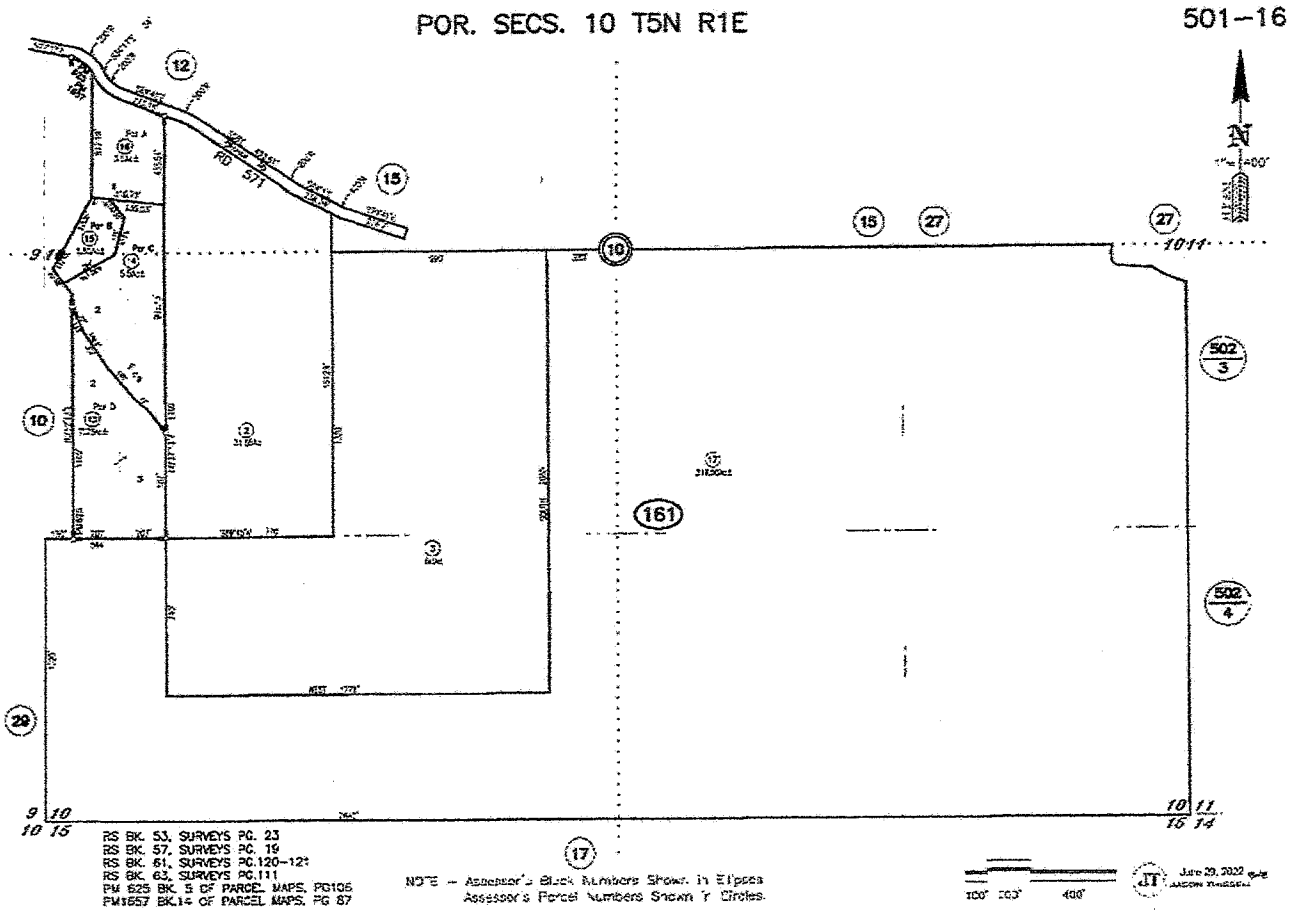
Assessor's Map Bk.501, Pg.16
County of Humboldt, CA.

POR. SECS. 10 T5N R1E

501—16



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RS BK. 57, SURVEYS PG. 19
RS BK. 61, SURVEYS PG.120—121
RS BK. 63, SURVEYS PG.111
PM 525 BK. 5 OF PARCEL MAPS, PG105
PM1657 BK.14 OF PARCEL MAPS, PG 87

NOTE — Assessor's Block Numbers Shown In Ellipses
Assessor's Parcel Numbers Shown In Circles.

100' 200' 400'

June 29, 2022

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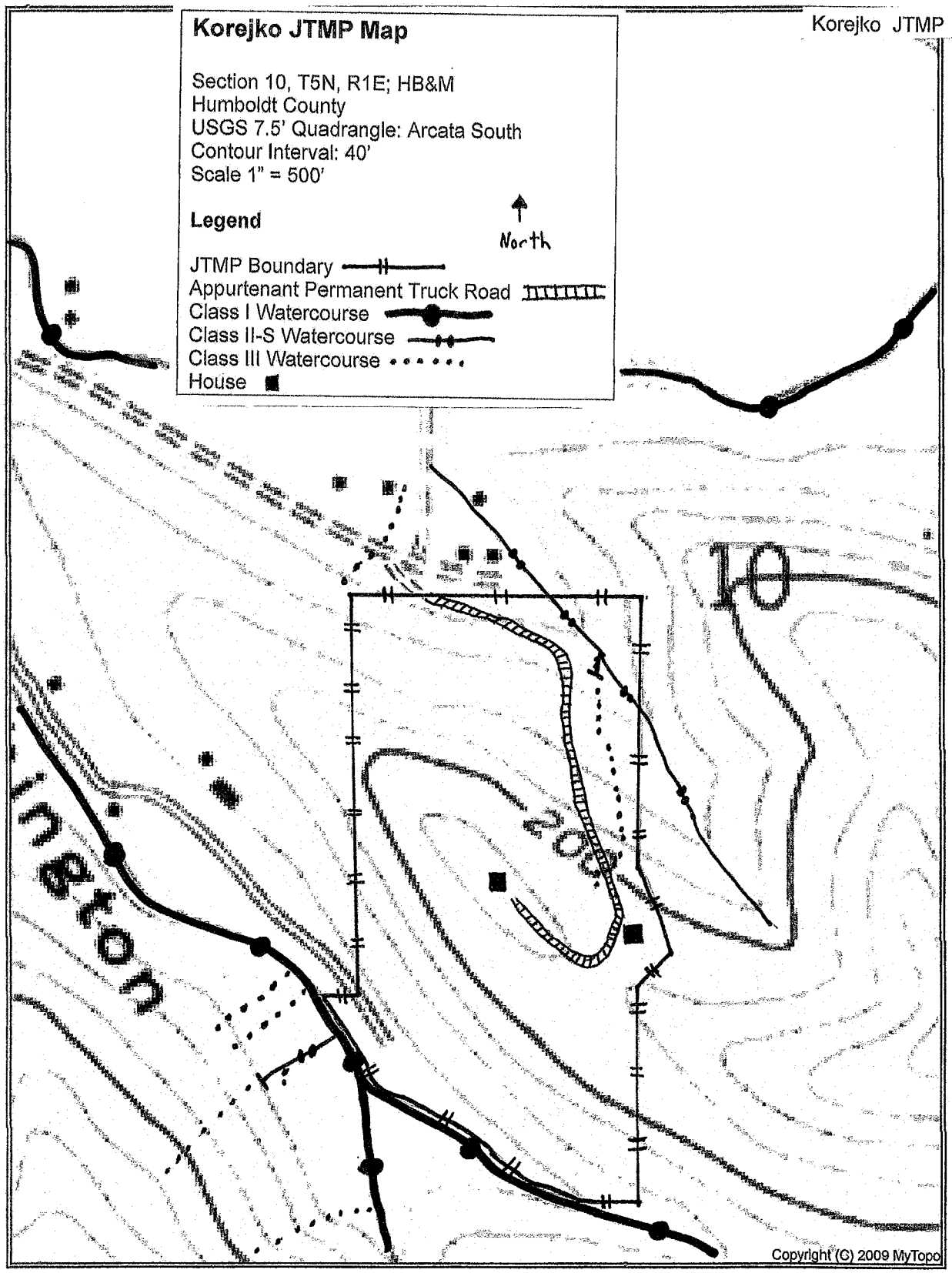

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TIMBER MANAGEMENT PLAN

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TIMBER MANAGEMENT PLAN

CURRENT PROPERTY OWNERS

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A Joint Timber Management Plans (JTMP) applies to the "division" of land into assessor parcels containing less than 160 acres of Timber Production Zone (TPZ). Parcel is defined as "that portion of an Assessor's parcel that is timberland". Activities that may result in such a division include subdivision, lot line adjustment and conveyances of existing land units (e.g. land patents) underlying an Assessor's parcel zoned TPZ, when any conveyance contains less than 160 acres of TPZ land.

MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES

The objective of the Timber Management Plan is to identify access, rights-of-ways & minimum stocking standards of the Forest Practice Rules required to maintain viable timber producing parcels. For the management units to maintain their ability to be managed for timber they will require access as described below for the purpose of timber management.

ACCESS AND ROADS APPURTENANT TO THE JTMP MANAGEMENT UNIT

The management unit is accessed by Graham Road which enters the property's northern boundary. The entire Management Unit can be harvested using this deeded access road.

MIMIMUN STOCKING STANDARDS

912.7, 932.7, 952.7 Resource Conservation Standards for Minimum Stocking [All Districts, note (b)(1)(D)]
The following resource conservation standards constitute minimum acceptable stocking in the Coast Forest District after timber operations have been completed.

(a) Rock outcroppings, meadows, wet areas, or other areas not normally bearing commercial species shall not be considered as requiring stocking and are exempt from such provisions.

(b) An area on which timber operations have taken place shall be classified as acceptably stocked if either of the standards set forth in (1) or (2) below are met within five (5) years after completion of timber operations unless otherwise specified in the rules.

(1)(Coast) An area contains an average point count of 200 per acre on Site I and II lands, one hundred twenty-five (125) on site III lands or 100 on site IV and V lands to be computed as follows:

(A) Each countable tree [Ref. PRC § 4528(b)] which is not more than 4 inches d.b.h. counts 1 point.

(B) Each countable tree over 4 inches and not more than 12 inches d.b.h. counts 2 points.

(C) Each countable tree over 12 inches d.b.h. counts as 4 points.

(D) Root crown sprouts will be counted using the average stump diameter 12 inches above average ground level of the original stump from which the sprouts originate, counting one sprout for each foot of stump diameter to a maximum of 6 per stump.

(2) The average residual basal area measured in stems 1 inch or larger in diameter, is at least 85 square ft. per acre on Site I lands, and 50 square ft. per acre on lands of Site II classification or lower. Site classification shall be determined by the RPF who prepared the plan.

(3) To the extent basal area standards are specified in the rules in excess of 14 CCR § 912.7(b)(2) [932.7(b)(2), 952.7(b)(2)], up to 15 square feet of basal area of those standards higher than the minimum may be met by counting snags, and decadent or deformed trees of value to wildlife in the following sizes:

(A) 30 inches or greater dbh and 50 feet or greater in height on site I and II lands;

(B) 24 inches or greater dbh and 30 feet or greater in height on site III lands; and

(C) 20 inches or greater dbh and 20 feet or greater in height on site IV and V lands.

(c) The substitution provided for in 14CCR § 912.7(b)(3) [932.7(b)(2), 952.7(b)(2)] may only be done when the potential spread of insects and diseases will not have a significantly adverse impact on long term productivity or forest health.

(d) The resource conservation standards of the rules may be met with Group A and/or B commercial species. The percentage of the stocking requirements met with Group A species shall be no less than the percentage of the stand basal area they comprised before harvesting. The site occupancy provided by Group A species shall not be reduced relative to Group B species. When considering site occupancy, the Director shall consider the potential long term effects of relative site occupancy of Group A species versus Group B species as a result of harvest. If Group A species will likely recapture the site after harvest, Group B species do not need to be reduced. The time frames for recapturing the site shall be consistent with achieving MSP. The Director may prohibit the use of Group A and/or B commercial species which are non-indigenous or are not physiologically suited to the area involved. Exceptions may be approved by the Director if the THP provides the following information & those exceptions are agreed to by the timberland owner:

(1) Explain and justify with clear and convincing evidence how using Group A non-indigenous, or Group B species to meet the resource conservation standards will meet the intent of the Forest Practice Act as described in PRC § 4513. The discussion shall include at least:

(A) The management objectives of the post-harvest stand;

(B) A description of the current stand, including species composition and current stocking levels within the area of Group B species. The percentage can be measured by using point-count, basal area, stocked plot, or other method agreed to by the Director.

(C) The percentage of the post-harvest stocking to be met with Group B species. Post harvest percentages will be determined on the basis of stocked plots. Only the methods provided by 14 CCR §§ 1070-1075 shall be used in determining if the standards of PRC § 4561 have been met.

(D) A description of what will constitute a countable tree, as defined by PRC § 4528 for a Group B species and how such a tree will meet the management objectives of the post-harvest stand.

The Director, after an initial inspection pursuant to PRC § 4604, shall approve use of Group B species, as exceptions to the pre-harvest basal area percentage standard, if in his judgment the intent of the Act will be met, and there will not be an immediate significant and long-term harm to the natural resources of the state.

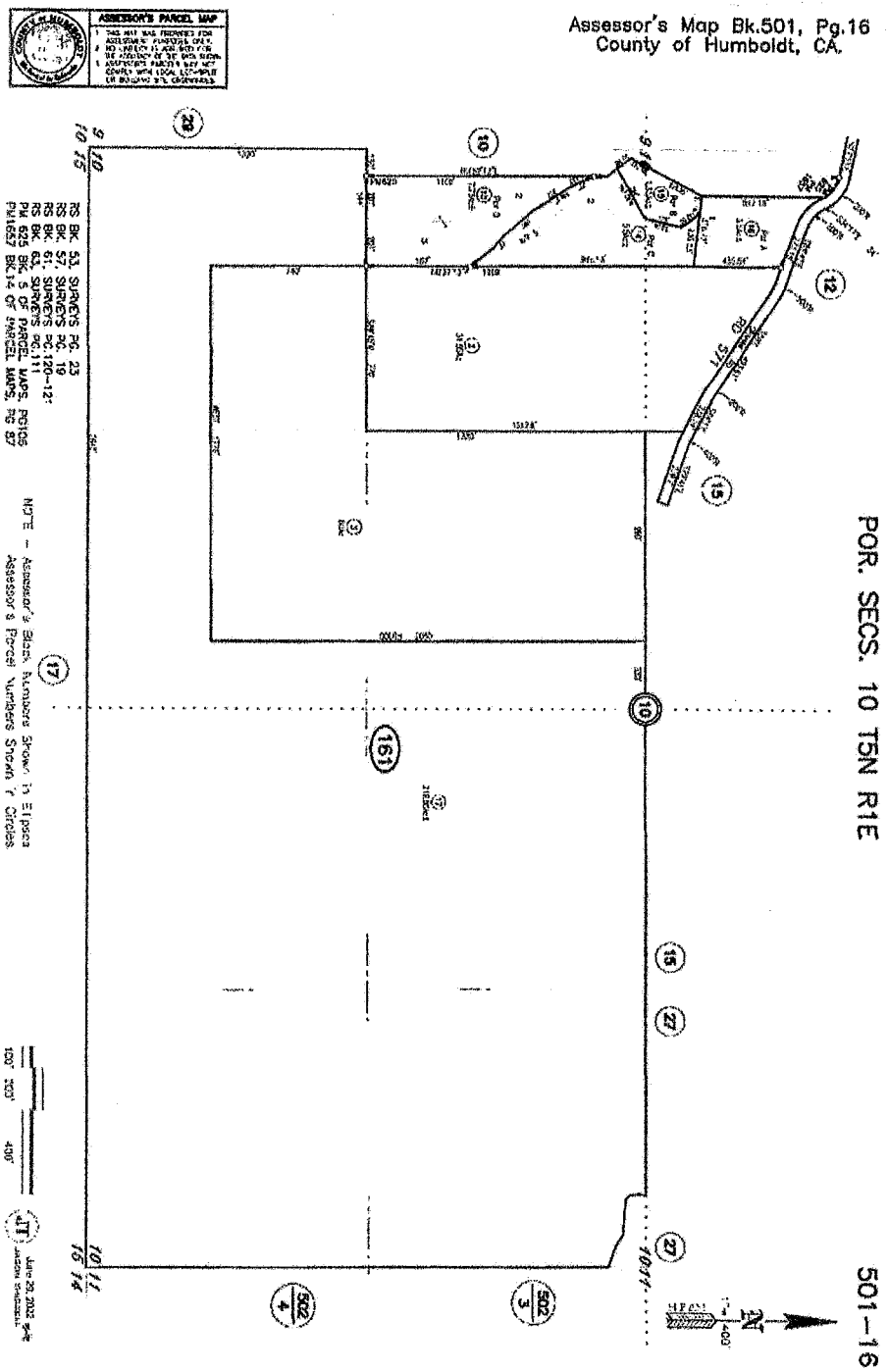
Korejko JTMP

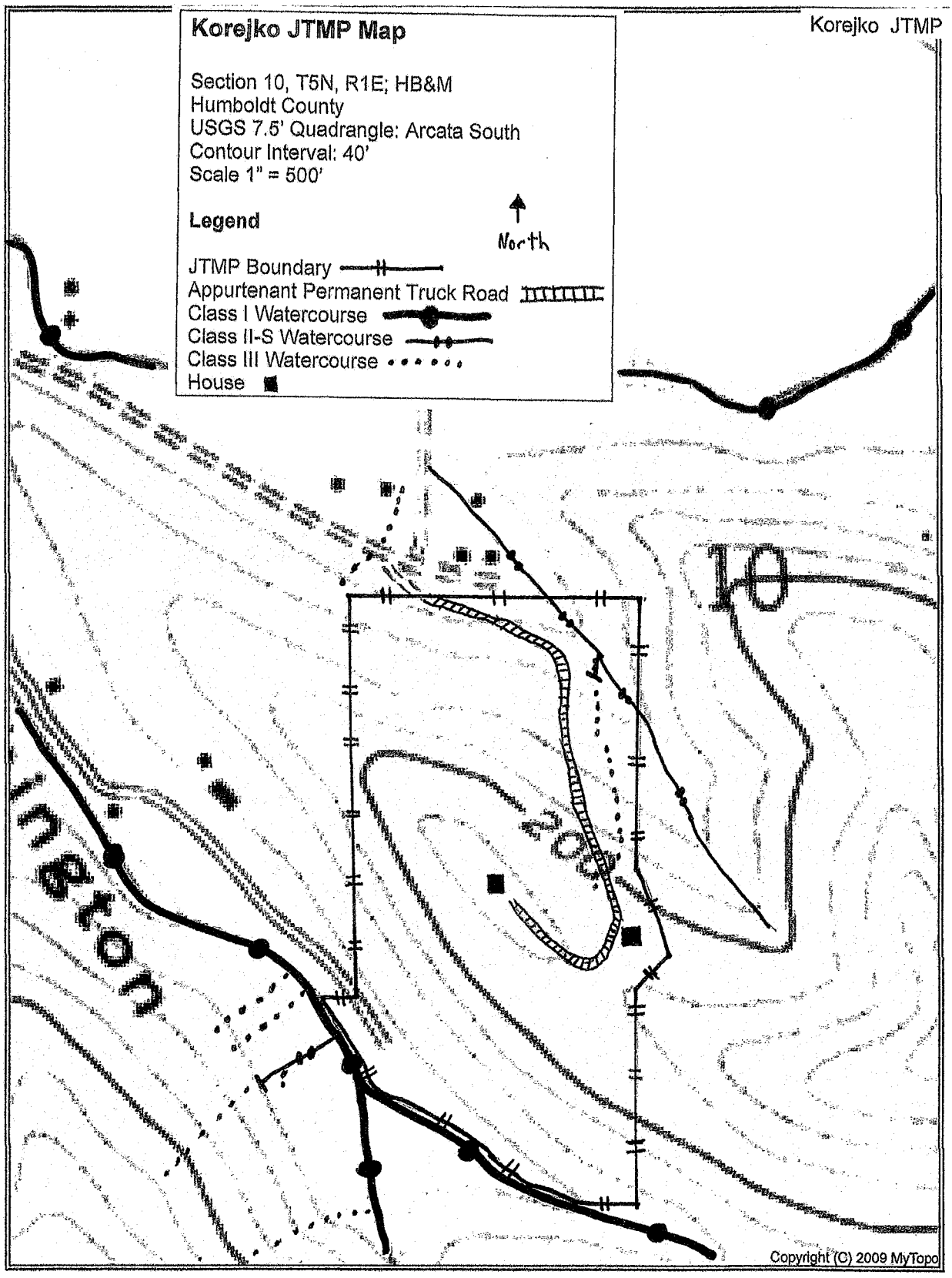
TIMBER MANAGEMENT PLAN USE AGREEMENT

No Timber Management Plan Use Agreement is necessary between landowners because the entire JTMP area can be harvested from the access road Graham Road.

Korejko JTMP

Assessor's Map Bk.501, Pg.16
County of Humboldt, CA.





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