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December 15, 2021

Attention: Cannabis Services Division
Humboldt County Planning and Building Department
3015 H Street
Eureka, CA 95501

Re: APN 212-041-005 & 214-233-008
PLN-11025-CUP

The following is an evaluation of potential timberland conversion on cannabis cultivation sites and associated areas for a proposed cannabis cultivation permit under the Humboldt County Cannabis Land Use Ordinance (HCCLUO) for Application #11025. Please accept this letter as the RPF's written report required by Humboldt County Code, Ordinance No. 2559 (Commercial Medical Marijuana Land Use), Section 55.4.12.2.4 as cited below.

"Where existing or proposed operations occupy sites created through prior unauthorized conversion of timberland, if the landowner has not completed a civil or criminal process and/or entered into a negotiated settlement with CALFIRE, the applicant shall secure the services of a registered professional forester (RPF) to evaluate site conditions and conversion history for the property and provide a written report to the Planning Division containing the RPF's recommendation as to remedial actions necessary to bring the conversion area into compliance with provisions of the Forest Practices Act. The Planning Division shall circulate the report to CAL-FIRE for review and comment."

Timberland Resource Consultants (TRC) inspected and evaluated the cultivation sites and cultivation-related areas associated with PLN-11025-CUP within the subject property on July 19, 2021 and October 13, 2021. The RPF exercised due diligence in reviewing all sites and available resources to fully assess potential timberland conversion and consequential impacts. This report evaluates the permitted cultivation sites and associated areas for timber operations only. The scope of this report does not include: all other land alteration (such as grading, construction, and other permit-regulated activities), all property features and sites unrelated to cultivation activities, or any proposed, planned, or absent cultivation-related project sites. All findings are summarized in the report below.

Project Location

APN: 212-041-005 & 214-233-008

Acreage: 171.6 acres

Legal Description: SE ¼ of SW ¼ of Section 14 and NW ¼ of Section 23; Township 3 South, Range 3 East, Humboldt Base & Meridian, Humboldt County

Located on USGS 7.5' Quadrangle: Miranda

Humboldt County Zoning: Timber Production

Site Address: 2520 French Road, Miranda

Landowner/Timber Owner: Louis Peek

Access to the property from Highway 101 – Miranda Exit: Head west on French Road for approximately 2.3 miles to APN 212-041-005. See attached Location Map.

Parcel Description & Timber Harvest History

Note: The property background has been summarized using personal accounts of the current landowner, digital orthographic quadrangle (DOQ) imagery, Humboldt County Web GIS, CAL FIRE Watershed Mapper v2, and Historic Aerials. To avoid speculation and maintain relevancy, the property background focuses mainly on the past 10-15 years.

The property consists of second and third growth redwood, Douglas-fir, tanoak, and madrone. Based upon increment borings of dominant Douglas-fir trees and review of aerial photographs, the parcel appears to have been initially harvested approximately 55-65 years ago in association with the harvesting of old growth redwood and Douglas-fir. Review of 1968 aerial imagery shows evidence of truck roads, landings, skid roads, yarding corridors, and other signs of ground disturbance suggesting recently-past timber harvesting. The next harvest entry was associated with one or more of the following past THP's: 1-93-508, 1-96-480, and 1-97-406. These THP's were submitted by the Helen Barnum Trust. These plans described their respective project areas as poor stands, which had been high-graded, and were now dominated by hardwoods. Additionally, most of the road system had failed in the lower portions of the watershed. These three plans provided access into the upper portions of the watershed, and rehabilitated portions of the former Helen Barnum Trust ownership, which overlapped the subject property. Log landings located within the subject property, which are visible in 1993 and 1998 imagery, are associated with these THPs. Between 1999 and 2000, the Helen Barnum Trust ownership was sold off. Soon thereafter, a THP was prepared within the subject property, THP 1-01-370 HUM, which consisted of scattered harvest units comprised presumably of residual growth timber. The last major timber harvest that overlapped the subject property and six cannabis cultivation sites, occurred in association with THP 1-07-047 HUM (RPF Chris Carroll), which consisted of shelterwood removal and rehabilitation. This THP, in combination with 10% Exemption 1-11EX-081 HUM, utilized existing log landings constructed in the late 1950's/early 1960's, and re-used in the harvests that occurred in the 1990's. With the exception of Conversion Exemption 1-15EX-365 HUM (described below), no additional timber harvesting has occurred and none have been recorded by Cal Fire per Cal Fire (Watershed Mapper v2 http://egis.fire.ca.gov/watershed_mapper/). The current owner purchased the property on December 17, 2013.

Discussion of Conversion Exemption 1-15EX-365-HUM

The current owner of the property (Louis Peek) submitted a Conversion Exemption to Cal Fire in 2015 prepared by RPF Chris Carroll. The Conversion Exemption converted timberland into a homesite and two agricultural grow sites. One of the two agricultural grow sites was adjacent to an old log landing previously used in 2008 in association with THP 1-07-047 HUM. On May 27, 2016 Cal Fire deemed the operation complete with no violations observed.

Project Description

Six cannabis cultivation sites were inspected within the subject property (APN 212-041-005 & APN 214-233-008) during the field assessment. The labeling of the sites is consistent with the Water Board Site Management Plan. The following table lists the inspected sites and associated acreage; see detailed site description below.

Cultivation Area	Total Acreage	Converted?	Converted Acreage
Area A	0.11	Yes	0.11
Area B	0.32	Yes	0.32
Area C	1.10	Yes	1.10
Area D	0.29	Yes	0.29
Area E	0.29	Yes	0.29
Area F	0.63	Yes	0.63
TOTAL	2.74		2.74

Project Description (Cont.)

Cultivation Area A

Review of NAIP, Google, and Historic Aerials imagery (www.historicaerials.com), in combination with the review of past THPs (1-93-508, 1-96-480, 1-97-406, 1-01-370, 1-07-047) reveals Cultivation Area A occupies a log landing. The log landing is clearly visible in the 1998 NAIP and Google imagery. The landing was re-opened in 2008 in association with THP 1-07-047 HUM (located along an appurtenant road) and is clearly visible in 2009 NAIP and Google imagery. The landing was re-used again in association with 10% Exemption 1-11EX-081 and clearly visible in the 2012 NAIP and Google imagery. The log landing was cleared of slash piles and brush (visible in 2014 NAIP and Google imagery) between 2015 and 2016 for cultivation purposes.

The RPF's inspection of this site reveals that the historic log landing was not expanded; there is no evidence of side-casted fill material or cut-bank excavation that occurred between 2015-2016.

The cultivation activities observed at Cultivation Area A impedes the use of this space for use as a log landing to facilitate timber operations; in this way, the landowner has effectively converted this area from timber production to cannabis cultivation.



2009 NAIP Image of Cultivation Area A. Clearing to the north is a log landing and south is a Rock Pit both used in association with THP 1-07-047 HUM

Project Description (Cont.)

Cultivation Area B

Review of NAIP, Google, and Historic Aerials imagery (www.historicaerials.com), in combination with the review of past THPs (1-93-508, 1-96-480, 1-97-406, 1-01-370, 1-07-047) reveals Cultivation Area B occupies a log landing. The log landing is clearly visible in the 1998 NAIP and Google imagery. The landing was re-opened and used in 2008 in association with THP 1-07-047 HUM (located along an appurtenant road) and is clearly visible in 2009 NAIP and Google imagery. The log landing was cleared of slash piles and brush (visible in 2014 NAIP and Google imagery) between 2015 and 2016 for cultivation purposes.

The cultivation activities observed at Cultivation Area B impedes the use of this space for use as a log landing to facilitate timber operations; in this way, the landowner has effectively converted this area from timber production to cannabis cultivation.



2009 NAIP Image of Cultivation Area B. Clearing is a log landing used in association with THP 1-07-047 HUM.

Project Description (Cont.)

Cultivation Area C

Review of NAIP and Google imagery, in combination with the review of THP 1-07-047 HUM, reveals that Cultivation Area C occupies a log landing used in association with THP 1-07-047 HUM, and also occupies timberland converted via Conversion Exemption 1-15EX-365 HUM. The landing was constructed and used in 2008 in association with THP 1-07-047 HUM and is clearly visible in 2009 NAIP and Google imagery. Timber operations associated with Conversion Exemption 1-15EX-365 HUM converted timberland located south and east of the log landing, and also re-opened the log landing via the treatment of slash piles located on the western and northern periphery of the landing. Cultivation Area C was slightly expanded to the northwest between 2016 (NAIP) and 2017 (LandVision) to its current size and configuration.

The cultivation activities observed at Cultivation Area C impedes the use of this space for current timber growth and future harvesting and use as a log landing to facilitate timber operations; in this way, the landowner has effectively converted this area from timber production to cannabis cultivation. Conversion Exemption 1-15EX-365 HUM permitted the conversion of 0.40 acres of the total 1.10 acres of timberland conversion that occurred at Cultivation Area C.



2009 NAIP Image of Cultivation Area C. Clearing is a log landing used in association with THP 1-07-047 HUM. Note large slash piles.

Project Description (Cont.)

Cultivation Area D

Review of NAIP and Google imagery, in combination with the review THP 1-07-047 HUM, reveals Cultivation Area D occupies an area rehabilitated via THP 1-07-047 HUM. Cultivation Area D was not a designated log landing but the site was significantly disturbed from logging and subsequent site preparation activities. Cultivation Area D was developed between 4-20-2017 and 4-25-2018 (LandVision) for cultivation purposes, which involved removal of slash, brush and perhaps conifer/hardwood natural regeneration.

The cultivation activities observed at Cultivation Area D impedes the use of this space for current timber growth and future harvesting; in this way, the landowner has effectively converted this area from timber production to cannabis cultivation.



2009 NAIP Image of Cultivation Area D. Cultivation Area D was not a designated log landing but the site was significantly disturbed from logging and subsequent site preparation activities in association with THP 1-07-047 HUM. Note large slash piles.

Project Description (Cont.)

Cultivation Area E

Cultivation Area E was developed between 2015 (LandVision) and 2016 (NAIP) for cultivation purposes in association with Conversion Exemption 1-15EX-365 HUM. The minor discrepancy between the mapped location depicted in Conversion Exemption 1-15EX-365 HUM and actual location is attributed to GPS mapping error. This conversion exemption unit was estimated to be approximately 0.32 acres but is presently 0.29 acres. Conversion Exemption 1-15EX-365 HUM permitted the 0.29 acres of timberland conversion that occurred at Cultivation Area E.

Cultivation Area F

Review of NAIP and Google imagery, in combination with the review THP 1-07-047 HUM, reveals Cultivation Area F occupies a log landing used in association with THP 1-07-047 HUM. The short spur road, which presently accesses Cultivation Area F, was constructed via the THP, and all of the timber located north and south of the permanent rocky road, was skidded and processed at this log landing. Cultivation Area F was developed between 2016 (NAIP) and 4-20-2017 (LandVision) for cultivation purposes, which involved removal of slash, brush and perhaps conifer/hardwood natural regeneration located on the existing landing.

The cultivation activities observed at Cultivation Area F impedes the use of this space for current timber growth and future harvesting and use as a log landing to facilitate timber operations; in this way, the landowner has effectively converted this area from timber production to cannabis cultivation.



2009 NAIP Image of Cultivation Area F. Clearing is a log landing used in association with THP 1-07-047 HUM. Note large slash piles.

Project Description (Cont.)

Timberland Conversion Summary

TRC observed approximately 2.74 acres of timberland conversion for cannabis cultivation within APN 212-041-005 & APN 214-233-008. This total does not exceed the three-acre conversion exemption maximum. Conversion Exemption 1-15EX-365 HUM permitted 0.69 acres of the timberland conversion that occurred.

Limitations and Considerations for Timberland Conversion Activities

Watercourses and Water Resources

14CCR 1104.1(a)(2)(F): *"No timber operations are allowed within a watercourse and lake protection zone unless specifically approved by local permit (e.g., county, city)."*

No timberland conversion occurred within a Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone (WLPZ). Further, none of the cultivation sites are located within a riparian buffer per State Water Resources Control Board Order WQ 2019-0023-DWQ, or a Humboldt County Stream Management Area based upon the RPF's physical inspection of the cultivation sites and their respective surrounding areas. See attached Conversion Evaluation Map.

Slash, Woody Debris, and Refuse Treatment

14CCR 1104.1(a)(2)(D) – *Treatment of Slash and Woody Debris*

- 1) *Unless otherwise required, slash greater than one inch in diameter and greater than two feet long, and woody debris, except pine, shall receive full treatment no later than April 1 of the year following its creation, or within one year from the date of acceptance of the conversion exemption by the Director, whichever comes first.*
- 2) *All pine slash three inches and greater in diameter and longer than four feet must receive initial treatment if it is still on the parcel, within 7 days of its creation.*
- 3) *All pine woody debris longer than four feet must receive an initial treatment prior to full treatment.*
- 4) *Initial treatment shall include limbing woody debris and cutting slash and woody debris into lengths of less than four feet, and leaving the pieces exposed to solar radiation to aid in rapid drying.*
- 5) *Full treatment of all pine slash and woody debris must be completed by March 1 of the year following its creation, or within one year from the date of acceptance of the conversion exemption by the Director, whichever comes first.*
- 6) *Full slash and woody debris treatment may include any of the following:*
 - a) *Burying;*
 - b) *Chipping and spreading;*
 - c) *Piling and burning; or*
 - d) *Removing slash and woody debris from the site for treatment in compliance with (a)-(b). Slash and woody debris may not be burned by open outdoor fires except under permit from the appropriate fire protection agency, if required, the local air pollution control district or air quality management district. The burning must occur on the property where the slash and woody debris originated.*
- 7) *Slash and woody debris, except for pine, which is cut up for firewood shall be cut to lengths 24 inches or less and set aside for drying by April 1 of the year following its creation. Pine slash and woody debris which is cut up for firewood shall be cut to lengths 24 inches or less and set aside for drying within seven days of its creation.*
- 8) *Any treatment which involves burning of slash or woody debris shall comply with all state and local fire and air quality rules.*

The RPF observed slash, logs, and woody debris along the perimeter of all cultivation areas; some of which is associated with unpermitted timberland conversion. In addition, there is an abundance of logging slash extended into the surrounding forest associated with THP 1-07-047 HUM and 10% Exemption 1-11EX-081 HUM. In many areas, the RPF was unable to distinguish whether the slash, logs, and woody debris was associated with unpermitted timberland conversion or permitted past timber harvesting. Regardless, given that the cultivation areas are located in a Cal Fire High Fire Severity Zone (<https://egis.fire.ca.gov/FHSZ/>), and contains commercial structures, the treatment of slash and flammable understory vegetation surrounding all cultivations areas, regardless of their origin, is recommended.

Limitations and Considerations for Timberland Conversion Activities (Cont.)

Biological Resources and Forest Stand Health

14 CCR 1104.1 (2)(H): *"No sites of rare, threatened or endangered plants or animals shall be disturbed, threatened or damaged and no timber operations shall occur within the buffer zone of a sensitive species as defined in 14 CCR 895.1"*

The query of the CNDDDB Database on December 12, 2021 revealed one observation of sensitive, rare, threatened, or endangered species or species of special concern within a 0.7-mile radius biological assessment area (BAA) surrounding the conversion sites. A peregrine falcon was observed approximately 0.25 miles south of Cultivation Area F. The RPF is unaware of the specifics of this observation, but given this species' preference for cliffs and rocky ledges; the siting may be may be associated with a nesting site somewhere on the Bear Buttes.

Northern Spotted Owl

The query of the CNDDDB NSO Database revealed one Northern Spotted Owl (NSO) Activity Center (HUM 527) within a 0.7-mile radius biological assessment area (BAA) surrounding the conversion sites.

Activity Center HUM 527's location is shown on the attached CNDDDB Map. HUM 527 occurs approximately 700 feet north of Cultivation Area A. The Core Area for HUM 527 overlaps Cultivation Area A. Compliance with 14 CCR 919.9(e) using USFWS Attachment A dated 3-15-11, Scenario 4 is assessed as follows: Timberland conversion occurred at an existing logging landing most recently used in 2008 and 2011. Road and landing use and maintenance is allowed to occur, per USFWS Attachment A dated 3-15-11, Scenario 4, provided no trees greater than 11-inches DBH are cut or removed, and operations occur outside of the breeding season. The log landing was cleared of slash piles and brush between 2015 and 2016, which did not appear to include trees greater than 11-inches DBH. However, its unknown whether the clearing of the landing occurred during the NSO breeding season resulting in potential disturbance to HUM 527.

Based upon review of aerial imagery and the RPF's familiarity with NSO habitat types located within HUM 527's 0.7-mile assessment area; there appears to be adequate NSO habitat per USFWS Attachment A dated 3-15-11, Scenario 4 [14 CCR 919.9(e)] for HUM 527. The 2.74 acres of timberland conversion would not have resulted in a loss of NSO habitat below thresholds required by the USFWS.

The conversion area did not include late successional stands, late seral stage forests, or old growth trees. The conversion area did not include any trees that existed before 1800 A.D. and are greater than sixty (60) inches in diameter at stump height for Sierra or Coastal Redwoods, and forty-eight (48) inches in diameter at stump height for all other tree species.

Sudden Oak Death

No major forest health issues were observed during the field assessment. The property is located within Humboldt County, a Zone of Infestation (ZOI) for Sudden Oak Death (SOD) and the RPF observed symptoms, signs, and evidence of oak mortality within the subject property. The RPF is aware of numerous SOD locations within the subject watershed. Preliminary research has shown that trees infected or killed by SOD are prone to rapid decay and unpredictable failure. The RPF's professional experience and opinion is that infected trees will eventually die and topple over and their removal is recommended when located within striking distance of improvements to minimize hazard. Proper disposal of infested SOD material contributes toward limiting pathogen spread. Removal of SOD debris from the property is not recommended. Whenever possible, leave SOD tree debris on site in a safe area where woody debris will not become dislodged, contaminate uninfected hosts, or constitute a fire hazard. When infected oaks are cut down and left on site, chip the branches and cut and split the wood. To prevent pathogen spread via muddy boots or equipment, avoid chipping in wet weather. Stack woodpiles in sunny locations to promote rapid drying. Do not leave firewood and chips in an area where they might be transported to another location. Leaving infected trees intact on site may benefit wildlife. If chipping is not possible, reduce fire hazard by lopping and scattering branches so they lay close to the ground at least 30 feet away from any structure, driveway, roadside, or propane tank (consult your local fire department). See attachment titled *A Homeowners Guide to Sudden Oak Death*.

Limitations and Considerations for Timberland Conversion Activities (Cont.)

Cultural Resources

14 CCR 1104.1 (2)(I): "No timber operations are allowed on significant historical or archeological sites."

No archeological sites were observed during the TRC field assessment. The RPF conducted pre-field research for the project's geographic location and closely surveyed the converted sites and surrounding undisturbed areas for presence or evidence of prehistoric or historic sites. The archaeological survey was conducted by Chris Carroll, a certified archaeological surveyor with current CALFIRE Archeological Training (Archeological Training Course #575). The survey consisted of examining boot scrapes, rodent disturbances, natural and manmade areas of exposed soils, and road and cultivation site surfaces.

Cultivation Area A & B were appurtenant log landings used in association with THP 1-07-047 HUM, and the balance of the cultivation areas are located within the boundary of THP 1-07-047 HUM. Per review of the THP's Archeological Survey Coverage Map; Archaeological Surveyor Nicholas P. Robinson surveyed the THP area with no historical or archeological sites discovered.

14CCR 923.4 Construction and Reconstruction of Logging Roads and Landings

While it's recognized that cannabis cultivation sites are not log landings; initial development and construction and subsequent maintenance of the graded flats should (at a minimum) meet or exceed similar requirements stated in the Forest Practice Rules for log landings. Compliance with Humboldt County's grading & SMA ordinance, State Water Resources Control Board Order WQ 2019-0001-DWQ, and other regulations will require even higher standards. Therefore, the RPF closely evaluated the converted and graded sites. The RPF has concluded that the performance standards of 923.4(a-s) appear to have been met. Please note that the SMP identified organics mixed in the fill-slope of Cultivation Area A, and minor surface cracking at the outer edge of the fill-slope at Cultivation Area C. Both sites are being monitored and no major erosion is occurring.

14CCR 923.5 Erosion Control for Logging Roads and Landings

The permanent and seasonal roads accessing the cultivation sites are existing logging roads originally constructed in the late 1950's/mid 1960's in association with the initial logging entry. All roads accessing the cultivation sites were used in association with THP 1-07-047 HUM, and received significant upgrades in the form of road surfacing, rolling dips, ditch-relief culverts, rock fords, and permanent culverts. The road has been evaluated by TRC for compliance with the requirements of 923.5 and Board of Forestry Technical Rule Addendum No. 5: Guidance on Hydrologic Disconnection, Road Drainage, Minimization of Diversion Potential, And High-Risk Crossings. The Site Management Plan (April 2020) states that sections of permanent and seasonal roads assessed by TRC were found to be suffering from erosion and wet season use. Roads lack adequate spacing and/or maintenance of surface drainage structures causing concentrated surface runoff. Based upon the RPF's site visits on July 19, 2021 and October 13, 2021; numerous road and crossing-related improvements have been made per the SMP's Mitigation Report and CDFW LSA Agreement, and no direct routes of drainage or overland flow of road runoff was observed entering a watercourse. This was primarily achieved by upgrading numerous rock fords into permanent culverts. Hydrologic disconnection has been achieved by creating a road surface and drainage configuration that directs water to discharge from the road in a location where it is unlikely to directly flow into a Watercourse. However, continued maintenance will be required to ensure compliance with Board of Forestry Technical Rule Addendum No. 5.

14CCR 923.9 Watercourse Crossings

A property-wide CDFW 1600 Agreement (LSAA 1600-2019-0750-R1) is in place. The Agreement allows for the upgrading of nine existing stream crossings. Five crossings located on the appurtenant road accessing Cultivation Areas A-F have been upgraded with permanent culverts and comply with 14CCR 923.9(f), which requires that all permanent watercourse crossings accommodate the estimated 100-year flood flow, including debris and sediment loads. The balance of the crossings are existing rock fords located on non-appurtenant roads that do not access cannabis cultivation sites. The CDFW 1600 Agreement allows for these crossings to be "maintained" or improved as needed to function properly during the life of the Agreement.

Recommendations

In summary, a total of 2.74 acres of timberland conversion has occurred within the subject property for cannabis cultivation. This total does not exceed the three-acre conversion exemption maximum. The conversion activities conducted on the property do not comply with the California Forest Practice Act and the California Forest Practice Rules. The RPF has the following recommendation.

1. Treat slash, logs, woody debris, and live vegetation around the entire perimeter of Cultivation Areas A-F per the attachment titled *Cal Fire General Guidelines for Creating Defensible Space*.
2. Reference the attachment titled *A Homeowners Guide to Sudden Oak Death*.

Sincerely,



Chris Carroll, RPF #2628
Timberland Resource Consultants

Photographs



Photograph 1: Cultivation Area A. Photo date 7-19-2021.

Photographs



Photograph 2: Cultivation Area A. Photo date 8-24-2019.

Photographs



Photograph 3: Cultivation Area B. Photo date 8-24-2019.

Photographs



Photograph 4: Cultivation Area C in lower left-hand corner, Cultivation Area D in upper right-hand corner, and Cultivation Area E in lower right-hand corner. Photo date 8-24-2019.

Photographs



Photograph 5: Cultivation Area C in right-hand side of photo, Cultivation Area D in lower left-hand corner, and Cultivation Area E in upper left-hand corner. Photo date 8-24-2019.

Photographs



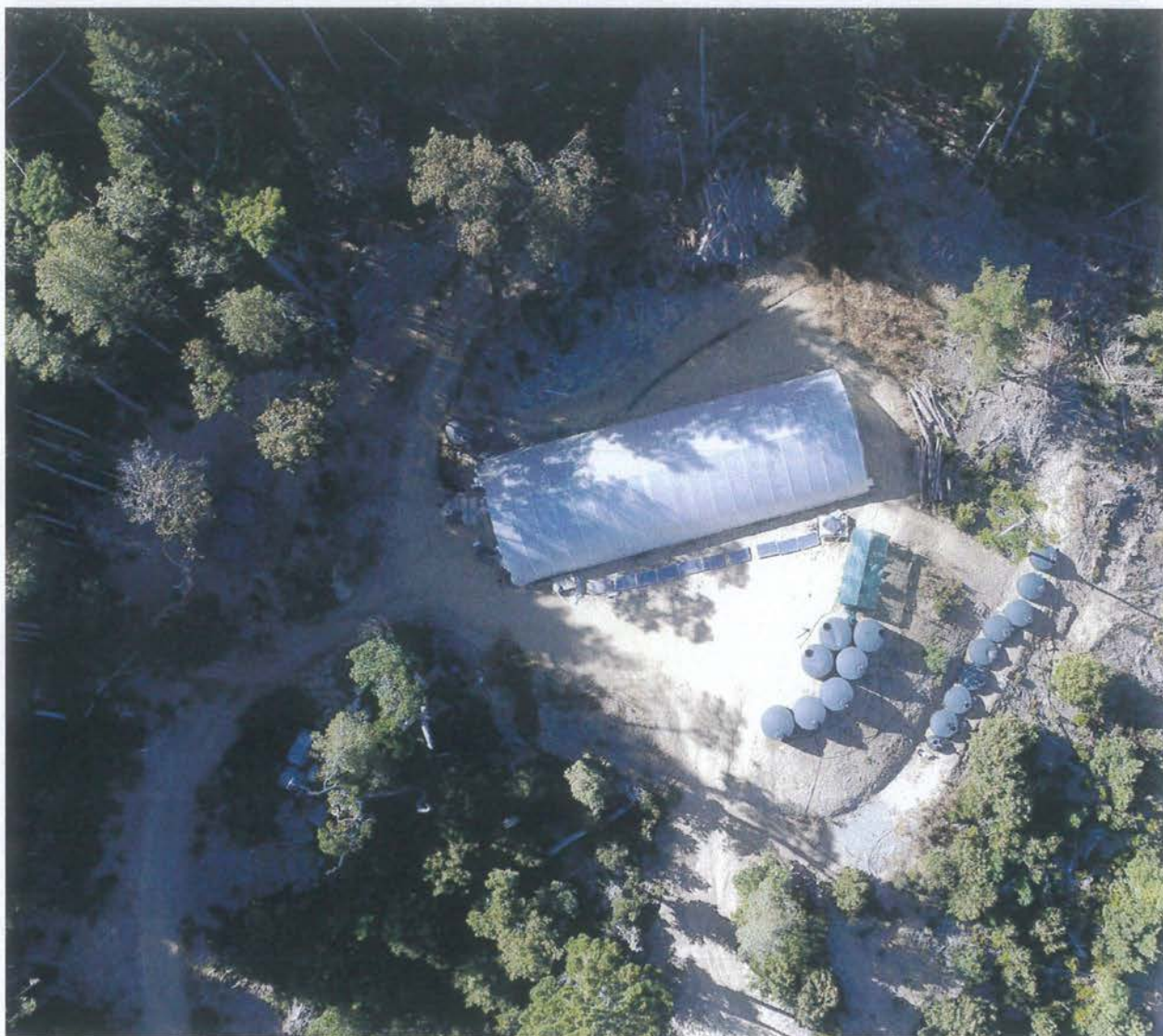
Photograph 6: Cultivation Area C. Photo date 4-21-2020.

Photographs



Photograph 7: Cultivation Area D. Photo date 4-21-2020.

Photographs



Photograph 8: Cultivation Area E. Photo date 8-24-2019.

Photographs



Photograph 9: Cultivation Area F. Photo date 8-24-2019.

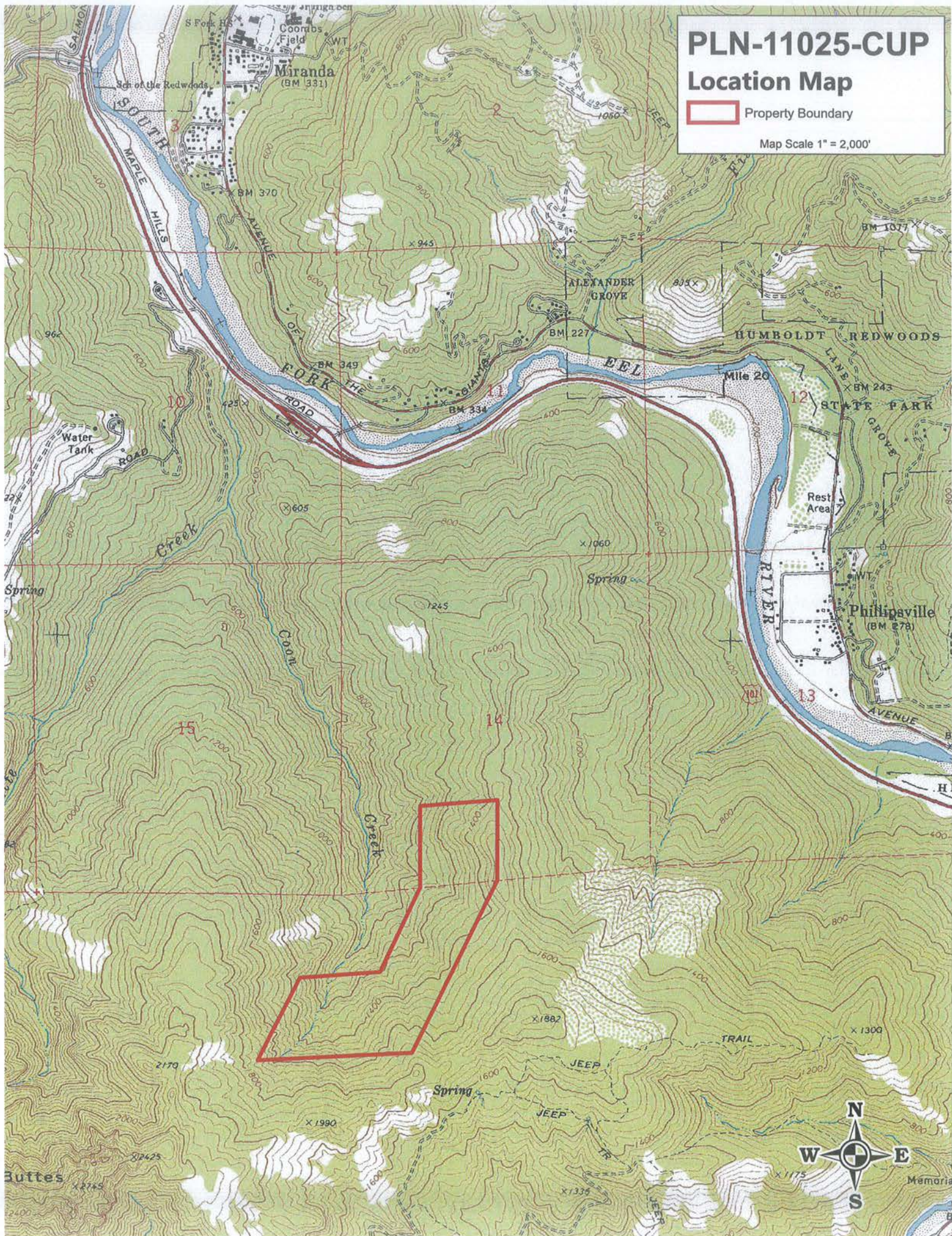
MAPS

PLN-11025-CUP

Location Map

 Property Boundary

Map Scale 1" = 2,000'

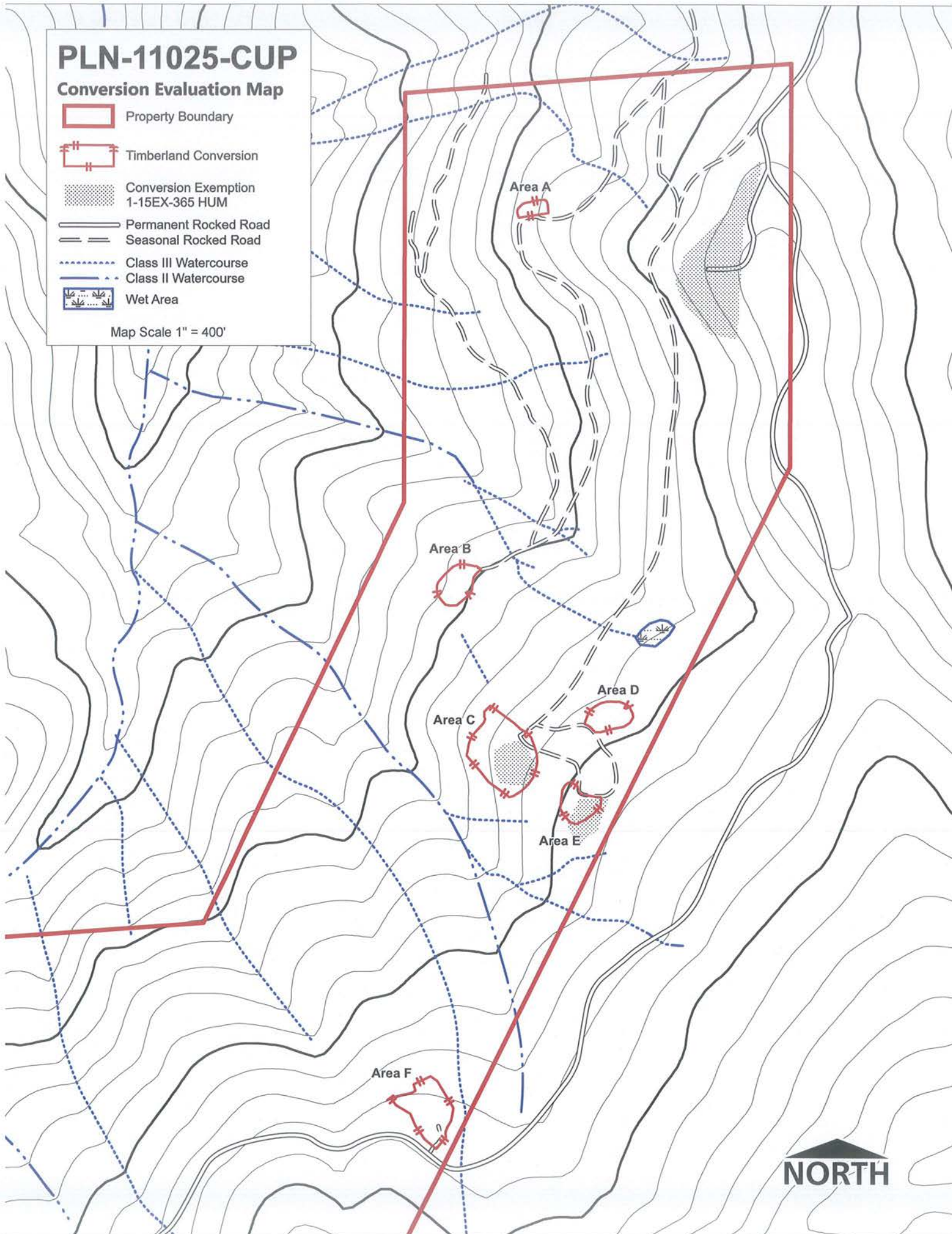


PLN-11025-CUP

Conversion Evaluation Map

-  Property Boundary
-  Timberland Conversion
-  Conversion Exemption
1-15EX-365 HUM
-  Permanent Rocked Road
-  Seasonal Rocked Road
-  Class III Watercourse
-  Class II Watercourse
-  Wet Area

Map Scale 1" = 400'



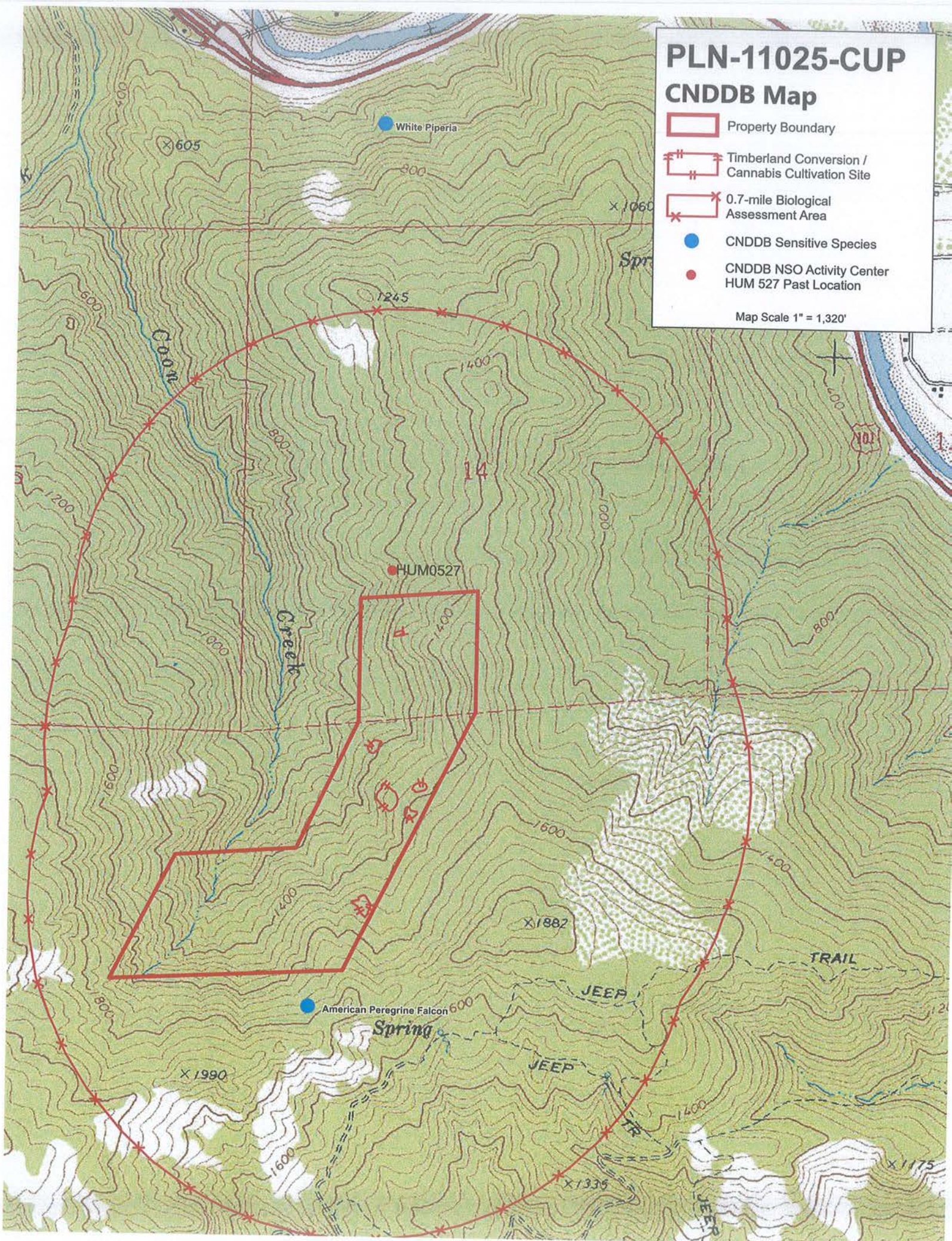
 NORTH

PLN-11025-CUP

CNDDDB Map

-  Property Boundary
-  Timberland Conversion / Cannabis Cultivation Site
-  0.7-mile Biological Assessment Area
-  CNDDDB Sensitive Species
-  CNDDDB NSO Activity Center HUM 527 Past Location

Map Scale 1" = 1,320'



Coon Creek THP - THP Map



THP Boundary / 1-07-074



Property Boundary



Class II Watercourse



Class III Watercourse



Permenant Road (existing)



Seasonal Road (existing)



Temporary Road (existing)



Proposed Temporary Road



Designated Tractor Trail

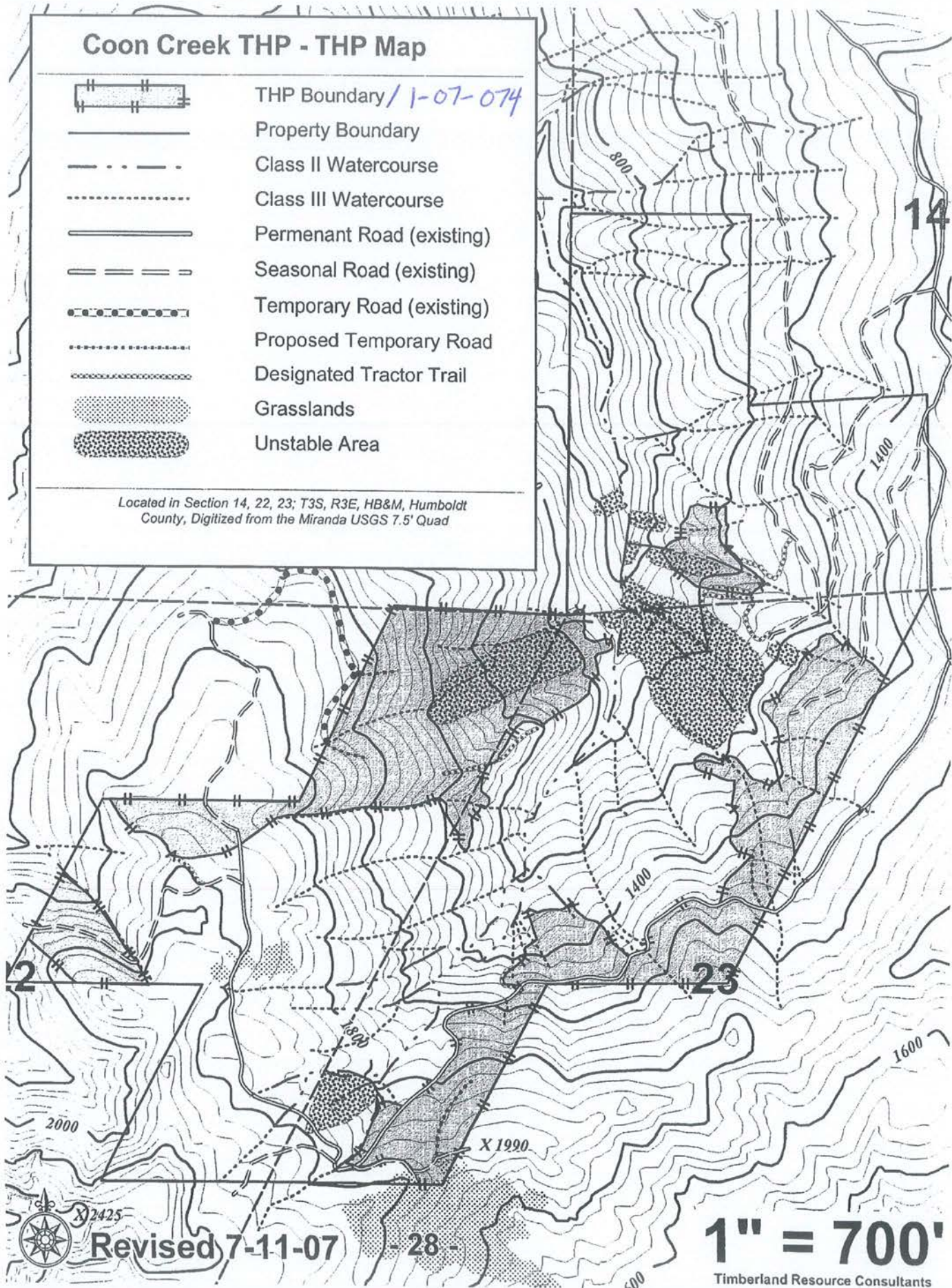


Grasslands



Unstable Area

Located in Section 14, 22, 23; T3S, R3E, HB&M, Humboldt County, Digitized from the Miranda USGS 7.5' Quad



Revised 7-11-07

- 28 -

1" = 700'

Timberland Resource Consultants

Cal Fire General Guidelines for Creating Defensible Space

General Guidelines for Creating Defensible Space

State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection (BOF)
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

Adopted by BOF on February 8, 2006
Pending Filing with Office of Administrative Law



Contents

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A. Purpose of Guidelines

Recent changes to Public Resources Code (PRC) 4291 expand the defensible space clearance requirement maintained around buildings and structures from 30 feet to a distance of 100 feet. These guidelines are intended to provide property owners with examples of fuel modification measures that can be used to create an area around buildings or structures to create defensible space. A defensible space perimeter around buildings and structures provide firefighters a working environment that allows them to protect buildings and structures from encroaching wildfires as well as minimizing the chance that a structure fire will escape to the surrounding wildland. These guidelines apply to any person who owns, leases, controls, operates, or maintains a building or structure in, upon, or adjoining any mountainous area, forest-covered lands, brush-covered lands, grass-covered lands, or any land that is covered with flammable material, and located within a State Responsibility Area.



Effective defensible space

The vegetation surrounding a building or structure is fuel for a fire. Even the building or structure itself is considered fuel. Research and experience have shown that fuel reduction around a building or structure increases the probability of it surviving a wildfire. Good defensible space allows firefighters to protect and save buildings or structures safely without facing unacceptable risk to their lives. Fuel reduction through vegetation management is the key to creating good defensible space.

Terrain, climate conditions and vegetation interact to affect fire behavior and fuel reduction standards. The diversity of California's geography also influences fire behavior and fuel reduction standards as well. While fuel reduction standards will vary throughout the State, there are some common practices that guide fuel modification treatments to ensure creation of adequate defensible space:

- Properties with greater fire hazards will require more clearing. Clearing requirements will be greater for those lands with steeper terrain, larger and denser fuels, fuels that are highly volatile, and in locations subject to frequent fires.
- Creation of defensible space through vegetation management usually means reducing the amount of fuel around the building or structure, providing separation between fuels, and or reshaping retained fuels by trimming. Defensible space can be created removing dead vegetation, separating fuels, and pruning lower limbs.
- In all cases, fuel reduction means arranging the tree, shrubs and other fuels sources in a way that makes it difficult for fire to transfer from one fuel source to another. It does not mean cutting down all trees and shrubs, or creating a bare ring of earth across the property.
- A homeowner's clearing responsibility is limited to 100 feet away from his or her building or structure or to the property line, whichever is less, and limited to their land. While individual property owners are not required to clear beyond 100 feet, groups of property owners are encouraged to extend clearances beyond the 100 foot requirement in order to create community-wide defensible spaces.
- Homeowners who do fuel reduction activities that remove or dispose of vegetation are required to comply with all federal, state or local environmental protection laws and obtain permits when necessary. Environmental protection laws include, but are not limited to, threatened and endangered species, water quality, air quality, and cultural/archeological resources. For example, trees removed for fuel reduction that are used for commercial purposes require permits from the

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Also, many counties and towns require tree removal permits when cutting trees over a specified size. Contact your local resource or planning agency officials to ensure compliance.

The methods used to manage fuel can be important in the safe creation of defensible space. Care should be taken with the use of equipment when creating your defensible space zone. Internal combustion engines must have an approved spark arresters and metal cutting blades (lawn mowers or weed trimmers) should be used with caution to prevent starting fires during periods of high fire danger. A metal blade striking a rock can create a spark and start a fire, a common cause of fires during summertime.

Vegetation removal can also cause soil disturbance, soil erosion, regrowth of new vegetation, and introduce non-native invasive plants. Always keep soil disturbance to a minimum, especially on steep slopes. Erosion control techniques such as minimizing use of heavy equipment, avoiding stream or gully crossings, using mobile equipment during dry conditions, and covering exposed disturbed soil areas will help reduce soil erosion and plant regrowth.

Areas near water (riparian areas), such as streams or ponds, are a particular concern for protection of water quality. To help protect water quality in riparian areas, avoid removing vegetation associated with water, avoid using heavy equipment, and do not clear vegetation to bare mineral soil.

B. Definitions

Defensible space: The area within the perimeter of a parcel where basic wildfire protection practices are implemented, providing the key point of defense from an approaching wildfire or escaping structure fire. The area is characterized by the establishment and maintenance of emergency vehicle access, emergency water reserves, street names and building identification, and fuel modification measures.

Aerial fuels: All live and dead vegetation in the forest canopy or above surface fuels, including tree branches, twigs and cones, snags, moss, and high brush. Examples include trees and large bushes.

Building or structure: Any structure used for support or shelter of any use or occupancy.

Flammable and combustible vegetation: Fuel as defined in these guidelines.

Fuel Vegetative material, live or dead, which is combustible during normal summer weather. For the purposes of these guidelines, it does not include fences, decks, woodpiles, trash, etc.

Homeowner: Any person who owns, leases, controls, operates, or maintains a building or structure in, upon, or adjoining any mountainous area, forest-covered lands, brush-covered lands, grass-covered lands, or any land that is covered with flammable material, and located within a State Responsibility Area.

Ladder Fuels: Fuels that can carry a fire vertically between or within a fuel type.

Reduced Fuel Zone: The area that extends out from 30 to 100 feet away from the building or structure (or to the property line, whichever is nearer to the building or structure).

Surface fuels: Loose surface litter on the soil surface, normally consisting of fallen leaves or needles, twigs, bark, cones, and small branches that have not yet decayed enough to lose their identity; also grasses, forbs, low and medium shrubs, tree seedlings, heavier branches and downed logs.

C. Fuel Treatment Guidelines

The following fuel treatment guidelines comply with the requirements of 14 CCR 1299 and PRC 4291. **All persons using these guidelines to comply with CCR 1299 and PRC 4291 shall implement General Guidelines 1., 2., 3., and either 4a or 4b., as described below.**

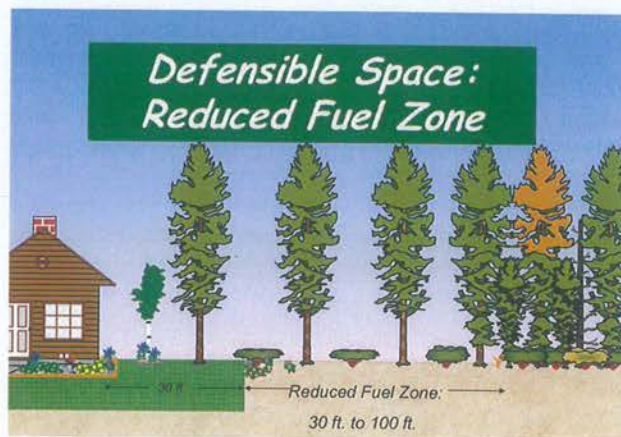
General Guidelines:

1. Maintain a firebreak by removing and clearing away all flammable vegetation and other combustible growth within 30 feet of each building or structure, with certain exceptions pursuant to PRC §4291(a). Single specimens of trees or other vegetation may be retained provided they are well-spaced, well-pruned, and create a condition that avoids spread of fire to other vegetation or to a building or structure.
2. Dead and dying woody surface fuels and aerial fuels within the Reduced Fuel Zone shall be removed. Loose surface litter, normally consisting of fallen leaves or needles, twigs, bark, cones, and small branches, shall be permitted to a depth of 3 inches. This guideline is primarily intended to eliminate trees, bushes, shrubs and surface debris that are completely dead or with substantial amounts of dead branches or leaves/needles that would readily burn.
3. Down logs or stumps anywhere within 100 feet from the building or structure, when embedded in the soil, may be retained when isolated from other vegetation. Occasional (approximately one per acre) standing dead trees (snags) that are well-space from other vegetation and which will not fall on buildings or structures or on roadways/driveways may be retained.
4. Within the Reduced Fuel Zone, one of the following fuel treatments (4a. or 4b.) shall be implemented. Properties with greater fire hazards will require greater clearing treatments. Combinations of the methods may be acceptable under §1299(c) as long as the intent of these guidelines is met.

4a. Reduced Fuel Zone: Fuel Separation

In conjunction with General Guidelines 1., 2., and 3., above, minimum clearance between fuels surrounding each building or structure will range from 4 feet to 40 feet in all directions, both horizontally and vertically.

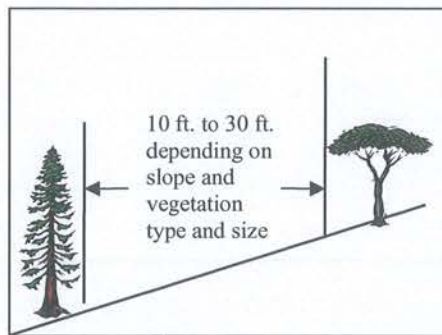
Clearance distances between vegetation will depend on the slope, vegetation size, vegetation type (brush, grass, trees), and other fuel characteristics (fuel compaction, chemical content etc.). Properties with greater fire hazards will require greater separation between fuels. For example, properties on steep slopes having large sized vegetation will require greater spacing between individual trees and bushes (see Plant Spacing Guidelines and Case Examples below). Groups of vegetation (numerous plants growing together less than 10 feet in total foliage width) may be treated as a single plant. For example, three individual manzanita plants growing together with a total foliage width of eight feet can be "grouped" and considered as one plant and spaced according to the Plant Spacing Guidelines in this document.



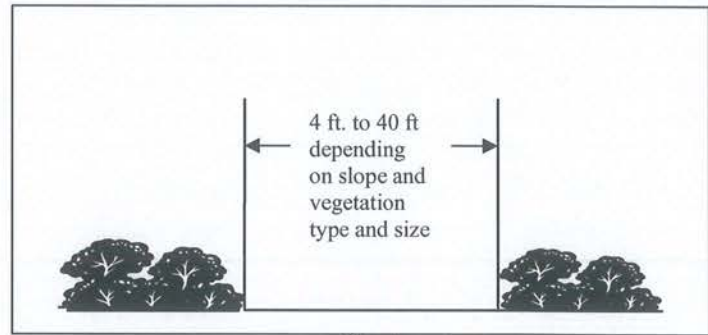
Grass generally should not exceed 4 inches in height. However, homeowners may keep grass and other forbs less than 18 inches in height above the ground when these grasses are isolated from other fuels or where necessary to stabilize the soil and prevent erosion.

Clearance requirements include:

- Horizontal clearance between aerial fuels, such as the outside edge of the tree crowns or high brush. Horizontal clearance helps stop the spread of fire from one fuel to the next.



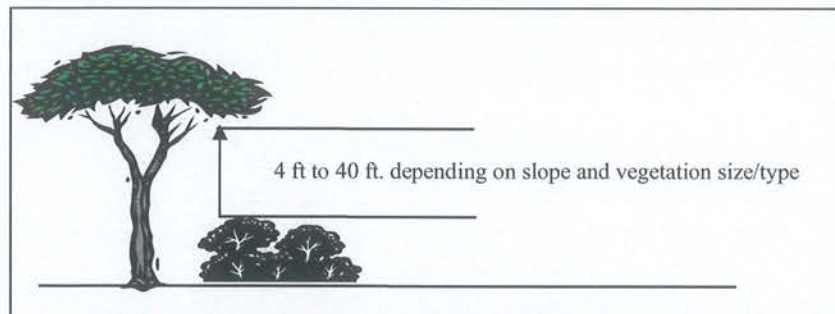
Trees



Shrubs

Horizontal clearance between aerial fuels

- Vertical clearance between lower limbs of aerial fuels and the nearest surface fuels and grass/weeds. Vertical clearance removes *ladder fuels* and helps prevent a fire from moving from the shorter fuels to the taller fuels.



Vertical clearance between aerial fuels



Effective vertical and horizontal fuel separation
Photo Courtesy
Plumas Fire Safe Council.

Plant Spacing Guidelines		
Guidelines are designed to break the continuity of fuels and be used as a "rule of thumb" for achieving compliance with Regulation 14 CCR 1299.		
Trees	Minimum horizontal space from edge of one tree canopy to the edge of the next	
	Slope	Spacing
	0% to 20 %	10 feet
	20% to 40%	20 feet
	Greater than 40%	30 feet
Shrubs	Minimum horizontal space between edges of shrub	
	Slope	Spacing
	0% to 20 %	2 times the height of the shrub
	20% to 40%	4 times the height of the shrub
	Greater than 40%	6 times the height of the shrub
Vertical Space	Minimum vertical space between top of shrub and bottom of lower tree branches: 3 times the height of the shrub	

Adapted from: Gilmer, M. 1994. California Wildfire LandscapingLandscaping

Case Example of Fuel Separation: Sierra Nevada conifer forests

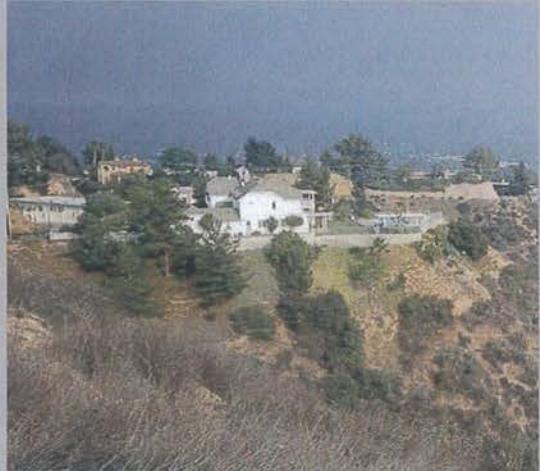
Conifer forests intermixed with rural housing present a hazardous fire situation. Dense vegetation, long fire seasons, and ample ignition sources related to human access and lightning, makes this home vulnerable to wildfires. This home is located on gentle slopes (less than 20%), and is surrounded by large mature tree overstory and intermixed small to medium size brush (three to four feet in height).

Application of the guideline under 4a. would result in horizontal spacing between large tree branches of 10 feet; removal of many of the smaller trees to create vertical space between large trees and smaller trees and horizontal spacing between brush of six to eight feet (calculated by using 2 times the height of brush).



Case Example of Fuel Separation: Southern California chaparral

Mature, dense and continuous chaparral brush fields on steep slopes found in Southern California represents one of the most hazardous fuel situations in the United States. Chaparral grows in an unbroken sea of dense vegetation creating a fuel-rich path which spreads fire rapidly. Chaparral shrubs burn hot and produce tall flames. From the flames come burning embers which can ignite homes and plants. (Gilmer, 1994). All these factors results in a setting where aggressive defensible space clearing requirements are necessary.



Steep slopes (greater than 40%) and tall, old brush (greater than 7 feet tall), need significant modification. These settings require aggressive clearing to create defensible space, and would require maximum spacing. Application of the guidelines would result in 42 feet horizontal spacing (calculated as 6 times the height of the brush) between retained groups of chaparral.

Case Example of Fuel Separation: Oak Woodlands

Oak woodlands, the combination of oak trees and other hardwood tree species with a continuous grass ground cover, are found on more than 10 million acres in California. Wildfire in this setting is very common, with fire behavior dominated by rapid spread through burning grass.

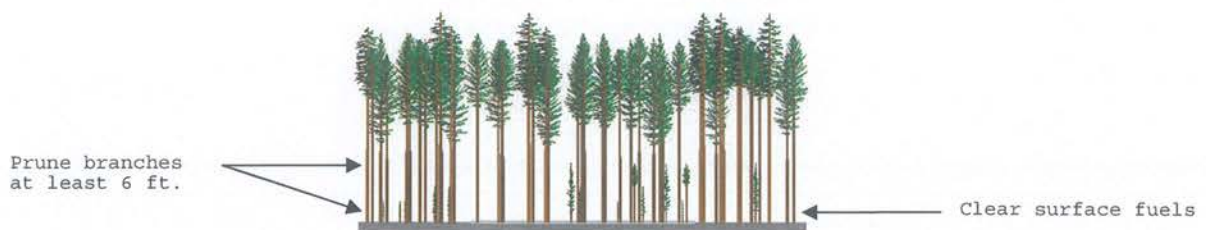
Given a setting of moderate slopes (between 20% and 40%), wide spacing between trees, and continuous dense grass, treatment of the grass is the primary fuel reduction concern. Property owners using these guidelines would cut grass to a maximum 4 inches in height, remove the clippings, and consider creating 20 feet spacing between trees.



4b. Reduced Fuel Zone: Defensible Space with Continuous Tree Canopy

To achieve defensible space while retaining a stand of larger trees with a continuous tree canopy apply the following treatments:

- Generally, remove all surface fuels greater than 4 inches in height. Single specimens of trees or other vegetation may be retained provided they are well-spaced, well-pruned, and create a condition that avoids spread of fire to other vegetation or to a building or structure.
- Remove lower limbs of trees ("prune") to at least 6 feet up to 15 feet (or the lower 1/3 branches for small trees). Properties with greater fire hazards, such as steeper slopes or more severe fire danger, will require pruning heights in the upper end of this range.



Defensible Space retaining continuous trees



Photo Courtesy Plumas Fire Safe Council.



Defensible space with continuous tree canopy by clearing understory and pruning

Authority cited: Section 4102, 4291, 4125-4128.5, Public Resource Code. Reference: 4291, Public Resource Code; 14 CCR 1299 (d).

Homeowners Guide to Sudden Oak Death

A Homeowner's Guide to Sudden Oak Death

A plant disease commonly called Sudden Oak Death is threatening coastal forests in California and Oregon. Currently found in coastal California counties from Monterey to Humboldt and in a small portion of southwest Oregon, the disease is caused by the pathogen *Phytophthora ramorum* (pronounced Fi-TOFF-thor-ra ra-MOR-um). Sudden Oak Death has resulted in the death of millions of tanoak and coast live oak trees. In addition, more than 35 other plant species are susceptible to the pathogen, yet most of these species suffer only minor damage, limited to leaf spots or twig dieback. Though Sudden Oak Death is a forest disease, it is common in urban-wildland interface areas, so it presents many challenges for homeowners. This guide addresses homeowner concerns, including diagnosing infected trees, disposing of contaminated material, and understanding treatment options that are available.

What is the connection between Sudden Oak Death and nursery plants?

Many common horticultural plants are hosts for *Phytophthora ramorum*; consequently, nurseries in California, other states, and other countries, have found the pathogen on their plants. Plants are shipped all across the country, but they are strictly regulated. All *P. ramorum* host plants in California's regulated counties must be inspected and approved prior to shipment out of the regulated area. Nevertheless, carefully inspect the leaves of host plants for symptoms before making a purchase, and refrain from planting these horticultural hosts near susceptible oaks in your yard.

Because *P. ramorum* may be spread through the movement of infested soil and plant materials, State and federal regulations are in place to control the potential spread of the pathogen to uninfested areas. *P. ramorum* host species plant material is regulated by the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS). Quarantine regulations are in place for the infested counties, and before moving susceptible plant material out of the regulated area, you must contact your Agricultural Commissioner for a permit.

If my oak tree has Sudden Oak Death, what are the chances it will die?

There is no way to determine if an individual tree will live or die after contracting Sudden Oak Death. Each tree responds differently to infection: experience tells us that it is rare for a tree pathogen to kill all of the trees it infects. Depending on a number of factors, some trees may never become infected, some may become infected and survive for various lengths of time, and others may become infected and die quickly. Because Sudden Oak Death is a relatively new disease in California, it will take time to determine just how likely different outcomes are for different tree species. Initial observations tell us that once infected, tanoak has a high probability of being killed by *P. ramorum*, but some individuals are still likely to survive. Coast live oaks appear to have a lower probability of being killed, though many have been killed by the disease. There is little mortality information on California black oak at this time, so it is difficult to predict how this tree species will fare.



California
Oak Mortality
Task Force

Hosts, Symptoms, & Diagnosis

Phytophthora ramorum affects different species in different ways. It can be lethal to tanoak, coast live oak, California black oak, Shreve oak, canyon live oak, and madrone saplings, while it may cause only a minor leaf or needle disease for other hosts such as California bay laurel, coast redwood, and Douglas-fir. The list of species and varieties known to be susceptible to this plant pathogen continues to grow; check suddenoakdeath.org for the latest updated host list.

How can I confirm that my oak tree has Sudden Oak Death?

Because other organisms and injuries can produce symptoms on oaks that look similar to Sudden Oak Death, homeowners will not be able to diagnose their trees by themselves with absolute certainty. However, there are some steps that can help you determine if *Phytophthora ramorum* is likely.

(1) Determine if your oak tree is a susceptible species. To date, Sudden Oak Death has only been found on the following tree species in California: tanoak, coast live oak, Shreve oak, canyon live oak, and California black oak. Of these, tanoak is the species most likely to be killed.

(2) Determine if you are in an infested area. Check the Sudden Oak Death mapping and monitoring site or contact staff in your local County Extension, Agricultural Commissioner, or California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) offices. If you are outside of an infested area, your tree could still be infected with *Phytophthora ramorum*, but it would be less likely.

(3) Compare the symptoms of Sudden Oak Death with those on your oak tree. Check other susceptible tree and shrub species nearby. Do they have leafspots or other symptoms of *P. ramorum*? California bay laurel is the best indicator of the risk and presence of the disease. Photos of symptoms on oaks, California bay laurel, and other hosts can be found at suddenoakdeath.org.

The probability that your tree is infected with *Phytophthora ramorum* will be greater if your tree is a susceptible species, exhibits typical symptoms, and is located in an infested area where other trees and plants are showing symptoms. Although positive confirmation can only be done through laboratory testing, diagnosis of *Phytophthora ramorum* based on visual symptoms can justify taking preventative action if you live in a generally infested area. If you ask a tree care professional to make such a judgment, determine what training or qualifications enable them to do this.



Bleeding cankers on a coast live oak trunk (Photo by Matteo Garbelotto, University of California, Berkeley)



Bleeding cankers on a tanoak trunk (Photo by Pavel Svoboda, UC Cooperative Extension)

Rhododendron leaf spots (Photo by B. Moltzan, Missouri Department of Conservation)



(Left) California bay laurel showing leaf spots typical of *P. ramorum* (Photo by Bruce Moltzan, Missouri Department of Conservation)

(Right) California bay laurel leaf spots (Photo by Matteo Garbelotto, University of California, Berkeley)



Treatments: A phosphonate compound is registered as a preventative treatment for *Phytophthora ramorum*, for use on individual, high-value tanoak and oak trees. This treatment is NOT a cure, but can help protect trees from infection, as well as suppress disease progression in very early infections. However, fungicide treatment of *P. ramorum*-infected trees is not always appropriate. Trees with advanced symptoms cannot be saved.

The phosphonate compound may be injected or mixed with a surfactant and sprayed on the trunk for absorption through bark. The optimal treatment routine for coast live oaks calls for two applications the first year followed by one application annually thereafter. It is recommended to treat in either the fall then spring, or spring then fall the first year. Follow up treatments should be only in the fall annually (avoid treatments when temperatures are very low). If risk is minimal, meaning low abundance of infections or host species in the area, follow up treatments can be bi-annual.

Since the treatment must be made to healthy trees, and the pathogen's distribution and activity is patchy and somewhat unpredictable, it is difficult to determine which trees need to be treated. Generally, you should treat healthy, high-value oak or tanoak trees within 150ft of other infested plants. You may want to treat healthy, high-value oaks or tanoaks if they are surrounded by healthy California bay laurel and there are known infections between 150ft and 1000ft away. Treatment is NOT recommended in areas where infested plants are not already present. Although these treatments are best used as a preventative approach, it may be possible to prolong the life of trees already infected by *P. ramorum*. Research results indicate that treatments are effective only if trees are treated within the first two months of infection. Treatment of trees having displayed symptoms for six months or longer is not recommended.

Exactly how the pathogen spreads to oak trees is unknown, but it is suspected that neighboring non-oak host plants may be a source of infection for oak trees. However, because this relationship is poorly understood, large-scale removal of non-oak host plants is not being recommended as a way to prevent disease spread. Currently, it may be best to plant non-*Phytophthora ramorum* hosts under or adjacent to oak trees. Rhododendron, for example, is a commonly planted ornamental that is a host for *P. ramorum*, and it is possible that an infested rhododendron could infect a nearby oak. Additionally, the summer watering necessary to keep lawns and non-native ornamental shrubs, such as camellias, alive under an oak tree severely predisposes the oak to other diseases.

The use of insecticides to prevent *P. ramorum* infection is unjustified and without merit. However, the treatment of individual, high-value landscape trees displaying early bleeding symptoms of Sudden Oak Death may be justified to control damage from secondary bark beetle attacks. If an insecticide is to be used, apply it only if the disease is not at an advanced stage and realize it may only prolong the life of the tree for a relatively short period of time.

Tree Removal: A tree with Sudden Oak Death needs to be considered and treated differently than a tree without the disease, but the disease alone is not justification for removing a tree. Current information indicates that non-oak foliar hosts contribute the most to disease spread, so removing infected oak trees will probably have little or no impact on local disease levels and spread. However, an important consideration with respect to any tree is whether or not it presents a hazard to life or property. All trees present some hazard, depending on the tree's structural integrity and its potential to do harm should it fail or portions break off. Preliminary research has shown that trees infected or killed by *P. ramorum* are prone to rapid decay and unpredictable failure. Green infected trees, as well as trees already dead from *P. ramorum* and/or secondary pests, are at increased risk of trunk and limb breakage.

Who should I hire to treat my trees?

The COMTF has held many training sessions for tree care professionals in California. A list of those training participants can be found on the COMTF website. Go to suddenoakdeath.org to find a professional in your area who has attended a general diagnostic training session or a training session on applying the registered preventative chemical treatment. While they have been trained, it is still important to ask for references, as well as to interview the arborist and applicator to see if they are up-to-date on the latest *Phytophthora ramorum* management strategies.

The decision to remove a hazardous tree ultimately lies with the property owner. In order to get an objective assessment of hazardous conditions, contact a certified arborist or other qualified professional. Any dead tree has an increased risk of failure, but even dead trees have value, and if there is not a risk to life or property, consider leaving it standing. Standing dead trees provide important wildlife habitat, and after they fall and decay, they are a source of nutrients to be recycled into the soil.

Always consult regulatory officials regarding local tree ordinances before deciding to remove trees. Experienced tree service technicians should conduct tree felling, as infected trees may have an abundance of structural wood decay. If there is an acute emergency, contact your city arborist, local fire, or police department.

If I have an infected oak tree cut down, what should be done with the wood?

The simplest and best way to deal with infested wood is to leave it on site, chipping the smaller pieces of wood for use as mulch, and splitting the larger pieces of wood for firewood. Do not stack oak firewood next to living oak trees since this can lead to insect attack on the living trees. If the stack must be next to living trees, consider seasoning the logs beneath a tightly sealed, clear plastic tarp to prevent the buildup of destructive insects.

What should be planted to replace a tree that was killed by *Phytophthora ramorum*?

If you want to replant, it is important to choose a plant that will suit your needs and adapt well to the site. There are many resources available that can guide you in making the right choice. Check to see if there are any local ordinances or guidelines that govern tree replacement or planting.

Resistance to *P. ramorum* in oak trees is just beginning to be explored. Resistant planting stock is not available at this time, nor is it known if it will ever be available. If you want to replant the same species of tree that was lost, there is a risk that the new tree may also suffer from the disease. If you have space for replanting many trees, consider replanting the same species in combination with other trees that don't get the disease. Thus, if some trees are lost to *P. ramorum* there will still be other trees that survive. Coast live oaks do not seem to be infected by *P. ramorum* until they reach about 4" in diameter, so new trees should be immune for a number of years, and high value trees can be treated if necessary once they reach a susceptible age. Species in the white oak group such as valley oak, Garry oak, and blue oak are not susceptible to *P. ramorum*.

Many common ornamental plants, such as rhododendrons, azaleas, and camellias, are also known hosts of *P. ramorum*. These plants not only can host spores that may infect oak trees, but their watering requirements are vastly different than those of California native oaks. We do not recommend planting these species under or near native oaks.

If infected wood is removed from your property, make sure it is utilized or disposed of in a way that does not spread the disease. Avoid leaving wood next to roads where it could be picked up and transported off-site by unauthorized parties. Regulations prohibit the movement of host plants and plant parts out of the quarantined area. If you have infected trees cut down, make sure the wood and other tree parts are not moved outside of the quarantine area.

Debris Disposal:

Disposal of infested material is extremely important because branches, twigs, and leaves from California bay laurel, rhododendron and other host plants may harbor *P. ramorum*, even after they are removed from the plant. If infested plant debris

or infected live plants are moved, they may inadvertently transfer the pathogen to uninfested areas. Unfortunately, *P. ramorum* has been present in many areas of coastal California for a decade or longer, making complete eradication impossible. In infested areas, the best option is to leave infested material on site, chipping the small material (for use as ground cover) and using larger pieces for firewood. Composting can also successfully kill the pathogen, but the compost must reach temperatures that are probably not possible or practical in a home composting site. Since inoculum levels are already thought to be high, leaving the additional inoculum from the infested plant material on site will not significantly worsen the local disease conditions. Plant debris removal from the property is only recommended if it is the first infected tree to be detected in the area, or if fire risk is high.

10% Exemption 1-11EX-081 HUM



DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION

135 Ridgway Ave.
Santa Rosa, CA 95401
Website: www.fire.ca.gov
(707) 576-2959



Date: April 26, 2011
Ref.: 1-11E-081 HUM

SECURITY NATIONAL SERVICING CORPORATION
323 FIFTH STREET
EUREKA, CA 95501

DEAR SECURITY NATIONAL SERVICING CORPORATION :

This is to acknowledge that your **Dead, Dying or Diseased Tree Removal Exemption** was accepted on, **April 19, 2011**. It has been assigned the above listed Exemption number. All timber operations must be complete within one year.

Compliance with all provisions of the Forest Practice Act, and rules pursuant to Section 1038 (b), under the Title of the California Code of Regulations, will be determined by future inspection(s).

*****Please note enclosed notice regarding COHO Listing*****
*****Please note enclosed notice regarding Winter Operations*****

If you have any questions you may contact your local CDF Forest Practice Inspector or me at (707) 576-2959.

Sincerely,

Don Morse
Staff Forester, Forest Practice
RPF # 2158

Enclosures

cc: CDF Unit
~~Fish & Game~~
Water Quality
County Planning
Board of Equalization
NMFS
LTO-Humboldt Bay Forest Products, Inc.
File

CHRISTMAS TREE; DEAD, DYING OR DISEASED;
FUELWOOD OR SPLIT PRODUCTS EXEMPTION

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION
NOTICE OF TIMBER OPERATIONS THAT ARE EXEMPT FROM
TIMBER HARVESTING PLAN REQUIREMENTS; RM-73(1038ab) (9/99)

OR ADMIN. USE ONLY ✓	
Ex. #	1-1/EX-081144
Date of Receipt	APR 19 2011
Date Expires	4/18/12

VALID FOR ONE YEAR FROM DATE OF RECEIPT BY CDF

The Director of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection is hereby notified of timber operations under the requirements of 14 CCR 1038(a) or (b). The following type(s) of timber operation is to be conducted:

_____ Harvesting Christmas trees.

☒ Harvesting dead, dying or diseased trees of any size in amounts less than 10 percent of the average volume per acre, where timber operations will meet the conditions listed in 14 CCR 1038(b).

☒ Harvesting fuelwood or split products in amounts less than 10 percent of the average volume per acre, where timber operations will meet the conditions listed in 14 CCR 1038(b).

The harvesting of dead, dying and diseased trees and fuelwood may occur throughout the ownership but shall not combine to 10% or more of the average volume per acre.

The Timber Owner shall complete this form both pages, then sign on Page Two.

1. TIMBER OWNER(S) OF RECORD: **Security National Servicing Corporation**

Address **323 Fifth Street**

City **Eureka**

State **CA**

Zip **95501**

Phone **707-476-2702**

TIMBER TAX EXEMPTION: Timber owners owe timber yield tax when they harvest trees unless the harvest is exempt (Revenue and Taxation Code sec. 38116). Some small or low value harvests may be exempt from timber yield tax: timber removed from an operation whose value does not exceed \$3,000 within a quarter, according to BOE Harvest Value Schedules, Rule 1024. If you believe your harvest may qualify for this exemption, please complete items A and B below. **For timber yield tax information or for further assistance with these questions call 1-800-400-7115, or write: Timber Tax Section, MIC: 60, State Board of Equalization, P.O. Box 942879, Sacramento, California 94279-0060; or contact the BOE Web Page on the Internet at <http://www.boe.ca.gov>.**

A. Circle the option that most closely estimates the total volume for this harvest, in thousands of board feet (mbf - Net Scribner short log):
Under 8 mbf 8-15 mbf 16-25 mbf **Over 25 mbf**

B. Estimate what percentage of timber to be removed during this harvest will be: Redwood _____; Ponderosa pine/Sugar pine _____%; Douglas-fir **10%**; Fir _____%; Port-Orford Cedar _____%; Cedar (IC, WRC) _____%; Other, conifer _____%; Other, hardwood **90%**.

C. Fuelwood over 150 cords? Yes _____ No **X**

D. Christmas trees over 3,000 lineal feet? Yes _____ No **X**

2. TIMBERLAND OWNER(S) OF RECORD: **Security National Servicing Corporation**

Address **323 Fifth Street**

City **Eureka** State **CA**

Zip **95501**

Phone **707-476-2702**

3. LICENSED TIMBER OPERATOR(S): **Stanwood Murphy** License Number: **A-8713**
Humboldt Bay Forest Products, Inc.

Address **P.O. Box 266**

City **Fields Landing**

State **CA**

Zip **95537**

Phone **707-443-5631**

RECEIVED

APR 19 2011

COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

NOTICE OF EXEMPTION FOR CHRISTMAS TREES; DEAD, DYING OR DISEASED; FUELWOOD. Page Two

4. Designate the legal land description of the location of the timber operation. Attach a 7 1/2 minute quadrangle or equivalent map showing the location of the timber operation. It would be helpful to show the access road and attach a copy of an assessor's parcel map for areas of less than 40 acres.

Section	Township	Range	Logging Area Base & Meridian	County	Acreage (Estimated)	Assessors Parcel #
13	3S	3E	HB & M	HUM	80	
14	3S	3E	HB & M	HUM	280	
15	3S	3E	HB & M	HUM	18	
22	3S	3E	HB & M	HUM	134	
23	3S	3E	HB & M	HUM	226	
24	3S	3E	HB & M	HUM	187	
Total Acreage					925	

The following are limitations or requirements for timber operations conducted under a Notice of Exemption for Christmas Trees, Dead, Dying or Diseased, or Fuelwood (Notice, Notice of Exemption):

1. This notice must be submitted to and received by CDF at one of the offices listed below prior to the commencement of timber operations.
2. 14 CCR 1038(b) places certain limits on the harvesting of Christmas Trees, dead, dying and diseased trees, and fuelwood or split products. These limits need to be examined to assure compliance.
3. Timber operations conducted under this notice shall comply with all operational provisions of the Forest Practice Act and District Forest Practice Rules applicable to "Timber Harvest Plan", "THP", and "plan". The requirements to submit a completion and stocking report normally do not apply. The requirements for environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act (See PRC 15300.1) also do not apply.
4. There are special requirements for timber operations conducted in Coastal Commission Special Treatment Areas, the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency area, and in counties with special rules adopted by the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection. These rules should be reviewed prior to submitting this notice to CDF.
5. This Notice of Exemption is valid for one year from the date of receipt by CDF.
6. A timber operator with a valid State License must be designated upon submission of this notice.

The following suggestions may help ensure your compliance with the Forest Practice Rules:

1. Timber owners, timberland owners and timber operators should obtain and review copies of the Forest Practice Rules pertaining to the Notice of Exemption. Copies may be obtained from BARCLAYS LAW PUBLISHERS, P.O. BOX 3066, SO. SAN FRANCISCO, CA. 94080. or from CDF, Forest Practice Section, P.O. BOX 944246, Sacramento, CA 94244-2460; or from CDF's Web Page on the Internet at <http://www.fire.ca.gov>.
2. Contact the nearest CDF office listed below for questions regarding the use of this notice.

FILE THIS NOTICE WITH THE NEAREST CDF OFFICE BELOW FOR THE COUNTY IN WHICH THE OPERATION WILL OCCUR:

Humboldt, Del Norte, Mendocino, Sonoma, Marin, Lake, Napa, Colusa, Solano, Alameda, San Mateo, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, Contra Costa, and western Trinity Counties. => 135 Ridgway Avenue
=> Santa Rosa, CA 95401

Siskiyou, Modoc, Shasta, eastern Trinity, Lassen, Tehama, Glenn, Butte, Sutter, Plumas, Yuba, Sierra, Nevada, and Placer Counties. => 6105 Airport Road
=> Redding, CA 96002

El Dorado, Amador, Alpine, Calaveras, Tuolumne, Mariposa, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Tulare, Kern, Stanislaus, San Benito, Monterey, King, San Joaquin and Sacramento Counties. => 1234 East Shaw Avenue
=> Fresno, CA 93710

Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, Inyo, Mono, San Diego and Imperial Counties. => 2524 Mulberry Street
=> Riverside, CA 92501

SIGNATURE OF THE TIMBER OWNER
OR AGENT THEREOF: _____

Chris Carroll

Date: April 19, 2011

Printed Name: **Chris Carroll**

Title: **RPF #2628**

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COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

WINTER OPERATING PLAN

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COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

1. The erosion hazard rating for the exemption area is moderate.
2. Mechanical site preparation is not proposed.
3. The yarding system for the exemption is ground based.
4. This Winter Operating Plan is for all timber operations occurring from October 15 to May 1.
5. Within the WLPZ treatments to stabilize soils, minimize soil erosion, and prevent the discharge of sediment into waters deleterious to aquatic species or the quality and beneficial uses of water, or that threaten to violate applicable water quality requirements shall be applied as described in Section II, Item 18, and completed prior to any day for which a chance of rain of 30 percent or greater is forecast by the National Weather Service or within 10 days, whichever is earlier. Furthermore, all tractor roads shall have drainage and/or drainage collection and storage facilities installed prior to either i) the start of any rain which causes overland flow across or along the disturbed surface within a WLPZ and within any ELZ or EEZ designated for watercourse protection, or ii) any day with a National Weather Service forecast of a chance of rain of 30 percent or more, a flash flood warning, or a flash flood watch.
6. Timber harvesting shall not occur within a WLPZ.
7. Use of logging roads, tractor roads, or landings shall not take place at any location where "Saturated Soil Conditions" exist, where a "Stable Operating Surface" does not exist, or when visibly turbid water from the road, landing, or skid trail surface or inside ditch may reach a watercourse or lake.
8. Timber operations shall not occur on any unstable areas during the Winter Period, except log hauling on existing roads that do not require reconstruction.
9. Winter Operations Restrictions:
 - a. Logging roads, landings or tractor roads shall not be used when visibly turbid water from the road, landing or tractor road (skid trail) or an inside ditch associated with the logging road, landing or tractor road may reach a watercourse or lake in amounts sufficient to cause a turbidity increase in Class I, II, III or IV waters.
 - b. Log hauling on logging roads and landings shall be limited to those which are hydrologically disconnected from watercourses to the extent feasible, and exhibit a stable operating surface.
 - c. Concurrent with use for log hauling, approaches to logging road watercourse crossings shall be treated for erosion control as needed to minimize soil erosion and sediment transport and to prevent the discharge of sediment into watercourses and lakes in quantities deleterious to the beneficial uses of water. Note: There are no watercourse crossings within the NTMP area or on the appurtenant roads.
 - d. Concurrent with use for log hauling, all traveled surfaces of logging roads in a WLPZ or within any ELZ or EEZ designated for watercourse or lake protection shall be treated for erosion control as needed to minimize soil erosion and sediment transport and to prevent the discharge of sediment into watercourses and lakes in quantities deleterious to the beneficial uses of water. Note: There are no logging roads within the WLPZ or ELZ.
 - e. Grading to obtain a drier running surface more than one time before reincorporation of any resulting berms back into the road surface is prohibited.
 - f. Unless the winter period operating plan proposes operations during an extended wet weather period with low antecedent soil wetness, no tractor roads shall be constructed, reconstructed, or used on slopes that are over 40 percent and within 200 feet of a Class I, II, or III watercourse, as measured from the watercourse or lake transition line during the extended wet weather period.

WINTER OPERATING PLAN

- g. Logging roads, landings and tractor roads shall not be used when sediment from the logging road, landing or tractor road surface is transported to a watercourse or a drainage facility that discharges into a watercourse in amounts sufficient to cause a visible increase in turbidity in Class I, II, III, or IV waters.
- h. Logging roads and landings shall not be used for log hauling when saturated soil conditions result in the visible increase in turbidity specified in in Class I, II, III, or IV waters.
- i. **SATURATED SOIL CONDITIONS:** Saturated soil conditions means that site conditions are sufficiently wet that timber operations displace soils in yarding or mechanical site preparation areas or displace road and landing surface materials in amounts sufficient to cause a turbidity increase in drainage facilities that discharge into Class I, II, III, or IV waters, or in downstream Class I, II, III, or IV waters that is visible or would violate applicable water quality requirements. In yarding and site preparation areas, this condition may be evidenced by: (a) reduced traction by equipment as indicated by spinning or churning of wheels or tracks in excess of normal performance, (b) inadequate traction without blading wet soil, (c) soil displacement in amounts that cause visible increase in turbidity of the downstream waters in a receiving Class I, II, III, or IV waters, or in amounts sufficient to cause a turbidity increase in drainage facilities that discharge into Class I, II, III, or IV waters, or (d) creation of ruts greater than would be normal following a light rainfall. On logging roads and landing surfaces, this condition may be evidenced by (1) reduced traction by equipment as indicated by spinning or churning of wheels or tracks in excess of normal performance, (2) inadequate traction without blading wet soil, (3) soil displacement in amounts that cause visible increase in turbidity of the downstream waters in receiving Class I, II, III, or IV waters, or in amounts sufficient to cause a turbidity increase in drainage facilities that discharge into Class I, II, III, or IV waters, (4) pumping of road surface materials by traffic, or (5) creation of ruts greater than would be created by traffic following normal road watering, which transports surface material to a drainage facility that discharges directly into a watercourse. Soils or road and landing surfaces that are hard frozen are excluded from this definition.
- j. **STABLE OPERATING SURFACE:** Stable operating surface means that throughout the period of use, the operating surface of a logging road or landing does not either (1) generate waterborne sediment in amounts sufficient to cause a turbidity increase in downstream Class I, II, III, or IV waters, or in amounts sufficient to cause a turbidity increase in drainage facilities that discharge into such waters or, that is visible or would violate applicable water quality requirements; or (2) channel water for more than 50 feet that is discharged into Class I, II, III, or IV waters.

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COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION

118 Fortuna Blvd.
Fortuna, CA 95540
Website: www.fire.ca.gov
(707) 726-1257



Date: May 17, 2011

ATTENTION RANDY GANS
SECURITY NATIONAL SERVICING CORPORATION
323 FIFTH STREET
EUREKA, CA 95501

Re: THP Number: 1-11EX-081-HUM
Inspection Date: May 16, 2011
Inspection Number: 1
Person Contacted: NONE

NOTICE OF INSPECTION

ACTIVE INSPECTION

Section 4606 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.

Fuelwood harvest operations are ongoing and in compliance with the permit. The LTO needs to maintain a firm road surface and ensure it is watered when necessary. Future inspections will determine road conditions.

Per: Mike Howe
Unit Chief

By: Rhett Imperiale
Rhett Imperiale
Staff Forester, RPF # 2697

cc: CDF - Santa Rosa
CDF - Fortuna
CDF - Inspector's file

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MAY 20 2011

COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

CONSERVATION IS WISE-KEEP CALIFORNIA GREEN AND GOLDEN

PLEASE REMEMBER TO CONSERVE ENERGY. FOR TIPS AND INFORMATION, VISIT "FLEX YOUR POWER" AT WWW.CA.GOV.



DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION

118 Fortuna Blvd.
Fortuna, CA 95540
Website: www.fire.ca.gov
(707) 726-1257



Date: July 28, 2011

ATTENTION RANDY GANS
SECURITY NATIONAL SERVICING CORPORATION
323 FIFTH STREET
EUREKA, CA 95501

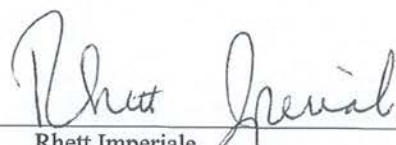
Re: THP Number: 1-11EX-081-HUM
Inspection Date: July 28, 2011
Inspection Number: 2
Person Contacted: BILL ANDERSON

NOTICE OF INSPECTION

Section 4606 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.

Operations are not currently active and a small pile of manufactured firewood was being hand loaded into a pick-up owned by Bill Anderson who works for the land owner. All required fire tools were in Mr. Anderson's possession. No violations were observed.

Per: Mike Howe
Unit Chief

By: 
Rhett Imperiale
Staff Forester, RPF # 2697

cc: CDF - Santa Rosa
CDF - Fortuna
CDF - Inspector's file
TLO-LTO

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AUG 04 2011

COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

CONSERVATION IS WISE-KEEP CALIFORNIA GREEN AND GOLDEN

PLEASE REMEMBER TO CONSERVE ENERGY. FOR TIPS AND INFORMATION, VISIT "FLEX YOUR POWER" AT WWW.CA.GOV.

Conversion Exemption 1-15EX-365 HUM



DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION

135 Ridgway Ave.
Santa Rosa, CA 95401
Website: www.fire.ca.gov
(707) 576-2959



Date: November 20, 2015
Ref.: 1-15EX-365-HUM

LOUIS PEEK
P O BOX 99
FIELDS LANDING, CA 95554-0099

Dear MR. PEEK:

This is to acknowledge that your **Less Than 3 Acre Conversion Exemption** was accepted on **November 19, 2015**. It has been assigned the above listed Exemption number. All timber operations must be complete within one year. All conversion activities must be complete within two years, unless under permit by local jurisdiction.

Please read the enclosed notice regarding Listed Anadromous Salmonids, Slash Clean-up, Sudden Oak Death, Pitch Canker, and Operations between October 15 – May 1.

In addition, please note the requirement for submittal of the Timber Operations Work Completion and/or Stocking Report (blue form) upon completion of the project.

Compliance with all provisions of the Forest Practice Act, rules pursuant to Section 1104.1(a)--Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, will be determined by future inspection(s).

If you have any questions you may contact your local CAL FIRE Forest Practice Inspector or me at (707) 576-2959.

Sincerely,

Jeremiah Steuterman
Forestry Assistant II

Enclosure

cc: Unit
Board of Equalization
RPF – Chris Carroll
LTO – Jobey Tritchler
File
<ftp://thp.fire.ca.gov/THPLibrary/North Coast Region/>

LESS THAN 3 ACRE CONVERSION EXEMPTION

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION
NOTICE OF TIMBER OPERATIONS THAT ARE EXEMPT FROM
CONVERSION AND TIMBER HARVESTING PLAN REQUIREMENTS
RM-73 (1104.1a) (11/12)

VALID FOR ONE YEAR FROM DATE OF RECEIPT BY CAL FIRE
TIMBER OPERATIONS CANNOT START UNTIL VALID COPY
OF A NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE IS RECEIVED FROM CAL FIRE

FOR ADMIN. USE ONLY

Ex. # 1-ISEX-365 HUM
Date of Receipt NOV 16 2015
Date Accepted Nov 19 2015
Date Expires Nov 18 2016

The Director of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) is hereby notified of timber operations under the requirements of 14 CCR § 1104.1(a): Harvesting of trees that is a single conversion to a non-timber growing use of timberland of less than three acres. (See 14 CCR § 1104.1(a) for a description of the conditions on the conduct of this type of timber operation and additional information that is required to be submitted.) Complete items 1 through 8 on both pages of this notice.

1. TIMBER OWNER(S) OF RECORD: Louis Peek

Address: P.O. Box 99

City: Fields Landing State: CA Zip: 95554-0099 Phone: 310-405-2699

TIMBER TAX EXEMPTION: Timber owners owe timber yield tax when they harvest trees unless the harvest is exempt (Revenue and Taxation Code sec. 38116). Some small or low value harvests may be exempt from timber yield tax: Timber removed from an operation whose value does not exceed \$3,000 within a quarter, according to BOE Harvest Value Schedules, Rule 1024. If you believe your harvest may qualify for this exemption, please complete items A and B below. For timber yield tax information or for further assistance with these questions call the State Board of Equalization, 1-800-400-7115, or write: Timber Tax Section, MIC: 60, State Board of Equalization, P.O. Box 942879, Sacramento, California 94279-0060; or contact the BOE Web Page on the Internet at <http://www.boe.ca.gov>.

A. Circle the option that most closely estimates the total volume for this harvest, in thousands of board feet (mbf - Net Scribner short log):

Under 8 mbf ☒ 8-15 mbf 16-25 mbf Over 25 mbf

B. Estimate the species composition of the timber that will be removed during this harvest (numbers should sum to 100%):

Redwood 1 %; Ponderosa/Sugar pine _____ %; Douglas-fir 15 %; Fir _____ %;

Port-Orford Cedar _____ %; Cedar (IC, WRC) _____ %; Other conifer _____ %; Other hardwood 84 %.

2. TIMBERLAND OWNER(S) OF RECORD: Louis Peek

Address: P.O. Box 99

City: Fields Landing State: CA Zip: 95554-0099 Phone: 310-405-2699

I certify, under penalty of perjury, that this is a one-time conversion to a non-timberland use and that there is a "bona fide intent" [14 CCR § 1100(b)] to convert to a home site and agriculture. We also certify that as the timberland owners, we have not obtained an exemption pursuant to this section in the last five years.

SIGNATURE Louis Peek Date 11-12-15

3. LICENSED TIMBER OPERATOR(S): Name Jobey Tritchler Lic. No. A-10965

Address P.O. Box 456

City: Miranda State: CA Zip: 95553 Phone: 707-223-0206

SIGNATURE Jobey Tritchler Date 11-13-15

4. Designate the legal land description of the location of timberland conversion. A map showing the location of the timberland conversion MUST be attached. The map must show the ownership boundaries, the location of the timber operation, boundaries of the conversion, location and classification of all watercourses, and landing locations.

Section	Township	Range	Base & Meridian	County	Acreage to be Converted	Assessors' Parcel Number
14	3S	3E	HB & M	HUM	1.8	212-041-05
23	3S	3E	HB & M	HUM	1.1	214-233-08
Total					2.9	

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5. **The following are limitations or requirements for timber operations conducted under a Less Than Three Acre Conversion Exemption (Notice, Notice of Conversion Exemption, Conversion Exemption):**
- A. Timber operations shall comply with all other applicable provisions of the Forest Practice Act and regulations, county general plans, zoning ordinances, and any implementing ordinances; copies of the state rules and regulations may be found on CAL FIRE's Web Page on the Internet at <http://www.fire.ca.gov>.
 - B. All timber operations shall be complete within one year from the date of acceptance by CAL FIRE.
 - C. All conversion activities shall be complete within two years from the date of acceptance by CAL FIRE unless under permit by local jurisdiction. Failure to complete the conversion requires compliance with stocking standards and stocking report requirements of the Forest Practice Act and Board of Forestry and Fire Protection regulations.
 - D. The timber operator shall remove or dispose of all slash or woody debris in accordance with 14 CCR § 1104.1(a)(2)(D)(1)-(9). The timberland owner may assume responsibility for the slash treatment, provided the landowner acknowledges in writing to CAL FIRE such responsibility at the time of submission of this notice. The specific requirements shall be included with the acknowledgment.
 - E. Timber operations may be conducted during the winter period. Tractor operations in the winter period are allowed under any of the conditions described in 14 CCR § 1104.1(a)(2)(E)1.-3.
 - F. No timber operations are allowed within a watercourse and lake protection zone unless specifically approved by local permit (e.g., county, city).
 - G. No timber operations shall be conducted until CAL FIRE's notice of acceptance is received and a valid copy of this notice and CAL FIRE's acceptance shall be kept on site during timber operations.
 - H. No sites of rare, threatened or endangered plants or animals or species of special concern shall be disturbed, threatened, or damaged.
 - I. No timber operations are allowed on significant historical or archeological sites.
 - J. Within one month of the completion of timber operations, including slash disposal, the timberland owner shall submit a work completion report to CAL FIRE.
 - K. A violation of the conversion exemption, including a conversion applied for in the name of someone other than the person or entity implementing the conversion in bona fide good faith, are violations of the Forest Practice Act and penalties may accrue up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for each violation pursuant to Article 8 (commencing with Section 4601).

6. I, _____, declare as the authorized designee of the County Board of Supervisors that this conversion exemption is in conformance with all county regulatory requirements, including public notice. (If the county has authorized a designee this item **MUST** be completed. If it has not, see Item 7.)

SIGNATURE _____ Date _____

7. Registered Professional Forester preparing Notice: Name Chris Carroll Number 2628

Address 165 S. Fortuna Blvd.

City Fortuna State CA Zip 95540 Phone 707-725-1897

I have, or my supervised designee has, (1) prepared this Notice of Conversion Exemption Timber Operations; (2) visited the site and flagged the boundaries of the conversion exemption, applicable WLPZs and equipment limitation zones; (3) prepared a Neighborhood Notice of Conversion Exemption according to 14 CCR § 1104.1(a)(3) to be mailed by the landowner to adjacent landowners; and (4) posted and dated a copy of the Neighborhood Notice of Conversion Exemption on the ownership, visible to the public, at least 5 days prior to the postmark date of submission of the Notice of Conversion Exemption. I certify that if the County Board of Supervisors has not designated a representative authorized to sign in Item 6 that I, or my supervised designee, contacted the county and the Notice is in conformance with county regulations.

SIGNATURE of RPF Chris Carroll Date 11-13-15

8. NOTICE SUBMITTER(S): Louis Peek

Address: P.O. Box 99

City: Fields Landing State CA Zip 95554-0099 Phone 310-405-2699

Submitter must be 1, 2, or 3 above, and must sign.

SIGNATURE Louis Peek Date 11-12-15

FILE THIS NOTICE WITH THE CAL FIRE OFFICE BELOW FOR THE COUNTY IN WHICH THE OPERATION WILL OCCUR:

Forest Practice, CAL FIRE 135 Ridgway Avenue Santa Rosa, CA 95401	Forest Practice, CAL FIRE 6105 Airport Road Redding, CA 96002	Forest Practice, CAL FIRE 1234 East Shaw Avenue Fresno, CA 93710
Alameda, Colusa, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, western Trinity and Yolo Counties	Butte, Glenn, Lassen, Modoc, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Sutter, Tehama, eastern Trinity and Yuba Counties	Alpine, Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Fresno, Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, Monterey, Orange, Riverside, San Benito, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Tulare, and Ventura Counties

NOV 16 2015

COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Project Description

This Conversion Exemption proposes to convert timberland into agriculture & homesite. Per the Humboldt County General Plan, the conversion exemption area is presently zoned Timber Production (TPZ). Humboldt County's Grading and Open Space Ordinance does not apply to this project because the conversion exemption area is zoned TPZ, and the property is greater than 3 acres in size. Consequently, Item 6 is not signed by the County's designee. The RPF has attached an e-mail from Humboldt County Planning, which states that no County review is required for Less Than 3-Acre Conversion Exemptions on TPZ lands.

Addendum 14CCR 1104.1(a)(1)(E)(1-4)

The timberland owner has certified via his signature, under penalty of perjury, that this is a one-time conversion to agriculture & homesite. The timberland owner understands that a "Bona Fide Intention or bona fide intent" is a present, sincere intention of the applicant to conform with and successfully execute the conversion plan, as determined by the Director in accordance with provisions of Sec. 1105.2 (Ref.: Sec. 4623, PRC).

Addendum 14CCR 1104.1(a)(2)(F)

The conversion area does not include any watercourses and is not located within a WLPZ or Class III ELZ.

Addendum 14CCR 1104.1(a)(6)

The extent of the vegetation removal and site preparation required for the conversion;

The conversion area consists of 2nd growth hardwood, Douglas-fir and redwood. The conversion area will require timber harvesting, site preparation, and treatment of logging slash and woody debris (see requirements proceeding page). The slopes are relatively gentle and consequently significant excavation and cutting and filling is not expected.

The suitability of soils, slope, aspect, and microclimate for the stated non-timber use;

The conversion exemption area's slopes, aspect, and microclimate are favorable for agriculture, which is already occurring on the property. The soils are inadequate for agriculture but grow medium is imported and therefore not a limiting factor. The homesite is located on a ridge near an existing permanent rocky road. Homes occur throughout this geographic area.

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**COAST AREA OFFICE
FIRE MANAGEMENT**

Addendum 14CCR 1104.1(a)(2)(D) - Treatment of Logging Slash and Woody Debris.

1. Unless otherwise required, slash greater than one inch in diameter and greater than two feet long, and woody debris, except pine, shall receive full treatment no later than April 1 of the year following its creation, or within one year from the date of acceptance of the conversion exemption by the Director, whichever comes first.
2. All pine slash three inches and greater in diameter and longer than four feet must receive initial treatment if it is still on the parcel, within 7 days of its creation.
3. All pine woody debris longer than four feet must receive an initial treatment prior to full treatment.
4. Initial treatment shall include limbing woody debris and cutting slash and woody debris into lengths of less than four feet, and leaving the pieces exposed to solar radiation to aid in rapid drying.
5. Full treatment of all pine slash and woody debris must be completed by March 1 of the year following its creation, or within one year from the date of acceptance of the conversion exemption by the Director, whichever comes first.
6. Full slash and woody debris treatment may include any of the following:
 - a. Burying;
 - b. Chipping and spreading;
 - c. Piling and burning; or
 - d. Removing slash and woody debris from the site for treatment in compliance with (a)-(b). Slash and woody debris may not be burned by open outdoor fires except under permit from the appropriate fire protection agency, if required, the local air pollution control district or air quality management district. The burning must occur on the property where the slash and woody debris originated.
7. Slash and woody debris, except for pine, which is cut up for firewood shall be cut to lengths 24 inches or less and set aside for drying by April 1 of the year following its creation. Pine slash and woody debris which is cut up for firewood shall be cut to lengths 24 inches or less and set aside for drying within seven days of its creation.
8. Any treatment which involves burning of slash or woody debris shall comply with all state and local fire and air quality rules.

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COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

WINTER OPERATING PLAN

1. The erosion hazard rating for the conversion exemption area is moderate.
2. Mechanical site preparation is proposed.
3. The yarding system for the conversion exemption is ground based.
4. This Winter Operating Plan is for all timber operations occurring from October 15 to May 1.
5. No watercourses occur in the conversion exemption area. Class II and III Watercourses are located downstream however.
6. Use of logging roads, tractor roads, or landings shall not take place at any location where "Saturated Soil Conditions" exist, where a "Stable Operating Surface" does not exist, or when visibly turbid water from the road, landing, or skid trail surface or inside ditch may reach a watercourse or lake.
7. No unstable areas occur within or nearby the conversion exemption area.
8. Winter Operations Restrictions:
 - a. Logging roads, landings or tractor roads shall not be used when visibly turbid water from the road, landing or tractor road (skid trail) or an inside ditch associated with the logging road, landing or tractor road may reach a watercourse or lake in amounts sufficient to cause a turbidity increase in Class I, II, III or IV waters.
 - b. Log hauling on logging roads and landings shall be limited to those which are hydrologically disconnected from watercourses to the extent feasible, and exhibit a stable operating surface.
 - c. Concurrent with use for log hauling, approaches to logging road watercourse crossings shall be treated for erosion control as needed to minimize soil erosion and sediment transport and to prevent the discharge of sediment into watercourses and lakes in quantities deleterious to the beneficial uses of water.
 - d. Concurrent with use for log hauling, all traveled surfaces of logging roads in a WLPZ or within any ELZ or EEZ designated for watercourse or lake protection shall be treated for erosion control as needed to minimize soil erosion and sediment transport and to prevent the discharge of sediment into watercourses and lakes in quantities deleterious to the beneficial uses of water.
 - e. Grading to obtain a drier running surface more than one time before reincorporation of any resulting berms back into the road surface is prohibited.
 - f. Unless the winter period operating plan proposes operations during an extended wet weather period with low antecedent soil wetness, no tractor roads shall be constructed, reconstructed, or used on slopes that are over 40 percent and within 200 feet of a Class I, II, or III watercourse, as measured from the watercourse or lake transition line during the extended wet weather period.
 - g. Logging roads, landings and tractor roads shall not be used when sediment from the logging road, landing or tractor road surface is transported to a watercourse or a drainage facility that discharges into a watercourse in amounts sufficient to cause a visible increase in turbidity in Class I, II, III, or IV waters.
 - h. Logging roads and landings shall not be used for log hauling when saturated soil conditions result in the visible increase in turbidity specified in Class I, II, III, or IV waters.

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COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

WINTER OPERATING PLAN (CONT.)

- i. **SATURATED SOIL CONDITIONS:** means that soil and/or surface material pore spaces are filled with water to such an extent that runoff is likely to occur. Indicators of saturated soil conditions may include, but are not limited to: (1) areas of ponded water, (2) pumping of fines from the soil or road surfacing material during timber operations, (3) loss of bearing strength resulting in the deflection of soil or road surfaces under a load, such as the creation of wheel ruts, (4) spinning or churning of wheels or tracks that produces a wet slurry, or (5) inadequate traction without blading wet soil or surfacing materials.
- j. **STABLE OPERATING SURFACE:** means a road or landing surface that can support vehicular traffic and has a structurally sound road base appropriate for the type, intensity and timing of intended use.

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**COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

Additional Information

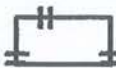
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**COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

Louis Peek Property Conversion Map

 Property Boundary

 Conversion Area

 Proposed Seasonal Road

 Existing Permanent Road

 ATV - Jeep Trail

 Landing

 Class III Watercourse

 Class II Watercourse

 Unclassified Swale Feature

 Existing Clearing /
Old Landing

Map Scale 1 inch = 250 feet

212-041-05

214-233-08

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COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



Louis Peek Property

Haul Route / Access Map



Property Boundary

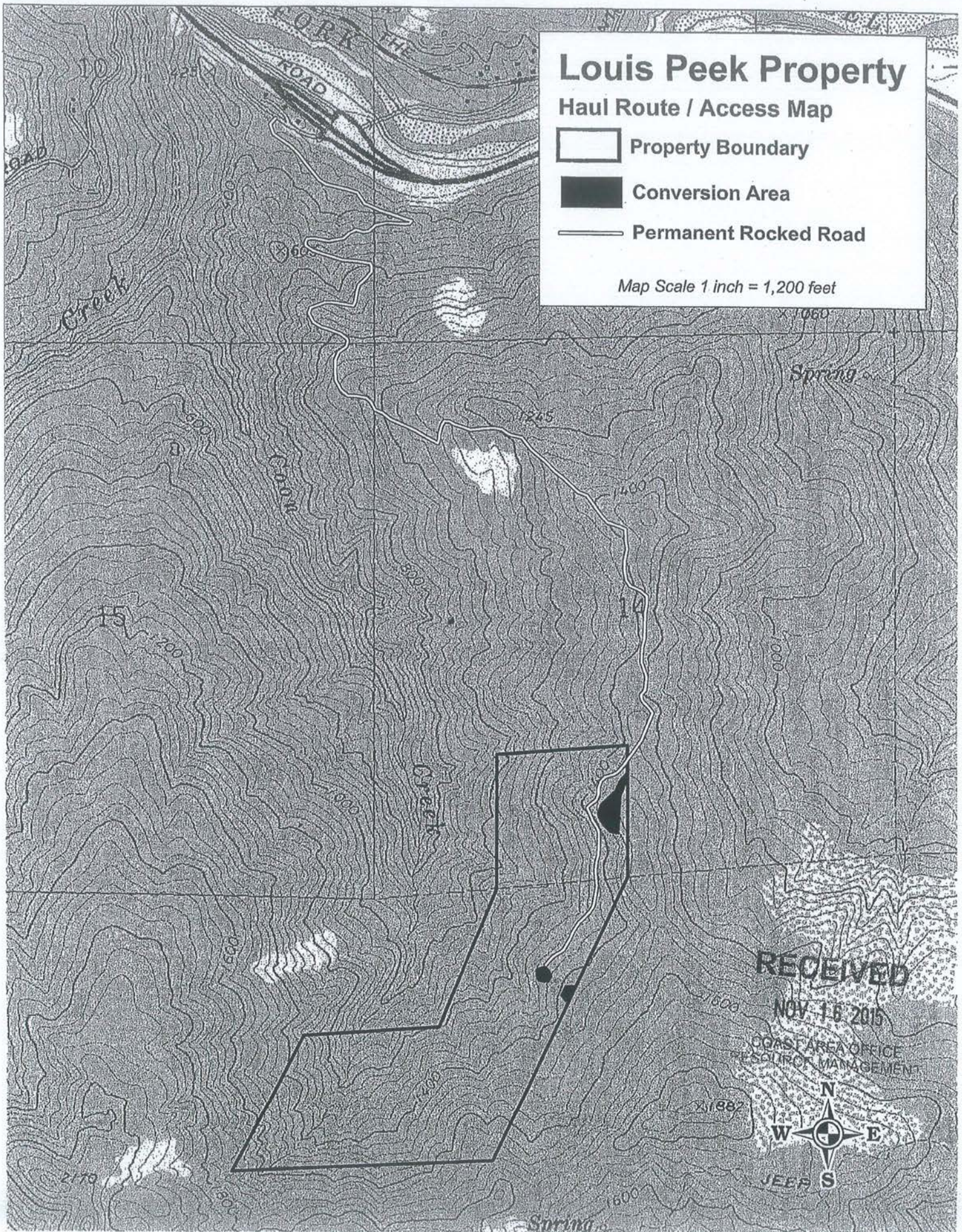


Conversion Area



Permanent Rocked Road

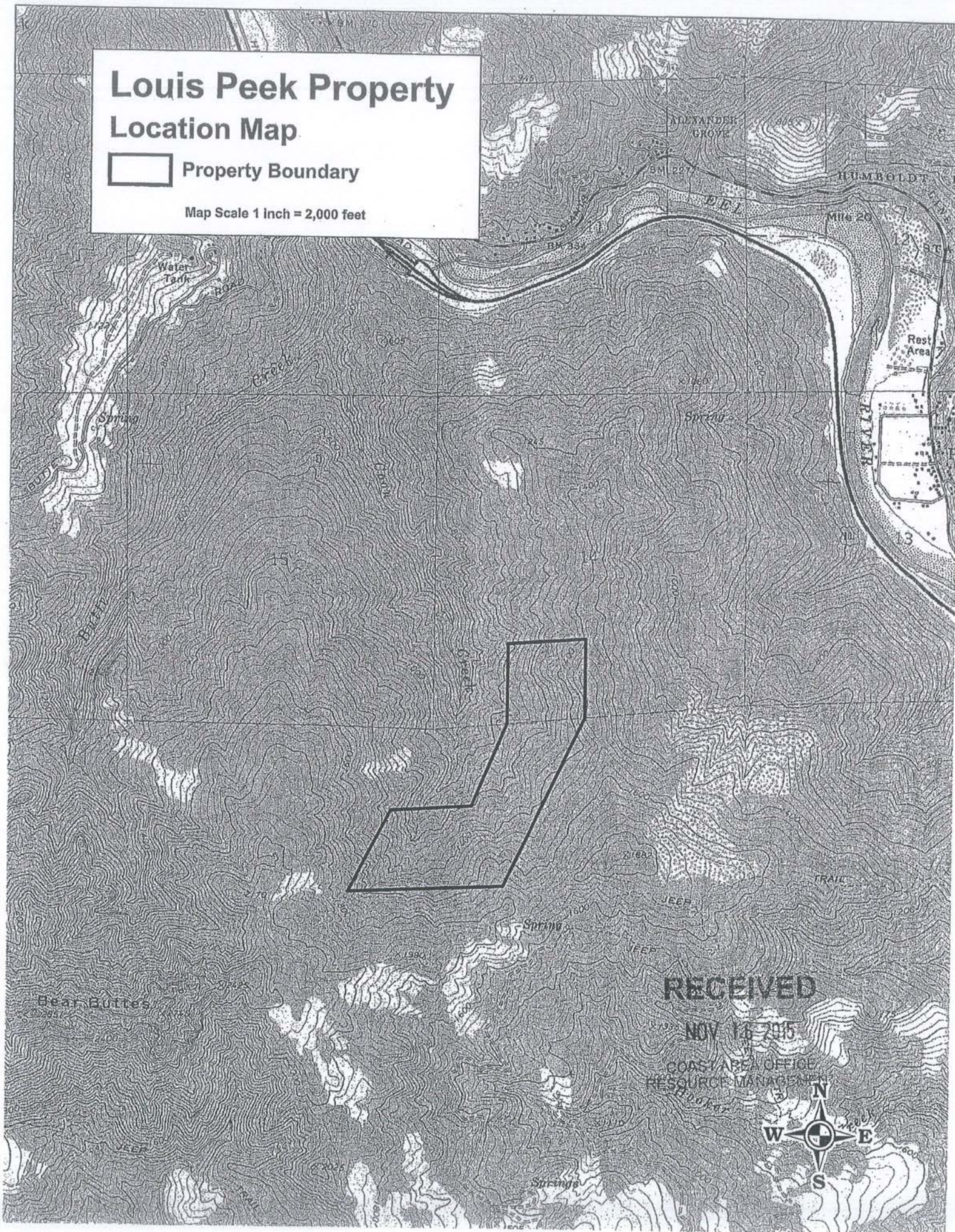
Map Scale 1 inch = 1,200 feet



Louis Peek Property Location Map

 Property Boundary

Map Scale 1 inch = 2,000 feet



From: Estlow, Trevor [TEstlow@co.humboldt.ca.us]
Sent: Thursday, July 09, 2009 10:18 AM
To: distefano@timberlandresource.com
Subject: Re: Less than 3-acre Conversion Exemptions
Mark-

Anita asked me to follow up on an email you had sent her regarding Less Than 3-Acre Conversion Exemptions. For non-TPZ lands, the County requires a Building Inspector to verify that there are no Streamside Management Areas or other sensitive habitat in order to sign off the exemption. In residential areas, it may require a Special Permit from the Planning Division. On TPZ lands, no County review is required for Less Than 3-Acre Conversion Exemptions or 150-foot Fire Hazard Exemptions. Hope this answers your questions. Please contact me if you have any additional questions.

Sincerely,

Trevor Estlow, Senior Planner

County of Humboldt, Planning Division

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Email: testlow@co.humboldt.ca.us

RECEIVED

NOV 16 2015

COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT