



February 20th, 2024

CAL FIRE
Resource Management
135 Ridgway Avenue
Santa Rosa, CA 95401
santarosareviewteam@fire.ca.gov

RE: PHI Responses to 1-23-00099 SON “Steam Donkey” THP

Below are responses to the PHI recommendations for 1-23-00099 SON “Steam Donkey”. The RPF responses are highlighted in **Bold text**.

CALFIRE Recommendations

1. Response to PHI #2: Revised page 111: The symbology for WLPZ Skid trail and Coastal Zone STA are not accurately reflected in the map and legend. Please revise for accuracy.

Please see revised page 111.

2. Response to PHI #2: Revised page 111: The WLPZ skid trails associated with T1 are not clear on the map. Please revise for accuracy and clarity.

Please see revised page 111.

3. Item 14.b. (page 13). Below the table in the item, the plan indicates that “Aggregates shall be retained for 80 years as per Site Class IV timberlands”, however the addendum to item 14.b. proposes retaining aggregates for less than 60 years. Please revise the plan for accuracy. Please note that site class limitations exclusive to variable retention harvests within 14 CCR Section 913.4(d)(11) prohibit only the application of future VR harvests under certain timelines associated with site class.

Please see revised page 13, 150 and 151.

4. Section II, Required Slash Treatment Map (page 126). Please include Approved and Legally Permitted Habitable Structures on the required Slash treatment map. Additionally, please delineate on the map the boundaries of Slash treatment around those structures as required by 14 CCR Section 917.2(c).

Please see revised page 126 and additional page 126.1.

5. Section II, STA Maps (pgs 124 & 125). The inner gorge features obscure watercourse features. Please revise the maps such that both features are visible.

Please see revised pages 124 and 125.

6. Section III, Addendum to Item 36 (page 152). Please revise the descriptions of survey methods under “survey strategy” to reflect the methodology of the various survey methods. (Please see attached example).

Please see revised pages 151 and 152.

7. Please revise the Roads and Features Map on page 117 and the Gualala River STA Maps on pages 120, 121, 122 to show the unstable area downslope of Map point 2.



Please see revised page 117, 120, 121 and 122.

8. Please include the supplemental botanical information included with the PHI responses paginated within Section V of the plan.

Please see additional pages 618.1 to 618.19 for supplemental botanical information.

9. Section IV “Botanical Protections” (page 267). Please revise the plan to disclose and analyze the potential for potentially significant cumulative effects to coast lily, swamp harebell, and fringed false hellebore resulting from substantial reduction in habitat or population across the entire range of . Additionally, to avoid confusion between the CNPS plant status and the requirements of CEQA, please refer to CNPS or listing status of species rather than using the term “rare” on pages 97, 98, 127, 128, and 267.

Please see revised page 255 for this assessment. Please also see revised pages 97, 98, 127 and 128.

CGS Recommendations

10. Section V was updated to include some of the published landslide mapping (pages 357.33-357.35); however, the geologic and landslide mapping from Blake and others (2002; Figure 1 in the CGS PHI Memo) was not included. This map shows the geology of portions of the plan area that are not covered on the other maps, as well as a large landslide at the eastern portion of the THP area. To be complete, please update Section V to also include the geologic and landslide map from Blake and others (2002).

Please see additional page 357.36 for the missing map.

11. The GRI unstable area database maps on pages 357.1 to 357.24 do not show the proposed THP boundaries. Page 357.22 appears to show boundaries of a THP that is not the proposed THP. For clarity, please show the proposed THP boundaries on the GRI unstable area database maps on page 357.1 to 357.24.

Please see revised pages 357.10, 357.11, 357.14, 357.15, 357.21 including the THP boundary.

12. The RPF responses do not include response to the portion of the recommendation “to include, reference, and/or discuss the unstable area information from previous THP’s”. Please provide response to this recommendation. A brief discussion in Section V describing/referencing which previous THP’s (by plan number) were reviewed and how they were evaluated should suffice.

Please see additional page 357.37 for a memo outlining my research and analysis of the unstable features identified in the THP maps for additional information to supplement the THP.

13. Exception skid trails are still mapped within the inner gorge slopes that are outside of the THP area (revised pages 117-118). For clarity, please remove the exception skid trails that are mapped within inner gorge areas.

Please see revised pages 117 and 118.

14. Item 38 - there is a discrepancy between the “Flagging” description on page 100 which states that Solid Pink “Do Not Cut” flagging is used for no harvest areas if outside the WLPZ and the “Unstable Areas” description on page 101 that describes that all unstable areas are either outside of the THP



boundary or are flagged/incorporated within a WLPZ. During the PHI, we observed unstable areas outside of the WLPZ that were flagged with do not cut flagging. To be clear and consistent, please update the “Unstable Areas” description on page 101 to discuss that some unstable areas extend outside of the WLPZ and are flagged with Do Not Cut flagging.

Please see revised page 100 for the missing DNC flagging description.

If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact me. Thank you for your time in this review process, and for your thorough review of this THP.

Sincerely,

Madeline Green

Forester, RPF #3069

NCRM (Inc.)

Phone: (707) 489-5195

ERATTA Sheet:

Original Page #	Replace with Page #	Additional Pages
13	13	126.1
96-98	96-98	357.36
100	100	357.37
111	111	618.1-618.19
117	117	
120-122	120-122	
124-126	124-126	
127-128	127-128	
150-152	150-152	
255	255	
357.10-357.11	357.10-357.11	
357.14-357.15	357.14-357.15	
357.21	357.21	
357.36	357.36	
357.37	357.37	

CalTREES THP ITEM #14 - SILVICULTURE

calculated independently and removed from the WLPZ areas.

- Note: While there are small areas of site class IV timberland present within and throughout the THP amongst Site Class III timberland, only the stocking standards for Site Class II/III timberland shall apply for all portions of the THP, EXCEPT for the timing for aggregate retention in the VR. Aggregates shall be retained for 80 years as per Site Class IV timberlands if another Variable Retention is to be used in the future. The Silviculture Map at the end of Section II depicting the silvicultural boundaries of the VR unit indicates the location of applied stocking standards.

c. EVENAGED REGENERATION SIZE	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<p>Will even-aged regeneration step Units be larger than those specified in the rules?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 20 acres TRACTOR</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 30 acres AERIAL or CABLE</p> <p>If YES is the RPF proposing:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> An increase to even-aged TRACTOR Units to 30 acres because Erosion Hazards Rating is Low and the slopes are less than 30%</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> An increase to any even-aged harvest unit up to 40 acres</p> <p>If YES provide substantial evidence that the THP contains measures to accomplish any one of the subsections per 14 CCR § 913.1 [933.1, 953.1](a)(2)(A) – (E) in SECTION III</p> <p>Operational Instruction to the LTO, needed to meet subsections (A) – (E) above shall be included in SECTION II</p> <p>NOTE: Oversized Units should be designated on the THP map(s) by size.</p>
Operational instructions to the LTO:	

d. TIMBER MARKING				
In the table below indicate the area requiring tree marking, the method of marking, who completed the marking and if it was an entire or sample area mark.				
Marking completed in (specify Location(s))	Trees Marked (Harvest / Retained)	Completed By (RPF / Designee)	Area Marked (Entire / Sample area)	RPF Explanation if needed (Optional)
Single-Tree Selection/WLPZ/STAs	Harvest Mark (blue paint: halo at breast height and stump mark)	RPF and Designee	Entire	All WLPZ is marked prior to the PHI
Variable Retention-Aggregate	Retention trees are flagged inside of aggregate patches (pink "Do Not Cut" flagging) Retention Mark (orange paint: halo at breast height and stump mark)	RPF and Designee	Entire	All aggregates are flagged in pink "Do Not Cut" flagging Any other trees to be retained, shall be marked with orange paint prior to operations. All other merchantable trees outside of aggregate patches and without orange paint are to be harvested.

Desirable residual trees and regeneration of commercial species shall not be damaged or destroyed by operations except where unavoidable due to safety concerns. Residual trees may only be removed for safety reasons. A sample mark of 10% of the area, up to a maximum 20 acres per stand type, shall be done prior to the PHI.

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Is the RPF requesting a waiver of required marking?
	If YES, provide directions explaining how the LTO will determine what trees shall be harvested or retained:
	If more than one silvicultural method or group selection is used, provide instructions to the LTO identifying

Red Tree Vole	Mammal	Sonoma (Red) Tree Vole (RTV) nests were not discovered during plan preparation but may be associated with the plan area. The CNDDB has no reports of RTV. If RTV nests are discovered, the Plan Submitter shall be notified, and nest trees shall be retained along with screen trees (those with crowns touching the nest tree).
Townsend Big-Eared Bat	Mammal	Habitat elements for this species including trees with large basal hollows will be retained within the plan area. If this species is found within the plan area, halt all operations within 500 feet and contact plan submitter who shall contact CDFW and CALFIRE to develop protection measures.
Pallid Bat	Mammal	Habitat elements for this species including trees with large basal hollows will be retained within the plan area. If this species is found within the plan area, halt all operations within 500 feet and contact plan submitter who shall contact CDFW and CALFIRE to develop protection measures.
Foothill Yellow-Legged Frog	Amphibian	FYLF were not discovered during plan layout, but may be associated with the plan area. Avoidance measures to protect habitat for FYLF will be met through the standard WLPZ protection measures as well as through BMP's for watercourse crossing work.
California Giant Salamander	Amphibian	California Giant Salamanders were not discovered during plan layout but may be associated with the plan area. Avoidance measures to protect habitat for California Giant Salamander will be met through the standard WLPZ protection measures as well as through BMP's for WLPZ operations and watercourse crossing work. If Giant Salamanders are discovered during operations halt all operations within 100 feet and contact CDFW to develop a site-specific mitigation measures to amend into the THP.
Northwestern Pond Turtle	Reptile	Western Pond Turtles were not discovered during plan layout but may be associated with the plan area. Avoidance measures to protect habitat for Western Pond Turtles will be met through the standard WLPZ protection measures as well as through BMP's for WLPZ operations and watercourse crossing work. If Western Pond Turtle is discovered during operations halt all operations within 100 feet and contact CDFW to develop a site-specific mitigation measures to amend into the THP.
Southern Torrent Salamander	Amphibian	The southern torrent salamander are listed as California Species of Special Concern. None of the above listed species were discovered on the plan area during plan preparation. Measures proposed in the plan for protection of these species are included in Item 14 and Item 26, as well as other provisions of the THP.

Non-Listed Plant Species Table				
Plant Species	FEDERAL Threatened / endangered	STATE Rare / Threatened / Endangered	CRPR (1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 3, 4)	Protection measures
Coast lily (<i>Lilium maritimum</i>)	None	None	1B.1 (Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; seriously threatened in California)	The population locations as depicted on the Plant Location Map shall have pink with black "Native Plant Protection" flagging hung at their locations prior to operations. The RPF shall show the LTO these locations, especially those areas of higher abundance along roads and skid trails. These are not equipment exclusion zones. The LTO shall avoid excessive grading of the road shoulders in these concentrated areas, and to the extent feasible in all other areas of the plan.
Swamp harebell (<i>Eastwoodiella californica</i>)	None	None	1B.2 (Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; fairly threatened in California)	The population locations as depicted on the Plant Location Map shall have pink with black "Native Plant Protection" flagging hung at their locations prior to operations. The RPF shall show the LTO these locations, especially those areas of higher abundance along roads and skid trails. These are not equipment exclusion zones. The LTO shall avoid excessive grading of the road shoulders in these concentrated areas, and to the extent feasible in all other areas of the plan. There are some occurrences of this species off of roads or skid trails within wet areas protected by WLPZ and within an STZ for the below-listed

				Veratrum species. These are equipment exclusion zones. Trees shall be directionally felled away from these zones.
Harlequin Lotus (<i>Hosackia gracilis</i>)	None	None	4.2 (Plants of limited distribution (watch list); moderately threatened in California)	The population locations as depicted on the Plant Location Map shall have pink with black "Native Plant Protection" flagging hung at their locations prior to operations. The RPF shall show the LTO these locations which are mostly located on the main haul road. These are not equipment exclusion zones. The LTO shall avoid excessive grading of the road shoulders in these concentrated areas, and to the extent feasible in all other areas of the plan.
Fringed false-hellebore (<i>Veratrum fimbriatum</i>)	None	None	4.3 (Plants of limited distribution (watch list); the threat ranks do not designate a change of environmental protections)	There are 4 locations of this species within the THP. The northern occurrence (#1) is located in a meadow and shall be flagged in STZ and pink "Native Plant Protection" with a 50' buffer. This is an equipment exclusion zone. Trees marked within and adjacent to this zone shall be directionally felled away. Occurrence #2 is located on the southern side of the road next to the head of a Class III watercourse and RP 26. An approximately 20' buffer of STZ and pink "Native Plant Protection" shall be flagged around the population and shall be avoided to the extent feasible during road maintenance and road point work at RP 26. Trees marked within and adjacent to this flagging shall be directionally felled away. Occurrence #3 & 4 both occur within the WLPZ of wet areas. Trees marked within these wet areas shall be directionally felled away. These are, by the FPRs, equipment exclusion zones.

Special Status Plants

Please see the Plant Location Map in Section II, Cumulative Impact Assessment in Section IV in regards to the Biological Assessment Area, and Botany Report in Section V.

THP #1-17-049 SON addresses both swamp harebell (*Eastwoodiella californica*) and coast lily (*Lilium maritimum*) occurrences and abundance specifically within the Rancho German Land Grant and current THP area. It states in Section II Item 32 and 38, respectively:

"A scoping process and survey for rare plants was conducted and is included in Section IV. Special Treatment Flagging was hung adjacent to where rare plants are already known to exist or have been discovered. These special treatment areas are not equipment exclusion zones, as agreed during the PHI. The known rare plants on this plan are being smothered by competing vegetation and should respond positively to disturbance. This area of GRT property is known to have high concentrations of rare plants because of the soil types. Many rare plant sites have been previously documented near the THP and many more were found during the survey. The two rare plants known to exist within the THP area and appurtenant roads are swamp harebell (*Campanula californica*) listed as a CNPSI B.2 and coast lily (*Lilium maritimum*) listed as a CNPSI B.1. Both of these plants seem to prefer the sandy soil typical of the German Rancho and are usually in openings or along the edges of roads and skid trails where the competition from other plants is reduced. The swamp harebell prefers swales where water collects but not where water stays for long periods. Neither plant appears to do well in areas with thick brush or overstory canopy. Both plants are common in the vicinity of this THP and throughout the German Rancho."

"Note to LTO about rare plants- There are numerous locations with rare plants in or near this THP. The LTO shall meet with the supervising forester prior to operations to be shown the areas where these plants occur. Ask the supervising forester for a georeferenced map with the plant locations so that you can find the plant STA flagging using Avenza's PDF Maps App. The road segments as shown on the road points work order are areas where rare plants are especially concentrated. These' areas are not equipment exclusion zones."

THP 1-09-041SON also discussed this issue regarding the positive response swamp harebell and coast lily has to open canopy and lack of competition from other shade tolerant brush species, and its presence in the road ways.

For the Steam Donkey THP, the protection measures listed in the table above for these two species, as well as *Hosackia gracilis*, shall apply and are based off the previously approved THP in this area from 2017. Due to the current abundance after the last harvest, site conditions, and previous THP's discussion of the effect of disturbance, no equipment exclusion zones shall apply. *Hosackia gracilis* is also occurring on or adjacent to existing mainline and seasonal roads where there is reduced canopy and constant road maintenance, therefore the same treatment shall apply.

The THP also has the presence of the species fringed false-hellebore (*Veratrum fimbriatum*), which was discovered during surveys in wet areas and watercourse channels, as well as meadows. Some occurrences of swamp harebell are located near the *Veratrum* and are included in the STZ buffers for the *Veratrum*.

In the course of preparing this plan, plant and animal species that are not rare, threatened, endangered, or sensitive species were given consideration and review. Special habitat elements shall be maintained across the landscape to maintain forest ecosystems by providing complexity, which supports wildlife diversity. All feasible steps are being taken to retain special habitat features. For example all snags, except as required in 14 CCR 939.1(b), shall be retained. In addition, to provide habitat structure, all existing downed large woody debris and cull logs shall remain on site. Also, conifer and hardwoods with pre-eminent wildlife value, such as large woody limbs, bole defects, nesting cavities, basal hollows, and broken or snag tops, shall be left to provide habitat and mast for food supplies. These include trees that meet the definition of "decadent and deformed trees of value to wildlife" as defined in 14 CCR 895.1. If an occupied, non-listed raptor nest is located the nest tree and screening trees shall be protected and if the nest is unoccupied the nest tree shall be retained. Riparian zones and springs shall have special protection given (see Item #26) to provide for habitat and water sources. Should a listed species (plant and/or animal) be found within or adjacent to the THP area, the RPF will complete and submit a Native Species Occurrence form to the CNDDDB to document any positive detection of rare, threatened, or endangered species.

ITEM # 33 – SNAGS

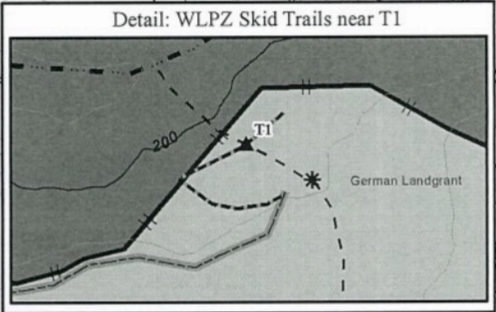
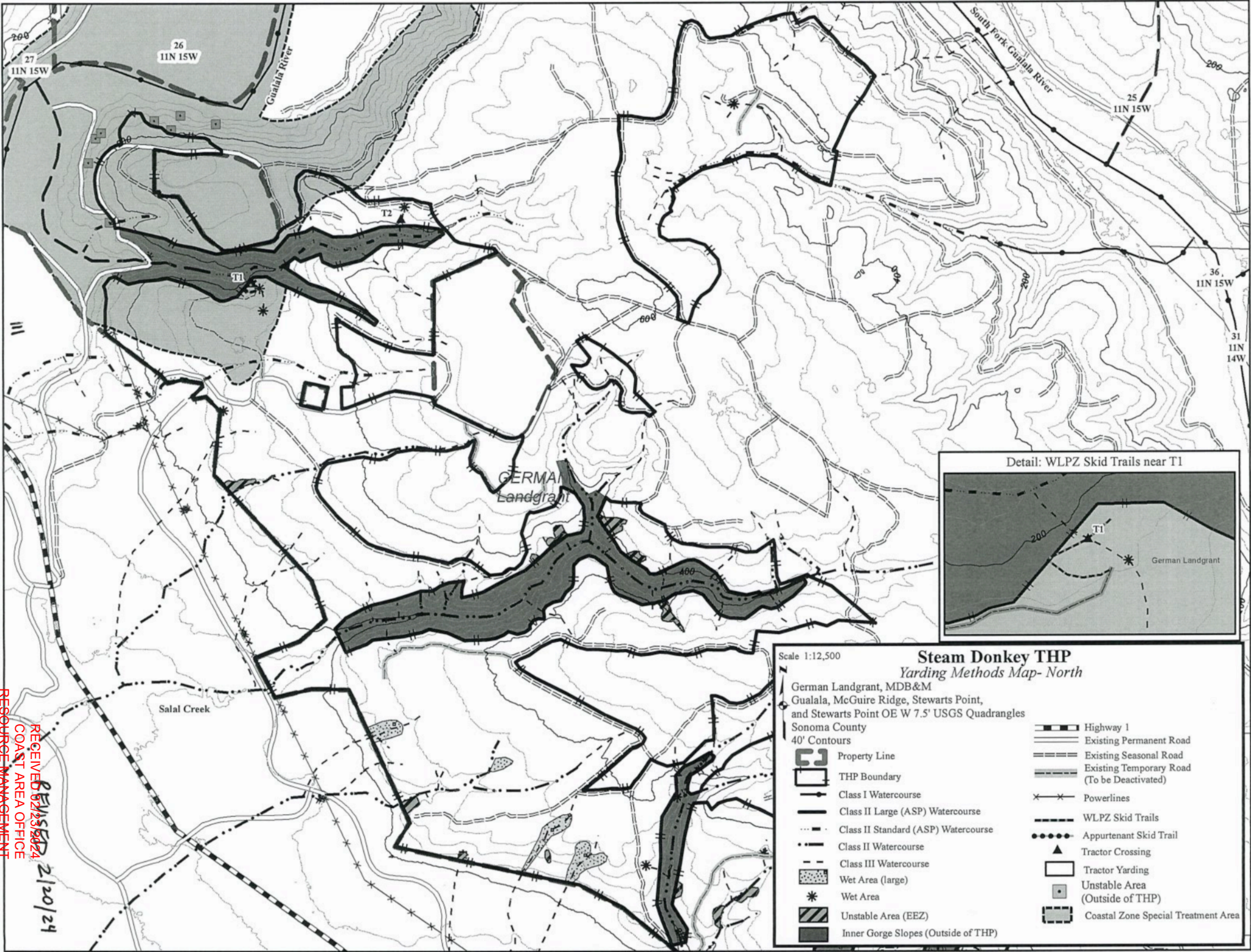
ITEM #33 SNAGS	
Per 14 CCR 919, 939, 959 – Timber operations shall be planned and conducted to maintain suitable habitat for wildlife species as specified by the provisions of Article 9 of the Forest Practice Rules.	
Within the logging area all snags shall be retained to provide wildlife habitat with the exception of snags for safety reasons Per 14 CCR 919.1, 939.1, 959.1(a)-(f)	
a. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Are there any snags which must be felled for fire protection or safety reasons?
b. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Will snags over 20 feet in height and 16 inches dbh be felled within 100 feet of a main ridge that is suitable for fire suppression? If YES, ridge shall be delineated on a THP map.
c. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Will snags over 20 feet in height and 16 inches dbh be felled within 100 feet of all public roads, permanent roads, landings and railroads? (select all that apply) <input type="checkbox"/> Public road(s) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Permanent road(s) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landing(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Railroad(s)
d. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Will snags be felled where federal and state safety laws and regulations require the felling of snags?
e. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Will snags be felled within 100 feet of structures maintained for human habitation?
f. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Will merchantable snags be felled in any location as provided for in the plan?
g. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Will snags be felled as required to control insect or disease concerns?

ITEM # 34 – LATE SUCCESSIONAL FOREST STANDS

ITEM #34 LATE SUCCESSIONAL FOREST STANDS	
a. <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Are any Late Successional Forest stands proposed for harvest? If YES, describe measures to be implemented by the LTO to avoid long-term significant adverse effects on fish, wildlife and listed species known to be primarily associated with late successional forests.
Describe:	

CalTREES THP ITEMS #36-38 – CULTURAL RESOURCES / GROWTH AND YIELD / SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Note to LTO Regarding Tractor Operations	In order to ensure minimal ground disturbance from ground-based yarding, tractors may not drive with their blade lowered, except as needed to move debris.
Unstable Areas	There are multiple Unstable Areas identified by the RPF within and adjacent to the THP. These are all flagged to be either: 1. out of the timber harvest boundary 2. within pink "Do Not Cut" flagging (EEZ and No Harvest Area) or are 3. flagged within the WLPZ of a Class II watercourse or wet area, and are no-harvest areas and equipment exclusion zones within the THP. Unstable areas located within the WLPZ are not marked for harvest. Some unstable areas that are larger than the WLPZ have been incorporated into the WLPZ by flagging above their scarp by 25'.
Note to LTO Regarding Falling Operations	Consistent with safety, trees should be felled in whatever direction best preserves the canopy of the residual stand. Trees felled near Class III watercourses may be felled across the watercourse in an attempt to reduce stand damage, if necessary, but all limbs and material shall be cleared out of the watercourse prior to the winter period, and any damage to the channel banks shall be repaired to the extent feasible. If channel bank repair is needed, the LTO shall consult with the RPF prior to conducting this work. Near and within WLPZ's, trees shall be felled directionally away from the watercourse or wet area, and if a tree will cause significant stand damage to be felled away in this manner, then it should be left and not attempted to be felled across or towards the watercourse. If a tree is felled across a Class II watercourse, the tree shall be left for LWD.
Note to LTO Regarding Beneficial Uses of Water	At a minimum, the LTO shall not do either of the following during timber operations: 1. Place, discharge, or dispose of or deposit in such a manner as to permit to pass into the waters of the state, any substances or materials, including, but not limited to, soil, silt, bark, slash, sawdust, or petroleum, in quantities deleterious to fish, wildlife, beneficial functions of riparian zones, or the quality and beneficial uses of water; 2. Remove water, trees or large woody debris from a watercourse or lake, riparian areas, or the floodplain in quantities deleterious to fish, wildlife, and beneficial functions of riparian zones, or the quality and beneficial uses of water.
Note to LTO and supervising RPF Regarding Wet Area Protections	During the pre-operations meeting with the LTO, the RPF will explain the characteristics of wet areas, the location of mapped wet areas and the importance of protecting them. The RPF will also explain the importance of not operating heavy equipment on saturated soils.
Note to the LTO Regarding Servicing Equipment	1) No servicing of equipment within 150' of a Class I watercourse or 100' of a Class II watercourse or wet area. Maps showing these watercourses is included at the end of Section II. 2) All state and federal regulations pertaining to the handling and storage of fuel must be adhered to during logging operations.
Note to LTO Regarding Slash Treatment	Slash created through logging shall be treated by lop & scatter, crushing or mastication within 100' of the property line, within 300' of a public road within the Coastal Commission Zone STAs, within 100' of CA SR 1, and within 50' of Deer Trail at a minimum. If a residential home is within 100' of the property line, slash created shall be completely removed. The general silvicultural prescription along this property line is Single-Tree Selection. The LTO shall treat all logging related/produced slash within 100 feet of the entire property line by reducing slash height to less than 30" using the above stated methods (as well as the additional listed buffers which mostly fall into this 100' property buffer). Where there is a WLPZ portion, lop and scatter only shall be used (no heavy equipment). See the Required Slash Treatment Map at the end of Section II and the directions to the LTO in Item 30. Please also see the letter of support for fuel reduction within the THP by former/retired CAL FIRE Northern Region Chief Scott Upton located in Section V.
Note to LTO regarding Rare Plant Locations	Please refer to the maps provided in Section II- Rare Plant Location Maps as well as the protection measures listed in Section II Item 32. The RPF of record shall meet onsite with the LTO prior to operations to discuss the rare plant locations and applicable mitigations. Rare plant locations without EEZ's will have pink flagging with "Native Plant Protection" hung at the roadside to indicate their presence. Rare plants that do have EEZs are located within WLPZs or STZ flagging hung with the pink botanical flagging mentioned above, buffering the species. The roadside, landing, road point, and skid trail occurrences shall be identified in the field with the pink flagging to help the LTO find the mapped locations, but shall not receive an EEZ. This applies to the swamp hairbell (<i>Eastwoodiella californica</i>) the coast lily (<i>Lilium maritimum</i>) and the harlequin lotus (<i>Hosackia gracilis</i>). In areas of high concentration, excessive grading shall be avoided and excessive grading or movement of dirt shall be



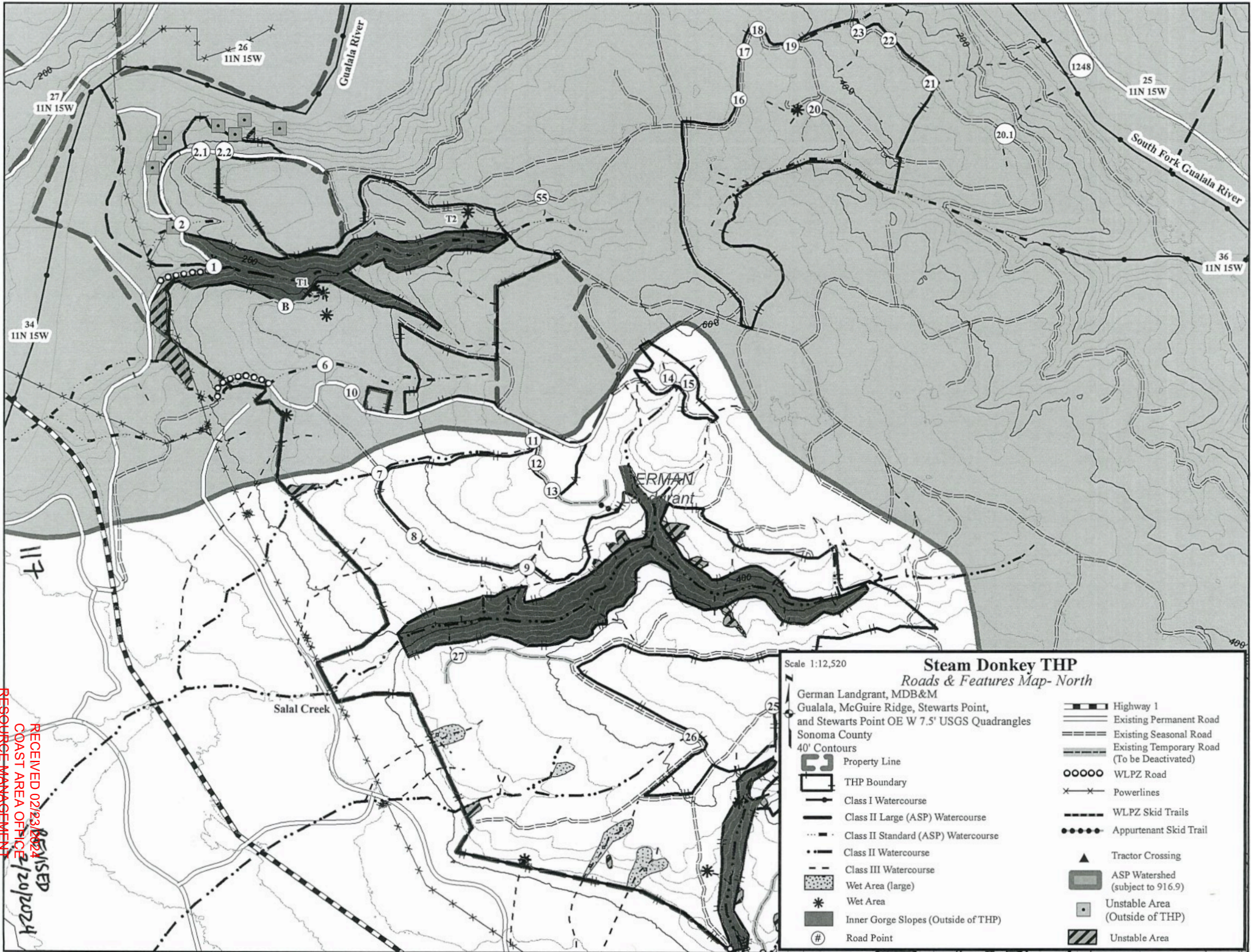
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Steam Donkey THP
Yarding Methods Map- North

German Landgrant, MDB&M
Gualala, McGuire Ridge, Stewarts Point,
and Stewarts Point OE W 7.5' USGS Quadrangles
Sonoma County
40' Contours

Property Line	Highway 1
THP Boundary	Existing Permanent Road
Class I Watercourse	Existing Seasonal Road
Class II Large (ASP) Watercourse	Existing Temporary Road (To be Deactivated)
Class II Standard (ASP) Watercourse	Powerlines
Class II Watercourse	WLPZ Skid Trails
Class III Watercourse	Appurtenant Skid Trail
Wet Area (large)	Tractor Crossing
Wet Area	Tractor Yarding
Unstable Area (EEZ)	Unstable Area (Outside of THP)
Inner Gorge Slopes (Outside of THP)	Coastal Zone Special Treatment Area

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RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
2/20/24



Scale 1:12,520

Steam Donkey THP Roads & Features Map- North

German Landgrant, MDB&M
Gualala, McGuire Ridge, Stewarts Point,
and Stewarts Point OE W 7.5' USGS Quadrangles
Sonoma County

40' Contours

Property Line

THP Boundary

Class I Watercourse

Class II Large (ASP) Watercourse

Class II Standard (ASP) Watercourse

Class II Watercourse

Class III Watercourse

Wet Area (large)

Wet Area

Inner Gorge Slopes (Outside of THP)

Road Point

Highway 1

Existing Permanent Road

Existing Seasonal Road

Existing Temporary Road (To be Deactivated)

WLPZ Road

Powerlines

WLPZ Skid Trails

Appurtenant Skid Trail

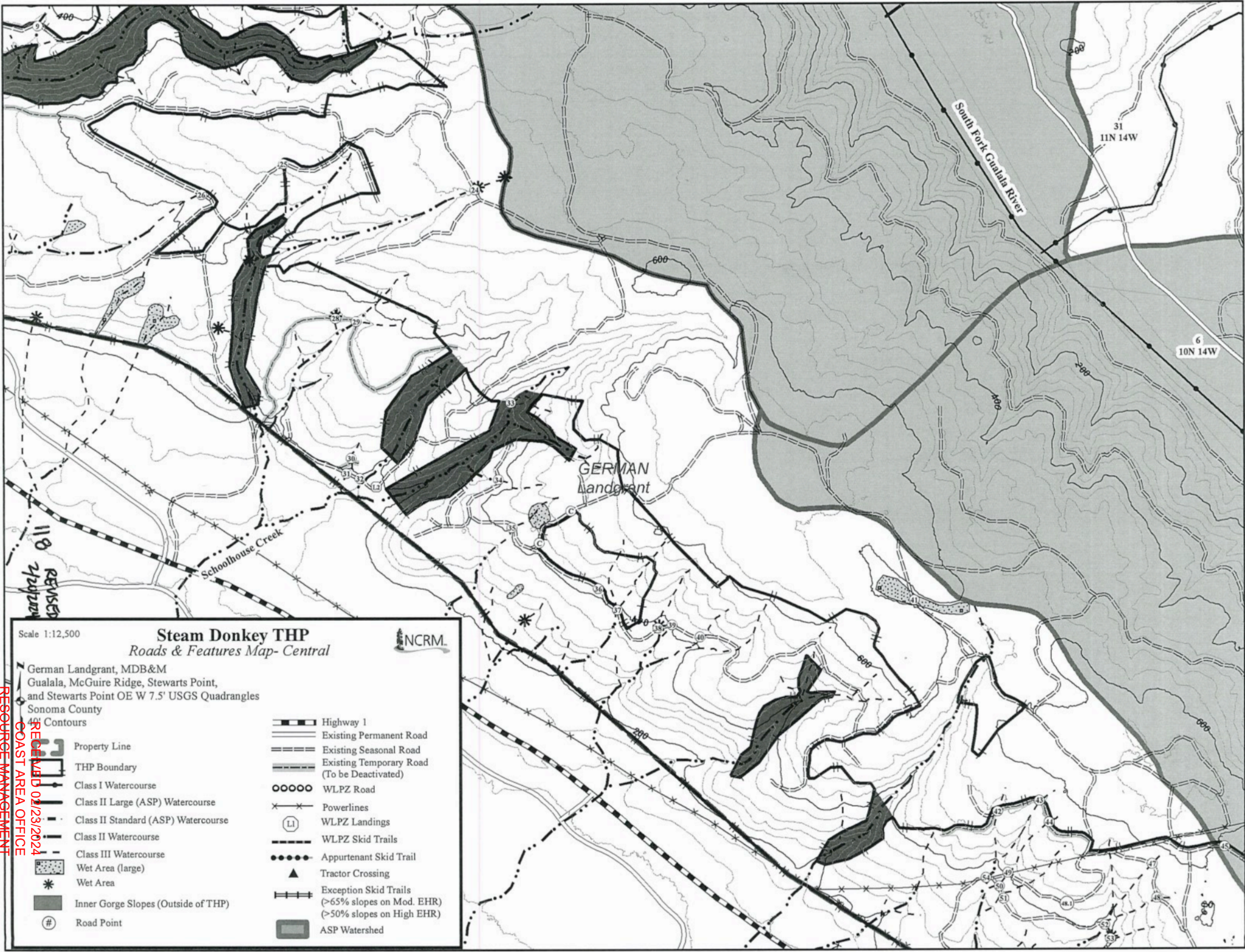
Tractor Crossing

ASP Watershed (subject to 916.9)

Unstable Area (Outside of THP)

Unstable Area

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RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



Scale 1:12,500

Steam Donkey THP Roads & Features Map- Central

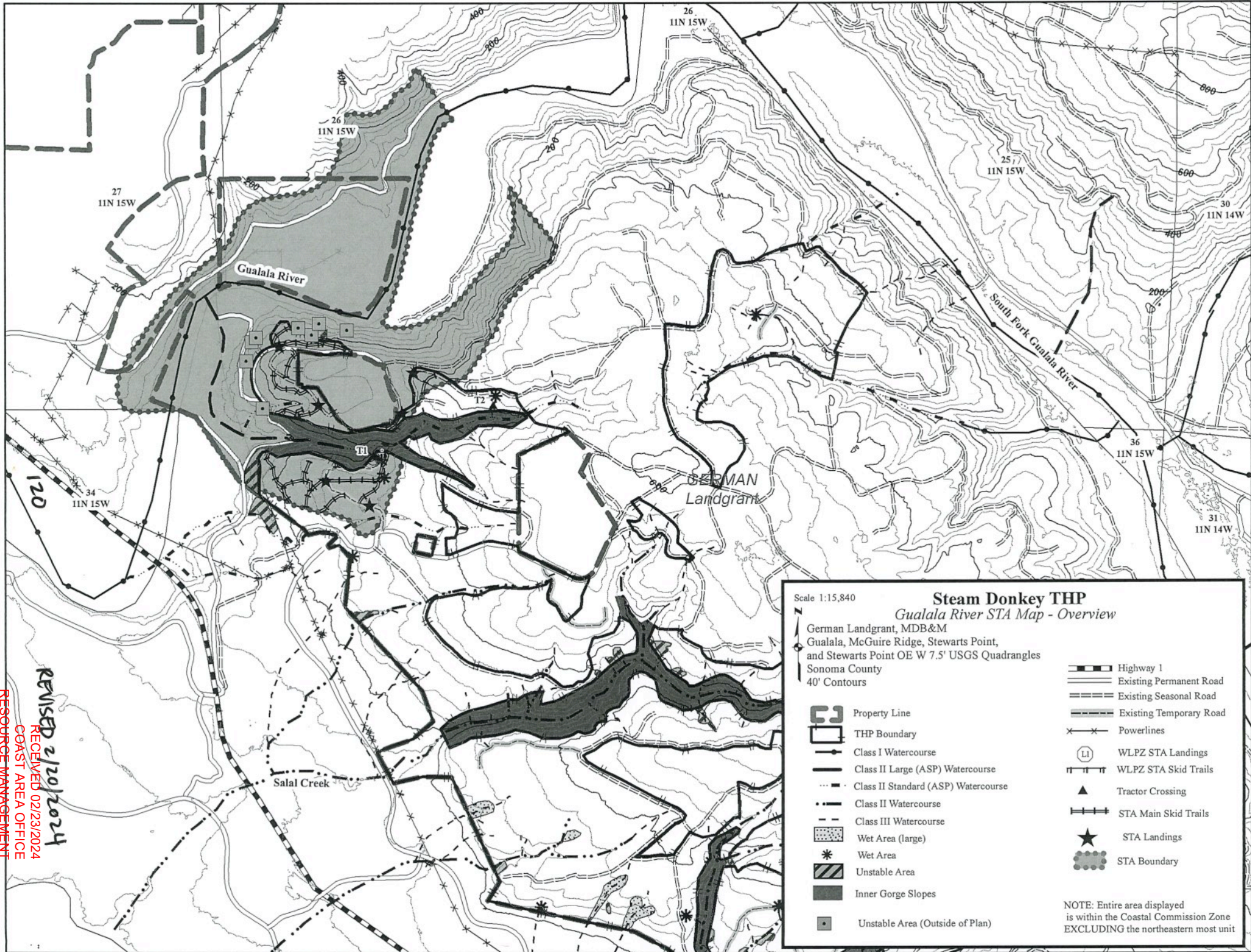


German Landgrant, MDB&M
Gualala, McGuire Ridge, Stewarts Point,
and Stewarts Point OE W 7.5' USGS Quadrangles
Sonoma County
Contours

- Property Line
- THP Boundary
- Class I Watercourse
- Class II Large (ASP) Watercourse
- Class II Standard (ASP) Watercourse
- Class II Watercourse
- Class III Watercourse
- Wet Area (large)
- Wet Area
- Inner Gorge Slopes (Outside of THP)
- Road Point

- Highway 1
- Existing Permanent Road
- Existing Seasonal Road
- Existing Temporary Road (To be Deactivated)
- WLPZ Road
- Powerlines
- WLPZ Landings
- WLPZ Skid Trails
- Appurtenant Skid Trail
- Tractor Crossing
- Exception Skid Trails (>65% slopes on Mod. EHR) (>50% slopes on High EHR)
- ASP Watershed

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Scale 1:15,840

Steam Donkey THP Gualala River STA Map - Overview

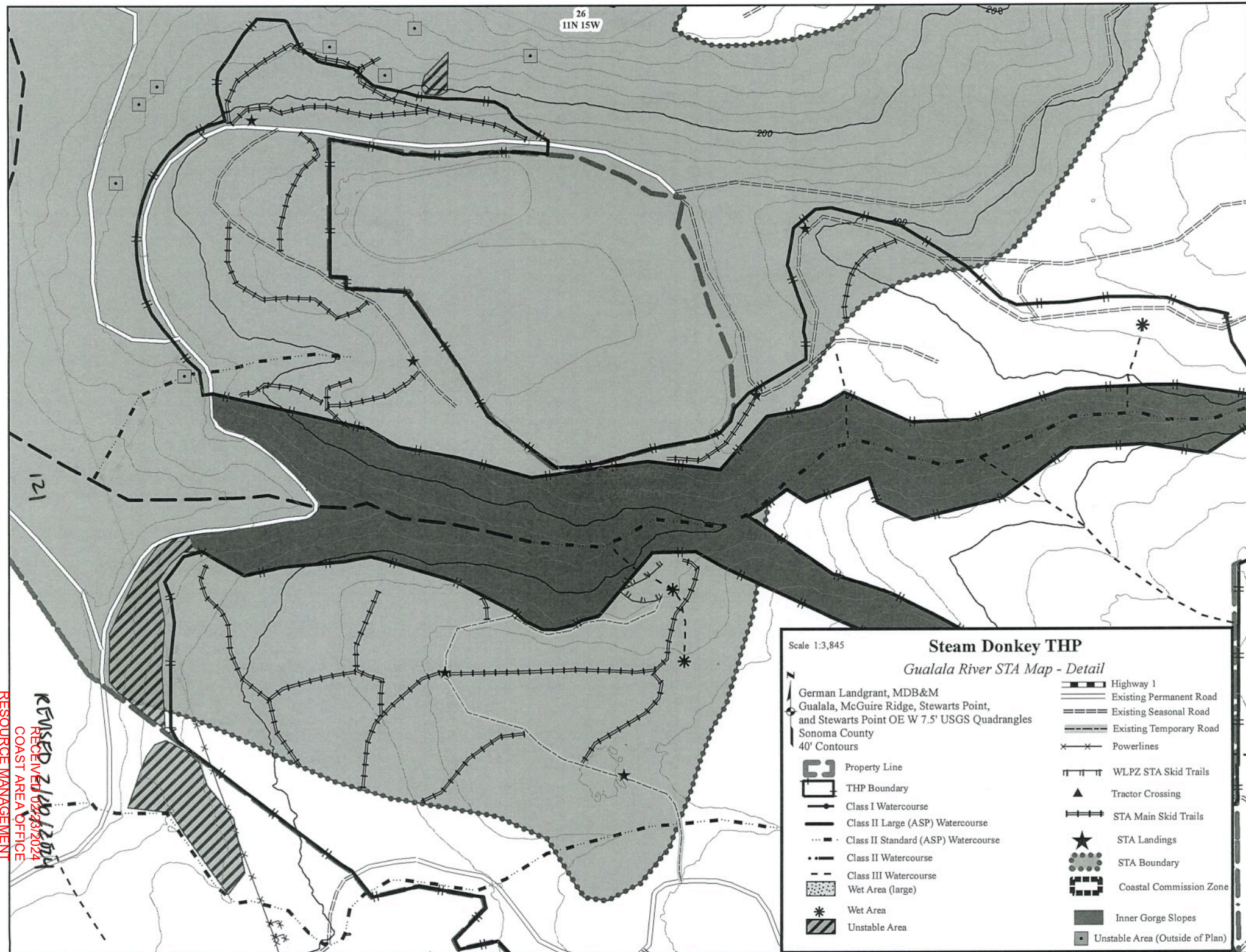
German Landgrant, MDB&M
Gualala, McGuire Ridge, Stewarts Point,
and Stewarts Point OE W 7.5' USGS Quadrangles
Sonoma County
40' Contours

- Property Line
- THP Boundary
- Class I Watercourse
- Class II Large (ASP) Watercourse
- Class II Standard (ASP) Watercourse
- Class II Watercourse
- Class III Watercourse
- Wet Area (large)
- Wet Area
- Unstable Area
- Inner Gorge Slopes
- Unstable Area (Outside of Plan)

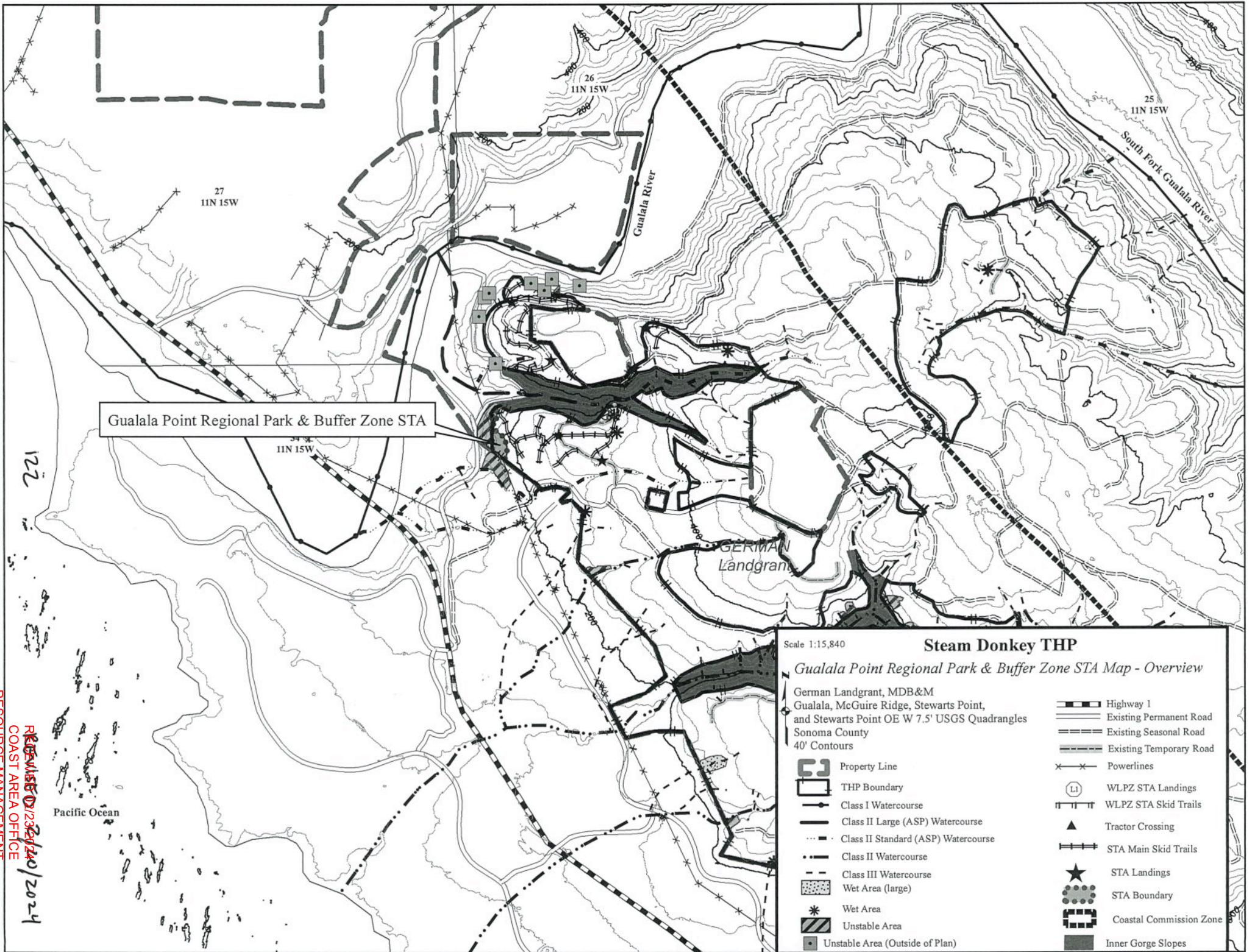
- Highway 1
- Existing Permanent Road
- Existing Seasonal Road
- Existing Temporary Road
- Powerlines
- WLPZ STA Landings
- WLPZ STA Skid Trails
- Tractor Crossing
- STA Main Skid Trails
- STA Landings
- STA Boundary

NOTE: Entire area displayed
is within the Coastal Commission Zone
EXCLUDING the northeastern most unit

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Gualala Point Regional Park & Buffer Zone STA

Scale 1:15,840

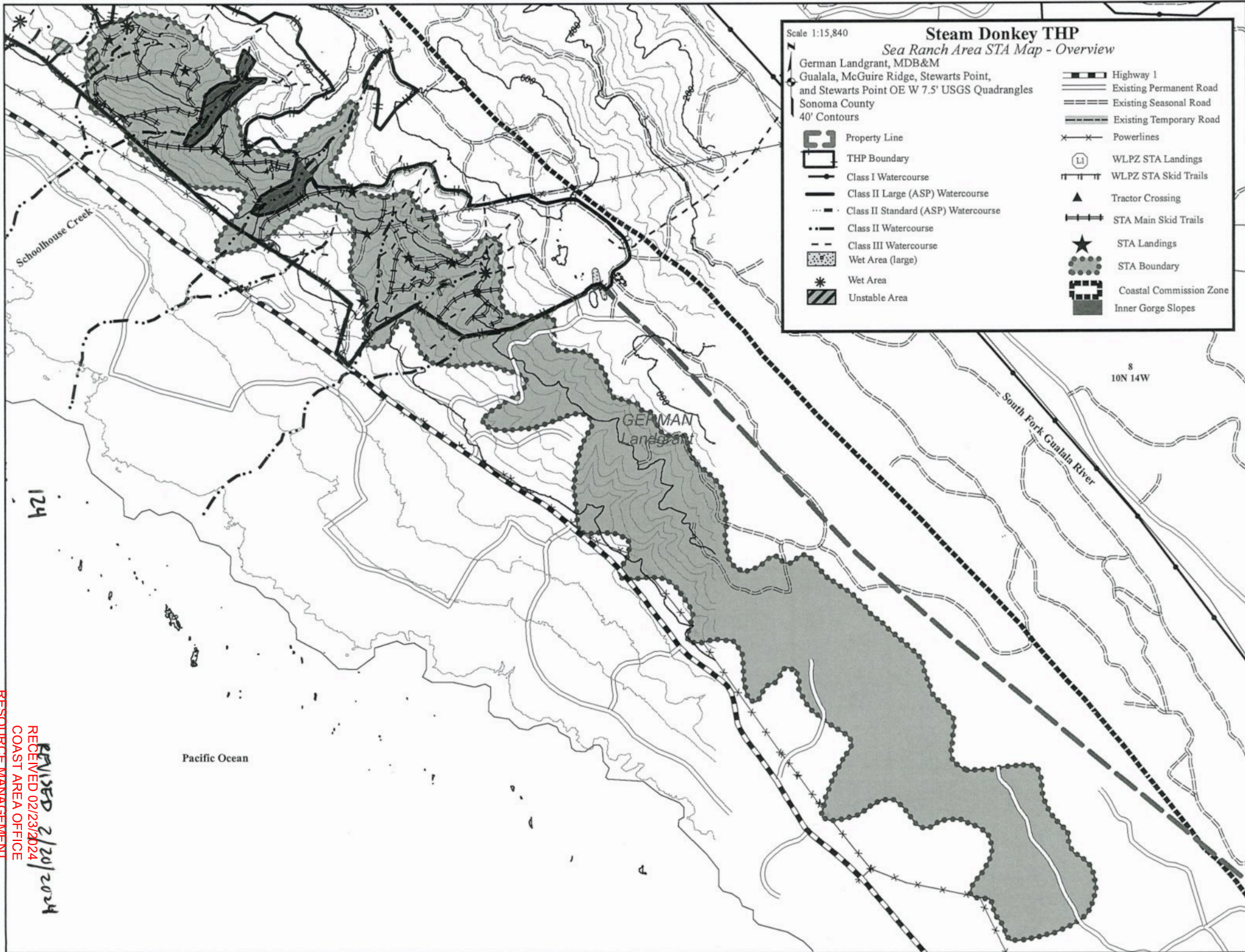
Steam Donkey THP

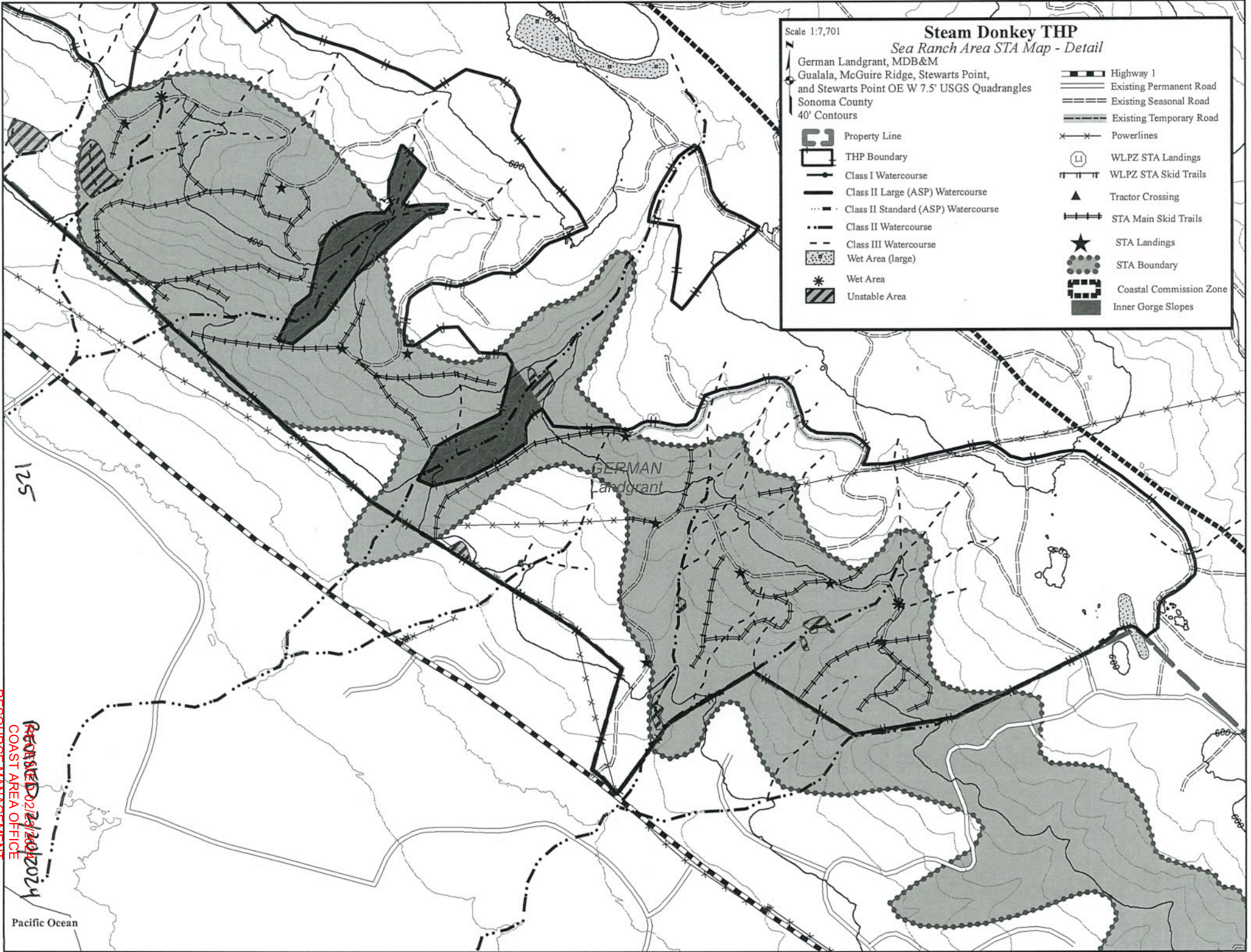
Gualala Point Regional Park & Buffer Zone STA Map - Overview

German Landgrant, MDB&M
Gualala, McGuire Ridge, Stewarts Point,
and Stewarts Point OE W 7.5' USGS Quadrangles
Sonoma County
40' Contours

- | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| | Property Line | | Highway 1 |
| | THP Boundary | | Existing Permanent Road |
| | Class I Watercourse | | Existing Seasonal Road |
| | Class II Large (ASP) Watercourse | | Existing Temporary Road |
| | Class II Standard (ASP) Watercourse | | Powerlines |
| | Class II Watercourse | | WLPZ STA Landings |
| | Class III Watercourse | | WLPZ STA Skid Trails |
| | Wet Area (large) | | Tractor Crossing |
| | Wet Area | | STA Main Skid Trails |
| | Unstable Area | | STA Landings |
| | Unstable Area (Outside of Plan) | | STA Boundary |
| | | | Coastal Commission Zone |
| | | | Inner Gorge Slopes |

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Scale 1:7,701

Steam Donkey THP Sea Ranch Area STA Map - Detail

German Landgrant, MDB&M
Gualala, McGuire Ridge, Stewarts Point,
and Stewarts Point OE W 7.5' USGS Quadrangles
Sonoma County
40' Contours

- Property Line
- THP Boundary
- Class I Watercourse
- Class II Large (ASP) Watercourse
- Class II Standard (ASP) Watercourse
- Class II Watercourse
- Class III Watercourse
- Wet Area (large)
- Wet Area
- Unstable Area

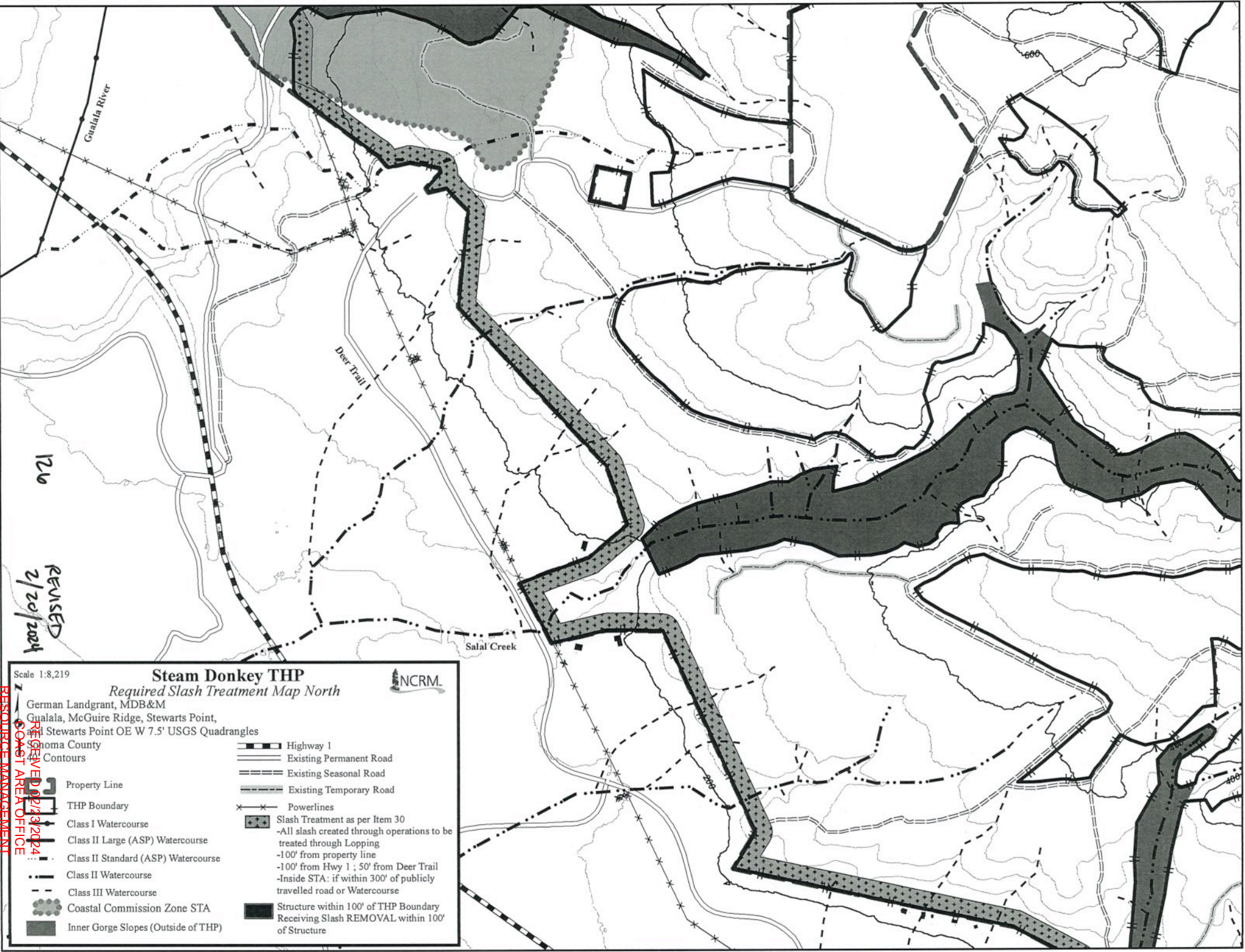
- Highway 1
- Existing Permanent Road
- Existing Seasonal Road
- Existing Temporary Road
- Powerlines
- WLPZ STA Landings
- WLPZ STA Skid Trails
- Tractor Crossing
- STA Main Skid Trails
- STA Landings
- STA Boundary
- Coastal Commission Zone
- Inner Gorge Slopes

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Pacific Ocean



Scale 1:8,219

Steam Donkey THP
Required Slash Treatment Map North

German Landgrant, MDB&M
Gualala, McGuire Ridge, Stewarts Point,
Stewarts Point OE W 7.5' USGS Quadrangles
Sonoma County
Contours

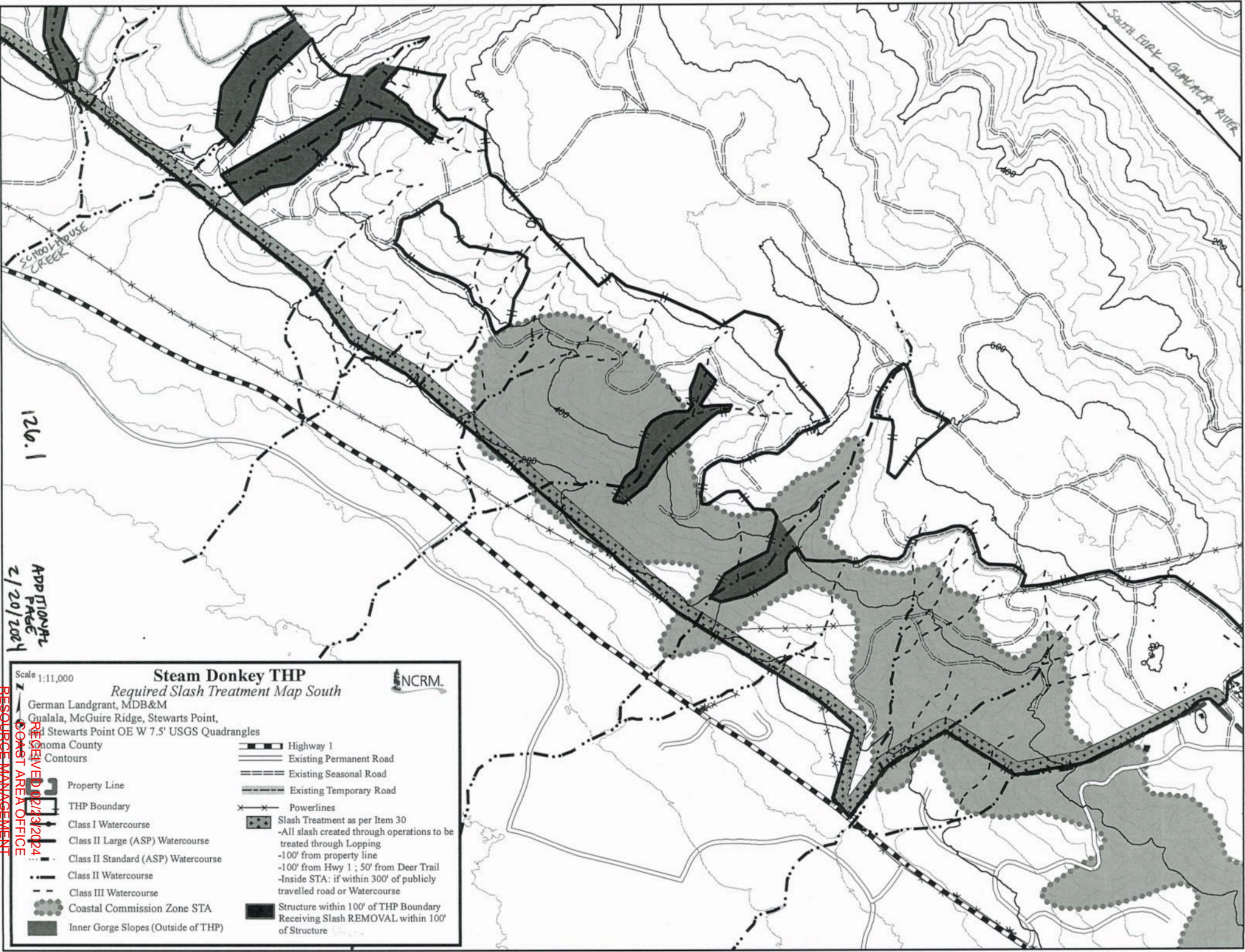
Property Line
THP Boundary
Class I Watercourse
Class II Large (ASP) Watercourse
Class II Standard (ASP) Watercourse
Class II Watercourse
Class III Watercourse
Coastal Commission Zone STA
Inner Gorge Slopes (Outside of THP)

Highway 1
Existing Permanent Road
Existing Seasonal Road
Existing Temporary Road
Powerlines
Slash Treatment as per Item 30
-All slash created through operations to be treated through Lopping
-100' from property line
-100' from Hwy 1; 50' from Deer Trail
-Inside STA: if within 300' of publicly travelled road or Watercourse
Structure within 100' of THP Boundary
Receiving Slash REMOVAL within 100' of Structure

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2/20/2004

Scale 1:11,000

Steam Donkey THP
Required Slash Treatment Map South

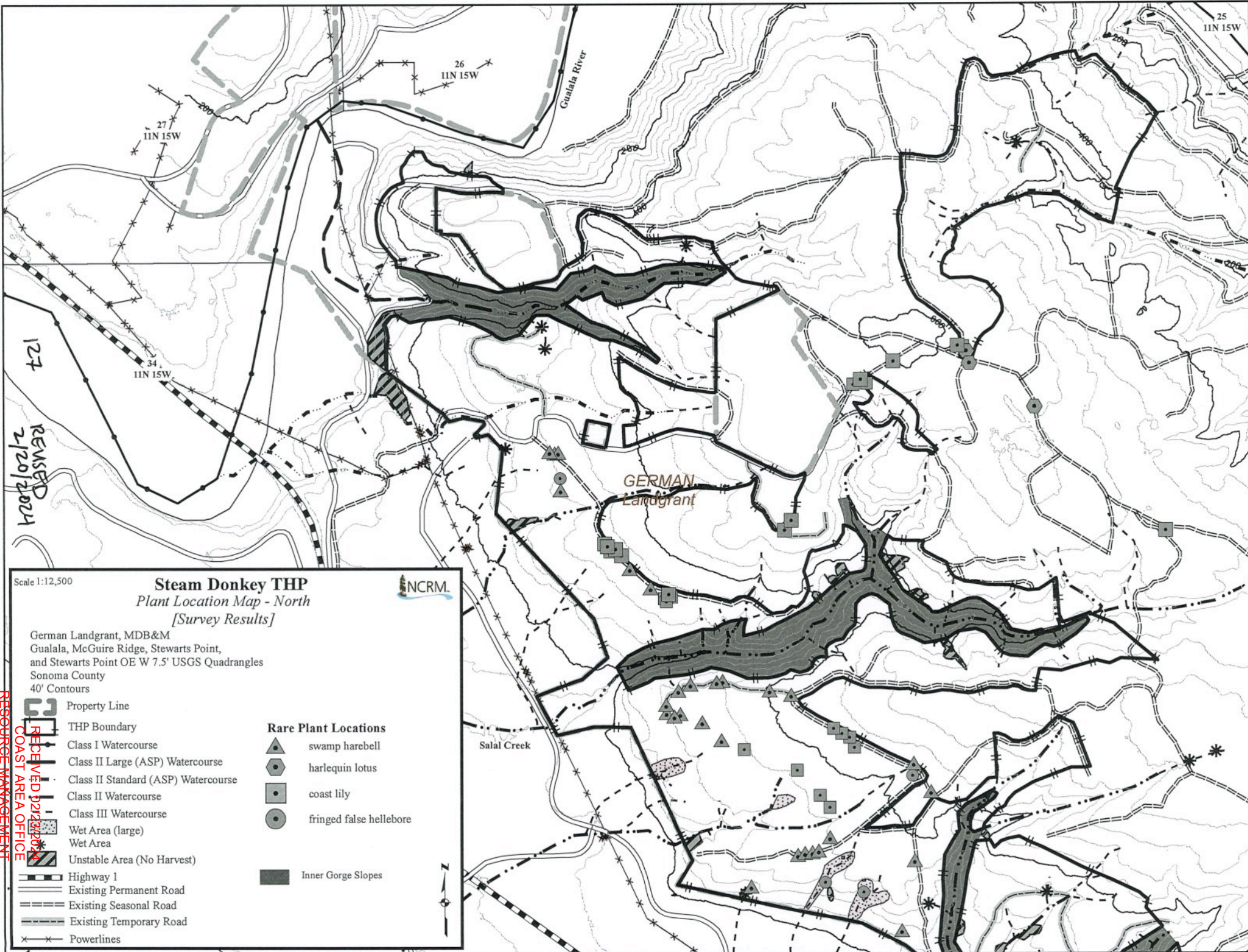
German Landgrant, MDB&M
Gualala, McGuire Ridge, Stewarts Point,
Stewarts Point OE W 7.5' USGS Quadrangles
Sonoma County
Contours

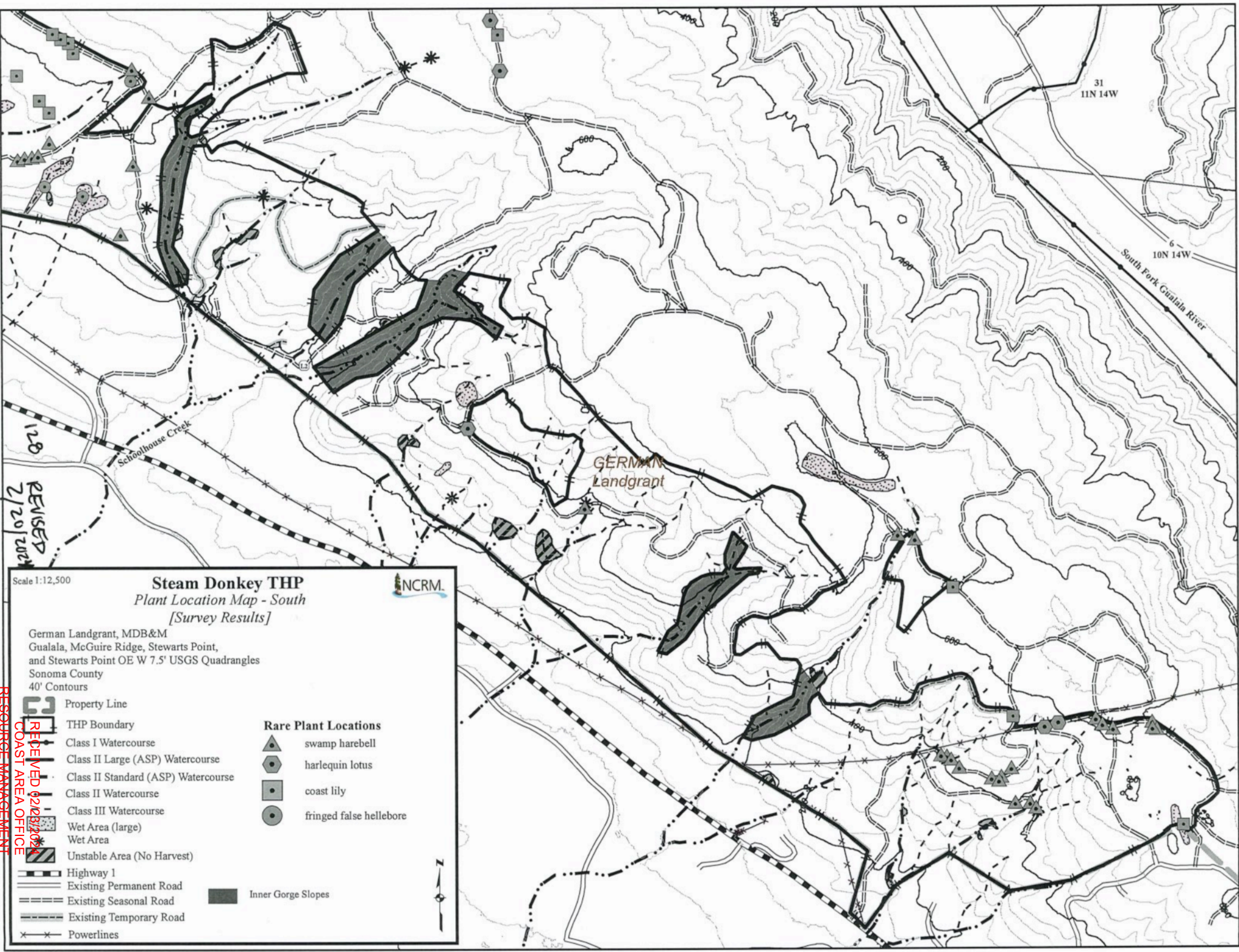
Property Line
THP Boundary
Class I Watercourse
Class II Large (ASP) Watercourse
Class II Standard (ASP) Watercourse
Class II Watercourse
Class III Watercourse
Coastal Commission Zone STA
Inner Gorge Slopes (Outside of THP)

Highway 1
Existing Permanent Road
Existing Seasonal Road
Existing Temporary Road
Powerlines
Slash Treatment as per Item 30
-All slash created through operations to be treated through Lopping
-100' from property line
-100' from Hwy 1; 50' from Deer Trail
-Inside STA: if within 300' of publicly travelled road or Watercourse
Structure within 100' of THP Boundary
Receiving Slash REMOVAL within 100' of Structure

NCRM

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Scale 1:12,500

Steam Donkey THP
Plant Location Map - South
[Survey Results]

German Landgrant, MDB&M
Gualala, McGuire Ridge, Stewarts Point,
and Stewarts Point OE W 7.5' USGS Quadrangles
Sonoma County
40' Contours

NCRM

Property Line

THP Boundary

Class I Watercourse

Class II Large (ASP) Watercourse

Class II Standard (ASP) Watercourse

Class II Watercourse

Class III Watercourse

Wet Area (large)

Wet Area

Unstable Area (No Harvest)

Highway 1

Existing Permanent Road

Existing Seasonal Road

Existing Temporary Road

Powerlines

Rare Plant Locations

swamp harebell

harlequin lotus

coast lily

fringed false hellebore

Inner Gorge Slopes

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31
11N 14W

6
10N 14W

South Fork Gualala River

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Landgrant



Redwood	35%	20	10	10
Douglas-fir	10%	20	5	15
Pine	5%	5	5	0
Hardwoods	50%	60	15	45
Total	100%	105	35	70

Estimate of Pre- and Post-Harvest Basal Area/ Acre								
Diameter Class (dbh, in.)	Redwood (pre)	Redwood (post)	Douglas-fir (pre)	Douglas-fir (post)	Pine (pre)	Pine (post)	Hardwoods (pre)	Hardwoods (post)
2-6	2	1	1	1	1	1	10	1
8-12	4	3	4	1	2	2	20	6
14-18	6	2	7	1	1	1	20	4
20-24	3	2	4	1	1	1	7	2
26-30	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	1
32-36	3	1	2	1	0	0	1	1
38-42	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
44-46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	20	10	20	5	5	5	60	15

Regeneration Plan:

Site Preparation

Tanoaks and other small to medium sized hardwoods may be either cut, removed and piled for burning, cut and left within the unit, or treated with herbicides or some combination of these treatments in order to ensure that group B species do not occupy more area than group A species post-harvest, as compared to pre-harvest conditions, as well as to ensure the stand is prepared for regeneration of conifer species. Planting of conifer post-harvest will also ensure Group A occupancy.

Method of Regeneration

Conifer tree seedlings (redwood and Douglas-fir) shall be hand planted (13'x13') the first or second winter season following completion of timber operations in these units, where natural regeneration is not present or sufficient. In-growth through natural regeneration is also anticipated from nearby aggregates, and by the sprouting of redwood stumps.

ADDITIONAL ITEM 14 (B) POST-HARVEST STOCKING REGARDING VR UNITS

Standard Rule: 913.4 (d)(1): In the plan, the RPF shall describe in sufficient detail to provide for review and evaluation: the trees and elements retained, the objectives intended to be achieved by retention, the distribution and quantity of retained trees, the intended time period of retention, and any potential future conditions or events the RPF believes would allow harvest of retained trees. The RPF may explain and justify, and the Director may approve a plan which **indicates up to 50% of retained trees are intended for harvest during future Intermediate Treatments** of the regenerated portion of the harvest area where such harvest(s) are consistent with stated Variable Retention objectives.

Standard Rule 913.4 (d)(3)(k):

(3) The following retention standards shall be met:

(K) Trees shall be retained for at least 50 years unless a shorter period of time is described in the plan, explained and justified by the RPF, and approved by the Director.

Explanation: Aggregate retention groups shall be at least ¼ acre and larger. These groups shall be located and distributed throughout the units protecting topographic features such as headwall swales, rock outcrops, as well as intact forest patches and Class III watercourse ELZs. Aggregates may also be located around unique habitat features of the unit such as springs/seeps, old growth trees, nest trees, large woody debris and/or snags, where present. Aggregates shall be flagged prior to operations. Aggregates are not to be entered during this harvest, but it is proposed that during the time of intermediate treatment of the logged portion of the VR, up to 50% of the trees in the retained patches may be harvested, if VR is to be used in the future.

Justification: The area inside of aggregate patches may, at the time of intermediate treatments of the regenerated portion, may be entered and up to 50% of the retained trees within the patches may be harvested or treated to reduce fire hazard and fuel loading

where present. Reforestation work in subsequent entries and sustainable harvesting methods being implemented as outlined in the THP. The stocking standards of 14 CCR 912.7 (b)(1) will be met within five years following completion of operations. All retained trees/patches will be protected to the extent feasible during timber operations consistent with 14 CCR 913.4 (d)(6). Harvests outside of retention are intended to regenerate and restore conifer growth, and reduced fire hazard and fuel loading. While aggregate units will currently contribute to slope stability and provide ground cover, these areas still tend to be overstocked with smaller hardwoods/ tanoak and are currently inhibiting conifer growth and reducing stand health. If no treatments were to occur for another 80 years, it is likely that many conifers and conifer establishment within some of the aggregates will be outcompeted by hardwoods and limited regeneration will occur.

ITEM 27(a) & (f): WLPZ FACILITIES- Roads, Landings, and Skid Trails.

Standard Rule: 14 CCR 916.3 (c) Prohibits the construction or reconstruction of roads, construction or use of tractor roads or landings in Class I, II, III, or IV watercourses, WLPZs, marshes, wet meadows, and other wet areas except at prepared tractor road crossings, crossings of Class III watercourses, which are dry at time of timber operations, at existing road crossings and at new tractor and road crossings approved by Department of Fish and Game. In lieu of that rule, existing landings and skid trails that are within the WLPZ of Class II-S and Class II watercourses are proposed for use.

Explanation: There is one landing located along a road partially within the WLPZ of a Class II (non-ASP) watercourse, there is one Class III tractor crossing (T2) that may be wet during operations located inside of the WLPZ of a Class II-S watercourse and wet area, and 2 segments of WLPZ skid trails near T1. Map point T1 is a Class III watercourse tractor crossing within the WLPZ, and has associated skid trails proposed for use (see Section II, Item 27 In-Lieu Practices Table.). The landing and crossing for Item 27(a) and (f) are labeled as map points **L2 and T2** in the Road Point Table in Section II Item 24.

The landing is on an existing seasonal road, in good condition and does not have any significant existing associated erosion issues. T2 is an existing tractor crossing on a Class III watercourse, within the WLPZ of a Class II-S, with a wet area located above the trail crossing. Because of the wet area located above the trail, the crossing may be wet during the time of operations. In the case that it is wet, a minimum 4" culvert shall be used at the crossing, as stated in Item 26. This crossing is stable and in good condition and would benefit from being restored to natural channel gradient after operations. WLPZ landings, roads and skid trails are shown on the THP Roads and Features Maps and Yarding Methods Maps in Section II.

Justification: The proposed practices differ from the standard practice as portions of existing roads, landings and skid trails that are within the WLPZ of wet areas, Class II-S (ASP) and Class II (non ASP) watercourses are proposed for use. The landings and associated skid trails described above as **map points L2, T2 and trails** are existing facilities that have been used in previous operations. These facilities have all been examined and show little to no adverse impacts from this past use.

The following measures will provide protection equal to the standard rule to the beneficial uses of water:

- * Operations on these trails and landings shall be limited to dry rainless periods when soils are not saturated. The definition of saturated soils is as set forth in 14 CCR 895.1 and listed in item #18.
- * Operations on these trails shall not occur between November 15th – April 1st.
- * To minimize soil disturbance within the WLPZ that could produce sediment runoff, the trails shall be water barred to high erosion hazard rating standards and the water bars shall be directed into clumps of vegetation when possible.
- * To minimize soil disturbance within the WLPZ that could produce sediment, these portions of WLPZ landings shall be seeded and/or mulched and drained with rolling dips and/or waterbars.
- * T2 tractor crossing, whether a culvert is needed during operations or not, shall be removed prior to the winter period of use by excavating the channel to watercourse grade, laying back the banks 1.5H:1V, and treating the exposed soil as per Item 18.

Section III: Steam Donkey THP Supporting Documentation – ITEM #36 Cultural Resource Information

1. Training and Experience of Cultural Resources Surveyors

- a. Name(s) of current cultural resources surveyor(s): **Dylan Roberts, Madeline Green, Kate Cahill, Jamie Pusich**
- b. ☐ Yes ☒ No Was the cultural resources survey conducted by professional archaeologist?
- c. ☒ Yes ☐ No Was the cultural resources survey conducted by person with current CAL FIRE cultural resources training?
- d. If yes to (c), then provide:
 - a. CAL FIRE Cultural Resources Training Course #: **188, 183R, 186R, 169R**
 - b. Date training course was completed: **10/14/22, 11/10/21, 5/4/2022, 3/2019**

2. Archaeological Records Check Information

- a. Date of Records Check Conducted by Information Center: **8/15/22**
- b. The Information Center File Number: **22-0271**

3. Native American Notification Information

First Notification

- a. CAL FIRE Native American Contact List County and Division: **Sonoma County**
- b. Date of the CAL FIRE Native American Contact List used: **1/1/2023**
- c. Date notification was sent: **4/18/2023**

4. Survey Methods and Procedures

- a. Survey Strategy: Survey methods and techniques employed to achieve adequate coverage varied based upon a variety of factors. These include (but are not limited to), the physical characteristics of the property, especially topographic and other environmental attributes, and other information gathered during the records check, any response to the Native American information request, and/or other pre-field research, as well as the results of archaeological inventories in areas with a similar cultural and natural setting. Survey methodology employed in the plan were:
 - i. ☒ **Cursory:** A cursory reconnaissance is one in which the surveyor gives areas of low sensitivity a quick field inspection rather than intensive coverage.
 - ii. ☒ **Intuitive:** Detailed inspection was given to specific localities that exhibit previously identified characteristics that may be associated with the location of archaeological properties.
 - iii. ☐ **General:** A general reconnaissance is one in which an attempt is made to systematically cover an area as in a complete reconnaissance but with wider transect intervals.
 - iv. ☒ **Complete:** Intensive examination of high probability areas.
- b. Date(s) the survey was conducted: September 7, 16, 21, 22 & 28, 2022 (Cursory), November 7, 2022 (Intuitive), November 3 & 4, 2022 (Complete).

5. Survey Results

Survey results are contained in the THP's Confidential Archaeological Addendum. Cultural resources are nonrenewable and their scientific, cultural, and aesthetic values can be significantly impaired by disturbance. To deter vandalism and other activities that can damage cultural resources, the location of cultural resources should be kept confidential. The legal authority to restrict cultural resource information can be found in California Government Code sections 6254.10 and 6254(r); California Code of Regulations Section 15120(d); the Archaeological Resource Protection Act Section 9(a) and Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Botanical Resources

The THP area has a large presence of non-listed plants with CNPS listings, and the following were discovered during floristic surveys: swamp harebell (*Eastwoodiella californica*, CRPR 1B.2), harlequin lotus (*Hosackia gracilis*, CRPR 4.2), and coast lily (*Lilium maritimum*, CRPR 1B.1), fringed false-hellebore (*Veratrum fimbriatum*, CRPR 4.3). There are no state or federally listed plants present in the THP, or with the possibility of presence within the THP as demonstrated in the scoping list below and present habitat in the THP.

The THP area contains the following baseline conditions regarding botanical resources:

- **Competition**— The species present in the THP and species that could potentially exist in the THP are struggling to establish with the competition of grasses, shrubs, and other vegetation that may shade out the plants. Disturbance for some of the species is needed for proliferation. Other species exist in riparian areas.

Botanical Resources- Past Projects

The main activities that may have contributed to past adverse impacts of the Biological Assessment Area, specifically to botanical resources, are the lack of forest management, over protection, and intensive logging and habitat reduction of the 20th Century. Some species present need disturbance to proliferate in the plan area and more recent disturbances have resulted in blooming of coast lily and swamp harebell in directly previously disturbed soil by heavy equipment. The plan has a high-water table, abundant surface water, and nutrient rich soils which make it possible for so many populations of these species to be present. Past protections in which there was an equipment exclusion zone and retained canopy have resulted in the out-shading and out-competing of the species.

Botanical Resources- Reasonably Foreseeable Probable Future Projects

Future projects within the project area will follow the FPRs, and have the same impact as the current project, which is that there is not a significant adverse impact. Continuing disturbance through operations at each successive entry should result in a high abundance of these species and the ability to spread to other areas and will have a positive impact towards this species across its range.

Botanical Resources - Proposed THP

The THP includes floristic surveys in which locations were identified. The THP proposes to show the LTO the locations, however, there will not be a limitation to road, skid trail or landing use throughout the THP. The fringed false hellebore is located within two Special Treatment Zones as well as inside WLPZs, and disturbance shall be avoided by heavy equipment. The survey and report are located within Section V, and includes additional information about past species documentation after disturbance near the plan area. Prior to conducting surveys, the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Electronic Inventory of Rare or Endangered Vascular Plants of California, THP 1-17-049 SON, THP 1-10-007SON and the California National Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) were reviewed to develop a scoping list of potential listed plant species and their habitats.

Botanical Resources Conclusion

The existing conditions within the BAA regarding botanical species indicate that there was not a significant impact in the past, and there is not a present significant adverse impact to soil productivity in the assessment area. Future projects are not anticipated to require extensive new road construction. This THP should not result in additional growing space lost. An evaluation of interactions of proposed project activities with the impacts of Past Projects and Reasonably Foreseeable Probable Future Projects on growing space is that there are no significant cumulative impacts, and that current conditions will be maintained through the project implementation.

Below is the scoping list used for the Steam Donkey THP:

255

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Unstable Areas in the Big Pepperwood Creek PWS Map Sheet 2 of 3

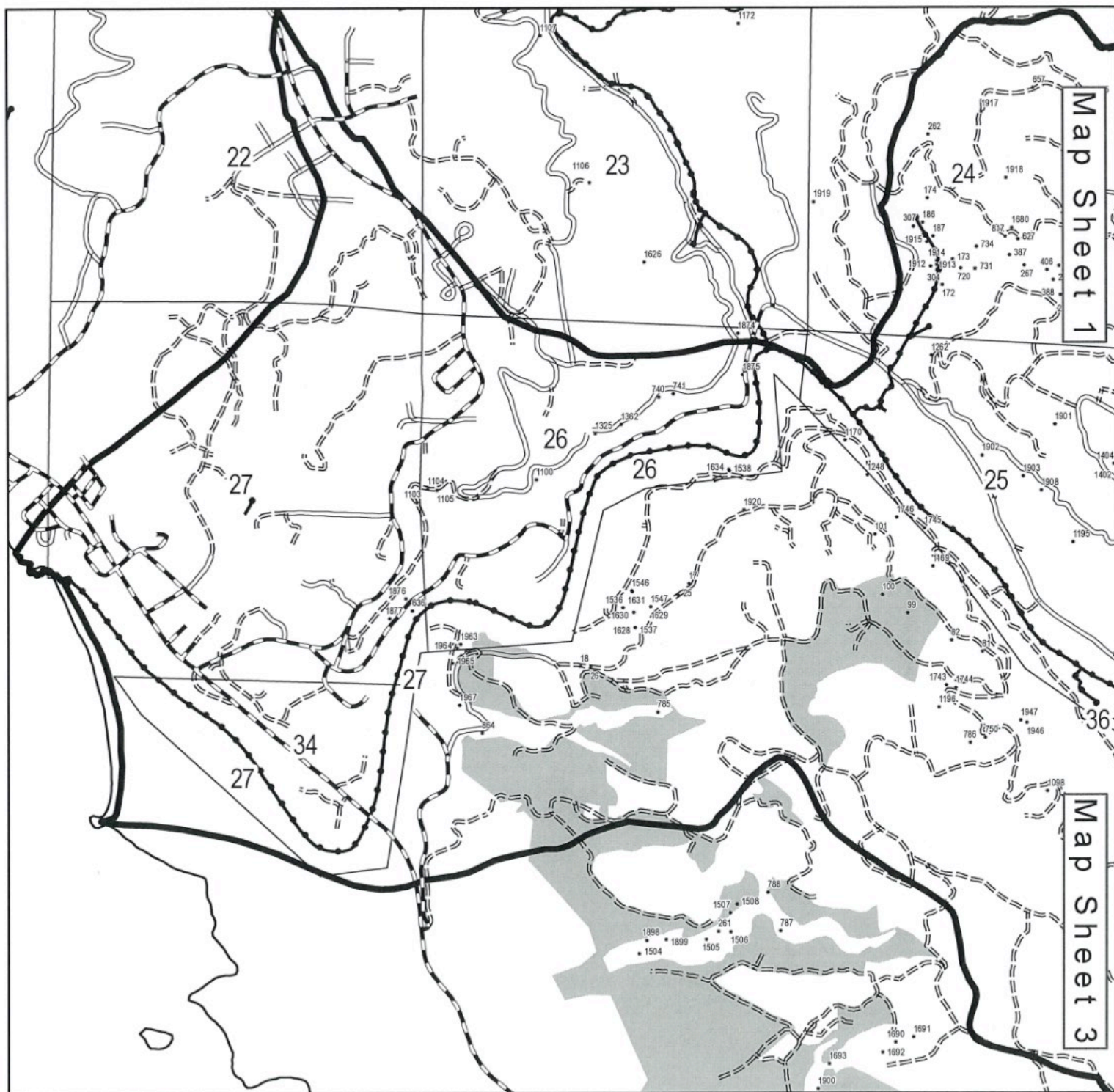
February 15, 2024



0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet

SCALE 1:24000

- INSTABILITY
- TRANSPORTATION**
 - EXISTING PAVED PUBLIC
 - EXISTING PRIVATE PERMANENT
 - ==== EXISTING PRIVATE SEASONAL
- HYDROGRAPHY**
 - Class I
 - Big Pepperwood Creek PWS
 - THP BOUNDARY



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Unstable Areas in the Big Pepperwood Creek PWS

Map Sheet 3 of 3

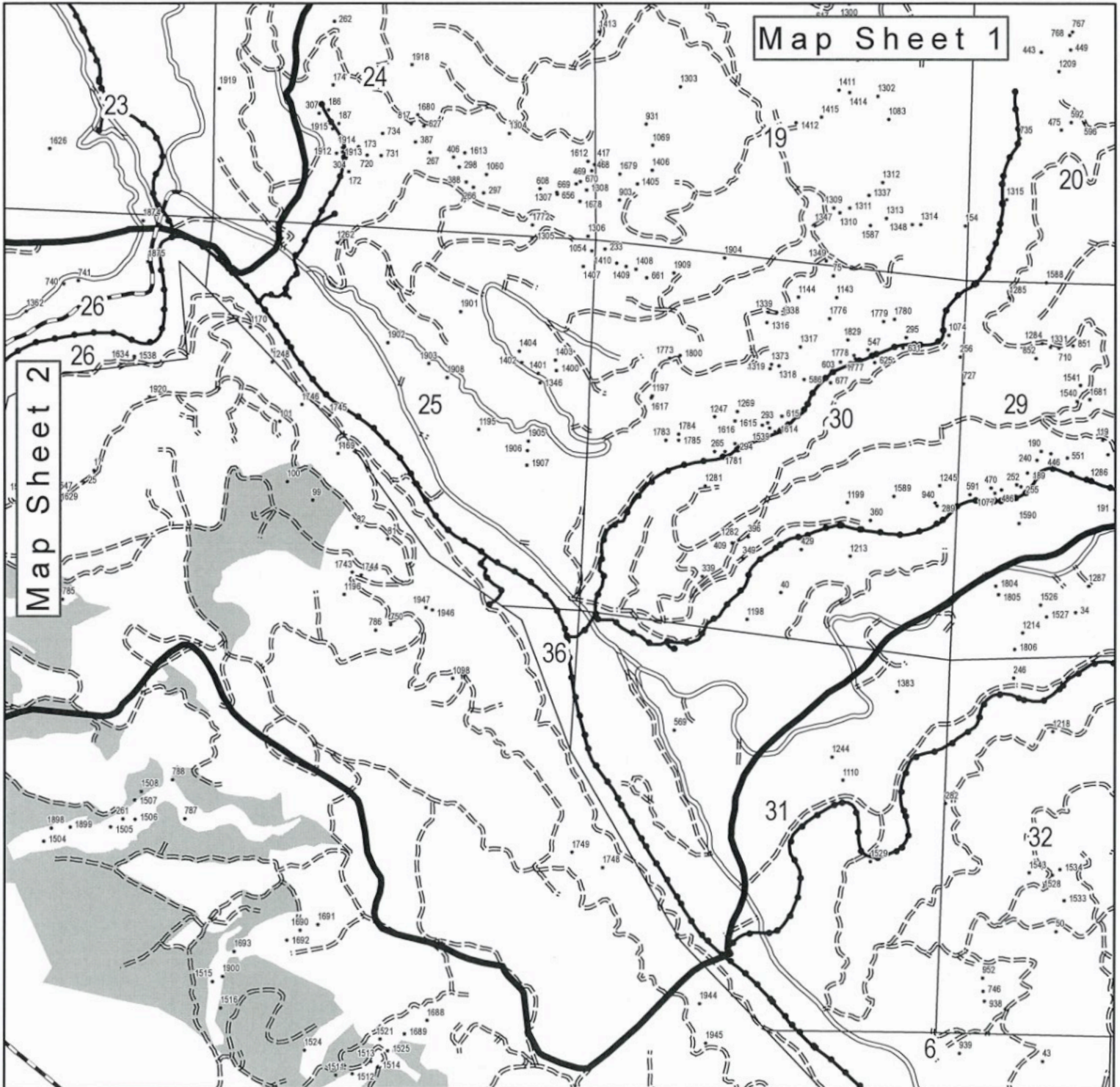
February 15, 2024



0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet

SCALE 1:24000

- INSTABILITY
- HYDROGRAPHY
 - Class I
- TRANSPORTATION
 - EXISTING PAVED PUBLIC
 - EXISTING PRIVATE PERMANENT
 - EXISTING PRIVATE SEASONAL
- Big Pepperwood Creek PWS
- THP BOUNDARY



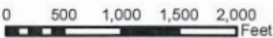
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Unstable Areas in the Black Point PWS

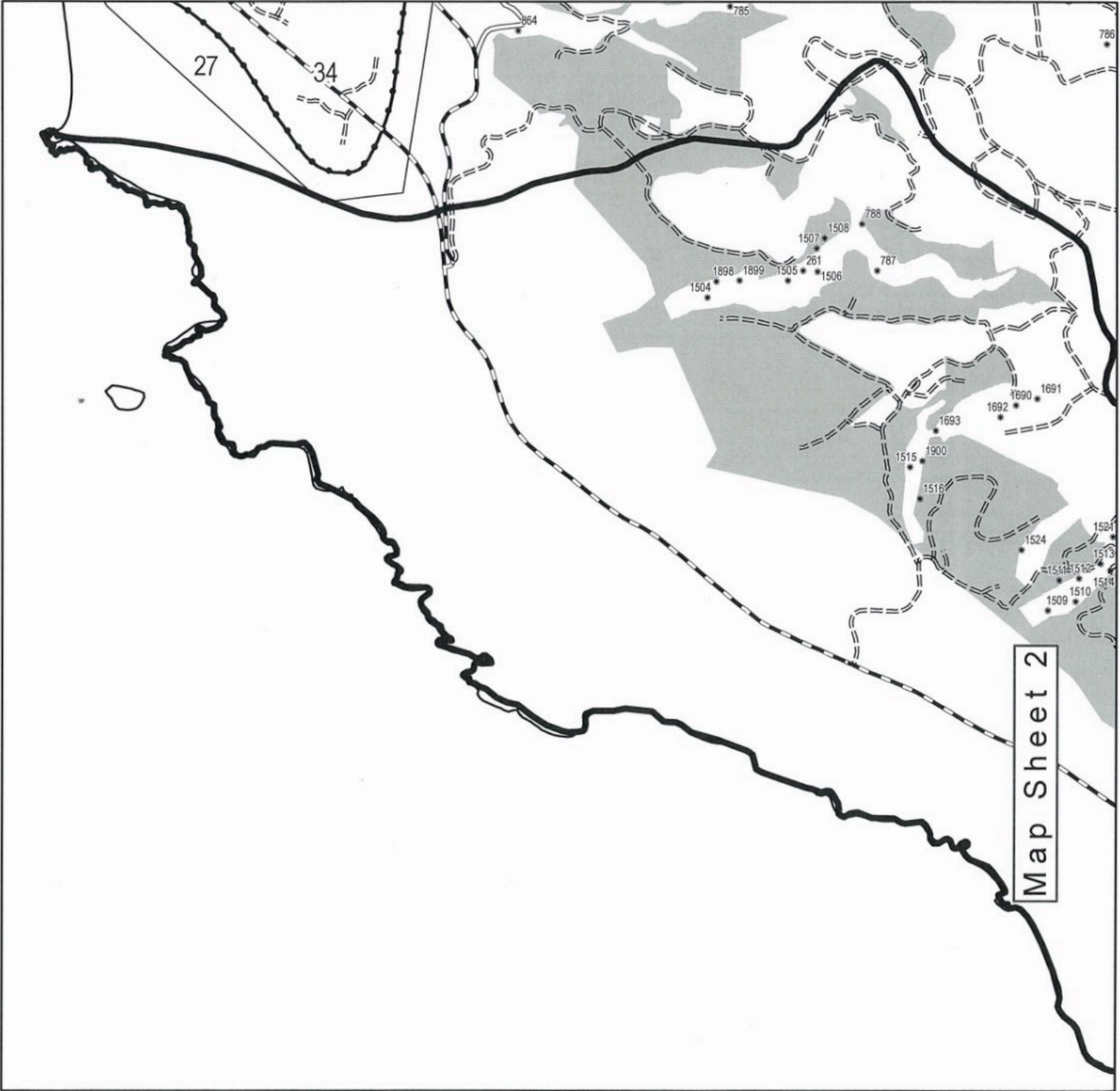
Map Sheet 1 of 4

February 15, 2024



SCALE 1:20000

- * Instability
- HYDROGRAPHY
 - Class I
- TRANSPORTATION
 - EXISTING PAVED PUBLIC
 - ==== EXISTING PRIVATE PERMANENT
 - ===== EXISTING PRIVATE SEASONAL
-  Black Point Planning Watershed



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Unstable Areas in the Black Point PWS

Map Sheet 2 of 4

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0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet

SCALE 1:20000

* Instability

HYDROGRAPHY

—•—•—•— Class I

TRANSPORTATION

— — — — — EXISTING PAVED PUBLIC

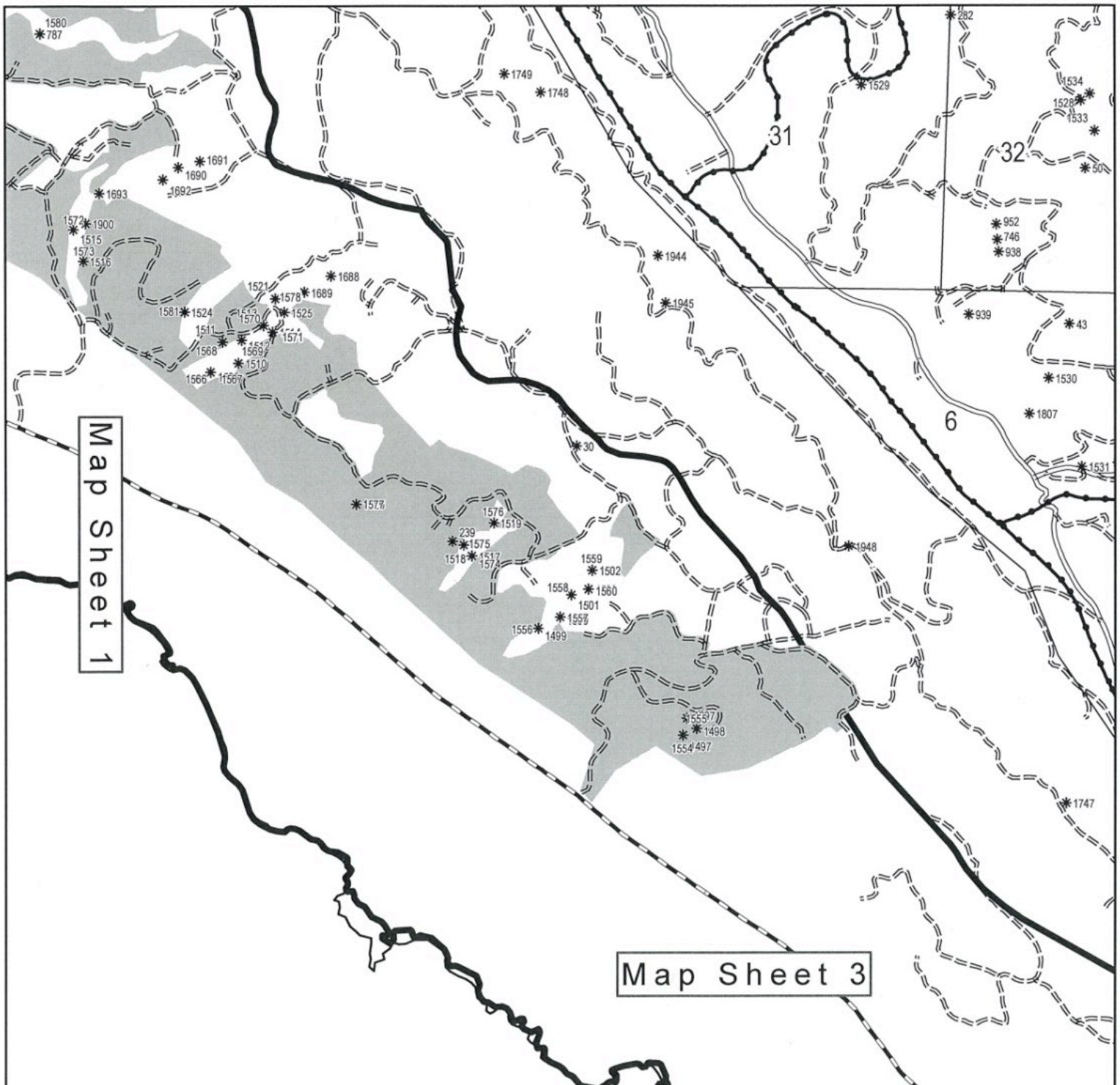
===== EXISTING PRIVATE PERMANENT

===== EXISTING PRIVATE SEASONAL



Black Point Planning Watershed

THP BOUNDARY



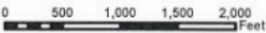
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Unstable Areas in the Mouth of the Gualala PWS

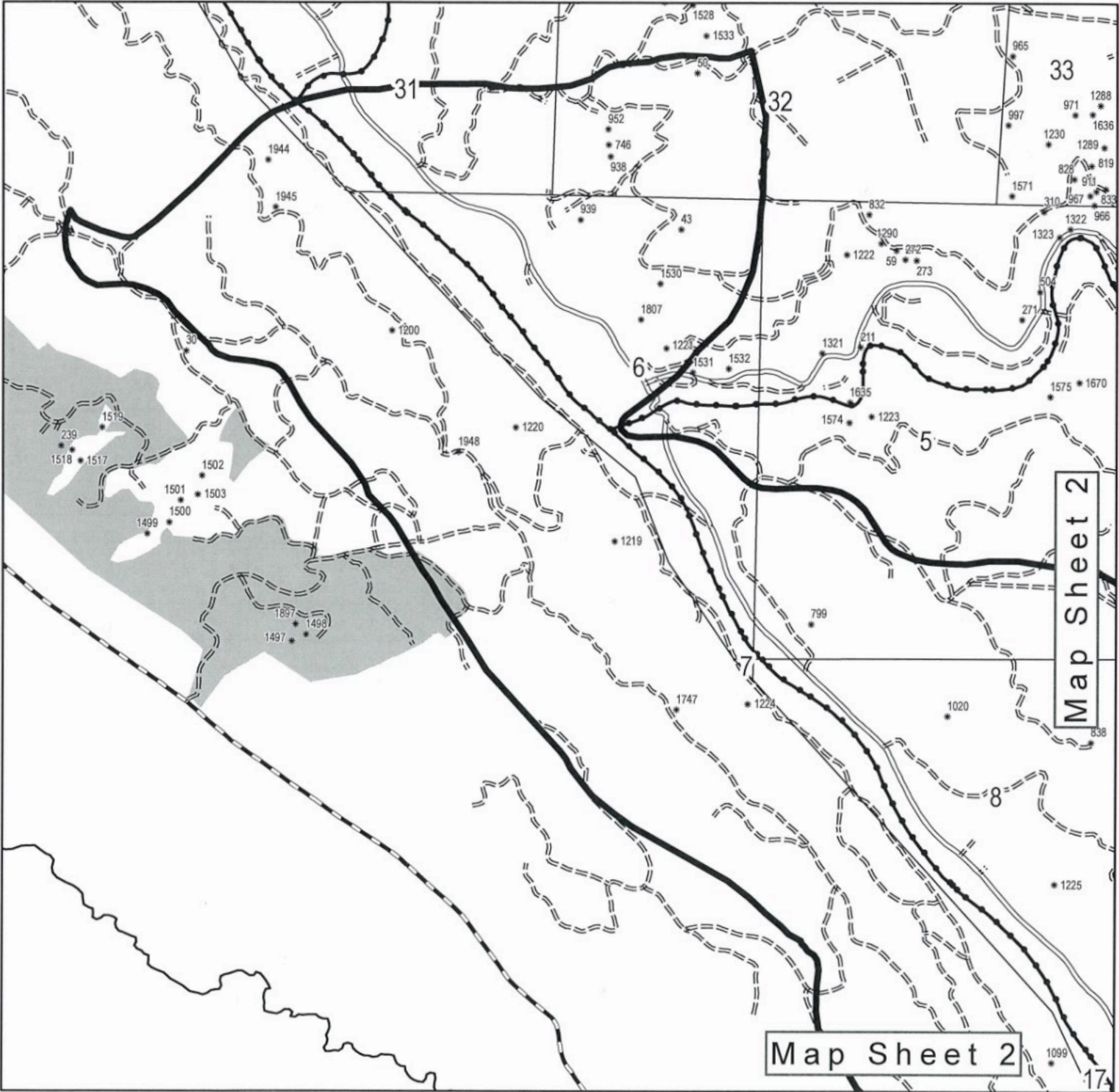
Map Sheet 1 of 4

February 15, 2024



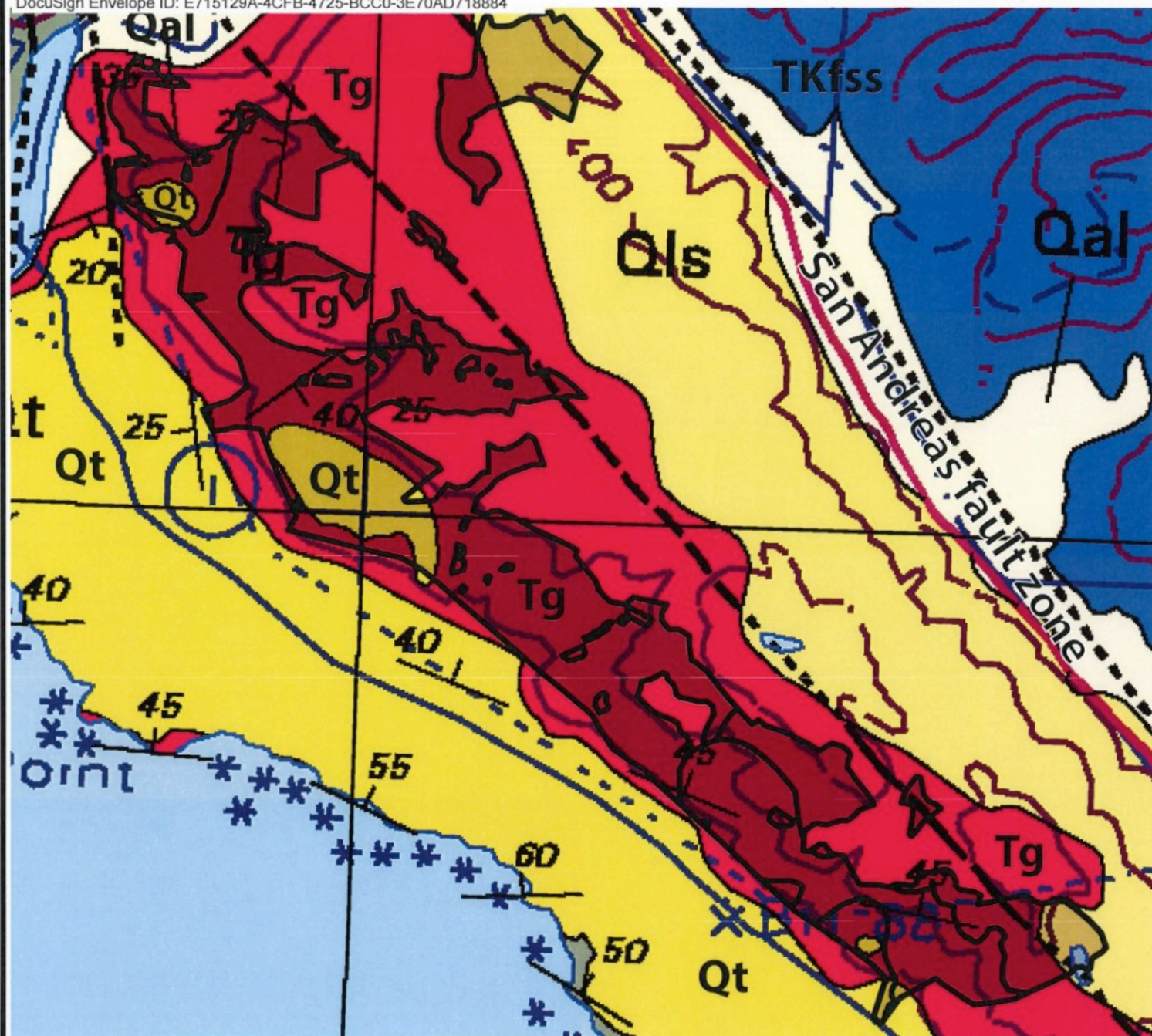
SCALE 1:20000

- Instability
- HYDROGRAPHY
 - Class I
- TRANSPORTATION
 - +—+—+— EXISTING PAVED PUBLIC
 - ===== EXISTING PRIVATE PERMANENT
 - ===== EXISTING PRIVATE SEASONAL
- Mouth of the Gualala PWS
- THP BOUNDARY



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Explanation

Qal Alluvial fan and fluvial deposits
 Qls Landslide deposits
 Qt Alluvial and marine terrace deposits
 Tg German Rancho Formation
 TKfss Franciscan Complex - Coastal Belt Sandstone

— — — Geologic contact, dashed where approximately located

— — — Fault, dashed where approximately located

— magenta is Quaternary active fault, dashed where approx. located

75 Strike and dip of bedding
 Shaded area represents estimated limits of proposed harvest area.

Base Map: Modified from Blake and others (2002)

0 1000' 2000'



Date: 1/2024

Scale: 1" = 2000'

Regional Geologic Map
 To Accompany
 Engineering Geologic Review of
 THP 1-23-00099 SON 357.36

Figure:

1

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Unstable Area Research Process- Steam Donkey THP

During THP preparation, the RPF examined the following past THPs for previous unstable areas:

1-00-360SON, 1-00-443SON, 1-05-146 SON, 1-10-007SON, 1-15-042SON and 1-17-049SON.

The past plan maps all had multiple landslide features mapped as represented by points, with the majority being in the WLPZ of a watercourse. Some landslide features were also mapped just outside of and adjacent to the THP boundary.

The GRT watershed landslide inventory and database also included points within the plan area of previously identified features, including aerial analysis by Tim Best, CEG.

LiDAR imagery was also used to evaluate slope stability in the THP. The majority of past mapped unstable areas are very subtle or unidentifiable in the imagery. The LiDAR also revealed areas that were not previously mapped or protected.

Published geologic maps showed previous mapping of debris slide slopes and disturbed ground mainly in the northern portion of the plan area but lacks landslide information for the majority of the plan area.

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Gualala Redwood Timber, LLC.



Wildlife Photo # 950
PW 6/4/2002
Project PID 0
Map Pt 0 Road 0 Mi. 0
Old New
Creek Cr Dist 0
Ref 0 LWD Site Tag# 0
Monitoring 0

Here is a coast lily which has colonized a heavily used landing. Additional individual coast lilies are also present on the landing.

People in Photo:

F:\GRI Photos\Small\950 lilly DCP_0167.JPG



Wildlife Photo # 949
PW 6/4/2002
Project Del Mar PID 0
Map Pt 0 Road 0 Mi. 0
Old New
Creek Cr Dist 0
Ref 0 LWD Site Tag# 0
Monitoring 0

This burn pile has a coast lily in it.

People in Photo:

F:\GRI Photos\Small\949 lilly DCP_0178.JPG



Wildlife Photo # 948
 PW 6/4/2002
 Project Del Mar PID 0
 Map Pt 0 Road 0 Mi. 0
 Old New
 Creek Cr Dist 0
 Ref 0 LWD Site Tag# 0
 Monitoring 0

This is a coast lily with swamp harebell growing below it. These plants are growing in the center of an old burn pile. This clearcut was tractor piled and burned then sprayed with a broad spectrum herbicide. While no lilies or swamp harebell were observed within this unit prior to harvest, they are now scattered throughout the unit.

People in Photo:

F:\GRI Photos\Small\948 lilly DCP_0179.JPG



Wildlife Photo # 951
 PW 6/4/2002
 Project PID 0
 Map Pt 0 Road 0 Mi. 0
 Old New
 Creek Cr Dist 0
 Ref 0 LWD Site Tag# 0
 Monitoring 0

Here is a coast lily which has colonized a heavily used landing. Additional individual coast lilies are also present on the landing.

People in Photo:

F:\GRI Photos\Small\951 lilly DCP_0170.JPG



Wildlife Photo # 1085
 PW 8/6/2002
 Project PID 0
 Map Pt 0 Road 0 Mi. 0
 Old New
 Creek Cr Dist 0
 Ref 0 LWD Site Tag# 0
 Monitoring 0

Although difficult to discern in this photo, here are coast lilies thriving in a spoils mound.

People in Photo:

F:\GRI Photos\Small\1085 DCP_0180 lilly.JPG



Wildlife Photo # 1083
 PW 8/6/2002
 Project PID 0
 Map Pt 0 Road 0 Mi. 0
 Old New
 Creek Cr Dist 0
 Ref 0 LWD Site Tag# 0
 Monitoring 0
 Here are coast lilies which appeared in a roadside opening.

People in Photo:

F:\GRI Photos\Small\1083 DCP_0176lily.jpg



Wildlife Photo # 846
 PW 9/1/2001
 Project Middlegate PID 2072
 Map Pt 0 Road 1.631141 Mi. 0.18
 Old New
 Creek Cr Dist 0
 Ref 0 LWD Site Tag# 0
 Monitoring 0
 This clearcut was tractor piled and burned, broadcast treated with herbicides then planted. While no coast lilies were observed within this unit prior to harvest, they are scattered throughout the unit now. Bolander's reed grass and swamp harebell are also present in this unit. (also refer to photos #4790 and #4791)

People in Photo:

John Bennett

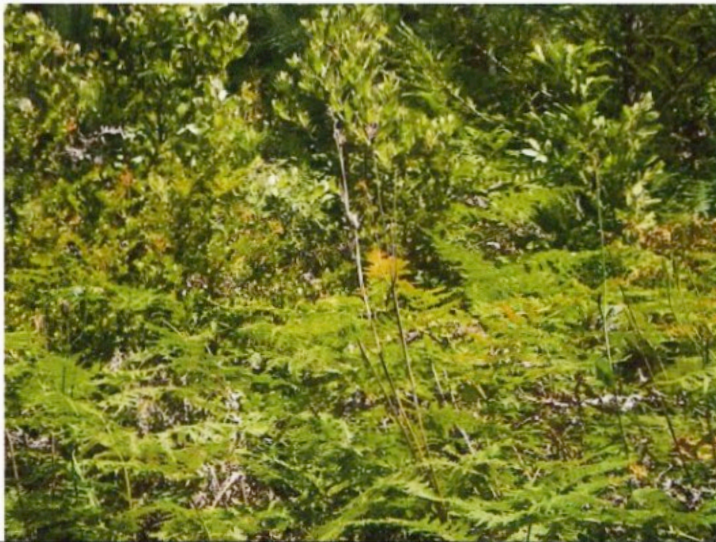
F:\GRI Photos\Small\846 herb lilly Img28.jpg



Wildlife Photo # 4790
 PW 7/6/2009
 Project Middlegate PID 2072
 Map Pt 0 Road 1.631141 Mi. 0.18
 Old New
 Creek Cr Dist 0
 Ref 0 LWD Site Tag# 0
 Monitoring 0
 Coast Lily is still present in a Middlegate clearcut (ref. photo #846). Competition is beginning to reduce the numbers of lilies.

People in Photo:

F:\GRI Photos\Small\Bigger\4790 IMG0154.JPG



Wildlife Photo # 4789
PW 7/6/2009
Project Middlegate PID 2072
Map Pt 0 Road 1.631141 Mi. 0.18
Old New
Creek Cr Dist 0
Ref 0 LWD Site Tag# 0
Monitoring 0
Coast Lily in a Middlegate clearcut

People in Photo:

F:\GRI Photos\Small\Bigger\4789 IMGP0153.JPG



Wildlife Photo # 4788
PW 7/6/2009
Project Middlegate PID 2072
Map Pt 0 Road 1.631141 Mi. 0.18
Old New
Creek Cr Dist 0
Ref 0 LWD Site Tag# 0
Monitoring 0
Coast Lily in a Middlegate clearcut

People in Photo:

F:\GRI Photos\Small\Bigger\4788 IMGP0152.JPG

GUALALA REDWOODS, INC.

39951 Old Stage Road
P.O. Box 197
Gualala, CA. 95445
Telephone (707) 884-3521
Fax (707) 884-1942

July 2, 2002

Mr. William Snyder
California Department of Forestry
And Fire Protection
135 Ridgway Ave.
Santa Rosa, CA. 95401

Subject: Rare plant monitoring report for THP 1-97-376-SON
(Del Rancho THP, GRI)

Dear Mr. Snyder:

A requirement for THP 1-97-376-SON is the monitoring of rare plant retention areas for three years following completion of operations.

On June 24 I conducted the monitoring survey for the 18 retention areas specified in the Del Rancho THP. The survey was seasonally appropriate.

The attached maps show the retention area locations for the following species:

Coast lily (Lilium maritimum). locations "L1"- "L14".

Swamp harebell (Campanula californica). Locations "C1" and "C2".

Maple-leaved checkerbloom (Sidalcea malachroides). Location "S1".

Point Reyes checkerbloom (Sidalcea calycosa). Location "P1".

618.5

APP. 2/20/2024
RECEIVED 02/28/2024
COAST AREA OFFICE
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The following are the results of the survey:

Coast lily

Location	# Mature (flower)	# Mature (fruit)	# Mature (browse)	# Seedling
L1	11	3	13	33
L2			1	2
L3	17		4	73
L4	8		8	42
L5	10		20	2
L6	1		1	2
L7	1		1	
L8	24	18	14	58
L9	1			
L10	SEE NOTE			
L11	13		3	20
L12	5	1	1	
L13	SEE NOTE			
L14	9	1	4	3

Note: No coast lilys were observed at locations L10 and L13.

General observations at coast lily locations:

L1- Habitat conditions are relatively unchanged from last year. The amount of salal covering the ground is slightly increased. Number of individuals has increased. Calamagrostis bolanderi is still present.

L2- This area appears unchanged from last year.

L3- This area is slightly brushier than last year. Calamagrostis bolanderi is still present.

L4- This area appears unchanged from last year. Calamagrostis bolanderi is still present.

L5- This area appears unchanged from last year. Calamagrostis bolanderi is still present.

L6- This area is slightly brushier than last year. Calamagrostis bolanderi is still present.

L7- This area appears unchanged from last year. Calamagrostis bolanderi and Campanula californica are still present.

618.6

ADD. 2/20/2024
RECEIVED 02/23/2024
COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

L8- This area is much brushier than last year. Calamagrostis bolanderi and Campanula californica are still present.

L9- The ground cover at this location is dense. The single individual may not be able to seed successfully. Calamagrostis bolanderi and Campanula californica are still present.

L10- Two dead stems from previous years plants were located. No individuals from 2002. This area is very brushy. Calamagrostis bolanderi and Campanula californica are still present.

L11- This area appears unchanged from last year. Calamagrostis bolanderi is still present.

L12- This area is much brushier. Very dense salal and evergreen huckleberry. Calamagrostis bolanderi and Campanula californica are still present.

L13- No individuals located in 2002. This area has overgrown with ferns, berries, salal, evergreen huckleberry and wax myrtle. Campanula californica is still present.

L14- This area is much brushier than last year. The area is overgrown with ferns, salal, evergreen huckleberry, azeala and grasses. A clump of residual trees has fallen over the retention area.

Swamp harebell

Location C1- Harebell is still present and thriving. The plants were flowering. The habitat is relatively unchanged. The mat has expanded on the eastern edge (30 feet x 30 feet) by spreading onto a tractor skid trail used during the harvest. The mat is approximately 120 feet x 50 feet. Calamagrostis bolanderi is still present.

Location C2- Harebell is still present and thriving. The plants were flowering. The area contains slightly more grass. The mat still fills the retention area. The mat is approximately 80 feet x 45 feet.

Maple-leaved checkerbloom

Location S1- This area is much brushier than last year. No checkerblooms were located this year. It appears that the plants have been overgrown.

Point Reyes checkerbloom

Location P1- No change from last year. No checkerbloom located this year.

Should you have any questions, you may call me at (707) 884-3469.

Sincerely,

John R. Bennett, RPF #2650
Gualala Redwoods, Inc.

618.8

ADD. 2/20/2024
RECEIVED 02/23/2024
COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

GUALALA REDWOODS, INC.

39951 Old Stage Road
P.O. Box 197
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Telephone (707) 884-3521
Fax (707) 884-1942

June 19, 2003

Mr. William Snyder
California Department of Forestry
And Fire Protection
135 Ridgway Ave.
Santa Rosa, CA. 95401

Subject: Rare plant monitoring report for THP 1-97-376-SON
(Del Rancho THP, GRI)

Dear Mr. Snyder:

A requirement for THP 1-97-376-SON is the monitoring of rare plant retention areas for three years following completion of operations.

On June 18, 2003, I conducted the monitoring survey for the 18 retention areas specified in the Del Rancho THP. The survey was seasonally appropriate.

The attached maps show the retention area locations for the following species:

Coast lily (Lilium maritimum). locations "L1"- "L14".

Swamp harebell (Campanula californica). Locations "C1" and "C2".

Maple-leaved checkerbloom (Sidalcea malachroides). Location "S1".

Point Reyes checkerbloom (Sidalcea calycosa). Location "P1".

618.9

ADD. 2/20/2024
RECEIVED 02/23/2024
COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The following are the results of the survey:

Coast lily

Location	# Mature (flower)	# Mature (fruit)	# Mature (browse)	# Seedling
L1	5	2	8	32
L2	1			2
L3	27		5	72
L4	18		10	57
L5	14		8	7
L6	2		1	
L7	2			
L8	35	22	21	34
L9		1	1	
L10	1			
L11	15		2	19
L12	5			
L13		1		
L14	17	1	3	

General observations at coast lily locations:

L1- Habitat conditions are relatively unchanged from last year. The amount of salal covering the ground is slightly increased, but the area is still fairly open. Number of mature individuals has decreased. This area appears to be heavily browsed. Calamagrostis bolanderi was not observed during this survey.

L2- This area appears unchanged from last year.

L3- This area is slightly brushier than last year. The manzanita in this area is taller but ground level is still fairly open. Calamagrostis bolanderi is still present.

L4- Approximately one half of this area appears unchanged from last year. The other half is significantly brushier. Calamagrostis bolanderi is still present.

L5- This area appears much brushier from last year. In some cases, last years lily stem could be seen emerging from the dense salal but no vegetative lily from this year's growth could be found. Calamagrostis bolanderi is still present.

L6- This area is slightly brushier than last year. Calamagrostis bolanderi was not observed during this survey.

618.10

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COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

L7- This area appears slightly brushier than last year. Calamagrostis bolanderi and Campanula californica are still present.

L8- This area is relatively unchanged in regards to the brush layer, however the grasses are much thicker than last year. Calamagrostis bolanderi and Campanula californica are still present. This area is located in a PG&E right-of-way. New flagging and paint on trees applied by PG&E representatives seem to indicate this area is targeted for tree removal and/or right-of-way clearing.

L9- The ground cover at the location of the original plant is dense. A second mature individual has emerged approximately 20 feet away from the original plant in an area which is bare of ground cover. Calamagrostis bolanderi and Campanula californica are still present. Three mature lily plants that have not been observed in previous years are now present 50-100 feet west of the retention area along the haul road.

L10- This area is very brushy. A single mature plant was located this season. Calamagrostis bolanderi and Campanula californica are still present.

L11- This area appears slightly brushier than last year. Calamagrostis bolanderi is still present.

L12- This area is pretty much overgrown with very dense salal and evergreen huckleberry. Calamagrostis bolanderi and Campanula californica are still present.

L13- One individual was located in 2003. This area has overgrown with ferns, berries, salal, evergreen huckleberry and wax myrtle. Campanula californica is still present.

L14- This area is much brushier than last year. The area is overgrown with ferns, salal, evergreen huckleberry, azalea and grasses. A clump of residual trees has fallen over the retention area. Calamagrostis bolanderi and Campanula californica are present. There are now 5+ mature lily plants and several mats of swamp harebell located outside the retention area.

Swamp harebell

Location C1- Harebell is still present and thriving. The plants were flowering. The habitat is relatively unchanged. The mat has continued to expand outside the retention area by spreading along a tractor skid trail used during the harvest. Several individual mats were observed further along the skid trail system well away from the retention area. Calamagrostis bolanderi is still present.

Location C2- Harebell is still present and thriving. The plants were flowering. The habitat is similar to last year. The mat still fills the retention area and has spread approximately 10 feet to the north and approximately 20 feet to the west, invading a landing used during the harvest. The mat is now approximately 100 feet x 55 feet.

Maple-leaved checkerbloom

Location S1- This area is overgrown with brush. No checkerblooms were located this year. It appears that the plants have been overgrown.

Point Reyes checkerbloom

Location P1- No change from last year. No checkerbloom located this year.

Should you have any questions, you may call me at (707) 884-3469.

Sincerely,

John R. Bennett, RPF #2650
Gualala Redwoods, Inc.

618.12

ADD. 2/20/2024
RECEIVED 02/23/2024
COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

GUALALA REDWOODS, INC.

39951 Old Stage Road
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Fax (707) 884-1942

June 28, 2004

Ms. Leslie Markham
California Department of Forestry
And Fire Protection
135 Ridgway Ave.
Santa Rosa, CA. 95401

Subject: Rare plant monitoring report for THP 1-97-376-SON (Del Rancho THP, GRI)

Dear Ms. Markham:

A requirement for THP 1-97-376-SON is the monitoring of rare plant retention areas for three years following completion of operations.

On June 24, 2004, I conducted the final monitoring survey for the 18 retention areas specified in the Del Rancho THP. The survey was seasonally appropriate.

This survey completes the three year monitoring requirement of the THP. I look forward to reading the assessment and conclusions derived from the data provided. When the Responsible Agency has completed the assessment, please forward a copy to our office.

Should you have any questions, you may call me at (707) 884-3469.

Sincerely,

John R. Bennett, RPF #2650
Gualala Redwoods, Inc.

618.13

ADD. 2/20/2024

RECEIVED 02/23/2024
COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The following maps show the retention area locations for these species:

Coast lily (*Lilium maritimum*). locations "L1"- "L14".

Swamp harebell (*Campanula californica*). Locations "C1" and "C2".

Maple-leaved checkerbloom (*Sidalcea malachroides*). Location "S1".

Point Reyes checkerbloom (*Sidalcea calycosa*). Location "P1".

618.14

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COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The following are the results of the survey:

Coast lily

Location	# Mature (flower)	# Mature (fruit)	# Mature (browse)	# Seedling
L1	3	13	3	32
L2	1	1	0	1
L3	3	16	6	81
L4	6	15	4	83
L5	10	8	5	15
L6	1	1	2	0
L7	1	0	0	0
L8	0	0	0	0
L9	0	1	0	1
L10	0	1	0	0
L11	5	3	7	16
L12	0	1	6	0
L13	0	0	0	0
L14	1	1	2	0

General observations at coast lily locations:

L1- Habitat conditions are relatively unchanged from last year. The amount of salal covering the ground is slightly increased, but the area is still fairly open. Calamagrostis bolanderi was observed during this survey.

L2- This area appears unchanged from last year.

L3- This area is slightly brushier than last year. Tall manzanita shades much of the area. Ground level is still fairly open. Calamagrostis bolanderi is still present.

L4- This area appears unchanged from last year. Calamagrostis bolanderi is still present.

L5- Once again, this area appears much brushier from last year. In some cases, last years lily stem could be seen emerging from the dense salal but no vegetative lily from this year's growth could be found. Calamagrostis bolanderi is still present.

L6- This area appears similar to last year. Calamagrostis bolanderi was not observed during this survey.

L7- This area appears slightly brushier than last year. Calamagrostis bolanderi and Campanula californica are still present.

L8- As noted last year, this retention area was located in a PG&E right-of-way. PG&E has cleared the right-of-way. The boundaries of this retention area can no longer be determined. The previously existing trees and brush have been removed and/or slashed to ground level. The slash was left to cover the whole area. Huckleberry, hardwoods, grasses and other herbaceous plants have resprouted to 1-3 feet. In the general area of the

618.15

ADD. 2/20/2024

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COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

previous retention area; coast lily, Bolander's reed grass and swamp harebell are still present. Because the boundaries could not be determined, no attempt was made to survey the populations.

L9- This area appears similar to last year. Calamagrostis bolanderi and Campanula californica are still present. Lilies are still present 50-100 feet west of the retention area along the haul road.

L10- This area is very brushy. A single mature plant was located this season. Calamagrostis bolanderi and Campanula californica are still present. The Campanula is reduced to a mat approximately 1' x 1' and appears to be losing out to the brush.

L11- This area appears brushier than last year. Tanoak and huckleberry brush have almost completely shaded out what has been the largest concentration of lilies. The majority of plants observed were limp and falling over. Much less vigorous as compared to other retention areas where the lilies are free to grow in the sun. Calamagrostis bolanderi is still present.

L12- This area is pretty much overgrown with very dense salal and evergreen huckleberry. The original area was approximately 60' long with individuals distributed throughout. Now the remaining plants are restricted to an area approximately 3' x 3' where the brush is thinnest. Calamagrostis bolanderi and Campanula californica are still present right along the edge of the road.

L13- This area has completely overgrown with ferns, berries, salal, evergreen huckleberry and wax myrtle. No lilies were observed this year. Campanula californica was also not observed.

L14- This area is completely brushed over. The area is overgrown with ferns, salal, evergreen huckleberry, azalea and grasses. Considerable time was spent surveying but only 4 individual lilies could be located compared to last year's 21. Calamagrostis bolanderi and Campanula californica are still present on the very edge of the retention area near a skid trail used during the harvest. Lily plants and several mats of swamp harebell are still located outside the retention area.

Swamp harebell

Location C1- Campanula californica could not be located within the flagged retention area. This area is overgrown with huckleberry, iris, grasses and other herbaceous species. Harebell is still present on the skidtrail used during operations and continues to spread. Several individual mats were observed further along the skid trail system well away from the retention area. Bolander's reed grass is present in the area and common throughout the harvest unit.

Location C2- The flagged retention area is almost completely covered with huckleberry, black berries, wax myrtle, grasses and other herbaceous species. The Campanula population is declining. Isolated individuals are still emerging through the brush and rare open areas. Campanula is still appearing in cleared areas outside of the retention area.

618.16

ADD. 2/20/2024

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RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Maple-leaved checkerbloom

Location S1- No changes from last year. This area is overgrown with brush. No checkerblooms were located this year. It appears that the plants have been overgrown.

Point Reyes checkerbloom

Location P1- No changes from last year. No checkerbloom located this year.

618.17

ADD. 2/20/2024

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COAST AREA OFFICE
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Figure 3: BOTANICAL RETENTION AREAS
scale 1" = 880'

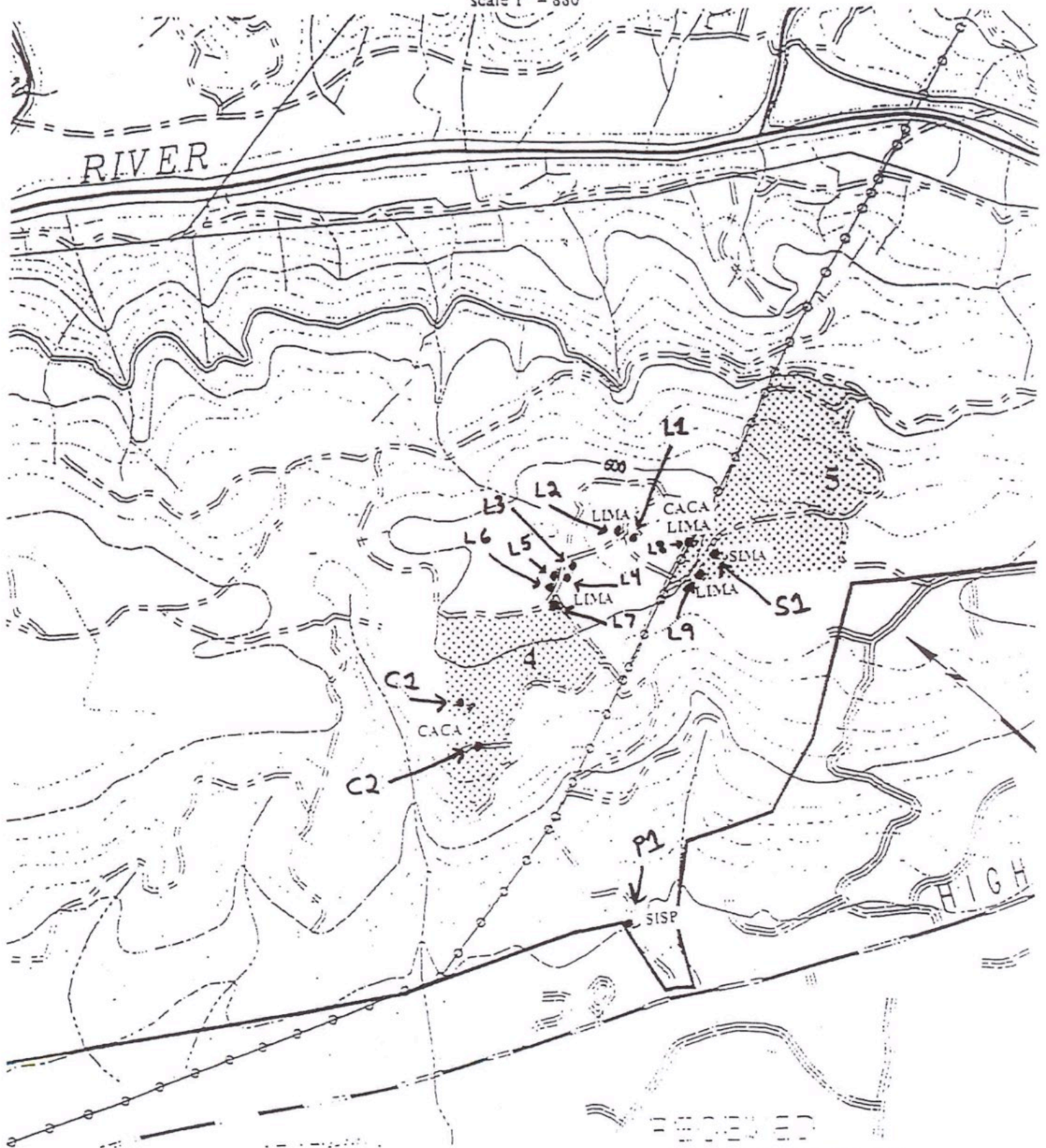
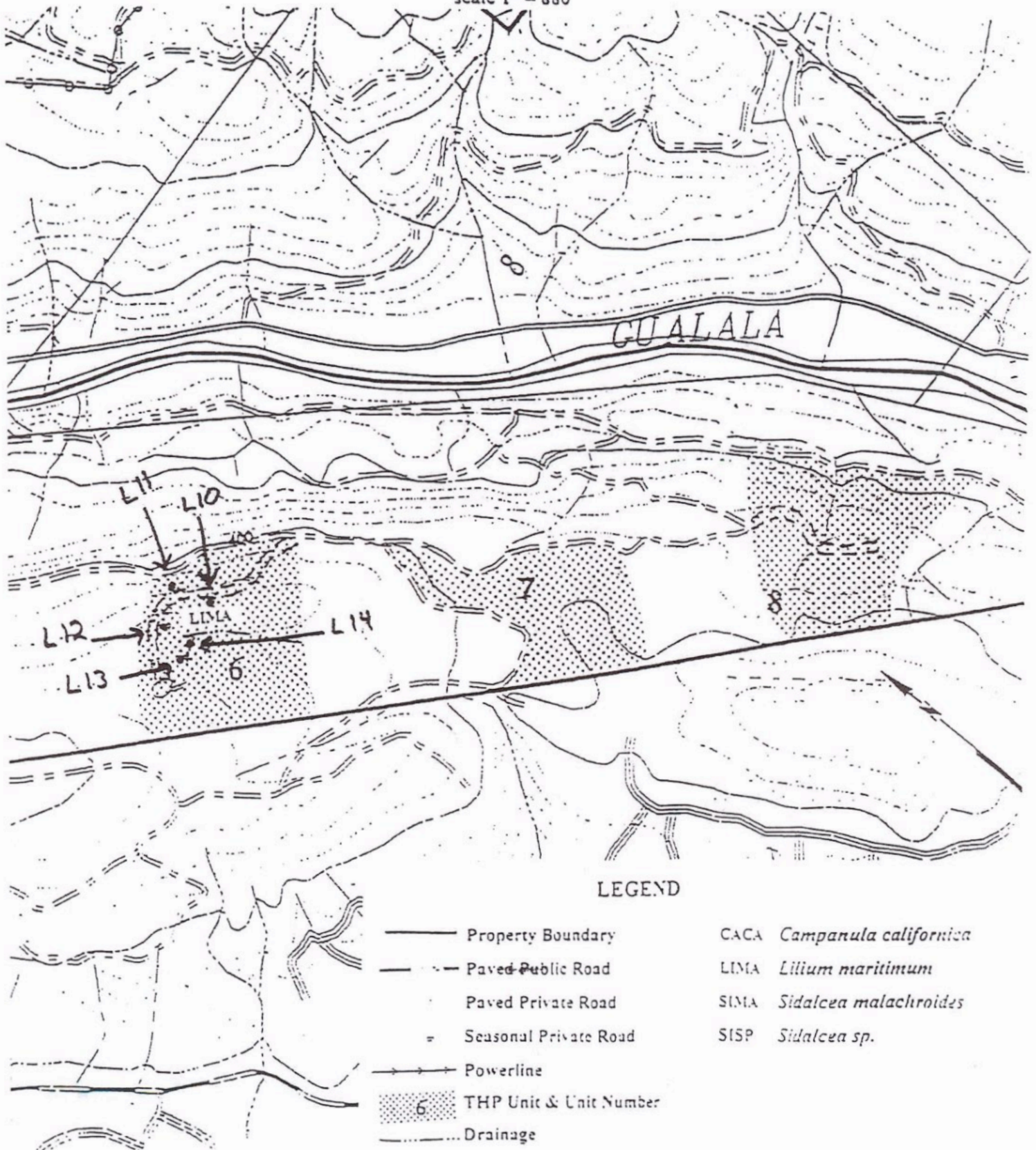


Figure 3: BOTANICAL RETENTION AREAS (Cont.)

scale 1" = 880'




THP 1-23-00099SON RPF Responses to 2nd Review Recommendations

Madeline Green <mgreen@ncrm.com>

Fri 2/23/2024 8:33 AM

To: Santa Rosa Review Team@CALFIRE <SantaRosaReviewTeam@fire.ca.gov>

 2 attachments (15 MB)

Steam Donkey_2nd_Review_Recs_RPF.pdf; part1.pdf;

Warning: this message is from an external user and should be treated with caution.

Good morning,

Please see the attached for my responses to 2nd Review Recommendations. Part 1 of 9

Thank you,

Madeline Green

NCRM, Inc.

Forester, RPF #3069

Phone: (707) 489-5195

mgreen@ncrm.com