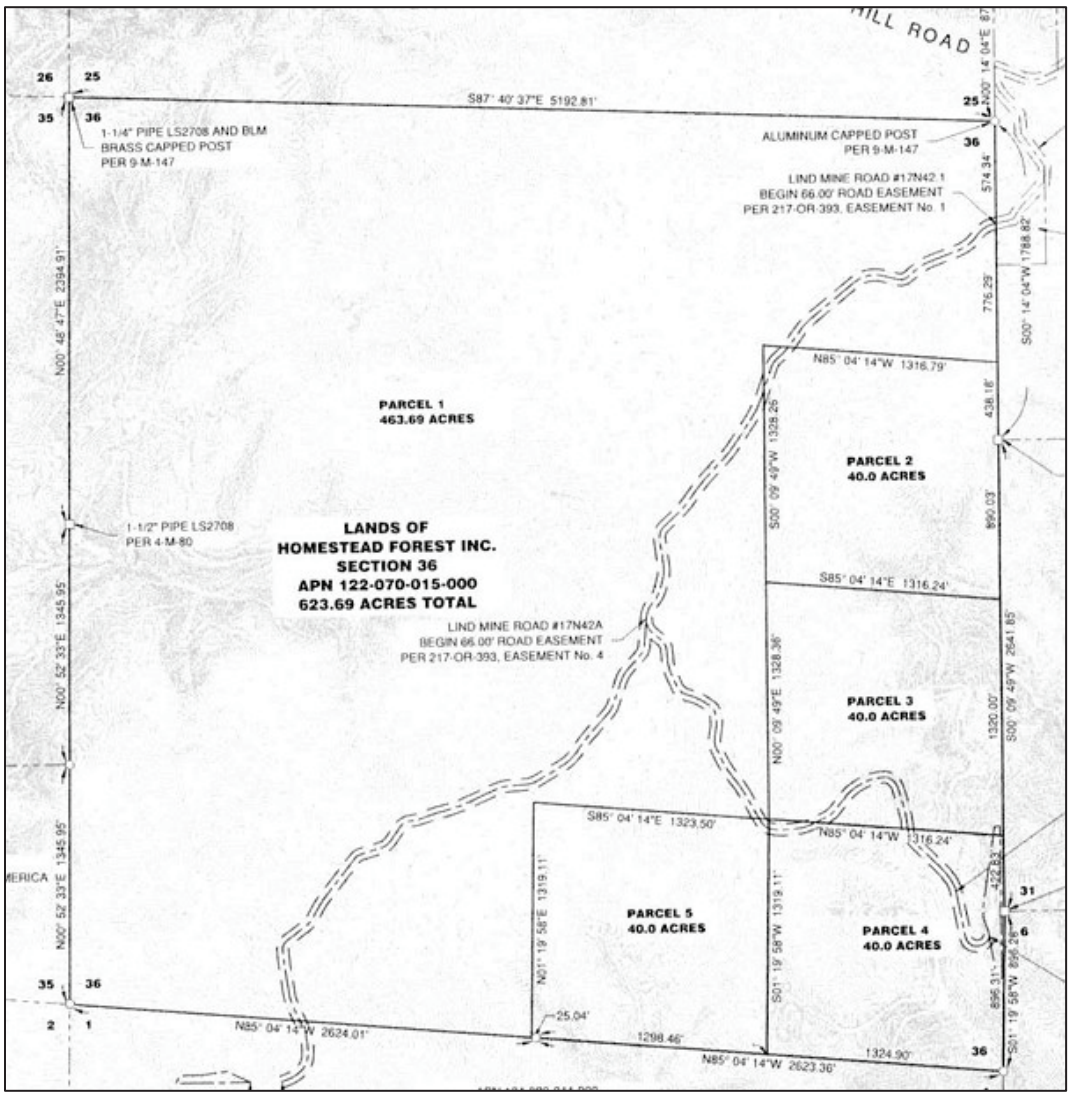
Initial Study and Draft Negative Declaration

Homestead Forest, Inc. Minor Subdivision of TPZ Lands
MS2701

November 6, 2026



Prepared By
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Project Information Summary

1. Project Title: Homestead Forest, Inc. Minor Subdivision of TPZ Lands
MS2701

2. Lead Agency Name and Address: Del Norte County
Planning Commission
981 H Street, Suite 110
Crescent City, CA 95531

3. Contact Person and Phone Number: Karina Timmer
(707) 464-7254
k.timmer@co.del-norte.ca.us

4. Project Location and APN: French Hill Road / USFS 17N42
Gasquet, CA 95543
122-070-015

5. Project Sponsor's Name and Address: Homestead Forest, Inc.
10910 NE Hwy 240
Yamhill, OR 97148

6. County Land Use: Timberland

7. County Zoning: Timber Production Zone (TPZ)

8. Description of Project:

This project proposes subdivision of a 623.69-acre parcel into five separate parcels. The subdivision would create four new 40-acre parcels, and a fifth parcel of 463.69 acres. The entire project area is zoned Timber Production Zone (TPZ) and the General Plan land use designation is Timberland. The minimum lot size for parcels zoned TPZ is 20 acres. The site is accessed via a U.S. Forest Service road from French Hill Road, which connects to Highway 199 in Gasquet, California.

The subdivision would occur on resource lands, where the principal permitted use is for timber harvest. As there is no proposal to develop the parcels for further residential or commercial uses, the applicant was not required to demonstrate potential development areas or sewage disposal sites. Any future development on any of the resultant parcels would require separate review and approval.

As noted above, access to the parcel is via a small section of U.S. Forest Service road that connects to French Hill Road. An existing private road network would provide access to all newly created parcels.

The applicant has submitted a Joint Timber Management Plan, demonstrating the feasibility of future timber harvesting following the subdivision, and establishing a framework for ongoing timber management by any future property owners. The applicant also submitted a preliminary biological assessment. Because there is no proposed physical development at this time, a more detailed biological assessment would be required for future, specific development proposals.

9. Surrounding Land Uses and Settings:
The parcel is surrounded primarily by land owned by the federal government. Northwest of the parcel is a privately owned, active gravel quarry. To the northeast is another large parcel that is developed with a private residence. The majority of the area is steeply sloped and forested.

10. Required Approvals: Minor Subdivision – Del Norte County Planning Commission

11. Other Approval (Public Agencies): Minor Subdivision – Four-fifths vote of the full Del Norte County Board of Supervisors

12. Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1? If so, has consultation begun?
Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area have been notified of the project application completion and the beginning of the AB 52 consultation period pursuant to PRC §21080.3.1. Notification of the beginning of the AB 52 consultation period was provided October 1, 2026. No requests for consultation pursuant to PRC §21080.3.1 were received.

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" without mitigation as indicated by the checklist on the following pages. All mitigation measures are provided in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program.

☐	Aesthetics	☐	Agriculture and Forestry Resources	☐	Air Quality
☐	Biological Resources	☐	Cultural Resources	☐	Energy
☐	Geology/Soils	☐	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	☐	Hazards & Hazardous Materials
☐	Hydrology / Water Quality	☐	Land Use / Planning	☐	Mineral Resources
☐	Noise	☐	Population / Housing	☐	Public Services
☐	Recreation	☐	Transportation	☐	Tribal Cultural Resources
☐	Utilities / Service Systems	☐	Wildfire	☐	Mandatory Findings of Significance

Determination

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

☒	I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
☐	I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
☐	I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
☐	I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
☐	I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

K. Jones — 11/6/26

[Planner Name] — Date

Position Title

Environmental Checklist

1. Aesthetics

Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage points). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion of Impacts

a. The project would have no foreseeable impact on scenic vistas.

b. The project would have no foreseeable impact on scenic resources.

c. The project would not degrade the existing visual character or public views of the site and its surroundings.

d. The project does not propose any development which would create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect views.

2. Agriculture and Forest Resources

Would the project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section	☐	☐	☐	☒

51104(g))?				
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion of Impacts

a. No farmland is located on this parcel.

b. There is no agricultural zoning on this parcel, and it is not subject to a Williamson Act contract.

c. This project complies with the existing zoning for timber use. Each proposed parcel will maintain at least 40 acres of land zoned Timber Production zone, which is above the 20-acre minimum required for the zone district. Additionally, the project requires approval of the Del Norte County Board of Supervisors, because it proposes division of timberland into less than 160-acre parcels.

d. This project does not propose converting forest or timber land to non-forest use.

e. This project proposes the division of a single 623.69-acre timber parcel into five parcels, which will continue to meet the minimum lot size for the zone district. No other development is proposed as part of this subdivision.

3. Air Quality

Would the project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors or dust) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion of Impacts

a. This project would have no foreseeable impact on the implementation of an air quality plan.

b. Del Norte County is an “attainment” designated county and is not governed by “non-attainment” state or federal air quality standards. The air standards that Del Norte County falls under are outlined in the North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District (NCUAQMD) Rules and Regulations.

c. The project would not expose sensitive receptors to pollutant concentrations.

d. This project would have no foreseeable impact in increasing any emissions.

4. Biological Resources

Would the project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion of Impacts

a-f. The project subdivides a large forested parcel and does not propose any physical development, nor does it set the proposed parcels up for future development. Normally on non-resource lands, a hillside subdivision would contemplate future development of the parcels by establishing Potential Development Areas (PDAs) and sewage disposal sites through geotechnical analysis. On resource lands, although residential development could occur in the future, it would not be by-right. The historic and current use has been and is timber harvesting, which is not a form of timber conversion like other development. As such, biological resources are assessed with timber harvest applications by the professional forester who prepares the report. Calfire is the lead agency in regulating timber harvest activities and ensuring that these activities do not adversely impact biological resources. A preliminary biological assessment report was prepared as part of this subdivision application. However, since there is no proposed physical development, no biological resources would be impacted. Also, since development of the parcels would not be allowed by right as a result of this subdivision, relevant biological resources would be assessed in detail at the time a development application is submitted.

5. Cultural Resources

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion of Impacts

a-c. No cultural resources are known to exist onsite. The project site is located in an area of historical and repeated timber harvest activities, which are subject to Timber Harvest Plans that assess for impacts to cultural resources. Notice was provided to the tribes traditionally culturally affiliated with the project area and no comment was given with regard to cultural resources. Additionally, cultural staff from the Tolowa-Dee-ni' Nation is a voting member of the County Environmental Review Committee which reviews projects and makes CEQA recommendations.

6. Energy

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion of Impacts

a. The project site would have no foreseeable impacts on increasing wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary energy use since no development is proposed as part of this application.

b. This project does not conflict with nor obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency.

7. Geology and Soils

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the	☐	☐	☐	☒

State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.				
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☐	☒
iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion of Impacts

a. The project would not directly or indirectly cause substantial adverse effects involving earthquakes, strong seismic ground shaking, seismic-related ground failure including liquefaction, or landslides. The project does not propose any development that would increase the risk of loss, injury, or death on the property.

b. Since no physical development is proposed, the project would not result in substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil.

c. The project is not located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable or would be negatively impacted by this subdivision.

d. The project area is not located on expansive soil that would create risks to life or property.

e. The property consists of resource lands that do not necessitate the need to analyze soils for wastewater disposal systems. No development is proposed that would require wastewater disposal. If development is proposed in the future, soils will be analyzed at that time.

f. The project area is not known to contain a unique paleontological resource or geologic feature.

8. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Would the project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion of Impacts

a. The project would not create significant impacts to the environment from greenhouse gas emissions. No greenhouse gas emissions would be created because of this subdivision.

b. The proposed project would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases.

9. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Would the project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☒	☐	☒
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion of Impacts

a. The project would not cause a hazard to the public through routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials.

b. The project would not cause a hazard to the public or environment through reasonably foreseeable accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment.

c. The project would not create hazardous emissions or require the handling of hazardous waste.

d. This project is not located on a site which is included on any list of hazardous materials sites.

e. Del Norte County's Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan places the northeast corner of the existing parcel within the Airport Influence Area of Ward Field. Ward Field is a small, publicly owned aviation facility in Gasquet, California that serves as an alternate landing facility for non-commercial aircraft, and can be used for emergency operations such as firefighting or medical evacuations. The proposed project area is well outside of any airport Safety Zone, and thus would not create a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area.

f. This project would not impair implementation of an emergency response plan.

g. This project does not propose the development of residential parcels which would expose people and structures to significant loss because of potential wildfire. The subdivision must comply with county regulations with regard to road standards and ingress/egress. If additional development is proposed in the future, it would be required to comply with these standards.

10. Hydrology and Water Quality

Would the project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on-or off-site?	☐	☐	☐	☒
ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;	☐	☐	☐	☒
iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional source of polluted runoff; or	☐	☐	☐	☒
iv) impede or redirect flood flows?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable ground water management plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion of Impacts

a-e. This project would have no impact on hydrology or water quality. The subdivision does not approve any development on these timber resource lands, and extensive analysis would be required in the future if proposals to develop the properties were submitted. These proposed parcels are expected to be used for the growing and harvesting of timber into the future.

11. Land Use and Planning

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion of Impacts

a. This project would have no impact with regard to dividing any communities.

b. This project would not cause any impact related to a conflict with land use plans, policies, or regulations adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental impact.

12. Mineral Resources

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion of Impacts

a-b. No mineral resources are known to exist onsite.

13. Noise

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion of Impacts

a-c. This project would have no impacts on noise generation or on areas that are sensitive to noise generation. The property is located on resource lands designated primarily for timber harvesting located well away from any population centers. A portion of the project area is located within the Airport Influence Area of Ward Field. Ward Field is a small, publicly owned aviation facility in Gasquet, California that serves as an alternate landing facility for non-commercial aircraft, and can be used for emergency operations such as firefighting or medical evacuations. The proposed project area is well outside of any airport Safety Zone, and thus would not expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels.

14. Population and Housing

Would the project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion of Impacts

a-b. The project would not create the possibility of substantial population growth in the area. This project is located on resource lands and would not allow for the development of residences without further analysis.

15. Public Services

Would the project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion of Impacts

a. The project would not result in substantial adverse impacts associated with the need for new or altered governmental facilities and/or public services. The site is located on designated timber land and development on a scale that would substantially increase the need of public services would generally not be allowed. Responsible agencies would have regulatory authority over conversion of timberlands to other uses. The project does not approve any development necessitating the need for increased public services.

16. Recreation

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion of Impacts

a-b. The project does not impact existing recreational areas, nor does it increase the need for additional recreational facilities. The subdivision creates four new parcels on timber resource land.

17. Transportation

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision(b)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☒	☐

Discussion of Impacts

a-c. This project would not affect transportation facilities and does not increase any hazards since no growth-inducing development is allowed by right on these proposed resource parcels.

d. This project is in the State Responsibility Area with a Very High Fire risk level. The only way in and out of the proposed subdivision area is via French Hill Road to Highway 199. Since no other access exists, the property naturally has a lack of

good emergency access. However, the project still requires compliance with County Fire Safe Regulations which will require improvements or the applicant to acknowledge how the current access system meets the intent of safety standards. Further, this is a resource subdivision that does not allow development of growth-inducing uses such as residences without furth review of Fire Safe Regulations, timber conversion, and the fire safety setting.

18. Tribal Cultural Resources

Would the project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	☐	☐	☐	☒
ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion of Impacts

a. The project would have no foreseeable impacts on tribal cultural resources. A member of the Environmental Review Committee is a Native American representative and has not issued notice of any concern of resources onsite. Further, an AB 52 tribal consultation has been sent to local tribes associated with the project area and no requests for consultation have been received by the lead agency.

19. Utilities and Service Systems

Would the project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the providers existing commitments?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise	☐	☐	☐	☒

impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?				
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion of Impacts

a-e. The project would not have any impact on utilities or service systems. The project would not require connection to public utilities, as this is a resource subdivision on land used for the growing and harvesting of timber. Future construction would require engineering, geotechnical, and soils analysis, as well as potential permitting by other agencies, in order to establish onsite water and wastewater treatment systems.

20. Wildfire

Would the project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion of Impacts

a-d. The project site is located in a State Responsibility Area for fire management and is in a Very High Wildfire Hazard Area. No residential uses which would place people or property at risk of wildfire impacts is proposed. The property is used for the growing and harvesting of timber and a minor subdivision would not increase the risks of wildfire.

21. Mandatory Findings of Significance

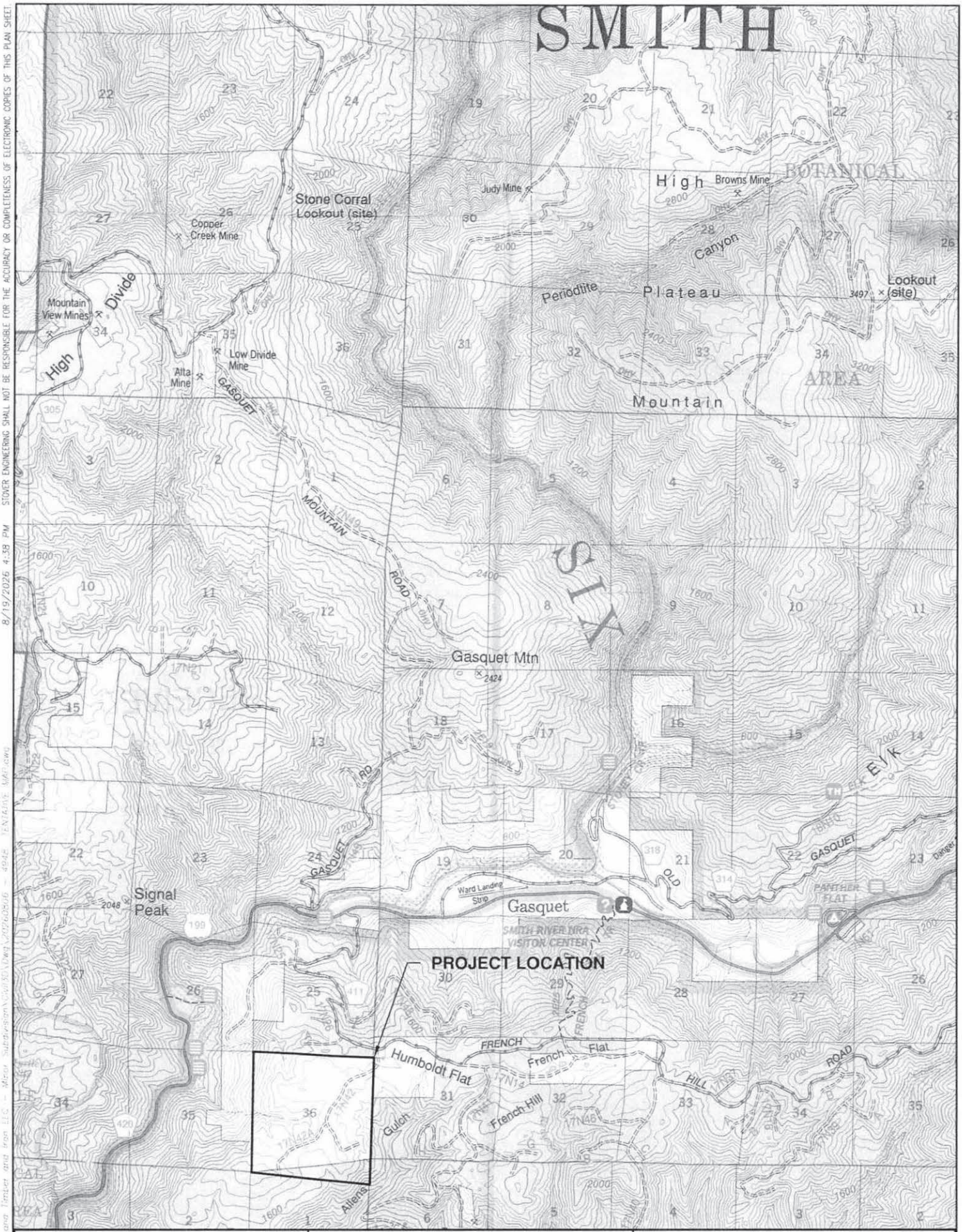
Would the project:	**Potentially Significant Impact**	**Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated**	**Less Than Significant Impact**	**No Impact**
a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California	☐	☐	☐	☒

history or prehistory?				
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☐	☐	☒

a. The project does not have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment.

b. The project is a resource subdivision and no further development is proposed. The project does not have impacts that would be cumulatively considerable.

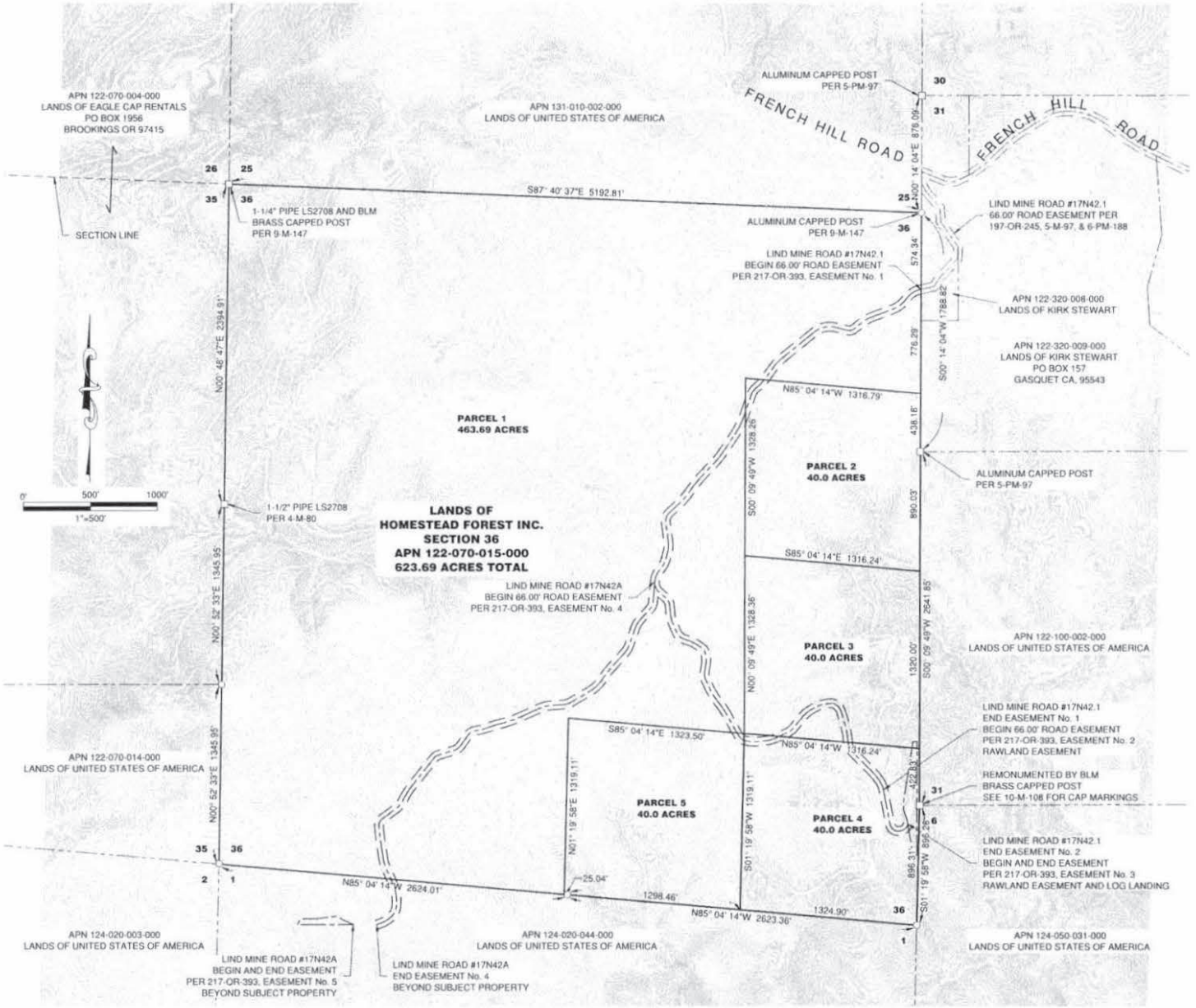
c. The project does not have environmental effects which would cause substantial adverse effects on human beings.



8/19/2026 4:38 PM STOVER ENGINEERING SHALL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF ELECTRONIC COPIES OF THIS PLAN SHEET.

S:\4948 Kev Land Timber and Iron LLC - Minor subdivision\Civil\Dwg\4948SUB - 4948 TENTATIVE MAP.dwg

STOVER ENGINEERING Civil Engineers and Consultants PO BOX 783 - 711 H STREET CRESCENT CITY, CA 95531 707-465-6742	HOMESTEAD FOREST, INC MINOR SUBDIVISION	COUNTY OF DEL NORTE VICINITY MAP
ONE INCH	NTS	08/06/26	JOB NO.4948



MAP LEGEND

- ○ 3-1/4"Ø ALUMINUM USDA FOREST SERVICE SURVEY CAP W/ TYPICAL MARKING "1988 LS3340". SEE 10-M-108 FOR SECTION MARKINGS FOR EACH MONUMENT.
- □ SURVEY MONUMENT AS DESCRIBED HEREON
- PROPERTY LINE DELINEATED BY THIS MAP
- SUBJECT PROPERTY LINE
- NEIGHBORING PROPERTY LINE
- EASEMENT CENTERLINE
- EASEMENT AS DESCRIBED
- APN ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER
- DNCR DEL NORTE COUNTY RECORDS
- -M- BOOK OF SURVEY MAPS DNCR
- -OR- OFFICIAL RECORD DEED DNCR
- -PM- BOOK OF PARCEL MAPS DNCR

PURPOSE OF MAP

THE PURPOSE OF THIS TENTATIVE MAP IS TO ILLUSTRATE A PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF SECTION 36 AS SHOWN IN BOOK 10 OF MAPS, PAGE 108, DNCR.

NOTES

1. EXISTING PROPERTY LINES BASED ON RECORD OF SURVEY PERFORMED BY RICHARD B. DAVIS BOOK 10 OF MAPS, PAGE 108.
2. PROPOSED PROPERTY LINES AND PARCEL AREAS ARE APPROXIMATE. EXACT LOCATIONS TO BE DETERMINED BY SURVEYOR LICENSED IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
3. ALL EASEMENTS OF RECORD ARE SHOWN ON THE TENTATIVE MAP AND WILL APPEAR ON THE RECORDED SUBDIVISION MAP.
4. EXISTING FEATURES ARE ALL APPROXIMATE LOCATIONS.
5. CONTOUR INTERVAL: 5.0'. TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY IS BASED ON NORTH COAST RESOURCE PARTNERSHIP, DEL NORTE COUNTYWIDE LiDAR PRODUCT, TRANSLATED TO HORIZONTAL DATUM NAD83 CALIFORNIA ZONE I. VERTICAL DATUM NAVD88. RELATIONSHIP TO PROPERTY LINES IS APPROXIMATE.

OWNER / SUBDIVIDER

OWNER:	HOMESTEAD FOREST, INC. BRENT KERR
ADDRESS:	10910 NE HWY 240 YAMHILL OR, 97148
PHONE:	(971) 235-5001

PROJECT INFORMATION

APN:	122-070-015-000
AREA:	623.69 ACRES
ZONING:	TIMBERLAND PRESERVE ZONE (TPZ)
LAND USE:	TIMBERLAND

TENTATIVE MAP

FOR

HOMESTEAD FOREST INC.

ALL OF

SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 17 NORTH,
RANGE 1 EAST, HUMBOLDT MERIDIAN
COUNTY OF DEL NORTE - STATE OF CALIFORNIA

AUGUST 2026

STOVER ENGINEERING
Civil Engineers and Consultants
PO BOX 783 - 711 H STREET
CRESCENT CITY, CA 95531 707 465 6742
WARD L. STOVER, PE C44207

JN 4948

SHEET 1 OF 1

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COUNTY OF DEL NORTE

PROJECT SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Homestead Forest, Inc Minor Subdivision – APN 122-070-015-000

SETTING

The project site is located off French Hill Road encompassing all of Section 36 (623.69 acres), Township 17 North, Range 1 East, Humbold Meridian. Current land use is Timberland and zoned TPZ. Most of the adjacent lands are Six Rivers National Forest with a few private parcels including the Shieve Quarry site now owned by Eagle Cap Rentals.

The site has existing roads and drainage improvements within 66-foot wide Forest Service easements previously used for timber operations. The site has legal access through Road 17N42.1 granted in Document 197 OR 245, and USFS Roads 17N42 and 17N42A as demonstrated by the submitted letter from the US Forest Service dated 28 January 2026.

PROJECT DETAILS

The project is proposed to create 4 new parcels each 40.0 acres in size with the remaining parcel being 463.69 acres. The existing roads and easements serve all proposed parcels. Easements over the parcels within Section 36 will also be granted to the individual parcels being created should the Forest Service rescind their easements in the future.

No rezone from TPZ is proposed. No other development is proposed as part of this project. Existing private roads and drainage improvements appear to be within recorded easements serving the proposed parcels.

The Applicant also requests that the requirement to prepare and file a Parcel Map be waived pursuant to Del Norte County Code Section 16.12.40(2). Deeds would be prepared and recorded similar to Instrument #19922480 and those prepared for Subdivision Application MS2302.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

None. This is a resource only subdivision.

SPECIAL MITIGATIONS

None. No improvements are proposed.

SPECIAL STUDIES

A Joint Timber Management Plan and Preliminary Biological Assessment Report have been prepared for this project. Both documents are provided with the application package as requested by the County. The Biological Assessment Report is labeled Preliminary as there is no physical development proposed that could impact resources at this time. A Timber Harvest Plan or Use Permit Application associated with non-timber harvest uses will require a detailed Biological Assessment with recommendations for any disturbance avoidance or mitigation.

PARCEL MAP WAIVER DISCUSSION

Parcel maps are generally required for a minor subdivision. However, Government Code Section 66428(b) states *"A local agency shall, by ordinance, provide a procedure for waiving the requirement for a parcel map, imposed by this division, including the requirements for a parcel map imposed by Section 66426. The procedure may include provisions for waiving the requirement for a tentative and final map for the construction of a condominium project on a single parcel. The ordinance shall require a finding by the legislative body or advisory agency, that the proposed division of land complies with requirements established by this division or local ordinance enacted pursuant thereto as to area, improvement and design, floodwater drainage control, appropriate improved public roads, sanitary disposal facilities, water supply availability, environmental protection, and other requirements of this division or local ordinance enacted pursuant thereto. In any case, where the requirement for a parcel map is waived by local ordinance pursuant to this section, a tentative map may be required by local ordinance. "*

GC 66428(b) further refers to Government Code Section 66426 which outlines several exceptions to requiring preparation of a Final Map. A Parcel Map is required for the stated exceptions but can be waived by the County as stated above. Exception (e) of GC 66426 applies to each parcel created by the division that has a gross area of not less than 40 acres or is not less than a quarter of a quarter (1/16) section.

Del Norte County does have an ordinance to permit waivers as required by 66428(b). Below is an excerpt from Section 16.12.40 from the Del Norte County Code as it pertains to waiving the creation of Parcel Maps. Emphasis is underscored.

"16.12.40 Parcel Map

1. *After the approval or conditional approval of the tentative minor subdivision map, and prior to the expiration of such map, the subdivider may cause the real property included with the map, or any part thereof, to be surveyed and a parcel map thereof prepared in accordance with the approved or conditionally approved tentative map.*
2. *The planning commission, at its option, as a condition of approval, may under certain circumstances "waive" the requirement for a parcel map to be filed with the county recorder. The required findings to be made by the commission shall be:*
    1. *There is no special privilege being conferred upon the property owner.*
    2. *Circumstances such as, but not limited to, surveying problems may be cited as sufficient cause warranting a waiver of the parcel map.*
    3. *Findings are made concerning the items listed in Section 66428 of the Subdivision Map Act related to area, improvement and design, floodwater drainage control, appropriate improved public roads, sanitary disposal facilities, water supply availability, and environmental protection.*

    A "waiver" can only be granted with tentative map approval."

The Planning Commission must make the findings listed above in the County Code to grant the waiver request. Below are suggested discussion items to support the three findings for the requested waiver:

1. The waiver of a Parcel Map was granted for previous subdivisions (MS9053 & MS2302 in particular). No special privilege is being conferred on the current property owner that previous subdividers in the County do not have.
2. The parcel to be subdivided is 463.69 acres in a remote and difficult area to survey resulting in a relatively high cost to survey and create a Parcel Map for so few parcels.

BLAIR FORESTRY CONSULTING

Providing Professional Forestry Services

PO Box 2517
McKinleyville, CA 95519

CELL 707.834.2990
EMAIL blairforestry@gmail.com

Preliminary Biological Assessment Report For Homestead Timberlands Inc. Property

APN 122-070-015

July 2026

Prepared for:

Brent Kerr

Prepared By:

Alexander C. Powell, B.S.

For Blair Forestry Consulting
PO Box 2517
McKinleyville, CA 95519

I. Introduction

This Preliminary Biological Resource Review was prepared to provide information on APN 122-070-015 concerning the type and extent of biological resources under the jurisdiction of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). A review of relevant biological databases and literature concerning the possible presence of special status fish & wildlife, plant species, and natural communities was conducted prior to visiting the property. The subsequent site visits were done to assess site-specific conditions and determine whether habitat characteristics were present for special status plants, animals, and natural communities. No focused surveys were conducted for this assessment. This information is intended to evaluate the potential for future projects on the parcel to affect biological resources. A site inspection was conducted by Alexander Powell B.S. on January 27 & 28, and June 3, 2026.

II. Definitions

Sensitive Biological Resources

Special Status Species

Special status species include animals and plants that are listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and/or the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), in addition to species that meet the definition of rare or endangered under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This includes CDFW Species of Special Concern (SSC) and Fully Protected (FP), Watch List (WL), birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), Western Bat Working Group Priority Species, and other species with local or biological significance are also given special consideration under CEQA. Plants with a California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR) of 1A, 1B, 2A, or 2B are also considered to be Special Status Species. Plants with CRPRs of 3 and 4 are generally not considered to meet the criteria or warrant special consideration unless there are special attributes of the population.

Special Status Natural Communities

Special status plant communities are communities with limited distribution that may be vulnerable to environmental impacts. Natural communities recognized as sensitive are provided on the Sensitive *Natural Communities List* (California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW 2018). The list is based on the vegetation classification in *A Manual of California Vegetation, 2nd Edition* (Sawyer et al. 2009). Natural communities with G or S ranks of 3 or lower are considered sensitive. However, they may not warrant protection under CEQA unless they are considered high quality. Human disturbance, invasive species, logging, and grazing are common factors considered when judging whether the stand is high quality and warrants protection.

Sensitive Aquatic Resources

County Mandated Water Quality

The Del Norte County General Plan (Del Norte County 2003) states that "The County shall seek to maintain, and where feasible, enhance the existing quality of all water resources in order to ensure public health and safety and the biological productivity of waters."

Waters of the United States

Waters of the United States include any tributaries to waters used for interstate or foreign commerce including wetlands. The Army Corp of Engineers regulates the Waters of the United States and has jurisdiction in waters such as creeks and rivers and includes the area below the ordinary high water mark, which is the line on the bank established by fluctuations of water that leave physical characteristics such as a distinct line on the bank, shelving, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, and presence of debris. The Corp defines wetlands as:

"...areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal conditions do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas."

Waters of the State

Waters of the state are regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Waters of the state are defined as:

> "...any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state."

Waters of the State includes water in both natural and artificial channels.

The Water Board defines an area as wetland as:

> *"An area is wetland if, under normal circumstances, (1) the area has continuous or recurrent saturation of the upper substrate caused by groundwater, or shallow surface water, or both; (2) the duration of such saturation is sufficient to cause anaerobic conditions in the upper substrate; and (3) the area's vegetation is dominated by hydrophytes or the area lacks vegetation."*

III. Location and Environmental Setting

Location

Assessor's Parcel Number 122-070-015 is approximately 624 acres and located approximately 1.6 air miles Southwest of the community of Gasquet, California on the Hiouchi 7.5' USGS quadrangle. The parcel is situated on a low gradient ridge between the Smith River and South Fork Smith River (See Figure 1 – Kerr General Location Map). Preliminary review of regional imagery, harvest history, and ownership shows a mosaic of different aged stands of forested habitat. Habitat on the parcel consists of recently managed conifer-dominated forest lands. A large portion of the surrounding region is part of Six Rivers National Forest and Smith River National Recreation Area. Numerous documents describe this region to be occupied primarily by Douglas-fir and redwood forest with other species including sugar

pine, western hemlock, and red alder. The Biological Scoping Area for this review includes the Hiouchi 7.5' USGS Quadrangle and the 8 surrounding quadrangles. This area was chosen because given the location of the property, it is of sufficient size to include both the coastal plain and interior mountain biological influences. Additionally, a shift in soil composition and associated habitats for special status plants (ultramafic serpentine) occurs in the region of the property.

Soils and Topography

The USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service Web Soil Survey website was used to identify the soil complexes present within the property. The soil complexes present on the property are all classified as Site III and generally have high suitability for timber production. Several different soil complexes exist within the property area, the most prominent (70.5%) being the Goldridge-Aiken families (complex 349). This soil consists of a complex of two distinct soil series and are generally found on rolling uplands with steep side slopes between 5 and 40 percent. This soil is common in the northern coastal areas of California. The complex is deep and well drained with parent materials consisting of consolidated sandstone and basic volcanic rock.

Smaller portions of the property (19.9%) associated with steeper slopes leading downward to Smith River and tributaries to the South Fork Smith River consist of the Clallam family (complex 345) and the Goldridge family (complex 346) which are both deep, well-drained soils and have high suitability for timber production. A small portion of the property (9.7%) has soil composition of Skalan-Aiken families (complex 348) and represent a moderately deep soil association, typically found on 15 to 50 percent slopes and have high suitability for timber production.

In 2002, the Conservation Biology Institute (CBI) conducted a conservation science assessment of the Klamath-Siskiyou ecoregion concluding that the northeastern portion of this parcel was potentially composed of ultramafic or serpentine soils. This data layer is shown on Figure 2 – Habitat Locations Map. The USDA NRCS Soils map shows these soils to be well outside of the property boundary further east, but serpentine soils were observed to be present on the property, particularly around the northeast corner. A map of the project area and soils information from the Web Soil Survey website provided by the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service have been included with this review as Figure 3.

The topography on the parcel is largely favorable with slopes between 0 and 20% originating off a shallow northeast – southwest running ridge. Pockets of steep terrain are isolated to the southeast and northwest corners of the property. Nearly all aspects are represented on the property. The property elevation ranges from 1,040' to 1,880' above sea level. According to the Del Norte Planning Department, the property is zoned Timber Preserve Zone (TPZ) and is classified as Site III timberland.

Watershed and Stream Conditions

The property is located on a shallow ridge separating the Myrtle Creek and Craigs Creek Planning Watersheds (CALWNUMs 1103.300501 & 1103.2006.3, respectively). The northwest portion of the property drains to unnamed tributaries to the Smith River. The southeast portion of the property drains to Allens Gulch and Craigs Creek - tributaries to the South Fork Smith River. A review of California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), past harvest planning on the property, and site-specific conditions observed on the property, there are no known fish bearing watercourses within or adjacent to the property. The

Smith River is the closest fish-bearing watercourse to receive drainage from the parcel approximately 0.6-miles downstream.

Current stream conditions on the property consist of heavy hardwood and conifer shade canopy and dense shrub vegetation. Most stream channels have large woody debris and show bank and bed cutting resulting from historic logging practices - including skid trails located within or immediately adjacent to watercourses.

IV. Methods

A site visit was conducted by Alexander Powell on January 27 & 28, and June 3, 2026 to evaluate site specific habitat conditions including aquatic and biological resource potential on the property. Mr. Powell has a B.S. in Wildlife Management from Humboldt State University and over 20 years of experience in plant and animal species identification and conducting botanical and wildlife surveys in the Pacific Northwest. Mr. Powell has experience identifying habitats that have potential to harbor special status plants and animals such as wetlands, natural communities, and other landscape features.

Biological Resources

A list of special status animals (Table 1) and plants (Table 2) that could potentially occur on the property was generated using the *California Natural Diversity Database* (CDFW 2026) and the CNPS *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants* (California Native Plant Society 2026). Both scoping lists include special status plant and animal species with documented occurrences on the Hiouchi USGS quadrangle and the 8 surrounding adjacent quadrangles (9-quadrangle search). Animals associated with open ocean and river estuary habitats, such as sea birds and marine mammals, were excluded from analysis.

Aquatic Resources

The Project Area and surrounding habitat was inspected for aquatic resources such as wetlands, streams, ponds and other water bodies and associated riparian habitat.

V. Results and Discussion

The general habitat qualifies as North Coast Coniferous Forest (NCFrs) within the Northern California Coast. The property is heavily forested except for some small clearings along the road network associated with historic log landings. The road system is expansive allowing access throughout the property and crossing several watercourses. Observed aquatic and potential soil-veg resources are shown on the Figure 2 - Habitat Locations Map at the end of this review.

Vegetative Habitat Descriptions:

Forest habitat on the parcel is composed of conifer and hardwood stands of varying age and species composition. Differences in species components observed in different areas across the parcel are largely driven by soil composition. Where ultramafic (serpentine/peridotite) rock reaches the surface, the vegetation changes abruptly, typically having higher proportions of species such as knobcone pine,

manzanita, chinquapin, and stunted Douglas-fir. Current vegetation across the parcel also reflects its history of commercial timber management.

The parcel has a mosaic of mixed-conifer stands aged 20 to 95+ years and stocked with variable amounts of Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), sugar pine (*Pinus lambertiana*), knobcone pine (*Pinus attenuata*), tanoak (*Notholithocarpus densiflorus*), and dwarf chinquapin (*Chrysolepis sempervirens*). Areas where harvesting most recently occurred (~20 yrs) have a higher proportion of young pine species growing in with young Douglas-fir, particularly knobcone pine. Older stands between 60 and 95 years are largely composed of Douglas-fir mixed with varying amounts of mature sugar pine. Other hardwood species present on the parcel include red alder (*Alnus rubra*), madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*), California bay (*Umbellularia californica*), and willow (*Salix sp.*). Red alder is dominant in some low gradient stream headwaters sites and around ponding areas.

The shrub layer is well developed in young stands, at nearly 100% cover and impenetrable in many areas. Dominant shrubs in these areas include dwarf chinquapin (*Chrysolepis sempervirens*), hairy manzanita (*Arctostaphylos Columbiana*), western Labrador tea (*Rhododendron columbianum*), salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), evergreen huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*), Western Azalea (*Rhododendron occidentale*) and California rose bay (*Rhododendron macrophyllum*). More mature forest stands had a low to moderate shrub component.

Herbaceous vegetation is largely confined to roads, historic landings, and other disturbed openings because most of the parcel supports closed-canopy forest or dense early-seral vegetation. Bear grass (*Xerophyllum tenax*), bracken fern (*Pteridium aquilinum var. pubescens*), sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*), yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), and inside-out flower (*Vancouveria planipetala*) were among the most common species observed.

Aquatic Resources Descriptions:

Along the southwest corner of the property, several unnamed perennial and intermittent streams drain to Allen's Gulch and Craigs Creek, flowing approximately 2.5 miles to the South Fork Smith River. The northwest portion of the property has numerous unnamed perennial and intermittent streams which flow to the Smith River approximately 0.5 miles downstream. There are also numerous small ponds and saturated areas throughout the property providing potential habitat for numerous plant and animal species on Tables 1 and 2. Most, if not all, of these areas appear to be man-made and are currently characterized as having year-round standing water or moist conditions and plant communities associated with such conditions. Often these areas are located associated with the headwaters of or instream of existing watercourses and a have denser concentration of red alder overstory. These areas are mapped on Figure 2 - Habitat Locations Map and would require further delineation and assessment in the event a project is proposed around them.

Potential threats to aquatic resources on the property are generally isolated to existing stream crossings. Several watercourse crossings with metal pipes were observed to be functioning while others would require treatment if involved in a project. Some historic road grades lead to watercourses where crossings had been removed, and the roads were generally observed to be heavily vegetated and hydrologically disconnected. The road system was mostly rocked and in good condition. Some roads would require vegetation removal and/or minor grading to use. Crossings should be monitored regularly for functionality across the property to ensure water quality is maintained.

Special Status Animal Habitat Descriptions:

Analysis provided on Table 1 indicates that the property has moderate to high potential to harbor special status animals now and into the future. Seasonal and perennial watercourses throughout the property appear to have been provided with sufficient protective measures through past harvest entries providing habitat for special status amphibians. The dense vegetative state of the early seral forests on the property provides valuable nesting and foraging habitat for numerous other wildlife species and likely some special status species as well. No raptor nests or sign were observed on or near the property at the time of the site visits. No special habitat features such as old growth trees, large tree cavities, large snags, cliffs, caves, old, abandoned structures or other habitat with a high potential for sensitive wildlife were observed on or immediately adjacent to the property. Given the heavy disturbance regime from past logging activities on the property, special status species relying on late-seral conditions for survival would be less likely to occur. As the forest matures, habitat niches will change, and conditions could favor an increase in potential to harbor special status wildlife.

Special Status Plant Habitat Descriptions:

Botanical scoping, shown on Table 2, includes a large range of special status plants associated with both coastal dunes and Lake Earl to the West as well as ultramafic soils which are prolific in the region around the parcel. There are numerous CNDDB occurrences of ultramafic soil-dependent special status plant populations to the East and Northeast of the property. Ultramafic soils were observed on the property during site visits. Given the 2002 analysis conducted by the Conservation Biology Institute showing ultramafic soils mapped in the northeastern corner of the property, and property's proximity to several documented occurrences of serpentine dependent special status plants - there is potential for these plants to occur in this area. Suitable habitats for special status species are also present in some of the perennial ponds and watercourses identified on Figure 2 - Habitat Locations Map as well as in roadways, cut banks, landings, seeps, and similar micro-sites where growing space is available. While the property has a very apparent disturbance history associated with past logging, the property hosts a high species diversity. Seasonally appropriate formal botanical surveys were not conducted, but the property has moderate to high potential to harbor special status plants now and into the future.

CNDDB Analysis:

Figure 4 – CNDDB Assessment Area Map shows documented occurrences on the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) of special status wildlife and plants within 0.7-Miles of the property (Biological Assessment Area). The CNDDB depicts the nearest known Northern Spotted Owl (NSO) Activity Center (AC) approximately 1.1 miles northeast of the property (DNT0068). The property has suitable NSO Nesting/Roosting and Foraging habitat as well as non-habitat – as defined by United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS, 2008). An occurrence of fisher (*Pekania pennanti*) occurs along the northeastern corner of the property.

Several Special Status Natural Communities were identified during scoping on the (CNDDB) associated with the areas around Lake Earl to the west. These communities were not identified on the property. An occurrence of little-leaved huckleberry (*Vaccinium scoparium*), a CRPR 2B.2, is mapped along French Hill Road at the northeastern corner of the property. Additionally, several other special status plant species are mapped immediately northeast of the property, many of which are associated with ultramafic soil

series 425 and 430 shown outside of the property on Figure 3. A broad occurrence of Oregon goldthread (*Coptis laciniata*), a CRPR 4.2, is also reported around the southwest corner of the property.

The CNDDB only reports positive findings and doesn't indicate that a particular species or Sensitive Natural Community isn't present within a given area. Numerous occurrences of special status animals and plants have been detected in the region surrounding the property as shown on Figure 4.

Given the location of the property, as well as its proximity to documented occurrences of special status plants and animals, seasonally appropriate surveys should be conducted by a qualified biologist prior to any proposed activities that could negatively impact protected natural resources. Appropriate mitigations should be applied to protect water resources prior to activities that could affect them.

References

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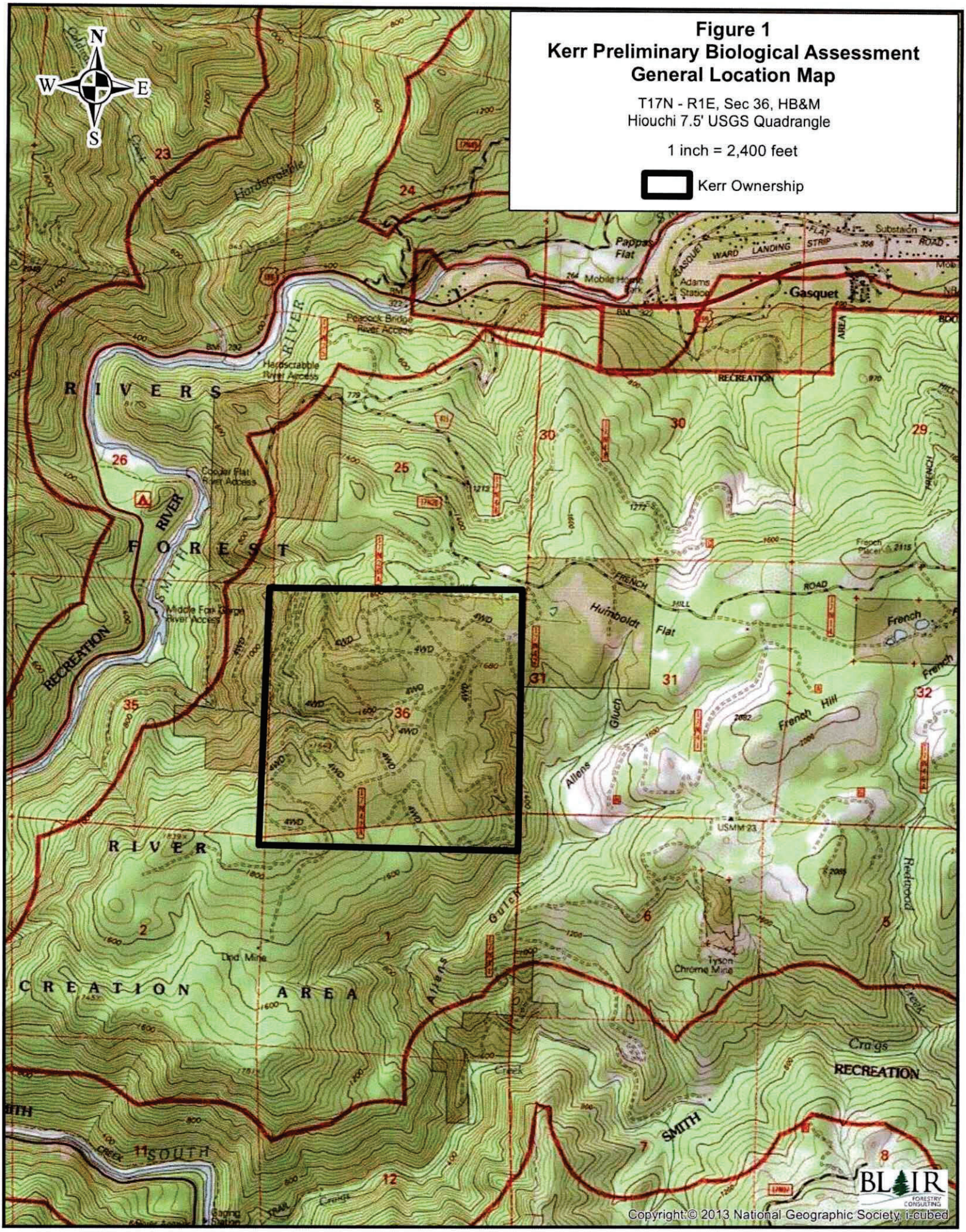
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Figure 1
Kerr Preliminary Biological Assessment
General Location Map
T17N - R1E, Sec 36, HB&M
Hiouchi 7.5' USGS Quadrangle
1 inch = 2,400 feet
Kerr Ownership
N
W
E
S
RIVERS
RIVER
FOREST
RECREATION
AREA
CREATION
SMITH
RIVER
Gasquet
Pappas Flat
Humboldt Flat
French Hill
Allens Gluch
Tyson Chrome Mine
Crags
RECREATION
Copyright © 2013 National Geographic Society, i-cubed
BLAIR
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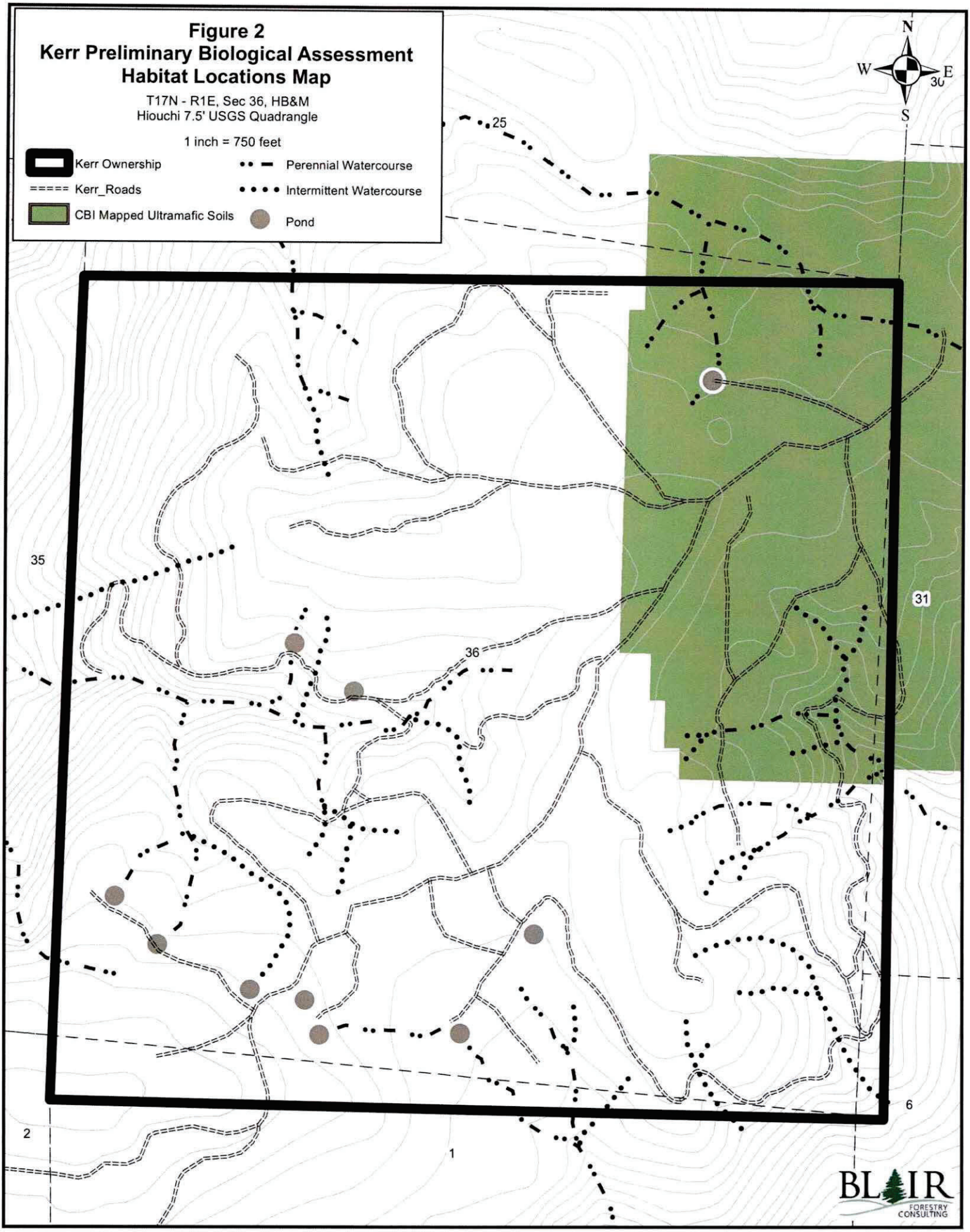
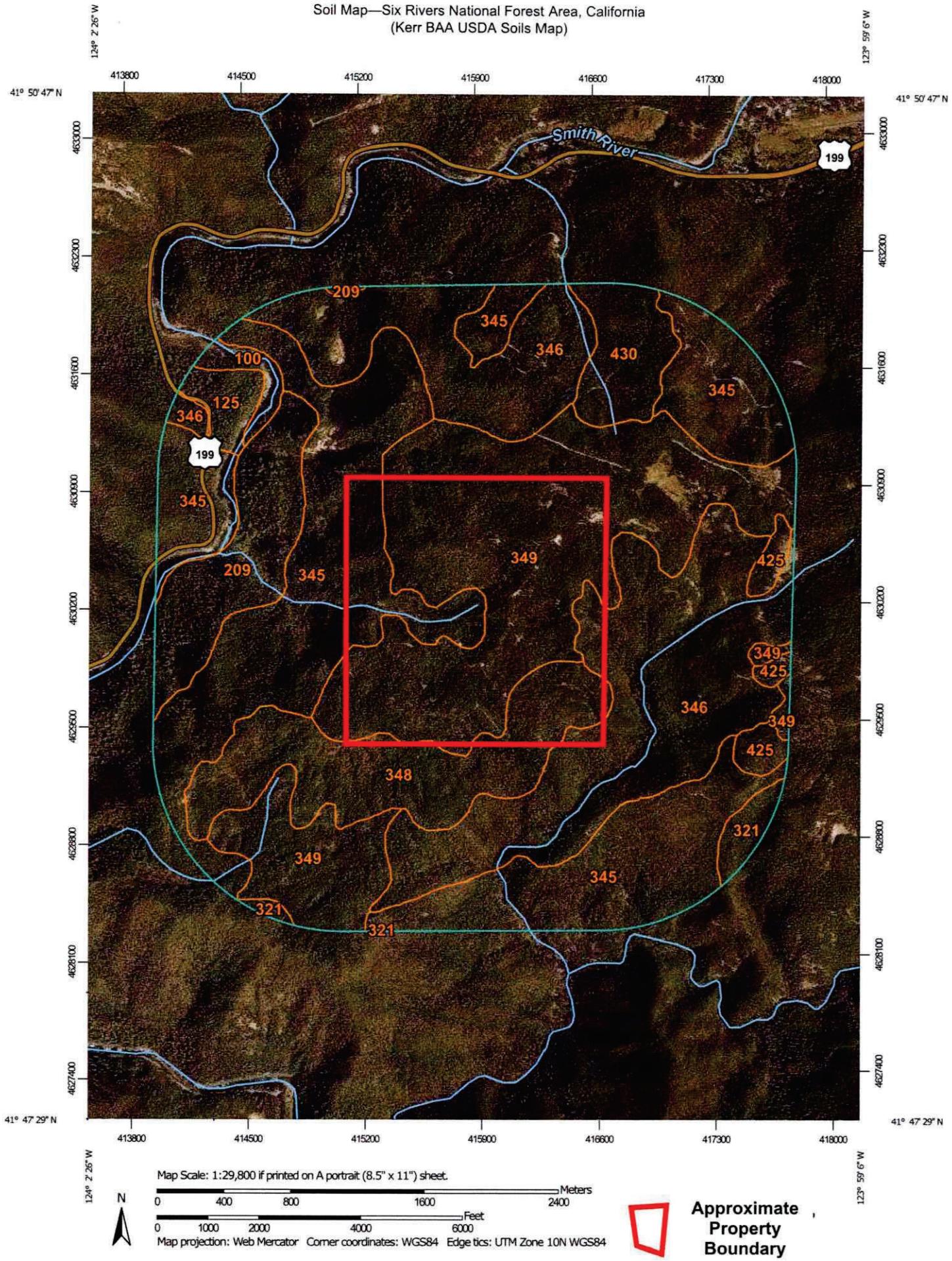

Figure 2
Kerr Preliminary Biological Assessment
Habitat Locations Map
T17N - R1E, Sec 36, HB&M
Hiouchi 7.5' USGS Quadrangle
1 inch = 750 feet
Kerr Ownership
Kerr_Roads
CBI Mapped Ultramafic Soils
Perennial Watercourse
Intermittent Watercourse
Pond
N
W
E
S
25
30
31
35
36
2
1
6
BLAIR
FORESTRY CONSULTING

Figure 3


Soil Map—Six Rivers National Forest Area, California
(Kerr BAA USDA Soils Map)
124° 2' 26" W
123° 59' 6" W
41° 50' 47" N
41° 47' 29" N
413800
414500
415200
415900
416600
417300
418000
4633000
4632300
4631600
4630900
4630200
4629500
4628800
4628100
4627400
Smith River
199
209
345
346
430
100
125
349
425
348
321
Map Scale: 1:29,800 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.
Meters
0
400
800
1600
2400
Feet
0
1000
2000
4000
6000
N
Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 10N WGS84
Approximate Property Boundary

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Six Rivers National Forest Area, California
Survey Area Data: Version 20, Sep 3, 2025

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Apr 8, 2022—Jul 1, 2022

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Figure 3

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
100	Typic Xerofluvents-Riverwash association, 2 to 10 percent slopes	26.5	0.8%
125	Horseshoe family, deep, 10 to 40 percent slopes	40.4	1.2%
209	Hartleton-Elioak-Chenango families association, deep, 20 to 50 percent slopes	184.4	5.5%
321	Hugo family, moderately deep-Maymen family complex, 50 to 70 percent slopes	33.6	1.0%
345	Clallam family, extremely gravelly-Skalan-Goldridge families,deep, 35 to 70 percent slopes	992.5	29.5%
346	Goldridge family, deep-Clallam family, moderately deep-Aiken family, deep association, 40 to 90 percent slopes	794.0	23.6%
348	Skalan-Aiken families association, deep, 5 to 40 percent slopes	291.3	8.6%
349	Goldridge-Aiken families association, deep, 5 to 40 percent slopes	865.9	25.7%
425	Lithic Haploxeralfs, ultramafic-Walnett family, deep, stony association, 25 to 70 percent slopes	42.4	1.3%
430	Jayel family, moderately deep-Walnett family, deep-Lithic Xerochrepts, ultramafic association, stony, 35 to 75 percent slopes	99.2	2.9%
Totals for Area of Interest		**3,370.2**	**100.0%**

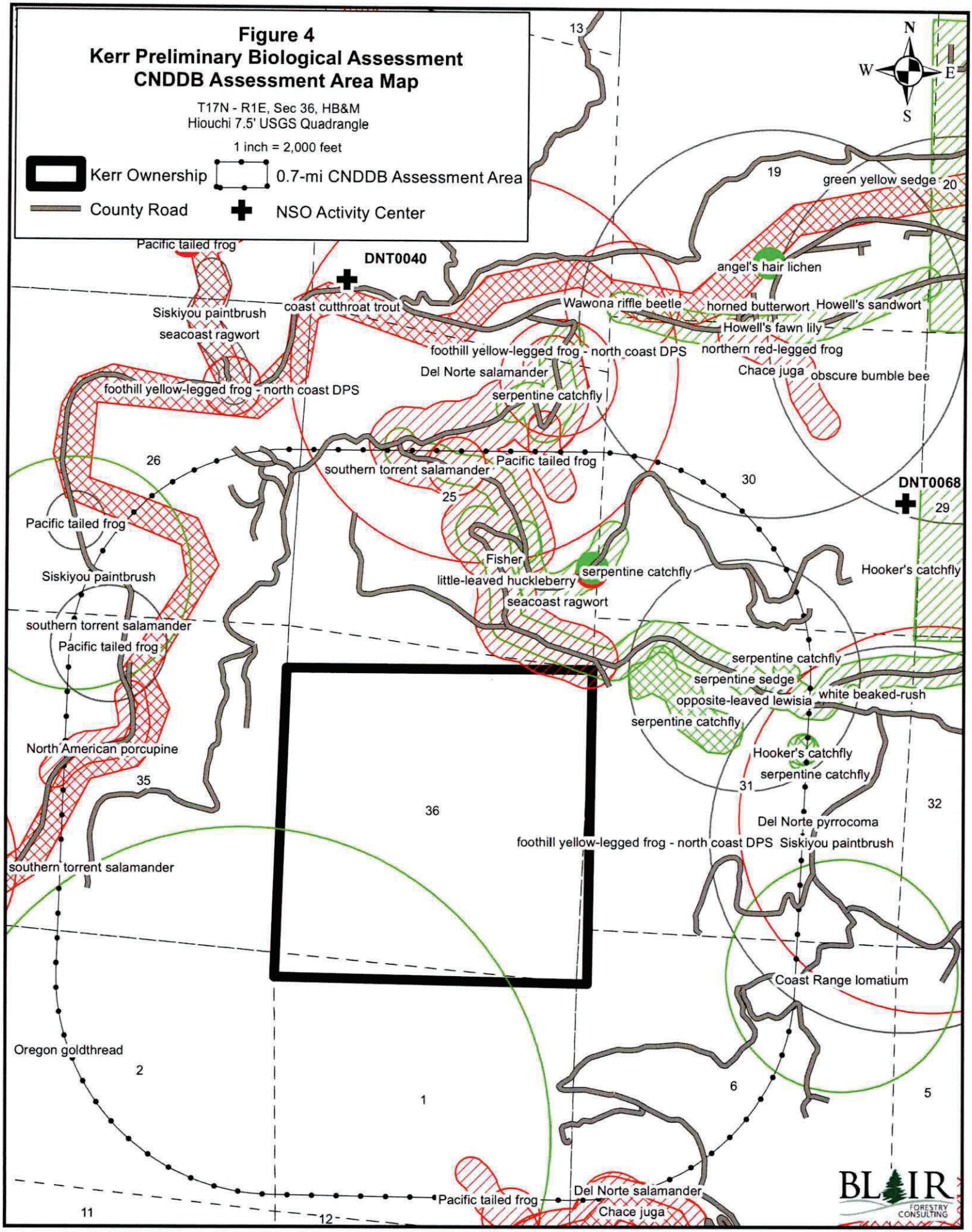

Figure 4
Kerr Preliminary Biological Assessment
CNDDB Assessment Area Map
T17N - R1E, Sec 36, HB&M
Hiouchi 7.5' USGS Quadrangle
1 inch = 2,000 feet
Kerr Ownership
0.7-mi CNDDB Assessment Area
County Road
NSO Activity Center
N
W
E
S
13
19
20
29
30
25
26
31
32
36
35
1
2
6
5
11
12
DNT0040
DNT0068
Pacific tailed frog
Siskiyou paintbrush
seacoast ragwort
coast cutthroat trout
foothill yellow-legged frog - north coast DPS
Del Norte salamander
serpentine catchfly
southern torrent salamander
Pacific tailed frog
Fisher
little-leaved huckleberry
serpentine catchfly
seacoast ragwort
Siskiyou paintbrush
southern torrent salamander
Pacific tailed frog
North American porcupine
Oregon goldthread
Pacific tailed frog
Del Norte salamander
Chace juga
green yellow sedge
angel's hair lichen
Wawona riffle beetle
horned butterwort
Howell's sandwort
Howell's fawn lily
foothill yellow-legged frog - north coast DPS
northern red-legged frog
Chace juga
obscure bumble bee
Hooker's catchfly
serpentine catchfly
serpentine sedge
white beaked-rush
opposite-leaved lewisia
serpentine catchfly
Hooker's catchfly
serpentine catchfly
Del Norte pyrrocoma
foothill yellow-legged frog - north coast DPS
Siskiyou paintbrush
Coast Range lomatium
BLAIR
FORESTRY CONSULTING

Table 1. Special Status Wildlife Scoping List for Homestead Timberlands Inc Biological Review
Section 36, Township 17-North, Range 1-East, HB&M

		Listing Status				
Scientific Name	**Common Name**	**FESA**	**CESA**	**CDFW Status**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur on Project Area**
Amphibians						
Ascaphus truei	Pacific tailed frog	None	None	SSC	Occurs in montane hardwood-conifer, redwood, Douglas-fir & ponderosa pine habitats. Restricted to perennial montane streams.	Potential
Plethodon elongatus	Del Norte salamander	None	None	WL	Old-growth associated species with optimum conditions in the mixed conifer/hardwood ancient forest ecosystem. Cool, moist, stable microclimate, a deep litter layer, closed multi-storied canopy, dominated by large, old trees.	Potential; no old growth
Rana aurora	northern red-legged frog	None	None	SSC	Generally near permanent water, but can be found far from water, in damp woods and meadows, during non-breeding season.	Potential
Rana boylii pop. 1	foothill yellow-legged frog - north coast DPS	None	None	SSC	Partly-shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying.	Potential
Rhyacotriton variegatus	southern torrent salamander	None	None	SSC	Coastal redwood, Douglas-fir, mixed conifer, montane riparian, and montane hardwood-conifer habitats. Old growth forest. Cold, well-shaded, permanent streams and seepages, or within splash zone or on moss-covered rocks within trickling water.	Potential
Birds						
Accipiter striatus	sharp-shinned hawk	None	None	WL	The range of this species is from the Oregon border south to central California during the breeding season, otherwise throughout the state from September to April. Utilizes woodlands of young or open forests with a variety of plant life forms. Usually nests in dense pole and small tree stands (25-50 years) of conifers. Not usually found in early or late seral habitats. Climate of nesting habitat should be cool, moist and well shaded with little ground cover, near water.	Potential
Circus hudsonius	northern harrier	None	None	SSC	Marshes, fields, prairies. Found in many kinds of open terrain, both wet and dry habitats, where there is good ground cover. Often found in marshes, especially in nesting season, but sometimes will nest in dry open fields	Unlikely, no open terrain
Elanus leucurus	white-tailed kite	None	None	FP	White-tailed Kites are common in savannas, open woodlands, marshes, desert grasslands, partially cleared lands, and cultivated fields.	Unlikely, not typical habitat
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	bald eagle	Delisted	Endangered	FP	Ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering. Most nests within 1 mile of water. Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branches, especially ponderosa pine. Roosts communally in winter.	Unlikely, not typical habitat
Brachyramphus marmoratus	marbled murrelet	Threatened	Endangered	-	A common resident and breeder in the north coast region. Specific nesting habitat of this species in this part of its range is large, sometimes decadent trees with large limbs for nesting platforms. Throughout most of the year, this species is found in small groupings in near shore coastal waters where they feed on small baitfish.	Unlikely, not typical habitat

Table 1. Special Status Wildlife Scoping List for Homestead Timberlands Inc Biological Review
Section 36, Township 17-North, Range 1-East, HB&M

		Listing Status				
Scientific Name	**Common Name**	**FESA**	**CESA**	**CDFW Status**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur on Project Area**
Branta hutchinsii leucopareia	cackling (=Aleutian Canada) goose	Delisted	None	WL	Winters primarily in California's Central Valley, utilizing flooded fields, pastures, and marshes for foraging and roosting, with agricultural lands being crucial for winter food sources like rice fields and stubble.	Unlikely, not typical habitat
Cypseloides niger	black swift	None	None	SSC	Nests on cliff ledges behind or near waterfalls and sea caves. They forage over forests and open areas.	Unlikely, not typical habitat
Ardea alba	great egret	None	None	-	Diverse wetlands, including freshwater marshes, swamps, lakes, rivers, and saltwater environments like estuaries, mangroves, and mudflats, often near trees for nesting; they also adapt to agricultural areas like rice fields and fishponds. Prefer shallow water for foraging but require elevated nesting sites, usually in trees or bushes near water.	Potential; habitat associated with ponds
Ardea herodias	great blue heron	None	None	-	Diverse wetlands and shorelines, including marshes, lakes, rivers, estuaries, swamps, and seacoasts, where they hunt in shallow water for fish and other small animals, often nesting in tall trees near these foraging grounds. Also adapt to river bars and agricultural areas like rice fields and fishponds.	Potential; habitat associated with ponds
Botaurus lentiginosus	American bittern	None	None	-	Large freshwater marshes and wetlands with tall, dense emergent vegetation like cattails, sedges, and rushes, favoring shallow water for nesting and foraging on amphibians, fish, and insects.	Potential; habitat associated with ponds
Egretta thula	snowy egret	None	None	-	Diverse shallow-water wetlands, including salt marshes, estuaries, river deltas, lakes, ponds, and mudflats. Require both coastal and inland areas for foraging and nesting in shrubs or trees, often near water. They prefer calm, shallow waters for feeding on fish, crustaceans, and insects, nesting colonially in dense vegetation near water, like mangroves or willows	Potential; habitat associated with ponds
Nycticorax nycticorax	black-crowned night heron	None	None	-	Diverse wetland environments favoring freshwater and saltwater marshes, swamps, lakes, and rivers, often near trees for roosting, but also utilizing man-made areas like rice paddies, canals, and reservoirs. Requires both aquatic feeding grounds and dense vegetation for shelter, especially in large colonies near protected islands or large wetlands.	Potential; habitat associated with ponds
Anarhynchus nivosus nivosus	western snowy plover	Threatened	None	SSC	Open, sandy, sparsely vegetated areas near water, including ocean beaches, barrier islands, salt flats, river bars, and saline lakes. Their habitat preferences extend from coasts to inland alkaline lakes and even man-made wastewater ponds, adapting to both freshwater and saltwater environments.	None - no habitat
Falco peregrinus anatum	American peregrine falcon	Delisted	Delisted	-	Breeds mostly in woodland, forest and coastal habitats, Requires protected cliffs, and ledges for cover. Breeds near wetlands, lakes and rivers, or other water on high cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds.	Unlikely, not typical habitat

Table 1. Special Status Wildlife Scoping List for Homestead Timberlands Inc Biological Review
Section 36, Township 17-North, Range 1-East, HB&M

		Listing Status				
Scientific Name	**Common Name**	**FESA**	**CESA**	**CDFW Status**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur on Project Area**
Antigone canadensis canadensis	lesser sandhill crane	None	None	SSC	Diverse North American wetlands and grasslands, needing a mix of marshy areas for nesting (marshes, bogs, wet meadows, riverbanks) and open fields for foraging during breeding and migration Wintering grounds in shallow water bodies and agricultural lands, requiring extensive open spaces for roosting and feeding.	Unlikely, not typical habitat
Antigone canadensis tabida	greater sandhill crane	None	Threatened	FP	Needs large, complex habitats of wet and dry areas, thriving in marsh-meadow wetlands, grasslands, and agricultural fields for nesting and foraging, utilizing shallow waters, emergent vegetation (cattails, sedges), and adjacent crop fields for food.	Unlikely, not typical habitat
Riparia riparia	bank swallow	None	Threatened	-	Open, wet areas, nesting colonially in soft, vertical earthen banks (like river bluffs, sandy coasts, or gravel pits) where they excavate burrows for nests, avoiding forests and preferring sites with easily worked soil and sufficient bank height for predator defense.	None - no habitat
Hydrobates furcatus	fork-tailed storm-petrel	None	None	SSC	Lives a pelagic (open ocean) life in the North Pacific but returns to remote, cool islands to breed, nesting in burrows or rock crevices on grassy slopes or rocky cliffs.	None - no habitat
Pandion haliaetus	osprey	None	None	WL	Ocean shore, bays, freshwater lakes, and larger streams. Large nests built in tree-tops within 15 miles of a good fish-producing body of water.	Unlikely, not typical habitat
Poecile atricapillus	black-capped chickadee	None	None	WL	Mixed deciduous and coniferous forests. In winter it is found in residential areas with trees	Unlikely - potential occasional visitor
Pelecanus occidentalis californicus	California brown pelican	Delisted	Delisted	-	Warm coastal waters, estuaries, bays, and beaches, feeding in shallow waters and roosting on predator-free islands, sandbars, jetties, and piers. Its nesting habitat is restricted to predator-free offshore islands	None - no habitat
Nannopterum auritum	double-crested cormorant	None	None	WL	Diverse aquatic environments including coasts, bays, estuaries, large inland lakes, rivers, and swamps, preferring areas with fish for food and suitable perches like trees, cliffs, or rocks for resting and nesting.	None - no habitat
Bonasa umbellus	ruffed grouse	None	None	WL	Deciduous and mixed forests in areas with trees like poplars, willow, birch, and alders	Potential
Coturnicops noveboracensis	yellow rail	None	None	SSC	Shallow marshes, and wet meadows; in winter, drier fresh-water and brackish marshes, as well as dense, deep grass, and rice fields.	Potential; habitat associated with ponds
Strix occidentalis caurina	Northern Spotted Owl	Threatened	Threatened	-	Old-growth forests or mixed stands of old-growth and mature trees. Occasionally in younger forests with patches of big trees. High, multistory canopy dominated by big trees, many trees with cavities or broken tops, woody debris, and space under canopy.	Potential
Selasphorus rufus	rufous hummingbird	None	None	-	Breeds in moist, shrubby areas, often with standing or running water. Winters in shrubby clearings and early successional growth.	Potential

Table 1. Special Status Wildlife Scoping List for Homestead Timberlands Inc Biological Review
Section 36, Township 17-North, Range 1-East, HB&M

		Listing Status				
Scientific Name	**Common Name**	**FESA**	**CESA**	**CDFW Status**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur on Project Area**
Empidonax traillii brewsteri	little willow flycatcher	None	Endangered	-	Breeds in dense, brushy riparian (streamside) habitats, especially thickets of willows and alders near water, including rivers, streams, and wetlands.	Unlikely, not typical habitat
Fish						
Acipenser medirostris pop. 2	green sturgeon - northern DPS	None	None	SSC	Adults and subadults spend most of their time in the marine environment and can be found in bays and estuaries along northern California, Oregon, and Washington.	None - no habitat
Cottus asper ssp.	Clear Lake prickly sculpin	None	None	SSC	Slow-moving streams, lakes, and estuaries. It is a bottom-dwelling (benthic) species, often found under cover on soft, sandy, or rocky substrates	None - no habitat
Eucyclogobius newberryi	tidewater goby	Endangered	None	SSC	Inhabits coastal lagoons and brackish bays at mouth of freshwater streams.	None - no habitat
Spirinchus thaleichthys	longfin smelt	None	Threatened	-	An anadromous smelt (family Osmeridae) found in California's bay, estuary, and nearshore coastal environments from San Francisco Bay north to Lake Earl, near the Oregon border.	None - no habitat
Thaleichthys pacificus	eulachon	Threatened	None	SSC	Anadramous species. Adult eulachon return to rivers between northern California and the eastern Bering Sea, spawning only in a limited number of rivers—mainly those with a pronounced spring runoff.	None - no habitat
Entosphenus tridentatus	Pacific lamprey	None	None	SSC	An anadromous parasitic lamprey that spawns in similar habitats to salmon; in gravel bottomed streams, at the upstream end of riffle habitat.	None - no habitat
Lampetra richardsoni	western brook lamprey	None	None	SSC	Non-parasitic species of jawless fish endemic to the freshwater coastal waterways of the Western United States and Canada	None - no habitat
Oncorhynchus clarkii	coast cutthroat trout	None	None	SSC	Small, low gradient, cool (<18° C), well shaded coastal streams and estuarine habitats. Streams with small gravel substrates are required for spawning.	None - no habitat
Oncorhynchus keta	chum salmon	None	None	-	Anadromous Pacific salmon species that spend their adult lives in the ocean and migrate from their marine environment back to their fresh water natal streams to spawn	None - no habitat
Oncorhynchus kisutch pop. 2	coho salmon - southern Oregon / northern California ESU	Threatened	Threatened	-	Aquatic | Klamath/North coast flowing waters | Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters. Federal listing refers to populations between Cape Blanco, Oregon and Punta Gorda, Humboldt County, California. State listing refers to populations between the Oregon border and Punta Gorda, California.	None - no habitat

Table 1. Special Status Wildlife Scoping List for Homestead Timberlands Inc Biological Review
Section 36, Township 17-North, Range 1-East, HB&M

		Listing Status				
Scientific Name	**Common Name**	**FESA**	**CESA**	**CDFW Status**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur on Project Area**
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 1	steelhead - Klamath Mountains Province DPS	None	None	SSC	Aquatic | Klamath/North coast flowing waters. Streams between Elk River, Oregon and the Klamath & Trinity rivers in California, inclusive.	None - no habitat
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha pop. 14	chinook salmon - southern Oregon/northern California coastal	Candidate	None	SSC	The colder upper reaches of the Pacific Ocean and breed in the freshwater rivers and streams of the Pacific Northwest. Their range includes the coasts of Alaska, western Canada, Oregon, Idaho, Washington State, and northern California.	None - no habitat
Insects						
Bombus caliginosus	obscure bumble bee	None	None	-	Humid, foggy coastal environments, favoring open grassy prairies, meadows. Nesting underground or in old bird nests, and requiring diverse flowering plants for food.	Unlikely, not typical habitat
Bombus occidentalis	western bumble bee	None	Candidate Endangered	-	Thrives in diverse habitats, from meadows and grasslands to forests, agricultural lands, and urban areas, needing ample flowers (nectar/pollen), suitable nesting sites (often underground).	Marginal, not optimal habitat
Bombus suckleyi	Suckleys cuckoo bumble bee	Proposed Endangered	Candidate Endangered	-	Inhabits diverse landscapes, including prairies, meadows, grasslands, and mountainous areas, needing rich floral resources and its host's (like the Western bumble bee) underground nests for survival.	Unlikely, not typical habitat
Scaphinotus behrensi	Behrens snail-eating beetle	None	None	-	Temperate coniferous rainforests along the Pacific Coast, often near streams or in damp ravines, hiding under bark or leaf litter in old-growth forests, needing dampness for its snail prey.	Potential
Atractelmis wawona	Wawona riffle beetle	None	None	-	Found in the riffles (fast-flowing sections) of clear, cool mountain streams at moderate elevations (2,000–5,000 ft) in the Western U.S., clinging to aquatic mosses and liverworts, where adults and larvae find food and shelter in the oxygen-rich water.	Marginal, not optimal habitat
Polites mardon	mardon skipper	None	None	-	Rare, localized, open grasslands, prairies, and mountain meadows in Washington, Oregon, and California, favoring sites with specific native fescue grasses (like Roemer's or Idaho fescue) for larvae and nectar plants like early blue violet	Unlikely, not typical habitat
Limnephilus atercus	Fort Dick limnephilus caddisfly	None	None	-	Largely unknown. General information about the genus suggests that most of its species prefer lentic (standing water) habitats like temporary pools, ponds, and wetlands, although some can be found in cold springs and streams.	Marginal habitat associated with ponds
Coenonympha tullia yontockett	Yontocket satyr	None	None	-	Coastal sand dunes with coastal scrub.	None - no habitat

Table 1. Special Status Wildlife Scoping List for Homestead Timberlands Inc Biological Review
Section 36, Township 17-North, Range 1-East, HB&M

		Listing Status				
Scientific Name	**Common Name**	**FESA**	**CESA**	**CDFW Status**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur on Project Area**
Speyeria zerene hippolyta	Oregon silverspot butterfly	Threatened	None	-	Open, short-stature grasslands in coastal dunes, bluffs, and nearby forest glades.	None - no habitat
Mammals						
Arborimus pomo	Sonoma tree vole	None	None	SSC	Habitat of this species predominantly includes the existence of Douglas-fir trees, with grand fir, Sitka spruce, and western hemlock also used. Some authors have suggested that this species is associated with old growth or fairly dense mature forest with large trees.	Unlikely, not typical habitat
Erethizon dorsatum	North American porcupine	None	None	-	Broad habitat, favoring coniferous and mixed forests but also thriving in riparian zones, grasslands, shrublands, deserts, and tundra. Ground-dwelling in Pacific Northwest and generally need forest for food (bark, needles) and shelter (hollow logs, rock crevices, dense trees).	Potential
Martes caurina humboldtensis	Humboldt marten	Threatened	Endangered	SSC	Historically occurred in coastal forests from Sonoma County, California north to Curry County, Oregon. Requires a variety of different-aged stands, with access to old-growth conifers and snags which provide cavities for denning and nesting. Small and riparian areas provide foraging habitats	Marginal, access to old growth limited
Pekania pennanti	Fisher	None	None	SSC	Prefer areas with continuous overhead cover with greater than 80% coverage and avoid areas with less than 50% coverage. Fishers are more likely to be found in old-growth forests. Since female fishers require moderately large trees for denning, forests that have been heavily logged and have extensive second growth appear to be unsuitable for their needs.	Potential
Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsends big-eared bat	None	None	SSC	Mesic sites, but found in a variety of habitats including coastal conifer and broad-leaf forests, oak and conifer woodlands, arid grasslands and deserts and high-elevation forests and meadows. Forested habitat for roosting and maternity includes caves or rock tunnels in moderately open stands within mature forest with large trees, hardwood snags, and riparian habitat. Requires caves, mines, tunnels, buildings, or other human-made structures (e.g., bridges or water tunnels) for roosting, and may use large trees with basal hollows.	Unlikely, No caves, mines, tunnels, buildings, or other human-made structures
Lasionycteris noctivagans	silver-haired bat	None	None	-	Forested areas, especially mature and old-growth coniferous or mixed forests, relying on large trees with cavities, loose bark, or snags for roosting, often near water sources like streams and ponds.	Marginal, not optimal habitat
Lasiurus cinereus	hoary bat	None	None	-	Forests (coniferous, deciduous, mixed) and woodlands, roosting solitarily in the foliage of large trees with open space below for foraging over forest clearings, water bodies, and agricultural lands.	Marginal, not optimal habitat

Table 1. Special Status Wildlife Scoping List for Homestead Timberlands Inc Biological Review
Section 36, Township 17-North, Range 1-East, HB&M

		Listing Status				
Scientific Name	**Common Name**	**FESA**	**CESA**	**CDFW Status**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur on Project Area**
Myotis evotis	long-eared myotis	None	None	-	Coniferous forests and woodlands favoring ponderosa pine and mixed conifer types, but also using shrublands. Needs diverse roosting spots like rock crevices, tree cavities, snags, mines, and caves, using broken rock and snags as key habitat features alongside water and riparian areas.	Unlikely, no roosting spots like rock crevices, tree cavities, snags, mines, or caves
Myotis thysanodes	fringed myotis	None	None	-	Desert scrub to subalpine forests, favoring oak, pinyon-juniper, and pine woodlands, often near water sources. They roost in caves, mines, rock crevices, old buildings, and tree snags.	Unlikely, not typical habitat
Myotis volans	long-legged myotis	None	None	-	Coniferous forests - Favor montane and subalpine woodlands with Ponderosa pine, grand fir, and pinyon-juniper, needing large trees for roosts. Also uses riparian areas and even deserts, roosting in tree cavities, snags, rock fissures, cliffs, or buildings, and hibernating in caves and mines, often foraging near water or forest edges.	Unlikely, not typical habitat
Myotis yumanensis	Yuma myotis	None	None	-	Strongly tied to water sources like rivers, lakes, and riparian areas, using them for foraging over water, but also found in forests, deserts, grasslands, and urban areas, roosting in caves, bridges, buildings, and tree crevices, often near water for insect prey.	Unlikely, not typical habitat
Mollusks						
Monadenia fidelis pronotis	rocky coast Pacific sideband	None	None	-	Cool, moist, and shaded habitats, often associated with coastal coniferous forests. They are known for inhabiting rocky areas (talus) and areas with significant ground cover like moss and logs.	Potential
Ancotrema voyanum	hooded lancetooth	None	None	-	Moist, shaded environments, particularly in damp forests, riparian zones, and near streams in northern California (Humboldt, Siskiyou, Trinity, and Shasta counties). They thrive in late-successional forests, often found under leaf litter, debris, and logs	Marginal, not in typical range
Lanx alta	highcap lanx	None	None	-	Spring-fed tributary streams and larger rivers with high water quality. They require stable, rocky substrates, such as cobble and boulders, typically with little to no sediment, preferring fast-flowing water	Marginal, not typical habitat
Margaritifera falcata	western pearlshell	None	None	-	Cold, clear, perennial streams and rivers with stable gravel/cobble substrates, ranging from Alaska to California and east to Montana. They require clean water and salmonid fish hosts, typically settling in low-velocity pools or behind boulders for stability	Unlikely, no salmonid fish hosts
Juga chacei	Chace juga	None	None	-	Cold, clear, well-oxygenated waters of springs, creeks, and rivers within the Klamath Mountains and California High North Coast region. They are found on solid substrates and prefer, yet are sensitive to, riparian environments in mixed conifer forests	Unlikely, not typical habitat

Table 1. Special Status Wildlife Scoping List for Homestead Timberlands Inc Biological Review
Section 36, Township 17-North, Range 1-East, HB&M

		Listing Status				
Scientific Name	**Common Name**	**FESA**	**CESA**	**CDFW Status**	**Habitat**	**Potential to Occur on Project Area**
Pomatiopsis chacei	marsh walker	None	None	-	Wet, humid environments. It lives on moist ground and in marshy areas, often associated with riparian habitats, including streams and springs. These snails prefer habitats with high humidity, frequently residing on damp soil or on the stems and leaves of vegetation such as sedges, reeds, and cattails	Marginal, not optimal habitat
Reptiles						
Actinemys marmorata	northwestern pond turtle	Proposed Threatened	None	SSC	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation. Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	Marginal habitat associated with ponds

CDFW Status	Description
FP	Fully Protected: This classification was the State of California's initial effort to identifiy and provide additional protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction. Lists were created for fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds , and mammals. Most of the species on this list have subsequently been listed under the state and/or federal endangered species acts.
SSC	Species of Special Concern: It is the goal and responsibility of the Department of Fish and Wildlife to maintain viable populations of all native species. To this end, the Department has designated certain vertebrate species as "Species of Special Concern" because declining population levels, limited ranges, and/or continuing threats have made them vulnerable to extinction. The goal of designating species as "Species of Special Concern" is to halt or reverse their decline by calling attention to their plight and addressingthe issues of concern early enough to secure their long-term viability.
WL	Watch List: The Department of Fish and Wildlife maintains a list consisting of taxa that were previously designated as "Species of Special Concern" but no longer merit that status, or which do not yet meet the SSC criteria, but for which there is concern and need for additional informationto clarify status.

Table 2. List of Potentially Occuring Special Status Plants for Homestead Timberlands Biological Review
Hiouchi USGS 7.5' Quadrangle 9-Quad Scoping: Elevation Range 1,040' - 1,880'

Scientific Name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	CRPR	Blooming Period	Habitat	Elevation Low (ft)	ElevationHigh (ft)	Potential to Occur on Project Area
Abronia umbellata var. breviflora	pink sand-verbena	None	None	1B.1	Jun-Oct	Coastal dunes	0	35	None- no habitat
Anthoxanthum nitens ssp. nitens	vanilla-grass	None	None	2B.3	Apr-Jul	Meadows and seeps (mesic)	4,920	6,215	Unlikely, not typical habitat; project elevation too low
Arabis aculeolata	Waldo rockcress	None	None	2B.2	Apr-Jun	Broadleafed upland forest, Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest; Serpentine	1,345	5,905	Low potential, northeast corner of property
Arabis mcdonaldiana	McDonald's rockcress	FE	CE	1B.1	May-Jul	Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest; Serpentine	445	5,905	Low potential, northeast corner of property
Asplenium trichomanes ssp. trichomanes	maidenhair spleenwort	None	None	2B.1	May-Jul	Lower montane coniferous forest (rocky)	605	655	Unlikely, not typical habitat, project elevation too high
Boechera koehleri	Koehler's stipitate rockcress	None	None	1B.3	(Mar)Apr-Jul	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest; Rocky, Serpentine	510	5,445	Low potential, northeast corner of property
Calamagrostis crassiglumis	Thurber's reed grass	None	None	2B.1	May-Aug	Coastal scrub (mesic), Marshes and swamps (freshwater)	35	195	Unlikely, not typical habitat, project elevation too high

Table 2. List of Potentially Occuring Special Status Plants for Homestead Timberlands Biological Review
Hiouchi USGS 7.5' Quadrangle 9-Quad Scoping: Elevation Range 1,040' - 1,880'

Scientific Name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	CRPR	Blooming Period	Habitat	Elevation Low (ft)	ElevationHigh (ft)	Potential to Occur on Project Area
Calicium adspersum	spiral-spored gilded-head pin lichen	None	None	2B.2		Lower montane coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest; Often restricted to old-growth bark of conifers that are over 200 years in age	655	655	Unlikely, old growth habitat not present, project elevation too high
Cardamine angulata	seaside bittercress	None	None	2B.2	(Jan)Mar-Jul	Lower montane coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest; wet areas; Streambanks	50	3,000	Potential
Carex arcta	northern clustered sedge	None	None	2B.2	Jun-Sep	Bogs and fens, North Coast coniferous forest (mesic)	195	4,595	Marginal in pond areas, no bogs or fens
Carex lenticularis var. limnophila	lagoon sedge	None	None	2B.2	Jun-Aug	Bogs and fens, Marshes and swamps, North Coast coniferous forest; shores, beaches; Gravelly (often)	0	20	Unlikely, not typical habitat, project elevation too high
Carex leptalea	bristle-stalked sedge	None	None	2B.2	Mar-Jul	Bogs and fens, Marshes and swamps, Meadows and seeps (mesic)	0	2,295	Potential in wet areas
Carex lyngbyei	Lyngbye's sedge	None	None	2B.2	Apr-Aug	Marshes and swamps (brackish, freshwater)	0	35	Unlikely, not typical habitat, project elevation too high
Carex praticola	northern meadow sedge	None	None	2B.2	May-Jul	Meadows and seeps (mesic)	0	10,500	Potential in wet areas
Carex serpenticola	serpentine sedge	None	None	2B.3	Mar-May	Meadows and seeps (mesic, serpentine)	195	3,935	Low potential, northeast corner of property

Table 2. List of Potentially Occuring Special Status Plants for Homestead Timberlands Biological Review
Hiouchi USGS 7.5' Quadrangle 9-Quad Scoping: Elevation Range 1,040' - 1,880'

Scientific Name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	CRPR	Blooming Period	Habitat	Elevation Low (ft)	ElevationHigh (ft)	Potential to Occur on Project Area
Carex viridula ssp. viridula	green yellow sedge	None	None	2B.3	(Jun)Jul-Sep(Nov)	Bogs and fens, Marshes and swamps (freshwater), North Coast coniferous forest (mesic)	0	5,250	Marginal in pond areas, no bogs, fens, marshes, or swamps
Cascadia nuttallii	Nuttall's saxifrage	None	None	2B.1	May	North Coast coniferous forest (mesic, rocky)	130	245	Unlikely, not typical habitat, project elevation too high
Castilleja elata	Siskiyou paintbrush	None	None	2B.2	May-Aug	Bogs and fens, Lower montane coniferous forest (seeps): Serpentine (often)	0	5,740	Low potential, northeast corner of property in wet areas
Castilleja litoralis	Oregon coast paintbrush	None	None	2B.2	Jun	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub; Sandy	50	330	None- no habitat
Cochlearia groenlandica	Greenland cochlearia	None	None	2B.3	May-Jul	Coastal bluff scrub (basaltic sea stacks)	0	165	None- no habitat
Downingia willamettensis	Cascade downingia	None	None	2B.2	Jun-Jul(Sep)	Cismontane woodland (lake margins), Valley and foothill grassland (lake margins), Vernal pools;	50	3,640	Unlikely, not typical habitat
Empetrum nigrum	black crowberry	None	None	2B.2	Apr-Jun	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal prairie	35	655	None- no habitat
Eriogonum nudum var. paralinum	Del Norte buckwheat	None	None	2B.2	Jun-Sep	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal prairie	15	260	None- no habitat
Eriogonum pendulum	Waldo wild buckwheat	None	None	2B.2	Aug-Sep	Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest; Serpentine	755	3,280	Low potential, northeast corner of property
Erysimum concinnum	bluff wallflower	None	None	1B.2	Feb-Jul	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal prairie	0	605	None- no habitat

Table 2. List of Potentially Occuring Special Status Plants for Homestead Timberlands Biological Review
Hiouchi USGS 7.5' Quadrangle 9-Quad Scoping: Elevation Range 1,040' - 1,880'

Scientific Name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	CRPR	Blooming Period	Habitat	Elevation Low (ft)	ElevationHigh (ft)	Potential to Occur on Project Area
Erythronium hendersonii	Henderson's fawn lily	None	None	2B.3	Apr-Jul	Lower montane coniferous forest	985	5,250	Unlikely, not typical habitat
Erythronium howellii	Howell's fawn lily	None	None	1B.3	Apr-May	Lower montane coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest; Serpentine (sometimes)	655	3,755	Low potential, northeast corner of property
Erythronium oregonum	giant fawn lily	None	None	2B.2	Mar-Jun(Jul)	Cismontane woodland, Meadows and seeps; Openings, Rocky, Serpentine (sometimes)	330	3,775	Low potential, northeast corner of property
Erythronium revolutum	coast fawn lily	None	None	2B.2	Mar-Jul(Aug)	Bogs and fens, Broadleafed upland forest, North Coast coniferous forest; Mesic, Streambanks	0	5,250	Marginal along streambanks, not optimal habitat
Fissidens pauperculus	minute pocket moss	None	None	1B.2		North Coast coniferous forest (damp coastal soil)	35	3,360	Potential
Gentiana setigera	Mendocino gentian	None	None	1B.2	(Apr-Jul)Aug-Sep	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps; Mesic	1,100	3,495	Low potential, wet areas
Gilia capitata ssp. pacifica	Pacific gilia	None	None	1B.2	Apr-Aug	Chaparral (openings), Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal prairie, Valley and foothill grassland;	15	5,465	None- no habitat
Gilia millefoliata	dark-eyed gilia	None	None	1B.2	Apr-Jul	Coastal dunes	5	100	None- no habitat
Hesperevax sparsiflora var. brevifolia	short-leaved evax	None	None	1B.2	Mar-Jun	Coastal bluff scrub (sandy), Coastal dunes, Coastal prairie	0	705	None- no habitat
Horkelia congesta var. nemorosa	Josephine horkelia	None	None	2B.1	May-Jul	North Coast coniferous forest (clay, and serpentine seeps)	984	2,624	Low potential, northeast corner of property
Iris bracteata	Siskiyou iris	None	None	3.3	May-Jun	Broadleafed upland forest, Lower montane coniferous forest; Serpentine	590	3,510	Low potential, northeast corner of property

Table 2. List of Potentially Occuring Special Status Plants for Homestead Timberlands Biological Review
Hiouchi USGS 7.5' Quadrangle 9-Quad Scoping: Elevation Range 1,040' - 1,880'

Scientific Name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	CRPR	Blooming Period	Habitat	Elevation Low (ft)	ElevationHigh (ft)	Potential to Occur on Project Area
Kopsiopsis hookeri	small groundcone	None	None	2B.3	Apr-Aug	Lower montane coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest	295	2,905	Potential
Lasthenia californica ssp. macrantha	perennial goldfields	None	None	1B.2	Jan-Nov	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub	15	1,705	None- no habitat
Lathyrus japonicus	seaside pea	None	None	2B.1	May-Aug	Coastal dunes	5	100	None- no habitat
Lathyrus palustris	marsh pea	None	None	2B.2	Mar-Aug	Bogs and fens, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Marshes and swamps, North Coast coniferous forest; Mesic	5	330	Unlikely, not typical habitat
Lewisia oppositifolia	opposite-leaved lewisia	None	None	2B.2	Apr-May(Jun)	Lower montane coniferous forest (mesic); ultramafic soils	985	4,005	Low potential, northeast corner of property
Lilium occidentale	western lily	FE	CE	1B.1	Jun-Jul	Bogs and fens, Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps (freshwater), North Coast coniferous forest (openings)	5	605	Marginal, not typical habitat, project elevation too high
Lomatium martindalei	Coast Range lomatium	None	None	2B.3	May-Jun(Aug)	Coastal bluff scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps	785	9,845	Potential, rocky wet areas
Lysimachia europaea	arctic starflower	None	None	2B.2	Jun-Jul	Bogs and fens, Meadows and seeps; Coastal	0	50	Unlikely, not typical habitat, project elevation too high
Moneses uniflora	woodnymph	None	None	2B.2	May-Aug	Broadleafed upland forest, North Coast coniferous forest	330	3,610	Potential
Monotropa uniflora	ghost-pipe	None	None	2B.2	Jun-Aug(Sep)	Broadleafed upland forest, North Coast coniferous forest	35	1,805	Potential

Table 2. List of Potentially Occuring Special Status Plants for Homestead Timberlands Biological Review
Hiouchi USGS 7.5' Quadrangle 9-Quad Scoping: Elevation Range 1,040' - 1,880'

Scientific Name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	CRPR	Blooming Period	Habitat	Elevation Low (ft)	ElevationHigh (ft)	Potential to Occur on Project Area
Montia howellii	Howell's montia	None	None	2B.2	(Feb)Mar-May	Meadows and seeps, North Coast coniferous forest, Vernal pools; Roadsides (sometimes), Vernally Mesic	0	2,740	Potential
Oenothera wolfii	Wolf's evening-primrose	None	None	1B.1	May-Oct	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal prairie, Lower montane coniferous forest; Mesic (usually), Sandy	10	2,625	Unlikely, not typical habitat
Packera bolanderi var. bolanderi	seacoast ragwort	None	None	2B.2	(Jan-Apr)May-Jul(Aug)	Coastal scrub, North Coast coniferous forest; Roadsides (sometimes)	100	2,135	Potential
Packera hesperia	western ragwort	None	None	2B.2	Apr-Jun	Meadows and seeps, Upper montane coniferous forest; Serpentine	1,640	8,205	Low potential, northeast corner of property in wet areas
Phacelia argentea	sand dune phacelia	FT	None	1B.1	Jun-Aug	Coastal dunes	10	80	None- no habitat
Pinguicula macroceras	horned butterwort	None	None	2B.2	Apr-Jun	Bogs and fens (serpentinite)	130	6,300	None- no habitat
Piperia candida	white-flowered rein orchid	None	None	1B.2	(Mar-Apr)May-Sep	Broadleafed upland forest, Lower montane coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest; Serpentine (sometimes)	100	4,300	Potential
Polemonium carneum	Oregon polemonium	None	None	2B.2	Apr-Sep	Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest	0	6,005	Unlikely, not typical habitat
Potamogeton foliosus ssp. fibrillosus	fibrous pondweed	None	None	2B.3	Unk	Marshes and swamps (shallow freshwater)	15	4,265	Potential in small ponds
Prosartes parvifolia	Siskiyou bells	None	None	1B.2	May-Sep	Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest; Burned areas, Disturbed areas, Roadsides (often)	2,295	5,005	Unlikely, not typical habitat

Table 2. List of Potentially Occuring Special Status Plants for Homestead Timberlands Biological Review
Hiouchi USGS 7.5' Quadrangle 9-Quad Scoping: Elevation Range 1,040' - 1,880'

Scientific Name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	CRPR	Blooming Period	Habitat	Elevation Low (ft)	ElevationHigh (ft)	Potential to Occur on Project Area
Pyrrocoma racemosa var. congesta	Del Norte pyrrocoma	None	None	2B.3	Aug-Sep	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest; Serpentine	655	3,280	Low potential, northeast corner of property
Ramalina thrausta	angel's hair lichen	None	None	2B.1		North Coast coniferous forest; On dead twigs and other lichens	245	1,410	Potential
Rhynchospora alba	white beaked-rush	None	None	2B.2	Jun-Aug	Bogs and fens, Marshes and swamps (freshwater), Meadows and seeps	195	6,695	Low potential around small ponds
Romanzoffia tracyi	Tracy's romanzoffia	None	None	2B.3	Mar-May	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub; Rocky	50	100	None- no habitat, project elevation too high
Rosa gymnocarpa var. serpentina	Gasquet rose	None	None	1B.3	Apr-Jun(Aug)	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland; sometimes ridges; Openings, Roadsides (often), Serpentine, Streambanks	1,310	5,660	Low potential, northeast corner of property
Sabulina howellii	Howell's sandwort	None	None	1B.3	Apr-Jul	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest; xeric; Serpentine	1,805	3,280	Low potential, northeast corner of property
Sagittaria sanfordii	Sanford's arrowhead	None	None	1B.2	May-Oct(Nov)	Marshes and swamps (shallow freshwater)	0	2,135	Low potential in small ponds
Sanguisorba officinalis	great burnet	None	None	2B.2	Jul-Oct	Bogs and fens, Broadleafed upland forest, Marshes and swamps, Meadows and seeps, North Coast coniferous forest, Riparian forest; Serpentine (often)	195	4,595	Low potential, northeast corner of property
Sedum patens	Smith River stonecrop	None	None	1B.2	May-Jul	Lower montane coniferous forest; Ultramafic; Openings, Rock crevices, Rocky, Talus	295	690	Low, not typical habitat, elevation too high
Sidalcea malviflora ssp. patula	Siskiyou checkerbloom	None	None	1B.2	(Mar-Apr)May-Aug	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal prairie, North Coast coniferous forest; often roadcuts; Roadsides (often)	50	4,035	Potential

Table 2. List of Potentially Occuring Special Status Plants for Homestead Timberlands Biological Review
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Scientific Name	Common Name	FESA	CESA	CRPR	Blooming Period	Habitat	Elevation Low (ft)	ElevationHigh (ft)	Potential to Occur on Project Area
Sidalcea oregana ssp. eximia	coast checkerbloom	None	None	1B.2	Jun-Aug	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, North Coast coniferous forest;	15	4,395	Potential
Silene hookeri	Hooker's catchfly	None	None	2B.2	(Mar)May-Jul	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest; Often in grassy openings.; Openings (often), Rocky (sometimes), Serpentine (sometimes), Slopes (sometimes)	490	4,135	Low potential, northeast corner of property
Silene scouleri ssp. scouleri	Scouler's catchfly	None	None	2B.2	(Mar-May)Jun-Aug(Sep)	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal prairie, Valley and foothill grassland	0	1,970	Unlikely, not typical habitat
Silene serpentinicola	serpentine catchfly	None	None	1B.2	May-Jul	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest; ; Gravelly (sometimes), Openings, Rocky (sometimes), Serpentine	475	5,415	Low potential, northeast corner of property
Streptanthus howellii	Howell's jewelflower	None	None	1B.2	Jul-Aug	Lower montane coniferous forest (rocky, serpentine)	1,000	4,920	Low potential, northeast corner of property
Sulcaria spiralifera	twisted horsehair lichen	None	None	1B.2		Coastal dunes (SLO Co.), North Coast coniferous forest (immediate coast); Usually on conifers.	0	295	None- no habitat
Vaccinium scoparium	little-leaved huckleberry	None	None	2B.2	Jun-Aug	Subalpine coniferous forest (rocky)	3,400	7,220	None - Not typical habitat, elevation too low
Viola langsdorffii	Langsdorf's violet	None	None	2B.1	May-Jul	Bogs and fens (coastal); ;	5	35	None - no habitat
Viola palustris	alpine marsh violet	None	None	2B.2	Mar-Aug	Bogs and fens (coastal), Coastal scrub (mesic)	0	490	None - no habitat
Viola primulifolia ssp. occidentalis	western white bog violet	None	None	1B.2	Apr-Sep	Bogs and fens (serpentinite), Marshes and swamps	330	3,250	None - no habitat

USDA United States Department of Agriculture
Forest Service
Pacific Southwest Region
Six Rivers National Forest
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RECEIVED
SEP 08 2026
PLANNING
COUNTY OF DEL NORTE

File Code: 2720
Date: January 28, 2026

To whom it may concern,

Pursuant to the designation, use, and accessibility of Forest Service Road 17N42.

17N42 begins in SE ¼ SE ¼ Sec. 25, T.17.N, R.1.E, Humbolt Meridian and is connected to the Del Norte County Road System via. the French Hill Road.

17N42 proceeds into the NW ¼ NW ¼ Sec 31, T.17.N, R.2.E, Humboldt Meridian. Crossing private land that is currently owned by Kirk Stewart by the authority of an easement granted on August 31st, 1976, by the Simon Lumber Company. The landowner at the time.

17N42 proceeds onto and traverses Sec 36, T.17.N, R.1.E, Humboldt Meridian by the authority of an easement granted on April 6th, 1978, by John and Carol Wood. The landowner at the time.

17N42 splits into 17N42 and 17N42A. Both roads exit the southern boundary of Section 36, onto Forest Service land.

The easements were granted to the United States of America. These easements are attached to the land in perpetuity unless severed by a court order or the United States of America quitclaiming the easement back to the owner/s at such time.

Although in the past the US government has granted easements. It is not and has not been the policy for some time. Easements can be granted if necessary to state governments or other departments within the government. It is not within the National Forest's interests or policy to grant an easement to entities or individuals in this case.

The road is currently managed as a closed road with a gate. It is maintained at as level 2 road, suitable for high clearance vehicles. Maintaining the road at level 2 is the responsibility of both the Forest Service and the landowner/s. Improving or maintaining the road above level 2 would be at the expense and responsibility of the landowner/s.

United States Government employees and contractors in pursuit of their duties have unrestricted use of the road.

Landowners have unrestricted use of the road, and do not require a special use permit for the use of 17N42 or 17N42A. With the exception of logging or other commercial operations, for which they would have to get a commercial use permit for the road section laying in SE ¼ SE ¼ Sec. 25, T.17.N, R.1.E, Humbolt Meridian.

For other members of the public to use the road. They would have to request and receive a special use permit from the Six Rivers National Forest, Gasquet Ranger District. Such permits would require a need to use the road, such as a logging operation or a research study on lands that lie beyond the privately owned properties. Such permit holders would not need an additional permit or permission from the landowners in so long as they have a valid permit from the Forest Service and they constrain themselves to the boundaries of the easement. These permits do not grant the holders the use of private properties for any activities not related to the use of the road, such as foraging, hunting, or camping. Emergency and/or public service vehicles in pursuit of their duties have implicit permission to use the road.

The sale, subdivision, or use of the private properties along 17N42 and 17N42A are subject to state, county, and federal laws and restrictions, to no greater or lesser extent than any other property with similar land status or zoning designation.

The Forest Service has no concerns about the subdivision of Sec 36, T.17.N, R.1.E, Humboldt Meridian for residential use. Commercial use would require a commercial road use permit for the SE ¼ SE ¼ Sec. 25, T.17.N, R.1.E, Humbolt Meridian section. Commercial cultivation of products, currently illegal under federal laws crossing Forest Service lands or roads are subject to federal law enforcement.

Use of springs, streams, or wells on private property are subject to the California Water Board.

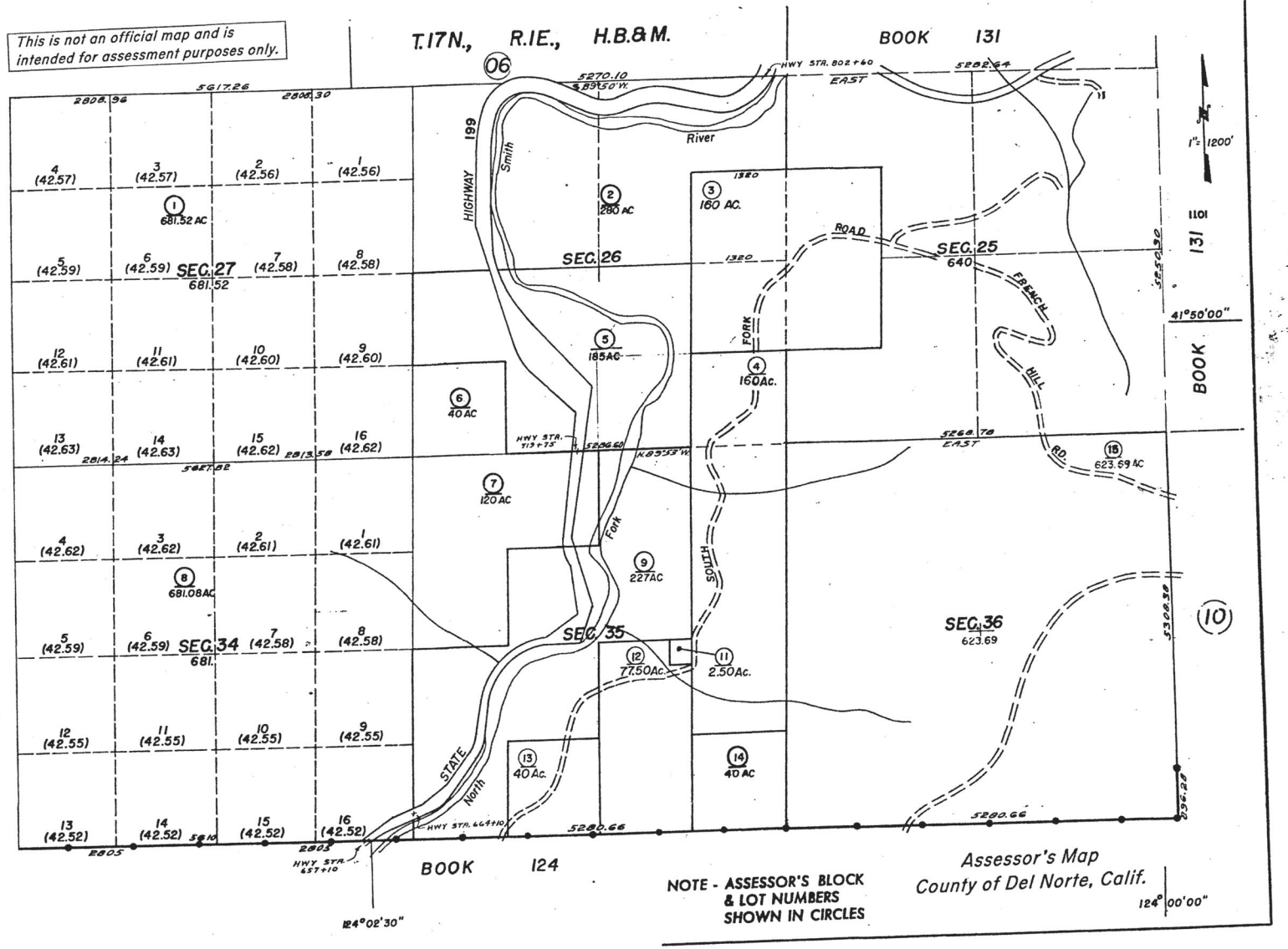
Building codes, zoning restrictions, and land taxes are within Del Norte County's authority.

Sincerely,

Derek Swedin
Realty Specialist
Six Rivers Forest Service
LANDS DEPARTMENT
p: (707) 441-3521
Derek.Swedin@usda.gov
1330 Bayshore Way
Eureka, CA 95501
www.fs.fed.us

Caring for the land and serving people

122-07

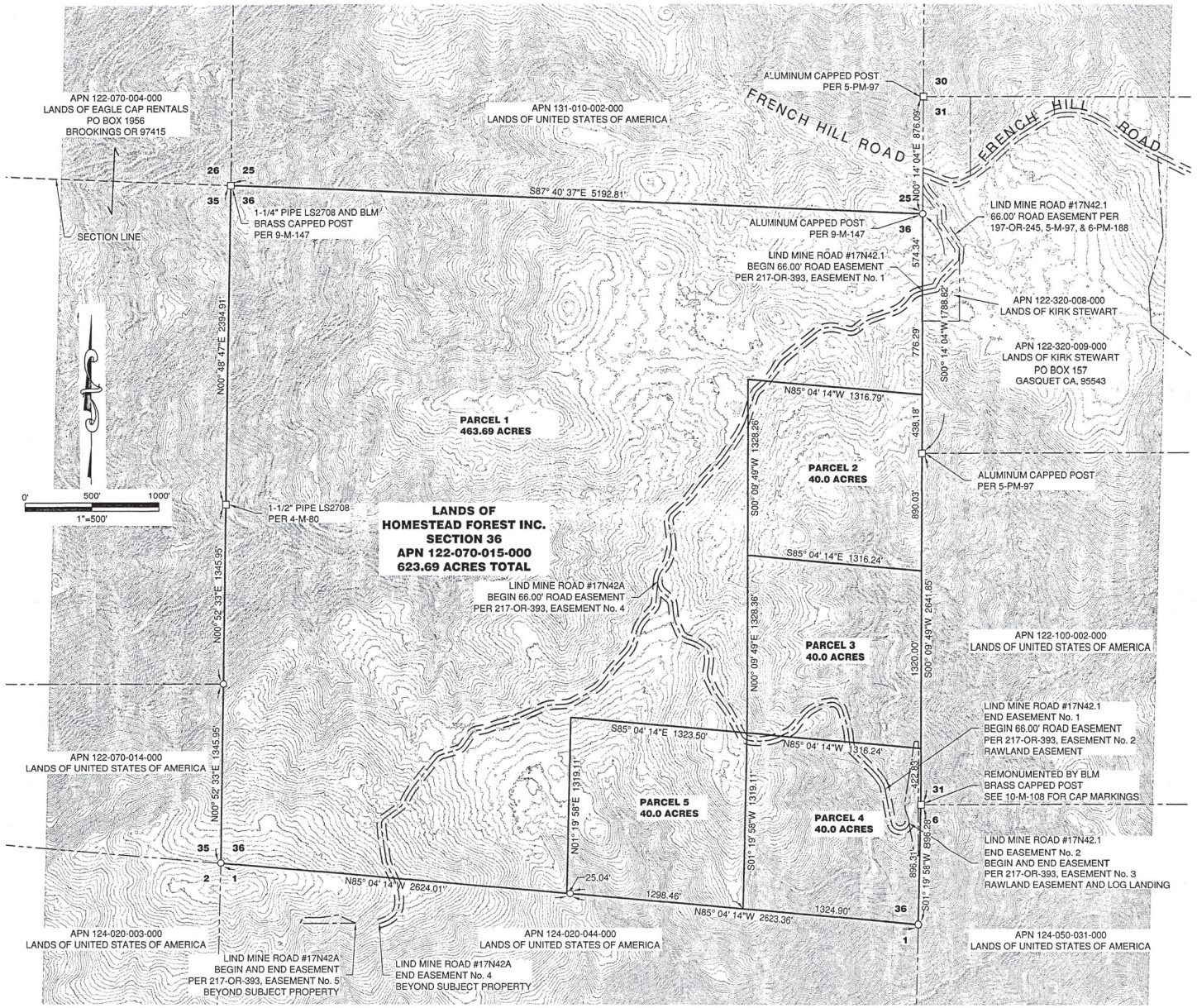


THIS IS NOT AN OFFICIAL MAP AND IS INTENDED FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES ONLY

JENNIFER PERRY
DEL NORTE COUNTY ASSESSOR

Certified by: _____

Date: 2.25.2025



MAP LEGEND

○	3-1/4"Ø ALUMINUM USDA FOREST SERVICE SURVEY CAP W/ TYPICAL MARKING "1988 LS3340". SEE 10-M-108 FOR SECTION MARKINGS FOR EACH MONUMENT.
□	SURVEY MONUMENT AS DESCRIBED HEREON
———	PROPERTY LINE DELINEATED BY THIS MAP
———	SUBJECT PROPERTY LINE
— — —	NEIGHBORING PROPERTY LINE
—·—	EASEMENT CENTERLINE
— — —	EASEMENT AS DESCRIBED
APN	ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER
DNCR	DEL NORTE COUNTY RECORDS
-M-	BOOK OF SURVEY MAPS DNCR
-OR-	OFFICIAL RECORD DEED DNCR
-PM-	BOOK OF PARCEL MAPS DNCR

PURPOSE OF MAP

THE PURPOSE OF THIS TENTATIVE MAP IS TO ILLUSTRATE A PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF SECTION 36 AS SHOWN IN BOOK 10 OF MAPS, PAGE 108, DNCR.

NOTES

1. EXISTING PROPERTY LINES BASED ON RECORD OF SURVEY PERFORMED BY RICHARD B. DAVIS BOOK 10 OF MAPS, PAGE 108.
2. PROPOSED PROPERTY LINES AND PARCEL AREAS ARE APPROXIMATE. EXACT LOCATIONS TO BE DETERMINED BY SURVEYOR LICENSED IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
3. ALL EASEMENTS OF RECORD ARE SHOWN ON THE TENTATIVE MAP AND WILL APPEAR ON THE RECORDED SUBDIVISION MAP.
4. EXISTING FEATURES ARE ALL APPROXIMATE LOCATIONS.
5. CONTOUR INTERVAL: 5.0'. TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY IS BASED ON NORTH COAST RESOURCE PARTNERSHIP, DEL NORTE COUNTYWIDE LIDAR PRODUCT, TRANSLATED TO HORIZONTAL DATUM NAD83 CALIFORNIA ZONE I. VERTICAL DATUM NAVD88. RELATIONSHIP TO PROPERTY LINES IS APPROXIMATE.

OWNER / SUBDIVIDER

OWNER: HOMESTEAD FOREST, INC.
BRENT KERR
ADDRESS: 10910 NE HWY 240
YAMHILL OR, 97148
PHONE: (971) 235-5001

PROJECT INFORMATION

APN: 122-070-015-000
AREA: 623.69 ACRES
ZONING: TIMBERLAND PRESERVE ZONE (TPZ)
LAND USE: TIMBERLAND

TENTATIVE MAP

FOR

HOMESTEAD FOREST INC.

ALL OF
SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 17 NORTH,
RANGE 1 EAST, HUMBOLDT MERIDIAN
COUNTY OF DEL NORTE - STATE OF CALIFORNIA
AUGUST 2026

STOVER ENGINEERING
Civil Engineers and Consultants
PO BOX 783 - 711 H STREET
CRESCENT CITY, CA 95531 707-465-6742
WARD L. STOVER, PE C44207
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BLAIR FORESTRY CONSULTING

Providing Professional Forestry Services

PO Box 2517
McKinleyville, CA 95519

CELL 707.834.2990
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Joint Timber Management Plan

For

Brent Kerr
French Hill Rd.
Gasquet, CA 95543
Assessor's Parcel No: **122-070-015**
Section 36, Township 17 North, Range 1 East, H.B.M

Prepared by:

Thomas Blair, RPF #2607
dba Blair Forestry Consulting, LLC
P.O. Box 2517
McKinleyville, CA 95519
Phone (707) 834-2990



Thomas Blair
Registered Professional Forester #2607

October 2, 2026
Date

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JOINT TIMBER MANAGEMENT GUIDE

1. Current Property Owners

Homestead Forest Inc.
10910 N.E. Hwy 240
Yamhill, OR 97148

2. Project Summary

A Joint Timber Management Plans (JTMP) applies to the "division" of land into management units or parcels containing less than 160 acres of Timber Production Zone (TPZ). Parcel is defined as "that portion of an Assessor's parcel that is timberland". Activities that may result in such a division include subdivision, lot line adjustment and conveyances of existing land units (e.g., land patents) underlying an Assessor's parcel zoned TPZ, when any conveyance contains less than 160 acres of TPZ land. This JTMP discusses the proposed subdivision of 623.69 acre (County of Del Norte) APN 122-070-015 into five separate parcels – four 40-acre lots and one 463.69 acre lot (see Table 1 below and Attachment 3 – JTMP and proposed Subdivision Map). The deed to this parcel describes it as one contiguous 624-acre ownership zoned as "Forest Preserve" (pers. comm. w/ DNC Assessor's Office). Because subdivision of a legal parcel will result in four substandard assessor's parcels zoned as TPZ, a JTMP is required to demonstrate that the resulting 40-acre management units will remain suitable for timber production and harvesting.

Table 1. Proposed Subdivision of APN 122-070-015

Management Unit	Parcel Number	Acres
Parcel 1	To Be Determined	463.69
Parcel 2	To Be Determined	40
Parcel 3	To Be Determined	40
Parcel 4	To Be Determined	40
Parcel 5	To Be Determined	40

This JTMP is being submitted to demonstrate to Del Norte County that the resulting substandard TPZ parcels (parcels 2 – 5) can be jointly managed to maintain viable timber production. This JTMP has been prepared with the assumption that the County could assign a new assessor's parcel number to Parcel 1, based on the County's traditional book and page numbering system. Additionally, because Parcel 1 will remain larger than 160 acres, the JTMP assumes that given the Timber Management Road Use Agreement discussion in Section 4 below - this parcel will remain suitable for timber production and harvesting and is not the primary parcel of interest in this JTMP. The purpose of the JTMP is to provide a management guide for harvesting timber on all resulting parcels after the proposed division of land.

This JTMP includes both a "Timber Management Plan" and a "Timber Management Guide". The objective of the "Timber Management Plan" is to identify joint access, rights-of-ways and the minimum stocking requirements of the Forest Practice Rules required to maintain viable timber producing management units. The objective of the "Timber Management Guide" is to provide a document that describes the property and outlines the management opportunities to the landowners.

3. Legal Descriptions

a. pre-subdivision

APN 122-070-015: Section 36, Township 17-North, Range 1-East, Humboldt Meridian

b. post-subdivision

Parcel 1: West half, and the west half of the northeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 36, Township 17-North, Range 1-East, Humboldt Meridian.
Parcel 2: Southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 36, Township 17-North, Range 1-East, Humboldt Meridian.
Parcel 3: Northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 36, Township 17-North, Range 1-East, Humboldt Meridian.
Parcel 4: Southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 36, Township 17-North, Range 1-East, Humboldt Meridian.
Parcel 5: Southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 36, Township 17-North, Range 1-East, Humboldt Meridian.

4. General location and Access

The JTMP is located approximately 1.6 air miles Southwest of the community of Gasquet, California on the Hiouchi 7.5' USGS quadrangle (See Attachment 1 – General Location Map). The parcel is situated on a low gradient ridge between the Smith River and South Fork Smith River and outside of the Smith Wild and Scenic River System boundary. See the General Location Map at the end of this Document for additional information.

Access to the property from Gasquet, CA is to travel west on Hwy 199 for 1.2 miles to French Hill Road. Take French Hill Road for approximately 2.5 miles to a private road on the right (A.K.A. USFS 17N42) with a guard rail gate. Roads are paved to the bottom of French Hill Road then are rocked for the remainder of the route to access the JTMP. USFS 17N42 off French Hill Road passes through, and appears to provide optional access, to neighboring parcels 122-329-008 and 122-320-009. Access to the JTMP is approximately 0.2 miles past the locked gate.

Once within the parcel boundary, there are currently no neighboring landowners requiring road easements to access private properties. Six Rivers National Forest maintains an easement through the property to access NFS lands to parcels 124-020-003, 124-020-002, and 124-020-044 which appear to be otherwise inaccessible (managed under FS-2700-9g).

The average road grades of the existing permanent road system within the JTMP are between 2% and 20% and suitable for hauling logs from most of the property. Very little, if any, additional truck road construction is required within the JTMP area to effectively yard, however some watercourse crossings may need to be assessed and upgraded. Landowners should consult with an RPF prior to the establishment of any new truck roads. Any road construction occurring within the JTMP area should be permitted under an approved THP/NTMP or will be subject to Del Norte County's Grading Ordinance.

A Timber Management Road Use Agreement for all five resulting parcels of the JTMP has been attached to the Timber Management Plan as Appendix A. The purpose of the Timber Management Road Use

Agreement is to ensure that access is available for each individual management unit of the JTMP for the eventual commercial harvest of timber products. The landowner of Parcel 1 (original parcel) shall retain the right to use the existing permanent road B through the northwest corner of Parcel 2 on the Timber Management Road Use Agreement Map (Attachment 5) for the purpose of ingress and egress and forestry management and timber harvesting. Specific Road Use Agreement parameters for subdivided parcels 2-5 regarding timber harvesting can be found in Timber Management Plan as Appendix A. "Road Use" for eventual timber harvesting and stand management activities on all parcels may include, but is not limited to, road access for trucks, machinery and personnel. See Appendix A: Timber Management Road Use Agreement for more details.

5. Timber Harvesting Methods

Most of the JTMP area can be yarded using ground-based yarding methods. Ground based yarding generally occurs on slopes less than 50%. The entire JTMP area was logged in the past utilizing ground-based methods which established an intricate skid trail network that accesses most of the timbered areas. While many of these skid trails were constructed on steep slopes and near watercourses, the network of skid trails, which cover ridges and midslope benches, appear to be in good overall condition and will provide sufficient access within tractor yarding areas. Due to the numerous skid trails constructed in previous entries, it is unlikely that new skid trails will be required. However, some may require reconstruction and/or realignments to avoid environmental impacts which may include newly constructed segments. When skid trails are required (existing or proposed) to be established across management unit boundaries, their location should be jointly established by the affected management unit owners to benefit current and future timber operations.

Cable based yarding methods may be appropriate in a few areas of the JTMP that are not accessible by tractors due to steep topography and watercourses. Although these steep slopes were logged in the past using ground-based equipment, today's standards generally favor harvesting using cable-based systems. Within the areas suitable for cable yarding, roads are positioned to provide key cable yarding locations that provide adequate deflection and access to the timbered areas of the JTMP. Within the cable-based areas, tractor operations should be limited to the use of a few existing designated skid trails that may be required to access long corners, provide tail holds, and bunch logs. Existing road distribution and landing frequency is adequate to efficiently cable yard these areas of the JTMP.

In future potential harvesting, all or some of the landowners could consider harvesting concurrently to alleviate the cost of multiple entries and the filing of separate Timber Harvest Plans.

6. Soils, Site Productivity, and Topography:

An Order 3 soil survey by Six Rivers National Forest from previous harvest plans was utilized as a reference for soils characteristics on the JTMP. The local geology is of the coastal Franciscan Formation. The underlying soil material is a metasedimentary rock predominantly composed of graywacke, shale, schist, and chert. According to the Web Soil Survey website provided by the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service, the most prominent (70.5%) being the Goldridge-Aiken families (complex 349). This soil consists of a complex of two distinct soil series and are generally found on rolling uplands with steep side slopes between 5 and 40 percent. This soil is common in the northern coastal areas of California. The complex is deep and well drained with parent materials consisting of consolidated sandstone and basic volcanic rock.

Smaller portions of the JTMP (19.9%) associated with steeper slopes leading downward to Smith River and tributaries to the South Fork Smith River consist of the Clallam family (complex 345) and the Goldridge family (complex 346) which are both deep, well-drained soils and have high suitability for timber production. A small portion of the JTMP (9.7%) has soil composition of Skalan-Aiken families (complex 348) and represent a moderately deep soil association, typically found on 15 to 50 percent slopes and have high suitability for timber production. A printout and map of the project area from the Web Soil Survey website provided by the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service have been included with this review as Attachment 6.

Observations during site visits looking at soil color and plant species composition indicate that there are different soil types braided throughout the property. Some areas have reddish (likely ultramafic) soils with higher amounts of young sugar pine, knobcone pine, stunted young-Douglas fir, chinquapin, and manzanita . Other areas appear to have low Site Class 3 soils with old, slow growing relatively small-diameter (~16") Douglas-fir and sugar pine trees. Some areas were observed to have deep loamy soils with Douglas-fir, tanoak, sword fern community having tree growth consistent with high Site 3 or even Site 2. Some areas closer to the northeast corner of the JTMP have shallow rocky serpentine soils growing mostly pine and stunted Douglas-fir (See current Stand Conditions Section Below).

Elevation on the JTMP ranges from approximately 1,040' to 1,880'. Most of the JTMP area has gentle terrain that ranges from 0 to 30%. Steeper slopes up to 70% or more on the JTMP are isolated to the northwest and southeast corners where the property drops off draining toward the Smith River and Allens Gulch, respectively. All aspects are represented on the JTMP.

7. <u>On-site Watercourse Characteristics:</u>

Watercourses and other hydrologic features within the JTMP include unnamed Class II and III watercourses and numerous small ponds. The northwest portion of the property drains to unnamed tributaries to the Smith River. The southeast portion of the property drains to Allens Gulch and Craigs Creek - tributaries to the South Fork Smith River. There are no Class I watercourses within the JTMP area.

Class II watercourses are generally described as perennial tributaries with potential for rocky/gravelly in-channel substrate where aquatic habitat for non-fish aquatic species may be present. A mature Douglas-fir and red alder component is also generally associated with Class II watercourses. Class III watercourses tend to be shallow U-shaped litter filled channels which seldom reveal continuous exposed in-channel gravels and appear to experience surface flow only during large storm events once ground saturation has been achieved. Vegetation within and along the Class III watercourses is similar to the adjoining stand condition, and includes evergreen huckleberry, tanoak, rhododendron, and conifers (pine and Douglas-fir).

Several man-made in-stream ponds are located throughout the JTMP area. In most cases, these ponds are located at the head of watercourses and fed by springs. Some ponds are isolated.

8. <u>Stand Management History and Current Stand Conditions:</u>

Timber harvesting began in this region in the early 1900's with much of the old growth completely cleared in many areas. Previous ownerships of the JTMP include USFS and Eel River Sawmills. Several areas of the parcel were most recently harvested under Timber Harvest Plan (THP) 1-05-173-DEL. This

approved THP was 130 acres of clearcut silviculture and consisted of 7 units, however, only 4 of the units were logged. The location and configuration of this THP is shown on Attachment 7 – JTMP Stand Types Map.

The parcel currently has a mosaic of mixed-conifer stands stocked with variable amounts of Douglas-fir, sugar pine, knobcone pine, tanoak, and dwarf chinquapin. While current stand types and stocking are a product of both site quality and past management / reforestation practices - the former is believed to contribute more to current conditions. Several stand types were identified on the JTMP and are shown on Attachment 7 – JTMP Stand Types Map. Stand Type boundaries shown on this figure are not all hard breaks but show a general stocking trend. Delineated stand type descriptions are as follows:

DF_Mature (145 acres) - Mature Douglas-fir approximately ~ 60- to 95-year-old. These stands occur in both low and high Site Class III areas.

DF/TO (72 acres) - Mature Douglas-fir/Tanoak approximately ~ 60- to 95-year-old.

DF/SP (136 acres) - Mature Douglas-fir mixed with Sugar Pine (50/50%).

DF/SP/KP_20-30yr (220 acres) - Uneven-aged stand consisting mostly of a young Douglas-fir, Sugar Pine, and Knobcone Pine mix. A few suppressed 95 yr old Douglas-fir per acre were also retained in the previous harvest. This stand type represents a large portion of the JTMP and is where harvesting operations have primarily occurred over the last 30 years. This stand also has shifting complementary species compositions and growth potential based on soil composition and corresponding Site Class, as discussed in the Soils section above. Much of this stand type was harvested under THP 1-05-173-DEL.

Pine & Harwood Dom (45 acres): Pure pine and/or hardwood stands. Hardwood dominated stands were primarily occupied by alder or tanoak. Many watercourse drainages have a heavy component of alder.

9. <u>Future Stand Treatments and Silvicultural Recommendations:</u>

The sustainable management of all subsequent parcels in the JTMP should meet the landowner's goals and strategies while also contributing to the local economy and overall health of the forest. Most of the mature Douglas-fir (DF_Mature) stand type could be harvested utilizing even-aged management (clearcut). This stand type is composed of small to medium sized DF (~ 12"-16" DBH) in the 95-year age class. Growth rings from increment bores indicate these stands are growing in low Site Class III conditions and may have experienced intensive competition for resources. While a full timber inventory was not conducted, it is estimated that on average these stands are stocked with ~12-16 MBF of DF/acre. Increment bores showed trees to have tight grain due to the slow growth of the stands, potentially adding more value in a future log sale.

One outlying 15-acre area of 60-yr age class DF (~ 20"-30" DBH and good corresponding tree heights) shows high potential for this parcel in areas where similar soil types and complementary species composition exist. Sample plots were run through this stand and estimate the stand is stocked with ~50-60 MBF of DF/acre. This stand may represent the potential of the surrounding stands if reforestation is managed to minimize vegetative competition and allow these areas of the JTMP to be managed successfully to maximize 60 yr harvest rotations.

Based on preliminary stand assessment, a future harvest plan of mature Douglas-fir stands (DF_Mature) on the JTMP utilizing clearcut silviculture could yield up to 2,000 MBF (See Attachment 8 – Potential Harvest Areas Map). Additional areas with mature DF (DF/TO and DF/SP) could also be harvested utilizing either clearcut or variable retention silviculture. All stands with Douglas-fir would likely benefit from harvest and intensive reforestation efforts for brush and pine control. These options would all require additional reconnaissance to confirm.

Existing conditions on most of the JTMP acreage (~220 acres) is in the **DF/SP/KP_20-30yr** stand type. This stand type has a significant component of manzanita and salal and low/no value knobcone and sugar pine, which has restricted the natural regeneration of Douglas-fir. This stand type occurs on mostly favorable ground and would greatly benefit from an intermediate site prep treatment such as a release or pre-commercial thin and mechanical mastication of shrubs and pine species to favor Douglas-fir. Pine and hardwood areas are tentatively excluded from timber management consideration and would require investment in intermediate treatments for future management to be economically viable.

10. <u>Other Potential Land Uses:</u>

According to the **Del Norte County General Plan**:

"The designation of Timberland applies to areas which have characteristics for the production of timber and comprise 20 or more contiguous acres, including Timber Production Zone (TPZ) contract lands. Its purpose is to encourage on-going timber production and to prevent the intrusion of incompatible uses. The minimum lot size for the purpose of division for sale, lease, or financing is 20 acres, subject to timber management review."

"The principal use of timberland is the growing and harvesting of trees with accessory activities such as logging roads, log landings, or portable chippers or mills. Additional permitted uses include temporary labor camps related to timber harvest or reforestation, watershed and wildlife habitat management. Other resource management uses such as mineral extraction and agricultural grazing may be permitted where conversion of timberland is not required. Where it is demonstrated that there would be no detraction from or conflict with the principal uses, conditional use permits may be considered for public recreational uses such as camping, utility transmission facilities (gas, electric, water, communication, etc.), or one single- family dwelling subject to all other policies and standards for such development. Additionally, on non-TPZ contract lands, where adequate access and minimal timber activity impact is demonstrated, a use permit for a visitor lodge on parcels 20 acres or larger may be considered. Development for purposes other than timber production on land with 30 percent or greater slope should be severely restricted."

11. <u>Conservation and Protection Measures:</u>

a. Roads - The primary road system is in good shape and provides adequate access to the timber stands for future management activities. Secondary seasonal roads are also generally well defined and will require minimal grading to facilitate hauling, however some segments would require reconstruction and the construction or repair of stream crossings. Approximately 600 feet of existing road exits and re-enters the JTMP area through USFS along its eastern side.

Future timber harvesting will require that the roads and crossings be maintained to present standards, which in part, are enforced by the Forest Practice Act (CDF), Clean Water Act (Water

Quallity), and the Endangered Species Act (CDFG & USFWS). Roads should be adequately drained using a combination of outsloping, insloping with cross drains, water bars and rocked rolling dips to avoid concentrated runoff that may cause erosion. The landowner is encouraged to consult with an RPF prior to conducting any road maintenance activities that are not associated with a permitted timber operation.

b. Fire - The JTMP area falls within the "Very High" Fire Hazard Severity Zone identified by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. The RPF did observe areas of the JTMP which were severely overstocked and contained large amounts of vertical and horizontal forest fuel loads. It is widely recognized that logging and forest management activities can increase the risk and severity of intense forest fires. Commercial logging generally removes the least flammable portion of trees—their main stems or trunks—while leaving behind their most flammable portions —their needles and limbs — directly on the ground. Untreated logging slash can adversely affect fire behavior for up to 30 years following the logging operations. Commercial logging reduces the "over story" tree canopy, which moderates the "microclimate" of the forest floor. This reduction of the tree canopy exposes the forest floor to increased sun and wind, causing increased surface temperatures and decreased relative humidity. This in turn causes surface fuels to be hotter and drier, resulting in faster rates of fire spread, greater flame lengths and fire-line intensities, and more erratic shifts in the speed and direction of fires. Small diameter surface fuels are the primary carriers of fire. Commercial logging operations remove large diameter fuels, which are naturally fire resistant, and leave behind an increased amount of fire-prone small diameter fuels.

Because forest management and timber operations have the potential for increasing the risk of fire; it is of utmost importance that all future timber harvest operations be conducted in compliance with all State and local fire rules and regulations. The Forest Practice Rules require hazard reduction (treating logging slash) within 100 feet of public roads. In addition, when the option of burning piles or concentrations of slash is chosen to meet the slash treatment requirements as specified in these rules, such burning shall be done as follows: (a) Piles and concentrations shall be sufficiently free of soil and other noncombustible material for effective burning, (b) The piles and concentrations shall be burned at a safe time during the first wet fall or winter weather or other safe period following piling and according to laws and regulations. Piles and concentrations that fail to burn sufficiently to remove the fire hazard shall be further treated to eliminate that hazard. All necessary precautions shall be taken to confine such burning to the piled slash.

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

d. Pest/Disease – Black bear (*Ursus americanus*) damage to commercial, coniferous trees on both managed public and private forest lands of the Pacific Northwest continues to be a problem for

forest managers. Historically, hunting and relocating bears could prove effective if damage is due to a small number of individual of bears. Recently adopted methods for dealing with bear caused tree mortality include supplemental feeding, alternative silvicultural practices, and repellents. Dependent on the extent of tree damage by bears, it may be necessary to find publicly acceptable and innovative methods to reduce tree mortality if it becomes pervasive.

Port-Orford Cedar Root Rot or "POC Root Rot" *(Phytophthera lateralis)* is a documented disease in the immediate vicinity of the JTMP. This disease kills all sizes and ages of Port-Orford-cedar trees and weakens their root systems. A high proportion of the dead wood created by this pathogen occurs in riparian areas. POC Root Rot primarily spreads via soil and water and can therefore be a concern during timber management activities. The disease can spread short or long distances by means of zoospores. Zoospores are spread mostly downslope or downstream in water moved by gravity, but this spread can be severely exacerbated by operating equipment and trucks in wet conditions. Spread via zoospores is more likely on flat areas, broad, gentle slopes, or concave sites where water stands or spreads out to slowly percolate through the soil. Convex slopes and steep drainages quickly channel water into streams, restricting spread across the upland portions of the slopes.

Strategies to reduce the spread of POC Root Rot include road closures, operational restrictions (i.e. no wet-weather operations), requirements and wash stations to clean vehicles and equipment before entering and leaving specified areas, and berm construction along roadsides to reduce vehicle splash and road runoff into adjacent susceptible forests. Where Port-Orford-cedar populations along a susceptible roadway could act as a bridge for the pathogen to uninfected areas, creation of a non-host buffer along the road by removing all Port-Orford-cedars within a specified distance can minimize spread. In some situations, infected sites could be kept free of all Port-Orford-cedars until the inoculum dies.

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

The JTMP area is comprised of the upper-most reaches of unnamed tributaries to the Smith and South Fork Smith Rivers. The Smith River contains multiple species of salmonids such as Coho salmon, Chinook salmon, Cutthroat trout, and Steelhead trout. While Class I fish bearing habitat does not appear to occur on the JTMP itself, primary Class II drainages reach potential Class I habitats as close as 2,500 feet downstream. Harvesting within any Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone (WLPZ) in future harvest entries will be restricted by WLPZ buffers that are required by the Forest Practice Rules, specifically 14 CCR 916.5.

The JTMP area contains habitat for numerous special status plants (rare, threatened, and endangered plants) and plant communities. Special status plants are not limited to those that

have been listed by state and federal agencies but include any plants that, based on all available data, can be shown to be rare, threatened, or endangered. Rare plant communities are those communities that are of highly limited distribution. These communities may or may not contain special status plants. The most current version of the California Natural Diversity Database's List of California Terrestrial Natural Communities has been used as a guide to the names and status of communities. Future timber operations will likely require botanical surveys utilizing Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities (CDFW 2018).

The JTMP area, and the area around it, contains habitat for the northern spotted owl (NSO), a federally threatened and state endangered listed species. The nearest known Activity Center is over 1 mile from the property (CNDDB, 2026). The California Forest Practice Rules provide protection for this species by requiring pre-harvest surveys, mandatory consultation with wildlife agencies, and strict "take avoidance" measures within designated activity centers. These rules are designed to prevent the harassment, harm, or disruption of owl breeding and feeding. General take avoidance measures implemented if NSOs are determined to be present, include habitat retention requirements, no-harvest buffers, and/or seasonal restrictions. Typically, a landowner is required to have 2 seasons of survey coverage before any timber operations may occur.

f. Water Quality - The JTMP area is located on a broad, gently sloping ridge separating the Myrtle Creek and Craigs Creek Planning Watersheds (CALWNUMs 1103.300501 & 1103.2006.3, respectively). The "Water Quality Control Plan for the North Coast Region" defines "beneficial use" as those waters of the state "that may be protected against water quality degradation which include, but are not necessarily limited to, domestic, municipal, agricultural, and industrial supply, power generation, recreation, aesthetic enjoyment, navigation, and preservation and enhancement of fish, wildlife, and other aquatic resources or preserves."

The remoteness of the JTMP eliminates concern for many of the potential beneficial uses often listed in timber harvest planning. The beneficial uses that could potentially be affected by future proposed projects include issues related to aquatic species and wildlife habitat. Natural events coupled with past logging activities have all contributed to the present condition of these creeks.

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

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

• The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) requires consultations with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife to determine if an activity is likely to affect or result in the take of a plant or animal (fish) listed by the State as threatened or endangered. Similar to CESA, the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) requires formal or informal consultation with the US Fish

and Wildlife Service or the NOAA Fisheries where it is likely that the project could affect federally listed threatened or endangered species.

• Section 401 of the federal Clean Water Act requires that State water quality standards not be violated by the discharge of fill or dredged material into “Waters of the United States." The owner or operator of any facility or activity that discharges, or proposes to discharge, waste that may affect groundwater quality, or from which waste may be discharged in a diffused manner (for example, erosion from soil disturbance), must first obtain waste discharge requirements (WDRs) from the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act. However, typically THP activities in the North Coast Region are covered either by a categorical waiver or by general WDRs.

g. Archaeology - Archaeological resources are one of the many resources considered significant to California. Native American cultural resources are commonly situated on ridgelines and associated spurs; saddles; midslope terraces; at vegetative ecotones; at confluences of drainages, and areas adjacent to seasonal and perennial watercourses including springs. Prehistory states that the region was inhabited by the Athabascan Group, the Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation. The Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation were the people of Smith River and the adjacent ocean frontage. Given the presence of many of the aforementioned features within the JTMP area it is likely that resources associated with Native Americans may be found within the project area.

In addition to Native American resources the FPRs also require surveying for the presence of historic resources. Historic land use around the JTMP area included copper mining and timber production. As early as 1860, there were several copper deposits found in the region. Historic land use around French Hill Road in Gasquet, CA, is defined primarily by gold and chromite mining, commercial timber harvesting, and ancestral use by the Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation.

Tractors were primarily used during the original harvesting of timber. In light of this, one could expect to find artifacts associated with this sort of operation, such as discarded wire rope chokers, tractor parts, oil cans, fuel containers, wedges, drag saw parts, spring boards, saw blades, axes, soda and liquor bottles, or canteens. The FPRs require that these resources be surveyed for, disclosed when found and protected from timber operations as appropriate. Currently, these surveys can be conducted by trained resource personnel (Trained RPFs), however in the future these resources may need to be surveyed for by a professional archaeologist.

12. Other Special Treatment Concerns:

Special treatment concerns for future timber harvesting include measures for the protection of natural resources such as special status plants and animals. Protocol level surveys would need to be conducted for Northern Spotted Owls and special status plants prior to harvest activities under a standard Timber Harvest Plan (THP).

13. Updating Management Plan:

To be an effective tool for the timberland owners, the Management Guide should be flexible. The JTMP was written so that it can be used by the landowners to manage their resource. JTMP should be

updated periodically as changes in site conditions occur. The timberland owners are advised to utilize a RPF when making forest management decisions to maximize their investment. The timberland owners are encouraged to participate in the updates of the JTMP to best fit their management philosophies.

14. Timber Management Costs:

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

15. Legal Requirements:

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

16. Conclusion:

It is the opinion of the RPF that the JTMP can be effectively managed as 5 separate parcels and provide periodic sustainable return while balancing growth and yield over time. The sustainable management of these parcels should meet the landowner's goals and strategies while also contributing to the local economy and overall health of the forest.

TIMBER MANAGEMENT PLAN

1. Access

The JTMP is located approximately 1.6 air miles Southwest of the community of Gasquet, California on the Hiouchi 7.5' USGS quadrangle (See Figure 1 – General Location Map). The parcel is situated on a low gradient ridge between the Smith River and South Fork Smith River and outside of the Smith Wild and Scenic River System boundary. See the General Location Map at the end of this Document for additional information.

Access to the property from Gasquet, CA is to travel west on Hwy 199 for 1.2 miles to French Hill Road. Take French Hill Road for approximately 2.5 miles to a private road on the right (A.K.A. USFS 17N42) with a guard rail gate. Roads are paved to the bottom of French Hill Road then are rocked for the remainder of the route to access the JTMP. USFS 17N42 off French Hill Road passes through, and appears to provide optional access, to neighboring parcels 122-329-008 and 122-320-009. Access to the JTMP is approximately 0.2 miles past the locked gate.

The average road grades of the existing permanent road system within the JTMP are between 2% and 20% and suitable for hauling logs from most of the property. Very little, if any, additional truck road construction is required within the JTMP area to effectively yard, however some watercourse crossings may need to be assessed and upgraded. Landowners should consult with an RPF prior to the establishment of any new truck roads. Any road construction occurring within the JTMP area should be permitted under an approved THP/NTMP or will be subject to Del Norte County's Grading Ordinance.

A Timber Management Road Use Agreement for all subsequent subdivided parcels of the JTMP has been attached to the Timber Management Plan as Appendix A. The purpose of the Timber Management Road Use Agreement is to ensure that access is available for each individual management unit of the JTMP for the eventual commercial harvest of timber products. In regard to timber harvesting this may include, but is not limited to, road access for trucks, machinery and personnel. Each party shall have the right to construct truck roads, skid trails, landings and cable corridors, pursuant to the Timber Management Road Use Agreement.

2. Right-of-Ways/Easements

Please see **Attachment 5** - **Timber Management Road Use Agreement** document for details on right-of-way access.

3. Stocking Requirements

The General Plan requires the Management Plan to include stocking to minimum levels described by the Coast Forest District Forest Practice Rules. Per 14 CCR 914.7, the following resource conservation standards constitute minimum acceptable stocking in the Coast Forest District after timber operations have been completed.

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

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

(1) An area contains an average point count of 300 per acre on Site I, II and III lands or 150 on site IV and V lands to be computed as follows:

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

(B) Each countable tree over 4 inches and not more than 12 inches d.b.h. counts 3 points.

(C) Each countable tree over 12 inches d.b.h. counts as 6 points.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX A:
TIMBER MANAGEMENT ROAD USE AGREEMENT

Identification of applicable parties

Refer to **Attachment 5** – Timber Management Road Use Agreement Map for locations of Parcels 1 – 5 and respective Roads. For the purpose of this agreement, current and future landowners of these parcels are referred to as "Party #" based on the corresponding parcel number (i.e. Parcel 2 = Party 2).

1. Party 1 shall have the right to use existing Road B through the northwest corner of Parcel 2 as shown on the Timber Management Road Use Agreement Map and described in the Timber Management Plan for the purpose of timber management activities. This may include, but is not limited to, road access for trucks, machinery and personnel.

2. Party 2 shall have the right to use Road B through Parcel 1 to access the northwest corner of Parcel 2, and Road A through Parcel 1.

3. Party 3 shall have the right to use Roads A & B through parcels 1 & 2 and Road D through parcels 1, 4, & 5.

4. Party 4 shall have the right to use Road B through Parcels 1 & 2, Road D through parcels 1, 3, & 5, and Road E through Parcels 5.

5. Party 5 shall have the right to use Road B through Parcels 1 & 2 and Road C through Parcel 1.

6. If any of the designated roads and associated infrastructure described in this agreement above are utilized by one party over another's parcel for harvesting timber, these roads shall be maintained in substantially the same condition as is excepting for improvements to better maintain said roadway(s) including drainage structures and facilities and possibly road surfacing as needed.

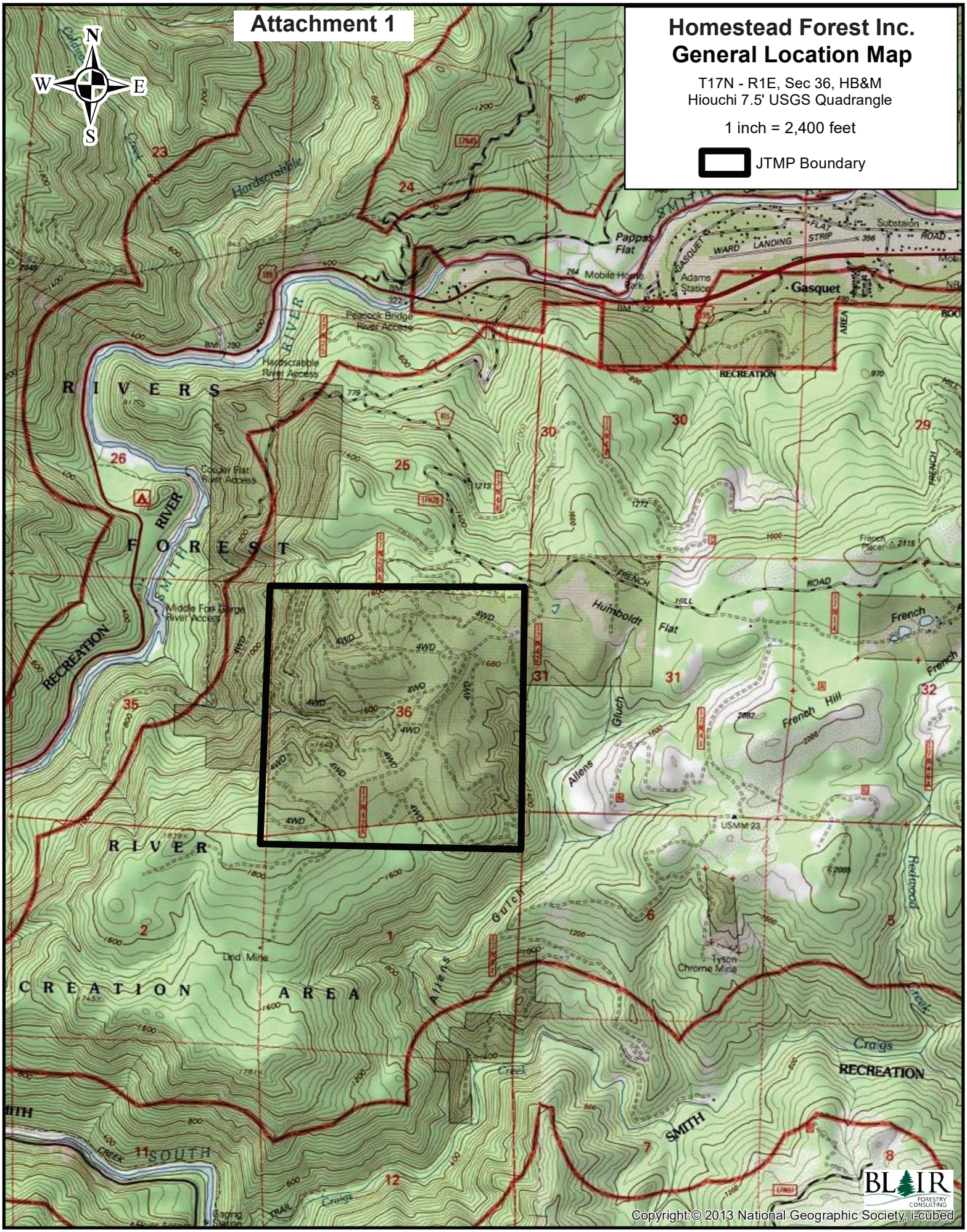
7. General maintenance of Roads B and C shall be the responsibility of the underlying landowner (Party 1), except that if Parties 2 - 5 exercise their right of way over Parcel 1 for the harvesting of timber, then the responsibility for maintenance is with both parties, with financial contributions for such maintenance associated with timber harvest activities to be paid to Party 1 in proportion to use. If Party 3 exercises their right of way using Road A and F over Parcel 2 for the harvesting of timber, then the responsibility for maintenance is with both parties, with financial contributions for such maintenance associated with timber harvest activities to be paid to Party 2 in proportion to use.

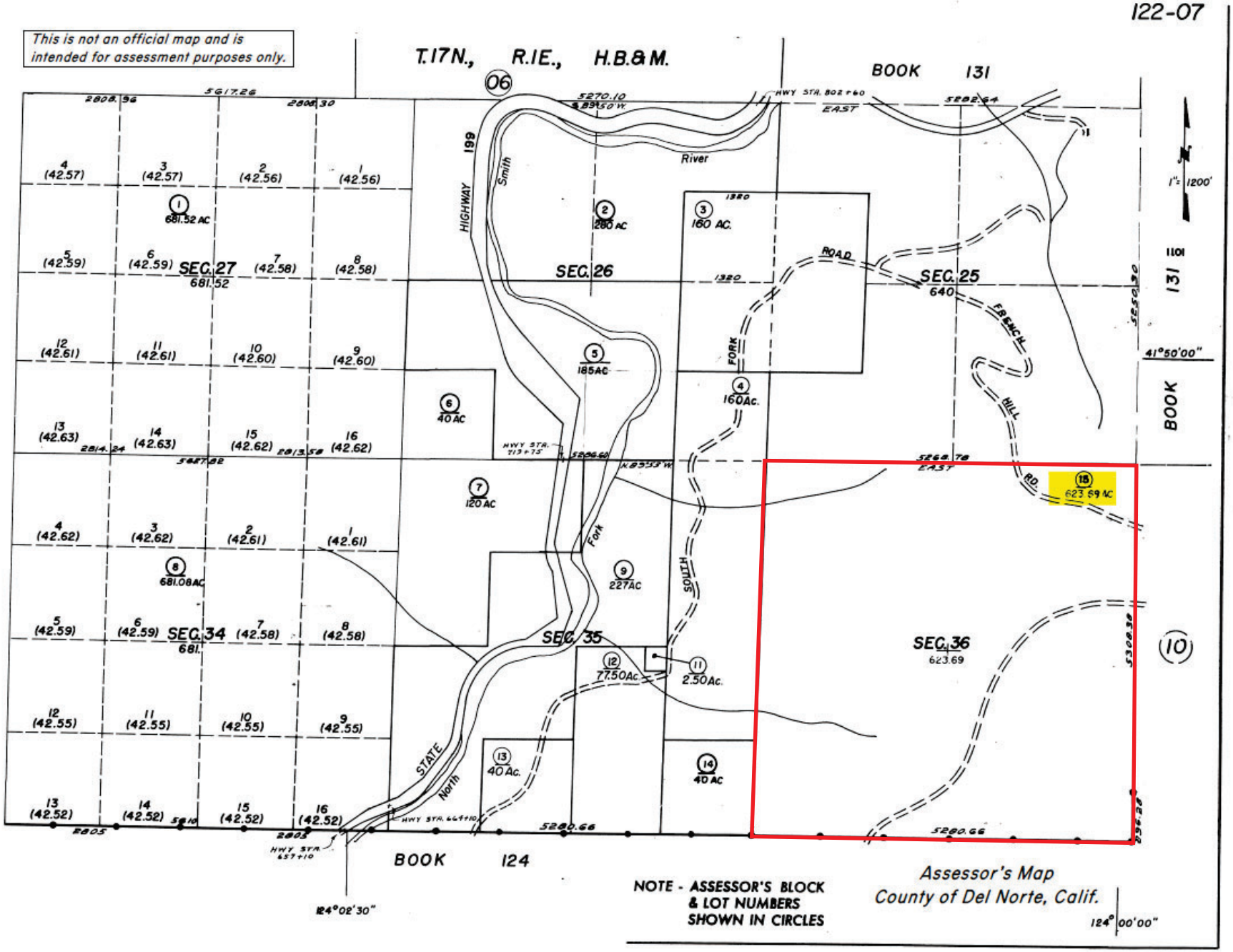
8. All Parties may exercise the rights granted herein for removal of forest products by themselves, their employees, by sale to others or through the use of contractors. Any such authorized user exercising the rights granted herein shall have the same responsibilities to this agreement as the parties hereto. The parties hereto shall be responsible for the performance of this agreement by their employees or contractors.

9. Repairs and maintenance of the roads will be required periodically. Roads shall be no wider or larger than is reasonably necessary for the particular use. Roads shall be generally no wider than

16 feet, with such additional widening as is reasonably necessary to accommodate turns and turnouts, or otherwise as may be required for safety.

10. If gates are installed on any Parcel access, then any Party granted access as described in this agreement shall have access through the gates via key or combination lock for the purposes of harvesting timber. The gates shall be kept locked at the request of any party during times of logging inactivity.

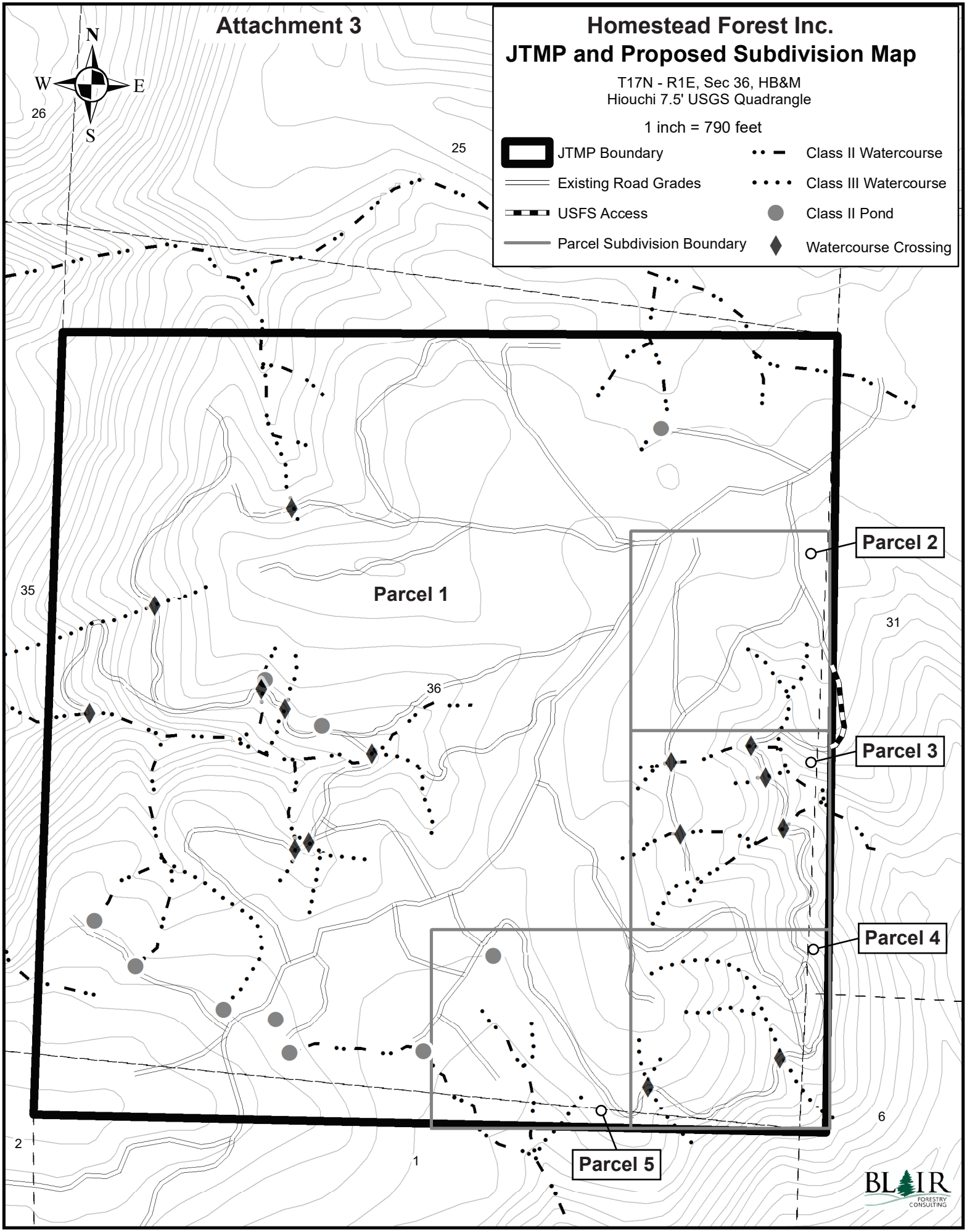

Attachment 1
Homestead Forest Inc.
General Location Map
T17N - R1E, Sec 36, HB&M
Hiouchi 7.5' USGS Quadrangle
1 inch = 2,400 feet
JTMP Boundary
N
S
E
W
RIVERS
SMITH RIVER
FOREST
RECREATION
AREA
Pappas Flat
Gasquet
Adams Station
Mobile Home Park
Peacock Bridge River Access
Hardscrabble River Access
Cooper Flat River Access
Middle Fork Smith River Access
Humboldt Flat
French Hill
French Placer
Allens Gulch
Redwood Creek
Craigs Creek
Tyson Chrome Mine
Lind Mine
USMM 23
Gasquet Flat Substation
Ward Landing
Flat Strip
Gasquet Flat Recreation Area
Gaging Station
Trail
Road
4WD
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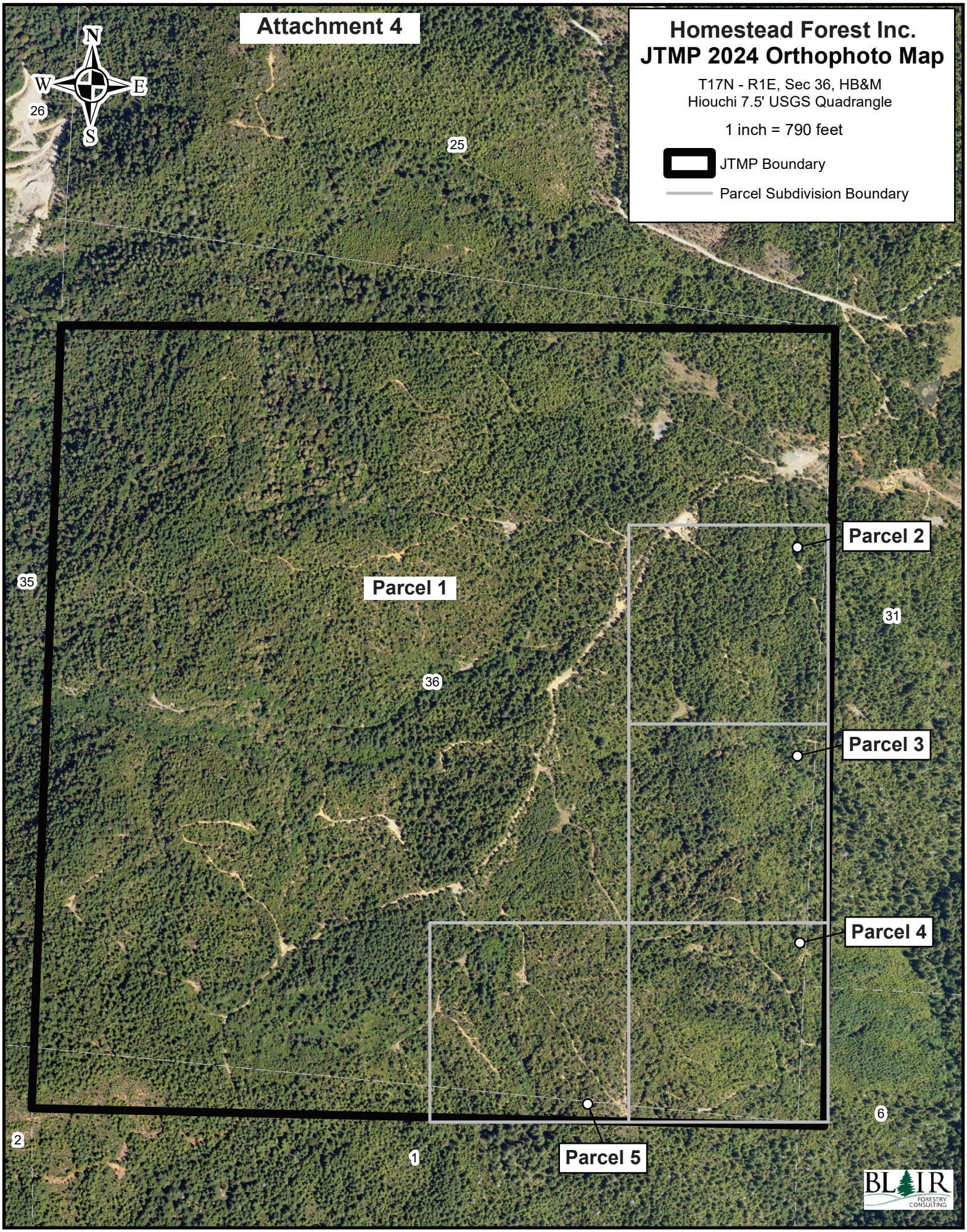


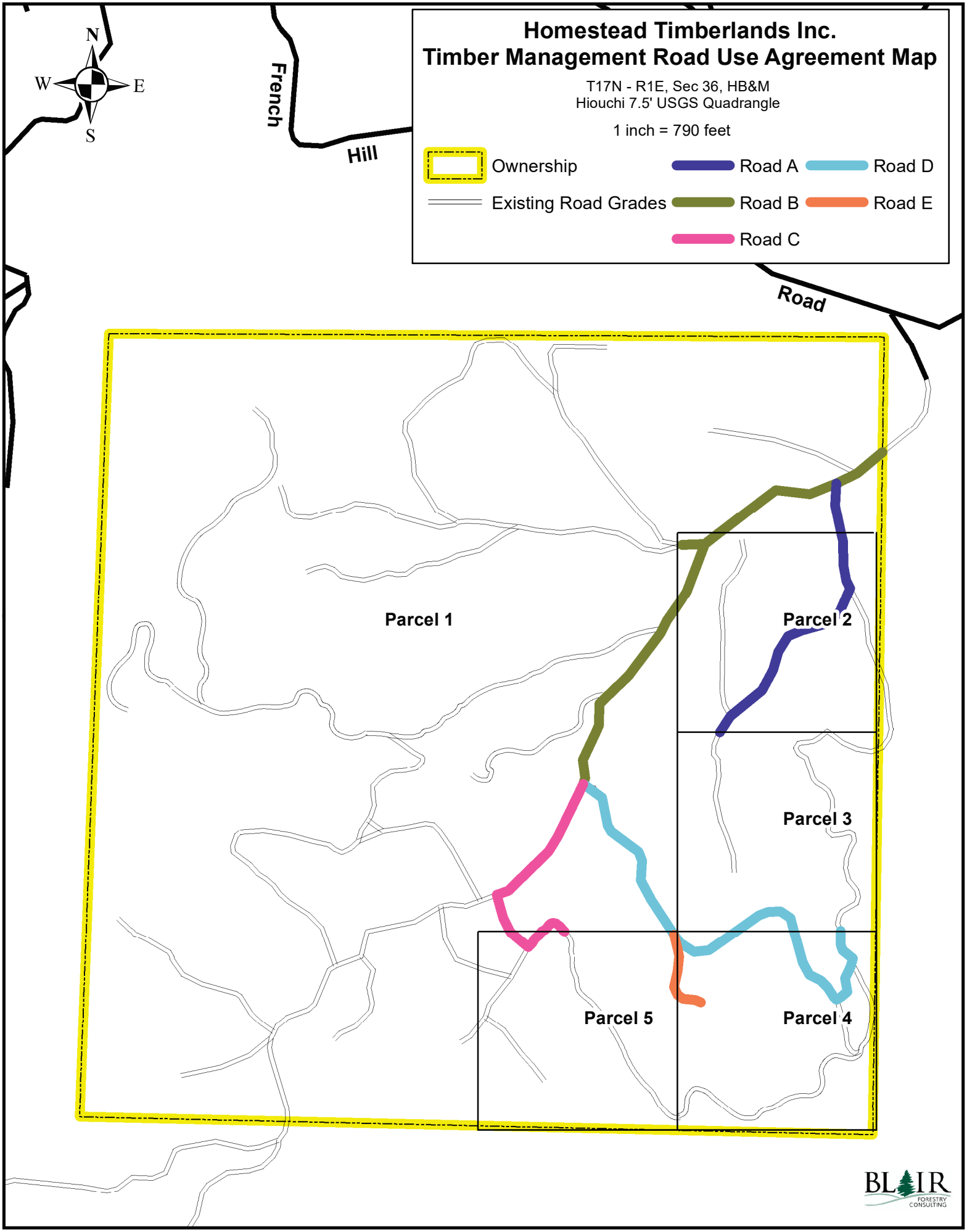
Attachment 2

19

Homestead Forest Inc.
Joint Timber Management Plan 2026


Attachment 3
Homestead Forest Inc.
JTMP and Proposed Subdivision Map
T17N - R1E, Sec 36, HB&M
Hiouchi 7.5' USGS Quadrangle
1 inch = 790 feet
JTMP Boundary
Existing Road Grades
USFS Access
Parcel Subdivision Boundary
Class II Watercourse
Class III Watercourse
Class II Pond
Watercourse Crossing
N
W
E
S
26
25
35
36
31
6
2
1
Parcel 1
Parcel 2
Parcel 3
Parcel 4
Parcel 5
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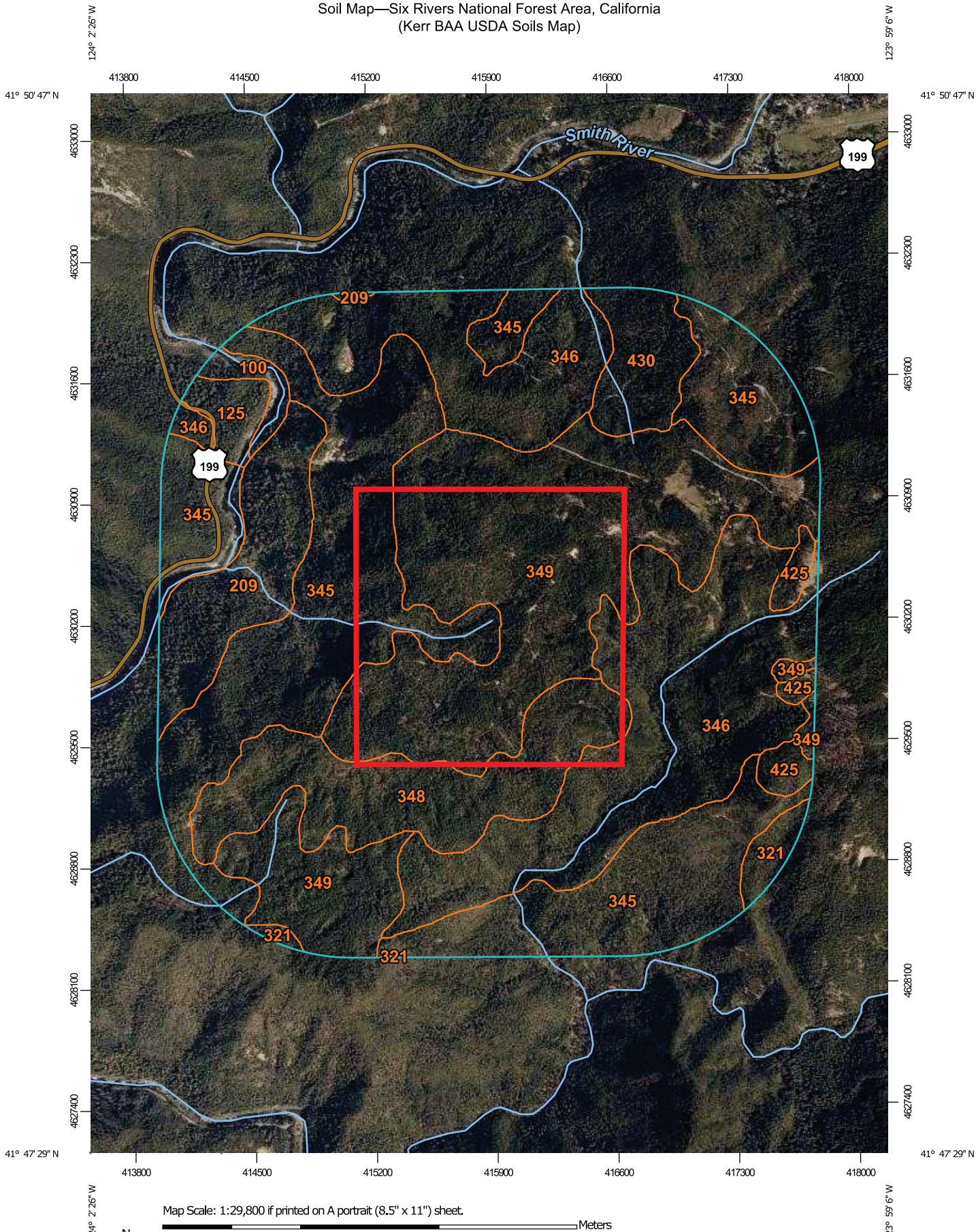

Attachment 4
Homestead Forest Inc.
JTMP 2024 Orthophoto Map
T17N - R1E, Sec 36, HB&M
Hiouchi 7.5' USGS Quadrangle
1 inch = 790 feet
JTMP Boundary
Parcel Subdivision Boundary
N
W
E
S
26
25
35
36
31
6
2
1
Parcel 1
Parcel 2
Parcel 3
Parcel 4
Parcel 5
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Homestead Timberlands Inc.
Timber Management Road Use Agreement Map
T17N - R1E, Sec 36, HB&M
Hiouchi 7.5' USGS Quadrangle
1 inch = 790 feet
Ownership
Existing Road Grades
Road A
Road B
Road C
Road D
Road E
N
W
E
S
French
Hill
Road
Parcel 1
Parcel 2
Parcel 3
Parcel 4
Parcel 5
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Attachment 6

Figure 2

Soil Map—Six Rivers National Forest Area, California
(Kerr BAA USDA Soils Map)



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Six Rivers National Forest Area, California
Survey Area Data: Version 20, Sep 3, 2025

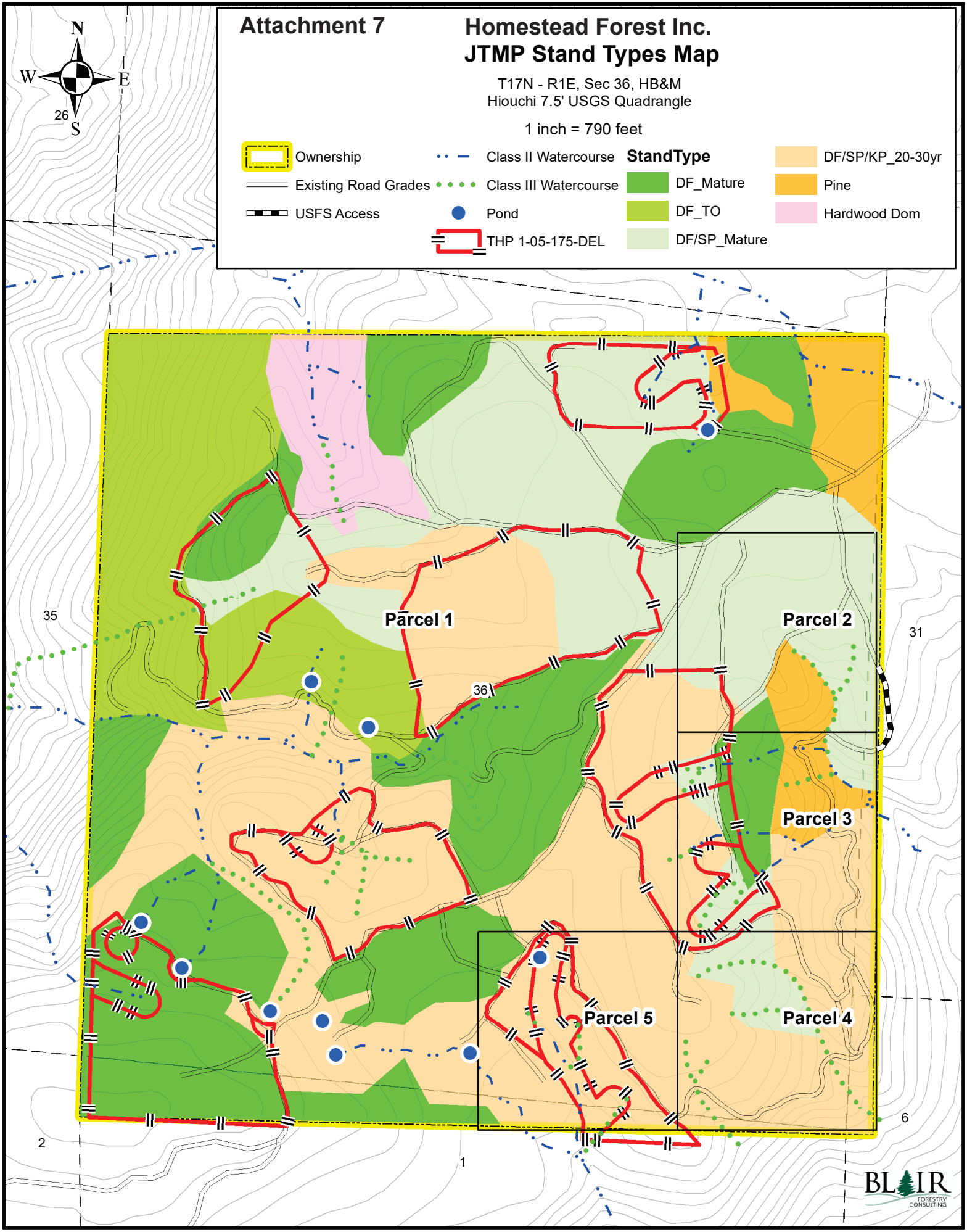
Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

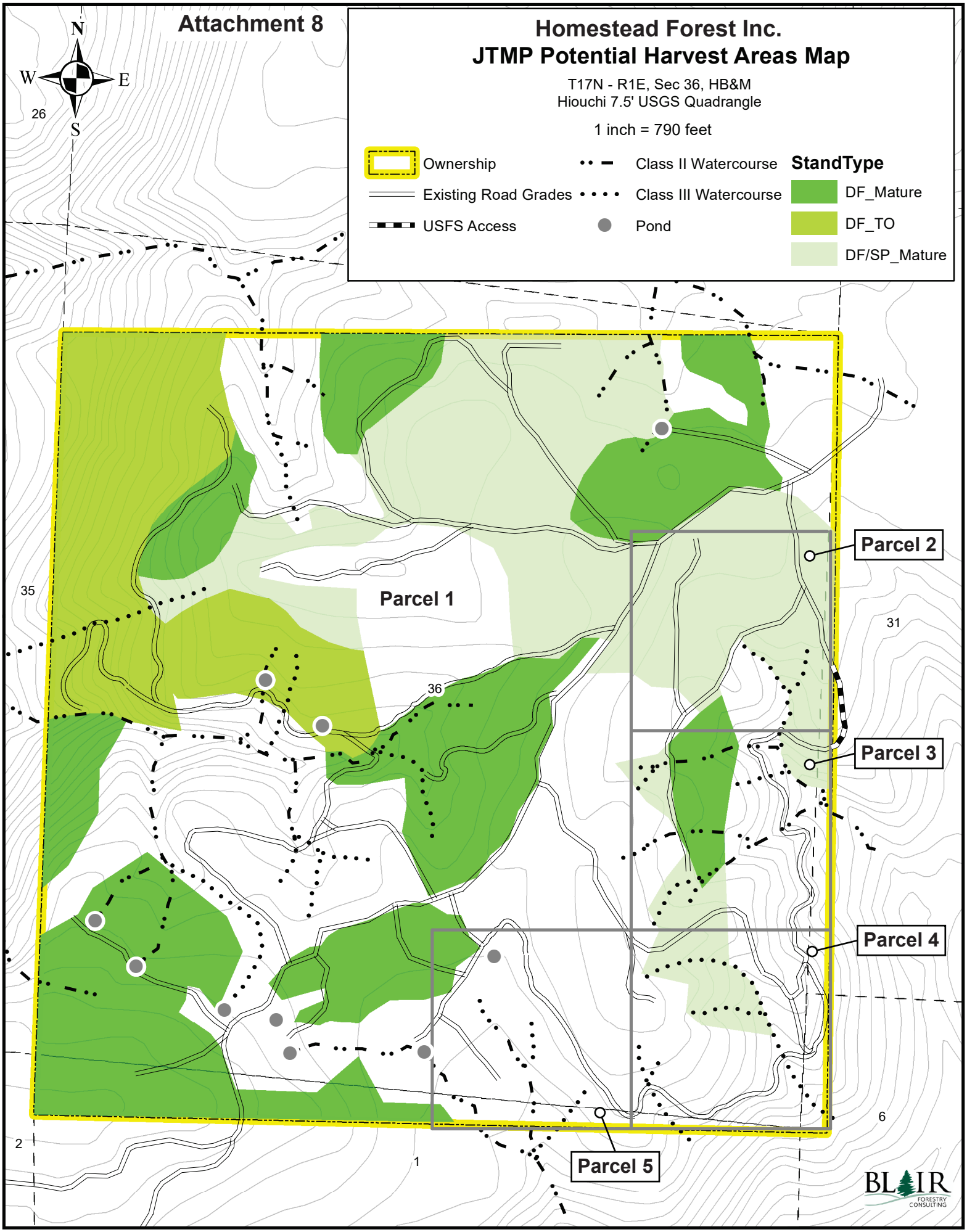
Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Apr 8, 2022—Jul 1, 2022

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
100	Typic Xerofluvents-Riverwash association, 2 to 10 percent slopes	26.5	0.8%
125	Horseshoe family, deep, 10 to 40 percent slopes	40.4	1.2%
209	Hartleton-Elioak-Chenango families association, deep, 20 to 50 percent slopes	184.4	5.5%
321	Hugo family, moderately deep-Maymen family complex, 50 to 70 percent slopes	33.6	1.0%
345	Clallam family, extremely gravelly-Skalan-Goldridge families,deep, 35 to 70 percent slopes	992.5	29.5%
346	Goldridge family, deep-Clallam family, moderately deep-Aiken family, deep association, 40 to 90 percent slopes	794.0	23.6%
348	Skalan-Aiken families association, deep, 5 to 40 percent slopes	291.3	8.6%
349	Goldridge-Aiken families association, deep, 5 to 40 percent slopes	865.9	25.7%
425	Lithic Haploxeralfs, ultramafic-Walnett family, deep, stony association, 25 to 70 percent slopes	42.4	1.3%
430	Jayel family, moderately deep-Walnett family, deep-Lithic Xerochrepts, ultramafic association, stony, 35 to 75 percent slopes	99.2	2.9%
Totals for Area of Interest		**3,370.2**	**100.0%**


Attachment 7
Homestead Forest Inc.
JTMP Stand Types Map
T17N - R1E, Sec 36, HB&M
Hiouchi 7.5' USGS Quadrangle
1 inch = 790 feet
N
W
E
S
26
Ownership
Existing Road Grades
USFS Access
Class II Watercourse
Class III Watercourse
Pond
THP 1-05-175-DEL
StandType
DF_Mature
DF_TO
DF/SP_Mature
DF/SP/KP_20-30yr
Pine
Hardwood Dom
Parcel 1
Parcel 2
Parcel 3
Parcel 4
Parcel 5
35
36
31
2
1
6
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Attachment 8
N
W
E
S
26
Homestead Forest Inc.
JTMP Potential Harvest Areas Map
T17N - R1E, Sec 36, HB&M
Hiouchi 7.5' USGS Quadrangle
1 inch = 790 feet
Ownership
Existing Road Grades
USFS Access
Class II Watercourse
Class III Watercourse
Pond
StandType
DF_Mature
DF_TO
DF/SP_Mature
Parcel 1
Parcel 2
Parcel 3
Parcel 4
Parcel 5
35
36
31
6
2
1
BLAIR
FORESTRY CONSULTING