



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Forest  
Service

Mendocino N.F.  
Supervisor's Office

825 N. Humboldt Avenue  
Willows, CA 95988  
(530) 934-3316  
TTY: (530) 934-7724

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File Code: 5420

Date: October 26, 2011

Ric Notini  
Director, Land Conservation Program  
Stewardship Council  
15 North Ellsworth Avenue, Suite 100  
San Mateo, CA 94401

Dear Mr. Notini:

Enclosed for your consideration is the Mendocino National Forest's Land Stewardship Proposal for the Eel River Planning Unit. The Forest is interested in acquiring fee title to approximately 2,700 acres of Pacific Gas and Electric resource lands located within the Forest Boundary. Incorporation into the National Forest System will consolidate ownership and improve management efficiency with the surrounding System lands administered by the Forest. More importantly, it affords the opportunity to preserve and enhance five Beneficial Public Values identified by the Stewardship Council within the Planning Unit.

I appreciate the Council's decision to include the Mendocino as a potential donee.

If you have questions or need additional information, please feel free to contact David Roak, Forest Lands Officer, at (530) 934-1184.

Sincerely,

  
LEE D. JOHNSON  
Acting Forest Supervisor

Enclosures



# **LAND STEWARDSHIP PROPOSAL**

## **EEL RIVER PLANNING UNIT**



**PREPARED AND SUBMITTED BY  
MENDOCINO NATIONAL FOREST**

**OCTOBER, 2011**

## **PART 1 - ORGANIZATIONAL INFORMATION**

### **Contact Information**

#### **Primary Contact**

David Roak  
Forest Lands Officer  
825 North Humboldt Avenue  
Willows, CA 95988  
Office (530) 934-1184  
Fax (530) 934-7384  
[droak@fs.fed.us](mailto:droak@fs.fed.us)

#### **Secondary Contact**

Randall Walker  
Acting Upper Lake District Ranger  
10025 Elk Mountain Road  
Upper Lake, CA 95485  
Office (530) 275-1401  
Fax (530) 275-0676  
[rmwalker@fs.fed.us](mailto:rmwalker@fs.fed.us)

#### **Executive Director**

Lee Johnson  
Acting Forest Supervisor  
825 North Humboldt Avenue  
Willows, CA 95988  
Office (530) 934-1100  
Fax (530) 934-1174  
[ljohnson03@fs.fed.us](mailto:ljohnson03@fs.fed.us)

### **Executive Summary**

Established in 1905, the Forest Service is a federal agency within the United States Department of Agriculture and is highly regarded as one of the premier land management organizations throughout the United States, if not the world. The agency is responsible for managing approximately 193 million acres of public lands, collectively known as the National Forest System (NFS). Organizationally, the Forest Service consists of 175 administrative units referred to as National Forests and National Grassland.

The administrative unit adjacent to the Eel River Planning Unit (Planning Unit) is the Mendocino National Forest (Forest) and consists of three ranger districts. Created in 1907, the area within the Forest's Proclaimed National Forest Boundary (Forest Boundary) is around 1.1 million acres, with 900,000 acres designated as NFS lands. The remaining land consists of numerous

inholdings ranging from one acre to several thousand acres. The Upper Lake Ranger District manages roughly 250,000 acres in and around the Planning Unit.

NFS lands are generally managed with similar goals and objectives as the Beneficial Public Values (BPVs) identified for Stewardship lands. Some of the laws requiring the protection of these values include the National Forest Management Act, National Environmental Policy Act, Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act, Endangered Species Act, Clean Water Act, National Historic Preservation Act, and Archaeological Resources Protection Act.

The FS is uniquely positioned to manage lands for the BPVs since these values can often be contradictory. Managing for all of the BPVs on all lands may not be possible. For instance, sustainable timber harvest can impact outdoor recreation; outdoor recreation can impact habitat and cultural resources etc. The FS is keenly aware of these types of resource tradeoffs because NFS lands are managed under the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of 1964. This Act declares that the purposes of the national forest include outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, fish and wildlife; and directs that the national forest renewable resources be administered for multiple use and sustained yield. For over a century, the FS has sought to balance these (often conflicting) resource values to maximize the net benefits to the American public.

Currently, a critical emphasis of the FS is to retain and restore ecological resilience of NFS lands to achieve sustainable ecosystems that provide a broad range of services to humans and other organisms. Ecologically healthy and resilient landscapes, rich in biodiversity, will have greater capacity to adapt and thrive in the face of natural disturbances and large scale threats to sustainability, especially under changing and uncertain future environmental conditions such as those driven by climate change and increasing human use.

Specific to the Forest is the *Mendocino National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan)*, as amended. The Forest Plan sets forth both Forest-wide and area-specific management direction for the Forest. Forest-wide management direction consists of Forest goals and desired future conditions, objectives, and Forest-wide standards and guidelines. The Forest is divided in 41 geographic subdivisions called Management Areas. Each Management Area has specific management emphasis, selected standards and guidelines (in addition to Forest-wide standards and guidelines), and compatible available management practices. Forest-wide and area-specific management directions are used by resource managers to set priorities and develop site-specific management prescriptions on a project-by-project basis. Forest Plan direction has similar goals and objectives as those identified in the Land Conservation Plan. The Forest would manage the donated fee title lands, consistent with previous land acquisitions, according to the Forest Plan by incorporating them into the surrounding Management Areas.

In Fiscal Year 2011, the Forest had an annual operating budget of around \$20,000,000. Monies received came from a variety of sources, including appropriated dollars from Congress, grants, public/private partnerships, and certain resource receipts. The funding is allocated to projects based on Forest priorities, funding stipulations, and the availability of staff and partners to accomplish the work.

The FS is interested in acquiring fee title to most of the lands preliminarily available for donation within the Forest Boundary. As land management agency, the FS is capable and experienced to preserve and enhance the BVPs associated with the watershed lands.



## **Organizational Information**

Type of Organization: Federal Government

Organization Legal Name: United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region, Mendocino National Forest

Documentation of Tax-exempt status: The Mendocino National Forest, as a federal government agency, retains tax exempt status.

Common Name: Mendocino National Forest

Letter from Forest Supervisor: As attached.

## **Rational for Applying**

Acquisition of parcels within the Planning Unit would allow the Forest to provide consolidated management of the ecological, cultural, historical, and recreational resources within the watershed. This area is an integral component of the lands managed by Forest, not only complementing ecological resources located on the adjacent NFS lands but also providing continuous access to a variety of recreational opportunities within the watershed.

FS management direction for the adjacent NFS lands is consistent with preserving the recreational, ecological, historical, and cultural resources and uses within the Forest. For example, management of the Planning Unit would complement FS management objectives for habitat protection, conservation of open space, outdoor public recreation, sustainable forestry, and cultural and historic resource management.

## **Organization's Mission**

The mission of the FS is to sustain the health, diversity and productivity of the Nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations. Congress directs the FS to manage national forests for multiple uses and benefits and for the sustained yield of resources such as water, forage, wildlife, wood and recreation. The Forest Plan, as amended, provides management direction for the Forest. The following are some of the Forest Plan goals that closely mirror the preservation and enhancement goals of the BPVs for the Planning Unit:

### **Beneficial Public Value No.1 - Protection of the Natural Habitat of Fish, Wildlife, and Plants.**

Forest Plan Discussion - Maintain or improve the diversity and quality of habitat needed to support viable populations of all native and desired non-native wildlife and fish species.

Provide favorable habitat conditions for increased populations of sensitive plants so that they no longer require special management consideration. Protection and direct habitat improvement will be employed where appropriate to ensure perpetuation of viable populations of sensitive species.

Value No.2 - Preservation of Open Space. Incorporation into the NFS will ensure a high level of open space protection. Maintain the visual corridor and viewshed due to the nature of the topography and geology within the Eel River corridor, especially the inner gorge.

Value No. 3 - Outdoor Recreation by the General Public. Forest Plan Discussion - Provide a full spectrum of developed and dispersed recreation opportunities at levels meeting projected demand and within the physical limits and resource capabilities of the Forest. The Forest will continue to offer a wide variety of recreation opportunities with emphasis on dispersed activities and water oriented recreation. Improved public access to portions of the Forest will facilitate meeting increased recreation demands.

Value No.4 – Sustainable Forestry. Forest Plan Discussion - Provide a sustained yield of timber and other wood products to help support local economies and contribute to meeting local, regional, and national needs. Integrate hazardous fuels reduction projects to improve the overall health and diversity of the forest community; and to reduce the threat of wildland fires.

Value No.5 – Agriculture Uses. None proposed.

Value No.6 - Preservation of Historic Values. Forest Plan Discussion - Inventory, evaluate, and manage heritage resources to prevent loss or damage to cultural values. Archaeological and historic sites will continue to be inventoried as activities authorized by the Forest Plan are implemented. Cooperation and consultation with responsible agencies and others with a special interest and concern for heritage resources will continue. Site protection needs will continue to be met through avoidance, physical protection measures, public education, and law enforcement measures.

## **Geographic Focus**

A portion of the Planning Unit is surrounded by public lands administered by the Forest's Upper Lake Ranger District. The area within the Forest Boundary is approximately 1.1 million acres, with around 900,000 acres being public land. The District manages approximately 250,000 acres of NFS lands. The FS has been managing the adjacent lands for over 100 years and the agency has a long history of quality land and resource management that is well documented. The Forest provides a broad range of ecological, economic and social benefits, including services and activities such as developed and dispersed recreation opportunities; wilderness and wild and scenic rivers management; motorized and non-motorized recreation experiences; trail and road construction and maintenance; special use permitted activities such as resorts, organization camps, recreation residences, communication sites, special events, and outfitting and guiding services; grazing allotments; vegetation management; timber production; wildlife and aquatic species habitat protection and enhancement; protection of sensitive botanical resources; archeological and historical resource protection and management; wildland fire protection, prevention and suppression; interpretive and conservation education services; and law enforcement.

The FS is required by numerous statutes to actively encourage public, tribal and local government involvement with the planning and decision making processes for activities, projects and changes in management direction of NFS land. The Forest is located within Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, Tehama, and Trinity counties. The Forest Supervisor and District Rangers frequently communicate and interact with County representatives on a variety of issues. The Forest is not only a major employer, but also contributes to the local economies through the delivery of goods and services that support local and regional businesses.

The Forest has an excellent working relationship with land conservation partners such as The Conservation Fund (TCF) and The Wilderness Land Trust (WLT). In 2003, primarily due to TCFs' negotiations with the State of California, Wildlife Conservation Board, the Forest received a donation of a large block (about 23,000 acres) of former commercial timberland. WLT has assisted the Forest in acquiring 280 acres of wilderness inholdings by either donation or purchase. Currently, the Forest is collaborating with WLT to purchase a 640 acre wilderness parcel.

## **Organizational Experience and Capacity**

### **Experience**

The following projects illustrate the Forest's experience and capacity to manage lands with similar BVPs associated with the Planning Unit's watershed lands:

#### **Pine Mountain Late Successional Reserve Fuels Hazard Reduction Project**

The Forest is currently preparing an Environmental Assessment to treat approximately 3,700 acres within the Pine Mountain and Ericson Ridge Management Areas adjacent to the Planning Unit. The desired outcome is to:

- Develop, enhance, maintain and protect habitat for late-successional habitat-dependent species.
- Reduce risk of stand-replacing wildfire through vegetative treatments that modify and reduce fire behavior.
- Improve forest health, vigor, and resistance to fire, insects and disease.
- Manage roads and trails to improve water quality and habitat conditions for late-successional habitat-dependent species.

Proposed treatments include commercial harvest of timber; fuels treatments involving prescribed burning and removal of ladder fuels; fuelbreak construction; precommercial thinning of plantations; reforestation of areas severely burned in the 2008 Back Fire; and management of roads and trails.

#### **Soda Creek Abandoned Road Stabilization**

The purpose of this project is to reduce erosion and sediment delivery to Soda Creek and the Eel River, both anadromous fisheries habitat, from an abandoned county road and associated unauthorized OHV trails located on Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) and NFS lands. Rilling and gullyng are occurring on both the road and OHV trails, and the road contains 13 culverts that

are being undercut and are in danger of failing, with the potential of contributing thousands of cubic yards of sediment into anadromous streams.

Approximately 0.85 miles of road and 1.2 miles of OHV trails were hydrologically stabilized, rehabilitate and blocked from further use. The work was accomplished under a cooperative agreement with PG&E and a private landowner.

#### Westshore Fuels Hazard Reduction Project

The Westshore Planning Area (WPA) encompasses approximately 1096 acres of Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI) on the westside of Lake Pillsbury, an area where flammable wildland fuels are adjacent to homes and communities. The WPA lies within the Pillsbury Basin, the most heavily developed and utilized recreational area on the Forest, containing numerous campgrounds (Sunset, Fuller Grove, Pogie Point, Oak Flat, Navy Camp), facilities under special-use permit (Pillsbury Summer Home Tract with 71 homes and Lake Pillsbury Resort), privately-owned homes and businesses (Pillsbury Ranch subdivision with 100+ homes, Rice Fork subdivision with 29 homes/cabins, Westshore Community with 60 PG&E-leased summer cabins, several parcels with dwellings or campsites, and the Soda Creek Store and Resort), as well as the FS's Soda Creek Fire Station

Due to the heavy recreational use, the Pillsbury Basin has one of the highest numbers of fire ignitions on the Forest, with over 50% of the ignitions on the Upper Lake District. The Forest needs to reduce fuels within the Pillsbury Basin in order to protect structures, public and firefighter safety, and forest resources.

Fuels reduction is consistent with the Healthy Forest Initiative (HFI) and the Healthy Forest Restoration Act (HFRA, Public Law 108-148), which provide direction for prioritizing treatment in areas that are at risk of severe wildland fires, especially communities in the wildland-urban interface, and provide administrative procedures to streamline NEPA and expedite hazardous fuel reduction and forest restoration projects. The Forest now needs to also reduce fuels in the WPA so that, coupled with work under the Pillsbury Homesite project, forest and fuel conditions within the Pillsbury Basin would provide for a more healthy, fire resilient forest.

The objectives of the proposed treatments are to reduce the future risk of large destructive wildfires, reduce the potential for damage to property and natural resources, improve forest health, and provide for healthy, fire resilient forest conditions. The desired outcome is to:

- Reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire by treating forested stands characterized by high densities and heavy fuel loadings, as well as adjacent brush and oak woodland stands
- Treat overstocked forested stands to improve fire resiliency, reduce susceptibility to insects and disease, and to maintain the hardwood component for stand diversity and wildlife benefits.
- Create conditions, consistent with the desired conditions described below, suitable for utilizing prescribed burning to maintain a fire-adapted ecosystem.

## **Capacity**

The FS, established in 1905, manages 193 million acres of public lands, known collectively as the NFS and consisting of 155 National Forests and 20 National Grasslands, located in 44 States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The lands comprise 8.5 percent of the total land area in the United States. These National Forests are supported by six forest and range experimental stations providing the agency with the best available land management science. Congress directs the FS to manage national forests for multiple uses and benefits; and for the sustained yield of renewable resources such as water, forage, wildlife, wood and recreation.

With a national headquarters in Washington, D.C., the FS operates through nine geographical regions around the country. The Pacific Southwest Region consists of the eighteen National Forests in California and manages 20 million acres. The Forest, established in 1905, consists of around 900,000 acres of public land. The Forest contains the headwaters of the Eel River and several major tributaries to the Sacramento River.

The National Forest Management Act of 1976 requires the Secretary of Agriculture to assess forest lands and develop and implement a resource management plan for each unit of the NFS. The FS manages the Forest in accordance with the Forest Plan. This plan sets forth both Forest-wide and area-specific management direction for the Forest.

Forest-wide management direction consists of Forest goals and desired future conditions, objectives, and Forest-wide standards and guidelines. The Forest Plan establishes area-specific management direction for each of the Forest's 41 Management Areas. This direction specifies each area's management emphasis, selected standards and guidelines (in addition to Forest-wide standards and guidelines), and compatible available management practices. Forest-wide and area-specific management directions are used by resource managers to set priorities and develop site-specific management prescriptions on a project-by-project basis. Forest Plan direction for NFS land surrounding the Stewardship land in these planning units provides management direction and goals that are consistent with the Stewardship Council's BVPs.

Law, policy, and regulation governing the management of public lands by the FS, along with the Forest Plan provide significant protection and assurances for the sustainability and enhancement of the ecological and socioeconomic values on NFS lands for the use and enjoyment of the American people for present and future generations.

## **Organizational Finances**

### **Operating Budget**

The Forest receives funding from a variety of sources, including appropriated dollars from Congress, grants, public/private partnerships and certain resource receipts. The funding is allocated to projects based on Forest priorities, funding stipulations, and the availability of staff and partners to accomplish the work.

Appendix A provides the following financial information:

Mendocino National Forest Operating Budgets for Fiscal Years 2009 – 2011 (6 pages).



In summary, annual appropriated funding from Congress to the Forest for the last three years has ranged between 20 and 24 million dollars.

Note: To date the Forest has not received a preliminary budget allocation for Fiscal Year 2012 and the Federal Government is currently operating under a continuing resolution.

We are unable to provide audited statements. Audited statements are only available at the national level (for the entire USFS national budget).

### **Grants**

The Forest does not have a consolidated strategy for competing for grants however, some of the grants the Forest has obtained recently and should expect similar opportunities in the future include:

State of California Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) Commission—annual grants for a variety of tasks needed for OHV management including NEPA; OHV route maintenance; decommissioning routes and dispersed sites impacted by off-road vehicle use; install barriers and signs; monitor sensitive resources potentially affected by OHV and restoration project effectiveness; restoration where OHV damage has occurred; monitoring archeological sites; patrol, education and law enforcement; and facility design, construction and maintenance.

The Forest manages one of the most extensive OHV programs in California and receives an annual grant of around \$800,000.

### **Resource Advisory Council (RAC)**

Project funds may be used by the Secretary of Agriculture for the purpose of making additional investments in, and creating additional employment opportunities through, projects that improve the maintenance of existing infrastructure, implement stewardship objectives that enhance forest ecosystems, and restore and improve land health and water quality. Projects should have broad based support with objectives that may include, but are not limited to:

- Road, trail, and infrastructure maintenance or obliteration;
- Soil productivity improvement;
- Improvements in forest ecosystem health;
- Watershed restoration and maintenance;
- Restoration, maintenance and improvement of wildlife and fish habitat;
- Control of noxious and exotic weeds; and
- Reestablishment of native species.

At least 50 percent of all funds must be used for projects that are primarily dedicated to:

- Road maintenance, decommissioning, or obliteration; or
- Restoration of streams and watersheds.

The Forest is within four RAC's:

Colusa/Glenn, Lake, Mendocino, and Tehama Counties.

Annual RAC funding is approximately \$350,000. Refer to Appendix B.

### **Ownership of Donated Lands and Use of Revenue**

No one department or staff area would gain fee title to the donated lands. The lands would become the property of the U.S., protected in perpetuity for all Americans to enjoy, with the management entrusted to the FS.

Grant funds provided by the Stewardship Council would only be available for the specifically funded activities on the lands agreed to by the Stewardship Council and the Forest. These funds would not be used elsewhere on the Forest.

### **Key Personnel/Staff**

As a major Federal land management agency, the Forest Service has a great capacity to manage the resources associated with the Planning Unit. The Forest employs approximately 200 permanent employees and around 100 temporary employees that are typically hired in the summer months. The Forest maintains a broad base of professional, technical and administrative expertise in a multitude of specialties and management functions and is able to draw on the expertise of over 1000 FS professionals throughout the Pacific Southwest Region (California). Employee expertise includes wildlife biologists, archaeologists, aquatic biologists, botanists, fuels planners, recreation specialists, landscape architects, public affairs specialists, foresters, geographic information specialists, business management specialists, realty specialists, and engineers. Staff and program managers generally have significant experience in their areas of expertise, and many have advanced degrees, including Master's and Doctorate degrees. Many also have significant experience working for other federal/state land management agencies.

Key Upper Lake District personnel that would be responsible for the day-to-day management activities of the Planning Unit lands include the District Ranger, planning and implementation staff, fire management staff, resource specialists, and timber and recreation staff.

Resource management professionals and technicians within the agency are required to meet specific education and experience standards. Due to the depth and breadth of the FS's ability and capability to manage public resource lands as demonstrated for over a century, resumes are not included in this proposal.

### **Community Engagement and Collaboration**

Collaborative efforts that engage stakeholders in the forest management decision making process is standard practice for the Forest.

The National Forest Management Act requires each National Forest to develop a Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan) which is prepared with extensive public involvement. The Forest considered numerous letters in the development of the current Forest Plan. If the Stewardship lands were to become NFS lands, they would be managed Forest Plan would be amended to reflect the inclusion of these lands and these lands would be managed accordingly. The Forest must also seek public input regarding any proposed projects with potential to impact NFS lands. The main vehicle for soliciting public input on proposed activities on federal lands is

the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). NEPA requires Federal agencies to consider the environmental effects of planned management activities, including the impacts on social, cultural, and economic resources, as well as natural resources. The two major purposes of the environmental review process are better informed decisions and citizen involvement.

The level of public involvement differs depending on the complexity of the project. At a minimum, all projects are posted in a quarterly Schedule of Proposed Actions (SOPA). The SOPA, which includes a brief description of the project & location, the planning status, expected date of decision and implementation and project contact, is posted on the Forest website and a copy is sent to individuals who have requested it. Additional techniques for soliciting public input is done through direct mailing to potentially interested parties, public meetings, press releases, posting notifications on forest website and in newspapers etc. Furthermore, notifications of projects that may have a significant impact on NFS lands are posted in the Federal Register.

The NEPA regulations ensure the public has a voice in FS decisions about on-the-ground activities and that those decisions are well documented and fully disclosed to the public. The NEPA regulations:

- Maintain the long-standing practice of soliciting public concerns about projects on NFS land that could have environmental impacts and encourage public participation throughout project planning.
- Allow the responsible official to modify a proposed action or alternatives as the analysis progresses and requires such modifications to be made in an open and transparent process obvious to all interested parties.
- Allow “adaptive management” proposals and alternatives so that Forest Service decisions are more responsive to the uncertainties of natural resource management.

The Council on Environmental Quality has put together a guide that provides an explanation of NEPA, how it is implemented, and how people outside the Federal government — individual citizens, private sector applicants, members of organized groups, or representatives of Tribal, State, or local government agencies — can better participate in the assessment of environmental impacts conducted by Federal agencies.

An example of community engagement is the annually Passport in Time (PIT) hosted by the Forest. PIT is a volunteer archaeology and historic preservation program of the FS. PIT volunteers work with professional FS archaeologists and historians on national forests throughout the U.S. on such diverse activities as archaeological survey and excavation, rock art restoration, archival research, historic structure restoration, oral history gathering, and analysis and curation of artifacts. The FS professional staff of archaeologists and historians act as hosts, guides and co-workers. This year’s PIT project performed test excavations at a high elevation prehistoric site near the crest of the North Coast Range. PIT volunteers and FS staff worked closely with local tribal members to excavate and screen for cultural materials, and to document artifact and soil types. The excavations will assess the site’s eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. Federal ownership of the Planning Unit would provide several opportunities for this type of community involvement.

## **Legal Compliance and Best Practices**

### **Best Practices, Standards, or Guiding Principals**

"Caring for the Land and Serving People," captures the essence of the FS mission. As set forth in law, the mission is to achieve quality land management under the sustainable multiple-use management concept to meet the diverse needs of people. It includes:

- Advocating a conservation ethic in promoting the health, productivity, diversity, and beauty of forests and associated lands.
- Listening to people and responding to their diverse needs in making decisions.
- Protecting and managing the National Forests and Grasslands so they best demonstrate the sustainable multiple-use management concept.
- Developing and providing scientific and technical knowledge aimed at improving our capability to protect, manage, and use forests and rangelands.
- Providing work, training, and education to the unemployed, underemployed, elderly, youth, and disadvantaged in pursuit of our mission.

To realize the mission, the FS follows 13 guiding principles:

- We use an ecological approach to the multiple-use management of the National Forests and Grasslands.
- We use the best scientific knowledge in making decisions and select the most appropriate technologies in the management of resources.
- We are good neighbors who respect private property rights.
- We strive for quality and excellence in everything we do and are sensitive to the effects of our decisions on people and resources.
- We strive to meet the needs of our customers in fair, friendly, and open ways.
- We form partnerships to achieve shared goals.
- We promote grassroots participation in our decisions and activities.
- We value and trust one another and share leadership.
- We value a multicultural organization as essential to our success.
- We maintain high professional and ethical standards.
- We are responsible and accountable for what we do.
- We recognize and accept that some conflict is natural and we strive to deal with it professionally.
- We follow laws, regulations, executive direction, and congressional intent.

### **Ownership and Management**

No provisions have been made to have another organization assume ownership or management responsibility should the FS be unable to manage the land. (If the US government is no longer able to manage public lands, this would have major implications beyond the Stewardship lands.)

The FS would be responsible for the management of the land. Various "project work," such as timber removal, fuels reduction and trail reconstruction could be done by a private company under contract. Other project work is often accomplished by volunteers. Operation of

privately owned (and certain publicly owned) improvements on NFS land is done by special use permittees.

### **Violations of Law**

We are unaware of violations of any laws by the Forest in the past 5 years.

### **Conservation Covenant**

FS policy prohibits accepting lands with conservation easements. The Forest Service has provided PG&E and the Stewardship Council with an example of a Conservation Covenant. This Covenant is our proposal to ensure that any lands donated to the Forest would be managed in accordance with the Stewardship Council's BPVs in perpetuity. The Covenant reiterates that the management of the lands conveyed to the FS would be subject to a number of federal statutes that specifically protect and enhance the Stewardship Council's beneficial public values. Sierra Nevada Conservancy (SNC) is the proposed holder of the Covenant.

The Forest would amend the Forest Plan to incorporate language into the management area prescriptions describing that these lands were donated to ensure the permanent protection of their natural resources. The amendment would include the objectives for protection of the BPVs, would reference the Covenant and require that all future Forest Plan revisions reference the Covenant.

Additional assurances contained in the Covenant include:

- The lands will be managed for public recreation such as hiking, camping, hunting, and fishing, subject to Forest regulations and state fish and game laws.
- The Covenant will be recorded with the County and a signed original copy will be retained by the Forest and the Covenant holder.
- The Forest will provide notice to SNC of any proposals to amend the Forest Plan or land management plans, to provide SNC the opportunity to participate in the planning process as an interested party.
- In any public proceedings regarding the modification of the Forest Plan or proposed land management activities, the FS must disclose the existence of the Covenant and the intention of the Stewardship Council to effect permanent protection of the BPVs.
- If the title is ever transferred out of the federal government's hands, the government would place equivalent deed restrictions on the lands to ensure permanent preservation of the conservation values.

### **Conflict of Interest Disclosure**

The FS is a non-voting member of the Stewardship Council and is represented by Christine Nota, Regional Forester's Representative. Several employees of the Forest are personally and professionally acquainted with Ms. Nota. Therefore, she will not represent the FS during any aspect of application for fee title of the requested lands.



## **PART 2 – LAND STEWARDSHIP INFORMATION**

### **Land Interests Sought**

#### **Parcel Descriptions**

The Forest is interested in several parcels located within the Forest Boundary and are more specifically described as follow:

<b><u>Parcel ID No.</u></b>	<b><u>Acres</u></b>	<b><u>Remarks</u></b>
741 (partial)	40	Section 35, NW1/4SE1/4, T18N, R11W, MDM.
742 (partial)	400	Section 13, All; Section 24, All; Section 25, All.
743	1672	
747	77	
748 (partial)	40	Section 35, NE1/4SW1/4, T18N, R11W.
756	166	
757 (partial)	70	Section 23, NW1/4NW1/4NW1/4, S1/2NW1/4NW1/4, SW1/4NW1/4, T18N, R10W.
761 (partial)	30	Section 14, N1/2SW1/4SW1/4, SW1/4SW1/4SW1/4, T18N, R10W.
763 (partial)	40	Section 12, SE1/4NE1/4, T18N, R10W.
769 (partial)	40	Section 3, SE1/4NW1/4, T18N, R10W.
771 (partial)	40	Portion of Section 2 Northerly of Forest Road M1, T18N, R10W.
772 (partial)	<u>100</u>	Portion of Sections 1 and 2 Northerly of Forest Road M1 and Easterly of Forest Road 18N16, T18N, R10W.
<b>Total</b>	<b>2715</b>	

#### **Boundary Management Needs**

The basis for sound resource management is dependent on knowing where the property boundaries between private property and NFS lands are located on the ground. It provides the foundation for the local land manager to deal with unauthorized and unlawful uses on NFS land resulting for timber trespass, encroachments from structures and water tanks, and illegal agricultural use. In addition, it provides for improved project planning and implementation.

The resultant landownership pattern change from the donation will be dramatic. There will be a reduction of approximately 20 miles of property boundary to survey and/or maintain. In

order for the Forest to properly manage the Stewardship lands, the following boundary management actions are suggested:

- Survey 4 miles of new property boundary along the Forest boundary or between donee lands and (1) PG&E lands designated for retention, and (2) private lands.
- Acquisition of Parcels 763 (partial) and 769 (partial) are contingent on the location of the FERC boundary. Assuming the FERC boundary does not encroach into these parcels, one-quarter mile of property boundary would need to be surveyed for each parcel.
- Acquisition of Parcels 771 (partial) and 772 (partial) could require a lot line adjustment due to the irregular boundary between PG&E lands designated for donation and retention along Forest Roads M1 and 18N16.

### **Acquisition Process for the USDA-Forest Service**

The FS can acquire lands primarily by donation, purchase, land-for-timber exchange, and land-for-land exchange. Following is a brief summary of the donation process:

Donation usually starts with a landowner contacting the FS and offering to donate their land. If the Forest containing or adjacent to the property determines that acquisition of the property would serve to meet objectives in the Forest Plan, then the landowner would be requested to provide a written offer of donation, in which the donor describes the location of the property, provides information on any known outstanding rights, details any intended reservations by the landowner, and acknowledges the owner's responsibility to clear title defects and tax liens. The FS would prepare a public benefit determination addressing the suitability of the land for NFS purposes, proposed use of the property, benefits/amenities, and any potential problems. The FS would also obtain a preliminary title commitment, conduct an expanded Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (for hazardous materials), verify the legal description, inspect the property for encroachments or trespasses and prepare the deed along with other necessary documents for the transaction. The Forest requests formal approval from the FS Regional Office to proceed with the donation. All documents are then submitted to the Office of General Counsel for attorney review and preliminary title approval. Once received, the Forest records the deed to the United States and completes the donation process.

### **Baseline and Enhanced Land Management**

The Forest is well suited to maintain baseline management in the Planning Unit. Existing management by PG&E has been geared more towards preservation instead of enhancement on the Planning Unit lands outside the FERC boundary. Much of the Planning Unit lands within the Forest Boundary are not accessible motor vehicles. The Eel River gorge and Benmore Creek are remote.

As with any land acquisition by the Forest, the lands become part of the NFS and managed according to the Forest Plan. Unique management plans with specific goals and outcomes for the acquired lands (general forest land) are not prepared unless the property possesses unique attributes or features. The donation lands being considered by the Forest are regarded as general forest land.

The Forest Plan was developed to direct the management of the Forest. The goal of the Plan is to provide a management program reflecting a mix of activities for the use and protection of the Forest. It fulfills legislative requirements while addressing local, regional, and national issues. To accomplish this, the Forest Plan:

- Establishes the management direction and associated long-range goals and objectives for the Forest;
- Specifies the standards, approximate timing, and vicinity of the practices necessary to implement that direction; and
- Establishes the monitoring and evaluation requirements needed to ensure that the direction is being carried out, and to determine if outputs and effects have been reasonably estimated.

Baseline management funding for basic stewardship of NFS lands comes from the annual appropriation to the FS from Congress.

As previously discussed in the **Organization's Mission** section, Forest Plan direction is very similar to the desired outcomes contained in the Land Conservation Plan from preserving and enhancing the BVPs.

More specifically, the lands would be incorporated into the management scheme of the adjacent Management Areas. Management direction is more specific. The Planning Unit lands fall within the Lake Pillsbury, Ericson Ridge, and Pine Mountain Management Areas. See Appendix B for more detail.

Enhanced management would be a result of implementing specific projects as outlined in the Forest's annual program of work.

Also, the Forest assumes that any baseline data collection needed for monitoring the Conservation Covenant will be performed by the Sierra Nevada Conservancy or other designated conservation organization.

In order to facilitate enhanced land management in the short term, the Forest would like to perform assessments connected with preservation of historic values; recreation; and fish, plant, and wildlife.

#### Cultural Resource Inventory

None of the lands outside the FERC boundary have been surveyed for cultural resources. The acquisition of PGE lands the Planning Unit would be very good for the protection and management of the year round prehistoric villages and base camps known to exist there. There are at least three ethnographic villages known to have been occupied by the Yuki tribe downstream from the Lake Pillsbury Dam. At least one of these sites has been looted in the recent past. Being that the Planning Unit is highly sensitive archaeologically, it is important to preserve and enhance this important BVP; and to secure data on important site locations in order to manage and monitor cultural resources. Therefore, we would recommend some level

of archaeological inventory to identify sites, and then develop a monitoring program for those sites most likely to be subject to looting/vandalism.

The lands directly adjacent to the Eel River and Benmore Creek would be of particular interest. There are at least three ethnographic villages indicated in this parcel from historic ethnographies, it is a very sensitive area. Further, this last year, a looted site was noted. In order to manage archaeological resources, especially along the Eel River, we would focus the survey to these very sensitive areas. The Planning Unit would require intensive survey to identify archaeological resources from which to develop a monitoring plan. The inventory would cost approximately \$40,000. If done in house we could accomplish this within two years of being funded. If contracted out, the surveys would cost around \$55,000 but could potentially be done within a year of receiving funding.

The inventory will determine how many sites need to be monitored in subsequent years. Only those sites with known looting or erosion issues would be monitored to determine stabilization and protection needs. Assuming that we identify ten sites with monitoring needs we would have to monitor at least two per year to meet our deferred maintenance needs of 20% per year of our priority heritage assets (PHAs). Assuming that one site could be monitored per day by two temporary heritage employees, the cost would be approximately \$800 annually. In five years all ten sites would be monitored adding up to \$4,000.

There would be no NEPA required for surveys and monitoring but surveys would be required for any other ground disturbing proposal proposed by other specialists (i.e., roads, trails, recreation facilities, etc.). Getting archaeological surveys completed prior to other proposals would hasten the process for future proposals.

#### Assessment of Unregulated Recreation/OHV Use

Currently, unregulated and unauthorized recreation, especially OHV use, occurs on PG&E lands outside the FERC boundary where the public accesses the Eel River near the upper bridge and the confluence with Eel River and Benmore Creek. This situation is likely a negative impact on those resource lands.

The Forest would like to assess the present condition to determine the extent of resource damage that may or may not be occurring. The information will be used to decide what type of mitigation measures would be needed including barricades and signage, watershed restoration, and if additional recreation facilities are justified such as day use areas and restrooms.

This is a one-time cost of about \$25,000 and would benefit outdoor recreation and protection of natural habitat.

#### Physical Enhancements/Capital Improvements

It should be noted that the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires the FS to involve all interested parties and address environmental effects when planning projects that may impact NFS lands. The “no action” alternative must always be considered, and in some cases

this is the selected alternative. The projects listed below include the Forest's current preliminary vision of what these projects would include, however, until these proposals are addressed through the NEPA process, including public scoping, it is unknown what the final decision will be. NEPA does not allow the agency to make pre-decisional commitments that would usurp this process, therefore the Forest cannot commit to the specifics of any projects until a decision is made through the NEPA process.

The proposals below include a request for funding for environmental analysis. This funding would cover all aspects of the NEPA process including resource surveys, public involvement and documentation. The cost figures below assume that the land transactions would occur within a year. If the land transactions are significantly delayed beyond that, these figures may need to be adjusted for inflation.

#### Forest Road M8 Drainage Improvements (Parcels 743 and 756)

This project is approximately 3 miles beginning at the junction with Forest Road M1/Lake County Road and terminating at the junction with Forest Road 18N25 (Pine Mountain Road). The goal is to modify road drainage patterns to improve water quality by reducing sediment delivered to stream crossings within the Eel River drainage. Work includes rolling dip construction, culvert cleaning, outsloping road to 4%, berm removal, and road brushing to facilitate outsloping. Project estimate is \$60,000 and includes NEPA and contract preparation\administration. This is a one-time cost and will enhance the "Protection of the Natural Habitat of Fish, Wildlife, and Plants".

#### Benmore Creek Trail Reconstruction and Trailhead Construction (Parcels 743 and 756)

The Benmore Creek Trail has historical significance. The lower 1.5 miles were never restored because the Forest lacked a public easement across PG&E lands. The addition of a small trailhead parking area with restroom and information kiosk would complement the use and enjoyment by the recreating public. This would be a one-time cost with recurring maintenance costs. The cost would include NEPA.

#### OHV Barricades and Recreation Facilities (Parcels 743 and 756)

These are potential investments as determined by the unregulated use assessment. They would be considered one-time investments with recurring maintenance costs.

The Forest understands that funding for physical enhancements and capital improvements as well as additional enhanced management studies and assessments are dependent on available funding from the Stewardship Council. Should there be an excess of funds, the Forest would appreciate the opportunity to submit supplementary funding requests to further enhance the BPVs.

### **Land Conservation Partners and Youth Opportunities**

Due to the uncertainty that the Forest will acquire fee title ownership, no potential land conservation partners have been identified. The Forest has worked with numerous partners in the past and will undoubtedly look for opportunities to utilize these groups for preserving and



enhancing the BVPs. The Forest is open to meeting with any groups interested in partnering on projects that would benefit the resources and the American public.

### **Public Input**

The Stewardship Council hosted several public meetings to solicit public input. Overall, the limited number and content of the responses suggest that the proposed donation of PG&E resource lands is non-controversial, especially within the Forest Boundary. A comment by Friends of the River.....”recommends that PG&E parcels along the Eel River downstream of Scott Dam available for disposal be transferred to the Forest Service to expand public lands and enhance public management of the river corridor.”

The Forest typically does not ask for public comments with land acquisitions resulting from purchase or donation because a transaction of this nature involves a “willing” seller or donor.

### **Budget and Funding Plan**

The required spreadsheet is a separate attachment.

## **PART 3 – SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION**

### Appendix A - Financial Statements

1. Fiscal Years 2009-2011 (6 pages)
2. State OHV Grants (1 page)
3. Resource Advisory Council (2 pages)

### Appendix B – Management Areas

1. Ericson Ridge (4 pages)
2. Lake Pillsbury (4 pages)
3. Pine Mountain (4 pages)

# APPENDIX A

FY2011 STATUS OF FUNDS -- 10/24/11						
MENDOCINO N.F.						
						100.0%
EXPENDITURE INFO FROM ALLT TABLE FFIS AS OF 10/24/11 (Includes 50% PP20 Salary)						
EBLI/ PROGRAM	FY2011 Forest Final Allocation	Expenses & Obligations 10/24/11	Total	BALANCE	% Expended	Comments
CMFC	\$343.0	\$340.2	\$340.2	\$2.8	99.2%	rec'd \$56 CO, CIP projects
CMLG-C/O	\$540.0	\$495.2	\$495.2	\$44.8	91.7%	Legacy Funds projects
CMRD	\$959.6	\$953.2	\$953.2	\$6.4	99.3%	rec'd \$77 CO, CIP Project
CMTL	\$46.0	\$46.1	\$46.1	-\$0.1	100.2%	rec'd \$19 CO
CMFM-CP09	\$264.0	\$265.6	\$265.6	-\$1.6	100.6%	
Subtotal	\$2,152.6	\$2,100.3	\$2,100.3	\$52.3	97.6%	
NFIM	\$299.0	\$256.2	\$256.2	\$42.8	85.7%	
NFLM	\$246.0	\$243.1	\$243.1	\$2.9	98.8%	
NFMG	\$5.0	\$0.7	\$0.7	\$4.3	14.0%	
NFN3	\$70.0	\$67.1	\$67.1	\$2.9	95.9%	
NFPN	\$44.0	\$32.0	\$32.0	\$12.0	72.7%	
NFRG	\$65.0	\$63.6	\$63.6	\$1.4	97.8%	
NFRW	\$476.0	\$470.1	\$470.1	\$5.9	98.8%	
NFTM	\$1,251.4	\$1,259.5	\$1,259.5	-\$8.1	100.6%	\$2.0 pulled back
NFVW-All Areas	\$358.3	\$359.4	\$359.4	-\$1.1	100.3%	
NFVW-GRCC	\$274.0	\$272.1	\$272.1	\$1.9	99.3%	
NFWF	\$539.0	\$538.9	\$538.9	\$0.1	100.0%	
Subtotal	\$3,627.7	\$3,562.7	\$3,562.7	\$65.0	98.2%	
CWFS/F2	\$25.5	\$15.7	\$15.7	\$9.8	61.6%	
FDFD	\$120.0	\$96.9	\$96.9	\$23.1	80.8%	Requested ceiling increase of \$20.0
HTAE	\$5.2	\$5.0	\$5.0	\$0.2	96.2%	
HTRP	\$2.3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$2.3	0.0%	
MVIS	\$5.0	\$5.0	\$5.0	\$0.0	100.0%	
QMQM	\$70.0	\$65.0	\$65.0	\$5.0	92.9%	
RIRI	\$8.9	\$3.5	\$3.5	\$5.4	39.3%	Pillbury Stewardship Cleanup
RBRB	\$4.4	\$3.5	\$3.5	\$0.9	79.5%	
RTRT	\$86.0	\$70.7	\$70.7	\$15.3	82.2%	
SPCH	\$6.0	\$5.6	\$5.6	\$0.4	93.3%	
SPUF	\$9.7	\$8.8	\$8.8	\$0.9	90.7%	NCC
Subtotal	\$343.0	\$279.7	\$279.7	\$63.3	81.5%	
WFHF	\$1,748.9	\$1,722.4	\$1,722.4	\$26.5	98.5%	Rec'd \$63 CO, Rec'd \$11.0 for YCC crew
WFPR	\$6,861.9	\$6,762.9	\$6,762.9	\$99.0	98.6%	Rec'd \$156 CO
Subtotal	\$8,610.8	\$8,485.3	\$8,485.3	\$125.5	98.5%	
TOTAL	\$14,734.1	\$14,428.0	\$14,428.0	\$306.1	97.9%	
Other						
CMXN	\$1,635.7	\$1,070.7	\$1,070.7	\$565.0	65.5%	
SRS2	\$656.2	\$263.4	\$263.4	\$392.8	40.1%	

# FY2011 STATUS OF FUNDS -- 10/24/11

MENDOCINO N.F.

EXPENDITURE INFO FROM PROJ TABLE FFIS (AS OF 10/24/11)  
(Includes 50% PP20 Salary)

100.0%

JOB CODE	Oper Plan	Expenses as of 10/24/11	BALANCE	% EXP.
IDP108 GENL MGMT	\$729,000	\$752,122	-\$23,122	103.2%
IDP208 RAC, FOIA, Tribal	\$37,700	\$24,170	\$13,530	64.1%
IDP308 PAO/SO INFO/WEB				
IDP308 DISTRICT INFO				
	\$386,100	\$365,024	\$21,076	94.5%
IDP408 F.B.U.				
IDP408 DIST SSS				
IDP408 CONSORTIUM				
	\$881,400	\$838,279	\$43,121	95.1%
IDP5H1 COMMON SERVICES	\$793,300	\$794,633	-\$1,333	100.2%
TOTAL CP 1-5	\$2,827,500	\$2,774,228	\$53,272	98.1%

Note

NOTE: CP05 includes Leases (office and machines) for entire year.  
For comparison, FY10 expense for CP05 was \$785.0



FY2010 STATUS OF FUNDS -- 10/25/10								
MENDOCINO N.F.								
Utilizing Final Budget Allocation from Regional Office with Amendments/Additions							100.0%	
EXPENDITURE INFO FROM ALLT TABLE FFIS AS OF 10/25/10 (Includes PP19 & part of PP20)								
EBLI/ PROGRAM	FY2010 FINAL Forest Allocation	Commit.	Expenses & Obligations 10/25/10	Total	BALANCE	% Expended	Comments	
NFIM	\$310.0	\$0.0	\$296.9	\$296.9	\$13.1	95.8%		
NFLM	\$326.0	\$0.0	\$326.0	\$326.0	\$0.0	100.0%		
NFMG	\$30.0	\$0.0	\$30.8	\$30.8	-\$0.8	102.7%		
NFN3	\$24.0	\$0.0	\$25.1	\$25.1	-\$1.1	104.6%		
NFPN	\$25.0	\$0.0	\$20.4	\$20.4	\$4.6	81.6%		
NFRG	\$69.0	\$0.0	\$61.9	\$61.9	\$7.1	89.7%		
NFRW	\$575.9	\$0.0	\$580.1	\$580.1	-\$4.2	100.7%		
NFTM	\$1,429.0	\$0.0	\$1,409.5	\$1,409.5	\$19.5	98.6%		
NFVW-All Areas	\$648.0	\$0.0	\$628.2	\$628.2	\$19.8	96.9%		
NFVW-GRCC	\$305.0	\$0.0	\$303.7	\$303.7	\$1.3	99.6%		
NFWF	\$647.0	\$0.0	\$664.1	\$664.1	-\$17.1	102.6%		
Subtotal	\$4,388.9	\$0.0	\$4,346.7	\$4,346.7	\$42.2	99.0%		
CMFC	\$396.0	\$0.0	\$391.8	\$391.8	\$4.2	98.9%	Rec'd \$179.0 (09/14/10) UL Office CIP	
CMFM-CP09	\$263.0	\$0.0	\$276.5	\$276.5	-\$13.5	105.1%		
CMLG-C/O	\$601.0	\$0.0	\$595.8	\$595.8	\$5.2	99.1%		
CMRD	\$804.0	\$0.0	\$776.8	\$776.8	\$27.2	96.6%		
CMTL	\$54.0	\$0.0	\$51.4	\$51.4	\$2.6	95.2%		
Subtotal	\$2,118.0	\$0.0	\$2,092.3	\$2,092.3	\$25.7	98.8%		
BDBD	\$7.0	\$0.0	\$1.1	\$1.1	\$5.9	15.7%		
CMXN	\$1,817.7	\$0.0	\$897.9	\$897.9	\$919.8	49.4%		
CWFS/F2	\$24.0	\$0.0	\$13.5	\$13.5	\$10.5	56.3%		
ERBA	\$128.0	\$0.0	\$123.2	\$123.2	\$4.8	96.3%	\$7.0 pulled 09/27/10	
FDFD	\$92.0	\$0.0	\$96.6	\$96.6	-\$4.6	105.0%		
FDRF	\$64.5	\$0.0	\$65.3	\$65.3	-\$0.8	101.2%		
HTAE	\$7.0	\$0.0	\$4.7	\$4.7	\$2.3	67.1%		
HTRP	\$3.4	\$0.0	\$2.0	\$2.0	\$1.4	58.8%		
MVIS	\$5.0	\$0.0	\$4.6	\$4.6	\$0.4	92.0%		
NFXN	\$18.7	\$0.0	\$18.7	\$18.7	\$0.0	100.0%		
QM/QM	\$70.0	\$0.0	\$81.4	\$81.4	-\$11.4	116.3%		
RBRB	\$2.6	\$0.0	\$1.4	\$1.4	\$1.2	53.8%		
RTRT	\$251.0	\$0.0	\$247.2	\$247.2	\$3.8	98.5%		
SPCH	\$5.0	\$0.0	\$3.6	\$3.6	\$1.4	72.0%		
SPFH	\$20.0	\$0.0	\$20.0	\$20.0	\$0.0	100.0%		
SPS4	\$9.0	\$0.0	\$9.0	\$9.0	\$0.0	100.0%	OK	
SRS2	\$509.7	\$0.0	\$281.5	\$281.5	\$228.2	55.2%		
Subtotal	\$3,034.6	\$0.0	\$1,871.7	\$1,871.7	\$1,162.9	61.7%		
WFHF	\$1,808.1	\$0.0	\$1,809.5	\$1,809.5	-\$1.4	100.1%	\$43.0 pulled 7/19 to Inyo NF	
WFPR	\$6,909.0	\$0.0	\$7,407.0	\$7,407.0	-\$498.0	107.2%		
WFW3	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	0.0%		
Subtotal	\$8,717.1	\$0.0	\$9,216.5	\$9,216.5	-\$499.4	105.7%		
TOTAL	\$18,258.6	\$0.0	\$17,527.2	\$17,527.2	\$731.4	96.0%		
ARRA								
CRRD	\$687.2	\$0.0	\$686.7	\$686.7	\$0.5	99.9%	\$6.0 pulled on 09/24/10	
CRFR	\$589.0	\$0.0	\$582.1	\$582.1	\$6.9	98.8%	\$7.0 pulled 09/24/10	
CRTR	\$401.9	\$0.0	\$396.4	\$396.4	\$5.5	98.6%		
WRFH	\$427.6	\$0.0	\$426.9	\$426.9	\$0.7	99.8%		



FY2010 STATUS OF FUNDS -- 10/25/10							
MENDOCINO N.F.							
EXPENDITURE INFO FROM PROJ TABLE FFIS (AS OF 10/25/10)							100.0%
(Includes PP19 & part of PP20)							
JOB CODE		Oper Plan	Expenses as of 10/25/10	BALANCE	% EXP.		
IDP108	GENL MGMT	\$776,600	\$784,483	-\$7,883	101.0%		
IDP208	RAC, FOIA, Tribal	\$33,500	\$27,421	\$6,079	81.9%		
IDP308	PAO/SO INFO/WEB	\$209,000			0.0%		
IDP308	DISTRICT INFO	\$152,300			0.0%		
		\$351,900	\$388,150	-\$36,250	110.3%		
IDP408	F.B.U.	\$350,600			0.0%		
IDP408	DIST SSS	\$235,400			0.0%		
IDP408	ACQUISITIONS	\$150,200			0.0%		
IDP408	CONSORTIUM	\$287,000			0.0%		
		\$1,023,200	\$963,090	\$60,110	94.1%		
IDP5H1	COMMON SERVICES	\$796,800	\$785,007	\$11,793	98.5%	Note	
TOTAL	CP 1-5	\$2,982,000	\$2,948,151	\$33,849	98.9%		
NOTE: CP05 includes Leases (office and machines) for entire year.							
For comparison, FY09 expense for CP05 was \$919.2							

FY2009 STATUS OF FUNDS -- 12/31/09					
MENDOCINO N.F.					
FY2009 CURRENT FOREST ALLOCATION TRBA 09/28/09					100%
EXPENDITURE INFO FROM ALLT TABLE FFIS AS OF 01/04/10					
UNOFFICIAL - Assuming Estimates and Adjustments Have Cleared by Now					
EBLI/ PROGRAM	FY2009 Forest Allocation	Expenses & Obligations 12/31/09	BALANCE	% Expended	Comments
NFIM	\$330.3	\$287.2	\$43.1	87.0%	
NFLM	\$453.6	\$445.8	\$7.8	98.3%	
NFMG	\$61.0	\$54.9	\$6.1	90.0%	
NFN3	\$190.9	\$178.4	\$12.5	93.5%	
NFPN	\$77.0	\$48.7	\$28.3	63.2%	
NFRG	\$77.0	\$75.2	\$1.8	97.7%	
NFRW	\$723.5	\$679.4	\$44.1	93.9%	
NFTM	\$1,948.0	\$1,854.2	\$93.8	95.2%	
NFVW-All Areas	\$437.5	\$398.5	\$39.0	91.1%	
NFVW-GRCC	\$276.0	\$273.0	\$3.0	98.9%	
NFWF	\$684.0	\$659.1	\$24.9	96.4%	
Subtotal	\$5,258.8	\$4,954.4	\$304.4	94.2%	
CMFC-Reg & C/O	\$153.8	\$107.8	\$46.0	70.1%	
CMFM-CP09	\$207.0	\$212.7	-\$5.7	102.8%	
CMLG-C/O	\$608.3	\$576.8	\$31.5	94.8%	
CMRD-Reg & C/O	\$789.2	\$802.7	-\$13.5	101.7%	
CMTL-Reg & C/O	\$70.7	\$71.2	-\$0.5	100.7%	
Subtotal	\$1,829.0	\$1,771.2	\$57.8	96.8%	
RDBD	\$40.0	\$17.4	\$22.6	43.5%	
CMXN	\$966.3	\$591.4	\$374.9	61.2%	
CRRD	\$948.0	\$1.8	\$946.2	0.2%	ARRA Project
CRFR	\$528.0	\$0.0	\$528.0	0.0%	ARRA Project
CRTR	\$324.5	\$0.0	\$324.5	0.0%	ARRA Project
CWFS/F2	\$47.7	\$43.9	\$3.8	92.0%	
FDFD	\$106.0	\$83.5	\$22.5	78.8%	
FDRF	\$243.8	\$169.0	\$74.8	69.3%	
HTAE	\$6.0	\$5.9	\$0.1	98.3%	
HTRP	\$2.2	\$1.9	\$0.3	86.4%	
ERBA/HTER	\$570.0	\$68.6	\$501.4	12.0%	
MVIS	\$5.0	\$5.1	-\$0.1	102.0%	
NFXN	\$81.4	\$85.1	-\$3.7	104.5%	
QMQM	\$52.0	\$56.0	-\$4.0	107.7%	
RBRB	\$3.0	\$2.7	\$0.3	90.0%	
RTRT	\$207.0	\$205.5	\$1.5	99.3%	
SPCH	\$5.0	\$2.8	\$2.2	56.0%	
SPFH	\$89.0	\$89.0	\$0.0	100.0%	
SPS4	\$78.0	\$77.8	\$0.2	99.7%	
SRS2	\$338.6	\$109.0	\$229.6	32.2%	
SSCC	\$2.3	\$2.3	\$0.0	100.0%	
URMN	\$1.0	\$1.1	-\$0.1	110.0%	
Subtotal	\$4,644.8	\$1,619.8	\$3,025.0	34.9%	
WFHF	\$2,320.0	\$2,304.7	\$15.3	99.3%	
WFPR	\$6,254.0	\$6,136.1	\$117.9	98.1%	
WFW3	\$453.0	\$418.3	\$34.7	92.3%	
Subtotal	\$9,027.0	\$8,859.1	\$167.9	98.1%	
TOTAL	\$20,759.6	\$17,204.5	\$3,555.1	82.9%	

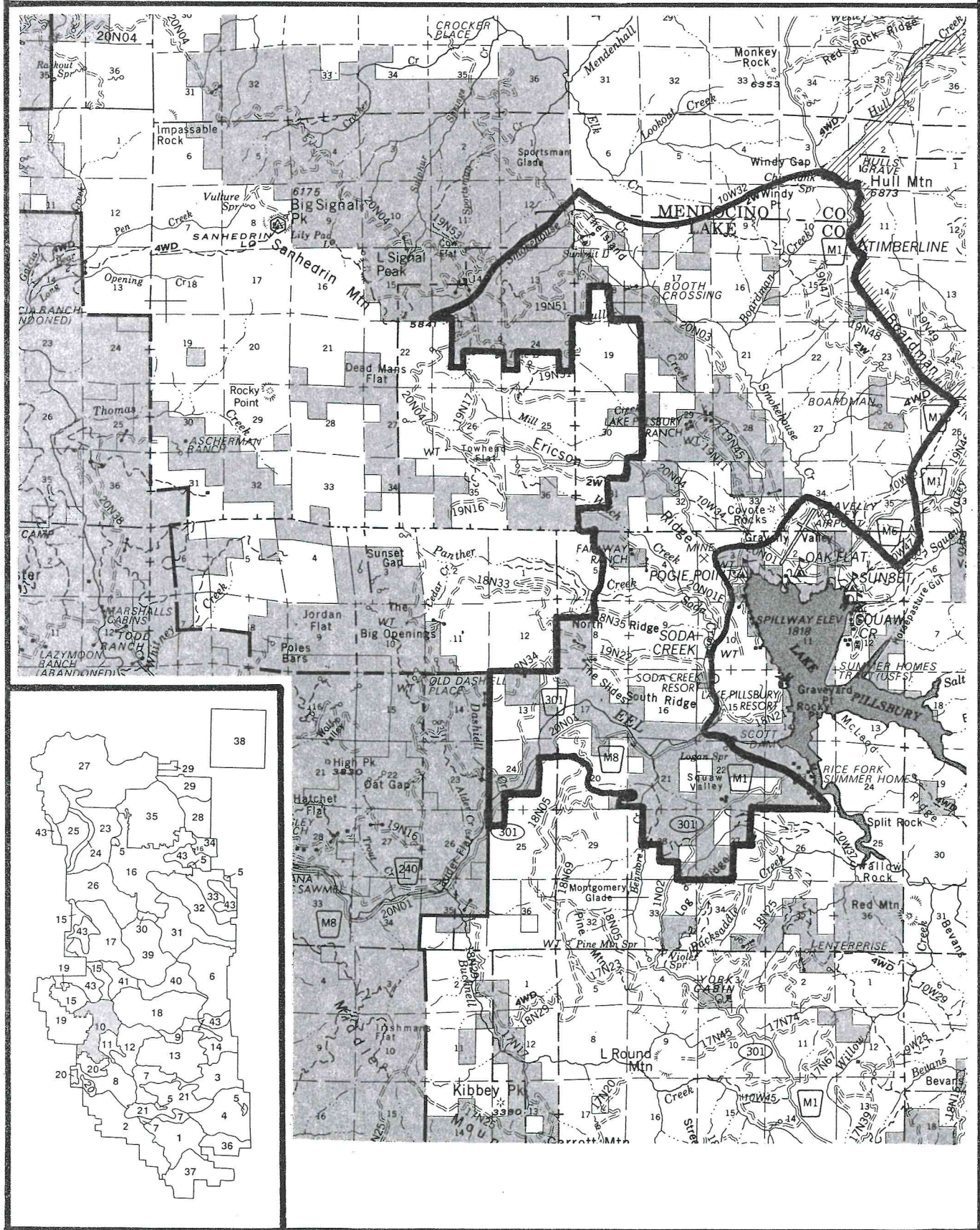
FY2009 STATUS OF FUNDS -- 12/31/09							
MENDOCINO N.F.							
EXPENDITURE INFO FROM ALLT TABLE FFIS (AS OF 1/4/10)							100.00%
JOB CODE			Oper Plan	Expenses as of 12/31/09	BALANCE	% EXP.	
IDP108	GENL MGMT		\$663,400	\$612,256	\$51,144	92.3%	
IDP208	RAC, FOIA, Tribal		\$34,000	\$33,880	\$120	99.6%	
IDP308	PAO/SO INFO		\$198,000			0.0%	
IDP308	DISTRICT INFO		\$148,400			0.0%	
			\$346,400	\$327,975	\$18,425	94.7%	
IDP408	F.B.U.		\$448,500			0.0%	
IDP408	DIST SSS		\$239,400			0.0%	
IDP408	ACQUISITIONS		\$148,900			0.0%	
IDP408	CONSORTIUM		\$287,000			0.0%	
			\$1,123,800	\$958,915	\$164,885	85.3%	
IDP5H1	COMMON SERVICES		\$814,400	\$919,152	-\$104,752	112.9%	
TOTAL	CP 1-5		\$2,982,000	\$2,852,178	\$129,822	95.6%	

# APPENDIX B



# MANAGEMENT AREA #10

## Ericson Ridge





## MANAGEMENT AREA #10

### ERICSON RIDGE

Total Acres 23,677

NF Acres 14,755

The Ericson Ridge Management Area extends westward from Soda Creek and Boardman Ridge to the Island, the Faraway Ranch, and finally the Forest boundary in the vicinity of the Eel River. The southern boundary is formed by Late Successional Reserve RC312. This management area is in Lake County with a small portion in Mendocino County around Windy Pt.

The topography within the area ranges from moderately steep slopes to very steep slopes along drainages. Elevations range from 1,700 feet to 5,500 feet. Ericson Ridge divides the area into two subwatersheds. The northern portion of the area includes Smokehouse Creek which drains into Lake Pillsbury. The southern portion of the area drains into Soda Creek and the Eel River below Lake Pillsbury. This management area contains many unstable areas and soils that are moderately to highly erodible. Vegetation consists primarily of mixed conifers, with Douglas fir as the predominant species and ponderosa and sugar pine as secondary species. Less developed soils and drier sites support mostly hardwoods and brush. The area contains 1,805 acres of suitable timberland.

This management area contains key summer and key winter range for deer and suitable habitat for elk. The area contains habitat for the northern spotted owl. The Eel River is utilized by both bald eagle and osprey as part of their feeding and nesting territories. Panther, Benmore, and Soda creeks support winter-run steelhead, chinook, and resident trout, and Mill Creek supports resident trout. Fish passage and riparian vegetation are limited in lower Soda Creek.

Populations of the sensitive plant species Epilobium nivium and Raillardella scabrida are known to exist within this area, along with potential habitat for Lupinus antoninus.

The 1987 Mendenhall fire burned in the northern portion of this management area. The Island area was heavily burned. Salvage logging and reforestation has been completed. Native vegetation will compete with conifer seedlings, and release will be necessary on most lands to insure plantation survival. Regrowth of native vegetation could provide sufficient fuel to allow future wildfires to sweep through the plantations.

The Ericson Ridge Management Area receives light to moderate recreational use by deer hunters, motorcycle riders, and hikers. Good access from the adjacent high use areas around Lake Pillsbury influences recreation use in this area.

Lake Pillsbury Ranch is a private subdivision near Lake Pillsbury. Use is primarily for recreational residences, but year-long occupancy is now at approximately ten families. Urban interface and its associated management impacts are increasing as more houses are built.

No grazing currently takes place in this management area as previous livestock grazing led to problems with cattle drifting to undesirable locations. Though mining has occurred historically, no operations are currently active. Water from this area is used for power generation, irrigation, and domestic use.

# MANAGEMENT AREA #10

## MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

<u>Management Prescription</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Wildlife Emphasis . . . . .	2,195
Chaparral Management . . . . .	2,128
Minimal Management . . . . .	8,527
Late Successional Reserve *	100
Timber Modified . . . . .	1,805

\* Estimated Unmapped LSR

### Management Direction

Where applicable to Forest Service lands, implement watershed improvements identified by the Lake Pillsbury Basin Sediment Task Force to control sediment inflow to Lake Pillsbury. Also undertake improvements identified in the Forest Watershed Improvement Needs (WIN) inventory.

Schedule OHV events to avoid spring reproduction periods and summer recovery and growth period of deer within the Hull Mountain key summer range.

Explore ways to improve fish passage and riparian habitat in lower Soda Creek.

Inventory non-system OHV trails and roads. Evaluate the suitability of the roads and trails, and obliterate or close those that are causing resource damage. Manage remaining OHV trails to support the direction for management of the Lake Pillsbury Management Area (#11). Coordinate trail development and management with the existing staging area in Management Area #11.

Work with Lake Pillsbury Property Owners Association and private land developers to reduce urban interface conflicts.

Manage oaks and understory brows species to increase preferred deer browse in key summer range.

Emphasize fuels treatment within and adjacent to plantations as a means to provide protection for plantations from wildfire.

Continue to deny grazing permits.

## MANAGEMENT AREA #10

### Key Wildlife Habitat

<u>Species</u>	<u>Description</u>
Northern Spotted Owl	Dispersal habitat
Goshawk	Dispersal habitat
Bald Eagle	Foraging habitat
Tule Elk	Fall/Winter habitat
Deer	Portions of Gravelly Valley key winter range and Hull Mountain key summer range
Winter-run Steelhead	Spawning and rearing habitat
Chinook	Spawning and rearing habitat

### Diversity Seral Stage Goals\*

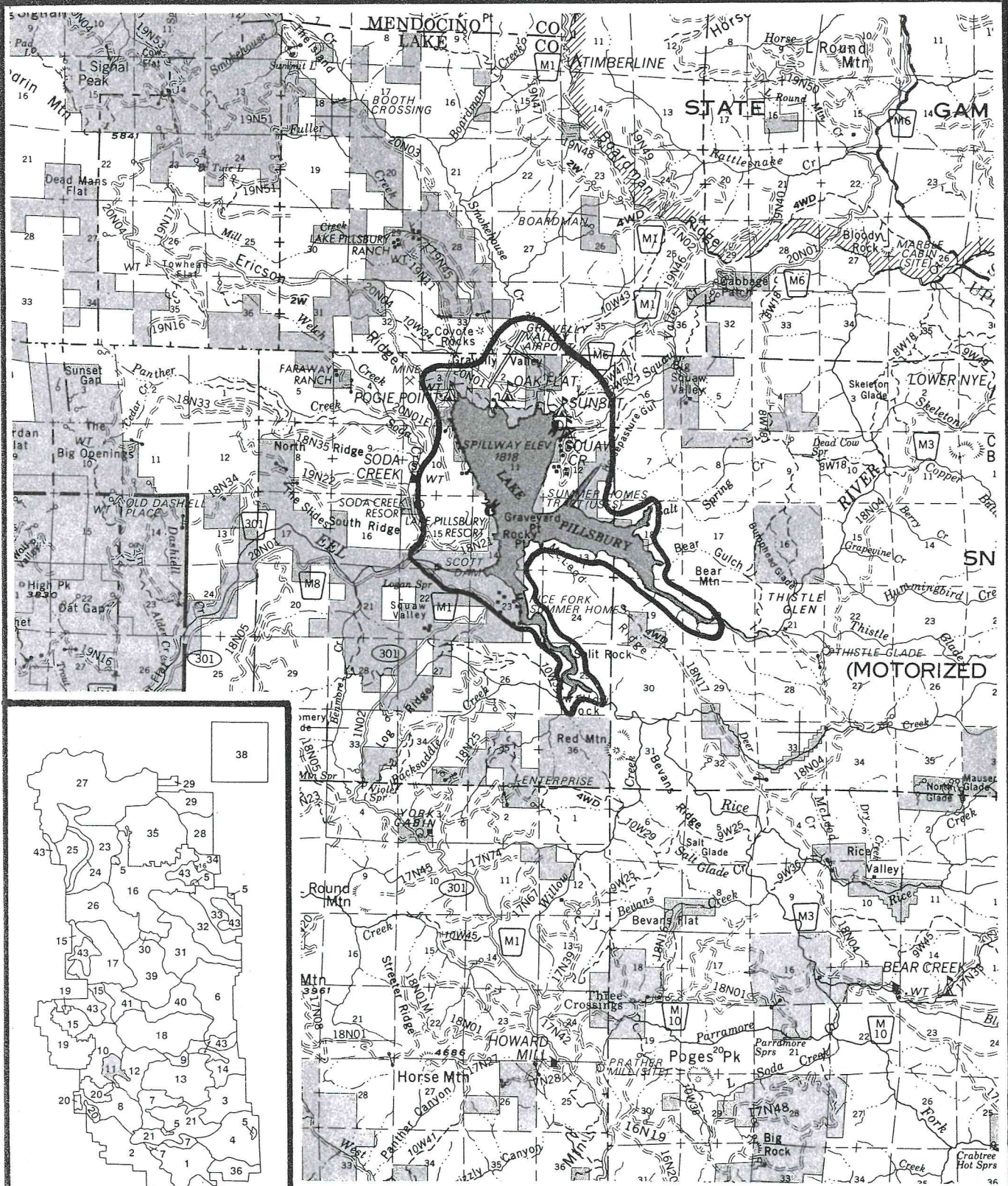
<u>Vegetation Type</u>	<u>Minimum Acreage Goals</u>
Hardwood	141
Chaparral	170
Mixed Conifer	373

\* Minimum acreage for each seral stage within type.



# MANAGEMENT AREA #11

## Lake Pillsbury





## MANAGEMENT AREA #11

### LAKE PILLSBURY

Total Acres 6,553

NF Acres 5,217

This management area comprises lands around and adjacent to Lake Pillsbury, within Lake County. This area's major geographic feature is Lake Pillsbury which is 2,350 acres at dam level.

Terrain is generally flat with some foothills. Elevations range from 1,818 feet to 2,400 feet. Lake Pillsbury is fed by the Eel River and the Rice Fork of the Eel River, as well as Fuller, Smokehouse, and Squaw Creeks. Soils are of moderate erodibility, some having high clay contents. Vegetation consists mainly of black oak, scrub oak, and brush, with stands of mixed conifers on north and west aspects. The area contains 228 acres of suitable timberland.

Lake Pillsbury is formed by Scott Dam, which is maintained by Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) authorized by a 50-year license issued thru the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Water is released into the Eel River, and a portion of that release is then diverted at Van Arsdale into the Russian River for power generation, irrigation, and domestic use. Most land inundated by the lake is owned by PG&E. Lake County is responsible for management of surface recreation use on the lake.

The Lake Pillsbury area is habitat for bald eagles and ospreys. An active bald eagle nest site is located within the area, and habitat improvement projects for bald eagles are continuing. This area contains habitat for northern spotted owl, marten, fisher, and goshawk. Re-introduced tule elk use the northern portion of the area as winter range. Riparian planting projects and habitat improvement projects for upland game have also been implemented. Lake Pillsbury contains a cold water trout fishery and a steadily improving warm water bass fishery. The State Department of Fish and Game stocks the lake with rainbow trout to supplement natural reproduction.

No sensitive plants are known to occur within this area. Potential habitat exists for and a previously reported population site is on record for Hesperolinon adenophyllum, a special interest species.

Fire occurrence is frequent in this area and is primarily human caused.

Lake Pillsbury Recreation Area receives substantial recreation use. Boating, wind surfing, fishing, camping, and hang gliding are the primary activities. Lake Pillsbury provides the greatest number of fishing days in this Forest. The outlook for quality fishing in this area remains excellent since the bass population will not reach full potential for several years. The area also serves as a base for OHV activities during the fall, winter, and spring months. The Pillsbury Lake area is closed to OHV use from one weekend prior to Memorial Day to one weekend after Labor Day. The Forest Service operates three fee campgrounds and one non-fee campground, for a total of 152 camping units. The Forest Service also administers two boat launch ramps, a summer home tract with 71 lots, and one resort area under a special use permit. This resort provides boat launch facilities, a store, fuel for boats and autos, a campground, and cabins. In addition, PG&E is constructing an additional 20-unit campground and a group campground for Forest Service operation.

Soda Creek Resort, located on private land, provides groceries, fuel, and restaurant services on a seasonal basis. PG&E owns 60 lease lots on the west side of the lake. All access roads to Lake Pillsbury have some low standard unpaved segments, and access is considered to be the main factor limiting current recreation use.

Conflicts between OHV use and other recreation uses are common throughout the year, and actions of recreationists frequently require law enforcement efforts.

## MANAGEMENT AREA #11

Lake Pillsbury historically has remained turbid for lengthy periods after storms, however, turbidity was not significant during the 1989-90 and 1990-91 winters. The turbidity passes on to downstream areas and also affects the Russian River because of the diversion at Van Arsdale. Studies indicate the cause of the turbidity may be clay from the shoreline of the lake and serpentine areas throughout the watershed. Concerns over sedimentation center around the storage capacity of the lake, possible loss of that capacity, and subsequent effects on downstream uses. Watershed protection practices upstream from Lake Pillsbury receive special emphasis in recognition of turbidity and sedimentation concerns.

A gravel-surfaced airstrip is located on National Forest land at the north end of the lake and receives light general aviation use by recreation residence owners, resort customers, and campers. However, the Forest Service has not recently used the airstrip. In addition, helicopters provide all medical evacuations, and the airstrip is no longer used by air ambulances.

Most of the recent timber harvesting in this area has been designed to accomplish recreation management objectives. No livestock grazing is permitted within the area.

The area has several parcels of private land used for summer homes. Soda Creek Station is the primary Forest Service work center for recreation and fire management in this and surrounding management areas.

### MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

<u>Management Prescription</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Wildlife Emphasis . . . . .	767
Chaparral Management . . . . .	1,932
Minimal Management . . . . .	1,640
Recreation Area . . . . .	650
Timber Modified . . . . .	228

#### Management Direction

Manage all bald eagle nest sites as recommended in the Pacific Bald Eagle Recovery Plan and the Lake Pillsbury Bald Eagle Habitat Management Plan.

Analyze and coordinate the development, management, and use of the Lake Pillsbury Basin.

Emphasize providing quality water-oriented recreation opportunities in a manner consistent with the protection of bald eagles. Expand opportunities in response to anticipated demand. Coordinate all expansion with PG&E and FERC.

Where applicable to National Forest lands, implement watershed improvements identified by the Lake Pillsbury Basin Sediment Task Force to control sediment inflow to Lake Pillsbury. Also undertake improvements identified in the Forest Watershed Improvement Needs (WIN) inventory.



## MANAGEMENT AREA #11

Emphasize stabilizing serpentine areas along the lake shoreline as well as the banks of the Eel River and the Rice Fork of the Eel River at their inlets to the lake to help reduce turbidity in the lake.

Reduce conflicts between OHV users and other recreationists through trail designations, administrative controls, and revision of the Forest OHV Plan.

Concentrate efforts to inform users about resource protection, fire prevention, and campground regulations. Place priority on law enforcement efforts in this area.

Analyze opportunities for the development of watchable wildlife areas and wildlife habitat interpretation for the public.

Provide surfaced road access from Van Arsdale to Lake Pillsbury.

Evaluate the potential effects of use and expansion of the airstrip on Bald Eagles. If found compatible, locate a qualified permittee to operate the airstrip within five years or close it to further use.

Maintain the permit for a private resort on the lake for boat rentals, fuel, etc. Continue to permit the summer home tract.

Do not issue a grazing permit in this area.

### Key Wildlife Habitat

<u>Species</u>	<u>Description</u>
Northern Spotted Owl	Dispersal habitat
Bald Eagle	Nesting and foraging habitat
Tule Elk	Fall/Winter habitat
Deer	Portions of Gravelly Valley key winter range and Potato Hill key summer range

### Diversity Seral Stage Goals\*

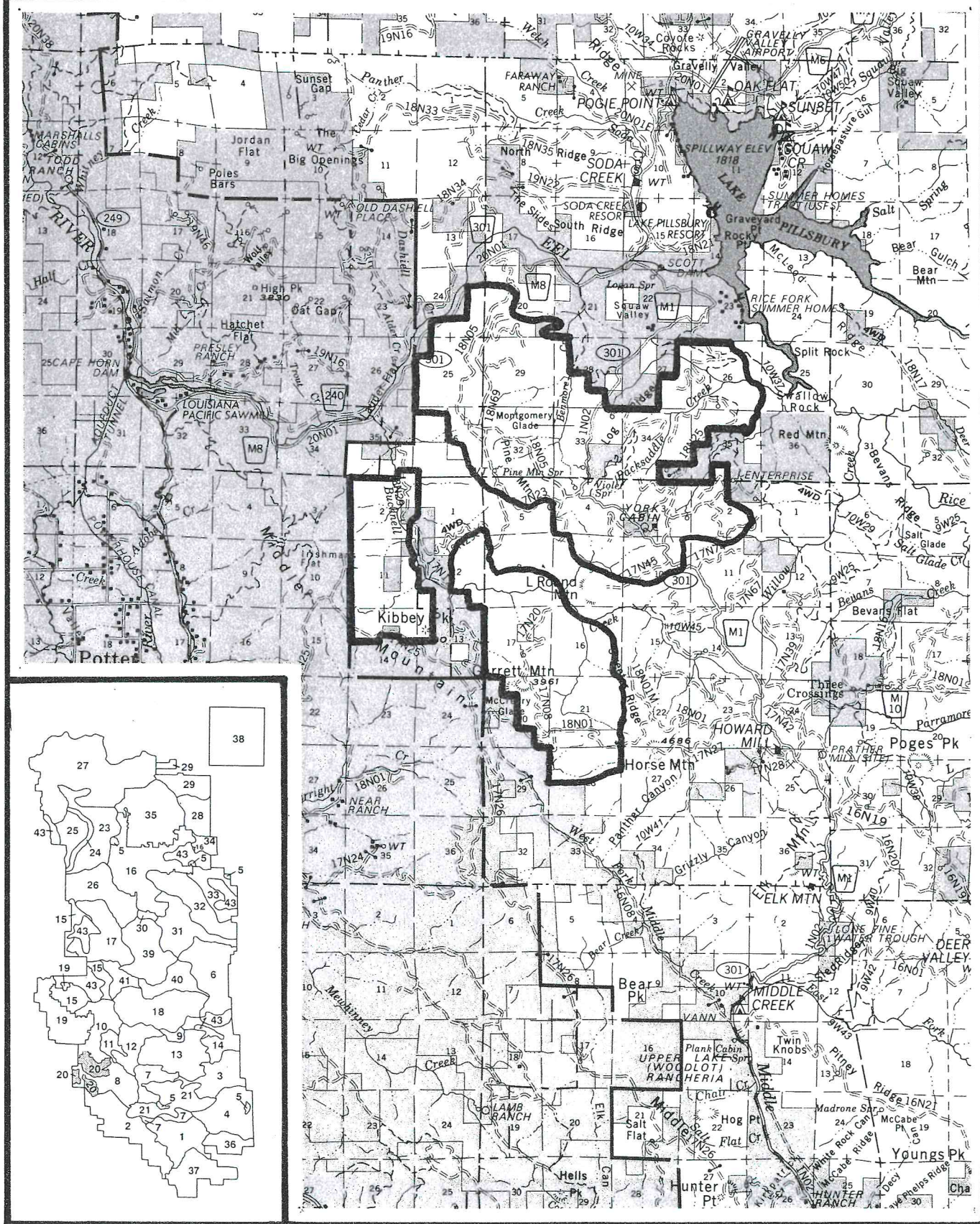
<u>Vegetation Type</u>	<u>Minimum Acreage Goals</u>
Hardwood	21
Chaparral	154
Mixed Conifer	47

\* Minimum acreage for each seral stage within type.



# MANAGEMENT AREA #20

## Pine Mountain





## MANAGEMENT AREA #20

### PINE MOUNTAIN

Total Acres 11,928

NF Acres 11,394

The Pine Mountain Management Area is comprised of three noncontiguous areas: Packsaddle Creek/Montgomery Glade, Garrett Mountain, and Kibbey Peak. The western boundary of the Kibbey Peak portion lies along the Forest boundary, within Mendocino County. The Garrett Mountain and Packsaddle Creek/Montgomery Glade portions are in Lake County.

Elevations within the management area range from 1,800 feet in the lower reaches of Bucknell Creek to nearly 4,000 feet at Garrett Mountain. Vegetation is predominantly mixed conifer. Oak stands are also present, and chaparral species occupy southern slopes. Erosion potential is moderate to severe, with potential for landslides along streams. Packsaddle Creek flows into the Rice Fork arm of Lake Pillsbury. Benmore Creek flows directly into the Eel River below Scott Dam. Bucknell Creek is the primary drainage for both the Garrett Mountain and Kibbey Peak areas and also flows into the Eel River below Lake Pillsbury.

The Pine Mountain Management Area is entirely within LSR RC12, it contains critical habitat for the northern spotted owl, and it contains substantial acreages of suitable nesting habitat for the northern spotted owl and goshawk. The area also contains foraging habitat for bald eagle. Benmore and Bucknell Creeks are used by anadromous fish, and Bucknell Creek is particularly important for steelhead spawning and rearing.

No sensitive plants have been found within this area to date. One species which does grow here and may be of special interest is Hesperolinon adenophyllum. A rust-resistant sugar pine has been identified within this area.

Fuel loading in the area is high. Fire occurrence in the Packsaddle Creek/ Montgomery Glade area is moderate to high. Fire occurrence in the other two areas is low to moderate. Numerous plantations exist in the Packsaddle Creek/Montgomery Glade area and the Garrett Mountain area.

The Packsaddle Creek/Montgomery Glade area experiences some OHV use and other recreational use in the form of hunting, hiking, fishing, and dispersed camping. Public access is restricted within the majority of the Garrett Mountain area and public use is light. Adjacent landowners make some use of the area for hiking and hunting. No public access currently exists into the Kibbey Peak area, which is almost completely surrounded by private land. Adjacent landowners and their guests make limited use of this area for hunting and hiking.

Grazing is currently permitted within the Packsaddle Creek/Montgomery Glade area and the Garrett Mountain area.

## MANAGEMENT AREA #20

### MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION

<u>Management Prescription</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Late Successional Reserve . . . . .	11,394

#### Management Direction

Management emphasis in this area is on protecting and enhancing conditions of late-successional and old-growth forest ecosystems, which serve as habitat for late-successional and old-growth related species including the northern spotted owl.

All activities within this management area are to be implemented in accordance with the LSR management prescription.

Analyze existing OHV trail system within the management area, and eliminate or close OHV trails which have been shown to adversely affect the northern spotted owl or goshawk. Avoid constructing new OHV trails in suitable or potentially suitable spotted owl or goshawk habitat. Do not permit organized OHV events within 1/2 mile of northern spotted owl activity centers from February 1 thru July 31 and within 200 feet of northern spotted owl activity centers for the remainder of the year.

Develop road management objectives for maintenance and closure devices that are compatible with wildlife management objectives.

Emphasize fuels treatment in areas adjacent to and within plantations as a means of protecting future northern spotted owl and goshawk nesting habitat from wildfire.

Protect and utilize the known rust-resistant sugar pine to provide seed for rust-resistant seedlings.

#### Key Wildlife Habitat

<u>Species</u>	<u>Description</u>
Northern Spotted Owl	Late Successional Reserve Critical habitat
Goshawk	Nesting habitat
Bald Eagle	Foraging habitat

## MANAGEMENT AREA #20

### Diversity Seral Stage Goals\*

<u>Vegetation Type</u>	<u>Minimum Acreage Goals</u>
Hardwood	56
Chaparral	36
Mixed Conifer	471

\* Minimum acreage for each seral stage within type.



**Pacific Forest and Watershed Lands Stewardship Council**  
**Land Stewardship Proposal Budget and Funding Plan**  
**Eel River Planning Unit**

**PROJECT BUDGET - TRANSACTION COSTS**

**A. Document Preparation Costs**

Task	Unit of Measure	Number of Units	Cost/Unit	Total Cost	Funding Request	Comments
Preliminary Title Report	Each	1.0	2,000	2,000	2,000	

Input Activity				-		
Input Activity				-		
To add a row: right click on the row above -> select copy -> right click again -> select insert copied cells						

<b>A. Total Document Preparation Costs</b>				<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	
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**B. Closing Costs**

Task	Unit of Measure	Number of Units	Cost/Unit	Total Cost	Funding Request	Comments
Deed Preparation, Title Work, Property Inspector, Title Insurance	Each	1.0	20,000	20,000	15,000	
HazMat Review	Each	1.0	10,000	10,000	15,000	Does not include mitigation costs.
Input Activity				-		
Input Activity				-		
Input Activity				-		

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<b>B. Total Closing Costs</b>				<b>30,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	
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**C. Other**

Task	Unit of Measure	Number of Units	Cost/Unit	Total Cost	Funding Request	Comments
Boundary Survey	Mile	4.5	10,000	45,000	40,000	Forest will cover contract preparation/administration costs.
Lot Line Adjustment	Each	1.0	5,000	5,000	5,000	Need to be determined.
Input Activity				-		
Input Activity				-		
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<b>C. Total Other</b>				<b>50,000</b>	<b>45,000</b>	
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<b>TOTAL TRANSACTION COSTS</b>				<b>82,000</b>	<b>77,000</b>	
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Additional Notes:

Pacific Forest and Watershed Lands Stewardship Council  
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Eel River Planning Unit

**PROJECT BUDGET - BASELINE LAND OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES (SEE NOTE 1)**

**PROJECT REVENUES**

Source	Description	Non- SC Sources of Funding		Comments
		One-Time Grants	Ongoing Funding	
<b>Committed Funds (cash received or award made)</b>				
Grant Awards				
Fundraising				
Matching Funds				
Lease Revenues				
Timber Revenues				
General Fund/Reserves				
Other (Describe)				
<b>Total Committed Funds</b>		-	-	
<b>Pending Funds (no award made to date)</b>				
Grant Awards				
Fundraising				
Matching Funds				
General Fund/Reserves				
Other (Describe)				
<b>Total Pending or Potential Funds</b>		-	-	
<i>To add a row: right click on the row above -&gt; select copy -&gt; right click again -&gt;select insert copied cells</i>				
<b>TOTAL PROJECT REVENUES</b>		-	-	

**PROJECT EXPENSES**

**A. Baseline Management Activities**

Task	Description	Unit of Measure	Number of Units	Cost/Unit	One-Time Costs	Ongoing Annual Costs	SC Funding Request		Comments
							One-Time Costs	Ongoing Annual Costs	
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
<i>To add a row: right click on the row above -&gt; select copy -&gt; right click again -&gt;select insert copied cells</i>									
<b>A. Total Baseline Management Activities</b>					-	-	-	-	

**B. Baseline Land Ownership Costs**

SC Funding Request

**Pacific Forest and Watershed Lands Stewardship Council**  
**Land Stewardship Proposal Budget and Funding Plan**  
**Eel River Planning Unit**

Task	Description	Unit of Measure	Number of Units	Cost/Unit	One-Time Costs	Ongoing Annual Costs	One-Time Costs	Ongoing Annual Costs	Comments
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
To add a row: right click on the row above -> select copy -> right click again ->select insert copied cells									
<b>B. Total Baseline Land Ownership Costs</b>					-	-	-	-	
<b>C. Other</b>									
Task	Description	Unit of Measure	Number of Units	Cost/Unit	One-Time Costs	Ongoing Annual Costs	SC Funding Request		Comments
							One-Time Costs	Ongoing Annual Costs	
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
To add a row: right click on the row above -> select copy -> right click again ->select insert copied cells									
<b>C. Total Other</b>					-	-	-	-	
<b>TOTAL PROJECT EXPENSES</b>					-	-	-	-	
<b>NET REVENUE/(EXPENSE) - BASELINE LAND OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES</b>					-	-	-	-	

Additional Notes:

Funding for baseline management is provided each year from appropriated funds from Congress to the Forest Service.

**Note 1:** According to the Stewardship Council's Land Conservation Program Funding Policy, the Stewardship Council will require future land owners to demonstrate that they have the funding and other capacity to maintain that property interest so as to preserve and/or enhance the beneficial values on the Watershed Lands. Exceptions to this guideline will be rare and considered only in circumstances where,

- 1) The funding of baseline land ownership and management activities will clearly lead to enhancement of the beneficial public values on the lands; and/or,
- 2) The funding of baseline land ownership and management activities is only temporary (≤5 years).

Pacific Forest and Watershed Lands Stewardship Council  
Land Stewardship Proposal Budget and Funding Plan  
Eel River Planning Unit

**PROJECT BUDGET - ENHANCEMENTS TO BENEFICIAL PUBLIC VALUES**

**PROJECT REVENUES**

Source	Description	Non- SC Sources of Funding		Comments
		One-Time Grants	Ongoing Funding	
<b>Committed Funds (cash received or award made)</b>				
Grant Awards				
Fundraising				
Matching Funds				
Lease Revenues				
Timber Revenues				
General Fund/Reserves				
Other (Describe)				
<b>Total Committed Funds</b>		-	-	
<b>Pending Funds (no award made to date)</b>				
Grant Awards				
Fundraising				
Matching Funds				
General Fund/Reserves				
Other (Describe)				
<b>Total Pending or Potential Funds</b>		-	-	
<i>To add a row: right click on the row above -&gt; select copy -&gt; right click again -&gt; select insert copied cells</i>				
<b>TOTAL PROJECT REVENUES</b>		-	-	

**PROJECT EXPENSES**

**A. Enhanced Land Management Activities**

Task	Description	Unit of Measure	Number of Units	Cost/Unit	SC Funding Request				Comments
					One-Time Costs	Ongoing Annual Costs	One-Time Costs	Ongoing Annual Costs	
Cultural Resource Inventory	Planning Unit Lands Acquired by the Forest	Each	1.0	45,000	45,000	1,000	45,000	1,000	5-year Monitoring Schedule, Total - \$5,000
Unregulated Recreation and OHV Use Assessment	Upper Eel River Bridge and Benmore Creek/Eel River Areas of Planning Unit	Each	1.0	25,000	25,000	-	25,000		
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
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Input Activity									
Input Activity									
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Input Activity									
<i>To add a row: right click on the row above -&gt; select copy -&gt; right click again -&gt; select insert copied cells</i>									
<b>A. Total Enhanced Land Management Activities</b>					<b>70,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	

**Pacific Forest and Watershed Lands Stewardship Council**  
**Land Stewardship Proposal Budget and Funding Plan**  
**Eel River Planning Unit**

**B. Capital Improvements**

Task	Description	Unit of Measure	Number of Units	Cost/Unit	One-Time Costs	Ongoing Annual Costs	SC Funding Request		Comments
							One-Time Costs	Ongoing Annual Costs	
Road Improvement	Forest Road M8 Drainage Improvements	Mile	3.0	22,000			66,000		Includes NEPA and contract preparation/administration.
Trail Rehabilitation	Benmore Creek Trail	Mile	1.5	4,000			6,000	1,000	Annual maintenance.
Trailhead Construction	Benmore Creek Trail	Each	1.0	10,000			10,000	1,000	Annual maintenance.
Toilets	Eel River and Benmore Creek	Each	2.0	20,000			40,000	5,000	Includes annual cleaning and pumping.
OHV Barriers	Eel River and Benmore Creek	Mile	1.0	20,000			20,000	2,000	One year cost to cover damage and vandalism.
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
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Input Activity									
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Input Activity									
Insert a row: right click on the row above -> select copy -> right click again -> select insert copied cells									
<b>B. Total Capital Improvements</b>					-	-	<b>142,000</b>	<b>9,000</b>	

**C. Other**

Task	Description	Unit of Measure	Number of Units	Cost/Unit	One-Time Costs	Ongoing Annual Costs	SC Funding Request		Comments
							One-Time Costs	Ongoing Annual Costs	
Input Activity									
Input Activity									
Insert a row: right click on the row above -> select copy -> right click again -> select insert copied cells									
<b>C. Total Other</b>					-	-	-	-	

<b>TOTAL PROJECT EXPENSES</b>					<b>70,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>212,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	
<b>NET REVENUE/(EXPENSE) - ENHANCEMENT OF BENEFICIAL PUBLIC VALUES</b>					<b>(70,000)</b>	<b>(1,000)</b>	<b>212,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	

Additional Notes: