

Berry's Knotfarm NTMP

**Section III**

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## **Section III**

### **Introduction**

The Duncan's Mills area has a long history of forest management. The NTMP area operates as a working forest and serves as part of the diverse forest and rangeland habitat of the greater Duncan's Mills landscape and community.

The timberland owners focus their stewardship efforts on healthy forests, reduced erosion, improved firefighting access, and wildlife habitat. This is accomplished with prescriptive management, including selection silviculture and road maintenance.

Selection silviculture is the practice of selecting individual trees for harvest to allow the remaining trees space and resources to grow in height and girth. Removing excess understory vegetation and widening the spacing between trees will create a forest that is less prone to catastrophic wildfire and more easily defensible should a wildfire occur. The resulting forest structure has the potential to slow or limit fire spread to neighboring properties. An open forest structure is also less susceptible to insect and disease outbreaks, as the rate of spread of insects and diseases depends partly on the proximity and continuity of host species. Trees will be selected for removal to create this forest structure and spacing. The post-harvest stands will meet the minimum conifer stocking required by the California Forest Practice Rules.

Given the historic practices on the property, Berry's NTMP will take proactive measures to reduce erosion. Protection measures in the NTMP will include improving roads through proper grading, upgrading road drainage structures and facilities, and outsloping with rolling dips. The Erosion Control Plan in the NTMP includes watercourse crossing improvements and post-operations erosion control actions. Improved roads provide access for management and firefighting on the property and surrounding properties.

## **Addendum to Item 6: Location of Timber Operations**

The NTMP is located in a portion of the Muniz Rancho, Duncan's Mills USGS Quadrangle, Sonoma County, Willow Creek Planning Watershed and consists of approximately 1,099 acres.

The property is approximately 1.8 miles from the Pacific Ocean at its closest point. The coastal climate influence causes cool, humid, sometimes foggy conditions. The closest town is Jenner, population less than 200, which is approximately 1,000 feet from the NTMP at the closest point. Despite the name of the Planning Watershed, Willow Creek is on the south side of the Russian River while the NTMP is on the north side draining to Jenner Gulch, Sawmill Gulch, and Sheephouse Creek. The three creeks drain to the Russian River, crossing under scenic Highway 116 and Highway 1.

The NTMP includes the entire ownership as depicted by the County of Sonoma GIS database. The maps included in this NTMP have been prepared for NTMP purposes only and do not constitute a survey of property lines. No liability is assumed for incorrect display of property lines. It is the responsibility of the Submitter of the NTMP to verify that property lines located on the ground for the conduct of timber operations are in fact correct.

## **Vegetation and Stand Conditions**

The forest is primarily composed of second and third growth redwood and Douglas-fir, and includes a minor hardwood component of tanoak, coast live oak, and bay. There are a few scattered residual old growth trees on the property. The forest structure of the NTMP is uneven in size distribution with redwood and Douglas fir providing the majority of the stocking in the 10" – 40" DBH range. Timber Site Class is IV and low Site Class III.

The original old growth was harvested between 1880 and 1920. Harvesting resumed in the 1940s and has been periodic through the present day.

Understory vegetation consists primarily of black berry, ceanothus, coffee berry, sword fern, huckle berry, hazelnut, and thimble berry. Ground cover includes modesty, wildflowers, herbs, and duff.

## **Topography**

The topography consists of steep narrow drainages with the lowest elevation at 40 feet, rising to ridge tops that are 1,000 feet. The slopes range from 0-30% in the valley bottoms and along ridge lines and 30-50% on hill slopes, with a small percentage of the property on slopes ranging from 50-70%. Aspect is primarily south facing. The NTMP area consists primarily of gravelly loams that have moderate erosion hazard ratings on slopes less than 30% and high erosion hazard ratings on slopes greater than 30%. There are a relatively moderate number of unstable areas. Most instability is now avoided by infrastructure.

## **Addendum to Item 14: Silviculture**

The timberland subject to this NTMP will be managed to establish and maintain an uneven-aged stand structure. Desired attributes include the establishment and maintenance of a multi-aged, distributed stand structure of all sized trees, promotion of growth on high quality residual trees, and stand regeneration using both natural and artificial regeneration methods. Trees will be removed individually utilizing single tree selection.

### **Site Class**

19 redwoods and 7 Douglas-fir throughout the NTMP area were cored for site index. The average 100-year site for redwood is 108, and ranges from 75 to 140. The average 100-year site for Douglas-fir is 149 and ranges from 120 to 160.

Per 14CCR 1060 footnote 1, the redwood site index is to be used in young growth redwood stands in which more than 20% of the stand by basal area is redwood and when sufficient dominant redwood trees are available to determine site index.

For the purpose of forest practice rule compliance, the NTMP area is identified as Site Class III.

One-hundred year site classification has relevance for forest practice rule compliance and growth modeling. All growth modeling presented in this NTMP is based on 50-year site index derived from actual site tree measurements while harvest modeling is based on site class III stocking retention. Measured site index throughout the NTMP area is presented in the following table.

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Tree Number	Species	DBH	TOTALHT	BHAGE	SI_100 <sup>1</sup>	Site Class <sup>2</sup>	Management Unit
1	RW	18	81	94	85	5	1
2	RW	23.5	83	67	105	4	1
3	DF	18.1	96	44	160	3	1
4	DF	15.1	86	38	160	3	1
5	RW	22.8	95	70	115	4	2
6	RW	16	56	36	110	4	2
7	RW	24.3	77	59	105	4	2
8	RW	20.1	67	45	110	4	1
9	RW	29	80	111	75	5	3
10	DF	17	85	41	150	3	3
11	RW	23	100	58	140	3	3
12	DF	20.8	118	80	135	3	1
13	RW	21	75	52	115	4	3
14	RW	20	85	93	90	5	5
15	RW	23	70	50	110	4	5
16	RW	22	90	66	115	4	1
17	DF	20	70	44	120	4	2
18	RW	17	70	52	105	4	4
19	RW	20.2	85	60	115	4	4
20	RW	25.7	100	80	115	4	4
21	RW	23.5	83	67	105	4	1
22	RW	18.1	103	72	125	4	5
23	DF	18.1	96	44	160	3	1
24	DF	15.1	86	38	160	3	4
25	RW	22.8	95	70	120	4	1
26	RW	18	81	94	85	5	1
AVG					118.5	4	

1 California Site Index Models Demonstration and utility software version 1.0.1, RW\_KP1\_NC and DF\_KP1\_NC.

2 14CCR 1060

## **Addendum to Item 15: Pests**

### Sudden Oak Death

This NTMP lies within the Zone of Infestation of Sudden Oak Death (SOD). Sudden Oak Death Zone of Infestation is regulated in 15 California counties which are: Alameda, Contra Costa, Humboldt, Lake Marin, Mendocino, Monterey, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, and Trinity. In 2024, SOD was detected in Del Norte County. SOD has been documented in Sonoma County. The nearest confirmed location is approximately 5.5 miles north of the project area in the Cazadero USGS Quad. In this area there are 4 confirmed tree species infested with SOD. This location is documented area of Sudden Oak Death within Sonoma County identified on the Oak Mapper website, <http://www.suddenoakdeath.org>.

It is known that SOD is within the greater Willow Creek watershed. The NTMP area was examined for SOD during various field work periods. The RPF has investigated general areas of apparent SOD infestations within the NTMP area. Considering the abundance of SOD within Sonoma County, SOD is assumed to be present throughout the NTMP area. Trees with Sudden Oak Death have not been confirmed on the property. Symptomatic trees currently occur at moderate levels throughout the project area.

Sudden Oak Death is caused by the pathogen *Phytophthora ramorum*, characterized by stem infections often accompanied by secondary pests such as decay fungi (notably *Hpoxylon thouarsianum*), Western oak bark beetles (*Pseudopityophthorus pubipennis*), Oak ambrosia beetles (*Monarthrum scutellare*), and Minor oak ambrosia beetles (dentiger) – particularly in the advanced stages of disease.

The pathogen produces chlamydospores, a spore stage which typically remains in a resting state during unfavorable environmental conditions and germinates when conditions are favorable. Favorable conditions are associated with, wet conditions and rainfall dispersal.

## **Addendum to Item 21g: Ground based equipment on unstable areas**

Explanation and Justification:

*S6: An existing seasonal road bisects S6 and is the only access to a large portion of the ownership and the NTMP area. Use of the existing road by heavy equipment across unstable area S6 is unavoidable because equipment will be needed to maintain and upgrade the road along Jenner Gulch. The road across S6 drains away from the feature. The current road is located on the least steep alignment. New trail or road construction could cause further instability and activate new sliding. Abandonment of the current road would make it difficult to prevent the road prism from eroding over time as crossings would have to be removed, preventing equipment access. No scarp is present other than a small area of an uprooted tree.*

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*S7: S7 was evaluated in a 2001 geological report which recognized the plan to reestablish a road across the toe and recommended removal of the largest trees from the landslide to reduce the risk of toppling. Some past harvesting is evident and the road was reestablished through the toe of the feature with the subsequent THP. Conditions do not appear to have changed since the geologic evaluation and harvesting of the 2001 THP. No harvesting is proposed under this NTMP.*

*Use of the existing road where it crosses unstable area S7 is unavoidable as it is the only access between the top and the bottom of Sawmill Gulch. The road section that crosses the toe of the slide is intact. The current road is located on the least steep alignment. New trail or road construction could cause further instability and activate new sliding.*

### **Addendum to Item 26: Watercourse Description**

The NTMP area is located within the Willow Creek Watershed (11,565 acres), Cal Water version 2.2 #1114.110401. Willow Creek drains into the Russian River.

The Willow Creek watershed drains approximately 18.07 square miles of land. The main drainage basin is Willow Creek which is South of the Russian River. On the Northside, where the plan is located, primary tributaries traverse the plan area and flow into the Russian River: Sheephouse Creek, Jenner Gulch, and Sawmill Gulch. The Willow Creek watershed is comprised of steep mountains. Elevations range from near sea level at the confluence with the Russian River to about 1700 feet on the ridge of the Willow Creek Watershed and the Freezeout Creek Watershed. Jenner Gulch is a 4 mile southward flowing stream in the mountains north of Jenner and empties into the Russian River about 0.7 miles from the Pacific Ocean. Sawmill Gulch is a 1 mile southward flowing stream that originates within the plan. There is an earthen dam pond that has filled in with sediment and was previously used for an old mill site. The channel quickly becomes steep and narrow towards its origin. Sheephouse Creek originates North of the plan area and flows along the eastern side of the property. It flows into the Russian River about 2.7 miles from the Pacific Ocean. Approximately 700 acres of the plan area drain into Sheephouse creek. The watershed is approximately 50% privately owned north of the Russian River and about 50% held by Sonoma Coast State Park south of the Russian River.

There are several class II watercourses located on the property (defined in the Forest Practice Rules as carrying water into the dry season and providing habitat for aquatic life). Approximately 250 acres of the plan area drain into Jenner Gulch, a class II stream that originates outside the plan area and flows along the western edge of the property. Approximately 150 acres drain through Sawmill Gulch, a class II stream that flows through the plan area. The remaining 700 acres drains to Sheephouse Creek, a class I watercourse, originating outside the plan area and following the east edge of the property.

Multiple Class III watercourses exist throughout the NTMP area. 14 CCR 916.9 (h) requirements apply.

### **Addendum to Item 26 e.: 1611 Notification**

The Map Reference/Work Order Table is designed to be used in Timber Harvesting Plans (THPs), Nonindustrial Timber Management Plans (NTMPs), and Notices of Timber Operations (NTOs). It has been designed to eliminate the need to repeatedly provide the same information separately for THPs/NTMPs, Erosion Control Plans, and 1600 applications. Instead, the table can be referenced under appropriate THP/NTMP item numbers, RWQCB Erosion Control Plans (ECP)'s, and/or 1600 permit applications included in the NTMP/NTMP.

Please refer to the Map Point table in section II item #24-25 for description of ECPs and CDFWs Environmental Permit Information Management System (EPIMS).

### **Addendum to Item 27: WLPZ In-Lieu or Alternatives**

#### **Item 27 (f) Site-specific practices proposed in-lieu of the exclusion of heavy equipment from the WLPZ.**

##### **Explanation:**

Landing L1 is existing and partially within the WLPZ of a Class II watercourse. No construction of tractor roads or use of existing tractor roads is proposed within the WLPZ. Yarding to the landing will be from outside of the WLPZ. Equipment may deck logs or maneuver within the WLPZ portion of the landing.

##### **Justification:**

The landing is the only suitable location which is flat enough to allow for a landing along the entire lower haul road. The landing is existing and in good condition. A filter strip of vegetation and duff is present between the edge of the landing and the stream bank. The landing serves approximately three miles of seasonal road. The landing was reviewed during the PHI for THP 1-12-040 SON and was approved for use. The landing will be straw mulched upon completion of operations.

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### Soils

The following is a description of soil types in the NTMP taken from the NRCS Soil Survey. A custom report generated from their website is in Section V.

Map Symbol	Soil Name	Slopes
Hugo – well drained very gravelly loams that have a gravelly sandy clay loam subsoil.		
HkG	Hugo very gravelly loam	50-75%
HsG	Hugo-Hely complex	50-75%
HnG	Hugo-Josephine complex	50-75%
Hely – well drained fine loamy soil underlain by soft sandstone.		
HeG	Hely silt loam	50-75%
Josephine – deep, well drained soils that formed in colluvium and residuum weathered from altered sedimentary and extrusive igneous rocks.		
JoG	Josephine loam	50-75%
Laughlin – Well drained fine-loamy, mixed, mesic soils underlain with fractured medium grained sandstone.		
LgF	Laughlin loam	30 to 50%
Mendocino – fine, illitic, isometric family of Ustic Tropohumults. Moderately acidic.		
MmF	Mendocino sandy clay loam	30-50%
McF	Maymen gravelly sandy loam	30-50%

Soil Type Series Descriptions of Soils within the NTMP area:

#### **Hugo Series**

The Hugo series consists of well-drained very gravelly loams that have gravelly sandy clay loam subsoil. At a depth of 30 to 60 inches the soils are underlain by weathered, fine-grained sandstone and shale. These soils are on mountainous uplands. They are extensive in the northern half of the county. Slopes are 9 to 75 percent. Elevation ranges from 800 to 3,000 feet. Annual rainfall is 25 to 70 inches, annual temperature is 52 to 56 degrees F., and the frost-free season is 260 to 280 days. The vegetation is chiefly Douglas-fir, redwood, and California laurel, with an understory of associated hardwood species.

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The A horizon ranges in color from grayish brown to brown to light brownish gray or pale brown. The B horizon contains less than 35 percent gravel and ranges from loam to gravelly sandy clay loam in texture. Soil depth to weathered rock ranges from 30 to 60 inches.

Included in mapping are small areas of Mendocino sand clay loam, Josephine loam, Laughlin loam, Hely silt loam, Keeland loam, and Mayhem gravelly sandy loam.

This soil is used mainly for producing timber.

### **HkG - Hugo very gravelly loam 50 to 75 percent slope**

Hazard of erosion is Moderate at around 50 percent slope and change to High once slope is over 65 percent based on EHR worksheet.

### **HnG- Hugo-Josephine Complex, 50 to 75 percent slopes**

Hazard of erosion is Low to Moderate based on EHR worksheet.

### **HsG – Hugo-Hely Complex, 50 to 75 percent slope**

Hazard of erosion is Moderate to High based on EHR worksheet.

## **Mendocino Series**

The Mendocino series is a member of a fine, illitic, isometric family of Ustic Tropohumults. It is well drained with slight erodibility. Solum thickness ranges from 36-66 inches. These soils are in north coast coniferous forest. They are in Sonoma County in the Plantation Quadrangle along sea view road. Slopes range from 5 to 45 percent. Elevation ranges from sea level to 1500 feet elevation. Annual rainfall is 40 to 90 inches, annual temperature is 49-57 degrees F. The frost free season exceeds 333 days. The vegetation is chiefly tanoak, madrone, redwood, and douglas-fir with shrub fern understory.

These soils have very dark grayish brown, moderately acid, clay loam A horizons, and yellowish brown, strongly acid, light clay Bt horizons.

Mendocino soils are used mainly for timber production.

### **MmF – Mendocino sandy clay loam 30 to 50 percent slope**

On gentle slopes this soil type is Low on the EHR worksheet. If this soil is on steeper slopes it becomes moderately prone to erosion.

## **Hely Series**

The Hely series consists of well drained near sandy clay loams that have a fine sandy loam subsoil. Thickness of the solum is 20 to 46 inches, and depth to paralithic contact is 20 to over 60 inches. These soils are underlaid with soft fine sandstone. They are found along the northern California coast, and are moderately extensive. Slopes are 30 to 70 percent. Elevation ranges from sea level

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to 1,300 feet. Annual rainfall is 40 to 90 inches, annual temperature is 48 to 57 degrees F. The frost free season is 225 to 275 days. The vegetation is chiefly redwood, Douglas-fir, and associated hardwoods and shrubs as understory.

The A horizon ranges in color from dark brown to brown, in texture from fine sandy to loam, in reaction from medium to slightly acid. The B horizon ranges in color from brown to light yellowish brown and brown to dark brown and reddish brown, in texture from loam, sandy clay loam, and heavy silt loam, acidity increases with depth. Soil depth to weathered soft sandstone ranges from 20 to 60 inches.

### **HeG – Hely silt loam 50-75 percent slope**

On gentle slopes this soil type is moderate on the EHR worksheet. If this soil is on steeper slopes it becomes High.

### **Josephine Series**

The Josephine series consists of deep, well drained gravelly loams with a clay loam subsoil. Depth to bedrock ranges from 40 to 60 inches. These soils are mostly found in the Klamath mountains of southern Oregon and in the Sierra Nevada in northern California. Slopes range from 2 to 75 percent but more commonly 35-60 percent. Elevation ranges from 200 up to 5,000 feet in California. Annual rainfall is typically 30-70 inches in California. The mean annual temperature is 35 to 58 degrees F. The frost free season 100 to 260 days. The vegetation is Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, pacific madrone, California black oak, tanoak, incense cedar, and sugar pine.

The A horizon ranges in color from brown to dark brown, is moderately acidic and is composed primarily of gravelly loam. The B horizon ranges in color from a reddish brown to a yellowish red, is very strongly acidic and is composed of a clay or gravelly clay loam. Soil depth to saprolitic siltstone is 40-60 inches.

### **JoG – Josephine loam 50-75 percent slope**

Hazard of erosion is moderate based on EHR worksheet.

### **Laughlin Series**

The Laughlin series consists of well drained, fine-loamy, mixed, mesic family of Ultic Haploxerolls. Depth to lithic contact is usually 20-43 inches but can range up to 40 inches. Soils are found on the coast range of northern California. They are moderately extensive. Laughlin soils are strongly sloping to very steep and are on footslopes and mountain slopes at elevations 800 to 3,500 feet. Annual rainfall is 35 to 70 inches with very little snow. The mean annual temperature ranges from 53 to 58 degrees F. The frost free season is 240 to 280 days. Mainly used for range. The vegetation is annual grass, perennial grasses with open stands of oak trees and small amounts of brush.

The A horizon ranges from brown to very dark grayish brown loam that is moderately acidic. The B horizon has similar qualities to the A horizon and ranges from brown to slightly finer than above, very dark grayish brown loam. Soil depth to fracture medium grained sandstone is 22-30 inches.

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### **LgF – Laughlin loam 30 to 50 percent slope**

Hazard of erosion is moderate based on EHR worksheet.

### **Maymen Series**

The Maymen series consists of shallow, well drained gravelly sandy loams with a gravelly loam subsoil. Depth to bedrock ranges from 10 to 20 inches. Slopes range from 30 to 50 percent. Elevation ranges from 400 up to 4,250 feet in California. Annual rainfall is typically 30-70 inches in California. The mean annual temperature is 46 to 68 degrees F. The frost free season 130 to 330 days. The vegetation is chaparral consisting of chamise, Manzanita, several species of ceanothus, several species of scrub or dwarf oak and scattered small trees

The A horizon ranges in color is yellowish brown, is strongly acidic and is composed primarily of gravelly sandy loam. The B horizon ranges in color from brown to dark brown and is strongly acidic. Soil depth to lithic bedrock is 10-20 inches.

### **McF – Maymen gravelly sandy loam 30-50 percent slope**

Hazard of erosion is moderate based on EHR worksheet.

## **Item 39: Present and proposed uses other than timber production**

The Berry NTMP will continue to function as a working forest that will support and benefit future generations. The owners' proposed uses are sustainable timber production with periodic forest harvesting, improving access and reducing catastrophic fire risk, maintaining wildlife diversity and habitat, and correcting erosion problems.

The proposed uses for the property include all the current uses, maintenance of the property for current uses, and improvements to support the current and proposed management uses, which are consistent with the NTMP.

*Continued in Confidential Section V.*

## Addendum to Section II - Item 36: Cultural Resources

### Training and Experience of Cultural Resources Surveyors:

Cal Fire Archaeological Training Course: Karl Franci  
 Training Courses completed: #136 October 31, 2014 and #185 April 1, 2022

Cal Fire Archaeological Training Course: Harlan Tranmer  
 Training Courses completed: #134 September 14, 2012, #156R May 12, 2017, and #187R May 5, 2022

An Archaeological Records Check was conducted by the Northwest Information Center on September 17, 2020. There are two recorded archeological resources adjacent to the project area. There are three historical-period resources adjacent to and within the plan area.

### Native American Notification Information:

Notification of the proposed NTMP was sent to groups and individuals in the Cal Fire Native American Contact List dated July 26, 2024. Notification was sent on November 7, 2024 to the following:

Big Valley Rancheria of Pomo Indians Jack Anthony, Chairperson 2726 Mission Rancheria Road Lakeport CA 95453	Cahto Tribe of the Laytonville Rancheria Mary Norris, Chairwomen PO Box 1239 Laytonville CA 95454
Cloverdale Rancheria of Pomo Indians Patricia Hermosillo, Chairperson 555 South Cloverdale Blvd., Suite A Cloverdale , CA 95425	Coyote Valley Band of Pomo Indians Richard Cambell, Acting Chairperson Eddie Knight, Tribal historic Preservation Officer PO Box 39 7601 N. State St Redwood Vally, CA 95470
Dry Creek Rancheria Band of Pomo Indians Chris Wright, Chairperson Sherrie Smith-Ferri THPO PO Box 607 Geyserville, CA 95441	Elem Indian Colony of Pomo Indians Agustin Garcia, Chairperson Thomas Brown, Cultural Director Kim Cole, Tribal Administrator PO Box 757 16170 Main Street, Lower Lake CA 95457
Eston Yumeka Maidu Tribe Of Enterprise Rancheria Glenda Nelson, Chairperson 2133 Monte Vista Ave. Oroville CA 95966	The Federated Indians of Graton Rancheria Greg Sarris, Chairperson Gene Bevulot, Council Member Buffy McQuillen, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer 6400 Redwood Drive, Suite 300 Rohnert Park, CA 94928

<p>Guidiville Rancheria of California  Michael Derry, Histoian  Bunny Tarin, Tribal Administrator  PO Box 339  Talmage CA, 95481</p>	<p>Hopland Band of Pomo Indians  Sonny Elliott, Chairperson  Ramon Billy, THPO  3000 Shanel Road  Hopland CA, 95449</p>
<p>Kashia Band of Pomo Indians of Stewarts  Point Rancheria  Reno Franklin, Chairman  Anthony Macias, Tribal Historic Preservation  Officer  Jessica Chavez, THPO Assistant  Vaughn Pena, Tribal Administrator  1420 Guerneville Road, Suite 1  Santa Rosa, CA 95403</p>	<p>Koi Nation Of Northern California  Darin Beltran, Chairperson  Robert Morgan, THPO  P.O Box 3162  Santa Rosa, CA. 95402</p>
<p>Lytton Rancheria  Margie Mejia, Chairperson  Lisa Miller, Tribal Administer  Dianne Albright, Environmental Planner  437 Aviation Blvd.  Santa Rosa, CA 95403</p>	<p>Manchester Band Of Pomo Indians of the  Manchester Rancheria  Jamie Cobarrubia, Chairperson  PO Box 623  Point Arena CA 95468</p>
<p>Middletown Rancheria of Pomo Indians  James Rivera, Tribal Historic Preservation  Officer  Michael Rivera Jr., Tribal Cultural Advisor  Luya Rivera, EPA Director  Jose Simon III, Chairperson  Middletown Rancheria  P. O. Box 1035  Middletown, CA 95461</p>	<p>Mishewal-Wappo Tribe of Alexander Valley  Scott Gabaldon, Chairman  Christi Gabaldon, Tribal Monitor  2275 Silk Rd.  Windsor, CA 95492</p>
<p>Muwekma Ohlone Indian Tribe of the SF Bay  Area  Monica Arellano, Vice Chair  Charlene Nijmeh, Chairperson  Richard Massiatt, Concil Member MLD  Tribal Rep  20885 Redwood Road Suite 232  Castro vally CA, 94546</p>	<p>Noyo River Indian Community  PO Box 91  Fort Bragg CA 95432</p>
<p>Pinoleville Pomo Nation  Leona Williams, Chair  500 B Pinoleville Drive  Ukiah CA 95482</p>	<p>Potter Valley Tribe  Salvador Rosales, Chairperson  2251 South State Street.  Ukiah CA, 95482</p>
<p>Robinson Rancheria of Pomo Indians  Beniakem Cromwell, Chairperson  PO Box 4015  Nice CA, 95464</p>	<p>Round Vally Reservation/ Covolo Indian  Community  Lewis Whipple, President  Patricia Rabano, THPO  James Russ, President</p>

	77826 Covolo Road Covolo CA, 95428
Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians Shawn Davis, Chairperson 1005 Parallel Drive Lakeport CA, 95453	Sherwood Valley Band Of Pomo Indians Hazel Ramirez, Chariperson Valerie Stanly, THPO 190 Sherwood Hill Drive Willits CA 95490
Ya-Ka-Ama 6215 Eastside Road Forestville, CA 95436	Yokayo Tribe PO box 362 Talmage CA 95431
Native American Heritage Commission 1550 Harbor Blvd., Room 100 West Sacramento, CA 95691	

Written reply was received. Anthony Macias from Kahia Tribe emailed with interest in a site visit. Follow up was through emails and phone calls. Plans for a site visit never came to fruition.

Verbal reply was received in a phone call with Anthony Macias from Kashia Tribe, a site visit was discussed. No time was ever decided on.

Survey Methods and Procedures:

Survey strategy:

The “Complete Method” was used on some smaller areas throughout the survey area where a high likelihood of archaeological evidence may exist. These areas included ridgetops, ecotone edges, natural grassy openings, near water areas, midslope terraces, already documented sites and the location of the known structures. The “Complete Method” survey suggests that the archaeologically trained individuals systematically traverse the area at approximately 20 meter or less intervals, looking for all evidence of prior human activity.

The “General Method” was used on a large portion of the survey area where a moderate to low likelihood of archaeological evidence may exist, and physical conditions such as steeper slopes or vegetation density limited observation. Survey transects were randomly traversed at approximately 30-40 meter spacing.

The “Intuitive Method” is a detailed inspection given only to specific localities that exhibit previously identified characteristics that may be associated with the location of archaeological properties. Coverage is usually accomplished by traverses 30-50 meters apart. Detailed inspection is reserved for those areas identified as archaeologically sensitive.

The “Cursory Method” is one in which the inspector gives the areas a quick field inspection rather than intensive coverage. Sometimes these areas can be examined by walking briefly through and checking likely or probable spots close to the line of travel.

Time spent conducting archaeological field survey:

Karl Franci 18hrs

Harlan Tranmer 9Hrs

Total: 27Hrs

Dedicated archaeological survey within NTMP area:

27 hours of survey time. Additional intuitive/observation survey time was conducted during NTMP field work.

Dates on which the survey was conducted:

March 26, April 9, and May 9, 2024

Survey coverage intensity:

High probability areas were surveyed most intensively with the complete method, with meandering transects ranging from 20 to 75 feet spacing. These areas included ridgelines and associated spurs, near water areas, slope terraces; rock outcrops; ecotone edges, open grassy areas, areas with good soil visibility, and high use areas. Other areas within the NTMP that did not exhibit characteristics highly conducive to archaeological resources were surveyed with the general method, with survey transects ranging between 75 and 100 feet. Then the Intuitive method with survey transects ranging between 100 and 150 feet.

Steep forested areas where the likelihood of prehistorical activity is low are still covered during timber inventory, stream classification, and harvest plan layout. During layout, findings would initiate a more concentrated survey of the immediate area and would be added to the report. Based on the terrain, pre-field research, the high activity of the ranch over the past 120 years, and previous surveys recorded in this area, the cursory method was used for the remainder of the property during archeological surveying.

Ground visibility/other limitations:

In general, within the plan area is a mix of moderate to high brush and leaf litter accumulations in some areas and open grazing land in others. Some areas under the canopy have minimal leaf litter and the soil in these areas were examined more closely with frequent boot scrapes.

Other relevant information:

The archaeological survey occurred when the weather was clear.

Survey Results:

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