

Record of Decision

Gemmill Thin Project

Final Environmental Impact Statement

April 2009

USDA Forest Service
South Fork Management Unit
Shasta-Trinity National Forest
Trinity County, California

Location _____

The project area is located on the South Fork Management Unit of Shasta-Trinity National Forest within Upper Hayfork Creek Watershed to the east and directly adjacent to the rural community of Wildwood, California. The project area is within the 26,389 acre Chanchellula Late-Successional Reserve (LSR). The legal land description is Township 29 and 30 N., Range 10 and 11 W., Mt. Diablo Meridian.

Decision and Reasons for the Decision _____

Background

The Shasta-Trinity National Forest (Forest) is responsible for implementing vegetation management projects that will help reduce the risk of stand-replacing wildfire and sustain or improve the overall health and resiliency of the forest. The goal of this type of management is to provide sustainable forests including high quality late-successional wildlife habitat as a legacy for future generations. The Gemmill Thin Project complements other fuels reduction and forest health projects on the South Fork Management Unit. Most of these projects have occurred within wildland-urban interface (WUI) zones and areas allocated by the Shasta-Trinity National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan) as general forest to be managed for multiple-use including commercial wood products. The Gemmill Thin Project was designed to implement Forest Plan direction for LSR land allocations and is partially within WUI surrounding the rural community of Wildwood, California.¹ This project is consistent with the National Fire Plan's focus for federal agencies to conduct fuels reduction in and around WUI to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire to people, communities, and natural resources while restoring forest ecosystems to more closely match their historical characteristics.

The Gemmill Thin project was developed in order to: 1) reduce the risk of habitat loss due to future wildfires, and 2) maintain and improve development of late-successional forest habitat in the

¹ Wildwood is listed in the Federal Register (Vol. 66, No. 3, January 4, 2001) as a high risk fire area and community at risk.

Chanchellula LSR. Lands allocated as LSR are managed to protect and enhance late-successional and old growth forest ecosystems which provide habitat for late-successional associated wildlife species like the northern spotted owl. In 1999 the Forest published a forest-wide assessment of LSR condition.² This assessment stressed the need for forest management intervention in LSR to address existing fuel hazards and overstocked conditions which threaten valuable resources including existing and developing late-successional habitat and water quality. The Gemmill Thin Project was developed to respond to these resource needs and restore conditions more favorable to the re-introduction of fire for long-term forest habitat sustainability.

Decision and Rationale for the Decision

I have decided to select Alternative 1 (proposed action) as described in the Gemmill Thin Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). The proposed action (hereafter referred to as the Selected Alternative) is fully described and analyzed and its impacts disclosed in the FEIS. My decision is based on a thorough review of all alternatives, the affected environment and environmental consequences in the FEIS and associated project record documents. My decision takes into account public and agency comments received throughout the planning process. I believe the project is needed to protect and sustain these forest areas from loss to wildfire, insects and disease and also to support the development of high quality old growth habitat. The Selected Alternative will more clearly meet the two major goals of the purpose and need as described in the FEIS.

1. **Reduce risk of habitat loss due to fire:** The Selected Alternative has been designed to reduce accumulated surface and ladder fuels,³ improve forest health and resiliency, protect existing late-successional habitat from stand-replacing fire events and to encourage growth in younger mixed conifer stands. The project focuses on implementing silvicultural activities in younger stands within LSR to accelerate development of late-successional conditions while making the future stand less susceptible to natural disturbances.⁴ The Selected Alternative will result in the greatest protection from the increasing risk of habitat loss due to wildfire.
2. **Accelerate development of late-successional habitat:** The LSR Assessment cites the need for treatments in Chanchellula LSR to increase the amount of late-successional habitat and promote connectivity of late-successional habitat. The Selected Alternative is designed to provide conditions known to increase tree growth; therefore, it would likely decrease the time needed for younger stands to develop into late-successional habitat. The proposed activities in plantations are designed to provide habitat that provides connectivity between blocks of older late-successional forest.

Silvicultural Treatments: The project proposes thinning from below in mixed conifer stands which involves removing the smaller understory trees and ladder fuels while retaining the largest and oldest

² The Forest-wide LSR Assessment is available online at <http://www.fs.fed.us/r5/shastatrinity/publications/>.

³ Ladder fuels are defined as vegetation located below the crown level of forest trees which can carry fire from the forest floor to tree crowns. Ladder fuels may be low-growing tree branches, shrubs or smaller trees.

⁴ Consistent with LSR guidance described in the Forest Plan, page 4-37.

trees. The proposed thinning will implement a variable density technique that is designed to replicate the natural variation in stand structure and development. It will allow for increased stand structural complexity and diversity into the future. The project also includes retention of snags equal to or greater than 19 inches in diameter and retention of viable hardwood trees. The proposed thinning from below was developed as a balance between maintaining sufficient canopy for wildlife species and reducing existing and future fuels to prevent loss of habitat due to wildfire. Direct effects to northern spotted owl and northern goshawk will be minimized and avoided during the breeding season through implementation of surveys and limited operating periods.

Alternative 3 was developed in response to public scoping comments that recommended the use of strict diameter limits for timber harvest within LSR. After reviewing the interdisciplinary environmental analysis I believe that the Selected Alternative will provide the most benefit in terms of late-successional habitat improvement and fuels hazard reduction to LSR and Riparian Reserve land allocations. Compared with Alternative 3, which limits tree harvest to a maximum of 18 inches in diameter at breast height (DBH), the Selected Alternative would remove more fuels in the existing shaded fuelbreak. The project level fuels analysis found that the Selected Alternative would increase the likelihood that the shaded fuelbreak could be more safely utilized by fire fighters during suppression operations to control the spread of wildfires during more extreme fire weather. Within proposed thinning units, the reduction in fuels quantity and composition along with concurrent increase in the vigor of the remaining trees would allow forested stands to better survive late-summer fire events and provide late-successional habitat into the future. Due to the proposed thinning activities there will be a short-term reduction in canopy closure and vertical structure within stands along with a reduction in small diameter trees, snags and logs. Beneficial effects include a reduction in existing and future fuel loading; an increase in availability of water, nutrients, and sunlight for the largest/oldest trees; and development of a more open forest understory which would improve owl and goshawk foraging abilities in some areas while reducing the risk of stand-replacing wildfire within the LSR.

Fuels Hazard and Fire Risk: Either action alternative is highly preferred for reducing fuels hazard and fire risk compared to the no action alternative (Alternative 2) which has adverse cumulative effects in the form of continued fuels buildup and increasing the risk of stand-replacing wildfire. The Selected Alternative is preferred for fire risk reduction because the removal of surface and ladder fuels and the creation of space between overstory crowns will prevent, as much as possible, future wildfire from entering into and persisting as a crown fires in this area. Due to the strict diameter limit, implementation of Alternative 3 would retain larger areas of continuous overstory crowns. The difference in predicted fire behavior between the two action alternatives is sufficient to change the post-treatment fuel model from 8 (Selected Alternative) to 9 (Alternative 3).

Implementation of either the Selected Alternative or Alternative 3 would make progress toward attaining the desired high quality late-successional habitat that is more resilient to natural disturbances (wildfire, insect/disease outbreaks, and drought). The Selected Alternative is preferred for habitat protection because the thinning treatments in this alternative will make the forest stands more resilient to a broader range of future fire situations and maintain more of the desired habitat characteristics.

The Selected Alternative also allows for more effective pre-treatment activities connected with foreseeable prescribed burn activities and is likely to broaden the weather conditions over which prescribed burning can safely be implemented. Alternative 3 would create sufficient pre-treatment for foreseeable prescribed burn activities, but with persistent ladder fuels and continuous crowns prescription parameters would be much more restrictive and weather windows narrower. Getting burns accomplished and prescriptions achieved would be more difficult.

Neither action alternative can assure the absence of a stand-replacing crown fire in extreme, wind-driven wildfire events. Beneficial effects of both action alternatives are limited temporally; reintroduction of fire is ultimately necessary to maintain the stands in a sustainable condition. Either action alternative is a necessary first step in creating stand conditions where fire could be reintroduced without unacceptable risk. In terms of utilizing fire for future fuels reduction in this LSR, the Selected Alternative would result in less risk of escape and/or threat to firefighter safety when compared to Alternative 3.

In making my decision I considered project impacts on the human environment and consistency with the Forest Plan as well as goals and objectives of the Northwest Forest Plan. The analysis clearly shows that the project provides increased protection of the environment and improvement of late-successional wildlife habitat when compared with taking no action. I believe the analysis in the FEIS adequately discloses the likely environmental impacts of the project. The adverse impacts predicted will be relatively minor and short-term and beneficial effects to wildlife habitat and watershed condition are expected in the long-term.

Summary of Selected Alternative

The Selected Alternative encompasses a total of 1,618 acres within the Chanchellula LSR and is summarized as follows:

- Thinning from below on approximately 1,279 acres of mixed conifer forest, which includes 300 acres of thinning within Riparian Reserve land allocation.⁵
- Thinning from below on approximately 268 acres of mixed conifer forest to reconstruct a 30-year old ridgetop shaded fuelbreak.
- Thinning 20-year old plantations including mastication and/or biomass removal on approximately 44 acres.
- Fuels hazard reduction on approximately 27 acres of mid-slope fuel buffers adjacent to private land. Remove and pile by hand all snags \leq 19 inches in diameter and dead ground fuels for burning.
- Logging systems include Tractor: 1266 acres, Cable: 142 acres, Helicopter: 139 acres.
- Road-related activities include approximately 23.6 miles of road reconstruction on system roads, 1.7 miles of temporary road, and 12.1 miles of road decommissioning. There will be no new system road construction.

⁵ Thinning and fuels reduction activities are proposed within Riparian Reserves associated with intermittent and ephemeral stream channels, and not within perennial stream Riparian Reserves. Project activities and equipment are prohibited within inner gorge areas or within 50 feet of the high water mark of stream channels.

- Post harvest fuels reduction in thinning units accomplished by piling and burning, mastication, and/or biomass removal.

In all thinning units, the largest and oldest trees will be given priority for protection. The proposed forest thinning focuses on the competing understory trees that surround the larger, dominant trees. The project retains all viable hardwoods (those with a reasonable chance of surviving after thinning treatments), and does not include harvest of any trees over 150 years old.

The decision includes a non-significant Forest Plan amendment that allows removal of trees in stands greater than 80 years old within LSR. As described in Appendix I of the Gemmill Thin Project FEIS, this Forest Plan amendment is site-specific and consistent with the goals and objectives of the Northwest Forest Plan.

Other Alternatives Considered

In addition to the Selected Alternative, I considered three additional alternatives. A more detailed comparison of the alternatives can be found at the end of Chapter 2 of the Gemmill Thin Project FEIS.

Alternative 2 – No Action

This alternative would result in none of the proposed management activities being implemented within the project area at this time. The analysis of the no action alternative provides reviewers a baseline to compare the magnitude of environmental effects of the action alternatives.

Alternative 3 – Diameter limit, 18 inches

Alternative 3 was designed in response to public scoping comments (summarized in FEIS Appendix K). Public concern over removing larger trees from LSR was considered significant because the Forest Plan and Northwest Forest Plan emphasize the importance of protecting all late-successional habitat in these areas. The Selected Alternative was designed to maintain existing late-successional habitat and encourage development of additional late-successional habitat while minimizing short-term impacts; it was also designed to protect existing high quality old growth habitat from the effects of future wildfire. As discussed in the Forest Plan and the 1999 LSR Assessment, larger trees may be harvested in LSRs in order to achieve management objectives for developing and/or maintaining late-successional forest. However, in order to fully evaluate if the identified purpose and need could be reasonably achieved with a diameter limit on larger trees, the interdisciplinary team analyzed Alternative 3.

Alternative 3 also proposes thinning from below in mature mixed conifer stands as described above for the Selected Alternative. The main difference between the two alternatives is that Alternative 3 defines 18 inches DBH as the maximum size tree that can be harvested. Trees over this size may be harvested with the Selected Alternative when they are in direct competition with a larger, more dominant tree. Because of accessibility and safety concerns, units proposed for helicopter logging in the Selected Alternative (units 9, 11, and 12) are not part of Alternative 3; therefore 139 fewer acres will be treated with Alternative 3. Also, there would be 17 fewer acres of cable logging with Alternative 3 as compared to the Selected Alternative. In Alternative 3 there will be less understory vegetation removed from some

areas of the fuelbreak due to the diameter limit on harvesting. Connected actions and resource protection measures are the same for the Selected Alternative and Alternative 3.

Alternative 4 – Diameter limit, 12 inches (This alternative was eliminated from detailed study)

Alternative 4 was also developed in response to scoping comments. This alternative is comparable to Alternative 3, but proposes a 12 inch DBH limit as the maximum tree size for harvest. With implementation of Alternative 4 no trees greater than 12 inches DBH would be harvested. Alternative 4 was eliminated from detailed study because preliminary effects analysis (including vegetation and fuels modeling) showed that it does not respond to the identified purpose and need to reduce fuels and support the development of high quality late-successional old growth habitat. Vegetation and fuels modeling indicated no substantive growth response would result from implementation of Alternative 4 and fuels reduction objectives could not be achieved.

Public Involvement

This project has been listed in the Shasta-Trinity National Forest Schedule of Proposed Actions since 2005. Relevant project information was first posted on the Forest website September 19, 2005 and can be found at <http://www.fs.fed.us/r5/shastatrinity/projects/sfm-projects.shtml>. The Forest sent out the first public correspondence regarding Gemmill Thin in a September 15, 2005 letter introducing the project and inviting public participation at an informative meeting held on September 28, 2005. At this meeting the Forest described the purpose and need and proposed action for the project, and received input from the public. The Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an environmental impact statement for the proposed action was published in the Federal Register (Vol. 70, No. 237) on December 12, 2005. The NOI requested public comment on the proposal from December 12, 2005 to January 13, 2006. It was also printed as a legal notice in both the Redding Record Searchlight (December 14, 2005) and the Trinity Journal (December 21, 2005). The proposed action was presented to the Trinity County Fire Safe Council on April 27, 2006; the Council provided support for the project.

Due to wildfires and changes in the Forest program the Gemmill Thin Project was on hold until May 2007. A revised NOI was published in the Federal Register (Vol. 72, No. 105) on June 1, 2007. This revised NOI requested public comment from June 1, 2007 to July 2, 2007 on the same project proposal. Legal notices requesting public comment were published in the Record Searchlight on June 8, 2007 and the Trinity Journal on June 13, 2007. A scoping document describing the proposed action was sent to 119 interested and affected citizens, agencies, and tribes on June 11, 2007. Public comments received during both NOI scoping periods (2005 and 2007) were reviewed by the project interdisciplinary team and issues raised were evaluated for significance.⁶ The interdisciplinary team and Responsible Official determined which issue(s), identified through public scoping, warranted the development of alternatives to the proposed action.

⁶ As defined in NEPA (40 CFR 1508)

Environmentally Preferred Alternative

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) implementing regulations require agencies to specify the alternative or alternatives which are considered to be environmentally preferable, 40 CFR 1505.2(b). In addition, Forest Service NEPA policy (FSH 1909.15, Section 05) defines “environmentally preferable” as:

“the alternative that will best promote the national environmental policy as expressed in NEPA's section 101 (42 USC 4321). Ordinarily, the environmentally preferable alternative is that which causes the least harm to the biological and physical environment; it also is the alternative which best protects and preserves historic, cultural, and natural resources. In some situations, there may be more than one environmentally preferable alternative. (36 CFR 220.3).”

Section 101 of the NEPA describes national environmental policy, calling on federal, state and local governments and the public to “create and maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony.” Section 101 further defines this policy in six broad goals, to:

1. Fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations;
2. Assure for all Americans safe, healthful, productive and esthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings;
3. Attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk to health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences;
4. Preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and maintain wherever possible, an environment which supports diversity and variety of individual choice;
5. Achieve a balance between population and resource use which will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities; and
6. Enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources.

Based on the description of the alternatives considered in detail in the FEIS and this Record of Decision, I believe the Selected Alternative best meets the goals of Section 101 of the NEPA and is therefore the environmentally preferable alternative for this proposed federal action.

Findings Required by Other Laws and Regulations

My decision is consistent with relevant law, regulations and agency policy. The following discussion summarizes this compliance.

National Forest Management Act (NFMA). The NFMA requires projects to be consistent with the Forest Plan. My decision to harvest timber and conduct fuels reduction activities, along with connected road and landing activities, is consistent with the intent of the Forest Plan's long-term goals (Forest Plan, pages 4-4 through 4-6). The project was designed to conform to Forest Plan goals, desired conditions, and standards and guidelines for the following Management Prescriptions: VII Late-Successional Reserve and

IX Riparian Reserves (Forest Plan, pages 4-37 through 4-44, and 4-53 through 4-60). Consistency with Forest Plan goals, desired conditions, and standards and guidelines is addressed throughout the EIS and supporting project record documents. The project is consistent with Forest Plan Standard and Guideline (page 4-62) “Provide for retention of old-growth fragments in watersheds where little remains,” because the project maintains more than 15 percent late-successional forest within the fifth field watershed (see FEIS Appendix G).

The NFMA requires projects to be consistent with minimum specific management requirements as provided in the implementing regulations at 36 CFR 219.12 and described in the Forest Service Manual 1921.12a. The project will not result in irreversible damage to soils, slopes or other watershed conditions; detrimental changes in water temperature; or blockages of water courses. Vegetation removed as commodity byproducts of restoration and fuels treatments will constitute loss of production of individual trees or groups of trees but will not result in loss of productivity of entire stands of vegetation. Functioning of forest habitats will continue. Under the action alternatives, and irretrievable loss of individual trees or groups of trees (due to landings) will occur, but overall forest conditions will not be affected. No measurable deposits of sediment nor measurable effects on water conditions or fish habitat will take place. Harvesting systems were selected based on a variety of factors, including topography, cost, and efficiency. I find the Selected Alternative to be consistent with the provisions of the NFMA.

Endangered Species Act of 1973. I find the Selected Alternative to be consistent with the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Analyses of federally-listed species and consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service have been completed, fulfilling Section 7 of the ESA consultation requirements (19U.S.C. 1536 (c)).

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service determined that the Selective Alternative is in accordance with the ESA and is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of the northern spotted owl or is not likely to destroy or adversely modify designated critical habitat for the northern spotted owl. It is not anticipated to compromise the conservation and recovery strategy established by the Northwest Forest Plan and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or contribute to an appreciable reduction in the likelihood of survival and recovery of the northern spotted owl in the wild by reducing the owl numbers, reproduction, or distribution (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Formal Consultation for the Gemmill Thin Project, February 14, 2008, file 81330-2008-F-0007 as corrected March 14, 2008).

The Forest Service met its ESA Section 7 consultation obligations with National Marine Fisheries Service by preparing a project-level Fisheries Biological Assessment that led to an effects determination of may affect but is not likely to adversely affect (NLAA) coho salmon using the Alternative Consultation Agreement (ACA) protocol. The ACA was prepared pursuant to the Joint Counterpart Endangered Species Act Section 7 Consultation Regulations issued on December 8, 2003 (Federal Register, pages 68254-68265), to support implementation of the ESA. Implementation of the counterpart regulations and this ACA is expected to maintain the same level of protection for threatened and endangered species and designated critical habitat as under 50 CFR Part 402, Subpart B. It is expected that projects with NLAA determinations by the Forest Service would have been considered to be NLAA determinations by National Marine Fisheries Service.

Clean Water Act. The Selected Alternative would not cause any direct or long-term indirect effects that would exacerbate run off and sediment delivery to beneficial uses of water (FEIS Chapter 3, Hydrology). Potential water quality impacts will be localized (i.e. less than ¼ mile downstream), minor, and may last for two to three years. Implementation of resource protection measures and use of specific erosion and sediment control measures for the protection of water quality through Best Management Practices are incorporated into this project. The Selected Alternative complies with the Clean Water Act, Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and applicable water quality control plans and was designed to meet specific eligibility criteria for categorical waiver coverage by the Regional Water Board specified in order number R1-2004-0015.

Clean Air Act. I find the Selected Alternative to be consistent with the Clean Air Act as discussed in the Air Quality Section of the FEIS. The project was designed to minimize air pollution. Burning will be comply with Burn Day, Marginal Burn Day and No Burn day designations and be coordinated with the local air pollution control district.

National Historic Preservation Act. The project proposals are in accordance with the Programmatic Agreement for Compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Environmental Justice. Executive Order 12898 relating to Environmental Justice requires an assessment of whether implementation of this decision would disproportionately affect minority or low-income populations. The socio-economic analysis found that adverse environmental effects and effects on human health due to this project are negligible or non-existent. Although there are a high proportion of lower income people living in this portion of the state, as well as a number of tribal groups of Native Americans, neither action alternative will affect them any differently than any other member of the public. Tribal groups have been contacted about the proposed action and did not express any interest in this particular project.

Road Analysis. I find the selected proposal incorporates management opportunities identified in the project level road analysis as directed by the National Forest System Road Management Rule published in the Federal Register on January 12, 2001 and Interim Directive 7710-2001-3 published December 20, 2001. A copy of the road analysis is included in the project record.

Survey & Manage. The proposal complies with the January 9, 2006, court order regarding the protection of species under current Survey and Manage standards and guidelines.

Management Indicators. The analysis summarized in Chapter 3 of the FEIS, and comprehensively described in the project-level management indicator report, indicates that the Gemmill Thin Project will not alter or contribute to existing forest-wide population trends for management indicators.

Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives. The proposed project is consistent with the nine Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives as discussed in Appendix F of the FEIS. All action alternative will maintain and restore riparian-dependent structures and functions, provide benefits to riparian-dependent and associated species and would be consistent with the Aquatic Conservation Strategy.

Implementation

Implementation Date

If no appeals are filed within the 45-day time period, implementation of the decision may occur on, but not before, 5 business days from the close of the appeal filing period. When appeals are filed, implementation may occur on, but not before, the 15th business day following the date of the last appeal disposition.

Administrative Review or Appeal Opportunities

This decision is subject to administrative review (appeal) pursuant to 36 CFR Part 215. Appeals, including attachments, must be filed within 45 days following the publication date of the legal notice of this decision in the Record Searchlight, Redding, CA. Attachments received after the 45-day appeal period will not be considered. The publication date in the Record Searchlight, newspaper of record, is the exclusive means for calculating the time to file an appeal. Those wishing to appeal this decision should not rely upon dates or timeframe information provided by any other source.

Individuals or organizations that provided comments or otherwise expressed interest in the proposal by close of the comment period are eligible to appeal the decision pursuant to 36 CFR 215.13. It is the appellant's responsibility to provide sufficient project-specific evidence and rationale, focusing on the decision, to show why my decision should be reversed. The notice of appeal must meet the appeal content requirements at 36 CFR 215.14.

The appeal must be filed (regular mail, fax, e-mail, hand-delivery, or express delivery) with the Appeal Deciding Officer, at:

Attn: Appeal Deciding Officer
Randy Moore, Regional Forester
USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region
1323 Club Drive
Vallejo, CA 94592

Appeals may be faxed to (707) 562-9229.

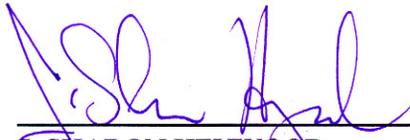
Appeals can also be sent via email to: appeals-pacificsouthwest-regional-office@fs.fed.us [Subject: **Gemmill Thin Project EIS**]. An automated response will confirm your electronic appeal has been received. Electronic appeals must be submitted in plain text (.txt), rich text format (.rtf), or Word (.doc). In cases where no identifiable name is attached to an electronic message, a verification of identity will be required. A scanned signature is one way to provide verification.

The office business hours for those submitting hand-delivered appeals are: 8:00am to 4:30pm Monday through Friday, excluding holidays.

Contact Person

For additional information concerning this project and decision contact Bobbie DiMonte, Shasta-Trinity National Forest Headquarters, 3644 Avtech Parkway, Redding, CA 96002, telephone 530-226-2425.

Electronic copies of the Final Environmental Impact Statement, and the Record of Decision are available at: <http://www.fs.fed.us/r5/shastatrinity/projects/hq-projects.shtml>.



J. SHARON HEYWOOD
Forest Supervisor
Shasta-Trinity National Forest

16 Apr 09

Date