FOREST AND LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN

For The Property Of

Better Place Forests

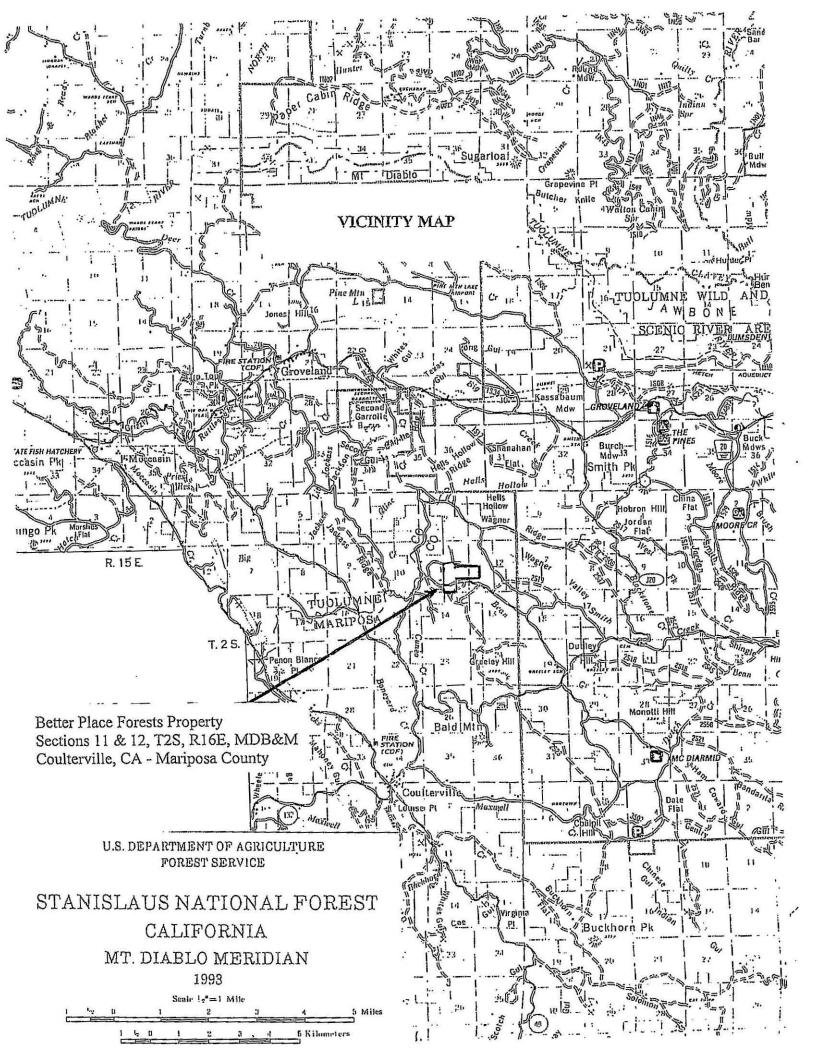
Dexter Road Tree Farm Greeley Hill, Mariposa County 10967 Stout Lane Coulterville, California

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INTRODUCTION

This Forest and Land Management Plan has been prepared for Better Place

Forests Company; 3717 Buchanan Street, Ste. 400; San Francisco, California 94123,

(415) 308-2339 and is specific to the 170-acre property in the Greeley Hill area of

Mariposa County. The information contained within this document is intended to

document the Management Objectives and Strategies that Better Place Forests intend to

implement in their management of the property, as well as to provide assistance in the

active forest management practices envisioned by Better Place Forests to insure a healthy

and resilient forest landscape. This plan is additionally intended to revise the Forest

Management Plan previously prepared for subject property by Allen C. Thibeau, RPF#

1761, dated June 20, 2003, that was prepared in support of the Mariposa County

land use zoning of: "Timber Exclusive Zone (TEZ) for the subject property.

LOCATION DESCRIPTION

The property is located at Greeley Hill, California in northern Mariposa County.

The location address of the property is 10967 Stout Lane; Coulterville, California.

Two parcels comprise the property: APN 003-010-034 (40 acres) and 003-010-035

(130.78+/- acres). The legal description is S ½, S ½, SW ¼, SE ¼, Section 11; NE ¼, SE ¼, Section 11; NW ¼, SE ¼, Section 11; SW ¼, SE ¼, Section 11; and NW ¼, SW ¼, Section 12; all in T2S, R16E, MDB&M. The USGS 7.5 minute Quadrangle map is

Groveland, California, number 457-3 (1947, FS revised 1991). The Calwater 2.2 version watershed is the Bean Creek Watershed, ID # 6537.300102. Access to the property over paved public roads from Greeley Hill and Coulterville Road (J 132) is north on Fiske

Road 1.4 miles and west on Dexter Road 1.5 miles to the gated entrance of the aggregate surfaced main access road onto the property. To access the 10967 Stout Lane address from the main access road intersection on Dexter Road, west on Dexter Road 0.5 mile to Pine Drive, north 0.53 miles to Stout Lane, east 0.36 mile to 10967 Stout Lane. There is no property access road at this location.

HISTORIC LAND USE

Better Place Forests initiated the acquisition of the property during 2019. Prior to the acquisition, the historic use of the property can be traced through ownership records, as well as on-site evidence, to the property being a long-held homestead property of the Gordon Family with subsistence raising of livestock, vegetables, and fruit trees.

The General Land Office (GLO) records show that John Gilcrest surveyed the general project area in 1876 and the map was approved 4/27/1887 by Henry G. Rollins, Surveyor General. The Survey Plat displays Gordon's house and field near Bean Creek in Section 11 and the Coulterville and Garrote Road passing by Gordon's house. The GLO records identify Adam D. Gordon acquiring the project property with State Volume Patent (Document 5952) for 160-acres issued on June 1, 1882 under the authority of April 24, 1820: Sale-Cash Entry (3 Stat. 566). This Patent was for the S1/2, NE1/4 and S1/2, NW1/4; Section 11, T2S, R16E, MDB&M. The 10-acres adjacent to Stout Lane originated from this Patent.

The GLO additionally identifies Adam D. Gordon acquiring the project property with State Volume Patent (Document 1357) for 160-acres issued on July 10, 1883 under the authority of May 20, 1862: Homestead Entry Original (12 Stat. 392). This Patent was

for the W1/2, SE1/4 and NE1/4, SE1/4; Section 11 and the NW1/4, SW1/4; Section 12; T2S, R16E, MDB&M.

Gary Balmain explained that the Gordon Homestead (Document 1357) property had remained in the Gordon family ownership until approximately 2001 when Placer County acquired it through court proceedings. Gary and Karen Balmain purchased the property through court proceedings in 2001.

Prior to 2001, forest management on the property featured passive, custodial management objectives with sanitation-salvage timber harvesting in the early 1990s, when a drought-related bark beetle infestation was prevalent throughout the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range.

PRESENT LAND USES

Since 2001, when the property was acquired by Gary and Karen Balmain, active forest management treatments have been performed by the owners and include the following:

- * Enrollment in multiple state CAL FIRE California Forest Improvement Program (CFIP) projects for the following treatments: site preparation & tree planting; precommercial thinning, pruning, follow-up herbicide spraying, clean & release with disposal of all created slash through burning and mastication chipping. Program enrollment facilitates cost-share funding to accomplish the forest improvement treatment.
- * Enrollment in multiple federal Natural Resources Conservation Service EQIP projects for the following treatments: pre-commercial thinning, pruning, follow-up herbicide spray, and disposal of all slash through burning and mastication chipping. The current EQIP project will treat 119.9-acres with mechanical mastication, hand labor saw work, and herbicide applications. Program enrollment facilitates cost-share funding to accomplish the forest improvement treatments.
- * Annual filing of CALFIRE 1038 Exemptions for salvage timber operations to remove dead and dying trees. During the Drought Mortality period of 2015-17, an estimated 1.5 Million board feet of dead and insect-infested timber was salvaged from the property.

- * Participation in the USDI, Bureau of Land Management "Greeley Hill Fuel Break" through the southern portion of property.
- * Improved fencing and gating of access roads to improve property security.
- * Road improvements with placement of aggregate rock surfacing and permanent drainage structures.

FORESTLAND CONDITIONS

The 170-acre property is composed of approximately 120-acres of forested terrain and approximately 50-acres of grassland / meadow. The 120-acre forested cover type is Ponderosa Pine – Sugar Pine – Fir Type, often described as Sierran mixed conifer type due to its extensive range on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada. The forest stand is characterized by the predominance of ponderosa pine with sugar pine, white fir, Douglas-fir, and incense cedar present. California black oak represents the most significant hardwood species. Deer brush (ceanothus) and manzanita are the dominant brush species. Stand structure is multi-storied with overstory mature and thrifty immature timber growing with saplings and natural reproduction.

The 50-acre grassland / meadow area is generally 50% wet meadow from subterranean springs and draining toward Bean Creek and 50% dry grassland adjacent and upslope from the gentle drainage. Forest trees have been planted and are naturally encroaching into the grassland areas.

Bean Creek, a Class II watercourse, flows through the property and downstream to the Merced River. A tributary Class III watercourse flows into Bean Creek on the eastern portion of the property from the north. The Bean Creek channel displays evidence of extreme fluctuations in flows, which is generally associated with common "rain-on-

snow" events in the general location of the property. The stream channel ranges from shallow and wide to deep and meandering with stabilizing vegetation and rock outcrops present.

Topography of the property is gentle with slopes generally ranging from 5 to 20% and a few isolated areas of 30 % slope. These gentle slopes provide near full exposure to available sunlight. The elevation of the property generally ranges from 3250 to 3350 feet above sea level.

The soils of the forested property are classified a mixture of Nedsgulch-Wallyhill complex, Josephine series, and Loamy alluvial. The soils are well drained and underlain at a depth of 24 inches to more than 73 inches by metasedimentary rock. The effective rooting depth is from 40 inches to more than 60 inches. These soils are generally located on uplands with average annual precipitation of 30 to 50 inches, average annual air temperature of 55 degrees F. and the frost-free season of 140 to 200+ days.

Specific soil type symbols for the property include:

- a. 8171, Nedsgulch-Wallyhill complex, 3-15% slopes; slight to moderate erosion hazard; woodland suitability group 1 Site Class I; estimated 113.1-acres (66.5% by area).
- b. 8173, Nedsgulch-Wallyhill-Arpatutu complex, 30-60% slopes, slight to moderate erosion hazard; woodland suitablity group 4 Site Class II-III; estimated 2.0-acres (1.2% by area).
- c. JbD2, Josephine loam, 2 15% slopes; slight to moderate erosion hazard; woodland suitability group 1 Site Class I; nominal acres (0.1%% by area).
- d. JcD2, Josephine gravelly loam, 2 15% slopes; slight to moderate erosion hazard; woodland suitability group 4 Site Class II III; estimated 23-acres (13.5% by area).
- e. JcE2, Josephine gravelly loam, 15 30% slopes; moderate to high erosion hazard; woodland suitability group 5 Site Class II III; estimated 9.6-acres (5.6% by area).

f. LdC, Loamy Alluvial Land, 2 – 15% slopes; slight to moderate erosion hazard; range site 2; estimated woodland suitability group 5 - Site Class II-III; estimated 22.3-acres (13.1% by area).

FOREST DESCRIPTION

The timber stands are predominantly composed of ponderosa pine, with sugar pine, white fir, Douglas-fir, and incense cedar present. During the period 2015 - 2017, severe levels of tree mortality occurred throughout the property, as well as the entire Southern Sierra Nevada region, due to drought and bark beetle infestation. The property ownership responded to this threat with salvage timber harvesting to remove the beetle infested trees prior to beetle larvae maturity and treatment of all resultant slash. Most stands now have the general appearance of good vigor and health due the property ownership's dedicated level of management. Considerable acreage of young ponderosa pine plantation stands are now present. Large mature conifers are present and generally represented throughout the forested terrain. In general terms, the stands on the property now range from open grown, well spaced stems estimated to average 140 square feet of basal area/acre to dense stands of advanced reproduction, saplings, and overstory stands averaging 200 square feet of basal area/acre. All stands have the general appearance of good vigor and health. All forested stands meet the minimum timber stocking standards of the California Forest Practice Rules. The present-standing merchantable inventory is estimated to average about 10 MBF/acre across the timbered areas of the property. Projected growth on the property is approximately 500 board feet per acre per year on a long-term sustained yield basis, with appropriate stocking control and vegetation management.

The property is delineated with property fencing and property line boundary signs

of the Bureau of Land Management. Corner monuments are present at all locations with the exception of: The Northwest corner of the SE1/4, SE1/4, Section 11 (BLM) is not identified.

Road access onto the property is considered to be excellent. The permanent access road leading north from Dexter Road is gated and surfaced with aggregate rock for 0.26-mile distance to a large log landing/clearing. This road has permanent culvert structures. Two native surface seasonal roads access the property from the permanent road: a 0.39-mile road is south of the grass meadow and accesses two (2) log landings; a 0.76-mile road is north of the grass meadow and extends east of Bean Creek and accesses three (3) log landings. A native surface seasonal road leading south from Dexter Road is gated and extends 110-feet to a log landing. There are no permanent culvert structures installed in the seasonal roads. The 0.76-mile has a ford crossing of Bean Creek with the ford across bedrock. The 10967 Stout Lane address for the property is accessed from the Dexter Road permanent road security gate 0.50-mile west on Dexter Road; north on Pine Drive (0.19-mile asphalt-surface & 0.34-mile aggregate-surface); and 0.36-mile east on Stout Lane (aggregate-surface). No property access road from Stout Lane is present.

Summary of Existing Roads:

Permanent Roads	1	0.26-miles	aggregate surfaced with culverts
Seasonal Roads	3	0.39-miles	native soil surfaced
		0.76-miles	native soil surfaced
		0.02-miles	native soil surfaced

LANDOWNER MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

Better Place Forests initiated the purchase of the Greeley Hill property in 2019 with the business mission of creating a conservation memorial forest on the property.

To fulfill this mission, the conservation memorial forest shall be managed to provide the public with the opportunity to purchase cremation spreading rights to individual trees in the well-managed forest setting. The objective of the conservation memorial forest will be to facilitate visitation and access for those that choose the services of Better Place Forests, while improving overall forest health through active management by reducing fuels, enhancing tree health and managing non-native species.

The location, timber site, and current forest health of the Greeley Hill property is well suited for the objective. The location is readily accessible to the general public over public roads and the permanent road within the property. Security for the property is provided through security gates and fencing. The timber site classification and soil type is capable of growing forest trees on a long-term sustained-yield basis. The current forest health of the property is considered excellent due to the active forest management under the Balmain ownership.

LANDOWNER MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

The business strategy of the conservation memorial forest will require improvements to the .26-mile rock-surfaced permanent road to satisfy fire and emergency access requirements. In the log landing / clearing at the end of this road, a 1,400 square foot contemplation visitor center will be constructed to welcome guests and provide private space, operational office space for the local Forest Stewards employees, storage for forest management materials, and ADA compliant restroom facilities. A parking area will be developed for approximately 20 vehicles. Creation of a forested trail network from the visitor center and through the property will allow families to access individual

memorial trees dedicated to their loved ones.

The forest management strategy is to manage the forest to mitigate fire risk and promote a healthy ecosystem. All management practices will be performed to address the vertical and horizontal continuity of hazardous fuel loading in the forest stands.

Management practices will be performed by Forest Stewards employed by Better Place Forests and local licensed contractors with appropriate equipment and experience when needed. All forest management will be directed by an accredited arborist or forester.

Management treatments that will accomplish this include:

- * Site Preparation Removal of vegetation competing or potentially competing with planted or naturally propagated trees. Preparation activity is performed prior to tree establishment.
- * Trees and Planting Purchase of tree seedlings or seeds, contract growing and storage of seedlings, and planting of seedlings. The property location is within Seed Zone 531.
- * Pre-commercial Thinning Reducing the number of tree stems of small commercial tree species to improve residual tree growth and/or to reduce fuel loads.
- * Mechanical Release Removal of non-commercial tree species, shrubs/brush or grasses that are competing with previously planted or existing commercial tree species.
- * Pruning Cutting of lower branches of trees to reduce vertical continuity of fuels and improve wood quality of future crop trees.
- * Follow-up Slash Disposal Elimination of woody fuels created during Timber Stand Improvement (TSI) activities to reduce hazardous fuel loading in the timber stand. Accomplished through of use of prescribed fire (pile or broadcast burning) or mastication chipping.
- * Follow-up Herbicide Elimination of vegetation competing for growing space with planted/naturally growing trees, as well as control of grasses that annually grow within the seasonal roadways, with the application of herbicides. Herbicide application generally occurs within 36-months of tree establishment. Herbicide application in seasonal roadways annually addresses the fire hazard that vehicle traffic represents. All herbicide use shall be prescribed by a licensed Pest Control Applicator (PCA).

- * Forestland Conservation Practices Include erosion control projects, road repair, stabilization of roadbeds, improvement of drainage facilities to reduce soil erosion and sedimentation of streams and treatment of non-native invasive species.
- * Fish & Wildlife Habitat Improvement Projects to improve habitat for fish or wildlife species.

FUTURE TIMBER HARVEST PLANS

Future timber harvest plans in the near future will be regulated by natural conditions on the property, specifically in response to pest problems and mortality. The property suffered heavy tree mortality due to bark beetles during the period 2015-2017, which resulted in consistent attention by the landowner to harvest and remove dead, dying, and infested trees. The existing timber stand appears vigorous and healthy at this time. Programmed future harvest plans can be roughly regulated to a 10-year timber period between scheduled harvests. Thus a scheduled timber harvest during the period of 2025-2027 is foreseeable. The timing for this harvest will depend upon market conditions and the owners' discretion, as well as the location of available and economical sawmill facilities.

Whereas trees are the personal property of landowners with the right to utilize for personal use without most regulations, The California Forest Practice Rules contain the regulations that outline the methods of how commercial timber harvesting can be authorized and thereafter performed. A brief explanation of the current harvesting methods:

^{*} Timber Harvest Methods include regeneration methods used in Even-aged and Unevenaged Management, Intermediate Treatments, and Special Prescriptions. Methods that are briefly outlined within this plan include: Selection, Commercial Thinning, Sanitation-Salvage, and Fuelbreak/Defensible Space.

- * Selection Uneven-age management of a forest stand through removal of individual tree or small groups of trees.
- * Commercial Thinning Removal of trees from young-growth stands to maintain or increase average stand diameter of residual trees, promote tree growth, and/or improve forest health. Thinning reduces tree competition for sunlight, nutrients, and water.
- * Sanitation-Salvage Sanitation is the removal of insect attacked or diseased trees in order to maintain or improve the health of the stand. Salvage is the removal of trees that are dead, dying, or deteriorating, because of damage from fire, wind, insects, disease, flood, or other injurious agent.
- * Fuelbreak/Defensible Space Trees and other vegetation and fuels are removed to create a shaded fuelbreak or defensible space in an area to reduce the potential for wildfires.

Timber Harvests - Timber harvest operations are subject to the California Forest Practice Rules (FPA). The purpose of the FPA is to implement the provisions of the Z'Berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 in a manner consistent with other laws, including but not limited to, the Timberland Productivity Act of 1982, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970, the Porter Cologne Water Quality Act, and the California Endangered Species Act.

The following are current CEQA authorizations related to commercial timber harvests:

- * Timber Harvest Plan (THP) Document prepared by a Registered Professional Forester (RPF) for Resource Agency Review, CEQA compliance, and approval prior to operations. Effective for 5-year term.
- * 1051 Modified Timber Harvest Plan Abbreviated document prepared by RPF for properties less than 160-acres. Limits on various resource impacts. Effective for 5-year term.
- * Non-industrial Timber Management Plan (NTMP) Long term harvest document prepared by a RPF for Resource Agency Review and CEQA compliance. Effective with no term.

1038 Exemptions to Timber Harvest Plan preparation and submittal requirements. * 1038(a) - Effective for cutting Christmas trees. 1-year term. RPF not required.

- * 1038(b) Effective for cutting dead, dying, diseased trees of any size, and firewood in the amount of Less than 10% of the average volume per acre. 1-year term. RPF not required.
- * 1038(c) Effective for compliance with PRC 4290 and 4291 tree clearing up to 150-feet of a residential house for fire protection. 1-year term. RPF not required.

- * 1038(c)(6) Effective for compliance with PRC 4290 and 4291 tree clearing 150-300-feet of a residential house for fire protection. 1-year term. RPF required.
- * 1038(d) Effective for removing drought mortality trees. No acreage limit. 1-year term. RPF required.
- * 1038(f) Small Timberland Owner Exemption. Effective for removing vertical and horizontal fuel continuity of live trees. 100-acre limit within a Planning Watershed. 1-year term. RPF required.
- * 1038.3 Forest Fire Prevention Exemption. Effective for harvesting up to 300-acres. Stocking requirements. 1-year term. RPF required.

1052 Emergency Notice of Timber Operations

- * RM65 Emergency Notice for Fuel Hazard Reduction. Used to create shaded fuel breaks. 1-year term. RPF required.
- * RM67 Emergency Notice for Damaged Timberlands due to insects, wind, fire, flood, etc. 1-year term. RPF required.

Licensed Timber Operator - A person performing commercial timber operations on private property is required to be a Licensed Timber Operator (LTO). The following are levels of LTO:

- * A "C" license limits a person to operate solely on their own property and does not have a requirement for Loggers Broad Form Liability Insurance due to the limitation of where operations are allowed.
- * A "B" license limits a person to operating on the property of others, but limits it use to firewood or Christmas tree operations. Due to the limited commercial value, Loggers Broad Form Liability Insurance is not required.
- * A "A" license allows a person to operate on the property of others for the harvesting and sale of sawlogs, firewood, Christmas trees, etc. and requires holding valid Loggers Broad Form Liability Insurance.

MARKET CONDITIONS/LOCATIONS, and ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

Market conditions for sawlogs is based on free-market values associated with regional and national economies. California remains a net importer of wood products due

to the statewide demand for lumber, as well as the supply-side problems associated with the availability of logs for the sawmills within the state. At present, Sierra Pacific Industries is operating a small-log sawmill in Chinese Camp and a large-log sawmill in Standard, Tuolumne County. These sawmills represent the closest market for sawlogs from the property.

Sierra Pacific Industries

Business Office:

14980 Camage Avenue

Sonora, California 95370 (209) 532-7141 Log Buyers: Brian Wayland: (209) 352-9062 Jeb Brooks: (209) 536-2226

Market place competition for sawlogs is facilitated by the Sierra Forest Products sawmill in Terra Bella, Tulare County:

Sierra Forest Products Business Office:

9000 Road 234

Terra Bella, California 93270 (559) 535-4893 Log Buyer: Kirby Molen: (559) 284-2997

A market for non-merchantable sawlogs that are manufactured into shavings for animal bedding material is located in Jamestown, Tuolumne County:

California Wood Shavings Business Office: 12015 La Grange Road

Jamestown, California 95327 (209) 984-1150

The export market for logs has fluctuated through the years with various Log Export Companies having log yards in Oakland, Richmond, Stockton, and Sacramento. These log yards readily competed with the regional sawmills listed herein until 2018 when tariffs became an issue between the US and China and the Log Export Companies closed down.

The economic assessment of log/lumber markets indicates that California will

continue to represent a viable market for wood products. As stated, lumber is a free-market and subject to the laws of supply and demand. The greatest challenge to participating in this market is the cost of production and the ability to harvest timber as a commodity. Variable production costs include: equipment costs, fuel, labor, insurance, and transportation. The ability to produce is highly influenced by State and Federal regulatory restrictions associated with timber harvesting operations.

FIRE PROTECTION PLANS

Fire protection plans for the property are integrated into the management practices that have been and will be performed on the property. Past precommercial thinning and vegetation management have specifically altered the horizontal and vertical continuity of the timber stands and general vegetation on the property. The management of the horizontal and vertical continuity of the forest fuels shall constitute the major component of the fire protection for the property. The Greeley Hill Fuel Break has been constructed through the southern portion of the property and contributes to the fire protection plan for the property.

Primary Emergency Number		911
Local Fire Stations include:		
Greeley Hill Volunteer Fire Department - 10328 Fiske	(209)	878-3202
Coulterville Volunteer Fire Department – 10293 5 th St.	(209)	878-3127
CALFIRE Coulterville Fire Station	(209)	878-3311
CALFIRE Madera-Mariposa-Merced Ranger Unit Hdqt 5366 Highway 49 North, Mariposa - Office	(209)	966-3622

FOREST RESOURCE IMPROVEMENT NEEDS PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The landowners have entered into a contractual obligation with the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) for an EQIP project for management practices to improve the productivity and health of the property. All practices shall be performed in the 2019-20 period and result in all forest stands of the property being regulated for spacing, stocking, and growth. An outline of the approved practices is:

- A. Woody Residue Treatment 119.9-acres of the property to address woody residue left from previous mortality-related activities.
- B. Forest Stand Improvement 119.9-acres of the property to address excess trees and standing dead trees.
- C. Brush Management 119.9-acres of the property to address excess brush growth that is competing with conifer growth. Treatment will involve use of herbicides.
 2020 The invasive species Star Thistle is present in the grassy meadow land in the vicinity of the water well apple orchard. The full extent of its population is not known.
 Treatment of this species is time sensitive to achieve maximum effectiveness of herbicide application.

RECREATION POTENTIAL

The conservation memorial forest will require some improvements to accommodate the people who will be participating. These improvements will include: improved road access, a visitor center, developed parking area, and a restroom. From these improvements, a nature trail network will be established to access the property. The trail network will predominantly utilize footpath ways to access memorial forest settings.

To accommodate members of the public with limited mobility, some travel routes will be made suitable for small all-terrain vehicles for transport assistance. Participation in the conservation memorial forest program is envisioned as being spiritual and enlightening, as well as recreational.

AESTHETIC CONSIDERATIONS, IMPACTS

Better Place Forests business and management objectives for the property are based upon a healthy and aesthetically appealing forest setting. Use of Best Management Practices related to forest management and land stewardship shall be critical for the successful accomplishment of these objectives.

BIOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The California Natural Diversity Database of the California Department of Fish and Game was consulted with to determine if there are recorded occurrences of plant or animal species, including their habitat, which are listed as rare, threatened or endangered under federal or state law, or sensitive species by the Board of Forestry, associated with the property. The California Natural Diversity Database Element Occurrence Report for the Groveland Quadrangle – 37120G2, dated November 14, 2019 displayed no occurrences on or adjacent to the Better Place Forests property. Occurrences reported near (within 1 1/2 miles) the property include:

^{*} Rana boylii - foothill yellow-legged frog; State Candidate Threatened; reported in Smith Creek 1-mile East of property in 1915; collected at site in 1957; none detected in 1992-93 or 2017; Possibly Extirpated. Occurrence Number: 1975

^{*} Rana boylii - foothill yellow-legged frog; State Candidate Threatened reported in creek 1 1/2-mile South of property in 1915; Extirpated. Occurrence Number: 798

- * Emys marmorata western pond turtle; CDFW Species of Special Concern; reported in Smith Creek 1-mile East of property in 1915; Presumed Extirpated. Occurrence Number: 53
- * Lupinus spectabilis shaggyhair lupine; CNPS 1B.2; reported abundant 1 1/2 mile Southwest of property in 1983; no plants or suitable habitat found in 1986; Presumed Extant. Occurrence Number: 4
- * Diplacus pulchellus yellow-lip pansy monkeyflower; CNPS 1B.2; reported 1 1/2 mile Southeast of property in 2009; Presumed Extant. Occurrence Number: 52
- * California Spotted Owl Sites Report listed one (1) observation of an unidentified male 1-mile North of the property in 2007.

Bean Creek is not suitable habitat for the foothill yellow-legged frog, nor the western pond turtle.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL, CULTURAL CONSIDERATIONS

An Archaeological Records Check with the Central California Information Center at the Department of Anthropology – California State University, Stanislaus (File No. 11229M, dated 10/24/2019) revealed:

- (1) Resources within the project area: (2) P-22-003166 and 3167
- (2) Resources within CDF/MOA: (1) P-22-001022
- (3) Reports within the project area: (2) MP-007185 and 8900
- (4) Reports within CDF/MOA radius: (8) MP-00433, 2728, 2967, 2969, 3033, 5648, 6709, 8963
- (5) Historical Maps: Groveland 7.5' (1949)
- (6) GLO Plat/s: T2S R16E (Sheet #44-129, dated 1876-1877) references Gondon's (Gordon's?) house and field (S-11) and the Coulterville and Garotte Road (S-11-12)

An Archaeological Survey of the property was performed for Better Place Forests to compliment this Land Management Plan.

Registered Professional Forester (RPF) Certification:

I certify that I personally inspected this plan area, and that the plan fully complies with Best Management Practices and Professional Foresters Law. I further certify that this plan is based upon the best available site information, and if followed, will not be detrimental to the productivity of the natural resources associated with this property.

Name Patrick Emmert, RPF# 1839

Signature Satur Suret

Organization/Company Patrick Emmert, Consulting Forester

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