

From EPIC v. Johnson (170 Cal.App.3d 604, 25 July 1985):

“ . . . Since CEQA applies to the THP evaluation and approval process, it follows that CDF did not proceed in the manner required by law by failing to consider the impact of cumulative effects, or by considering such effects under the erroneous conception of cumulative effects recited by CDF and quoted above. [“To address the cumulative effect issue the Department has taken the tact [sic] that if the adverse effects are minimized to the maximum on each individual operation, then the total effect in the surrounding area will also be minimized to an acceptable level.”] The failure to consider cumulative impact was a prejudicial abuse of discretion. . . .”

From 24 May 1999 report on the topic of cumulative watershed impacts from Dr Leslie M. Reid to Hon. Fred Keeley, California Assembly Speaker pro Tem:

“ . . . There is nothing mysterious about cumulative impacts. Most environmental impacts are influenced by multiple land-use activities, so most impacts are cumulative impacts. Projects must be evaluated to understand how they will influence existing or potential future impacts, and this is the essence of a cumulative impact assessment. . . .”

From June 1999 SRP Report, Executive Summary: “ . . . The SRP concluded that the FPRs, including their implementation (the “THP process”) does not ensure protection of anadromous salmonid populations. The primary deficiency of the FPRs is the lack of a watershed analysis approach capable of assessing cumulative effects attributable to timber harvesting and other non-forestry activities on a watershed scale. . . .”

From the June 1994 Report #126 of the Little Hoover Commission, “Timber Harvest Plans: A Flawed Effort to Balance Economic and Environmental Needs”: “ . . . Recommendation #4: The Governor and the Legislature should enact legislation to require the completion of master protection plans for watersheds containing productive forests.”

From 14 CCR 895.1 Definitions: “Planning Watershed means the contiguous land base and associated watershed system that forms a fourth order or other watershed typically 10,000 acres or less in size. Planning watersheds are used in planning management and assessing impacts. The Director has prepared and distributed maps identifying planning watersheds plan submitters must use. . . .”
[CalWater 2.2 Planning Watersheds]

From the California Coho Recovery Strategy (DF&G 2004), “Timber Management”
Recommendations:

“ALT-C-03 The Department should develop and implement a program to design and implement a coho salmon recovery lan for individual CALWATER Planning Watershed. The program should promote and enable cooperative working relationships between agencies, landowners and residents. . . .”

“ALT-C-04 The Department should develop an information repository system for individual Planning Watersheds that utilizes and builds upon existing information, adding new information as it becomes available, while ensuring adequate confidentiality for information pertaining to an individual's private property. . . .”

“ALT-C-05 The Department should promote and support programmatic approaches to address key limiting factors in each CALWATER Planning Watershed with a watershed plan. . . .”

“ALT-C-15 In watersheds with coho salmon, the Department will prepare a 'coho salmon biological assessment' when acting as a Lead or Responsible agency under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for timberland conservation activities, including but not limited to the review of timber harvesting plans. . . .”