



**Assembly Bill 1492 Annual Report to
the Joint Legislative Budget
Committee on the Timber Regulation
and Forest Restoration Program**

March 23, 2017

**Prepared by the California Natural Resources Agency
and the California Environmental Protection Agency**

**In Fulfillment of the Annual Reporting Requirement of Public
Resources Code Section 4629.9**

and

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Reporting Requirement of Public
Resources Code Section 4629.10**

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Executive Summary

The Timber Regulation and Forest Restoration Fund (TRFRF) Program is a component of Assembly Bill 1492 (Committee on Budget, Chapter 289, Statutes of 2012). As established thereby, the major elements of the TRFRF Program are:

- Provide a funding stream for the regulation of timber harvesting and for the restoration of forests on nonfederal lands via a one-percent assessment on lumber and engineered wood products sold at the retail level in California;
- Seek transparency and efficiency improvements to the State's timber harvest regulation programs;
- Provide for development of ecological performance measures;¹
- Authorize a forest restoration grant program; and
- Require program reporting to the Legislature.

This report is provided to meet the AB 1492 requirement for an annual report to the Legislature, and is the fifth such report.

Implementation of the TRFRF Program began in January 2013. Fiscal year (FY) 2013-14 was the first full year of implementation for the TRFRF Program. This report provides an overview of the accomplishments in the implementation of the TRFRF Program and provides the specific annual report information for FY 2015-16 that is required by AB 1492 [Public Resources Code (PRC) § 4629.9]. This report also includes a description of program activities through early 2017.

The table and figure below provide comparative statistics for the number of Timber Harvesting Plans (THPs) and Nonindustrial Timber Management Plans (NTMPs) filed, acres addressed by these plans, and the length of the review periods (from submission to approval) for plans in fiscal years 2011-12 through 2015-16. It is important to note that there are many determinants of review times, and only some of them are under the control of the Review Team agencies [Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE), Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Department of Conservation's California Geological Survey, and Regional Water Quality Control Boards]. Further, the Review Team agencies do not allow efficiency of review to compromise thoroughness of review.

As the table and figure below indicate, overall average review times generally fell over the period, for both THPs and NTMPs, while there was some variability in workload, as measured by number of plans reviewed and plan acres. A notable exception was a sharp increase in the average review time for NTMPs in FY 2012-13, resulting due to one NTMP that had been in review for 2,688 days, due to a slow-to-respond plan submitter. Also, during FY 2015-16 there was an increase in the review time for THPs, to an average of 127 days from an average of 107 days in the previous fiscal year. The

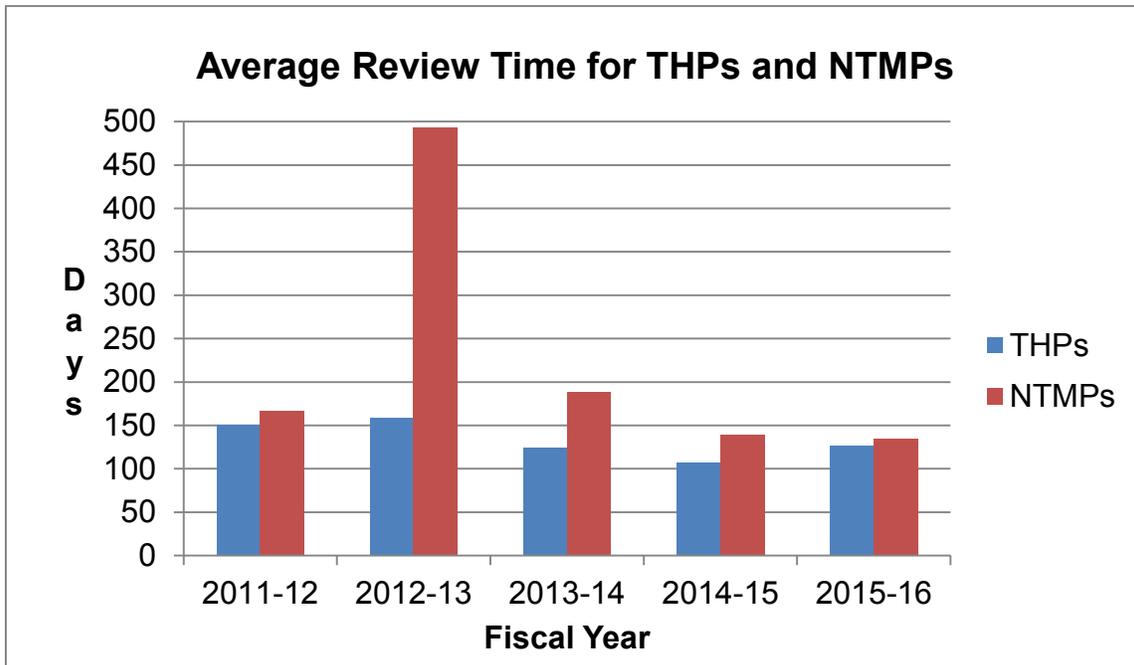
¹ The intent is to develop objective measures of how the regulation of timber harvest is attaining the environmental protection goals established under relevant state environmental laws, including the Z'Berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act.

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review time for NTMPs decreased slightly, to an average of 135 days in FY 2015-16 from an average of 139 days in FY 2014-15.

Approved Plan Review Time Statistics, Fiscal Years 2011-12 to 2015-16.						
Fiscal Year	Harvest Document Type	Count	Acres	Minimum Days in Review	Maximum Days in Review	Average Days in Review
2011-12	THP	270	139,553	26	1,632	151
2012-13	THP	243	107,051	36	1,547	159
2013-14	THP	278	146,384	40	927	124
2014-15	THP	260	128,644	33	1,025	107
2015-16	THP	254	94,650	26	1,281	127
2011-12	NTMP	14	10,932	62	389	167
2012-13	NTMP	12	7,365	81	2,688	493
2013-14	NTMP	10	4,126	85	436	189
2014-15	NTMP	12	3,367	69	546	139
2015-16	NTMP	11	5,572	72	291	135

Note: The Z'Berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act and Rules provide CAL FIRE a minimum of 71 days to determine THP conformance for those plans for which an on-site initial inspection is determined to be needed. The somewhat less-defined provisions for NTMPs total 65 days.



Comparing the latest fiscal year, FY 2015-16, to FY 2011-12 (the fiscal year prior to when AB 1492 implementation began) and looking specifically at THPs, the most prevalent type of discretionary harvesting permit, program staff reviewed and approved 6% fewer THPs covering 32% fewer acres, with the average THP review time

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decreasing by 16%. With numbers of THPs reviewed being a better measure of workload than THP acreage, these figures show an increase in review efficiency. Tables presented in the main body of the report will provide a more detailed look at plan review times, including at the regional level.

Several factors contribute to the reduced number of THPs and THP acreage, and the increased THP review time seen in FY 2015-16. Some landowners shifted from a focus on “green tree” harvesting under THPs to treating areas impacted by fires and by tree mortality under ministerial permits (“Exemptions” and “Emergencies”). Landowners and agencies were addressing new listed species issues as a part of the THP review process, and winter conditions (including several “atmospheric river” events in the northern part of the state) delayed preharvest inspections. CAL FIRE staffing vacancies and difficulties in filling positions resulted in staffing limitations in critical plan review positions in Santa Rosa and Redding. However, CAL FIRE shifted staff to mitigate this problem.

The staffing level is just one of many factors that can affect review times. As the table below shows, because of the availability of TRFRF moneys, staffing at the Review Team agencies increased from 142 personnel years (PY) in FY 2011-12 (prior to AB 1492) to 212 PY in FY 2015-16. Note that because of the time it takes to fill new positions and normal staff turnover, not all positions are filled at all times. Also, eight of the positions at CAL FIRE are responsible for forest restoration grant program implementation, rather than regulation of harvesting.

Overview of Staffing (PY) and Expenditures (\$1,000) for Fiscal Years 2011-12 through 2015-16.					
Department	2011-12*	2012-13*	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
CAL FIRE	95	95	101	104	114
Dept. of Fish and Wildlife	8.7	26	41	39	41
Water Boards	26.4	27.8	31.3	31.1	34.9
Dept. of Conservation	12.1	12.1	15	15	19
Natural Resources Agency	0	0	2	2	2
Board of Forestry and Fire Protection	0	0	0	0	1
Total Program PY	142.2	160.9	190.3	191.1	211.9
Fee Administration Staff at State Board of Equalization	0	8.7	4.9	5.6	14.4
Total TRFRF Actual Expenditures	0	\$7,011	\$22,076	\$27,721	\$39,882

*Implementation of AB 1492 began in January 2013.

During FY 2015-16, revenue flows into the Timber Regulation and Forest Restoration Fund were \$40 million. At the end of FY 2015-16, the fund had a balance of \$28 million. A balance of \$23 million is projected for the end of FY 2016-17.

As noted above, harvesting conducted under an expanding range of ministerial Exemption permits under the Forest Practice Act and Forest Practice Rules has increased greatly in recent years. Expansion in the types and terms (e.g., drought mortality, limits on the diameter of trees harvested) of these permits, related to fuels

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reduction and drought mortality, combined with large wildland fires and extensive areas of tree mortality, have resulted in a great increase in the acres harvested under these permits. For example, comparing calendar year 2015 to the same period in 2016 shows that the number of Exemptions² increased by 96% (from 757 to 1,841), and acres under these permits increased by 170% (from 48,091 to 129,662). Challenges in oversight of Exemptions and Emergencies include the fact that operations on most of these may begin immediately to five days after the notices are received by CAL FIRE; a single Emergency Notice for the removal of small volumes of dead and dying trees may cover an entire, large ownership of many thousands of acres; the 365-day effective period for these permits limits the time available to conduct inspections; and there is no statutory provision for interagency or public review.

A benefit of Exemptions and Emergency permits is that they allow landowners to recover some of their investments in their timber crop following substantial damage from disturbances such as wildfire, insect and disease attacks, and drought mortality. The streamlined permit process allows landowners to salvage their dead and damaged trees during the short window of time (4-12 months) before the trees become unmerchantable due to fungal staining and decay.

Responding to the increase in submission of Exemptions, CAL FIRE has increased its level of inspections. Oversight increased by 664 inspections or 52% from FY 2014-15 to FY 2015-16. With this increase of inspection of Exemptions has come a corresponding increase in the issuance of Forest Practice Rule Violation Notices. CAL FIRE issued 109 violations for Exemptions in FY 2015-16, an increase of 69 Violation Notices or 173% from FY 2014-15. As the number of operations and forest area under Exemptions has increased significantly over the past year, the focus on compliance inspections and enforcement actions on these operations, as well as separate permitting that might be needed under Department of Fish and Wildlife or Water Boards authorities, also has increased across the Review Team agencies.

Several of the Exemption permit types have monitoring or evaluation requirements established at the statute or rule level. In 2016, Assembly Bills 1958 (Wood, Chapter 583, Statutes of 2016) and 2029 (Dahle, Chapter 563, Statutes of 2016) contained identical language directing the CAL FIRE and the Board of Forestry Fire Protection, with the participation of the Department of Fish and Wildlife and Regional Water Quality Control Boards, and providing for public participation, to submit a report to the Legislature "...on the trends in the use of, compliance with, and effectiveness of..." specified Emergency and Exemption provisions. The report is due by the end of 2017. All four of the Review Team agencies, Board of Forestry and Fire Protection staff, and

² These permits, by code section and description are: 14 California Code of Regulations §1038(c) 150-Foot Fire Hazard; 14 CCR §1038(c)(6) 300-Foot Fire Hazard; 14 CCR §1038(d) Substantially Damaged Timberlands; 14 CCR §1038(i) Forest Fire Prevention; 14 CCR §1038(j) Forest Fire Prevention Pilot; and 14 CCR §1038(k) Drought Mortality. A comparison of these and other exemptions, emergencies, and THPs is available on a CAL FIRE website at http://www.readyforwildfire.org/docs/files/File/04123-Bark-Beetle-Campaign_Brochure_web_LINOA.pdf

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the California Natural Resources Agency are working closely together to develop the methods and to conduct this evaluation in a timely fashion.

A major step initiated in FY 2014-15 and funded in FY 2015-16 is the development of an on-line timber harvest permitting system. During FY 2015-16, the Natural Resources Agency executed a contract to begin the development of this system. Called the California Timber Regulation and Environmental Evaluation System, or CalTREES, the system is intended to improve efficiencies for the submission, review, and administration of harvesting permit applications. It also will enhance public access to harvesting permit information and help to automate the collection of program performance information, such as time to complete reviews of THPs and NTMPs. CalTREES will be developed over the next two years, with substantial input being sought from harvesting plan submitters and the public, through workshops and direct participation of stakeholders in system design. Initial workshops to gather public input on the development of CalTREES were held in early 2017.

The ongoing forest restoration grant activities under the TRFRF Program were expanded during FY 2015-16 through the establishment of grant activities under the Clean Water Grant Program at the State Water Resources Control Board (\$2 million/year for local assistance grants) and the California Forest Improvement Program at the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (\$3 million/year for local assistance grants plus field staff to provide technical assistance). These program elements build on the existing \$2 million/year forest restoration grant program conducted by the Department of Fish and Wildlife through its Fisheries Restoration Grant Program. With this expansion, approximately 20% of the appropriated TRFRF program funds for the 2015-16 fiscal year were directly targeted to grants and technical assistance for forest restoration work.

During FY 2015-16 and the first part of FY 2016-17, the TRFRF Program focused significant efforts on developing and starting implementation of a planning watershed pilot project. The intent of the pilot projects is to develop approaches to increase the consistency, efficiency, and effectiveness of timber harvest plan preparation and review processes and to identify opportunities for forest restoration. The plan is to conduct several of these pilot projects, which will be collaborative, multi-disciplinary efforts that provide substantial opportunity for public participation. Following several drafts of a concept paper and two public workshops, Campbell Creek, a tributary to the Ten Mile River in Mendocino County, was selected for the first pilot project. A stakeholder working group was selected, and an initial meeting was held at the end of 2016. Work has begun on the development of a collaborative, on-line geographic information system to support the project.

Other TRFRF Program efforts for the reporting period include carrying out expanded training courses for agency staff and regulated parties, such as water drafting from streams training for Licensed Timber Operators and Registered Professional Foresters; conducting a stakeholder survey and developing a charter for a program-wide advisory

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group; and working to develop background information for addressing ecological performance measures with the assistance of the University of California, Berkeley.

Looking at TRFRF Program accomplishments more broadly, in FY 2015-16 and through late 2016, the TRFRF Program focused on:

- Working on an ongoing basis to provide a high level of service in the review of timber harvesting projects by providing preconsultation where requested and by striving for the timely processing of harvesting plans, while also ensuring a rigorous level of environmental review, inspection, and enforcement;
- Improving interagency coordination and communication through regular “roundtable” meetings of program managers and meetings of regional and local staff, thus contributing to program efficiency, effectiveness, and consistency;
- Developing and administering training programs for new and existing staff and for regulated parties, including Registered Professional Foresters and Licensed Timber Operators;
- Making improvements in public access to on-line timber harvesting plan information;
- Utilizing working groups to address the ongoing program areas of administrative performance, data management and sharing, and ecological performance measures;
- Conducting regular Leadership Team meetings to manage the overall efforts of the TRFRF Program;
- Entering into an interagency agreement with California State University, Chico, in conjunction with the Department of Fish and Wildlife and in collaboration with private forest landowners, to expand the level of stream condition data collection using the State Water Resources Control Board’s Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program protocols for Perennial Stream Assessment and Reference Condition;
- Working with the Center for Collaborative Policy (California State University, Sacramento) to complete a stakeholder survey and develop a proposal for the establishment of a stakeholder advisory committee.

Going forward in the current and next fiscal years, particular areas of focus for the program are:

- Working with regulated entities and the public to continue to identify and address opportunities to improve efficiencies and accountability in the timber harvest permitting programs, with a focus over the next year on improving the synchronization of the multiple, inter-related permitting processes for THPs, Stream or Lake Alteration Agreements, and Waste Discharge Requirements;

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- Continuing implementation of the Campbell Creek planning watershed pilot project;
- Ongoing development of the CalTREES on-line timber harvest permitting system, including seeking periodic input from anticipated system users and the public;
- Continuing to undertake the particularly complex challenge of developing ecological performance measures for management outcomes on the State's forests and timberlands with the assistance of outside scientific and technical expertise from the University of California, Berkeley, through stakeholder engagement, and in collaboration with the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection's Effectiveness Monitoring Committee; and
- Updating and continuing implementation of detailed work plans for each of the four working groups (administrative performance, data management and sharing, ecological performance measures, and interagency information systems).

Introduction

Timber operations for commercial purposes on nonfederal forestlands in California are regulated under the Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act (PRC § 4511 *et seq.*) and the Forest Practice Rules (Title 14 California Code of Regulations § 895 *et seq.*). The Board of Forestry and Fire Protection is the rule-promulgating authority and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) is the lead agency for permitting and enforcement of the Forest Practice Rules. The Forest Practice Act and Rules and the multi-agency process used to review and approve timber harvesting permits under them constitute a Certified Regulatory Program under the California Environmental Quality Act (PRC § 21080.5).

The multi-agency Review Team for timber harvesting projects [including timber harvesting plans, nonindustrial timber management plans (NTMPs), sustained yield plans (SYPs), Program Timberland Environmental Impact Reports (PTEIRs), and (anticipated in the near future) working forest management plans; see Appendix 2] is defined in the Forest Practice Rules (Title 14 California Code of Regulations § 1037). The Review Team includes CAL FIRE (lead agency), the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the Department of Conservation/California Geological Survey, which are under the California Natural Resources Agency (CNRA). It also includes the State and Regional Water Quality Control Boards (collectively referred to as the “Water Boards”), which are under the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA). See Table 1. In addition to the responsibilities under the Review Team process, which only addresses nonfederal timberlands, the Water Boards also have independent permitting authority for federal forest activities, such as those on public lands managed by the USDA Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management.

Table 1. Principal Review Team Agencies for Timber Harvesting.	
Agency	Department/Board
California Environmental Protection Agency	State Water Resources Control Board
	North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (R1)
	San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board (R2)
	Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (R3)
	Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (R5)
	Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board (R6)
California Natural Resources Agency	CAL FIRE (lead agency)
	Department of Fish and Wildlife
	Department of Conservation
	California Geological Survey

Several important state and federal laws come into play in the review and implementation of timber harvesting permits, in addition to the Forest Practice Act and Rules. These include the California Environmental Quality Act (PRC § 21000 *et seq.*), Timberland Productivity Act (Government Code 51100 *et seq.*), Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Water Code § 13000 *et seq.*), California Endangered Species Act (Fish and Game Code § 2050 *et seq.*), Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreements (Fish

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and Game Code § 1600 *et seq.*), Federal Endangered Species Act (16 U.S.C. § 1531 *et seq.*), and Federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1251 *et seq.*). The Review Team agencies work closely together to implement these multiple laws in an integrated and efficient manner.

The Timber Regulation and Forest Restoration Fund (TRFRF) Program is a component of Assembly Bill 1492 (Committee on Budget, Chapter 289, Statutes of 2012). This component of the bill (PRC § 4629 *et seq.*) comprises four major elements:

1. A revenue-generating mechanism of a one-percent assessment on lumber and engineered wood products sold at the retail level in California, with revenues deposited in the Timber Regulation and Forest Restoration Fund;
2. Direction to (a) improve the efficiency, transparency, and data collection of the State's timber harvest Review Team agencies and departments and (b) develop ecological performance measures;
3. A forest restoration program; and
4. Requirements for reporting to the Legislature.

Implementation of the TRFRF Program began in January, 2013, when the multi-agency timber regulation programs were shifted from General Fund and other special fund support to funding from TRFRF. A number of new staff positions were authorized beginning January 1, 2013 at the Department of Fish and Wildlife. Additional positions and funding for the Review Team agencies were authorized as a part of the FY 2013-14, 2014-15, and 2015-16 State Budgets. Funding for forest restoration grant programs was initiated in FY 2014-15 (at the Department of Fish and Wildlife) and expanded in FY 2015-16 (at the Water Boards and CAL FIRE). Details on historic and current staffing levels are provided in Tables 7-17 and the associated discussion, below.

Overview of the Timber Regulation and Forest Restoration Fund Program

This section of the report provides a description of the four major elements of the TRFRF Program, major implementation actions taken to date, and implementation actions planned for the future.

TRFRF Program Element 1: Wood Products Assessment, Status of Revenues and Expenditures

AB 1492 mandates the collection of a one-percent assessment on lumber and engineered wood products at the retail level. The revenues are collected by the State Board of Equalization and deposited in the TRFRF. The Board of Forestry and Fire Protection and the State Board of Equalization are authorized to adopt regulations for the assessment program. Collection of revenue under TRFRF began January 1, 2013.

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AB 1492, as amended, establishes four levels of priority for the use of the assessment funds, upon appropriation by the Legislature (PRC § 4629.6-8):

1. To pay for (a) Board of Equalization costs of collecting the assessment and (b) supporting the activities and costs of the Review Team agencies to review projects or permits for timber operations.
2. If funds are sufficient, establish a reserve fund of at least \$4 million by 2016, for use in years where revenues are projected to fall short of what is needed to support the activities under the first priority, above.
3. Support:
 - A. Activities under the California Forest Improvement Program (PRC § 4790 *et seq.*) and the California Urban Forestry Act (PRC § 4799.06 *et seq.*);
 - B. Existing restoration grant programs with priority given to the Fisheries Restoration Grant Program administered by the Department of Fish and Wildlife and grant programs administered by state conservancies; and
 - C. A loan of not more than \$500,000 per fiscal year to the Department of Fish and Wildlife for activities to address environmental damage occurring on forest lands resulting from marijuana cultivation. This provision becomes inoperative on July 1, 2017.
4. Fund:
 - A. CAL FIRE for conducting a range of specified fuels management activities and grant programs.
 - B. The Natural Resources Agency to provide a reasonable *per diem* for attendance at Program advisory committee meetings by members who are not employees of government agencies.

Table 2 summarizes actual revenues and expenditures for FY 2015-16 and estimated projections for FY 2016-17. The table shows that there was a balance of \$28 million in the fund at the end of FY 2015-16.

Table 2. Summary of TRFRF Revenues and Expenditures, FY 2015-16 and Projections for FY 2016-17 (\$1,000).		
Fund Item	FY 2015-16	FY 2016-17
Adjusted Beginning Balance	\$28,041	\$27,936
Adjusted Revenues	\$39,777	\$41,000*
Total Resources	\$67,818	\$67,936*
Expenditures	\$39,882	\$46,115*
Ending Fund Balance	\$27,936	\$22,821*

*Estimated projections.

Based on a review of the TRFRF revenue flows and projected expenditures, and in consideration of TRFRF Program responsibilities for forest restoration and addressing administrative performance, data and monitoring, and ecological performance measures, the administration has periodically requested and received additional resources for implementation of the TRFRF Program. Tables 3A and 3B summarize the additional resources received for FY 2015-16 and FY 2016-17, respectively.

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Table 3A. Summary of Budget Changes for FY 2015-16 (\$1,000).

Administrative Unit	Staff (PY)		Restoration Grants (2 yrs.)	Data and Pilot Projects (1-2 yrs.)	Information Systems (1 yr.)
	Perm.	2-yr. LT			
CNRA				\$750	\$1,300
CAL FIRE	2	8	\$3,000		
Board of Forestry and Fire Protection	1				
Dept. of Conservation	4*				
Dept. of Fish and Wildlife	2*				
Water Boards		4	\$2,000		

*Received position funding but not position authority.

Table 3B. Summary of Budget Changes for FY 2016-17 (\$1,000).

Administrative Unit	Staff (PY)	Public Involvement, Technical Assistance, and Scientific Guidance	Effectiveness Monitoring (2 years)
CNRA		\$230	
Water Boards	5.3*		
Board of Forestry and Fire Protection			\$425

*Conversion of previously established limited-term positions to permanent.

TRFRF Program Element 2: Efficiency, Transparency, Data, and Ecological Performance Measures

The second element of the TRFRF Program is comprised of the process components of efficiency and transparency; and the substantive components of data collection and management, and ecological performance measures. Together, these components provide important accountability for the processes and outcomes of the program (Figure 1). Each of the three sides of the “AB 1492 accountability triangle” is discussed below. Ecological performance measures are placed at the bottom, as the foundation, because these are the fundamental assurances that the public and trustee agencies need to demonstrate whether the public trust values associated with nonfederal forest management are being adequately protected.

Figure 2 illustrates how the Review Team agencies are organized to administer their AB 1492 responsibilities for efficiency, transparency, data, and ecological performance measures. At the core is the Leadership Team, composed of representatives of CNRA, State and Regional Water Boards, the Department of Conservation’s California Geological Survey, Department of Fish and Wildlife, CAL FIRE, and the Board of

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Forestry and Fire Protection. The Leadership Team provides the ongoing management direction for the AB 1492 implementation work of the Review Team agencies. The work of the Leadership Team occurs under the oversight of the Secretaries for Natural Resources and Environmental Protection.

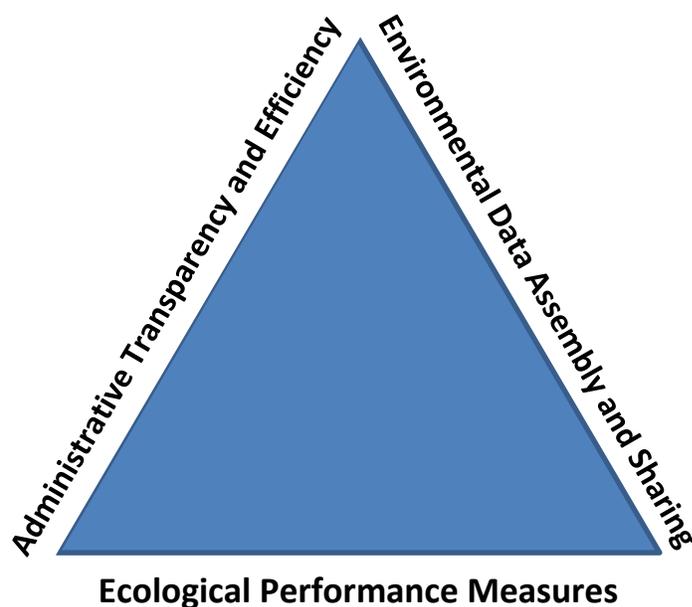


Figure 1. The AB 1492 Accountability Triangle.

Figure 2 also shows the four working groups that have been formed: Administrative Performance Measures, Data and Monitoring, Ecological Performance Measures, and Interagency Information Systems. Draft charters for the working groups were released for public review and comment in early December 2014. A public meeting and webcast to update stakeholders and take comments on the work of the TRFRF Program and on the draft charters was held on December 19, 2014. The final charters for the working groups were then developed and are posted to the [TRFRF Program website](#). Detailed, work plans for the working groups also have been developed and are updated periodically.

Figure 2 shows the coordination and information-sharing relationship of the TRFRF Program to the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection and the Board's Effectiveness Monitoring Committee. The CNRA Assistant Secretary of Forest Resources Management and other members of the AB 1492 Leadership Team periodically update the Board on the progress of the TRFRF Program. The Assistant Secretary also serves as co-chair of the Effectiveness Monitoring Committee, along with a member of the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection. A number of TRFRF Program staff serve on the Committee as agency representatives or support staff. Detailed information, including the Committee's Strategic Plan, is available at the [Committee's website](#).

Public Input Opportunities Providing opportunities for public input into the work of the TRFRF Program is a critical issue and directly relates to AB 1492 directives for

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transparency. Many of the public comments received during the December 2014 public meeting in response to the draft working group charters, and through other input processes, made requests for more opportunities for stakeholder involvement. Recognizing the importance of public input as an ongoing element in the TRFRF Program, the Leadership Team began reaching out for assistance in planning public input approaches in June 2014. The Program has entered into interagency agreements with the Center for Collaborative Policy (California State University, Sacramento) and University of California Cooperative Extension Forestry for assistance.

The TRFRF Leadership Team developed and is implementing the public process approaches, shown in the sidebar, below, to provide a high level of transparency and public participation for the Program.

The Center for Collaborative Policy is assisting the TRFRF Program with the establishment and facilitation of an overall advisory committee. This assistance has included conducting and reporting on stakeholder interviews³ and developing a draft charter for the advisory committee. The draft charter was vetted by a number of stakeholders during FY 2015-16. The advisory committee is intended to provide stakeholders with an opportunity to formally review and provide advice on the work of the TRFRF Program, including developing the work plans and products of the working groups. Advisory committee meetings will be open to the public, provide public input opportunities, and will be webcast.

University of California Cooperative Extension Forestry advisors or research staff serve on three of the working groups (Administrative Performance Measures, Data and Monitoring, and Ecological Performance Measures), will provide needed literature reviews or draft white papers, and help provide access to other expertise needed to inform the working groups, the Leadership Team, and stakeholders on important technical or scientific issues. This assistance is being provided through an interagency agreement.

³ The Center for Collaborative Policy's report is available here: http://resources.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/AB1492_Assessment_Final_February-10-2016.pdf

**Board of Forestry and Fire Protection
Effectiveness Monitoring Committee**

**AB 1492 Program at CA Natural Resources Agency and
CA Environmental Protection Agency**

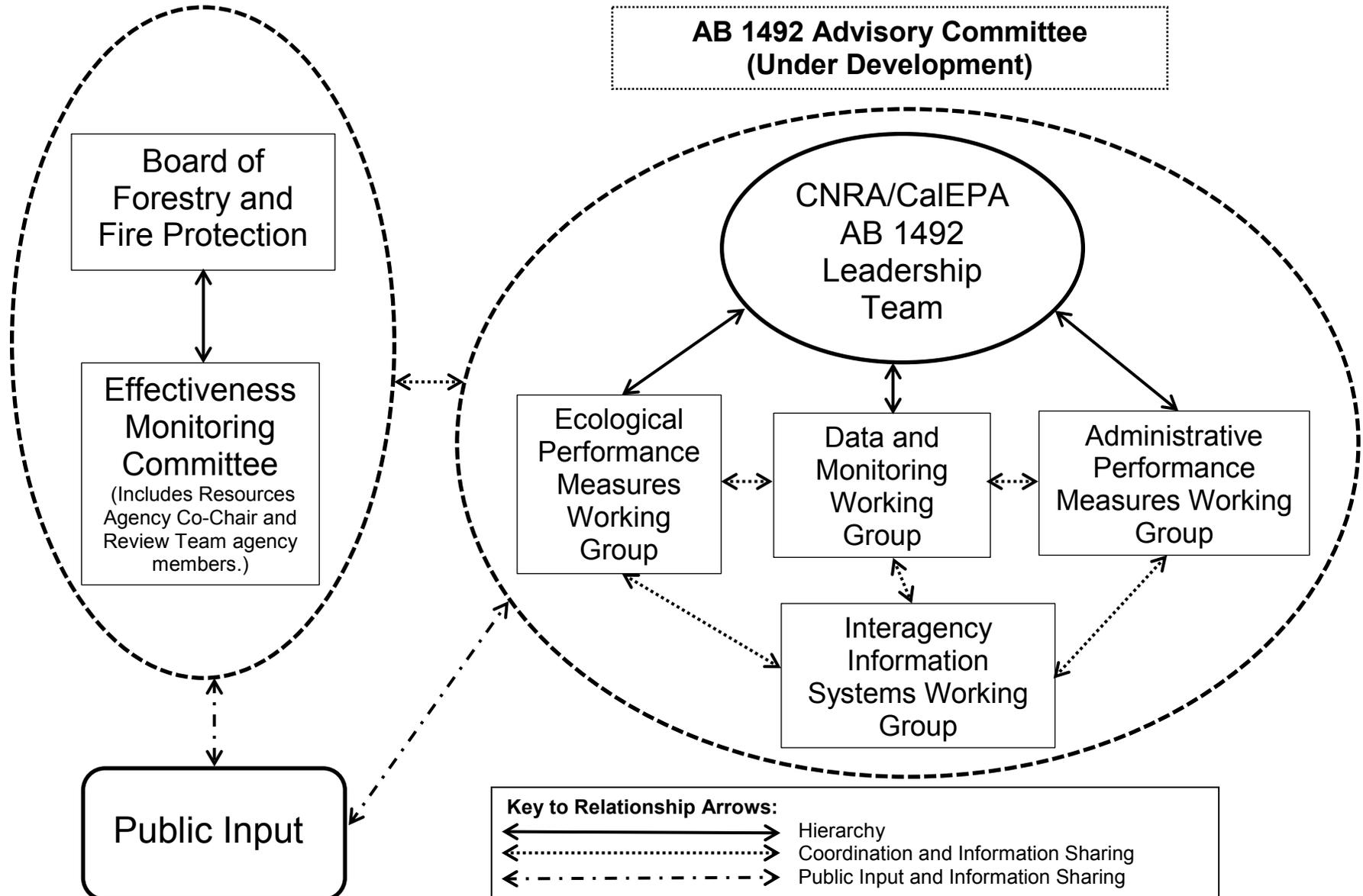


Figure 2. Organizational Framework for AB 1492 Program Structure and its Relationship to the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection and its Effectiveness Monitoring Committee.

Sidebar: TRFRF Program Public Process Approaches

Intent: It is the intent of the Timber Regulation and Forest Restoration Fund (TRFRF) Program to be transparent and to provide the public with frequent and meaningful opportunities to receive information about the work of the Program and to provide input on its direction and methods.

Email Updates on Program Activities: We have established a list serve for the TRFRF Program. We will use this to send email program updates and meeting notices to interested persons. You may subscribe to the list serve from the TRFRF Program website (<http://resources.ca.gov/forestry/>) or at: https://listserv.state.ca.gov/wa.exe?SUBED1=CNRA_AB1492&A=1

Website Postings: The [TRFRF website](#) provides a Program overview; reports; meeting announcements and summaries; an events calendar; and other detailed program information.

Commenting on Program: Comments on the TRFRF Program can be emailed to: ab1492program.comments@resources.ca.gov We will check this mailbox at least once per week and will acknowledge the receipt of comments. We will post the written comments that we receive regarding the Program on the Program website (unless submitters request otherwise). We will periodically post written responses to summaries of the written comments that we receive.

Advisory Committee: The process of establishing a stakeholder advisory committee for the TRFRF Program has been started but is temporarily on hold. CNRA entered into an interagency agreement with the Center for Collaborative Policy (California State University, Sacramento) to have them help to establish and manage the advisory committee. The process started in mid-2015, with the Center for Collaborative Policy conducting a series of stakeholder interviews. Working with the Center, we developed a draft charter and vetted it with stakeholders. The intent is that Advisory Committee meetings will be open to the public and, whenever possible, webcast. The public will have the opportunity to speak to agenda items, as well as other TRFRF Program issues they may wish to raise. Meetings and agendas will be announced at least 10 days in advance. Meetings will be held periodically in Sacramento and in other areas across the state that are closely connected to forest management.

Participating in Meetings and Workshops: The TRFRF Program will hold periodic public meetings or workshops to update the public on our work and to seek input. We will facilitate public participation by webcasting public meetings and workshops whenever possible. Webcasts will be managed to allow participants to make comments or ask questions. Webcasts will be recorded and be available following the meetings or workshops.

- The Administrative Performance Measures, Data and Monitoring, and Ecological Performance Measures Working Groups will have periodic public meetings to inform stakeholders of the progress on their work, including workshops for substantial interaction at critical milestones in work product development (see the working group charters for more details).
- The TRFRF Program as a whole, organized by the AB 1492 Leadership Team, will have period public meetings to inform stakeholders of the progress on the Program's work, including workshops for substantial interaction at critical milestones in work product development.
- Pilot projects will be done in a collaborative fashion that invites the participation of stakeholders, landowners, other agencies (local, state, or federal), and, where needed, experts from outside of state agencies.
- The TRFRF Program Advisory Committee meetings, when convened, will be open to the public and provide opportunities for public comment.

Interagency Information Systems Working Group The need for enhanced information systems is threaded throughout the areas of efficiency, transparency, data, and ecological performance measures. The Interagency Information Systems Working Group has been charged with developing the information technology to address these needs, working in close concert with the other working groups and the AB 1492 Leadership Team. The working group has been assigned these responsibilities:

1. Develop a strategic approach to integrate/interface and sequence the implementation of the AB 1492 Program information technology solutions.
2. Prioritize, develop and implement technology solutions in response to needs identified by the AB 1492 Leadership Team and Working Groups.

The Interagency Information Systems Working Group membership includes TRFRF Program staff and information technology staff from the Review Team agencies. It is chaired by the CNRA. Currently, the main focus of this working group is the development of CalTREES.

California Timber Regulation and Environmental Evaluation System Related to the purview of the Interagency Information System Working Group, the TRFRF program has initiated the development of an on-line timber harvest permitting system, which is called the California Timber Regulation and Environmental Evaluation System, or CalTREES. With funding appropriated during FY 2015-16, CNRA has entered into a contract for the development of the system using the Acella permitting software platform.

CalTREES is intended to provide:

- An online submission system for Timber Harvesting documents, including THPs, NTMPs, Exemptions, and Emergencies;
- A streamlining of the current collaborative process for reviewing Timber Harvesting documents;
- The ability to validate data upon submission, thus helping submitters to immediately identify errors in their documents and correct them more quickly;
- The ability to capture and track submission-specific information;
- An improved public comment process, accessibility, and transparency;
- Improved public access to documents;
- Reminders to Registered Professional Foresters, Licensed Timber Operators, and Landowners of regulatory requirements prior to submission;
- Automated notification of review deadlines to reviewing agencies, departments, and personnel;
- Electronic notification and document distribution to submitters, landowners, timberland owners, and interested members of the public;
- Electronic archiving of permit related information such as THPs, public comments, agency inspections, etc.

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- Accountability of agency and submitter responsibilities, including process timelines, throughout the review process;
- More efficient tracking of review processes for reporting to the Legislature and control agencies.

CalTREES will be developed in three phases over a two-and-one-half year period. Phase I begins with Emergencies and Exemptions and will continue through the development of the foundational pieces for submission and acceptance of harvesting documents such as THPs and NTMPs. Phase II will focus on the review and approval processes for THPs, NTMPs, and other types of harvesting plans. Phase III will focus on the post-approval process, such as operational inspections, enforcement, stocking inspections, mitigation monitoring, and closeout of completed operations.

The AB 1492 agencies are committed to developing a system that works well for submitters, the public, and the Review Team agencies. Accordingly, the TRFRF Program is providing ample opportunity for input from harvesting document submitters and the public. Periodic public workshops will be held, and interested stakeholders have been invited to participate directly in the system design process.

Administrative Transparency and Efficiency

In AB 1492, the Legislature finds that "...the state's forest practice regulatory program needs to develop performance measures to provide transparency for both the regulated community and other stakeholders." (PRC § 4629.1). And, the Legislature expresses the intent to "Promote transparency in regulatory costs and programs through the creation of performance measures and accountability for the state's forest practice regulatory program..." and "Identify and implement efficiencies in the regulation of timber harvesting between state agencies." [PRC § 4629.2(f-g)].

The development of new approaches for meeting AB 1492's direction for program accountability and efficiency has been assigned to the Administrative Performance Measures Working Group, with the assistance of the Interagency Information Systems Working Group for developing information technology solutions.

On-Line Access to Harvesting Plan Information A critical element of transparency and accountability is the ability of members of the public to easily access harvesting permit documents, both while a permit is under review and after its approval or denial (or acceptance in the case of Emergencies and Exemptions). CAL FIRE has for some time provided a timely posting of many timber harvesting permit documents (e.g., THPs, NTMPs, preharvest inspection reports, RPF responses to agency questions, and amendments) via a file transfer site (<ftp://thp.fire.ca.gov/THPLibrary/>). CAL FIRE also provides an on-line geographic information system that makes certain spatial information about timber harvesting projects available to the public (http://calfire.ca.gov/resource_mgt/resource_mgt_forestpractice_gis.php).

The Natural Resources Agency and CAL FIRE have worked with stakeholders to better understand and address their concerns about on-line information access. Areas

addressed have been improving the clarity of the information posted and increasing the consistency of document and information formats used across the several Forest Practice regions in the state. The most recent area addressed has been to permanently maintain a complete record of all public comments received on harvesting plans during the public comment period. In the future, this kind of information will be housed and made available through the CalTREES system.

Stakeholder Access to Participation in Harvesting Plan Second Review Meetings

Stakeholders have requested better access to Second Review meetings for harvesting plans. These are the meetings where the Review Team agencies are conducting their final review of plans and submitter responses to questions or issues, just prior to the close of public comment and CAL FIRE beginning to make its determination regarding plan approval. While regular access to these meetings has been available to the public in parts of the state, this access was not as readily available in interior parts of the state, in particular. In response to stakeholder concerns, CAL FIRE established standard protocols for the convening of and public access to these meetings across all Forest Practice regions. CAL FIRE has always provided an opportunity for interested persons to attend in person or by conference phone line, and now that process is better defined.

Interagency and External Training With the TRFRF-funded expansion of Review Team staffing and the resulting number of new program staff being hired, there is a need to ensure adequate training for these staff to effectively and efficiently carry out their responsibilities. This training is critical, given the technical nature and interdisciplinary complexity of regulating forest management activities. Recognizing the importance of training needs, the TRFRF Program Leadership Team created an Interagency Training Group, dedicated to promoting the coordination and education of all staff members and stakeholders involved or interested in the review and permitting of timber activities.

Needs for staff training have been reinforced by both the experiences of the Redding Pilot Project and the large numbers of new staff that have been hired into the TRFRF Program since January, 2013, as the result of the new Review Team staff positions created under AB 1492 and normal staff turnover. Individual Review Team agencies have been increasingly opening their internal training programs to staff of other Review Team agencies. For example, CAL FIRE makes seats in its Basic Forest Practice training available to the other Review Team agencies. The Water Boards have made some of their videotaped training sessions (i.e., water rights and enforcement) available to the other Review Team agencies, and they continue to offer bio-assessment training to agencies and the public at large.

Over the past year, review team agencies have made it a priority to develop and attend training pertinent to implementing AB 1492 tasks. During the 2015/2016 Fiscal Year, a number of regional training opportunities were provided in Redding, Willits, Rancho Cordova and Eureka.

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The Interagency Roles and Responsibilities training was a full day workshop, which staff from all Review Team agencies attended. Each agency (CAL FIRE, CDFW, Water Boards, and CGS) presented a PowerPoint and discussion related to their individual roles and jurisdiction in the oversight of timber harvesting. This provided staff the opportunity to network with one another and share valuable insight on their respective roles in reviewing timber harvesting related documents and evaluating active timber operations.

During the spring months, a Water Drafting workshop was held in four locations and focused on implementing the proper techniques and volume assessments for drafting activities. The workshop focused on participants from agency staff and the Registered Professional Forester and Licensed Timber Operator community, providing for meaningful discussion in the classroom and in the field for determining the amount of water present and how much water may be drafted in any given watercourse in order to maintain the health of the watershed and any dependent aquatic species.

The annual CAL FIRE Basic Forest Practices Training was well attended by new CAL FIRE inspectors and other Review Team agency staff. This training provides an in-depth review and discussion of Forest Practice Rules, Road Rules, silvicultural practices, regulatory processes and emerging trends in the timber industry. The Basic Forest Practices Training is a component of required classes that each CAL FIRE Forester must complete, but when spaces are available, other Review Team agencies are welcome to attend.

Last, a Training Website sub-group was created to develop an interactive website portal for the exchange and tracking of training relevant to harvest regulation. The website includes links to previous PowerPoint presentations, filmed classroom and field training exercises, watercourse and regulatory related documents, Review Team agency websites, and the ability to sign up for various training opportunities when they become available. The website is under development and soon will be accessible to the Review Team agencies, Registered Professional Foresters, Licensed Timber Operators, landowners, and the public.

Coordination Meetings for Review Team Staff Related to training is the need for regular interaction among the TRFRF Program's supervisory and managerial staff to ensure good communication, coordination, consistent application of regulations, and identification and solution of any problems that arise. Review Team staff coordination meetings are now occurring regularly at several levels. At the highest level, the AB 1492 Leadership Team meets monthly to discuss ongoing harvest review program implementation, as well as the development and implementation of new program components, such as those being developed by the working groups. At the next level are the "roundtable" manager meetings that are being held regionally (interior and coast) about once per year. The roundtable meetings are attended by regional managers, plus Sacramento program managers, including the CNRA Assistant Secretary of Forest Resources Management. At the third level, meetings of local Review Team staff and their supervisors are being held on an as-needed basis to

discuss topics relevant to local staff and communicate information from the above noted regional meetings.

Administrative Performance Measures Working Group The Administrative Performance Measures Working Group has been tasked with addressing most of the elements of administrative transparency and efficiency. Major duties assigned to it include:

1. Identify, collect, analyze, interpret, and report the program administrative and implementation data that are needed to demonstrate administrative performance and efficiency.
2. Identify opportunities to improve the format, scope, transparency, and accessibility of process-oriented and substantive information related to the submission, review, approval, implementation, inspection, and enforcement of timber harvesting projects. Implement these improvements to the extent feasible.

The charter for the Administrative Performance Measures Working Group provides detailed tasks to be accomplished under each of these duties. Further, a detailed draft work plan has been developed to further specify these tasks and set timeframes for their completion.

The Administrative Performance Measures Working Group is composed of members from the staff of the Review Team, plus a University of California Cooperative Forestry Extension staff member. The working group has been chaired by CAL FIRE, however it has been largely inactive over the past fiscal year due to a vacancy in a key CAL FIRE position. That position will be filled in early 2017, which will allow the working group to reactivate.

Environmental Data Assembly and Sharing

The timber harvest Review Team agencies collect and produce a wide range of information about forested landscapes as a part of their broad programmatic and regulatory responsibilities. A few examples of this information include approximate locations of sightings of listed or rare species and natural communities (e.g., the California Natural Diversity Database and the Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program; Department of Fish and Wildlife), forest vegetation by species or habitat types and water-quality-related monitoring data (CAL FIRE), landslides and slope stability (Department of Conservation/California Geological Survey), or water quality data (Surface Water Ambient Water Monitoring Programs; State and Regional Water Boards). Increasingly, these kinds of information are available in geographic information system (GIS) formats and can be accessed by agency staff and the public with online GIS viewing tools or with desktop GIS software. While much of this data is available online, not all of the data relevant to forest management and forest conditions is readily available. Some of the data available online can be challenging to find or use for the public.

Larger private forest landowners collect significant amounts of forestland monitoring data (e.g., locations of spotted owl activity centers, stream temperature and turbidity). In some cases (such as Northern spotted owl survey information given to the Department of Fish and Wildlife for its Spotted Owl Database), landowners routinely provide this information to Review Team agencies voluntarily, or as a part of permit-based monitoring requirements or for specific projects. Landowner data, with proper metadata documentation, is a valuable addition to the datasets that agencies collect. Some large landowners have expressed a willingness to publicly share these data. However, other large landowners have become very cautious about whether or how they share data with the public. For some, this reticence arises out of instances where they feel information they provided has been inappropriately interpreted and used. Often, the landowners consider information proprietary because they have spent significant resources collecting and managing it. At times, this has led to state agencies needing to expend funds to collect data very similar to that which private landowners have collected.

These kinds of forest landscape data resources are helpful for landowners, foresters, and biologists preparing timber harvesting permit documents, for the agencies reviewing these documents, and for members of the public who are concerned about the condition of the state's many important forest resources. In other words, these data are important elements for efficiency and accountability.

Data and Monitoring Working Group The Data and Monitoring Working Group has been assigned the lead role in addressing this area. Tasks assigned this working group include:

1. **Environmental Data Assembly and Sharing** The current focus under this task is supporting the data and GIS needs of the Campbell Creek Planning Watershed Pilot Project, which is described below.
2. **Support the Data Needs of Ecological Performance Measures** Spatial and nonspatial data also will be important inputs to the metrics and models that will be developed to provide ecological performance measures. Similarly, the data needed to support the ecological performance measures will drive the work of the Data and Monitoring Working Group to develop approaches to collecting or acquiring additional data.
3. **Monitoring** Monitoring is the process of systematically collecting and maintaining data or information about specific metrics of concern. These data need to be readily available for access and utilization by agencies and private parties who are interested in them. In general, it is preferred that monitoring data be spatially referenced (i.e., GIS-based).

The charter for the Data and Monitoring Working Group provides further background on the responsibilities of the working group. Further, a detailed draft work plan has been

developed to further specify these tasks and set timeframes for their completion. The draft work plan is updated periodically.

The Data and Monitoring Working Group is composed of members from the staff of the Review Team, plus a University of California Forestry Extension staff member. The working group is currently led by co-chairs from CAL FIRE.

Planning-Watershed-Based Pilot Project The tasks for the Data and Monitoring Working Group, listed above, include the implementation of a collaborative pilot to develop a consistent approach to the assembly of available data on the planning watershed level to assess its completeness, identify ways to better organize it, identify other sources of information that can be utilized, look for information gaps that can be filled, and identify opportunities for restoration of the habitat for listed anadromous salmonids and wildlife. The intent here is to test an approach similar to past proposals, such as have been proposed in previous unadopted legislation. Resources made available to the TRFRF Program as a part of the FY 2015-16 budget cycle provide staff and other resources needed to implement the pilot projects.

A critical element of the pilot project is to include a highly collaborative “pilot project working group” to take the lead in developing the substantive products. The intent is that each pilot project working group will include a wide range of stakeholders, persons based in the pilot watershed, and, as needed, subject experts.

The Leadership Team developed a draft concept paper for the planning watershed pilot projects, completing it and posting it for public review and comment in August, 2015. A public workshop to explain the concept paper and take comment was held in Ukiah in October 2015. This workshop also was webcast, with webcast participants also being provided the opportunity to comment. Written comments were accepted for a period after the workshop, and a new draft concept paper was completed in early December 2015, with a follow-up public workshop conducted on December 15, 2015.

An “implementation draft” of the concept paper was completed in May 2016⁴ and the Campbell Creek Planning watershed on the Ten Mile River in Mendocino County was chosen as the initial pilot project. A stakeholder group, the Pilot Project Working Group (PPWG), has been formed to guide the pilot project. Following a broad solicitation for applicants for the PPWG, public stakeholder applicants were interviewed and appointments made. Stakeholders were selected to represent a broad spectrum of interests. Review Team staff also have been appointed to serve as part of the PPWG. Also supporting the work on the Campbell Creek pilot project is the Pilot Project Interagency Interdisciplinary Team (PPIIT), which is composed of TRFRF Program staff from across the Review Team agencies. The role of the PPIIT is to provide technical support to the pilot project. Tables 4A and 4B, respectively, present the names and organizational affiliation of PPWG and PPIIT members.

⁴ The Implementation Draft of the Forest Planning Watershed Pilot Projects Concept Paper is available here: <http://resources.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/Planning-Watershed-Pilot-Projects-Concept-Paper-Implementation-Draft-May-25-2016.pdf>

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Table 4A. Campbell Creek Pilot Project Working Group Members.	
Name	Organization
<u>Public Members</u>	
Richard Campbell	Forestry Program Manager, Save the Redwoods League
Rob DiPerna	California Forest and Wildlife Advocate, Environmental Protection Information Center
Walter Duffy, PhD	Fisheries Scientist, formerly US Geological Survey (retired)
George Gentry, RPF	Vice President of Regulatory Affairs, California Forestry Association
Richard Gienger	Watershed Restorationist and Forest Advocate associated with the Redwood Forest Foundation Inc. Board and Forests Forever
Matt Greene, RPF	Matt Greene Forestry and Biological Consulting
Vivian Helliwell	Watershed Conservation Director, Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations and Institute for Fisheries Resources
Jonathan Hvozda	Hydrologist, Lyme Redwood Forest Company
Zach Jones, RPF	General Manager, Lyme Redwood Forest Company
Cynthia LeDoux-Bloom, PhD	Consulting Fisheries Scientist
Mike Liquori	Principal, Sound Watershed Consulting
Javier Silva	Tribal Environmental Director, Sherwood Valley Rancheria
<u>Agency Members</u>	
Ryan Bey	North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
Pete Cafferata, RPF	Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Elliot Chasin	Department of Fish and Wildlife
Ali Dunn	State Water Resources Control Board
Mike Fuller, CEG	California Geological Survey
Adam Hutchins	Department of Fish and Wildlife
Suzanne Lang	Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Dave Longstreth, CEG	California Geological Survey
Dan Wilson	NOAA Fisheries

Table 4B. Campbell Creek Pilot Project Interagency Interdisciplinary Team Members.	
Name	Agency
Drew Coe, RPF	Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Colby Forrester, RPF	Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Craig Pedersen, RPF	Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Francesca Rohr	Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Stacy Stanish, RPF	Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
Steve Baumgartner	Department of Fish and Wildlife
Diane Mastalir	Department of Fish and Wildlife
Angela Moran	Department of Fish and Wildlife
Caroline Petersen	Department of Fish and Wildlife
Mike Fuller, CEG	California Geological Survey
Sol McCrea	California Geological Survey
Graham Brown	North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board

Table 4B. Campbell Creek Pilot Project Interagency Interdisciplinary Team Members.

Name	Agency
Jim Burke, PG	North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
Paul Hann	State Water Resources Control Board
Jeff Kapellas	State Water Resources Control Board
Chris Monary	State Water Resources Control Board

One of the goals established in the Pilot Project Concept Paper is the development of a collaborative, on-line GIS to provide data, mapping, and spatial analysis resources to the PPWG and any other interested party. As a first step in this direction, the Campbell Creek PPIIT has developed an on-line ESRI-based on-line “story map” product.⁵

Ecological Performance Measures

Ecological performance measures are the third side and the foundation of the AB 1492 accountability triangle (Figure 1, above). The data and monitoring issues discussed in the previous section will be important inputs to the kinds of measures and models that will be developed to provide ecological performance indicators. Similarly, the data needed to support the ecological performance measures will drive the work of the Data and Monitoring Working Group in the identification and collection of additional data.

This section discusses past and recent efforts to evaluate the effectiveness of the Forest Practice Act and Rules, including the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection’s Effectiveness Monitoring Committee (EMC) and recent efforts and requirements to look specifically at the outcomes of harvesting operations conducted under Emergency and Exemption ministerial harvesting permits. This section also discusses the work that the TRFRF Program is doing to develop ecological performance measures.

AB 1492 Direction AB 1492 recognizes the need for ecological performance measures as provided for in statute in several places:

- “The Legislature further finds that the state’s forest practice regulatory program needs to develop adequate performance measures to provide transparency for both the regulated community and other stakeholders.” PRC § 4629.1
- “Promote transparency in regulatory costs and programs through the creation of performance measures and accountability for the state’s forest practice regulatory program and simplify the collection and use of critical data to ensure consistency with other pertinent laws and regulations.” PRC § 4629.3(f)
- “On or before January 10, 2013, and on each January 10 thereafter in conjunction with the 2014–15 Governor’s Budget and Governors’ Budgets thereafter, the

⁵ The Campbell Creek story map is available here: <https://calfire-forestry.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=8457f8e562f24d4eb6187d0d10735f1c>

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Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, in consultation with the Secretary for Environmental Protection, shall submit to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee a report on the activities of all state departments, agencies, and boards relating to forest and timberland regulation. This report shall include, at a minimum, all of the following:...

(8) In order to assess efficiencies in the program and the effectiveness of spending, a set of measures for, and a plan for collection of data on, the program, including, but not limited to:...

(F) Evaluating ecological performance.” PRC § 4629.9(a)

As discussed in previous Annual Reports, developing ecological performance measures for management outcomes on the State’s nonfederal timberlands is a challenging task that will take significant effort and some time to accomplish. This topic is covered in more detail below.

Studies of Forest Practice Rule Effectiveness Previous Annual Reports also documented some of the past efforts to study the effectiveness of the Forest Practice Rules. For example, in December 2014, CAL FIRE and the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection released a new study of monitoring results for 2008 through 2013 from its Forest Practice Rules Implementation and Effectiveness Monitoring Program (FORPRIEM) (http://bofdata.fire.ca.gov/board_committees/monitoring_study_group/msg_monitoring_reports/forpriem_report_final_022715.pdf). The study was conducted by CAL FIRE staff and focused on the effectiveness of the Forest Practice Act and Rules on protecting water quality and aquatic habitat in forested watersheds during and after timber harvesting activities.

The central FORPRIEM study questions were: (1) at what rate are the water-quality-related Forest Practice Rules (FPRs) being properly implemented, and (2) when properly implemented, how effective are these FPRs in protecting water quality and the beneficial uses of water, including aquatic habitat, by retaining riparian canopy and preventing erosion/sediment transport. FORPRIEM addressed these two questions using forensic monitoring data collected from 2008 through 2013 on a random selection of 126 Timber Harvesting Plans and 24 Nonindustrial Timber Management Plan Notices of Timber Operations, and randomly selected sites within those plans.

To summarize very briefly, the study found results similar to earlier monitoring program studies: (1) the rate of compliance with FPRs designed to protect water quality and aquatic habitat is generally high, and (2) the FPRs evaluated are effective in preventing erosion, sedimentation, and sediment transport to channels when properly implemented.

Even though FPR implementation rates were high, the area the study identified as having the greatest need for improvement is also the area that presents a higher risk of sediment discharge into streams: watercourse crossings (i.e., where a road crosses a

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stream and a culvert plus earthen fill material or a bridge is in place to span the stream). A need was identified in particular for improved road drainage at watercourse crossing approaches, and also for improvement in crossing design, construction, and maintenance. The study noted that implementation of the 2013 Forest Practice Road Rules, which became effective January 1, 2015, may contribute to the achievement of this improvement.

CAL FIRE, in conjunction with the other Review Team agencies and the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection's Effectiveness Monitoring Committee, is moving forward on the development of the FOREPRIEM 2.0 study. A [project proposal \(EMC-2015-002\)](#) and a [detailed project description](#) were developed for the EMC in the past year. FORPRIEM 2.0 will continue to monitor the main topic areas [watercourse and lake protection zones (WLPZs), roads, and watercourse crossings] examined in the original FORPRIEM study. This approach will allow for data continuity and uninterrupted determination of changes over time. Additionally, mass wasting events (landslides, debris flows, etc.) will be documented where they are encountered in the plan during the normal sampling procedure. A system will be included to assign the relative probability of sediment delivery based upon simple field criteria.

Both THPs and operations under NTMPs will be selected for sub-sampling and visited a second time for (1) mechanical, chemical, and broadcast burn site preparation-related sediment delivery; and (2) winter storm data collection utilizing photo monitoring to document winter impacts.

A key change with FORPRIEM 2.0 is using a stratified random sample of completed THP and NTMP operations to better test the Forest Practice rules on a larger percentage of higher erosion risk sites. This approach is under development by the CAL FIRE Forest Practice GIS Program in Santa Rosa. Preliminary testing using this methodology occurred earlier in 2016 in four regions of the state.

An additional major change in FORPRIEM 2.0 is the planned use of multi-agency Review Team personnel to collect field data. While this approach may challenge Review Team staff capacity, it also offers valuable interdisciplinary involvement and provides expertise relative to specific resource protection issues. A training program with public involvement will be used to promote information exchange and stakeholder involvement, and to increase the acceptance of the study results.

Major tasks remaining include (1) completing a statistical review of the stratified random sampling procedure (now funded through TRFRF monies provided in the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Budget to support EMC projects) and undertaking a beta test, and (2) redesigning the FORPRIEM field forms for electronic field data entry. The plan is to use ESRI's Survey 123 or a similar application with tablets or smart phones. A field test of Survey 123 on Boggs Mountain Demonstration State Forest is planned.

Outcomes of Emergency and Exemption Ministerial Permits for Timber

Harvesting Ministerial permits for commercial timber harvesting have been expanding in number and scope in recent years, through both legislative and Board of Forestry and Fire Protection action. Some of these, such as the exemption for harvesting dead or dying trees that the Board adopted in 2015, are in response to the massive drought and bark beetle mortality effects in the Sierra Nevada and other areas of the state [14 CCR § 1038(k)]. Others, such as the legislatively established “Forest Fire Prevention Pilot Project Exemption” [PRC § 4584(j)(11)], address concerns about reducing the continuity of vegetation fuels. First established by the Legislature in 2013 (AB 744 Dahle, Stats. 2013, Ch. 647), the forest fire prevention pilot project exemption was later expanded in terms of geographic scope (AB 2142, Chesbro, Stats. 2014, Ch. 307) and the maximum size of trees that can be removed (AB 2029, Dahle, Stats. 2016, Ch. 563). Creation of new exemption categories has resulted in shifts away from pre-existing exemption or emergency categories. For example, use of the emergency notice for insect-related damage [14 CCR § 1052.1(a)] has dropped significantly since the drought mortality exemption [14 CCR § 1038(k)] was put into place.

Table 5 highlights the Exemption and Emergency types that saw the greatest change in use between 2015 and 2016.

Table 5. Categories of Exemptions and Emergencies with Greatest Change, 2015-2016.

Exemption or Emergency Category	CAL FIRE Admin. Area	2015		2016		Percent Change	
		Count	Acres	Count	Acres	Count	Acres
14 CCR § 1038(k) Drought Mortality Exemption <i>effective July 1, 2015</i>	Coast	14	307	20	1,383	43%	350%
	Cascade	23	17,915	306	22,896	1,230%	28%
	South	0	0	1	20	*	*
	Sierra	158	25,548	749	100,815	374%	295%
14 CCR § 1052 Drought Emergency <i>effective July 1, 2015</i>	Coast	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Cascade	2	100	4	1,377	100%	1,277%
	South	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Sierra	0	0	4	3,581	*	*
14 CCR § 1052 Insect Emergency	Coast	4	472	0	0	-100%	-100%
	Cascade	26	934	5	405	-81%	-57%
	South	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
	Sierra	17	1,818	2	143	-88%	-92%

* = cannot calculate percentage change due to division by zero error.

CAL FIRE has been conducting a number of monitoring efforts for Emergencies and Exemptions:

- The Santa-Rosa-based Forest Practice GIS Program has initiated a pilot project with the Redding office clerical staff to digitally capture all exemptions [with the exception of 14 CCR § 1038(b)] and all emergency notices in the Cascade and Sierra Regions,

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going back to January 1, 2015. This on-going effort will assist data capturing and reporting for the newer exemptions, such as the 14 CCR §§ 1038(k) and 1038(c)(6).

- This work also has the added benefit of assisting the Review Team in review of THPs and NTMPs where other projects within the cumulative impacts assessment are not typically reported. This is important as fires, drought mortality and other conditions conducted under Emergency/Exemption Notices can affect the baseline condition of the watershed and biological assessment areas.
- The Redding office has developed a draft format for a monitoring form that will capture information for all Exemption and some Emergency notices. Sacramento TRFRF staff has worked with the Santa Rosa Forest Practice GIS Program to take the draft format and develop an application that can be utilized by inspectors to capture the monitoring data via cell phone, and then download that data, with spatial map points.
- Forest Fire Prevent Pilot Project Exemption monitoring is on-going. To date, only one exemption has had violations issued among the 29 projects accepted by CAL FIRE.
 - Data captured to date has been through photo monitoring and some forest measurements. The measurements have been exploratory in nature and have not been tabulated at this time. CAL FIRE is still determining an effective way to collect forest measurement data with the available staff, and additional staffing may be necessary to adequately quantify results.

AB 1958 and AB 2029 jointly provided direction to CAL FIRE and the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection to report to the Legislature by December 31, 2017, “on the trends in the use of, compliance with, and effectiveness of the exemptions and emergency notice provisions” of the Forest Practice Act and Rules [PRC § 4589(a)]. CAL FIRE and the Board have begun working with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, Water Boards, California Geological Survey, and the Natural Resources Agency on addressing this directive. This collaboration involves not only planning for how the compliance monitoring and effectiveness determination will be done, but also finding the resources to carry out this significant workload within a relatively short time. The review and development of the report will provide opportunity for public participation, as directed in PRC § 4589(b).

Effectiveness Monitoring Committee As discussed in previous Annual Reports, CNRA and CalEPA see important connections between their AB 1492 responsibilities and the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection’s [Effectiveness Monitoring Committee](#) (EMC). These connections include approaches to evaluating the effectiveness of the Forest Practice Rules and other regulatory elements related to forest management on nonfederal lands.

The EMC began meeting in October 2014. Its meetings are open to the public and are being webcast to facilitate participation by the public, as well as non-EMC-member agency staff who may not be able to travel to the meetings. The EMC completed a Strategic Plan to establish and set priorities for the critical effectiveness evaluation

questions that it wishes to investigate. The Board of Forestry and Fire Protection approved the [Strategic Plan](#) at its October 1, 2015, meeting. The EMC plans to revise its strategic plan annually, and discussed revisions to the 2015 Plan with the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection at the Board's December 2016 meeting.

Figure 2, above, describes in part how the AB 1492 team will interact with the EMC and the Board through collaboration and information sharing. The Review Team agencies are committed to working with the EMC; however, they recognize that AB 1492 gives the CNRA and CalEPA the primary responsibility for the development of the broader scope of ecological performance measures, monitoring, and data management of concern to the agencies and the public.

The Board of Forestry and Fire Protection was authorized and funded for one permanent position (Forester I) to help support the work of the EMC in the FY 2015-16 budget process. As part of the FY 2016-17 budget process, the Board was authorized contract funding of \$425,000/year for two years to support projects that evaluate the effectiveness of the Forest Practice Rules.

Development of Ecological Performance Measures The state Review Team agencies are making progress on the challenging process to develop new ecological performance measures per the requirements of AB 1492. The CNRA/CalEPA AB 1492 Ecological Performance Measures Working Group, working under the direction of the AB 1492 Leadership Team, will play the lead role in the development of ecological performance measures. The working group is composed of staff from the AB 1492 state agency partners, and a staff member from the University of California Cooperative Extension Forestry program. As needed, the Review Team agencies will endeavor to bring in expertise that is not available within the state agencies to assist in the development of ecological performance measures and related monitoring needs. The Natural Resources Agency has funding in place to bring in both science and public input process experts to assist with the development of ecological performance measures.

A larger question regarding ecological performance measures is how these measures may be able to be linked to environmental indicators that are used for other state agency monitoring and planning activities. Examples include the State Water Plan (prepared by the Department of Water Resources), Forest and Rangeland Resource Assessment (prepared by CAL FIRE), the State Wildlife Action Plan (prepared by the Department of Fish and Wildlife), Water Quality Control Plans (Water Boards), National Forest Management Plans (prepared by the USDA Forest Service), and the Governor's Environmental Goals and Policy Report (Governor's Office of Planning and Research). The California Biodiversity Council explored how state and federal agencies may be able to develop and maintain over time a set of common environmental indicators. There may be potential for the environmental data and ecological performance indicators developed under the auspices of AB 1492 to help support other systems of indicators, or for these indicators to help support the AB 1492 ecological performance measures.

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The Timber Regulation and Forest Restoration Fund Program will identify additional resources needed to fulfill the data collection and analysis needs that are generated by the preferred approaches to measuring ecological performance and an associated adaptive management process. The agencies may accordingly seek appropriate opportunities to develop budget change proposals to address any needed funds and staffing. The TRFRF represents an appropriate funding source for such needs as may be identified.

Ecological Performance Measures Working Group The Ecological Performance Measures Working Group has been assigned the lead role in addressing this area. The high-level duties assigned this working group include:

1. **Develop a stakeholder outreach and communication plan for gathering input on potential approaches to identifying and quantifying ecological performance measures.** Substantial stakeholder input opportunities must be provided to help ensure the development of scientifically and socially sound performance measures.
2. **Develop a brief background paper on approaches to ecological performance measures.** The intent of the paper is to provide a starting point for discussions with stakeholders, including the first stakeholder outreach workshop. The background paper is being developed by the University of California, Berkeley, through our interagency agreement with University of California Cooperative Extension Forestry program. It will be ready for public review and comment by spring of 2017.
3. **Develop a draft set of ecological performance measures and seek public review and comment.**
4. **Develop a final working set of ecological performance measures, an implementation plan, and an adaptive management approach.**

The charter for the Ecological Performance Measures Working Group provides deeper background on the responsibilities of the working group. Additionally, a detailed draft work plan has been developed to further specify the working group tasks and set timeframes for their completion. The draft work plan will be updated over time.

The Ecological Performance Measures Working Group is composed of members from the staff of the Review Team, plus a University of California Cooperative Extension Forestry staff member. The working group is chaired by CNRA.

Protecting Resources at Ownership, Watershed, or District Scales

In AB 1492, the Legislature states its intent to accomplish modification of "...current regulatory programs for best practices, and develop standards or strategies, where appropriate, to protect natural resources, including the development of plans that

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address road management and riparian function on an ownershipwide, watershedwide, or districtwide scale.” [PRC § 4629.2(h)]

Many forest landowners already have made substantial strides in this direction through the development of and receipt of agency approval of ownership-wide NTMPs, sustained yield plans, Habitat Conservation Plans or Natural Community Conservation Plans, Master Agreements for Timber Operations (road management practices regulated by the Department of Fish and Wildlife), program timber environmental impact reports, ownership- or watershed-wide waste discharge permits administered by the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, or third party certification of sustainable forest management practices. Some of these are summarized in Table 6, below.

Working Forest Management Plans (WFMPs), authorized via AB 904 (Chesbro, Chapter 648, Statutes of 2013), may be prepared for ownerships of up to 15,000 acres, as compared to only 2,500 acres for NTMPs. While NTMPs are authorized for private lands throughout the state, WFMPs are somewhat limited in application in that they may not be used in the Southern Subdistrict of the Coast Forest District. It was anticipated that the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection’s Forest Practice Rules for the implementation of WFMPs would take effect in January 2016. However, the Board withdrew the rulemaking package from the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) in November 2015, after OAL’s review identified several consistency and clarity issues. On June 10, 2016, the Board authorized a new 45-day public comment period after further Board review of the regulatory text and the Initial Statement of Reasons. The Board will likely be considering adoption of the WFMP in early 2017, and pursuing an effective date of the regulations on January 1, 2018.

One existing route for the TRFRF Program to affect ownership-wide planning is via forest restoration grants made through the California Forest Improvement Program (CFIP), which is managed by CAL FIRE and authorized for TRFRF funding in AB 1492 [PRC § 4629.6(d)]. Private forestland ownerships of up to 5,000 acres in size are eligible for the program. One of the first steps taken as a part of a CFIP grant is the preparation of an ownership-wide forest management plan for the grantee. The landowner’s forest restoration goals can be captured in the management plan, and a set of specific management actions to meet those goals over time can be developed and included in the plan. These actions can be incorporated into restoration projects that can be supported with CFIP grants. CAL FIRE had approximately \$3 million of TRFRF funding in place for support of CFIP grants in FY 2015-16 and \$3.5 million in 2016-17.

As the result of a suggestion made at a working group of small forest landowners and Review Team agency staff convened by the staff of the Assembly Committee on Natural Resources in late 2016, CAL FIRE, CNRA, and the Committee staff are exploring the potential for using CFIP as a mechanism for providing small forest landowners with a loan for the completion of NTMPs. The CFIP statute (PRC § 4790 *et seq.*) provides for loans, but CAL FIRE and the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection have not developed

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a loan component under CFIP. The concept is that once harvesting begins under the completed and approved NTMP, harvest proceeds could be used to repay the loan.

Table 6. Examples of Ownership-Wide Permits, Plans, or Third-Party Certification.			
Type	Acres 2013	Acres 2015	Acres 2016
Nonindustrial Timber Management Plans (NTMPs)	325,000	332,000	338,000
Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)	1.690 million	1.690 million	1.709 million
Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI)	2.6 million	2.154 million	2.174 million
Green Diamond Ownership-wide Forest Management WDR (R1-2012-0087) and Roads WDR (R1-2010-0044)	384,000	384,000	384,000
Jordan Creek WWDR (R1-2014-0036)	3,011	3,011	3,011
Bear Creek WWDR (R1-2008-0043)	5,168	5,168	5,168
Humboldt Redwood Co. Freshwater Creek WWDR (R1-2008-0100)	15,520	15,520	15,520
Humboldt Redwood Co. Elk River WWDR (R1-2016-0004)	21,000	21,000	21,000
U.S. Forest Service Nonpoint Source Waiver (R1-2015-0021)	5.099 million	5.099 million	5.099 million
U.S. Forest Service Timber Waiver (R5-2014-0144)	9.273 million	9.273 million	9.273 million
U.S. Forest Service Timber Waiver (R6T-2014-0030)	3.100 million	3.100 million	3.100 million
Green Diamond Resources Company HCP	400,000	400,000	400,000
Humboldt Redwood Company HCP	211,700	211,700	211,700
Fruit Growers Supply Company HCP	155,000	155,000	Withdrawn
Mendocino Redwood Company HCP		213,244 (in progress)	213,244 (in progress)
Roseburg MATO	175,400	175,400	175,400
Sierra Pacific Industries MATO	300,000	300,000	300,000
WM Beaty and Associates MATO	258,938	258,938	258,938
Collins Pine Company MATO	94,000	94,000	94,000
Green Diamond Resources Company MATO	430,000	430,000	430,000
Mendocino Redwood Company MATO		213,244	213,244
Humboldt Redwood Company MATO		211,700	211,700

Note: A modest amount of forest area has both FSC and SFI certification.

WDR: Waste Discharge Requirement

WWDR: Watershed-Wide Waste Discharge Requirement

HCP: Habitat Conservation Plan

MATO: Master Agreement for Timber Operations

The decrease in SFI certified acres from 2013 to 2015 resulted in large part from Green Diamond Resources dropping its SFI membership in 2014, after having achieved FSC certification in 2013.

Agency Participation as an Additional Indicator of Forest Resource Protection

Active agency participation on the Review Team throughout the timber harvest permitting process provides an additional indicator that resource protection is being provided by the timber harvest regulatory programs. Providing an adequate level of staffing to ensure that this participation occurs was a key factor behind AB 1492. Meaningful agency participation can begin early in the permitting process, with landowners or RPFs consulting with agencies about potential issues in advance of the development and submission of the permit documents (a process commonly called “preconsultation”). Landowners and agencies alike have commented on the value of preconsultation in ensuring a more efficient and effective permitting process, even though preconsultation does not always identify all potential permitting challenges in advance of the timber harvesting plan review process.

Throughout the timber harvest permit review process, agency inspectors are looking not just for compliance with the Forest Practice Act and Rules, but for compliance with a number of other statutes and regulations covered by the timber harvest permitting process including fire protection, listed species protection, protection of migratory birds, special-status plants, and water quality. Inspectors also review landowners’ implementation of specific treatments or mitigations incorporated into the timber harvesting plans for compliance and effectiveness.

The increased Review Team staffing resources provided since the establishment of the Timber Regulation and Forest Restoration Program are intended to better enable the Review Team agencies to substantively engage in the harvest permit review and inspection processes, resulting in a higher level of assurance that forest resource conditions will be maintained or improved where necessary and helping to achieve timely review of permit applications.

An additional area for valuable collaboration is for all the Review Team agencies to participate in cooperative monitoring projects involving CAL FIRE and federal agencies, the timber industry, or universities (e.g., Caspar Creek watershed study⁶); the research programs conducted by larger forest landowners; and projects undertaken by academic researchers. Landowners and CAL FIRE’s Demonstration State Forests have indicated that Review Team agency participation can help to improve the quality of their research programs and result in projects that may garner greater agency confidence in the results. However, this kind of workload has been explicitly factored into Review Team agencies staff workload only to a limited extent.

A current example of this kind of collaboration is the research on post-fire soil erosion that CAL FIRE is leading on Boggs Mountain Demonstration State Forest, which was

⁶ Ziemer, R.R. 1998. Proceedings of the conference on coastal watersheds: the Caspar Creek story. 1998 May 6; Ukiah, CA. General Tech. Rep. PSW GTR-168. Albany, CA: Pacific Southwest Research Station, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture. 149 p.
http://www.fs.fed.us/psw/publications/documents/psw_gtr168/

largely burned over in the 2015 Valley Fire. This work is being supported by funding from the State Water Board and staff from the Review Team agencies.

TRFRF Program Element 3: Forest Restoration

When funds are available in the Timber Regulation and Forest Restoration Fund and are appropriated by the State budget process, AB 1492 (as amended) provides for the following forest restoration grant programs:

PRC § 4629.6.

Moneys deposited in the fund shall, upon appropriation by the Legislature, only be expended for the following purposes:

(a)...

- (d) For transfer to [CAL FIRE]'s Forest Improvement Program for forest resources improvement grants and projects administered by the department pursuant to Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 4790) [California Forest Improvement Program] and Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 4799.06) of Part 2.5 [California Urban Forestry Act].
- (e) To fund existing restoration grant programs, with priority given to the Fisheries Restoration Grant Program administered by the Department of Fish and Wildlife and grant programs administered by state conservancies.
- (f)(1) As a loan to the Department of Fish and Wildlife for activities to address environmental damage occurring on forest lands resulting from marijuana cultivation. Not more than five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) may be loaned from the fund in a fiscal year pursuant to this paragraph. This paragraph shall become inoperative on July 1, 2017.
 - (2) Any funds deposited into the Timber Regulation and Forest Restoration Fund pursuant to subdivision (d) or (f) of Section 12025 or subdivision (b), (c), (e), or (f) of Section 12025.1 of the Fish and Game Code shall be credited toward loan repayment.
 - (3) Moneys from the General Fund shall not be used to repay a loan authorized pursuant to this subdivision.
- (g) To [CAL FIRE] for fuel treatment grants and projects pursuant to authorities under the Wildland Fire Protection and Resources Management Act of 1978 (Article 1 (commencing with Section 4461) of Chapter 7).
- (h) To [CAL FIRE] to provide grants to local agencies responsible for fire protection, qualified nonprofits, recognized tribes, local and state governments, and resources conservation districts, undertaken on a state responsibility area (SRA) or on wildlands not in an SRA that pose a threat to the SRA, to reduce the costs of wildland fire suppression, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote adaptation of forested landscapes to changing climate, improve forest health, and protect homes and communities.

AB 1492 also provides that programs identified in subsections (d), (e), and (f) will have funding priority over programs named in subsections (g) and (h). (PRC § 4629.8).

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Subsection (e), above, is fairly general. One additional specific program that has been identified for funding under this authority is the Water Boards' water quality enhancement grant programs (i.e., Clean Water Act Section 319 and State Revolving Fund for Nonpoint Source).

In spring 2014, the AB 1492 Leadership Team identified that there was an adequate balance available in TRFRF to request a modest start to funding forest restoration grants. Recognizing the very significant needs for habitat improvement for the state's listed anadromous salmon, the Department of Fish and Wildlife's Fisheries Restoration Grant Program (FRGP) was chosen as the vehicle for this initial restoration work. As a part of the May revision to the Governor's FY 2014-15 budget, DFW requested \$2 million per year for two years from TRFRF to support grants for projects that would improve anadromous salmonid habitat by addressing legacy forest management impacts. This two-year funding request was approved as a part of the FY 2014-15 budget process, and continuation of the funding was provided as a part of the FY 2016-17 budget process. The Department of Fish and Wildlife administers these grants as the Forest Land Anadromous Restoration Focus element of [FRGP](#).

Later in 2014, the TRFRF Program recognized that monies in TRFRF were adequate to request grant funds for existing programs at the Water Boards and CAL FIRE. Staff and local assistance funds were requested and granted for the Water Boards' [Section 319\(h\) Clean Water Grant Program](#) (\$2 million in grant funds per year for two years) and CAL FIRE's [California Forest Improvement Program](#) (CFIP) (\$3.0 million for FY 2015-16 and \$3.5 million for FY 2016-17).

Tables 7A-C present a summary of restoration activities that have been funded through these three forest restoration grant programs.

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Table 7A. Summary of TRFRF Forest Restoration Grants via the Department of Fish and Wildlife Forest Land Anadromous Restoration Program, FY 2015-16.					
Project Type*	Project Title	Applicant	Project Description	County	Funded Amount
HI	Scott River Instream Habitat Restoration project	California Trout, Inc.	Restore the geomorphic floodplain and increase instream channel complexity within a steep and incised .21 mile reach of the South Fork Scott River.	Siskiyou	\$28,857
HI	Olds Creek Instream Coho Salmon Habitat Enhancement Project	Trout Unlimited, Inc.	Address forest legacy impacts by adding 105 pieces of large wood to 1.13 miles of high priority core recovery habitat in Olds Creek. Project will increase stream complexity, pool frequency, winter shelter and rearing habitat for coho salmon.	Mendocino	\$129,340
HU	Anderson Creek Sediment Reduction and Coho Recovery Project	Trout Unlimited	Address forest legacy impacts by permanently decommissioning 1.49 mi of hydrologically connected road reaches including 17 individual features. Will prevent 8,270 yd ³ of sediment from entering the Anderson Creek watershed.	Mendocino	\$234,608
HU	Blue Waterhole Creek Sediment Reduction and Coho Habitat Enhancement	Mendocino County Resource Conservation District	Prevent the delivery of 9,910 yd of sediment from legacy road erosion features to Blue Waterhole Cr and mainstem Garcia River by decommissioning 3.8 mi and upgrading 1.3 mi of road. Improve coho habitat by installation of LWD structures in Blue Waterhole.	Mendocino	\$341,718
HU	Grubb Creek Upslope Sediment Reduction Project	Mendocino County Resource Conservation District	Based on a 2015 road assessment, improve natural drainage and install properly sized culverts on a legacy riparian road to reduce sediment input and potential for catastrophic road failure into Grubb Creek, tributary to Tenmile Creek and SF Eel River.	Mendocino	\$54,965
HI	Little North Fork Navarro River Coho Stream Habitat Enhancement Project	California Conservation Corps	33 sites containing 65 pieces of LWD will be added to Little North Fork Navarro River and Bottom Creek to improve the quality & quantity of spawning and rearing habitat for Coho & Steelhead on 1,210' of LNF Navarro River and 2,400' of Bottom Creek.	Mendocino	\$128,841
HI	Hollow Tree Tributary Complex Instream Restoration Project Phase II	Eel River Watershed Improvement Group	Placement of 23 LWD features containing 96 logs/rootwads that will enhance pools, increase gravel sorting and provide increase habitat complexity; Planting of 1000 conifers will provide shade and wood for future recruitment.	Mendocino	\$148,158

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Table 7A. Summary of TRFRF Forest Restoration Grants via the Department of Fish and Wildlife Forest Land Anadromous Restoration Program, FY 2015-16.

Project Type*	Project Title	Applicant	Project Description	County	Funded Amount
HI	Anderson Creek Habitat Enhancement Project for Coho Recovery Phase II	Eel River Watershed Improvement Group	Supplement ongoing efforts to provide short- and long-term benefits to salmonids through placement of LWD that will enhance pools, increase gravel sorting and provide increased habitat complexity.	Mendocino	\$227,570
HI	South Fork Noyo River Instream Habitat Enhancement Project	Mendocino Land Trust	70 structures will be constructed from 160 logs on the South Fork Noyo River. The addition of these structures will enhance salmonid spawning and rearing habitat within the South Fork Noyo River watershed along this 11,198 foot section of river.	Mendocino	\$231,304
HI	Noyo Headwaters Instream Habitat Enhancement Project	Mendocino Land Trust	Addition of 30 structures from 70 logs will enhance salmonid spawning and rearing habitat within the Noyo River watershed along this 3,880 foot section of the Noyo River and Burbeck Creek.	Mendocino	\$94,877
HI	East Branch Little North Fork LWD and Instream Barrier Modification	The Conservation Fund	Install 25 instream habitat features consisting of 65 pieces of large wood and excavate and stabilize a landslide which is impeding passage for salmonids.	Mendocino	\$74,990
FP	Kenny Creek Fish Passage Improvement Project	Eel River Watershed Improvement Group	Replacement of an existing RED (100% blockage) crossing for juvenile and adult salmonids with a bridge will allow unimpeded salmonid access to 2.6 miles of high quality upstream channel and pass the 100-year flow event.	Mendocino	\$708,957
HI	Redwood Creek Instream Habitat Improvement Project - Jakubal	Eel River Watershed Improvement Group (ERWIG)	Placement of 8 LWD and boulder features consisting of 47 wood pieces and 14 tons of boulders on a 1,300 foot Section of Redwood Creek to provide increased habitat complexity, enhance pools, and increase gravel sorting.	Humboldt	\$87,558
HI	Redwood Creek Instream Habitat Improvement Project-Schroeder	Eel River Watershed Improvement Group	Placement of 6 LWD and boulder features consisting of 37 wood pieces and 60 tons of boulders on a 1,300 foot Section of Redwood Creek to provide increased habitat complexity, enhance pools, and increase gravel sorting.	Humboldt	\$76,098
Total Grant Amount Funded					\$2,567,841

*HI = Instream Habitat Restoration; HU = Watershed Restoration-Upslope; FP = Fish Passage.

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Table 7B. Summary of TRFRF Forest Restoration Grants via the Water Boards, FY 2015-16.				
Project Title	Applicant	Project Description	County	Funded Amount
Elk River Sediment Remediation Pilot Implementation Projects	California Trout, Inc.	Implement pilot sediment remediation projects in North Fork of Elk River; testing assumptions and predictions of Elk River Recovery Assessment's hydrodynamic and sediment analysis. The Elk River Recovery Assessment is a feasibility study of instream stored sediment remediation options funded by the State Water Board's Cleanup and Abatement Account.	Humboldt	\$638,557
Large Wood Augmentation Projects in Mendocino Hydrologic Unit	Trout Unlimited - North Coast Coho Project	Implement salmon habitat restoration projects within prioritized stream reaches of Mendocino Coast Hydrologic Unit and conducting a Large Wood Technical Restoration Field School to educate and train restoration practitioners on methods and requirements to conduct salmon habitat restoration projects.	Mendocino	\$569,005
Battle Creek Watershed Based Plan	Battle Creek Watershed Conservancy	Complete a watershed assessment, participate in development of a watershed-based plan, and implement a sediment reduction demonstration project in Battle Creek Watershed.	Shasta and Tehama	\$492,438
Ponderosa Way Road Assessment and Sediment Reduction Plan (Phase 1)	Resource Conservation District of Tehama County	Prepare an Action Plan to reduce sedimentation on Ponderosa Way, implement one project to reduce sediment input to Battle Creek; prepare CEQA document for future road fixes.	Shasta and Tehama	\$300,000
Total Grant Amount Funded				\$2,000,000

Table 7C. Summary of TRFRF Forest Restoration Grants via the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection California Forest Improvement Program, FY 2015-16.			
County	Number of Grants	Sum of Acres	Amount Encumbered
Amador	3	158	\$211,625
Calaveras	2	1,027	\$207,532
El Dorado	2	1,005	\$138,732
Fresno	26	3,208	\$996,857
Humboldt	9	6,765	\$139,971
Lake	2	1,478	\$2,194
Mariposa	3	1,172	\$206,550
Mendocino	5	1,535	\$30,811
Modoc	1	280	\$5,202
Napa	1	851	\$6,487

Table 7C. Summary of TRFRF Forest Restoration Grants via the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection California Forest Improvement Program, FY 2015-16.			
County	Number of Grants	Sum of Acres	Amount Encumbered
Nevada	3	5,094	\$104,403
Placer	2	3,243	\$122,757
Shasta	2	498	\$99,732
Sierra	1	266	\$43,875
Siskiyou	4	508	\$163,783
Sonoma	24	6,899	\$217,200
Trinity	1	43	\$4,617
Tulare	1	70	\$77,768
Tuolumne	2	105	\$98,551
Monterey	1	525	\$5,754
Kern	1	30	\$53,564
Grand Total	96	34,759	\$2,947,965

TRFRF Program Element 4: Reporting Requirements

Annual Reporting

This report is intended to satisfy AB 1492 annual reporting requirements for TRFRF (see PRC § 4629.9):

A listing, by organization, of the proposed total costs associated with the review, approval, and inspection of timber harvesting plans and associated permits.

1. The number of timber harvesting plans, and acreage covered by the plans, reviewed in the 2011–12 FY, or the most recent FY.
2. To the extent feasible, a listing of activities, personnel, and funding, by department, for the forest practice program for 2012–13, or the most recent FY, and the preceding 10 FYs.
3. The number of staff in each organization dedicated fully or partially to (A) review of timber harvesting plans, and (B) other forestry-related activities, by geographical location in the state.
4. The costs of other forestry-related activities undertaken.
5. A summary of any process improvements identified by the administration as part of ongoing review of the timber harvest process, including data and technology improvement needs.
6. Workload analysis for the forest practice program in each organization.
7. In order to assess efficiencies in the program and the effectiveness of spending, a set of measures for, and a plan for collection of data on, the program, including, but not limited to:

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- A. The number of timber harvesting plans reviewed.
- B. Average time for plan review.
- C. Number of field inspections per inspector.
- D. Number of acres under active plans.
- E. Number of violations.
- F. Evaluating ecological performance.

One-Time Policy and Budget Report

In addition to its annual reporting requirements, AB 1492 also calls for a one-time policy and budget report to the Legislature, due in March, 2014. The specific reporting requirement is:

PRC § 4629.10.

- (a) No later than March 1, 2014, as part of the 2014–15 budget process, the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, in conjunction with the Secretary for Environmental Protection, shall submit a report to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and to the relevant legislative policy committees, including a review of the report required to be submitted to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee pursuant to Section 4629.9. This review shall include recommendations to the budget committees on the future funding of the program, the adequacy of the current regulatory programs, and suggestions for policy recommendations that will improve this chapter and its implementing regulations, and other aspects of the laws governing timber harvesting in the state.
- (b) (1) A report required to be submitted pursuant to subdivision (a) shall be submitted in compliance with Section 9795 of the Government Code.
(2) Pursuant to Section 10231.5 of the Government Code, this section is repealed as of January 1, 2018.

Portions of this responsibility were met as a part of the 2015 and 2016 AB 1492 annual reports to the Legislature. However, the TRFRF Program has not yet been in the position to prepare a report that fully responds to the PRC § 4629.10 requirements for a March 2014, one-time policy and budget report. As previously communicated to Legislative committee staff, we had not yet formally responded to all of this reporting direction because the time is not ripe to do so.

The discussion below, similar to that provided last year, provides a partial response to this reporting requirement.

1. **A review of the report required to be submitted to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee pursuant to Section 4629.9.**
 - The annual reports the TRFRF Program has prepared and submitted pursuant to Section 4629.9 have been responsive to those requirements regarding the content of the report.

2. Recommendations to the budget committees on the future funding of the program.

- The TRFRF Program submitted and was successful in securing funding for FY 2015-16 budget requests for additional funding and staffing that would allow the expansion of forest restoration grant programs, add additional harvest plan review capacity for the Water Boards, and support program development needs identified by the four working groups.
- The TRFRF Program submitted and was successful in securing funding for FY 2016-17 budget requests for:
 - Funding for Forest Practice Rule effectiveness evaluation, development of the CalTREES on-line timber harvest permitting system, and providing per diem payments to public participants on TRFRF Program advisory bodies;
 - Conversion of 5.3 PY of Water Boards limited-term staff to permanent.
- It is still too early in the implementation of AB 1492 to determine:
 - Whether the Review Team agencies now have adequate resources to review timber harvesting permit applications in a thorough and timely manner;
 - Whether, what kind, and what amount of additional resources may be needed to fully implement the transparency, monitoring data, and ecological performance measures elements of AB 1492;
- Revenue flows into the Timber Regulation and Forest Restoration Fund are adequate to support current programs, allow some further expansion if additional needs are identified, and maintain at least the minimum required \$4 million reserve in TRFRF.

3. The adequacy of the current regulatory programs

- It is too early in the implementation of AB 1492 to determine the adequacy of the current regulatory programs.
 - While the Review Team agencies have now filled essentially all of the new staff positions added to their timber harvest review programs, staff are continuing to receive training and working toward development of full functional capacity for their challenging jobs.
 - Development of databases and protocols for better tracking efforts and outputs of staff, currently underway, needs to be completed and the resulting systems then implemented.
 - Development and implementation of ecological performance measures is critical to determining the adequacy of current regulatory programs at protecting the environment; until these are developed, resourced, and implemented, the ecological performance of timber review programs cannot be well understood.
 - The Board of Forestry and Fire Protection has established its Effectiveness Monitoring Committee, which will play an important role in evaluating the site-specific effectiveness of the Forest Practice Rules and other regulations pertinent to timber management. The committee has

completed its Strategic Plan, as discussed above, and is now implementing it.

4. Suggestions for policy recommendations that will improve:

a. this chapter and its implementing regulations,

- The original AB 1492 statute was modified through Budget Trailer Bill language in 2016 to allow use of TRFRF monies to pay a per diem to public members of TRFRF Program advisory bodies. The TRFRF Program does not have any further recommendations regarding its modification at this time. Recommendations may be developed for the 2017 Legislative session or later.

b. and other aspects of the laws governing timber harvesting in the state.

- The TRFRF Program is still early in the implementation of AB 1492 and does not have any recommendations at this time. Recommendations may be developed for the 2018 Legislative session or later.

Specific Report Information Required by AB 1492

The report is prepared to fulfill the requirements of PRC § 4629.9 for FY 2015-16. While the data provided herein reflect that, this report also provides limited data for FY 2016-17. The organization of information presented below is somewhat different than how the required report content is enumerated in AB 1492; however, all areas required by that bill are addressed. As a cross reference, each section below identifies in brackets, [], the sections of AB 1492 that call for the information presented.

1. Staffing and Costs Associated with the Review, Approval, and Inspection of Timber Harvesting Plans and Associated Permits. [PRC § 4629.9(a)(1, 3, 4A)]

Table 8 provides an overview of the changes in staffing for the Review Team agencies and their timber harvest review staff, from FY 2007-08 through FY 2016-17. As is evident, total staffing, driven in particular by budget fluctuations at the Department of Fish and Wildlife, dropped from 180 in FY 2007-08 to a low of 141 in FY 2010-11, and then reaching 213 in FY 2015-16. The funding and staffing levels established beginning in FY 2013-14 were intended to allow the Review Team agencies to fully and effectively engage in the full range of timber harvest review functions, including preconsultation, plan review, preharvest inspection, preparation of various timber harvesting plan-related permits, and inspections during harvests and upon completion. However, the Review Team agencies are continuing to monitor and evaluate the adequacy of staffing levels to provide an adequate level of substantive plan review in a timely fashion, as well as meet the broader AB 1492 program requirements, such as those being addressed by the four working groups. The 21 new positions added in FY 2015-16 (9 permanent and 12 limited term) were established to support new forest restoration grant programs at the Water Boards and CAL FIRE, to support the work of the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Effectiveness Monitoring Committee, and to increase program overall capacity to support expanding work on data and monitoring, ecological performance measures, and planning watershed pilot projects.

Department	Fiscal Year									
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
CAL FIRE	102	95	95	95	95	95	101	104	114	114
DFW	33	22.0	25	7.7	8.7	26	41	39*	41**	41**
Water Boards	32	28.2	28.2	26.4	26.4	27.8	31.3	32.3	34.9	34.9
DOC	13	13	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	15	15	19**	19**
CNRA	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2
Board of Forestry and Fire Protection	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	180	158.2	160.3	141.2	142.2	160.9	190.3	192.3	211.9	211.9

*Two DFW positions were lost in 2014 because they were vacant for more than six months.

**Funding for the additional FY 2015-16 positions was granted, but position authority was not authorized. DFW and DOC had to use positions borrowed from other divisions within their Departments.

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Natural Resources Agency (CNRA)

CNRA was authorized funding from the Timber Regulation and Forest Restoration Fund (TRFRF) and 2.0 positions (CEA A and Executive Assistant), beginning in FY 2013-14, to oversee implementation of AB 1492 (Table 9). The Assistant Secretary of Forest Resources Management position ensures the effectiveness of the timber harvest review programs by coordinating activities among departments; interacting with stakeholders; providing leadership for the development of new AB 1492 program elements such as forest restoration grants; ecological performance measures; and overseeing cross-departmental data gathering, assessment and annual reporting. There was no pre-existing position at Agency dedicated to this purpose. There have been no vacancies in the CNRA positions.

Budget Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Authorized Expenditures	\$23	\$217	\$492	\$2,596
Actual Expenditures	\$23	\$216	\$492	\$2,595
Authorized Positions	0	2	2	2

The TRFRF expenditure level at CNRA was \$2.6 million in FY 2015-16. The substantial increase from previous years was primarily due to one-time funding for development of the CalTREES on-line timber harvest permitting system (\$1.3 million), collection of data to support planning watershed pilot projects (\$450,000), and a pilot project to collect data on private forestlands using the Water Board's bioassessment methods (\$300,000).

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) and Board of Forestry and Fire Protection

This report addresses CAL FIRE and the Board of Forestry and Fire protection jointly because the administrative functions for both are carried out by CAL FIRE.

Table 10 provides historic and reporting-year fiscal and staffing information for TRFRF program elements at CAL FIRE and the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection. CAL FIRE was authorized additional funding of \$967,000 from the TRFRF and 6.0 additional positions starting in FY 2013-14. Three additional positions were authorized for FY 2014-15. The existing (prior to FY 2013-14) CAL FIRE positions continue to perform core program functions such as plan review and approval, processing timber harvesting plan exemption notices, and field law enforcement compliance inspections. The additional CAL FIRE staffing need was driven mostly by the new statutory requirements of AB 1492. Most of the CAL FIRE staffing increase (8 PY) in FY 2015-16 was to support the CFIP grant program. Two of the new positions are to support AB 1492 functions of forest practice data collection and sharing, creation of performance measures, program accountability, and the implementation of pilot projects. Most of the increase in expenditures between FY 2014-15 and 2015-16 was due to initiating CFIP

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positions and grants. In FY 2015-16, CAL FIRE and the Board had 115 authorized positions and expenditures of \$18.2 million in funding for timber regulation activities and forest restoration grants. Primarily due to position vacancies, actual expenditures were less than the authorized level of \$22.5 million.

Table 10. CAL FIRE and Board of Forestry and Fire Protection TRFRF Expenditures (\$1,000) and Positions (PY), Fiscal Years 2007-08 through 2015-16.									
Budget Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Authorized Expenditures	\$12,726	\$12,633	\$11,280	\$11,034	\$11,111	\$12,039	\$13,311	\$14,893	\$22,456
Actual Expenditures	\$12,141	\$11,275	\$11,381	\$10,766	\$11,565	\$11,098	\$12,717	\$13,775	\$18,162
Authorized Positions—CAL FIRE	102	95	95	95	95	95	101	104	114
Authorized Positions—Board									1

The Board of Forestry and Fire Protection received its first TRFRF position and funding in FY 2015-16, a Forester I position to support the work of the Board’s Effectiveness Monitoring Committee and other Board functions. In FY 2016-17, the Board received an appropriation of \$450,000/year for two years to fund forest practice effectiveness monitoring projects under the aegis of the Effectiveness Monitoring Committee.

Tables 11A-11C provide details on the augmentation of CAL FIRE’s forest practice program staff from FY 2014-15 to FY 2015-16. CAL FIRE received ten additional positions and the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection received one additional position for FY 2015-16, bringing total staffing to 115 positions.

Table 11A. All CAL FIRE Positions (PY) in Fiscal Year 2014-15.					
CLASSIFICATION	CAL FIRE REGIONS/BRANCHES				
	Northern Region	HQ/Resource Management	Southern Region	Legal Office	Total
Assoc. State Archeologist	1				1
Senior State Archeologist		1	1		2
Attorney III				1	1
Executive Secretary I		1			1
Forestry Assistant II	6	1			7
Forester I (Nonsupvry)	23	4	2		29
Forester II (Supvry)	20	5			25
Forester III	3	2			5
Forestry And Fire Protection Administrator		2			2
Office Assistant (Typing)	3.5		0.5		4
Office Tech (Typing)	8	1	0.5		9.5

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Table 11A. All CAL FIRE Positions (PY) in Fiscal Year 2014-15.					
CLASSIFICATION	CAL FIRE REGIONS/BRANCHES				
	Northern Region	HQ/Resource Management	Southern Region	Legal Office	Total
Program Tech II	7				7
Supervising Prog Tech II	1				1
Research Analyst I (GIS)			0.5		0.5
Research Analyst II (GIS)	2				2
Research Program Specialist II (GIS)	1				1
Secretary	2				2
Staff Environmental Scientist		1			1
Senior Environmental Scientist (Specialist)		2			2
Other			1		1
Total	77.5	20	5.5	1	104

Table 11B. CAL FIRE and Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Position Augmentation (PY) in Fiscal Year 2015-16.					
CLASSIFICATION	CAL FIRE DEPARTMENT REGIONS/BRANCHES				
	Northern Region	HQ/Resource Management	Southern Region	Legal Office	Total
Forester I	2		1		3
Forester II	1		1		2
Assoc. Gov't Prog. Analyst		2			2
Research Analyst II (GIS)	1				1
Research Manager III	1				1
Senior Accounting Officer		1			1
Forester I (Board of Forestry and Fire Prot.)		1			1
Total	5	4	2	0	11

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Table 11C. All CAL FIRE and Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Positions (PY) in Fiscal Year 2015-16.					
CLASSIFICATION	CAL FIRE REGIONS/BRANCHES				
	Northern Region	HQ/Resource Management	Southern Region	Legal Office	Total
Assoc. State Archeologist	1				1
Senior State Archeologist		1	1		2
Attorney III				1	1
Executive Secretary I		1			1
Forestry Assistant II	6	1			7
Forester I (Nonsupvry)	25	4	3		32
Forester II (Supvry)	21	5	1		27
Forester III	3	2			5
Forestry And Fire Protection Administrator		2			2
Office Assistant (Typing)	3.5		0.5		4
Office Tech (Typing)	8	1	0.5		9.5
Program Tech II	7				7
Supervising Prog Tech II	1				1
Research Analyst I (GIS)			0.5		0.5
Research Analyst II (GIS)	3				3
Research Program Specialist II (GIS)	1				1
Research Program Manager III	1				1
Secretary	2				2
Staff Environmental Scientist		1			1
Senior Environmental Scientist (Specialist)		2			2
Assoc. Gov't Program Analyst		2			2
Sr. Accounting Officer		1			1
Other			1		1
Forester I (Board of Forestry and Fire Prot.)		1			1
Total	82.5	24	7.5	1	115

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Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW)

AB 1492 requires DFW to enhance the specialized review of THPs and related permitted timber harvesting activities. This requirement will help ensure that timber harvesting permits receive the legally mandated review, analysis and mitigation for the state’s fish and wildlife resources as required under the Z’berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). It also provides assurance that harvesting activities will be consistent with DFW-specific authorities such as the California Endangered Species Act and the lake and streambed alteration statutes.

Table 12 provides historic and reporting-year fiscal and staffing information for DFW’s Timberland Conservation Program. As noted above, DFW staffing and funding have increased markedly since FY 2011-12, allowing the DFW to greatly increase its involvement in harvest plan review and oversight, as well as other work with landowners, such as preconsultation, training, and participation in research or monitoring projects. The appropriation increase from FY 2013-14 to 2014-15 reflects the new \$2 million in restoration grant funding that was authorized for two fiscal years.

Table 12. DFW Timberland Conservation Program TRFRF Expenditures (\$1,000) and Positions (PY), Fiscal Years 2007-08 through 2015-16.									
Budget Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Appropriations	\$2,886	\$2,216	\$2,400	\$962	\$1,041	\$2,184	\$6,260	\$7,545	\$10,424
Actual Expenditures	\$3,017	\$2,645	\$1,836	\$1,317	\$1,041	\$1,424	\$4,600	\$6,583	\$8,872
Revenues	\$696	\$442	\$450	\$538	\$272	\$230	-	-	-
Authorized Positions	33.0	22.0	25.0	7.7	8.7	26	41	39*	41

*Two positions were lost in 2014 because they were vacant for more than six months. In FY 2015-16, the DFW Timberland Conservation Program had a total of 41 positions and TRFRF expenditures of \$8.8 million. Revenue collection (fees) related to timber harvesting permit review and Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreements halted in 2013, as required by AB 1492.

Tables 13A-13C provide details on the staffing of DFW’s Timberland Conservation Program by detailed position classifications for FYs 2014-15 and 2015-16. In FY 2015-16, funding for two new Senior Environmental Scientist Specialist positions was added to support AB 1492 functions for data and monitoring, ecological performance measures, and the implementation of pilot projects.

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Table 13A. DFW Timberland Conservation Program TRFRF Positions (PY) in Fiscal Year 2014-15.								
CLASSIFICATION	DFW REGIONS AND BRANCHES							
	R1	R2	R3	R4	HCPB	BDB	OGC	Total
Environmental Program Manager	1				1			2
Environmental Scientist	10.5	3	3	1	2	2		21.5
Office Technician	1.5	1						2.5
Research Analyst II		1						1
Senior Environmental Scientist Supervisor	2	1	1					4
Staff Counsel							1	1
Senior Environmental Scientist Specialist	4	1		1	1			7
Total	19	7	4	2	4	2	1	39

HCPB Habitat Conservation Planning Branch

BDB Biogeographic Data Branch

OGC Office of General Council

Table 13B. DFW Timberland Conservation Program Positions Augmentation (PY) in Fiscal Year 2015-16.								
CLASSIFICATION	DFW REGIONS AND BRANCHES							
	R1	R2	R3	R4	HCPB	BDB	OGC	Total
Senior Environmental Scientist Specialist	1	1						2

Table 13C. All DFW Timberland Conservation Program Positions (PY) in Fiscal Year 2015-16								
CLASSIFICATION	DFW REGIONS AND BRANCHES							
	R1	R2	R3	R4	HCPB	BDB	OGC	Total
Environmental Program Manager	1				1			2
Environmental Scientist	10.5	3	3	1	2	2		21.5
Office Technician	1.5	1						2.5
Research Analyst II		1						1
Senior Environmental Scientist Supervisor	2	1	1					4
Staff Counsel							1	1
Senior Environmental Scientist Specialist	5	2		1	1			9
Total	20	8	4	2	4	2	1	41

Water Boards

Table 14 provides historic and reporting-year fiscal and staffing information for the Water Boards' Forest Activities Program (FAP). The Water Boards' staffing and funding increased from 27.8 positions and \$4.7 million in appropriations in FY 2012-13 to 32.3 positions and \$6.5 million in total appropriations (TRFRF and General Fund) in FY

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2015-16. As detailed below, these funds do not all come from the TRFRF. Actual total expenditures in FY 2015-16 were \$6.1 million. Four additional positions and \$2 million in forest restoration grant funds (per year for two years) were authorized beginning FY 2015-16.

Forest Program Budget	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Appropriations	\$4,699	\$5,034	\$4,396	\$4,692	\$4,688	\$4,688	\$5,819	\$6,433	\$6,465
Actual Expenditures	\$4,616	\$4,381	\$4,365	\$4,692	\$4,688	\$4,204	\$4,971	\$6,433	\$6,094
Authorized Positions	32.0	28.2	28.2	26.4	26.4	27.8	31.3	32.3	35.0

*See Table 12 for breakdown of the General Fund and TRFRF components of these budget numbers.

Tables 15A-15C provide details on the staffing of the Water Board’s FAP staff over the past two FYs. Four limited-term positions (three Engineering Geologists and one Environmental Scientist) were added during this period. The roles of the new positions are supporting timber harvest review on nonfederal lands, administrative efficiency and transparency, and the new forest restoration grant program.

Classification	R1	R5	R6	SB	Total
Environmental Program Manager I	1.0				1.0
Supervising Engineering Geologist		0.4			0.4
Senior Environmental Scientist	0.6				0.6
Environmental Scientist	2.7	4.0	0.5	1.0	8.2
Senior Water Resources Engineer			1.0		1.0
Water Resources Control Engineer	1.8	0.3			2.1
Senior Engineering Geologist	2.0	1.6			3.6
Engineering Geologist	6.0	4.8	1.0		11.8
Attorney III				0.4	0.4
Analyst/Other	1.2			0.8	2.0
Total	15.3	11.1	2.5	2.2	31.1

Classification	R1	R5	R6	SB	Total
Engineering Geologist	2.0		1.0		3.0
Environmental Scientist				1.0	1.0

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Classification	R1	R5	R6	SB	Total
Environmental Program Manager I	1.0				1.0
Supervising Engineering Geologist		0.4			0.4
Senior Environmental Scientist	0.6				0.6
Environmental Scientist	2.7	4.0	0.5	2.0	9.2
Senior Water Resources Engineer			1.0		1.0
Water Resources Control Engineer	1.8	0.3			2.1
Senior Engineering Geologist	2.0	1.6			3.6
Engineering Geologist	8.0	4.8	2.0		14.8
Attorney III				0.4	0.4
Analyst/Other	1.0			0.8	1.8
Total	17.1	11.1	3.5	3.2	34.9

As shown in Table 16, the Water Boards’ Forest Activities Program receives funding from both the General Fund and TRFRF. The General Fund is used to support program activities related to non-commercial forestland management, whereas the TRFRF provides for the review and permitting of timber harvesting and related activities on nonfederal forests and federal forests, and for forest restoration grants.

Appropriations by Fund	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
General Fund	\$5,034	\$4,396	\$4,692	\$4,688	\$4,028	\$3,354	\$3,890	\$2,835
TRFRF	-	-	-	-	\$660	\$2,465	\$2,543	\$5,341
Total	\$5,034	\$4,396	\$4,692	\$4,688	\$4,688	\$5,819	\$6,433	\$8,176

State law requires each person who discharges waste or proposes to discharge waste that could affect the quality of the waters of the state to file a report of waste discharge with the appropriate Regional Water Board and to pay an annual fee set by the State Water Board, the funds from which are deposited in the Waste Discharge Permit Fund. The enactment of AB 1492 prohibits the Water Board from charging fees for its WDRs for timber operations, and replaces the lost fee revenue with funding from the TRFRF.

With regard to water quality monitoring, the Water Boards utilize project-specific monitoring and statewide monitoring programs designed to assess the condition of surface waters and ground waters throughout the state of California. These programs, such as the Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program, help provide a baseline of existing water quality conditions and assessments of changes in conditions over time. When integrated as part of the regulatory planning process, this information enables the Water Boards to modify regulatory requirements over time, as needed, in order to ensure the protection of water quality.

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Department of Conservation (DOC)

Table 17 provides historic and reporting-year fiscal and staffing information for the DOC’s timber harvest programs. Total direct TRFRF expenditures were \$3.7 million in FY 2015-16.

Budget Item	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Authorized Expenditures (CAL FIRE Interagency Agreement)	\$755	\$755	\$640	\$748	\$844	\$422	-	-	
Authorized Expenditures (Timber Regulation and Forest Restoration Fund)							\$2,982	\$3,085	\$4,171
Authorized Expenditures (DOC Direct Funding)	\$1,823	\$1,638	\$1,600	\$1,545	\$1,594	\$2,016	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	\$2,578	\$2,393	\$2,240	\$2,293	\$2,438	\$2,438	\$2,982	\$3,085	\$3,698
Authorized Positions	13.0	13.0	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	15	15	19

Tables 18A-C provides details on the position classifications for DOC’s timber harvest program staff, which increased by four positions from FY 2014-15 to FY 2015-16. The role of the new positions is to provide capacity to address AB 1492 functions for data and monitoring, ecological performance measures, and administrative efficiency and transparency.

CLASSIFICATION	REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF				
	Sacramento	Santa Rosa	Eureka	Redding	Total
Sup. Eng. Geologist	1				1
Sr. Eng. Geologist	1	1	1	1	4
Eng. Geologist	1	2	2	2	7
Research Analyst II (GIS)	1				1
Assoc. Gov. Program Analyst	1				1
Office Technician	1				1
Total	6	3	3	3	15

CLASSIFICATION	REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF				
	Sacramento	Santa Rosa	Eureka	Redding	Total
Sr. Eng. Geologist	1				1
Eng. Geologist	1				1
Research Program Specialist II (GIS)	1				1
Graduate Student Assistant	1				1
Total	4				4

Table 18c. DOC Total Authorized Staff (PY), Fiscal Year 2015-16.					
CLASSIFICATION	REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF STAFF				
	Sacramento	Santa Rosa	Eureka	Redding	Total
Sup. Eng. Geologist	1				1
Sr. Eng. Geologist	2	1	1	1	5
Eng. Geologist	2	2	2	2	8
Research Program Specialist II (GIS)	1				1
Research Analyst II (GIS)	1				1
Assoc. Gov. Program Analyst	1				1
Office Technician	1				1
Graduate Student Assistant	1				1
Total	10	3	3	3	19

2. Workload Analysis [PRC § 4629.9(a)(7)]

The tables below (Tables 19-22) quantify the workload faced by the Review Team agencies since 2007. Prior to the implementation of AB 1492, information was presented on a calendar year basis; however, AB 1492 instead required that the information be presented on a fiscal year basis.

Tables 19-21 provide a detailed look at workload for all of the Review Team agencies for FY 2015-16. Note that not all agencies face the same tasks. Table 19 captures responsibilities under the Forest Practice Act and Rules. Tables 20 and 21 capture DFW and Water Boards responsibilities under timber-harvesting-related laws that they administer, such as Fish and Game Code § 1600 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreements and Waste Discharge Requirements, respectively. The Review Team agencies work closely together to efficiently coordinate their interwoven permitting responsibilities for timber harvesting operations. Some of this efficiency comes from statutory provisions, such as Fish and Game Code §1611, which allows the submission of a THP to CAL FIRE to be the notice to DFW of the proposed activity that requires a Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement from DFW. As a part of this process, the THP also serves as the CEQA document for the Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement. In the case of the Water Boards, some Regional Boards tier off CAL FIRE-approved timber harvesting plans to streamline permitting on nonfederal lands.

Overall, the largest suite of responsibilities in timber harvest regulation on nonfederal lands falls on CAL FIRE as the lead agency under the Forest Practices Act and CEQA. To provide information on the scale of these responsibilities over time, while still keeping the data display somewhat simple, Table 22 provides the details of CAL FIRE’s tasks for the period of CY 2007 through FY 2015-16.

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Table 19. Review Team Workload Measures.	FY 2015-16			
	CAL FIRE	DFW	CGS	Water Boards
Timber Harvesting Plans				
Plans Filed	239			
Plans Reviewed – Includes plans still under review from previous FY	375	342	332	375
Plans Returned	79			
Pre-harvest Inspections Conducted (THP & Substantive Deviation)	243	147	180	180
Plans Withdrawn	8			
Second Review Participation (THP & Substantive Deviation)	279	149	215	279
Substantial Deviations Filed	27			
Plans Approved	254			
<i>Timber Harvest Acreage Approved</i>	<i>94,650</i>			
NTMPs				
Plans Filed	14			
Plans Reviewed	27	19	16	27
Plans Returned	11			
Pre-harvest Inspections Conducted (NTMP & Substantive Deviation)	19	12	15	19
Plans Withdrawn	0			
Second Review Participation (NTMP & Substantive Deviation)	20	14	10	13
Substantial Deviations Filed	9			
Notice of Timber Operations	127		27	28
Plans Approved	11			
<i>Nonindustrial Timber Management Plan Acreage Approved</i>	<i>5,572</i>			
Other Plans, Projects, and Permits				
Sustained Yield Plans Under Review	0	1		
Sustained Yield Plans Approved	0			
Exemption Notices	2,475			
Emergency Notices	231			
Compliance/Enforcement				
Compliance Inspections (Non-PHI)	4,191	66	66	203
Violations	361	11		5
Administrative Civil Penalties Initiated	7			
Total Active Administrative Civil Penalties	45			

See Appendix 3 for a definition of the terms used in the first column of this table.

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Table 20. DFW Timberland Conservation Program Actions under DFW Authorities or Programs.						
Action	DFW Region					
	R1 Coast	R1 Interior	R2	R3	R4	Total
§ 1600 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreements	148	28	14	16	0	206
§ 1600 Amendments	24	5	14	2	0	45
§ 1600 Inspections	11	9	20	11	1	52
Exemption Review for Sensitive Resources	4	2	97	174	84	361
Master Agreement for Timber Operation Under Review	1	0		0	0	1
Habitat Conservation Plans/NCCPs/Safe Harbor Agreements Under Review	3	4		1	0	8
Species Consultations	129	66	16	9	35	255
CA Endangered Species Act Status Review	3	2		1	0	6
FLAR and Other Grant Proposal Review	3	2		4	0	9
Forest Conservation Easement Review	6	0		1	0	7

Table 21. Water Boards Forestry Program	R-1	R-5	R-6	Water Boards
Waivers or WDR's Under Development or Renewal	2	2	0	4
Plans Enrolled in Waivers of Waste Discharge Requirements	2	62	0	64
Plans Enrolled in Waste Discharge Requirements	126	0	1	127
Federal Timber Projects Reviewed	19	19	1	39
Federal Inspections	20	23		43
Federal Timber Projects Enrolled	15	10	1	26

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Table 22. CAL FIRE Workload History, Calendar Year 2007 through Fiscal Year 2015-16.										
Workload Measure	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	
THPs Filed	435	344	240	244	257	229	297	282	239	
THPs Returned ¹	115	59	42	52	36	50	110	124	79	
THPs Resubmitted ¹						50	93	107	69	
THPs Recirculated ²						48	20	22	12	
THP PHIs Conducted ²	425	334	241	209	254	216	290	272	231	
THPs Approved ²	403	355	254	204	285	243	278	260	254	
Acreage in Approved THPs ³	133,876	139,365	92,763	88,700	150,919	107,051	146,384	128,644	94,650	
NTMPs Filed	28	27	20	24	15	8	14	10	14	
NTMPs Returned	10	9	6	8	3	5	4	5	11	
NTMPs Resubmitted						5		5	7	
NTMPs Recirculated ²						4	2	0	1	
NTMP PHIs Conducted ²	24	23	16	24	14	8	13	9	15	
NTMPs Approved ²	28	25	16	17	17	12	10	12	11	
Acreage in Approved NTMPs ³	7,050	8,635	2,471	4,071	3,716	7,365	4,126	3,367	5,572	
NTMP Notice of Timber Operations Received	163	92	37	118	109	102	123	132	127	
SYPs Received				2		1 ⁴		0	0	
SYPs Approved ⁴					2			0	0	
Acreage in Approved SYPs					271,555			0	0	
Exemption Notices	2,504	2,149	1,362	1,794	2,475	2,544	2,007	1,785	2,475	
Emergency Notices	91	324	97	85	88	262	126	270	231	
Minor Deviations Accepted ⁵	4,276	3,664	2,094	3,003	2,878	2,815	2,902	2,437	2,419	
THP and NTMP Substantial Deviations Received ¹	81	65	38	30	30	80	142 ⁶	93	73	
THP Substantial Deviations Received						63	114 ⁶	68	57	
THP Substantial Deviations PHIs						14	21	12	12	
THP Substantial Deviations Second Review Participation	Data not collected prior to FY 2013-14							45	17	19
NTMP Substantial Deviations Received						17	28 ⁶	25	16	
NTMP Substantial Deviation PHIs						6	5	7	4	
NTMP Substantial Deviations Second Review Participation	Data not collected prior to FY 2013-14							14	12	4
Inspections ⁸	5,167	4,856	3,445	4,182	4,372	4,281	3,617	3,325	4,191	
Violations	452	270	331	384	364	314 ⁸	286 ⁹	201	361	
Administrative Civil Penalties Initiated	16	15	15	35	19	29	15	13	7	
Total Active Administrative Civil Penalties								45	45	

Note: The table in Appendix 2 describes the different types of harvesting documents.

¹Includes plans that may have been returned or resubmitted more than once.

²May include plans submitted in the prior fiscal year.

³Represents plans approved within the calendar or fiscal year (which may have been submitted prior to approval year). Reported acres are from documentation of record; actual acres harvested may not correspond precisely.

⁴Full SYP 10-year update document has not yet been submitted, but agencies have begun preconsultation with the submitter.

⁵Includes all harvest document types. Corrections in previous years' totals are a result of ongoing QA/QC of the Forest Practice System. FY 13/14 was corrected to reflect actual number of minor amendments submitted rather than a count of plans with minor amendments.

⁶Totals have been amended to reflect actual count of deviations received not the count of deviations accepted for filing.

⁸Inspections other than preharvest inspections.

⁹Totals have been amended to reflect actual count of Violations rather than a count of harvest documents with violations.

3. Number and Acreage Extent of Timber Harvesting Documents Processed [PRC § 4629.9(a)(2, 3)]

Table 23 shows the number of timber harvest documents received and reviewed, and the acreage covered by them for FY 2015-16. For similar data over multiple years, see Table 22, above. Note that Table 24 does not capture forest management activities that CAL FIRE may be involved with in some way, but which do not include commercial timber harvest and therefore are not subject to regulation under the Forest Practice Act or Rules. Some examples of forest management activities that may be noncommercial include fuel reduction projects under CAL FIRE’s Vegetation Management Program and forest improvement activities under the California Forest Improvement Program (e.g., tree planting, thinning small trees, insect and disease control, addressing sediment sources), and research and demonstration projects on the State Forests. For these forest management activities, environmental review is conducted using standard CEQA approaches, such as negative declarations, mitigated negative declarations, or program environmental impact reports.

Table 23. Number of Timber Harvest Documents, and Acreage Covered, Received and Reviewed in the 2015-16 Fiscal Year.			
Harvest Document Type	Count	Acres	Notes
Timber Harvesting Plans Received	251	100,060	This is a count of new plans along with plans resubmitted, including those initially submitted in the previous FY.
Timber Harvesting Plans Reviewed	375	118,839	This includes resubmissions and plans submitted in the previous fiscal year. (Note: some plans are resubmitted multiple times.)
Nonindustrial Timber Management Plans (NTMPs) Received	17	8,229	This is a count of new plans along with plans resubmitted, including those initially submitted in the previous FY.
NTMPs Reviewed	27	10,047	Includes plans submitted in previous fiscal years with ongoing review, along with resubmittals.
NTMP Notice of Timber Operations Received	127	18,911	
Sustained Yield Plans	0	0	
Emergency Notices Received	231	30,348	
Exemption Notices Received	2,475	2,721,104	

4. Metrics of Efficiency and Effectiveness [PRC § 4629.9(a)(8A-E)]

Existing metrics supported by CAL FIRE’s Forest Practice System database, Forest Practice GIS, and online THP Library (<ftp://thp.fire.ca.gov/THPLibrary/>) partially support program efficiency and effectiveness accountability and the reporting requirements of AB 1492. Additional data capture systems will be necessary to account for more specific staff allocations associated with various harvest document review elements. In addition, reporting metrics will need to be coordinated across CAL FIRE, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the California Geological Survey, and the Water

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Boards to support AB 1492 reporting requirements. As discussed above, these accountability needs are under development and are being addressed by the Administrative Performance and Interagency Information Systems Working Groups. In particular, it is the TRFRF Program's intent that the in-development CalTREES harvest permitting system will track and report on many of these performance variables.

Below are tables presenting timber harvesting statistics. A few notes on the derivation of the data in these tables:

- These totals were obtained from data contained in the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection's Forest Practice System (FPS).⁷
- The tables note where statistics represent individual plans versus events associated with those plans. For instance one plan may be submitted and reviewed several times, but only filed once. Of note is that information pertaining to Minor Amendments reflects the number of plans with Minor Amendments, but not how many Minor Amendments were associated with each plan.

A. Number of Timber Harvest Documents Reviewed

Table 24 shows the numbers of the various harvesting document types reviewed or received each fiscal year and the acres covered. Some notable trends include a general increase in the number of THPs in process (from 273 in FY 2011-12 to 461 in 2014-15) and a generally increasing number of acres covered (from 124 thousand acres in FY 2011-12 to 158 thousand acres in 2014-15). However, there was a sharp falloff in the number of THPs reviewed in FY 2015-16 as compared to FY 2014-15, with a drop from 461 THPs to 375 THPs (a 19% drop). NTMP reviews have risen consistently over the period. NTMP Notices of Timber Operation rose consistently from 94 in FY 2011-12 to 132 in FY 2014-15, then dropped to 127 (-4%) in FY 2015-16. The numbers of Emergencies and Exemptions have been relatively volatile, in some cases more than double or halving in number from year to year. As discussed earlier, and highlighted again by the numbers in this table, a share of the timber operations activity has shifted from THPs to Exemptions in particular, given the significant acres and volumes of timber experiencing mortality due to drought, and insects.

⁷ Note that the appendix tables providing highly detailed data on timber harvesting practices are derived from the Forest Practice Geographic Information System (FPGIS). There is a <1% difference between the two systems representing spatial acres calculated in the FPGIS and those reported in the plans of record, as reflected in the FPS nonspatial database.

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Table 24. Number of Documents Reviewed or Received and Acres Covered ¹ by Plans, FY 2011-12 through 2015-16.										
Harvest Document Type	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Number Reviewed or Received	Acres Covered								
Timber Harvesting Plans Reviewed ²	273	123,992	279	144,670	437	159,592	461	157,579	375	118,839
Non-Industrial Timber Management Plans Reviewed ²	14	16,741	13	2,549	21	5,870	23	5,232	27	10,047
NTMP Notice of Timber Operations Received	94	13,471	102	18,666	123	18,692	132	15,910	127	18,911
Sustained Yield Plans	1 ³	141,566	0	0	1 ⁴	94,000	1 ⁴	94,000	0	0
Emergency Notices Received	103	2,222	261	50,583	126	32,256	270	66,876	231	30,348
Exemption Notices Received	2,425	3,203,954	2,544	2,621,731	2,007	2,741,708	1,785	2,926,440	2,475	2,721,104
Totals	2,910	3,501,946	3,199	2,838,199	2,715	3,052,118	2,672	3,266,037	3,235	2,899,249

¹Acres reported in documentation of record.

²Includes plans submitted in previous FYs, with review ongoing, and resubmittals.

³Received in FY 2010-11.

⁴Submitted for renewal in FY13-14; reviewed in FY14-15.

B. Average Time for Plan Review

Before discussing the trends that the plan review time data show, it is important to emphasize that many factors determine how long it takes to review a THP or NTMP, from the time of submission to approval. These factors include⁸:

- Availability of Review Team staff;
- Time of year the plan is submitted, with associated weather and potential wildfire constraints (e.g., CAL FIRE Forest Practice staff are out of the office responding to wildland fires; winter weather conditions prohibit access for field review);
- Quality and completeness of the information originally submitted;
- Number of questions generated by Review Team agency staff on the plan submitted, or the number of changes required;
- Promptness of the submitter's response to questions or requests for changes;
- Size and complexity of the plan;
- Wildlife, water, traffic safety, and other issues raised by the public.

These factors were made clear in the Redding Pilot Project. Some factors are under the control of the reviewing agencies, some in control of the submitter, and some are subject to the vagaries and seasonality of California's weather, for example. One example of another kind of major factor is when a new wildlife species comes under candidacy or listing, under the State or federal endangered species acts, while a plan is already under review.

Review of THPs for Filing The first step in CAL FIRE review of a THP (see the figure in Appendix 4) is screening it for completeness of specified required elements or precursor steps, such as notifying adjacent property owners. If these elements or steps have not been addressed, the plan is returned to the submitter for correction. Concerns have arisen in the past year that the rate of plan returns at this stage has been increasing. CalTREES is being designed to check for common THP filing errors and alert the submitter while they are entering their THP information into the system, thus reducing the likelihood of CAL FIRE having to reject a THP during review for filing. This error-checking can help to speed the overall process for the THP submitter.

Historically, the rate of received THPs being returned to the plan submitter has been between 10% and 30% (Figure 3). During the 2014 through 2016 period, there was a dramatic increase in the rate of returned THPs in the Sierra Forest District. Figure 4 provides a percentage breakdown of the reasons for THP returns during 2013 through 2016.

⁸ For a more detailed discussion of these factors, see the Redding Pilot Project June 2014 Supplemental Report available at:
http://resources.ca.gov/docs/forestry/Redding_Pilot_Project_Draft_Supplemental_Report_8-7-14.pdf.

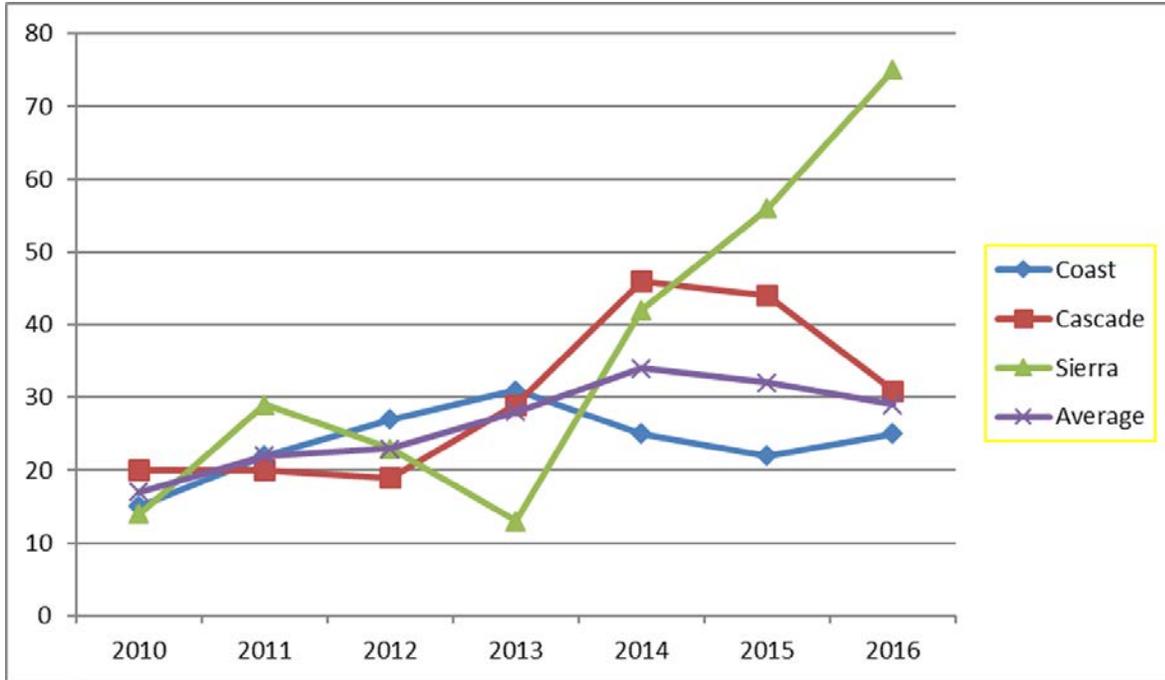


Figure 3. Percentage of THPs Returned Prior to Filing, by CAL FIRE Forest Practice Region, 2007-2016.

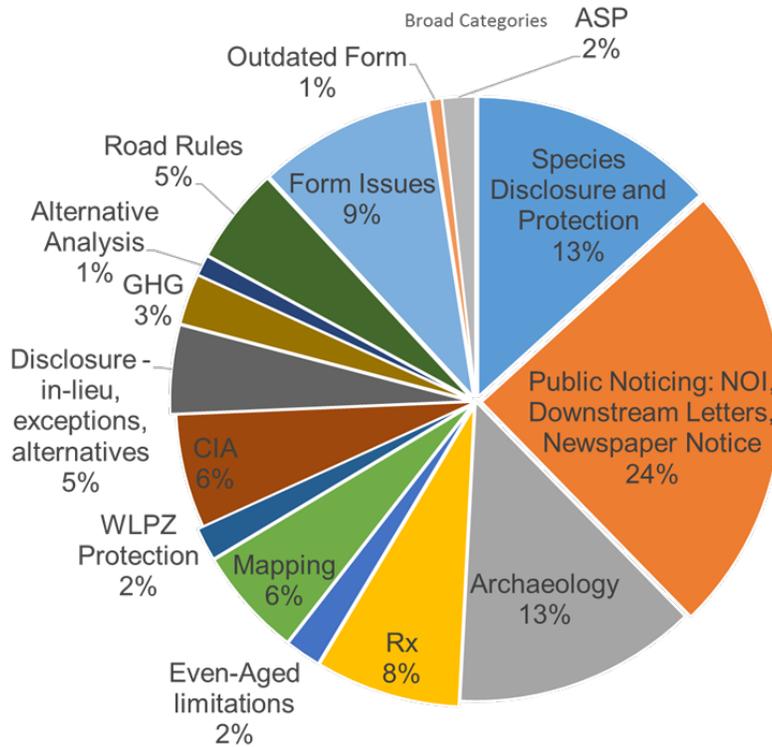


Figure 4. Reasons for Return of THPs to Submitters, by Percentage, 2013-2016. (Note: ASP = Anadromous Salmonid Protection, CIA = Cumulative Impacts Analysis, NOI = Notice of Intent, Rx = Silvicultural Prescription, WLPZ = Watercourse and Lake Protection Zone, GHG= Greenhouse Gas)

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The primary reason for THP returns throughout the State is a failure to meet the noticing requirements, which included the Notice of Intent (14 CCR § 1032.7), the request for information on domestic water supplies (14 CCR § 1032.10), and archaeology issues including the notification to Native Americans (14 CCR §§ 929.1, 949.1, and 969.1). These return issues are considered “fatal errors” when CAL FIRE reviews a THP for proper public notification and constituted between one-third (1/3) and one-half (1/2) of all returns in the individual forest practice districts during 2014 and 2015.

Other prevailing issues that often dictate a plan return include incomplete and/or inadequate Cumulative Impacts Assessment, greenhouse gas analysis, Northern spotted owl (NSO) evaluations, silviculture prescriptions, mapping, and information related to in-lieu practices. The failure to correctly address new regulations adopted by the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection can sometimes result in THP returns. After many years in development, the new Road Rules went into effect on January 1, 2014. Although there were some instances of returns initially due to varying interpretations regarding what would be required in a THP related to these rules, this problem appears to have been greatly reduced now as a result of workshops on the subject presented through cooperative interagency training.

As a matter of procedure, CAL FIRE’s Cascade and Sierra Forest Districts distinguish between what are return issues versus what are non-return issues (e.g., additional information is needed). Although return issues are listed first in the coastal area when a return letter is prepared, there is not a clear distinction of what is not a return item in the letter. During 2014 and 2015, there were 14 THPs that were returned and then subsequently withdrawn by the Registered Professional Forester (RPF), which may have required substantial revisions and were probably resubmitted later as a new THP with a new number.

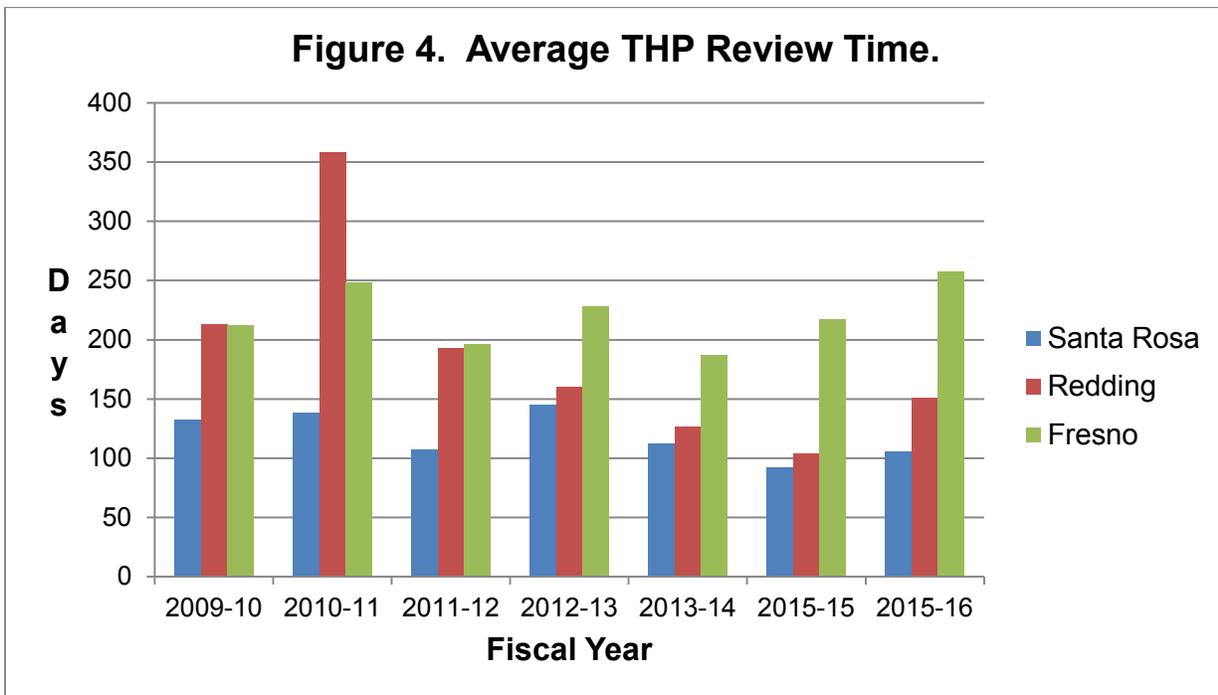
Another prevailing reason a plan is returned, in addition to the missing or inadequate information or required notifications noted above, is when the Review Team does not have enough information to conduct the preharvest Inspection (PHI). In some instances, agency personnel need additional information to evaluate the project adequately before going to the field and request information such as the procedure used for calculating the adequate size of a new culvert, what listed species are present, or the identification of potential unstable areas, for example.

The return rate appears to be proportionately consistent regarding plan submittals by industrial landowners, private landowners, and the State Demonstration Forests. Future training workshops presented by the Review Team and/or through the California Licensed Foresters Association (CLFA) would be of benefit to the practicing RPFs in providing education for identifying potential pitfalls, and should reduce the percentage of plan returns. The TRFRF Program is working with CLFA on addressing this training issue.⁹

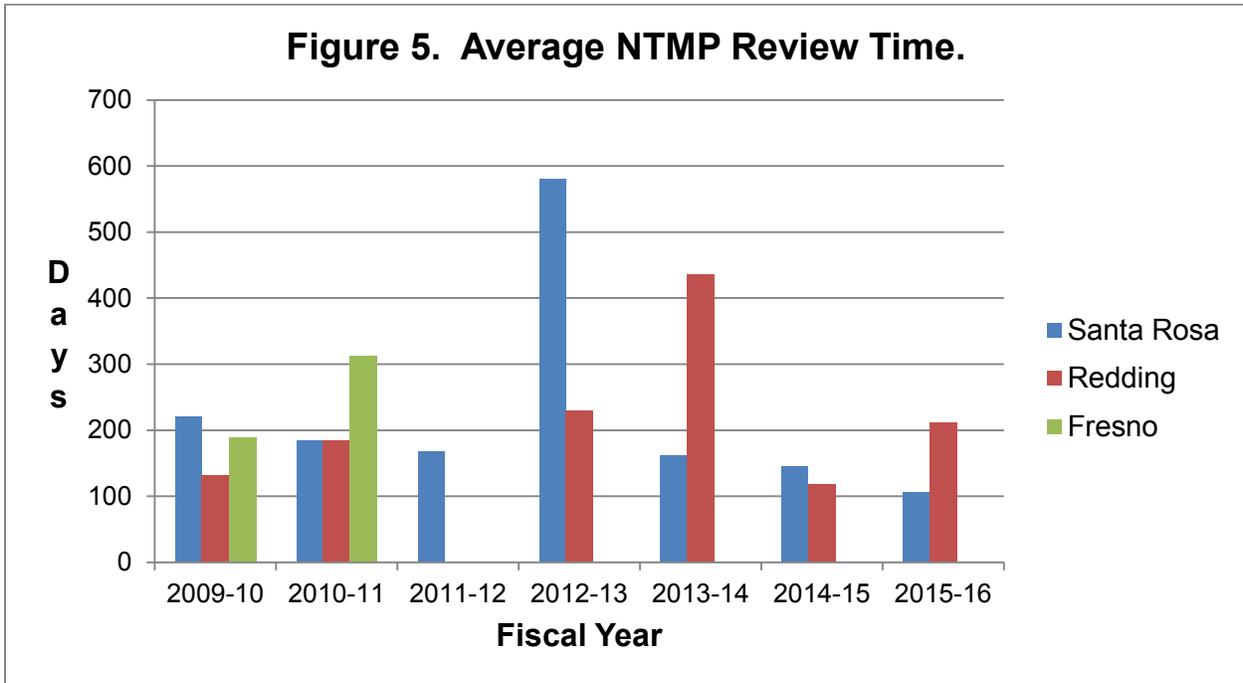
⁹ An existing 2007 document on the CAL FIRE website provides assistance to RPFs to help avoid plan returns: http://calfire.ca.gov/resource_mgt/downloads/PlanReturnInfoforRPFs_Final_032707.pdf

THP Review Times Table 25 provides THP and NTMP approval numbers, area in acres, and review times for fiscal years 2009-10 through 2015-16. To provide more meaningful performance tracking, the data are broken out by the three regional CAL FIRE Review Team offices where plans are filed, based on the location of each plan. Each CAL FIRE office conducts separate administrative review processes for the plans it receives. Note that Implementation of AB 1492 began in part in January 2013, but did not start at a substantive level until during the 2013-14 fiscal year. Also, per the Forest Practice Act and Rules, the standard maximum review period for THPs is 71 calendar days. Note that the times provided in Table 25 include delays that are beyond the Review Team’s control, such as those due to weather (e.g. snow prohibits access for inspection purposes), delays in RPF response to questions from the Review Team, delays due to public comment, and delays due to sensitive species evaluations, etc.

To better allow visualization of the review time trends by CAL FIRE office, Figures 4 and 5 present the average review times for THPs and NTMPs in bar graph form. Looking at Figure 4 and Table 25, the average THP review time in Santa Rosa has varied from a high of 145 days in FY 2012-13 to a low of 92 days in FY 2014-15. The average THP review time trend in Santa Rosa has been mostly decreasing over the period of AB 1492 implementation, from 145 days in FY 2012-13 to 105 days in FY 2015-16. Also during the implementation period, as shown in Table 25, the number of THPs and acres in THPs increased from year to year, at the same time as average length of review mostly dropped. Again, as noted above, the times provided in Figure 4 include delays that are beyond the Review Team’s control.



Note: The times provided in Figure 3 include delays that are beyond the Review Team’s control, such as those due to weather (e.g., snow prohibits access), delays in RPF response to questions from the Review Team, delays due to public comment, and delays due to sensitive species evaluations, etc.



Note: The times provided in Figure 3 include delays that are beyond the Review Team’s control, such as those due to weather (e.g. snow prohibits access), delays in RPF response to questions from the Review Team, delays due to public comment, and delays due to sensitive species evaluations, etc.

Review Team Office	Plan Type	Number of Plans	Acres in Plans	Minimum Days in Review	Maximum Days in Review	Average Days in Review	Median Days in Review
Fiscal Year 2009-2010							
Santa Rosa	THP	101	20,634	48	568	132	104
	NTMP	16	2,048	67	1,665	220	94
Redding	THP	97	77,986	46	832	213	136
	NTMP	2	2,528	108	155	132	132
Fresno	THP	19	10,432	29	661	212	154
	NTMP	1	960	189	189	189	189
Fiscal Year 2010-2011							
Santa Rosa	THP	149	28,006	41	2,463	138	90
	NTMP	11	2,043	74	420	185	169
Redding	THP	96	76,366	46	1,121	358	302
	NTMP	3	418	57	425	184	71
Fresno	THP	21	10,887	56	1,043	248	146
	NTMP	7	1,317	127	622	312	337
Fiscal Year 2011-2012							
Santa Rosa	THP	131	30,634	42	1,135	107	81
	NTMP	14	10,932	62	389	167	158
Redding	THP	115	95,461	26	1,632	193	124
	NTMP	0	0	-	-	-	-
Fresno	THP	24	13,458	47	592	196	156
	NTMP	0	0	-	-	-	-

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Table 25. Approved Plan Review Time Statistics, by Review Team Office, FY 2009-10 through 2015-16.

Review Team Office	Plan Type	Number of Plans	Acres in Plans	Minimum Days in Review	Maximum Days in Review	Average Days in Review	Median Days in Review
Fiscal Year 2012-2013							
Santa Rosa	THP	133	30,456	42	1,547	145	92
	NTMP	9	4,977	81	2,688	580	296
Redding	THP	86	68,559	36	656	160	136
	NTMP	3	2,388	126	404	230	161
Fresno	THP	24	8,036	47	392	228	232
	NTMP	0	0	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Year 2013-2014							
Santa Rosa	THP	142	34,957	47	927	112	84
	NTMP	9	2,822	85	392	162	138
Redding	THP	113	99,962	40	644	126	94
	NTMP	1	1,304	436	436	436	436
Fresno	THP	23	11,465	63	731	187	159
	NTMP	0	0	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Year 2014-2015							
Santa Rosa	THP	143	35,906	35	468	92	77
	NTMP	9	1,667	75	546	145	87
Redding	THP	96	83,595	33	1,025	104	75
	NTMP	3	1,700	69	166	118	118
Fresno	THP	21	9,143	50	569	217	182
	NTMP	0	0	-	-	-	-
Fiscal Year 2015-16							
Santa Rosa	THP	151	39,160	26	503	105	86
	NTMP	8	1,261	72	163	106	98
Redding	THP	94	52,905	35	791	151	121
	NTMP	3	4,311	93	291	212	251
Fresno	THP	9	2,585	66	1,281	257	98
	NTMP	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: The times provided in Table 19 include delays that are beyond the Review Team’s control, such as those due to weather (e.g. snow prohibits access), delays in RPF response to questions from the Review Team, delays due to public comment, and delays due to sensitive species evaluations, etc.

Average THP review times in Redding have ranged from 358 days in FY 2010-11 to 104 days in FY 2014-15. The average THP review time trend in Redding has been decreasing consistently for most of the period examined, including over the period of AB 1492 implementation, from 160 days in FY 2012-13 to 104 days in FY 2014-15. However, there was a significant increase to 151 days in FY 2015-16 (an increase of 47 days or 45%). The number of THPs reviewed and total THP acres have varied over this period.

Average THP review times in Fresno have ranged from 257 days in FY 2015-16 to 187 days in FY 2013-14. The average THP review time in Fresno has been variable over the period of AB 1492 implementation, at 228 days in FY 2012-13, 187 days in FY 2013-14, 217 days in FY 2014-15, and 257 days in FY 2015-16. The number of THPs reviewed and acres in THPs has been relatively constant over this period, though there was a drop in both metrics in FY 2015-16.

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Figure 5 and Table 25 show the average review time for NTMPs. The times are longer and more variable than THP review times for a number of reasons. NTMPs are non-expiring plans often addressing an entire forest ownership of up to 2,500 acres. They are typically much larger and can be more complex than standard timber harvesting plans, and hence take longer to review. Because of these characteristics, NTMPs have a longer regulatory review time than THPs. Also, there are far fewer NTMPs submitted each year than THPs. Given this complexity and the small numbers of plans, it is not surprising that there is greater variability of review times for NTMPs as compared to THPs. This variability is borne out by the pattern of bars in Figure 5.

Looking at the Santa Rosa review office, the average NTMP review time varied from a high of 580 days in FY 2012-13 to a low of 106 days in FY 2015-16. The average review time has fallen consistently during the period of AB 1492 implementation from FY 2012-13 to FY 2015-16.

For the Redding review office, average NTMP review time has varied from a high of 436 days in FY 2013-14 to a low of 118 days in FY 2014-15. Average review times have been highly variable during the period of AB 1492 implementation: 230 days in FY 2012-13, 436 days in FY 2013-14, 118 days in FY 2014-15, and 212 days in FY 2015-16. This high amount of variability must be looked at through the lens of the small number of NTMPs reviewed in Redding during the six-year period of data; a range of 0 to 3 NTMPs per year.

For Fresno, the small numbers effect also is evident. One NTMP was filed in FY 2009-10, seven in FY 2010-11, and none since.

In general, the trend shows shortening average review times for THPs since the beginning of the implementation of AB 1492, however, FY 2015-16 was exceptional in that THP review time increased for all regions. Statewide, average THP review time increased from 107 to 127 days, or by 17%, from FY 2014-15 to FY 2015-16. This increase in average review time occurred at the same time as the statewide number of THPs submitted and acres covered also decreased.¹⁰ The statewide number of THPs decreased from 260 to 254 (-2%) and the THP acres decreased from 128,664 to 94,650 (-26%).

As discussed in the Executive Summary, several factors contribute to the reduced number of THPs and THP acreage, and the increased THP review time seen in FY 2015-16. Some landowners shifted from a focus on “green tree” harvests under THPs to treating the extensive areas of forestland impacted by fires and by tree mortality under ministerial Exemption and Emergency permits. Landowners and agencies were addressing endangered species issues as a part of the review process, and winter conditions in the form of several atmospheric river events delayed preharvest

¹⁰ Note that Number of acres is not necessarily a good proxy for the amount of work required to review a THP. Some large THPs may cover homogenous areas that have few sensitive resource protection issues. Some smaller THPs may include varied habitats or terrains that have multiple sensitive resource protection concerns (such as listed species), unstable slopes, and/or water-quality-impaired streams.

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inspections in the northern part of the state. CAL FIRE staffing vacancies and difficulties in filling positions resulted in staffing limitations in critical plan review positions in Santa Rosa and Redding. However, CAL FIRE shifted staff to mitigate this problem.

For NTMPs, it is more challenging to draw conclusions about the trends, but overall the trends in declining average review times appear favorable for the period since AB 1492 implementation.

As the TRFRF Program develops better administrative performance monitoring tools, through the work of the Administrative Performance Measures and Interagency Information Systems Working Groups, the Program will be able to provide better insights on why harvesting permit review times vary from year to year. Again, CalTREES in particular is intended to address this need.

C. Number of Field Inspections per CAL FIRE Inspector

Table 26 provides information on the types and number of field inspections made by CAL FIRE, including the number of each inspection type made per inspector on an average basis. The numbers here are further reflective of the discussion above regarding less THP activity and more Exemptions and Emergencies in FY 2015-16 as compared to the previous fiscal year.

Table 26. Number of Field Inspections made by CAL FIRE, FY 2011-12 through 2015-16.					
Harvest Document Type	Number/Average Number per Inspector				
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Timber Harvesting Plans	2,533/44	2,315/41	1,969/36	1,590/22	1,522/21
Non-Industrial Timber Management Plans	358/6	318/6	331/6	340/5	381/5
Emergency Notices	138/2	332/6	329/6	359/5	519/7
Exemption Notices	1,307/23	1,508/26	1,238/23	1,274/17	1,938/26
Illegal Non-Permitted Activities	86/2	63/1	79/2	62/1	93/1
Totals	4,422/77	4,536/80	3,946/73	3,625/50	4,453/69

After being relatively constant over the first two fiscal years, the total number of inspections and the average number of inspections/inspector dropped in FY 2013-14 and again in FY 2014-15. This drop occurred while at the same time, the number of THPs under review (see Table 24) increased markedly. CAL FIRE indicated an explanation for the drop in inspections may be due to that period's increase in drought-related fire activity and the requirement for CAL FIRE inspectors to support fire control emergency response efforts. Also, despite staffing increases, new inspectors were required to complete extended mandatory training requirements.

In FY 2015-16, however, there was an increase in the number of inspections across all categories, except THPs, which saw a modest decrease of 68 inspections or 4%.

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Overall, there was an increase of 828 inspections, or 23%, between FY 2014-15 and 2015-16. The category with the greatest increase was Exemptions, increasing by 664 inspections or 52% from FY 2014-15 to FY 2015-16. As the number of operations and forest area under Exemptions has increased significantly over the past year—along with concerns at the Review Team agencies, in the Legislature, and the public—the focus of compliance inspections on these operations also has increased.

D. Number of Active Plans and Acres under Active Plans

Table 27 shows statistics on “active plans,” which includes the universe of all approved plans that are available for operation in a given year. Plans that are available to be operated on are considered “active” regardless of whether any harvest activity actually occurs. Because AB 1492 increased the lifespan of THPs, this number may trend upward due to the fact that any given plan now can be operated over a longer period (up to 7 years instead of 5). The number of acres under Exemption Notices (maximum of one-year operating life) is particularly large because landowners can place their entire property under an Exemption for removal of relatively small volumes (less than 10% of the average volume per acre) of dead and dying trees[14 CCR § 1038(b)] when compared to a THP or NTMP.

E. Number of Forest Practice Violations

Issuing Notices of Violation of the Forest Practice Act or Rules is an important part of the CAL FIRE enforcement role for timber operations and for addressing unpermitted conversion of timberland. Table 28 presents the number of violations of the Forest Practice Act or Rules issued by CAL FIRE over the five-year period by harvest document types. A violation may lead to on-the-ground repairs and/or issuance of a criminal citation (misdemeanor) and fine, issuance of an administrative civil penalty, or licensing action (denial, revocation, or suspension) against the responsible Registered Professional Forester or Licensed Timber Operator. The table shows that, for most violation types, and violations overall, the number is substantially higher for FY 2015-16 versus FY 2014-15. The total number of violations increased by 80%. Violations related to Emergencies increased by 286%, while violations related to Exemptions increased by 173%. Violations not tied to a harvest document (e.g., unpermitted conversion of timberland to another land use) increased by 84%. THP-related violations were the exception, declining by 47%.

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Table 27. Number of Active ¹ Plans and Acres ² Covered by Plans.										
Harvest Document Type	FY 2011-12		FY 2012-13		FY 2013-14		FY 2014-15		FY 2015-16	
	Number	Acres								
Timber Harvesting Plans	1,340	645,866	1,229	602,450	1,112	579,330	1,084	596,237	1,098	593,993
Non-Industrial Timber Management Plans ³	748	309,035	757	312,498	771	318,963	772	319,264	781	323,444
NTMP Notice of Timber Operations ^{3, 4}	175	33,117	192	31,609	203	33,663	225	30,205	225	31,674
Emergency Notices ⁴	174	6,229	363	52,778	380	83,524	382	98,085	456	91,638
Exemption Notices ⁴	4,434	6,383,454	4,945	5,569,557	4,492	5,434,591	3,723	5,663,976	4,187	5,640,894
Totals	6,871	7,377,701	7,486	6,568,892	6,958	6,450,071	6,186	6,707,767	6,747	6,681,643

¹An Active Plan is an approved plan that does not have an approved Final Completion Report or has not reached the statutory expiration date.

²Acres reported in documentation of record.

³NTMPs are not operational, but reflect potential operations. NTMP notices of operation (NTOs) better reflect operational activity on NTMPs; however, NTO acres may reflect total acres under an NTMP that is being operated on, not necessarily the *actual* number of acres operated.

⁴Valid for up to one year.

Note: The CAL FIRE Region offices have been entering the Expired date differently for several years. The implication is that a plan may have appeared to be active longer in the Redding and Fresno Office than in the Santa Rosa office.

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Table 28. Number of Violations Issued by CAL FIRE.¹

Harvest Document Type	Number of Violations					% FY 2015-16
	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13	FY 2013-14	FY 2014-15	FY 2015-16	
Timber Harvesting Plans	127	72	46	45	24	7%
Non-Industrial Timber Management Plans	19	16	15	11	21	6%
Emergency Notices	3	13	6	7	27	7%
Exemption Notices	84	72	61	40	109	30%
Violations Not Tied to a Harvest Document	141	141	158	98	180	50%
Totals	374	314	286	201	361	100%

¹A single plan may have multiple violations associated with it.

The Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Water Boards also may undertake various kinds of enforcement actions against landowners, Registered Professional Foresters, or Licensed Timber Operators. These enforcement actions are based on laws that these agencies enforce, such as the Fish and Game Code or the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. The enforcement action tracking systems that the Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Water Boards currently have in place do not readily allow for the identification of enforcement actions taken on forestlands, hence, no numbers are reported here. The Administrative Performance Measures and the Interagency Information System Working Groups will examine the potential to modify the enforcement tracking systems at the Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Water Boards to allow the quantification of enforcement actions taken on forestlands, particularly as related to timber harvesting activities.

F. Overall Accounting of TRFRF Personnel Activities

CAL FIRE tracks the time of all TRFRF-funded staff using a Personnel Activity Report, or PAR, form. Staff complete and file the PAR form monthly. Other Review Team entities, for various reasons, do not use this detailed tracking method. After some initial trial and error, CAL FIRE use of the PAR form is now well enough systematized to begin reporting the data for FY 2015-16. Table 29 displays this information.

Activity	Percent of Total Staff Time
Review and Processing of THPs	20.6
Conducting Forest Practice Inspections	20.0
Emergency Response	13.8
Participating in Mandated Training	10.2
Other Duties as Required	8.1
Supervising and Managing the Forest Practice Program	7.6
Processing and Managing Data Related to THPs	7.3
Other Forestry-Related Duties	6.8
Forest Practice Law Enforcement	2.2
Official Response/Public Records Act Requests	1.4
Program or Project Monitoring	0.9
Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Related	0.7
Ecological Performance	0.3
Litigation	0.2
Total	100

5. A Summary of Process Improvements [PRC § 4629.9(a)(6, 8F)]

Process improvements accomplished and in progress are discussed above in the section, *Overview of the Timber Regulation and Forest Restoration Fund Program*.

6. Other Forestry Related Activities and Costs of the Review Team Agencies [PRC § 4629.9(a)(4B, 5)]

All of the Review Team agencies have some level of involvement in “other forestry related activities,” but these are more challenging to quantify. CAL FIRE has specific programs that address a large number of forestry areas other than timber harvest regulation that are funded wholly or in part from sources other than TRFRF. These CAL FIRE programs are presented in Table 30.

The Department of Fish and Wildlife also has a wide range of non-timber programs that operate in forested areas. A number of these programs are summarized in Table 30. Because these are typically programs that address all land types in California, their staffing and expenditures related directly to forestlands cannot be determined.

The California Geological Survey provides engineering geologic support to CAL FIRE’s forest management operations at the Demonstration State Forests through a non-TRFRF funded interagency agreement.

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Table 30. CAL FIRE Forestry Programs other than Forest Practice Regulation.*	
Program	Description
Forest Landowner Assistance	Provides grants and technical assistance to small forest landowners.
Pest Management	Surveys forest insect and pest conditions; develops and implement plans to respond to pests; provides technical assistance to forest landowners.
Reforestation Services	Collects and maintains bank of conifer seeds for reforestation; provides seeds and technical assistance for reforestation.
Vegetation Management	Provides grants for fuels management activities on nonfederal forestlands; uses department resources to implement fuels reduction projects.
Demonstration State Forests	On approximately 70,000 acres, demonstrate economical forest management; provide venue and resources for research, including research on the effectiveness of the Forest Practice Rules; provide opportunities for forest recreation.
Forest Legacy	Conserving forestland through acquisition of working forest conservation easements.
Environmental and Cultural Resource Protection	Provides CEQA review of forest-related projects or programs that are not related to commercial timber harvest; ensures cultural resources are protected during various forest management activities.
Urban and Community Forestry	Provides grants and technical assistance to local governments and nonprofit organizations for tree planting, urban forest inventories and management plans, education, urban greening, and related activities.
Fire and Resource Assessment Program	Responsible for collection and assessment of a wide range of forestry and wildland fire information, much of it in GIS. Prepares periodic Forest and Rangeland Assessment document.

*These programs are funded by a variety of sources exclusive of TRFRF.

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Table 31. Department of Fish and Wildlife Forestry-Related Programs other than Timber Harvest Review.	
Program	Description
Lake and Streambed Alteration Program	Per Fish and Game Code Section 1602, CDFW annually works with forest land owners and operators to issue hundreds of Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreements for forest management activities.
Law Enforcement	Wildlife Officers (“Wardens”) help protect California's diverse resources. They report on the conditions of fish and wildlife and their habitats. With other law enforcement agencies and forest land owners, they help minimize trespassing, damage to public resources, and marijuana cultivation and related pollution.
Fisheries Restoration and Planning	In forested areas, CDFW issues permits and provides grants and technical assistance for fish habitat restoration projects. Fishery-based watershed assessments help to develop restoration work priorities.
Conservation Planning	Development and review of Natural Community Conservation Plans and Habitat Conservation Plans, including for forest lands.
Resource Assessment, Monitoring, and Management	CDFW conducts monitoring and management of priority forest species. Surveys for abundance and distribution are conducted for many forest species, and management activities (e.g. re-introductions, research and studies) and limited habitat improvement projects are funded. These data are available to forest managers and the public.
Biogeographic Data	Biological data resources, including Biogeographic Information and Observation System, California Natural Diversity Database, RareFind, California Wildlife Habitat Relationships and others that are closely linked with GIS and emerging related technologies. These data have long been used by forest landowners for forest land planning and timber harvesting plan preparation.
Water Rights	When considering water appropriations, the State Water Resources Control Board consults with CDFW on the amounts of water needed for fish and wildlife. CDFW reviews all applications to appropriate and transfer water to help avoid adverse impacts. Many of these are for streams on forested lands.

Tables 32 and 33 provide information on the “other” forestry-related activities that the Water Boards implement. Table 32 reports on permits for timber harvesting activities and related vegetation management on federal lands. The Water Boards have multiple programs that touch on forestry-related issues (Table 33). Interaction among the programs consists of consultation to ensure internal consistency with other Board policies and includes coordination of monitoring and enforcement activities. These inter-program activities can vary widely from year to year. Since the other programs are not focused solely on forestlands, staffing and expenditures related to forestlands from the other Board programs are not available.

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Table 32. Water Board Forestry Activities other than Nonfederal Timber Harvest Regulation.			
Permit (Order No.)	North Coast (R1-2010-0029, US Forest Service Waiver)	Central Valley (R5-2010-0022)	Lahontan (R6T-2009-0029)
Activities	Federal Timber Harvest	Federal Timber Harvest	Federal Timber Harvest
	National Forest Roads	Fuels Reduction	Vegetation Management
	Grazing	Fire Salvage	Hand Crew / Thinning
	Recreation	Pesticide Application	Pesticide Application
	Vegetation Manipulation: fuels reduction, salvage, stand improvement, hazard tree removal	Forest Stand Improvement	Prescribed fire
		Hazard Tree Removal	Work in Stream Zones
		BAER ¹	Post Fire Rehabilitation
		Emergency Activities	Emergency Activities
	Restoration		
	BAER ¹		
	Emergency Activities		
	Permit development and approval		

¹ Federal Burn Area Emergency Response Team

Table 33. Water Boards Forestry-Related Programs.	
Program	Description
Nonpoint Source Program	The State’s nonpoint source implementation program is administered through Clean Water Act section 319(h) grants. Restoration projects funded by this program on forest lands are based on priority watersheds identified by the Regional Water Boards with Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) addressing nonpoint source impaired waters and a State-approved watershed based plan that meets U.S. EPA requirements.
Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL)	The State’s TMDL program is charged with developing plans to control sources of water quality impairment, including nonpoint sources of impairment. In consultation with the Regional Water Board regulatory programs, such as the Forest Activities Program, TMDL implementation plans are developed where forest management activities may be contributing to nonpoint sources of impairment.
Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program (SWAMP)	SWAMP is tasked with assessing water quality in all of California’s surface waters. The program conducts monitoring directly and through collaborative partnerships; and provides numerous information products, all designed to support water resource management in California.
Basin Planning	State and federal law requires periodic and continuous updates to the state’s Water Quality Management Plans (e.g. Basin Plans). Implementation plans for TMDLs and water quality objectives occasionally involve consultation with Forest Activities Program staff to ensure appropriate elements concerning forest management are incorporated into the Basin Plans.
Cannabis Enforcement	Water Board units formed to address impacts from cultivation of cannabis on private lands consult with and may utilize the expertise of Forest Activities Program staff where such activity occurs in the State’s forested lands.
Water Rights	The State Water Resources Control Board develops in-stream flow objectives, often for water bodies impacted by forest activities. Regional Water Board staff may provide expertise or input to in-stream flow policy and coordinate with the State Water Boards Division of Water Rights on potential water rights violations from regulated and unregulated forest activities.

Appendix 1

Acronym Reference		
1	AB	Assembly Bill
2	BAER	Burn Area Emergency Response
3	BCP	Budget Change Proposal
4	BDB	Biogeographic Data Branch
5	BLM	Bureau of Land Management
6	CalEPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
7	CAL FIRE	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
8	CESA	California Endangered Species Act
9	CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
10	CGS	California Geological Survey
11	CNRA	California Natural Resources Agency
12	CY	Calendar Year
13	DFW	Department of Fish and Wildlife
14	DOC	Department of Conservation
15	EMC	Effectiveness Monitoring Committee
16	FAP	Forest Activities Program
17	FLAR	Forest Legacy Anadromous Restoration
18	FPS	Forest Practice System
19	FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
20	FY	Fiscal Year
21	GF	General Fund
22	GIS	Geographic Information System
23	HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
24	HCPB	Habitat Conservation Planning Branch
25	ITB	Information Technology Branch
26	MATO	Master Agreement for Timber Operations
27	MTHP	Modified Timber Harvesting Plan
28	NCCP	Natural Community Conservation Plan
29	NTMP	Nonindustrial Timber Management Plan
30	NTO	Notice of Operation
31	OGC	Office of General Council
32	PAR	Personnel Activity Report
33	PHI	Pre-Harvest Inspection
34	POST	Peace Officer Standards and Training
35	PRC	Public Resources Code

Acronym Reference		
36	PTEIR	Program Timberland Environmental Impact Report
37	PTHP	Program Timber Harvesting Plan
38	R1	Region 1, North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
39	R2	Region 2, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board
40	R3	Region 3, Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
41	R5	Region 5, Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board
42	R6	Region 6, Lahontan Regional Water Quality Control Board
43	RPF	Registered Professional Forester
44	SFI	Sustainable Forestry Initiative
45	SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
46	SYP	Sustained Yield Plan
47	THP	Timber Harvesting Plan
48	TRFRF	Timber Regulation and Forest Restoration Fund
49	USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
50	USFS	United States Forest Service
51	WDPF	Waste Discharge Permit Fund
52	WDR	Waste Discharge Requirements
53	WFMP	Working Forest Management Plan
54	WQCB	State and Regional Water Quality Control Boards
55	WWDR	Watershed-Wide Discharge Requirement

Appendix 2

Types of State Timber Harvesting Permits on Nonfederal Lands in California.			
Permit Type	Scale	Life	Comments
Timber Harvesting Plan	Project	5 years, with a two-year extension under specified conditions	Size may range from a few to several thousand acres.
Modified Timber Harvesting Plan (MTHP)	Project on ownerships of 100 acres or less (expected to increase to 160 acres in 2015)	Same as for Timber Harvesting Plan	Intensity of harvest and use of even-aged management significantly constrained.
Modified Timber Harvesting Plan for Fuel Hazard Reduction	Project areas up to 2,500 acres	Same as for Timber Harvesting Plan	Required reduction of surface and ladder fuels.
Sustained Yield Plan (SYP)	Management unit, watershed, ownership (must be in one Forest District)	10 years, with provision for a review and renewal process	THP is required for timber operations.
Program Timberland Environmental Impact Report (PTEIR)	Typically ownership or area-wide (multiple timberland ownerships)	Indefinite	Must be updated for significant changes in the environment or management practices. THP is required for timber operations.
NTMP	Ownership or area-wide (multiple ownerships), up to 2,500 acres	Indefinite	
Working Forest Management Plan (WFMP) ¹	Ownership or area-wide (multiple timberland ownerships), up to 15,000 acres	Indefinite, but reviewed every 5 years	Not authorized in Southern Subdistrict of the Coast Forest District.
Timberland Conversion	Project to ownership-wide.	Indefinite	Removes land from timber production both functionally and zoning-wise. THP is required for timber operations.
Exemptions ²	Project to ownership-wide	Up to 12 months	Less than 3 acre conversion of timberland; harvesting Christmas trees; removing small quantities of dead, dying, or diseased trees; specified fuels reduction activities.
Emergency Notice ²	Project to ownership scale	12 months	For conditions such as trees that are dead, dying, or downed due to insects, diseases, fire, flood, drought, and for extreme fuel hazards. Many of these have no limits on area included under the permit.
¹ WFMPs authorized by AB 904 (Chesbro, Chapter 648, Statutes of 2013); permit process will not be effective until the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection authorizes implementing regulations. Anticipated effective date is January 1, 2018. ² Note that Exemptions and Emergency Notices are ministerial and do not necessarily receive review by Review Team agencies other than CAL FIRE. All operational Forest Practice Rules still apply to exemptions.			

Appendix 3

Definition of Terms Used in the First Column of Table 19.

Term	Definition
Timber Harvesting Plans	
Plans Reviewed (1st Review)	All reviews conducted after a submission or resubmission after a returned plan leading up to a plan being filed
Plans Filed	Total Number of Timber Harvesting Plans accepted for filing after first review by CAL FIRE
Plans Returned¹	Number of THPs returned or recirculated at least once
Pre-harvest Inspections Conducted²	Pre-harvest site inspections conducted by a Review Team agency to identify any issues with the THP prior to approval. (This includes timber harvest inspections and substantial deviation inspections)
Second Review Participation	These are the meetings where the Review Team agencies are conducting their final review of plans and the submitted responses to PHI recommendations or other issues, prior to the close of public comment; CAL FIRE beginning to make its determination regarding plan approval.
Substantial Deviations Filed	A significant change in the approved THP. Substantial deviations have a significant effect on timber operations and potentially could have a significant adverse effect on timber productivity or values relating to soil, water quality, watershed, wildlife, fisheries, range and forage, recreation, and aesthetic enjoyment. This change in the THP requires a reviewed and approved amendment.
Plans Approved	Total plans approved
<i>Timber Harvest Acreage Approved⁴</i>	
Non-Industrial Timber Management Plans	
Plans Reviewed (1st Review)	All reviews conducted after a submission or resubmission after a returned plan leading up to a plan being filed
Plans Filed	Total Number of Timber Harvesting Plans accepted for filing after first review by CAL FIRE
Plans Returned¹	Number of NTMPs returned or recirculated at least once
Pre-harvest Inspections Conducted²	Pre-harvest site inspections conducted by a Review Team agency to identify any issues with the NTMP prior to approval. (This includes timber harvest inspections and substantial deviation inspections)

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Term	Definition
Second Review Participation	These are the meetings where the Review Team agencies are conducting their final review of plans and the submitted responses to PHI recommendations or other issues, prior to the close of public comment; CAL FIRE beginning to make its determination regarding plan approval. (This includes second reviews from substantial deviations.)
Substantial Deviations Filed	A significant change in the approved NTMP. Substantial deviations have a significant effect on timber operations and potentially could have a significant adverse effect on timber productivity or values relating to soil, water quality, watershed, wildlife, fisheries, range and forage, recreation, and aesthetic enjoyment. This change in the NTMP requires a reviewed and approved amendment.
Notice of Timber Operations	Annual operations conducted on the approved NTMP. NTOs are effective for a maximum of one year.
Plans Approved	Total plans approved.
<i>Nonindustrial Timber Management Plan Acreage Approved³</i>	
Other Plans, Projects, and Permits	
Sustained Yield Plans Under Review	Sustained yield means the yield of commercial wood that an area of commercial timberland can produce continuously at a given intensity of management consistent with required environmental protection and which is professionally planned to achieve over time a balance between growth and removal.
Sustained Yield Plans Approved	See above for definition.
Exemption Notices	A Notice of Exemption (NOE) is filed when it is determined that a proposed project or plan is exempt from CEQA.
Emergency Notices	A registered professional forester may in an emergency, on behalf of a timber owner or operator, file an "emergency notice" with the department that shall allow immediate commencement of timber operations without a THP. Emergencies include, but are not limited to, tree removal due to fire damage, insect infestation, disease infection, fuel hazard reduction or emergency road repairs.
Compliance/Enforcement	
Compliance Inspections⁴	All other inspections that are not Pre-Harvest Inspections, including active inspections to ensure compliance with FPR, pre-consultation/species protection inspections and other permit/waiver related inspections.

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Term	Definition
Fish and Game Code § 1600 Inspections	Inspections conducted onsite to confirm compliance with the 1600 Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement, in order to protect the fish and wildlife resources.
Violations	Violations or noncompliance with Forest Practice Rules or Act, Fish and Game Code, Water Quality regulations, or other statute or regulation.
Administrative Civil Penalties Initiated	Administrative Civil Penalties will be assessed for any violation of the Forest Practice Act and rules and regulation of the Board. (PRC 4601.1)
Total Active Administrative Civil Penalties	See above for definition

Note: The table in Appendix 2 describes the different types of harvesting documents. THPs include Modified THPs (MTHPs). Less-than-three-acre conversions are included under Exemptions. Full conversions and Program Timberland Environmental Impact Reports (PTEIRs) are not included because agency costs for these are provided by the project proponents, not TRFRF. CGS Second Review Participation was not tracked consistently over the FY; thus, the numbers for this are approximate.

*Some processes may begin and conclude in separate fiscal years. Consequently not all figures can be directly related in the same timeframe.

¹ A plan may be returned or recirculated more than once.

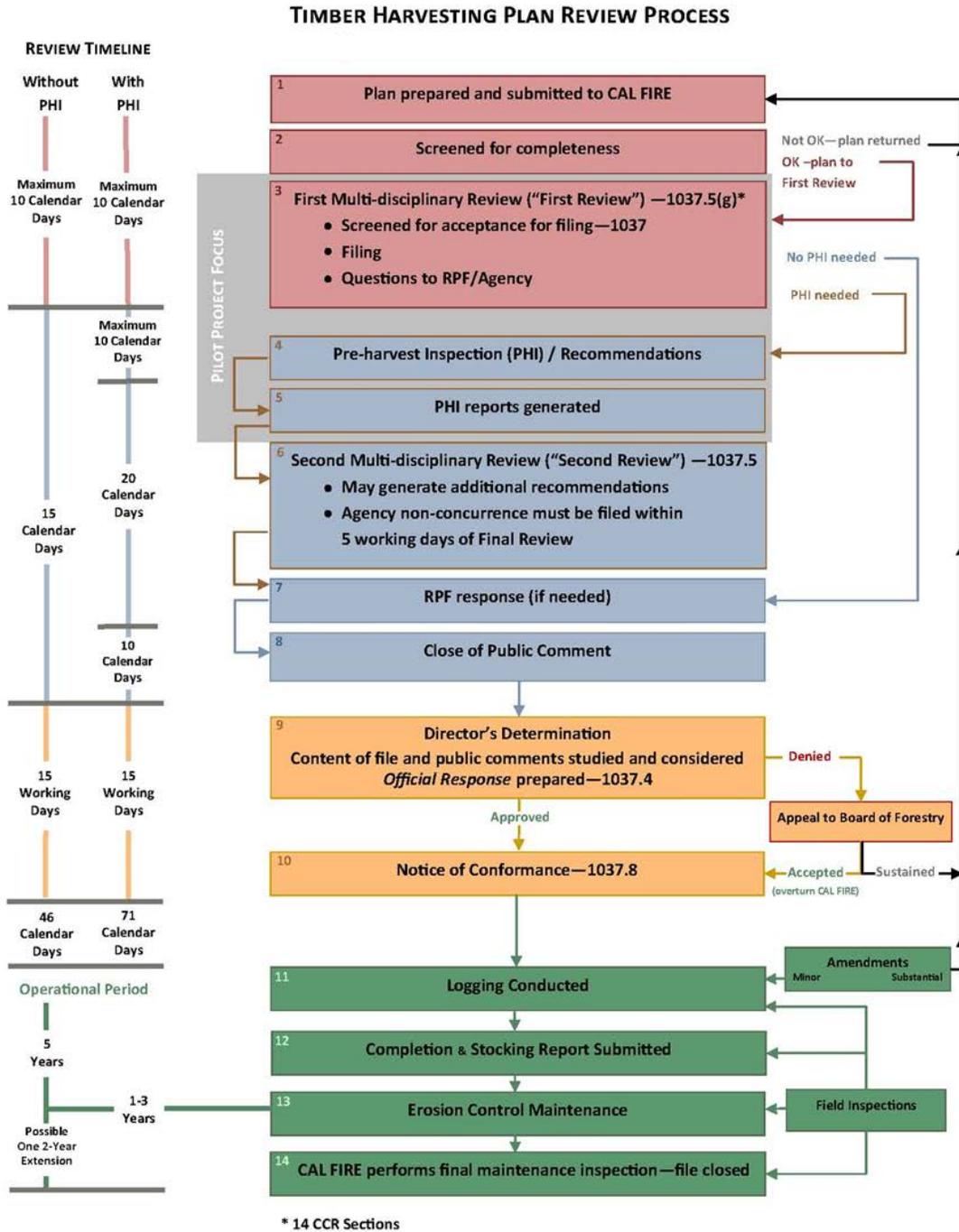
² Includes plans recirculated.

³ Represents plans approved within the calendar or fiscal year (which may have been submitted prior to approval year). Reported acres are from documentation of record; actual acres harvested may not correspond precisely.

⁴ All inspections other than pre-harvest inspections (i.e., Active, Erosion Maintenance, Stocking, and Completion). See above for pre-harvest inspections.

Appendix 4

Timber Harvesting Plan Review Process



Appendix 5 - Detailed Silvicultural System Data

Tables A-1A-C provide detailed information on the area of forestland in active timber harvesting plans (i.e., all plans that are approved during the fiscal year, including plans approved in earlier years that have not yet expired) by silvicultural treatment type. Table A-1A describes the silvicultural treatments included within each category. Tables A-1B and A-1C provide the areas treated by acres and as a percent of area treated, respectively. The information is provided at the state-wide level and county by county. Table A-2 provides information on approved plans and their silvicultural treatments for the period of calendar year 2003 through FY 2015-16. Acres are included only for the year in which an approved plan was submitted, regardless of when approval or actual operations occurred. Table A-3 provides this information for NTMPs.

Table A-1A. Description of Silvicultural Categories.*	
Silvicultural Category	Silvicultural Method
Clearcut	Clearcut
Conversion	Conversion (does not include less-than-three-acre conversions)
Evenaged Management (no Clearcut)	Seed Tree Seed Step, Seed Tree Removal Step, Shelterwood Preparatory Step, Shelterwood Seed Step, Shelterwood Removal Step
Unevenaged Management	Selection, Group Selection, Transition
Intermediate Treatments	Commercial Thinning, Sanitation-Salvage
Special Prescriptions and Other Management	Special Treatment Areas, Rehabilitation of Understocked Areas, Fuelbreak/Defensible Space, Variable Retention, Aspen/Meadow/Wet Area Restoration

* Alternative Prescriptions are categorized with the closest appropriate silviculture as stated in the plan of record.

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Table A-1B. Active Plan Acres by Silvicultural Treatment, FY 2015-16 (acres calculated in GIS and may vary from acres reported in the document of record; numbers may not total due to rounding).									
County	Clearcut	Conversion	Evenaged (no clearcut)	Intermediate	No Harvest	Road Right of Way	Special Prescriptions & Other Mgmt.	Unevenaged	Totals
Alpine		17					7		24
Amador	634		509	135	204	6	133	165	1,786
Butte	7,331		1,886	3,772	47	86	1,567	3,992	18,682
Calaveras	1,594		3,526	894	1,797	40	2,277	2,467	12,595
Del Norte	2,642	69	141	1,911	668	27		956	6,448
El Dorado	971	6	4,795	2,094	502	3	413	3,259	12,042
Fresno		49			698			9,241	9,988
Humboldt	14,938	6	2,136	6,939	4,853	90	3,563	26,128	58,652
Kern				246				1,033	1,279
Lake			892		38			1,348	2,277
Lassen	8,483		9,372	6,898	484	30	354	34,108	59,729
Mariposa							22	1,364	1,385
Mendocino	1,963	28	7,589	181	794	37	9,491	38,054	58,138
Modoc	187	261	6,599		157	8	2,085	30,917	40,215
Monterey			13				2	3	19
Napa		88			29			31	148
Nevada	134	110	2,867	2,304	351	1	387	6,197	12,352
Placer	1,202	227	1,759	5,097	495	6	49	3,546	12,381
Plumas	4,802		3,744	4,920	611	25	1,592	20,356	36,050
San Mateo					125		75	5,540	5,740
Santa Cruz		1			32		25	3,805	3,863
Shasta	12,636	127	15,101	11,935	1,855	44	4,419	52,459	98,576
Sierra	245	5	1,362	2,481	1,980		399	7,330	13,802
Siskiyou	9,903		24,479	9,769	3,560	59	759	27,944	76,473
Sonoma	435	13	165		97		565	2,598	3,872
Tehama	4,817		5,692	3,757	349	361	2,140	3,322	20,439
Trinity	6,765		4,929	864	113	34	492	873	14,071
Tulare								154	154
Tuolumne	282		2,451	73	1,397		34	559	4,796
Yuba	1,103	44	1,637	3,070	30		146	3,562	9,593
Statewide	81,067	1,051	101,644	67,373	21,266	857	30,996	291,311	595,569

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Table A-1C. Active Plan Acres Silvicultural Treatment Areas as a Percent of Total Acres under Plans, FY 2015-16 (acres calculated in GIS and may vary from acres reported in the document of record, numbers may not total due to rounding).									
County	Clearcut	Conversion	Evenaged (no clearcut)	Intermediate	No Harvest	Road Right of Way	Special Prescriptions & Other Management	Unevenaged	Totals
Alpine	0%	71%	0%	0%	0%	0%	29%	0%	100%
Amador	35%	0%	28%	8%	11%	0%	7%	9%	100%
Butte	39%	0%	10%	20%	0%	0%	8%	21%	100%
Calaveras	13%	0%	28%	7%	14%	0%	18%	20%	100%
Del Norte	41%	1%	2%	30%	10%	0%	0%	15%	100%
El Dorado	8%	0%	40%	17%	4%	0%	3%	27%	100%
Fresno	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	0%	0%	93%	100%
Humboldt	25%	0%	4%	12%	8%	0%	6%	45%	100%
Kern	0%	0%	0%	19%	0%	0%	0%	81%	100%
Lake	0%	0%	39%	0%	2%	0%	0%	59%	100%
Lassen	14%	0%	16%	12%	1%	0%	1%	57%	100%
Mariposa	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	98%	100%
Mendocino	3%	0%	13%	0%	1%	0%	16%	65%	100%
Modoc	0%	1%	16%	0%	0%	0%	5%	77%	100%
Monterey	0%	0%	68%	0%	0%	0%	11%	16%	100%
Napa	0%	59%	0%	0%	20%	0%	0%	21%	100%
Nevada	1%	1%	23%	19%	3%	0%	3%	50%	100%
Placer	10%	2%	14%	41%	4%	0%	0%	29%	100%
Plumas	13%	0%	10%	14%	2%	0%	4%	56%	100%
San Mateo	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	1%	97%	100%
Santa Cruz	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	98%	100%
Shasta	13%	0%	15%	12%	2%	0%	4%	53%	100%
Sierra	2%	0%	10%	18%	14%	0%	3%	53%	100%
Siskiyou	13%	0%	32%	13%	5%	0%	1%	37%	100%
Sonoma	11%	0%	4%	0%	3%	0%	15%	67%	100%
Tehama	24%	0%	28%	18%	2%	2%	10%	16%	100%
Trinity	48%	0%	35%	6%	1%	0%	3%	6%	100%
Tulare	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Tuolumne	6%	0%	51%	2%	29%	0%	1%	12%	100%
Yuba	11%	0%	17%	32%	0%	0%	2%	37%	100%
Statewide	13.6%	0.2%	17.1%	11.3%	3.6%	0.1%	5.2%	48.9%	100.0%

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	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	FY 2012/13	FY 2013/14	FY 2014/15	FY 2015/16						
Alpine		19											24		24	6,380	475,640	1.3%	0.4%	
Clearcut																			0.0%	
Conversion													17		17				0.3%	
Evenaged (no Clearcut)																			0.0%	
Intermediate		10																	0.0%	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)													7		7				0.1%	
Unevenaged		9																	0.0%	
Amador	1,247	405	378	181	1,243	901	97	851	711	2,047				116	6,057	90,509	387,010	23.4%	6.7%	
Clearcut	445				175	519		163		962					1,819				2.0%	
Conversion		21	26	12		42									48				0.1%	
Evenaged (no Clearcut)	623	274	194	20	197		97	129	1	644				116	1,194				1.3%	
Intermediate								18		135					153				0.2%	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)	54	4			653	286		271	399	133					1,742				1.9%	
Unevenaged	125	107	158	149	218	54		271	311	172					1,101				1.2%	
Butte	4,398	3,383	1,658	4,608	2,646	1,476	606	1,193	3,053	4,293	2,945	1,790	2,957	4,453	26,244	239,642	1,073,340	22.3%	11.0%	
Clearcut	1,536	1,075	1,062	1,895	1,394	654	579	838	767	1,513	929	915	854	1,965	10,891				4.5%	
Conversion				9	43					1	1				49				0.0%	
Evenaged (no Clearcut)	1,819	1,063	232	798	671	45		33	105	846	269	26	438	343	3,041				1.3%	
Intermediate	114	140	177	1,140	173	341		74	915	942	694	7	1,078	685	5,132				2.1%	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)	108	811	68	521	14				4				326	303	934	1,842			0.8%	
Unevenaged	822	294	118	246	351	436	27	248	1,262	991	1,052	516	284	526	5,290				2.2%	
Calaveras	3,599	1,032	1,436	2,248	1,286	1,616	2,434	2,892	1,381	2,224	2,082	1,992	3,323	584	19,897	148,321	663,550	22.4%	13.4%	
Clearcut	1,034	394		410	416	1,166		448	1,030	1,431	1,418	1,486	1,523		8,414				5.7%	
Conversion	111			27											13.5				0.0%	
Evenaged (no Clearcut)	1,389	17	196	1,437	66	125		195	39	104	7	47	77		1,375				0.9%	
Intermediate	44		4	40	59	8	57	521		253	270	75	5	54	1,187				0.8%	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)	544	101	75	46	659	114		547	155	212	182	97	1,397		3,295				2.2%	
Unevenaged	477	521	1,160	288	85	203	2,377	1,181	157	224	205	287	320	530	5,611				3.8%	
Del Norte	1,160	980	1,097	853	533	2,172	214	342	1,083	143		332	2,509	3,099	10,854	140,045	787,010	17.8%	7.8%	
Clearcut	683	803	855	634	333	934	78	149	160	89		270	1,487	991	4,808				3.4%	
Conversion		35		21	5			58	22					26	121.5				0.1%	
Evenaged (no Clearcut)		25	7	5					597				44	84	727.5				0.5%	
Intermediate	477		108		128								529	1,537	2,194				1.6%	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)		25	44	37	8	169									195.5				0.1%	
Unevenaged		93	82	157	59	1,069	136	136	305	53		62	449	461	2,809				2.0%	

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	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	FY 2012/13	FY 2013/14	FY 2014/15	FY 2015/16						
El Dorado	8,361	14,336	2,830	1,845	4,171	2,341	1,510	4,472	2,063	1,396	2,147	2,495	2,351	406	23,201	217,788	1,144,320	19.0%	10.7%	
Clearcut	4,226	1,229	332	437	1,587	947	453	1,908	1,018	375	992	1,060	195	5	8,263				3.8%	
Conversion		15		7	10				6						19.5				0.0%	
Evenaged (no Clearcut)	2,102	9,513	1,118	854	1,552	502	261	345	134	176	308	493	479	31	4,554				2.1%	
Intermediate	956	1,417	743	119	215	257	484	1,694	350	254	254	377	265	52	4,135				1.9%	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)	231	232	208		15	78	236	134		30	299	345		9	997				0.5%	
Unevenaged	846	1,931	429	428	792	556	76	390	556	561	293	220	1,412	309	5,233				2.4%	
Fresno	281	4,426	695	2,824	1,984	1,461	1,717	2,269	3,057	274	3,541	3,983	2,250		20,178	26,249	3,851,140	0.7%	76.9%	
Clearcut																			0.0%	
Conversion	40		2	157			6			48					133				0.5%	
Evenaged (no Clearcut)																			0.0%	
Intermediate																			0.0%	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)						80									80				0.3%	
Unevenaged	241	4,426	693	2,668	1,984	1,382	1,711	2,269	3,057	226	3,541	3,983	2,250		19,967				76.1%	
Humboldt	13,553	18,539	15,362	13,455	12,302	11,486	9,937	11,240	11,238	12,512	11,759	12,411	13,540	15,410	122,683	1,087,509	2,593,410	41.9%	11.3%	
Clearcut	7,222	8,078	8,228	7,151	5,597	5,752	2,639	5,590	2,948	2,241	1,874	3,930	4,195	5,164	42,569				3.9%	
Conversion		3	4		24		10			6	6	6			49				0.0%	
Evenaged (no Clearcut)	1,276	1,079	1,743	433	1,127	511	113	175	263	758	403	313	346	1044	5,068				0.5%	
Intermediate	695	1,617	800	668	704	19	19	180	651	1,683	1,050	507	2,943	2,704	10,269				0.9%	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)	439	2,987	992	718	1,012	917	387	300	633	848	461	716	750	672	6,825				0.6%	
Unevenaged	3,922	4,776	3,596	4,484	3,838	4,288	6,769	4,996	6,745	6,976	7,965	6,939	5,305	5,826	57,907				5.3%	
Kern		160		2,289		140						1,279			2,564	38,320	5,223,360	0.7%	6.7%	
Clearcut																			0.0%	
Conversion																			0.0%	
Evenaged (no Clearcut)																			0.0%	
Intermediate				760								246			626				1.6%	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)																			0.0%	
Unevenaged		160		1,529		140						1,033			1,938				5.1%	
Lake			416	186	120	46	139					2,180	60		2,638	52,940	850,880	6.2%	5.0%	
Clearcut																			0.0%	
Conversion																			0.0%	
Evenaged (no Clearcut)			416	186								892			985				1.9%	
Intermediate																			0.0%	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)																			0.0%	
Unevenaged					120	46	139					1,288	60		1,653				3.1%	

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	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	FY 2012/13	FY 2013/14	FY 2014/15	FY 2015/16						
Lassen	10,027	12,252	10,118	6,894	10,273	9,261	6,223	11,950	12,485	11,568	9,513	13,969	13,209	7,152	104,294	350,194	3,021,050	11.6%	29.8%	
Clearcut	899	2,208	1,507	1,699	771	3,228	2,614	1,073	833	2,477	1,020	2,968	1,401	551	17,276				4.9%	
Conversion				53											27				0.0%	
Evenaged (no Clearcut)	734	5,669	1,524	371	250	714		36	2,543	1,177	1,170		3,318	775	9,584				2.7%	
Intermediate	183	1,157	1,723	2,324	403	1,772		227	172	1,379	2,363	1,490	106	3520	11,413				3.3%	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)	74	137	339		202	51		42		76	13	6	32	199	614.5				0.2%	
Unevenaged	8,137	3,081	5,025	2,446	8,647	3,496	3,609	10,572	8,937	6,460	4,947	9,505	8,353	2,107	65,383				18.7%	
Madera				81											41	12,773	1,378,180	0.9%	0.3%	
Clearcut																			0.0%	
Conversion																			0.0%	
Evenaged (no Clearcut)																			0.0%	
Intermediate																			0.0%	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)																			0.0%	
Unevenaged				81											40.5				0.3%	
Mariposa	535		562		39	635	915	310	284		768	768	43		3,378	59,217	936,190	6.3%	5.7%	
Clearcut																			0.0%	
Conversion																			0.0%	
Evenaged (no Clearcut)							205								205				0.3%	
Intermediate	2																		0.0%	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)	87		226				22	59							81				0.1%	
Unevenaged	445		335		39	635	688	251	284		768	768	43		3,092				5.2%	
Mendocino	14,551	13,897	15,688	15,259	12,530	14,675	7,396	12,273	12,223	15,081	14,965	15,402	17,644	13,313	135,649	1,107,838	2,482,050	44.6%	12.2%	
Clearcut	2,673	1,900	3,275	1,996	1,242	1,694	686	979	710	765	754	636	348	536	8,971				0.8%	
Conversion		92	-	590									28		323				0.0%	
Evenaged (no Clearcut)	3,659	3,718	4,118	4,376	2,831	2,101	354	1,838	2,567	3,610	2,660	1,590	3,220	537	22,166				2.0%	
Intermediate	653	706	980	926	501	174	666	89	27	146	190	134	107		2,402				0.2%	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)	330	848	1,451	1,467	1,246	1,631	207	1,594	1,492	1,463	2,006	2,430	2,671	2,398	16,869				1.5%	
Unevenaged	7,236	6,633	5,864	5,903	6,710	9,076	5,483	7,773	7,428	9,097	9,355	10,612	11,271	9,842	84,921				7.7%	
Modoc	7,827	3,860	9,944	256	1,966	477	13,726	280	7,742	10,614	10,614	975	18,662	1,257	61,134	265,413	2,690,170	9.9%	23.0%	
Clearcut	577	550		256	1,289		1,859		1,234	187	187	975	2,449		8,215				3.1%	
Conversion								261							261				0.1%	
Evenaged (no Clearcut)	2,499	59	13		451	477	6		477				202	751	2,364				0.9%	
Intermediate	4,592	2,876	4,661		28										28				0.0%	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)	114	213	206		111				915				879	291	2,196				0.8%	
Unevenaged	45	162	5,064		88		11,861	19	5,115	10,427	10,427		15,132	215	48,071				18.1%	

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	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	FY 2012/13	FY 2013/14	FY 2014/15	FY 2015/16						
Mono		1	7	32	5										21	6,658	2,004,360	0.3%	0.3%	
Clearcut																			0.0%	
Conversion		1	7	32	5										21				0.3%	
Evenaged (no Clearcut)																			0.0%	
Intermediate																			0.0%	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)																			0.0%	
Unevenaged																			0.0%	
Monterey										19					19	19,036	2,413,500	0.8%	0.1%	
Clearcut																			0.0%	
Conversion																			0.0%	
Evenaged (no Clearcut)										13					13				0.1%	
Intermediate																			0.0%	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)										2					2				0.0%	
Unevenaged										3					3				0.0%	
Napa	42	10	32			5		26	20			13		88	152	62,739	504,450	12.4%	0.2%	
Clearcut			3																0.0%	
Conversion	42	10	20			5		26				13		57	101				0.2%	
Evenaged (no Clearcut)																			0.0%	
Intermediate																			0.0%	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)																			0.0%	
Unevenaged			9						20					31	51				0.1%	
Nevada	8,642	2,245	3,818	4,095	3,366	3,953	2,371	4,511	6,910	244	67	1,957	1,312	1,627	28,332	176,119	623,680	28.2%	16.1%	
Clearcut	510		684	407	98	570	370	613				142	295		2,292				1.3%	
Conversion	815	108		176	31	12			22	9		13		79	254				0.1%	
Evenaged (no Clearcut)	2,716	537	1,433	1,138	535	123	35	36	1,632	182	51	120	250	340	3,848				2.2%	
Intermediate	867	542	541	429	446	160	176	567	1,458	4		899	69	131	4,125				2.3%	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)	74	289	128	32	78	114	19	42				316		59	644				0.4%	
Unevenaged	3,661	770	1,033	1,913	2,178	2,973	1,770	3,253	3,798	490	16	467	698	1018	17,610				10.0%	
Placer	3,054	10,397	3,190	2,071	4,796	9,010	1,957	2,710	223	687	5,391	5,036	46	587	28,783	146,102	961,800	15.2%	19.7%	
Clearcut	26	191	71	942	268	578	243	558		411	500	639			3,418				2.3%	
Conversion	16	26	367	27	285	54	96	13	69			16		35	581.5				0.4%	
Evenaged (no Clearcut)	1,438	5,457	1,016	151	989	510	338	330	101	42	237	246	44	187	2,981				2.0%	
Intermediate	37	2,917	1,244	618	2,819	1,738	287	755			3,458	2,968		325	10,930				7.5%	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)	133	80	206	7			6	65		20	9				99				0.1%	
Unevenaged	1,404	1,726	286	326	436	6,131	987	990	53	215	1,188	1,167	2	40	10,778				7.4%	

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	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	FY 2012/13	FY 2013/14	FY 2014/15	FY 2015/16						
Plumas	15,746	13,827	9,778	11,388	6,878	5,207	5,770	1,908	5,830	3,084	5,809	8,824	9,735	7,668	63,503	362,611	1,672,640	21.7%	17.5%	
Clearcut	943	575	211	147	870	440	2,101	449	327	1,018	1,034	600	440	1111	7,947				2.2%	
Conversion	22	54		465	40	1									273.5				0.1%	
Evenaged (no Clearcut)	1,869	716	271	2,213	2,029	1,395	926	236	267	38	356	406	884	1959	9,425				2.6%	
Intermediate	3,064	1,010	1,429	757	160	376	292		2,781	38	492	474	1,118	646	6,510				1.8%	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)	132	2,580	1,146	1,994	843	4	560		39		44	258	94	659	3,476				1.0%	
Unevenaged	9,716	8,893	6,721	5,811	2,937	2,992	1,891	1,222	2,416	1,990	3,884	7,086	7,200	3,293	35,875				9.9%	
San Benito	16															4,351	890,110	0.5%	0.0%	
Clearcut																			0.0%	
Conversion	16																		0.0%	
Evenaged (no Clearcut)																			0.0%	
Intermediate																			0.0%	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)																			0.0%	
Unevenaged																			0.0%	
San Bernardino	42		4													13,175	12,867,390	0.1%	0.0%	
Clearcut																			0.0%	
Conversion			4																0.0%	
Evenaged (no Clearcut)																			0.0%	
Intermediate																			0.0%	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)																			0.0%	
Unevenaged	42																		0.0%	
San Mateo	181	1,162	43	417	1,217	21	1,028	251	1,586		470		394	2,913	7,854	45,134	474,240	9.5%	17.4%	
Clearcut																			0.0%	
Conversion																			0.0%	
Evenaged (no Clearcut)																			0.0%	
Intermediate																			0.0%	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)							6		33					75	114				0.3%	
Unevenaged	181	1,162	43	417	1,217	21	1,022	251	1,554		470		394	2838	7,741				17.2%	
Santa Clara		249			79	566	56		109						810	10,073	834,560	1.2%	8.0%	
Clearcut																			0.0%	
Conversion																			0.0%	
Evenaged (no Clearcut)																			0.0%	
Intermediate																			0.0%	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)																			0.0%	
Unevenaged		249			79	566	56		109						810				8.0%	

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Table A-2. Acreage of Approved Plans Submitted to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection since 2003, by County and Silviculture (May not represent actual on-the-ground harvests).																				
County/Silvicultural Treatment	Year of THP Submission (calendar or fiscal year)															Estimated ¹ 10-Year Total 7/2006 through 6/2016	Non-Federal Timberland (acres)	Total Area of County (acres)	% of County in Non-Federal Timberland	% of Non-Federal Timberland Harvested 2006-2016
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	FY 2012/13	FY 2013/14	FY 2014/15	FY 2015/16						
Santa Cruz	511	970	459	827	1,023	1,413	1,585	247	388	725	1,041	1,452	694	1,056	9,517	144,737	388,550	37.3%	6.6%	
Clearcut																			0.0%	
Conversion		14			3		4			1	1				8.5				0.0%	
Evenaged (no Clearcut)																			0.0%	
Intermediate																			0.0%	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)									7		30	25			47				0.0%	
Unevenaged	511	956	459	827	1,019	1,413	1,581	247	382	724	1,011	1,427	694	1056	9,462				6.5%	
Shasta	21,761	40,413	28,801	15,010	18,834	17,045	23,073	21,551	15,448	20,435	19,334	30,904	9,632	15,601	189,695	707,865	2,462,340	28.7%	26.8%	
Clearcut	5,258	8,013	8,922	2,538	2,588	1,856	7,460	3,999	5,288	2,819	1,770	6,135	3,774	2,037	38,110				5.4%	
Conversion	30	3	160	358								114		13	306				0.0%	
Evenaged (no Clearcut)	5,769	8,800	4,906	3,562	1,272	112	1,423	2,323	752	320	274	1,197	334	3819	13,470				1.9%	
Intermediate	3,761	7,826	4,837	710	1,539	3,508	1,599	720	2,417	2,421	2,375	2,922	80	3926	20,675				2.9%	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)	22	1,595	514	1,656	1,616	843	368	593	72	1,606	28	1,151	463	396	7,950				1.1%	
Unevenaged	6,922	14,175	9,461	6,186	11,820	10,727	12,223	13,916	6,919	13,268	14,887	19,385	4,981	5,410	109,186				15.4%	
Sierra	3,780	4,469	2,206	157	3,388	534	3,719	1,547	592	4,952	5,283	4,692	1,189		23,333	84,682	615,680	13.8%	27.6%	
Clearcut	52	328	10		340	286	124	327		290	84	263	115		1,787				2.1%	
Conversion							5								5				0.0%	
Evenaged (no Clearcut)	703	1,390	660	31	1,145		766	293		119	147	128	217		2,757				3.3%	
Intermediate	982	1,105	250		414	112	926		186	574	1,030	1,188	568		4,483				5.3%	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)	71				3	9	218			34	66	213			510				0.6%	
Unevenaged	1,973	1,647	1,286	126	1,300	128	1,680	927	406	3,935	3,956	2,900	289		13,606				16.1%	
Siskiyou	25,619	33,763	17,442	12,310	15,859	13,768	13,375	14,182	13,569	17,422	18,199	19,076	13,238	9,889	145,633	699,892	4,062,400	17.2%	20.8%	
Clearcut	3,590	4,711	6,697	2,535	4,230	5,786	4,075	4,066	1,717	4,253	4,454	6,457	4,922	1,093	40,094				5.7%	
Conversion					54	237		18		148					457				0.1%	
Evenaged (no Clearcut)	6,447	10,612	3,129	2,972	4,356	4,886	2,164	3,266	2,008	2,949	2,937	3,597	3,480	4,439	34,100				4.9%	
Intermediate	6,902	8,968	4,009	4,115	4,725	93	2,917	2,216	2,025	2,068	3,066	2,733	1,249	1,255	22,872				3.3%	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)	6	446	48	29	155	20	144	154		180	425	328		123	1,331				0.2%	
Unevenaged	8,674	9,025	3,559	2,659	2,338	2,746	4,075	4,463	7,818	7,824	7,315	5,961	3,587	2,979	46,778				6.7%	
Sonoma	1,734	1,326	885	2,494	680	1,027	603	860	287	818	1,016	1,225	422	440	8,117	286,050	1,131,650	25.3%	2.8%	
Clearcut	229	147			160	282	233	79		122	266	144		90	1,243				0.4%	
Conversion	10			23		13	154								178.5				0.1%	
Evenaged (no Clearcut)	102	66	6	584		108	16	28	11	58	58		68		610				0.2%	
Intermediate	157				29	27									56				0.0%	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)	34	216		33	109	245	9	161	125	159	397	239			1,262				0.4%	
Unevenaged	1,201	897	879	1,854	382	353	191	593	152	479	295	842	354	350	4,771				1.7%	

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Table A-2. Acreage of Approved Plans Submitted to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection since 2003, by County and Silviculture (May not represent actual on-the-ground harvests).																				
County/Silvicultural Treatment	Year of THP Submission (calendar or fiscal year)															Estimated ¹ 10-Year Total 7/2006 through 6/2016	Non-Federal Timberland (acres)	Total Area of County (acres)	% of County in Non- Federal Timberland	% of Non- Federal Timberland Harvested 2006-2016
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	FY 2012/13	FY 2013/14	FY 2014/15	FY 2015/16						
Tehama	7,070	8,539	4,824	8,314	9,902	6,452	2,354	3,773	1,643	3,364	5,451	6,344	4,023	2,772	47,510	216,458	1,895,870	11.4%	21.9%	
Clearcut	506	2,796	1,419	4,254	1,205	1,004	2,218	2,506	1,037	501	501	4	871		11,724				5.4%	
Conversion																			0.0%	
Evenaged (no Clearcut)	3,748	4,045	487	3,427	3,768	511	12	1,044	194	1,581	2,368	3,435			13,443				6.2%	
Intermediate	68	482	126	20	44	613		91	5		869		2,536		3,734				1.7%	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)	6	438	375	340	428	276	52	108	174	1	88	89	616	1138	3,096				1.4%	
Unevenaged	2,742	778	2,417	272	4,457	4,048	72	25	234	1,280	1,626	2,816	4,023	1,634	19,538				9.0%	
Trinity	20,858	4,346	5,058	5,710	5,485	595	2,282	3,586	3,344	768	1,277	3,420	3,296	1,145	27,415	377,398	2,052,800	18.4%	7.3%	
Clearcut	4,045	659	1,274	1,771	2,192	304	1,727	2,132	2,168	712	1,220	1,770	2,789	813	16,103				4.3%	
Conversion																			0.0%	
Evenaged (no Clearcut)	13,855	1,466	2,039	2,950	2,338	14	321	720	615	9	9	745	401	85	6,728				1.8%	
Intermediate	1,125	1,447		157	341	225	73	604				27	11		1,360				0.4%	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)	23	182	400	143	39		16		25			473	37	19	680.5				0.2%	
Unevenaged	1,809	592	1,345	689	575	52	145	131	535	48	48	405	59	228	2,547				0.7%	
Tulare	76	63	242			128	125		338				154		745	28,584	3,097,020	0.9%	2.6%	
Clearcut																			0.0%	
Conversion																			0.0%	
Evenaged (no Clearcut)									15						15				0.1%	
Intermediate																			0.0%	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)							125		177						302				1.1%	
Unevenaged	76	63	242			128			146				154		428				1.5%	
Tuolumne	4,098	3,338	1,154	1,670	2,433	1,110	1	1,148	1,421	1,660	1,262			1,106	10,345	106,256	1,455,560	7.3%	9.7%	
Clearcut	383	782	125	128	250	200		1,065		876	505			33	2,741				2.6%	
Conversion		17					1								1				0.0%	
Evenaged (no Clearcut)	1,131	1,011	261	26	122			14		304	304			927	1532				1.4%	
Intermediate	1,156	9	51	123	224			16	33	33				40	391				0.4%	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)	35		82	9	82	160			254					34	534.5				0.5%	
Unevenaged	1,394	1,520	637	1,384	1,756	750		68	1,151	447	419			72	5,146				4.8%	
Yuba	2,143	2,003	1,329	1,029	1,844	28	2,568	1,384	1,802	1,188	1,188	14	4,930		14,867	57,713	411,970	14.0%	25.8%	
Clearcut	95	166	28	52	192		509	132	209	128	128		800		2,060				3.6%	
Conversion								44							44				0.1%	
Evenaged (no Clearcut)	1,268	978	156	409	1,054		384	62	56	573	573		556		3,176				5.5%	
Intermediate	279	24	204	73	208		630	375	764	35	35		1,896		3,962				6.9%	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)	126	74		34	10		49	14	14	28	28		57		203				0.4%	
Unevenaged	375	761	940	460	381	28	996	758	760	424	424	14	1,621		5,424				9.4%	

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Table A-2. Acreage of Approved Plans Submitted to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection since 2003, by County and Silviculture (May not represent actual on-the-ground harvests).																				
County/Silvicultural Treatment	Year of THP Submission (calendar or fiscal year)															Estimated ¹ 10-Year Total 7/2006 through 6/2016	Non- Federal Timberland (acres)	Total Area of County (acres)	% of County in Non- Federal Timberland	% of Non- Federal Timberland Harvested 2006-2016
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	FY 2012/13	FY 2013/14	FY 2014/15	FY 2015/16						
TOTAL	180,909	200,410	139,455	116,503	124,881	107,548	105,776	105,731	108,835	115,536	124,122	140,533	125,637	90,682	1,145,472	7,398,771	68,377,870	10.8%	15.5%	

¹Estimate is sum of harvest areas for all calendar and fiscal years, CY 2006 through FY 2014/15, with CY 2006 and FY 2012/13 harvest areas divided by two.

Data Sources: CAL FIRE Forest Practice GIS database (silvicultural acres), USDA Forest Service Forest Inventory and Analysis Program 2013 database (nonfederal timberland acreage), California Statistical Abstract (county acres). Note that counties that did not have timber harvests on nonfederal lands during this period are not included in the table. Plan areas for Road Right of Way (very few acres) and No Harvest Areas are omitted to reduce table size.

Disclaimer: The State of California and the Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection make no representations or warranties regarding the accuracy of data. Consequential damages with respect to any claim by any user or third party on account of or arising from the use of data. Neither the State nor the Department shall be liable under any circumstances for any direct, special, incidental, or consequential damages with respect to any claim by any user or third party on account of or arising from the use of data.

Assembly Bill 1492 Timber Regulation and Forest Restoration Fund Program Report

Table A-3. Number and Acreage of Exemption Notices, by County and Notice Type, FY 2015-16.

County	Christmas Tree 1038(a) & Fuelwood, Split Products §1038(b)		Dead, Dying, Diseased §1038(b)		Slash Removal §1038(g)		Utility Right-of-Way, Public Agency §1038.2		<3Acre Conversion		Fire Hazard - 150FT §1038(c)		Fire Hazard - 300FT §1038(c) Available as of July 2015		Substantially Damaged Timberland §1038(d)		Forest Fire Prevention §1038(i)		Forest Fire Prevention Pilot §1038(j) Available as of January 2015		Drought Mortality §1038(k) Available as of July 2015	
	Count	Acres	Count	Acres	Count	Acres	Count	Acres	Count	Acres	Count	Acres	Count	Acres	Count	Acres	Count	Acres	Count	Acres	Count	Acres
Amador	0	0	13	1,684	0	0	2	162	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	609
Butte	5	2,317	147	188,030	0	0	2	2	8	19	5	14	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	13,571
Calaveras	0	0	21	20,328	0	0	0	0	15	18	30	169	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	34,090
Colusa	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	697	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Del Norte	0	0	1	38	0	0	0	0	7	13	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Dorado	2	36	16	115,918	1	140	2	2	4	10	6	11	2	6	0	0	3	152	0	0	52	6,242
Fresno	0	0	1	18,564	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	10,096
Humboldt	5	1,336	59	311,050	0	0	5	11	77	202	31	50	7	26	0	0	0	0	3	210	2	36
Kern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	224
Lake	0	0	4	3,630	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	361
Lassen	3	384	5	79,887	0	0	2	12	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1,082
Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madera	0	0	2	541	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	318
Marin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mariposa	1	1	1	3,200	0	0	1	5	2	6	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	238	7,080
Mendocino	3	244	6	1,148	0	0	0	0	12	23	15	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	270	1	15
Modoc	0	0	5	112,721	5	2,838	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1,116
Mono	0	0	1	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monterey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Napa	0	0	1	1,800	0	0	0	0	2	6	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	5	177	114	49,872	0	0	8	20	31	76	58	115	5	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	4,642
Placer	0	0	41	70,960	1	3	0	0	8	18	51	175	2	8	0	0	1	35	0	0	13	1,351
Plumas	4	2,583	18	149,780	0	0	2	53	25	39	82	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	423	0	0
Riverside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Mateo	1	13	1	200	0	0	1	14	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	340
Santa Clara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Cruz	1	41	5	2,944	0	0	2	2	3	5	42	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shasta	7	150	40	576,844	1	2,000	2	165	5	10	8	21	1	6	2	1,500	2	86	1	29	10	6,859
Sierra	2	240	15	57,276	0	0	2	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3,760
Siskiyou	2	66	42	297,641	0	0	0	0	27	59	4	8	0	0	0	0	1	143	11	989	4	630
Sonoma	3	1,085	11	489	0	0	2	20	2	6	6	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tehama	1	636	7	225,596	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	282

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Table A-3. Number and Acreage of Exemption Notices, by County and Notice Type, FY 2015-16.																						
County	Christmas Tree 1038(a) & Fuelwood, Split Products §1038(b)		Dead, Dying, Diseased §1038(b)		Slash Removal §1038(g)		Utility Right-of-Way, Public Agency §1038.2		<3Acre Conversion		Fire Hazard - 150FT §1038(c)		Fire Hazard - 300FT §1038(c) Available as of July 2015		Substantially Damaged Timberland §1038(d)		Forest Fire Prevention §1038(i)		Forest Fire Prevention Pilot §1038(j) Available as of January 2015		Drought Mortality §1038(k) Available as of July 2015	
	Count	Acres	Count	Acres	Count	Acres	Count	Acres	Count	Acres	Count	Acres	Count	Acres	Count	Acres	Count	Acres	Count	Acres	Count	Acres
Trinity	1	43	46	196,853	0	0	1	1	152	324	12	22	0	0	0	0	2	57	1	235	3	406
Tulare	0	0	8	4,888	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	316
Tuolumne	0	0	47	72,145	0	0	5	87	3	4	41	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	136	16,153
Yuba	2	16	19	25,091	0	0	0	0	2	6	5	17	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	7	633
FY TOTALS	48	9,368	697	2,589,358	8	4,981	57	1,261	403	872	17	909	21	75	2	1,500	10	476	19	2,156	775	110,212

Notes:

- An extended Excel format table of this information, presenting FY 2011-12 through FY 2015-16, is available on the AB 1492 Program website under the 2017 Annual Reports section: http://resources.ca.gov/forestry/ab_1492/
- Section (§) numbers in the column headings refer to the Forest Practice Rule.

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Table A-4. Number and Acreage of Emergency Notices, by County and Notice Type, FY 2015-16.												
	Fire §1052.1		Insect §1052.3		Fuel Hazard Reduction §1052.4		Drought §1052.1 (effective 2015)		All Other Emergency Notices §1052.1, §1052.5		All Emergency Notices Accepted by the Department	
	FY 15-16		FY 15-16		FY 15-16		FY 15-16		FY 15-16		Total FY 15-16	
County	Count	Acres	Count	Acres	Count	Acres	Count	Acres	Count	Acres	Count	Acres
Amador	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
Butte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calaveras	65	5,226	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	5,226
Colusa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contra Costa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Del Norte	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Dorado	13	3,718	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	3,718
Fresno	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humboldt	3	446	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	446
Kern	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lake	54	9,719	1	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	9,819
Lassen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madera	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mariposa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mendocino	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10
Modoc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mono	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monterey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Napa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	7	791	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	791
Placer	6	1,851	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1,851
Plumas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Riverside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Bernardino	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Mateo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Clara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shasta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sierra	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Siskiyou	13	2,078	24	1,975	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	4,053
Sonoma	1	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	190
Tehama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinity	35	3,860	1	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	3,888
Tulare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuolumne	2	229	1	118	0	0	1	3	0	0	4	350
Yuba	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
FY TOTALS	200	28,118	29	2,226	0	0	2	4	0	0	231	30,348

Notes:

- An extended Excel format table of this information, presenting FY 2011-12 through FY 2015-16, is available on the AB 1492 Program website under the 2017 Annual Reports section: http://resources.ca.gov/forestry/ab_1492/
- Section (§) numbers in the column headings refer to the Forest Practice Rule.

The State of California and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection make no representations or warranties regarding the accuracy of data or maps. Neither the State nor the Department shall be liable under any circumstances for any direct, special, incidental, or consequential damages with respect to any claim by any user or third party on account of or arising from the use of data or maps.

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Table A-5. Acreage of Approved Non-Industrial Timber Management Plans, CY 1991 to FY 2015-16 (Actual harvested acres are not represented here).																											
County/Silvicultural System	Calendar Years and Fiscal Years																										
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	FY 2012/13	FY 2013/14	FY 2014/15	FY 2015/16	
Amador										155	121	8		452													
Conversion																											
Intermediate														263													
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)																											
Unevenaged										155	121	8		189													
Butte		529		27	406				663	300																	
Conversion																											
Intermediate																											
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)																											
Unevenaged		529		27	406				663	300																	
Calaveras						406	827		269	1,486		223	940		649	26	306		234								
Conversion																											
Intermediate									184			635															
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)															71				56								
Unevenaged						406	827		86	1,486		223	305		578	26	306		178								
Del Norte							291							33													
Conversion																											
Intermediate																											
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)														7													
Unevenaged							291							26													
El Dorado			589	-	588	-	-	-	728	78	104	1,123	307	358	294	318	-	-	1,104	63							
Conversion																											
Intermediate					32									66													
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)												136			50				444								
Unevenaged			589		556				728	78	104	1,123	171	291	294	268			660	63							

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Table A-5. Acreage of Approved Non-Industrial Timber Management Plans, CY 1991 to FY 2015-16 (Actual harvested acres are not represented here).																										
County/Silvicultural System	Calendar Years and Fiscal Years																									
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	FY 2012/13	FY 2013/14	FY 2014/15	FY 2015/16
Fresno			370						1,052						694											
Conversion																										
Intermediate																										
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)															42											
Unevenaged			370						1,052						652											
Glenn						1,198																				
Conversion																										
Intermediate																										
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)																										
Unevenaged						1,198																				
Humboldt		458	3,742	8,701	6,786	6,772	6,480	13,173	18,390	15,155	5,499	8,865	4,732	1,296	771	1,226	75	812	1,527	363	2,522	3,428	3,412	614	1,121	495
Conversion																										
Intermediate			2,074	-	-	2,191	294	11	441	176	606	113	313													
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)							476	1,174	277	1,019	123	296	177	35	65	224	11		141	115	1,004	134	1,122		98	5
Unevenaged		458	1,668	8,701	6,786	4,581	5,710	11,988	17,672	13,960	4,769	8,456	4,241	1,261	706	1,003	64	812	1,386	248	1,518	3,294	2,291	614	1,023	491
Lake				655			196		3,387		109		479		37		652					336	336			
Conversion																										
Intermediate							196		1,484																	
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)									386																	
Unevenaged				655					1,518		109		479		37		652					336	336			
Lassen					1,773	57	153				1,989		59		235	386			485					1,250		
Conversion																										
Intermediate																			301					88		
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)																										
Unevenaged					1,773	57	153				1,989		59		235	386			183					1,162		

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Table A-5. Acreage of Approved Non-Industrial Timber Management Plans, CY 1991 to FY 2015-16 (Actual harvested acres are not represented here).																										
County/Silvicultural System	Calendar Years and Fiscal Years																									
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	FY 2012/13	FY 2013/14	FY 2014/15	FY 2015/16
Madera						165	157		556	34										62						
Conversion																										
Intermediate																										
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)																										
Unevenaged						165	157		556	34										62						
Mariposa				558		609			1,799					669		615										
Conversion																										
Intermediate														669												
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)																198										
Unevenaged				558		609			1,799							417										
Mendocino	34	4,384	2,943	3,399	2,530	2,022	10,527	5,169	12,674	7,430	11,566	2,865	9,197	3,862	3,829	1,580	2,709	930	229	580	2,593	66	172	1,895	276	404
Conversion													4													
Intermediate						11	36	19	1,712	205	77		208	302	18											
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)							301	1,129	192		5	105	115	557			72			11	900		11			10
Unevenaged	34	4,384	2,943	3,399	2,530	2,010	9,715	4,021	10,770	7,225	11,484	2,761	8,870	3,003	3,811	1,580	2,638	930	229	569	1,693	66	161	1,895	276	395
Modoc																767										
Conversion																										
Intermediate																										
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)																										
Unevenaged																767										
Napa						1,296					105						2,409				683					
Conversion																										
Intermediate											39															
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)											29															
Unevenaged						1,296					37						2,409				683					

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Table A-5. Acreage of Approved Non-Industrial Timber Management Plans, CY 1991 to FY 2015-16 (Actual harvested acres are not represented here).																											
County/Silvicultural System	Calendar Years and Fiscal Years																										
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	FY 2012/13	FY 2013/14	FY 2014/15	FY 2015/16	
Nevada	429									366		150	1,671		533						35						
Conversion																											
Intermediate																											
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)												70	71														
Unevenaged	429									366		79	1,600		533						35						
Placer	122		550														979										
Conversion																											
Intermediate																											
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)																											
Unevenaged	122		550														979										
Plumas									2,496						81		165	543	2,070				1,632	1,632			
Conversion																											
Intermediate																											
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)																											
Unevenaged									2,496						81		165	543	2,070				1,632	1,632			
San Mateo						873		90	304						53								433	434			
Conversion																											
Intermediate																											
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)																											
Unevenaged						873		90	304						53								433	434			
Santa Clara								1,865					626										147	147			
Conversion																											
Intermediate																											
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)																							17	17			
Unevenaged								1,865					626										130	130			

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Table A-5. Acreage of Approved Non-Industrial Timber Management Plans, CY 1991 to FY 2015-16 (Actual harvested acres are not represented here).																											
County/Silvicultural System	Calendar Years and Fiscal Years																										
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	FY 2012/13	FY 2013/14	FY 2014/15	FY 2015/16	
Santa Cruz		632		83	62	110	283	987	210	701	1,055	449	69	507		81	772	61		375	237						
Conversion																											
Intermediate																											
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)																											
Unevenaged		632		83	62	110	283	987	210	701	1,055	449	69	507		81	772	61		375	237						
Shasta	37	685	1,977	242	430	31	359	229	410	4,106		106	951		188		161	260		268					395	2,915	
Conversion																											
Intermediate																											
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)																											254
Unevenaged	37	685	1,977	242	430	31	359	229	410	4,106		106	951		188		161	260		268					395	2,661	
Sierra	747						590	28		349					605											84	
Conversion																											
Intermediate																											
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)																											
Unevenaged	747						590	28		349					605											84	
Siskiyou	253	591	326	167	493	613	932	363	40	2,194	203	97			1,807				62				268	631		1,411	
Conversion																											
Intermediate																											
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)																								268			156
Unevenaged	253	591	326	167	493	613	932	363	40	2,194	203	97			1,807				62				268	363		1,255	
Sonoma					119	1,892	160	2,649	519	908	1,088	1,957	549	513	2,745	4,579	1,957	69		264	2,583				180	326	
Conversion																											
Intermediate																											
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)										196		349				277	19										215
Unevenaged					119	1,892	160	2,649	519	712	1,088	1,608	549	513	2,745	4,302	1,938	69		264	2,583				180	111	

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County/Silvicultural System	Calendar Years and Fiscal Years																										
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	FY 2012/13	FY 2013/14	FY 2014/15	FY 2015/16	
Yuba		296						559	46	181				68												916	
Conversion																											
Intermediate																											
Special Prescriptions (no Conversion)																											
Unevenaged		296						559	46	181				68												916	
Sum NTMP Acres per Year	1,802	7,575	10,733	14,400	13,638	16,123	21,082	25,356	48,742	35,946	24,211	20,521	20,476	8,041	12,521	9,845	10,185	3,172	5,711	2,010	8,618	6,310	6,763	3,758	2,971	5,551	

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