Appendix A

Timber Sales in Late-Successional Reserve and/or Critical Habitat Units in northern California. These sales have all failed to incorporate diameter limits and several of them have made Forest Plan Amendments to permit the cutting of large diameter trees and/or old growth. This is in direct contradiction to the current draft recovery plan on page 70 that states: "Our recent experience reinforces that the BLM and Forest Service are aware of the conservation value of this recovery action and have been proactive and collaborative in the application of RA32."

Shasta Trinity National Forest

1) Elk LSR Enhancement Project
   Reduce tree densities and fuels (with thinning and fuel treatments) within approximately 2,200 acres in the Elk Flat Late Successional Reserve to protect current late/mid-successional habitat (and develop future late-successional habitat conditions).
2) Algoma Vegetation Management Project
   Thinning/other silvicultural and fuels treatments of approximately 5,300 acres of forested stands within the Algoma Late Successional Reserve. Application of a borax to cut stumps 14 inches and larger. Some new road construction.
3) Big Mountain Roads Tree Removal Project
   Using a timber sale to remove dead, dying, or other live trees that pose a threat to public safety along Forest Service roads maintained for public use and access. [These are large diameter trees scattered throughout CHUs.]
4) Down River Community Protection Project.
   Construct Fuel Management Zones (FMZ) and roadside fuel buffers; treat hazardous fuels within the Wildland Urban Interface. Thin plantations within 500 feet of private property, and/or where they intersect FMZs and roadside fuel buffers. [Large diameter trees scattered throughout CHUs.]
5) Gemmill Thin
   Thinning and fuels reduction to enhance and protect late successional habitat.
6) Harris Vegetation Management
   Improve forest health and restore fire-adapted ecosystem characteristics on approx. 3,000 acres in and adjacent to the Harris Mtn. LSR. Ground and ladder fuels would be reduced and forested stands would be thinned to yield a fire-resilient forest.
7) Moosehead Vegetation and Road Management Project
   Approximately 2,400 acres of thinning and fuels treatments, 21 miles of road reconstruction and 11 miles of road decommissioning and closures within and adjoining the Algoma Late Successional Reserve.
8) Pettijohn LSR Project
   Fuel reduction project within Late Successional Reserve designed to reduce fuel loading and maintain/enhance old-growth habitat. Includes 1,155 ac commercial thinning from below, 1,995 ac of roadside FMZ (non-commercial), 2.3 mi of road decommissioning.
9) Rattlesnake Fuel Reduction and Forest Health Project
   Thinning from below, shaded fuel breaks and burn units on approximately 6,000 acres. Project is in LSR, CHU and IRA.

10) Browns Project
Designed to improve forest health by reducing overcrowded forest stand conditions and associated fuel ladders, the project harvests timber from about 790 acres, treats fuels throughout. Project in CHU.
11) East Fork II Thinning Project
Commercial thinning of approximately 1,000 acres of currently overstocked forested stands. Project in CHU.
12) Porcupine Vegetation and Road Management Project
Reduction of fuels and improvement of forest health in conifer stands on the east side of the McCloud Flats. The project includes an estimated 4,300 acres of tree thinning and an estimated 100 acres of reforestation. Application of Borax to cut stumps. Project partially in LSR.
13) Trinity Roadside Hazard
The purpose for this project is to reduce threats to public safety by felling dead trees impacted by recent wildfires along roads open to public travel. [Large diameter trees scattered throughout CHUs.]
14) Scott LSR Habitat Improvement Project
Reduce tree densities/ladder fuels to increase forest resiliency to disturbances and encourage late-successional forest characteristics and aquatic system functioning on ~3,100 acres in and adjacent to the Deer Creek LSR and Castle Lake MSLA.

Mendocino National Forest

1) Smokey - Commercial thinning and fuel treatments in forest vegetation; fuel treatments in hardwood and chaparral vegetation. Treatment areas strategically placed to reduce severity and spread of wildfire in southwest part of Late Successional Reserve RC309.
2) Lucky George – Commercial thinning and fuel treatments on 2,145 acres partially within LSR.
3) Sheep – Commercial thinning and fuel treatments on 2,402 acres partially within LSR.
4) Pine Mountain LSR Fuels Treatment – under development.
5) Divide Auger – Commercial timber sale; will log 4 acres of old growth in CHU.

Six Rivers National Forest

1) Beaverslide Timber harvesting through commercial thinning on about 2,800 acres, and non-commercial fuel treatment using manual, mechanical and prescribed burning methods on 2,700 acres. A supplemental EIS is in progress as a result of a decision reversal.
2) Kelsey Peak - Timber harvesting through commercial thinning on about 2,250 acres and fuelbreak construction of about 2,540 acres along strategic roads.
3) Waterman West - The Six Rivers National Forest proposes to manage vegetation and hazardous fuel on approximately 3,500 acres of mixed conifer hardwood stands, oak woodlands, Ceanothus shrublands established within the area affected by the Megram Fire (1999), and conifer plantations through commercial timber harvesting, timber stand improvement, and fuel reduction treatments.