

Weaverville Community Forest Strategic Plan 2021-2028



Authored by the
**Weaverville Community Forest
Steering Committee**
June 8, 2021 | FINAL

Weaverville Community Forest Strategic Plan 2021-2028

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

APP	Annual Procurement Plan
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
JC	Joint Chiefs'
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
OHV	Off-Highway Vehicle
Plan	2021-2028 Weaverville Community Forest Strategic Plan Update
RAC	Resource Advisory Committee
SR	State Route
TCRCD	Trinity County Resource Conservation District
TRRP	Trinity River Restoration Program
TTA	Trinity Trail Alliance
USFS	United States Forest Service
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
WBTS	Weaver Basin Trail System
WCB	California Wildlife Conservation Board
WCF	Weaverville Community Forest
WCSD	Weaverville Community Services District
WFPD	Weaverville Fire Protection District
WRTC	Watershed Research and Training Center

Introduction

The 2021-2028 Strategic Plan Update (**Plan**) specifies management objectives, activities, and priorities for management of the Weaverville Community Forest (**WCF**) over the next eight years as determined by the WCF Steering Committee (referred to as **Steering Committee**). This Plan articulates a multi-year strategy for project development and implementation within WCF boundaries, and serves to guide the Steering Committee and the three entities responsible for WCF management: the United States Forest Service (**USFS**) Trinity River Management Unit, Bureau of Land Management (**BLM**) Redding Field Office, and Trinity County Resource Conservation District (**TCRCD**). Throughout this document, these three agencies will be referred to as **Responsible Agencies**.

Although Objectives described in this Plan may not be fully achieved within the eight-year planning period, the Plan urges accomplishment of Objectives within - and potentially beyond - the planning period.

All ground-disturbing projects conducted based on recommendations of this Plan will be subject to review under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), other relevant laws, and agency plans and rules before implementation (see **Appendix 5, Related Plans and Documents**).

Plan Organization

Description of the WCF provides basic information on the WCF and background about historical context and the local community.

Community Priorities presents priorities determined from a survey of all Steering Committee mailing list recipients in March 2021 and a poll at the WCF annual community meeting in October 2020.

Objectives provides Steering Committee Objectives for WCF management outlined as follows:

- Objective: A broad goal for the WCF, split into sub-objectives as needed.
 - *Current condition*: Current and recent information regarding the Objective illustrating how the current status may differ from *Desired Outcomes*.
 - *Purposes*: The value of the Objective; the Steering Committee's primary motivations for including the Objective in this Plan.
 - *Desired outcomes*: A description of successful achievement of the Objective. These may include maintaining outcomes that are already achieved (*Current Condition*), as well as new outcomes that the Steering Committee would like to build toward.

(See each Objective's related Appendix for Guidelines on how to achieve it.)

Funding Plan outlines financial opportunities and strategies for funding management activities.

Appendices 1-4 provide detailed Guidelines--these are the Steering Committee's recommendations for how Responsible Agencies can achieve each Objective's Purposes.

Appendices 5-10 include supplementary information referenced in the text.

Description of the WCF

Vision

Maintain a healthy, resilient, and productive forest that emphasizes: collaborative decision making; responsible forest management, including high visual quality and fire hazard reduction; consistent education, demonstration, and engagement opportunities; and accessible community and cultural use.

Location and Adjacent Lands

The WCF comprises 14,963 acres of mixed conifer forest, oak woodland, shrubland, and cultural resources in the Weaver Creek Watershed (also known as the Weaver Basin) of Trinity County in northwestern California (**Map 1**). The more northern parcels making up the majority (11,848 acres) of the WCF are managed by the USFS. The more southern parcels (3,115 acres) are managed by the BLM. This acreage exists in disconnected parcels interspersed with private (residential and industrial timber), municipal, state, and federal lands. The major industrial timberland owner is Sierra Pacific Industries. Portions of State Routes (SR) 3 and 299, which run through the WCF, are state lands. Non-WCF BLM and USFS federal lands surround the WCF, including the Trinity Alps Wilderness Area. T

The WCF provides the regional community with productive timberlands, wildfire protection, and recreation opportunities, while serving as part of the Weaver Basin watershed. Most of the WCF is within the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) of the community of Weaverville, with the exception of an area on the northwest side surrounding East Weaver Creek and bordering the Trinity Alps Wilderness (**Map 2**).

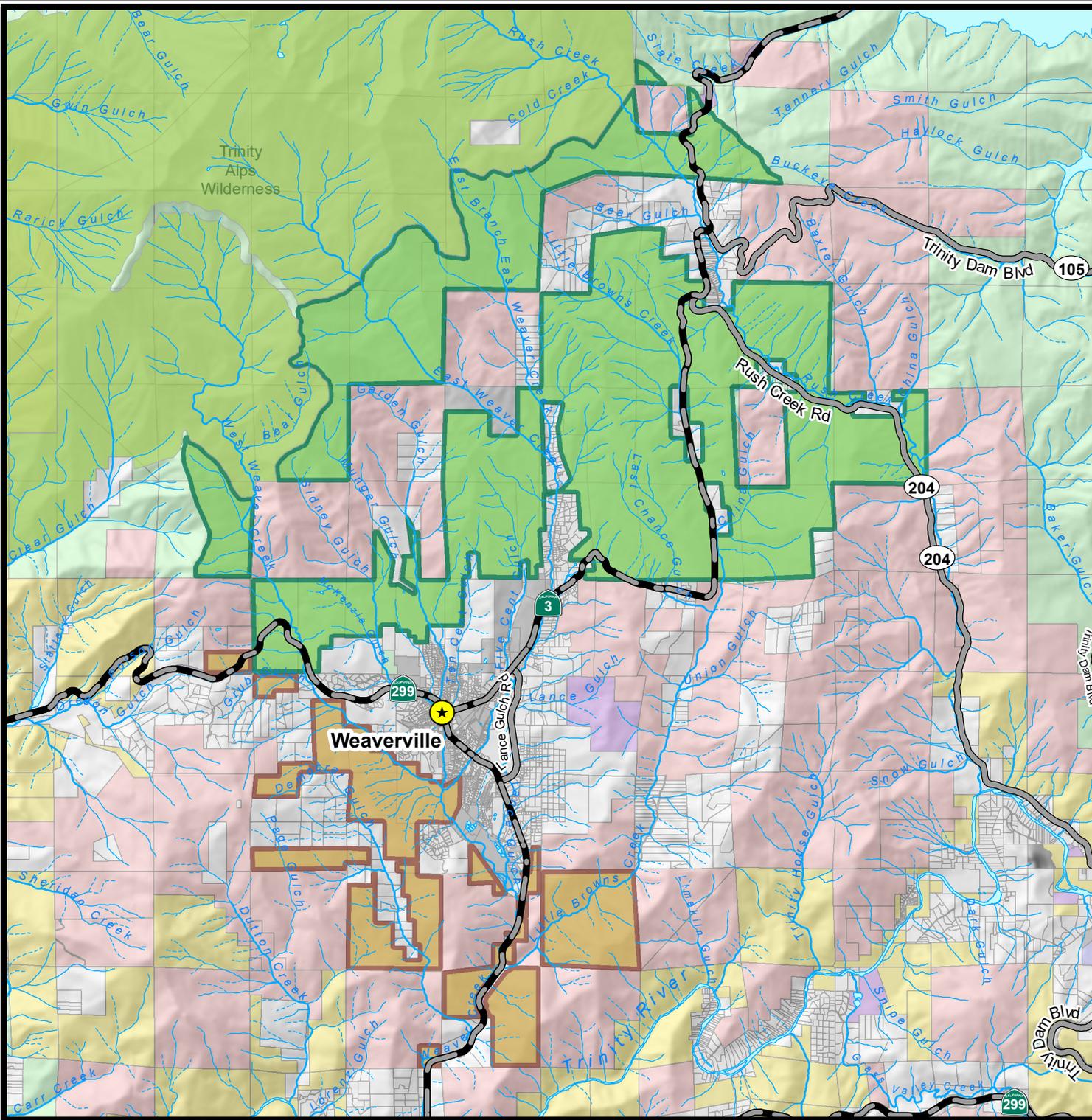
See **Appendix 6** for more information on abiotic and biotic features of the WCF.

Management History

The WCF is managed through two parallel agreements between the TCRC and BLM, and the TCRC and USFS. The BLM-TCRC Grant and Cooperative Agreement is 10 years in length, originally signed in 2005, and renewed for an additional 10 years in 2015 (expires 2025). The USFS-TCRC Master Stewardship Agreement is 10 years in length as well, originally signed in 2008, and renewed for another 10 years in 2019 (expires 2029). Under these agreements, the TCRC has contractual obligations with the BLM and USFS, who have oversight; the agreements provide the authorities and process under which Responsible Agencies cooperate, including for approval of specific project implementation. The BLM and USFS are responsible for compliance with the NEPA to ensure that project and cumulative environmental consequences are analyzed and disclosed to the public prior to authorizing projects. The stewardship contracting program benefits the BLM and USFS by providing a local connection between the community and program level policy development on public resource land. Local resources, labor force, commercial interests, and other local entities are engaged in an ongoing collaborative process.

The Steering Committee was designed to represent changing community needs and concerns to guide project implementation, management policy, and strategic planning for the WCF. The Steering Committee began circa 2005 as an unofficial group of community members as well as representatives from the BLM and USFS and other relevant local entities, such as the Trinity

Map 1: Weaverville Community Forest



WCF Boundaries

- Bureau of Land Mgmt Boundaries – 3,115 Acres
- US Forest Service Boundaries – 11,848 Acres

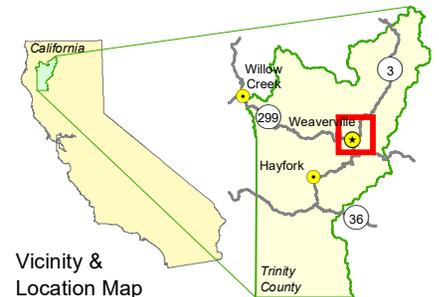
Ownership

- Private / Other
- Private: Timber Production
- Municipal Services
- State of California
- US Bureau of Reclamation
- US Bureau of Land Management
- US Forest Service

Roads

- Highway
- Paved

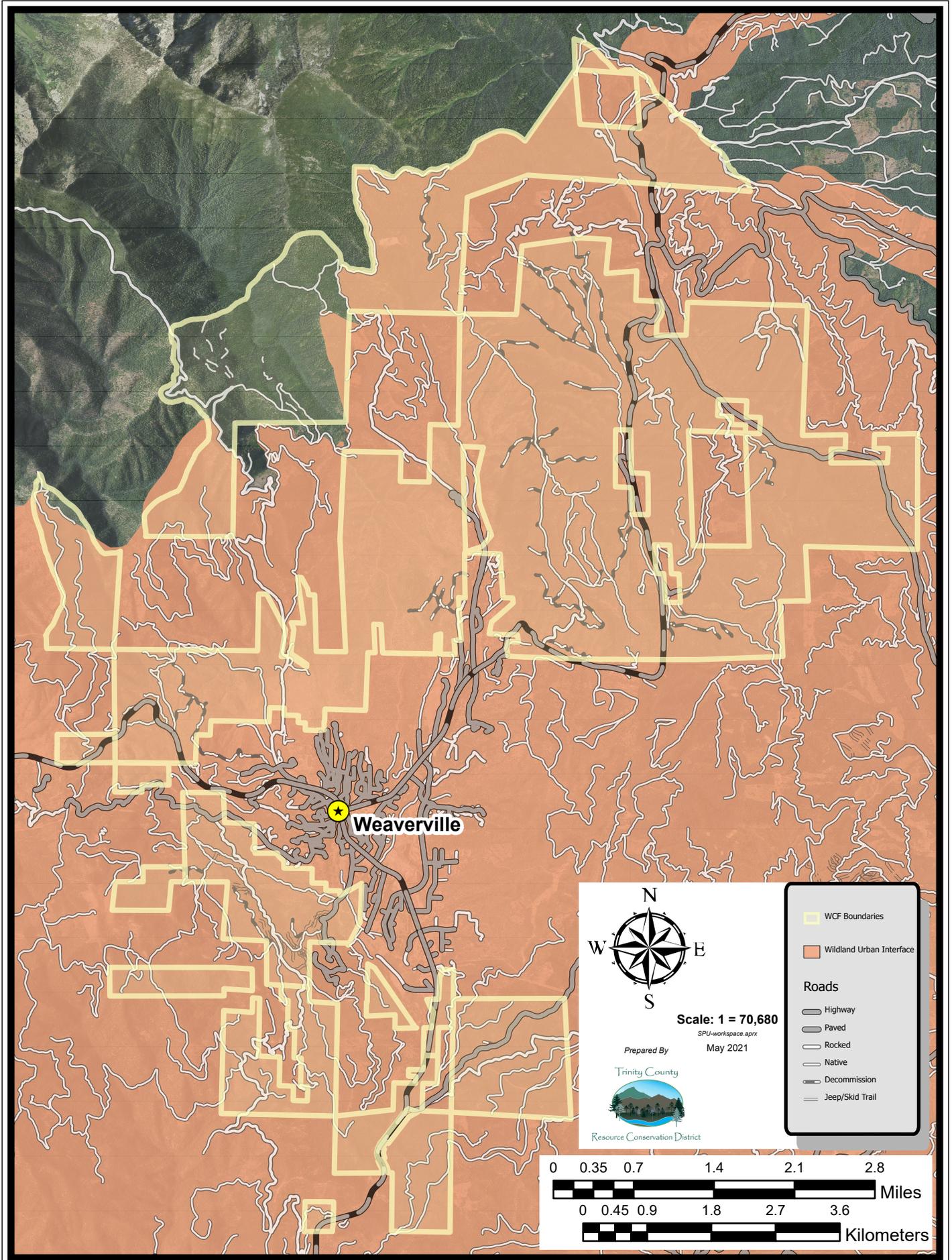
Wilderness Area



Scale: 1 = 92,000
 WCF_2018_Boundaries_8-5x11.mxd December 13, 2018



Map 2: Trinity County WUI in the WCF



Source: Trinity County Resource Conservation District, 2021, Trinity County Community Wildfire Protection Plan, Update 2020, March 3.

County Board of Supervisors. The Steering Committee is open to any interested community member with no requirements. All WCF projects come before the Steering Committee for review and input, and some WCF projects have been initiated by the Committee.

Before creation of the WCF, the BLM and USFS managed their respective parcels for multiple uses, including timber production, independent of the TCRCD. The WCF boundaries have evolved over time from just under 1,000 acres of BLM land to nearly 15,000 acres of BLM and USFS lands, encompassing almost all federal land in the Weaver Basin.

Currently, the TCRCD acts as the voice for the community concerning the WCF and is responsible for holding public meetings, conducting community outreach, identifying and refining community goals, and assisting to implement projects. The TCRCD is a California Special District governed by Division 9 of the Public Resources Code and such guiding legislation as the “Brown Act.” Its Board of Directors acts as an executive committee and sets policy, budgets, and timelines for completing projects. Most importantly, the Board provides direction and assistance to TCRCD staff, as it assumes the primary duties of implementing the stewardship agreements. The WCF is a standing agenda item every month for updating the Board. Any action item related to the WCF would be a separate agenda item on the Board’s agenda, which must be posted in accordance with the Brown Act.

See **Appendix 7** for known past and current projects on the WCF and **Map 12** for past WCF projects.

Fire History

Eight fires have been recorded since 1910 that burned within the current WCF boundaries (see **Table 1** and **Map 3**). In the last decade, fires burning the WCF and near the community of Weaverville have occurred more frequently. The largest areas and frequency of fire in the WCF have been in the westernmost area surrounding SR-299. Causes have included power line ignitions, vehicle sparks, and other suspected human accidents.

Table 1. Fires that burned within the Weaverville Community Forest.

Fire Name	Year	Total area burned (acres)	Area burned in WCF (acres)
N/A	1922	116	48
N/A	1931	1,133	137
Oregon	2001	1,694	809
Junction	2006	~3,100	365
Oregon	2014	461	326
Democrat	2015	~126	5
Brown	2015	29	23
Helena	2017	~18,400	8

The Junction Fire ended within the WCF before reaching Weaverville. The 2014 Oregon Fire burned mostly within the WCF; due to a previous prescribed burn treatment, fire was slowed before spotting across the treatment area. The Brown Fire burned almost entirely within the confines of the WCF.

More frequent and rigorous management (like the treatment that slowed the 2014 Oregon Fire) is necessary for the WCF to effectively protect the community of Weaverville from wildfire, and even

contribute to protection of the nearby communities of Douglas City, Junction City, and Lewiston. Active management will be especially important as fire frequency, size, and severity continue to increase in the region. Without sound management, the WCF could become a fire hazard, and already is in some areas.

Local Community

The community of Weaverville was founded in 1848 as a gold mining settlement approximately 30 miles west of present-day Redding, California. Cultural history includes that of the native Nor-Rel-Muk Wintu Nation, California Gold Rush, and Chinese settlement. Weaverville is the County seat and largest community in the County, with a population of approximately 3,200 in a sparsely populated county of approximately 12,300. Trinity County is in the eastern part of California's 2nd Congressional District.

Historical Community Priorities

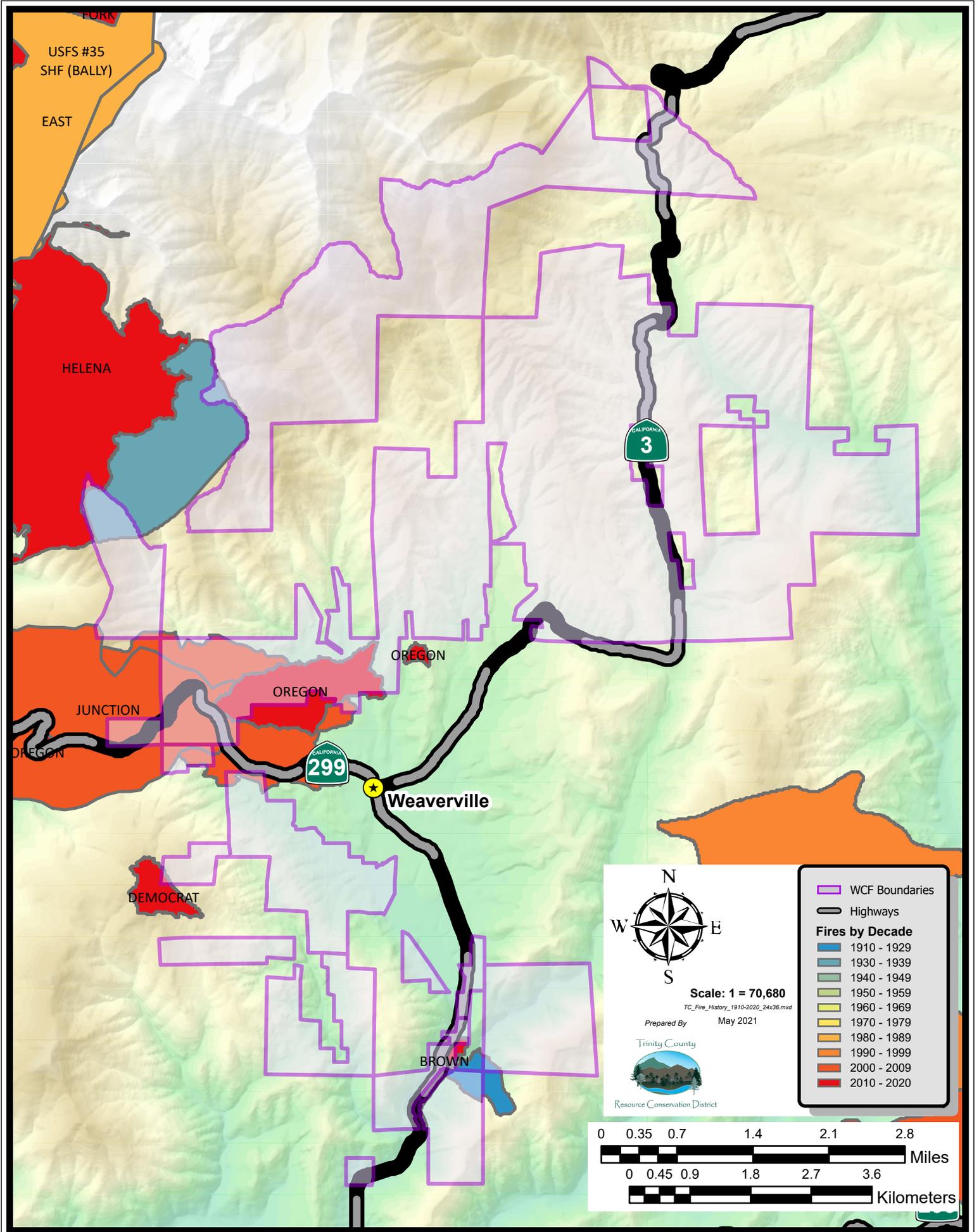
At its creation, the WCF strived to create: a healthy forest with reduced fire hazard, an aesthetic viewshed visible from the community of Weaverville, a sustainable timber source for the local mill, and recreation opportunities. To do this, goals were identified to improve watersheds, education and outreach, monitoring, and marketing.

Community and Cultural Uses

The following are popular past and current WCF uses by community members and others. These uses are integral to how the WCF is managed and perceived by the public.

- Christmas tree harvesting
- Gathering boughs for wreaths and other decorative materials
- Gathering medicinal plants
- Gathering plant material for basket weaving
- Gathering edible plants and fungi
- Gathering fuelwood
- Hiking, walking, and running (including with dogs)
- Equestrian riding
- Mountain biking
- Camping at the East Weaver Group Campground
- Picnicking
- Hunting and Fishing
- Birdwatching and other wildlife and nature viewing
- Swimming
- Off-Highway vehicle (OHV) use

Map 3: WCF Wildfire History (1910 - 2020)



Community Priorities

Prioritization is intended to help Responsible Agencies and the Steering Committee design projects that meet urgent community interests. While naming priorities can be useful, it can also give the false impression that “lower priorities” are unimportant. All Objectives in this Plan are important to the Steering Committee and community members.

The following priorities were determined from a survey circulated to all Steering Committee mailing list recipients in March 2021 and a poll at the WCF annual community meeting in October 2020.

Collaborative Decision Making

- Engaging and involving more community members in management
- Communicating among the Steering Committee
- Maintaining compliance with stewardship contracting requirements
- Developing a sustainable program for project implementation funding

Responsible Forest Management

- Providing a resilient fire buffer for the community of Weaverville
- Managing to prevent catastrophic wildfire
- Managing for a healthy forest ecosystem through thinning, prescribed burning, and timber harvests

Consistent Education, Demonstration, and Engagement Opportunities

- Organizing events

Accessible Community and Cultural Use

- Providing physical public accessibility
- Enhancing trails

It should be noted that while projects should be designed with priorities in mind, projects must meet treatment needs for specific sites. Therefore, priorities listed may not drive all projects on the WCF over the next eight years.

Priorities are inherently flexible due to a constantly changing community, economy, climate, and local issues, and should be amended accordingly over time. See **Guidelines 1.b.3.3.** and **1.c.1.2.** for strategies on re-evaluating priorities.

Objectives

Activities performed on the WCF should incorporate all Objectives as feasible and applicable.

Objective 1: Collaborative Decision Making

Current Condition:

The Steering Committee is an informal group. Approximately 45 individuals receive Steering Committee communications via email. Four of approximately ten original, non-Responsible Agency, Committee members continue to be actively involved. An average Steering Committee meeting is attended by approximately 15 individuals, with about half being volunteer community members and representatives of local nonprofits or businesses, the Nor-Rel-Muk Wintu Nation, etc., and the other half being Responsible Agency representatives. No Responsible Agency representative is required to participate in the Steering Committee; Agency representatives dedicate time from highly impacted schedules. Being informal, Steering Committee attendees tend to fluctuate slightly and “membership” is open to any community member at any time. Meetings have been approximately quarterly and as needed to consider important projects or topics; TCRC staff generally facilitates.

Decision making is based on consensus and feedback gathered at annual community meetings, as well as other community feedback. When consensus is not reached, dissenting members may choose to provide a minority report. Outreach to advertise meetings and attract new members has been limited. Information is most often disseminated to the broader community via annual community meetings and in local media when there are major project updates.

Purposes:

1. Manage the WCF with emphasis on community interests.
2. Sustain the Steering Committee indefinitely.
3. Ensure effective and efficient communication for collaborative interagency management.

Desired Outcomes:

- TCRC and the Steering Committee will continue to hold productive meetings by maintaining a regular schedule, widely publicizing meeting information, incorporating public input, and maintaining Responsible Agency attendance.
- The Steering Committee should seek to increase volunteer community participation in the Committee.
- The Steering Committee should provide ample opportunities, both formal and informal (beyond regular Committee meetings), for community members to contribute to and influence management decisions and projects.
- Responsible Agencies should communicate and share information amongst themselves regularly to ensure that involved staff have access to relevant data, guidelines, plans, timelines, and etc.

See Appendix 1, Collaborative Decision Making Guidelines.

Objective 2: Responsible Forest Management

On the WCF, responsible forest management is defined as creating or maintaining forest resilience to disturbance, high aesthetic quality, intact soils, sustainable water yield and fish habitat, long-term sustained forest products yield, diverse native understory, and native wildlife habitat. Recommended forest management activities designed to meet each component of Objective 2 are listed in **Appendix 2, Forest Management Guidelines**. **Appendix 2** provides Guidelines to help Responsible Agencies meet forest management objectives.

This Objective is intended to keep all WCF ecosystem processes intact while providing for community needs. Although responsible forest management is separated into sub-objectives below, many are interconnected ecological processes and cannot be isolated from one another in management practice.

Sub-Objective 2.A: Resilience to Wildfire, Drought, Insects, and Disease

Forest wildfire, drought, insect, and disease *resilience* is defined here as a forest's capacity to persist intact (with most ecosystem services and cultural uses) after experiencing disturbance. By contrast, a non-resilient forest is at risk of conversion to shrubland or other vegetation types after disturbance, or otherwise lose its ability to provide resource benefits (e.g. clean water, clean air, timber, etc.) and cultural benefits (e.g. recreation, Christmas trees, basket weaving materials, etc.).

Current Condition:

Much of the WCF is currently at high risk from wildfire, drought, insects, disease, and/or interactions among these factors. This vulnerability to disturbance is largely due to dense stands, which exhibit excessive competition for limited resources like water and sunlight. These dense conditions are outside the pre-colonial range of variability in stand density, which was previously regulated by fire before colonists in the early 1900s instituted fire exclusion and suppression. Bark beetle (mainly *Dendroctonus* spp.) evidence is commonly observed throughout the WCF, with dwarf mistletoe (*Arceuthobium* spp.) and red ring conk rot (*Porodaedalea pini*) infestations observed in some stands. Wildfires in the WCF in the past 20 years have often burned at high severity, killing most conifers and leaving oaks and shrubs to resprout and eventually dominate. Recent harvests, thinning treatments, and prescribed burns on the WCF have decreased stand density, and in some cases moderated wildfire behavior, allowing for successful suppression. Not all WCF areas are continually surveyed for forest health, therefore monitoring data related to overall resilience is incomplete. Sharing of existing and future data among Responsible Agencies could be more efficient and comprehensive.

Purposes:

1. Maintain native forest cover on the WCF, even in the face of disturbances and exacerbating effects of climate change.
2. Indirectly protect residents, visitors, and property from hazard trees and severe wildfire.

Desired Outcomes:

- Although particular prescriptions and desired conditions are tailored to each project site, Responsible Agencies should generally manage to:
 - Create a structurally and compositionally diverse forest;
 - Maintain high individual tree vigor;
 - Create a fuel structure that reduces likelihood of severe wildfire;

- Maintain and restore varied native vegetation types.
- Responsible Agencies should establish monitoring to help Responsible Agencies and their partners evaluate and improve management effectiveness.

Sub-Objective 2.B: High Aesthetic Quality

Current Condition:

There are currently no large scale clear cuts on the WCF. In some parts of the WCF, evidence of past single-tree selection harvests, prescribed burns, thinning, and other management is visible from roads and trails. WCF users and community members are not regularly surveyed about their perception of the WCF's aesthetic quality. However, tourists and residents continue to recreate in the WCF without reporting major visual interruptions caused by management.

Purpose:

1. Preserve viewsheds of the WCF for community enjoyment and the benefit of the local recreation- and tourism-based economy.

Desired Outcomes:

- Although particular prescriptions and desired conditions are tailored to each project site, Responsible Agencies should generally manage to:
 - Preserve forested viewsheds visible from Weaverville, highways, and overlook points;
 - Preserve appealing viewsheds visible from WCF trails, campgrounds, etc. as possible.

Sub-Objective 2.C: Intact Soils

Current Condition:

On much of the WCF, soils are protected by layers of duff, litter, and/or vegetation that help mitigate erosion. However, in areas that have experienced wildfire and on some roads, there is evidence of erosion. In other areas, excessive recreation on user-created, non-system trails (including unsanctioned OHV use) has also caused erosion and compaction. Soils are likely compacted in some stands by past management and mining using heavy equipment and horses. Not all WCF areas are continually surveyed for soil quality, therefore soil monitoring data is incomplete. Sharing of existing and future data among Responsible Agencies could be more efficient and comprehensive.

Purposes:

1. Support WCF plant communities' health and persistence via soil functions like water retention, nutrient cycling, etc.
2. Prevent erosion that can create safety hazards and alter streams.

Desired Outcomes:

- Although particular prescriptions and desired conditions are tailored to each project site, Responsible Agencies should generally manage to:
 - Minimize soil compaction, erosion, sterility, and instability.
- Responsible Agencies should establish monitoring to help Responsible Agencies and their partners evaluate and improve management effectiveness.

Sub-Objective 2.D: Sustainable Water Yield and Fish Habitat

Current Condition:

The WCF contains several streams and riparian corridors used by salmonid fish species, amphibians, aquatic plants and insects, and more. WCF creeks are essential surface water sources for community use in Weaverville. They are also important tributaries to the Trinity River, a federally designated Wild and Scenic River that supports anadromous fish as well as human recreation. In summer months, streamflow in WCF creeks often becomes very low due to human use and drought. California Department of Fish and Wildlife currently has limited resources to enforce illegal water diversions and excessive water takes, and users who do not gauge their own flows may not know when they have reached their allowable limit. Not all WCF creeks are continually surveyed, therefore water yield and fish habitat monitoring data is incomplete. Sharing of existing and future data among Responsible Agencies could be more efficient and comprehensive.

Purposes:

1. Support sufficient year-round, long-term water supply for residents and businesses in Weaverville in the face of drought and climate change.
2. Maintain sufficient water in streams and varied habitat for use by native fish and other aquatic species.

Desired Outcomes:

- Although particular prescriptions and desired conditions are tailored to each project site, Responsible Agencies should generally manage to:
 - Increase streamflow;
 - Provide diverse aquatic habitat.
- Responsible Agencies should establish monitoring to help Responsible Agencies and their partners evaluate and improve management effectiveness.

Sub-Objective 2.E: Long-Term Sustained Forest Products Yield

Forest products are defined here as saw logs, woody biomass, fuelwood, and other merchantable material that can be removed from the WCF and sold for revenue to fund or offset costs of WCF management activities. *Special forest products* are typically removed from forests at a smaller scale than saw logs and woody biomass, and include but are not limited to grasses, seeds, roots, bark, berries, mosses, ferns, edible mushrooms, boughs, tree seedlings, transplants, poles, and fuelwood (see **Objective 4** for more discussion of special forest products).

Current Condition:

The WCF produces fuelwood and Christmas trees that are regularly harvested by community members. Before 2021, Responsible Agencies had not planned a new commercial timber sale on the WCF for over a decade. At time of writing, timber harvesting is still underway for Phase III of the Brown's timber harvest project on USFS WCF land and the BLM is planning a new timber harvest on Oregon Mountain within the WCF. The WCF is not continually monitored for all forest product yields, therefore yield data is incomplete. Sharing of existing and future data among Responsible Agencies could be more efficient and comprehensive.

Purposes:

1. Allow future generations of area residents to harvest forest products from the WCF for personal use.
2. Contribute to a steady, robust local and regional economy by supporting continued forest product processing facility operations and potentially attracting innovative wood products technologies to the area.

Desired Outcomes:

- Although particular prescriptions and desired conditions are tailored to each project site, Responsible Agencies should generally manage to:
 - Produce commercial and non-commercial forest products in perpetuity.
- Responsible Agencies should establish monitoring to help Responsible Agencies and their partners evaluate and improve management effectiveness.

Sub-Objective 2.F: Diverse Native Understory

Current Condition:

Invasive understory plants like Himalayan blackberry and Scotch broom are common on the WCF, especially in riparian and disturbed areas. Herbicide is not allowed on any public lands in Trinity County, which limits Responsible Agencies' ability to contain or reduce invasive plant spread on the WCF. Not all areas of the WCF are continually surveyed for understory plants, therefore monitoring data is incomplete. Sharing of existing and future data among Responsible Agencies could be more efficient and comprehensive.

Purposes:

1. Provide habitat and sustenance for wildlife, including native pollinator populations.
2. Maintain ecosystems that support growth of native understory plants collected for community and cultural uses, including basket weaving, medicine, food, etc.

Desired Outcomes:

- Although particular prescriptions and desired conditions are tailored to each project site, Responsible Agencies should generally manage to:
 - Maintain diversity of native shrubs, forbs, and grasses across all vegetation types in the WCF.
- Responsible Agencies should establish monitoring to help Responsible Agencies and their partners evaluate and improve management effectiveness.

Sub-Objective 2.G: Native Wildlife Habitat

Current Condition:

The WCF provides critical deer winter range, bear habitat, and wildlife corridors connecting to private timberlands and the Trinity Alps Wilderness. The WCF also provides habitat to various special status species (see **Appendix 6, Abiotic and Biotic Features**). Not all WCF areas are continually surveyed for wildlife and/or habitat conditions, therefore habitat monitoring data is incomplete. Sharing of existing and future data among Responsible Agencies could be more efficient and comprehensive.

Purpose:

1. Maintain and protect healthy, diverse wildlife populations in recognition of their irreplaceable role in the ecosystem.

Desired Outcomes:

- Although particular prescriptions and desired conditions are tailored to each project site, Responsible Agencies should generally manage to:
 - Create a diverse patchwork of forage, cover, and other habitat elements for native wildlife;
- Responsible Agencies should establish monitoring to help Responsible Agencies and their partners evaluate and improve management effectiveness.

See Appendix 2, Forest Management Guidelines.

Objective 3: Consistent Education, Demonstration, and Engagement Opportunities

Current Condition:

The WCF is used as an outdoor classroom for local students and hosts a small number of events like summer camp excursions and natural history hikes. There are limited signs and information at some trailheads as well as publicly available printed and electronic media, some that need updating. The WCF serves as a community forestry model.

Purposes:

1. Maintain and increase community interest and engagement with the WCF and its management.
2. Educate people of all ages about local ecosystems and their management.
3. Encourage youth to seek careers in land or resource management and enrich the local economy.
4. Assist forest landowners and managers with sustainable forest management.

Desired Outcomes:

- Local educators should continue to effectively and frequently use the WCF as a teaching asset and living classroom, teaching local students and the larger community about natural sciences, local history, and natural and cultural resource management.
- Responsible Agencies should cultivate stronger relationships with local grade school and college programs to facilitate field trips and learning and research opportunities.
- Responsible Agencies should offer adult and community programs to engage non-school age individuals.
- Responsible Agencies should maintain and improve existing, and develop new printed and electronic media and signs to guide community members to the WCF and facilitate self-guided natural resource and cultural education once there.
- Responsible Agencies should use the WCF to demonstrate active land and resource management strategies to forest landowners and managers.
- Responsible Agencies should network to continue sharing the community forest model and showcasing the potential of federal shared stewardship partnerships.

See **Appendix 3, Education, Demonstration, and Engagement Guidelines.**

Objective 4: Accessible Community and Cultural Use

Current Condition:

Multi-use (foot, bicycle, and equestrian) trails of the Weaver Basin Trail System (WBTS) lie within WCF boundaries (**Map 4**). WBTS maintenance is conducted by BLM and USFS staff and volunteers, but is limited. Directional signage exists throughout WBTS, though additional signage and upgrades are needed. The volunteer led nonprofit Trinity Trail Alliance (TTA) is the primary advocate for many county trails, including WCF trails. A limited public road network allows OHV and other vehicle access to the WCF, including e-bikes. The USFS East Weaver Group Campground is the only designated camping area in the WCF; camping is not permitted on BLM lands of the WCF. Recreation and trail maps in circulation and for sale are outdated. A more recent map is available online at the TCRCD website.

Events such as the La Grange Mountain Bike Race and Trinity Equestrian Endurance Ride are held annually in the Weaverville area and usually pass through the WCF. Firearms are permitted within a majority of the WCF for hunting and target shooting, except within the Weaverville Fire Protection District (WFPD) Boundary (**Map 5**). Other community and cultural uses include collection of forest products such as basket weaving plant material and fuelwood, recreation, fishing, and nature viewing. Outreach to the Nor-Rel-Muk Wintu Nation to understand and account for their interests and needs within the WCF has been limited.

Purposes:

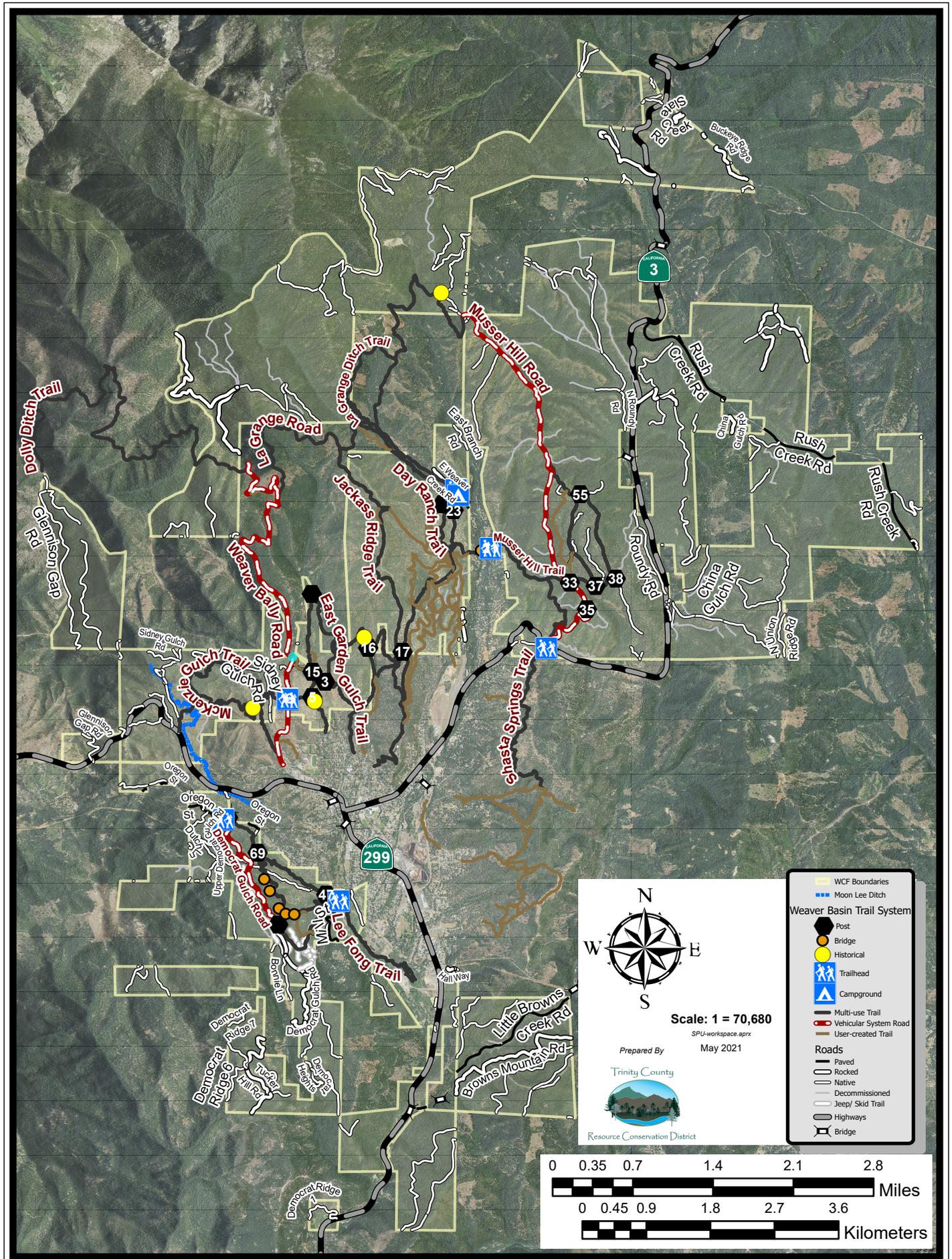
1. Accommodate the wide array of local cultures and lifestyles by providing access to forest-based experiences and special forest products.
2. Improve local tourism and residents' quality of life by maintaining, improving accessibility of, and otherwise enhancing trails and campgrounds.

Desired Outcomes:

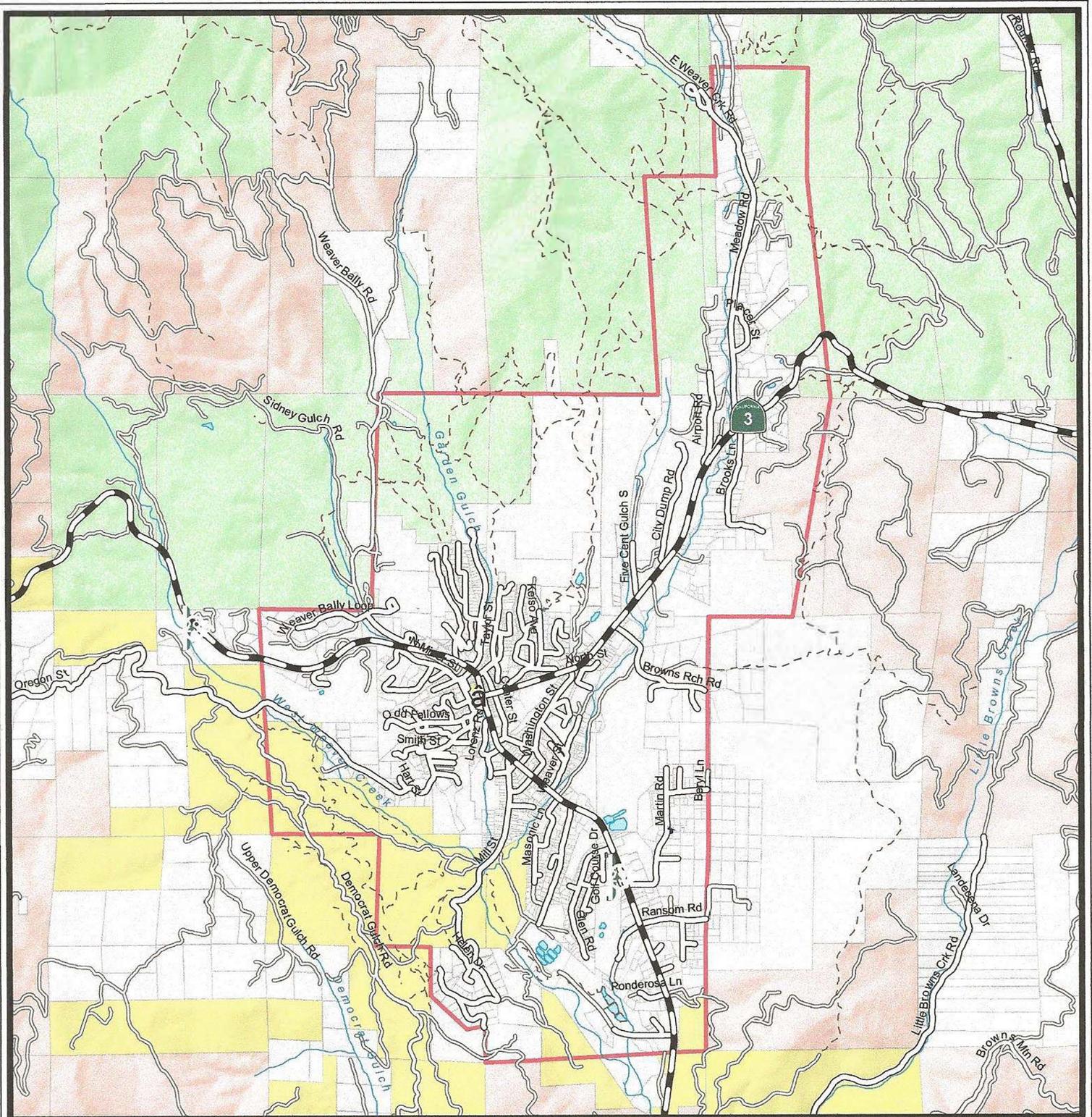
- Responsible Agencies should improve accessibility to and awareness of community and cultural use opportunities in the WCF.
- Responsible Agencies should improve collaboration with each other and support TTA (and other local recreation organizations as applicable) to manage WCF trails.
- Responsible Agencies should continue and increase WCF trail maintenance to meet applicable trail standards.
- When building new system trails, Responsible Agencies and partners should prioritize those that increase accessibility for individuals with disabilities, improve trail connectivity, and/or integrate user-created trails into the system.
- Responsible Agencies should consistently update and maintain recreation signs and install new signs as needed.
- USFS will maintain and pursue improving the East Weaver Group Campground.
- USFS should evaluate designating a legal OHV use area(s) within, or nearby, the WCF and limit OHV use to that area(s) and other OHV permitted roads.

See **Appendix 4, Community and Cultural Use Guidelines**.

Map 4: WCF Human Infrastructure



Map 5



Weaverville Fire Protection Dist. 4

FPD Boundary

Ownership

- Private / Other
- Private - Timber (TPZ)
- Bureau of Land Mgmt.
- U.S. Forest Service

Roads

- Highway
- Paved
- Rocked
- Native
- Trail/Undrivable

4

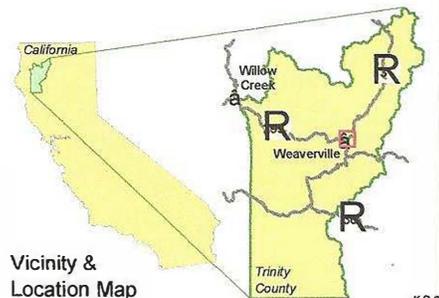
Scale: 1 = 40,000
Weaverville_FPD_Bnd_9-5x11.mxd

TRINITY COUNTY CALIFORNIA

September 20, 2011

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 1.25 1.5 Kilometers



Funding Plan

Current Strategy and Challenges

The WCF is funded through grants, federal appropriated funds, and retained receipts generated by timber harvests. Volunteer time is also important for funding as it is considered financial match. Funding supports project planning, coordination, and implementation by Responsible Agencies to meet Objectives of this Plan.

The Steering Committee must identify and work to address barriers to consistent funding. Grant funding can be inconsistent because it is dependent on other organizations' and governments' budgets and is a highly competitive process. Federal funds are difficult to predict and also come with specific constraints. Harvests can be infrequent due to varying landscapes and are expensive to plan. Without dependable funding, it is difficult for the Steering Committee and Responsible Agencies to plan ahead and reasonably expect to have funding necessary to consistently steward the WCF.

Additionally, retained receipts are currently only allowed to be spent on stewardship implementation on the Shasta-Trinity National Forest. Other USFS lands in the country have successfully used retained receipts for planning or other purposes; this should be further explored to understand whether the Shasta-Trinity National Forest, or at least WCF, could take advantage of something similar. However, the BLM allows receipts to be spent on other activities such as project and strategic planning or monitoring. Separately, Trinity County Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) funding was a very important source for the WCF until approximately 2015 when the Secure Rural Schools Act went up for reauthorization. As of 2021, the Act has been reauthorized and could again prove helpful for WCF funding.

To ensure continued ability of the Steering Committee and Responsible Agencies to meet Objectives, the Committee must establish a long-term funding strategy to sustain consistent WCF stewardship activities, especially considering no single funding source is always available.

Proposed Strategies for Long-Term Funding

Funding must come from multiple sources and be aggressively opportunistic in strategy. While this unfortunately means WCF funding will remain inconsistent in the near-term, improving current strategies could make funding more consistent long-term.

Seek Retained Receipts from Timber Harvests

While timber harvesting is only one strategy in the WCF funding toolbox, harvests function both as a stewardship activity and as a source of retained receipts to fund other stewardship. To generate receipts, the TCRCD should identify recommended treatment locations and harvest frequency to guide the BLM and USFS. After NEPA analysis and a harvest layout are complete,

Responsible Agencies should track the timber market to identify optimal harvest windows based on log values.

Much of the WCF is not currently on a trajectory to produce stands that could be harvested at a profit, largely due to forest health issues and past management. Although they require up-front investment, forest stewardship activities (such as non-commercial thinning) can address forest health issues while also enabling future harvests. Responsible Agencies should consider focusing some stewardship activities where they can foster vigorous stands that grow quickly, resist disturbance, and can be accessed by harvesting equipment. These stewardship activities will likely become increasingly important due to climate change and resulting ecosystem shifts.

Efficiently Plan Federal WCF Funds

Each federal fiscal year, the BLM and USFS should communicate with TCRCD on how much funding can potentially be allocated to WCF stewardship, including when and from what sources, and allow the TCRCD to weigh in as appropriate. Simultaneously, the TCRCD should communicate with BLM and USFS on statuses of grant proposals and awards to shape the total WCF funding picture. This could occur as part of an “Annual Procurement Plan,” described in “**Identify Funding Needs Annually**” below.

See **Appendix 8, Funding Partners**.

Seek Grant Funding and Strengthen Relationships with Existing Funding Partners

Grants should be strategically sought for specific funding needs including planning and facilitation, monitoring, grant writing, project scoping and development, environmental compliance, and activity implementation, among others, to supplement federal funding and retained receipts. At time of writing, there are generally significant grant opportunities for fuels reduction projects, which should be leveraged for the WCF as much as feasible. Many organizations only grant funds to nonprofits; because the TCRCD is a California Special District, the Friends of the TCRCD (a 501(c)(3) nonprofit) can be an effective tool to secure additional funding for WCF needs. The Steering Committee must continue to maintain, improve, and market the WCF public image to attract funding partners and leverage grant opportunities.

Responsible Agencies should continuously work with existing and new partners on designing, funding, and implementing projects. Regular communications at all three stages build trust and chances of successful project execution.

Support Community Funding and Entrepreneurship

To fill in small gaps, regular and periodic community based funding could be utilized, which would also provide immediate local benefits. Local and regional organizations could provide support to implement these efforts (see **Appendix 8, Funding Partners**). Some examples of community funding and entrepreneurship include:

BLM and USFS participation allowed

- Business sales of products, both raw (fuelwood, plant cuttings, other special forest products, etc.) and value-added (wreaths, timber poles, merchandise, etc.), specifically from the WCF
- Special forest product collection permits that share fee funds with the TCRCD
- Sale of non-timber biomass after a completed treatment

Facilitated only by TCRCD

- Donations and grants facilitated by the Friends of the TCRCD
- Local and regional storefront sales of raw and value-added WCF products
- Product or event based fundraisers (bake sale, community cookbook, annual fair, etc.)
- Donation based events or workshops
- Raffle or auction type contests for artwork and crafts made specifically from WCF products

Identify Funding Needs Annually

To assist with future project and financial planning, an “Annual Procurement Plan” (APP) for any given year’s following federal fiscal year could be written in tandem with the AOP for the current federal fiscal year. This could help Responsible Agencies plan further ahead to secure funds for projects in advance. An “APP” should be brief and could include re-evaluating priorities based on this Plan, identifying projects needed to meet priorities, listing funding sources (and their deadlines) needed to complete those projects, and forecasting potential income and expenses for the fiscal year as possible. See **Guideline 1.b.3.3**.

Appendix 1: Collaborative Decision Making Guidelines

The following guidelines are Steering Committee recommendations for how Responsible Agencies should achieve *Desired Outcomes* described in **Objective 1**. However, this Appendix is not exclusive or exhaustive, and Responsible Agencies may use other activities and approaches not described here.

General Guidelines (1.a) pertain to all sub-objectives and activities. Subsequent Guidelines (1.b-1.d) are grouped by activity to guide activity design and implementation. Guidelines are secondarily grouped by the *Purpose* that they primarily fulfill (see *Purposes* in **Objective 1**).

Activities in this Appendix: Communicating among the Steering Committee (1.b), Collecting and Using Community Input (1.c), and Sharing Data and Information among Responsible Agencies (1.d).

Guidelines are numbered for reference and discussion as follows:

1.a.1.1. = Objective # . Activity letter indicator . Purpose # . Guideline # .

1.a. General Guidelines for Collaborative Decision Making

1.a.1. To “manage the WCF with emphasis on community interests:”

- 1.a.1.1. Recognize that the community affected by the WCF is diverse and constantly evolving.

1.b. Guidelines for Communicating among the Steering Committee

1.b.2. To “sustain the Steering Committee indefinitely:”

- 1.b.2.1. TCRCD: Continue as informal coordinator of the Steering Committee by scheduling, advertising, planning, and facilitating meetings, in addition to fostering regular communications via email and etc. to keep members engaged.
- 1.b.2.2. Establish a protocol for communicating about new grant proposals and project ideas, to what degree the Steering Committee should be involved in initial project development processes, and etc.
- 1.b.2.3. Create resources for internal Steering Committee use to introduce new Committee members and relevant Responsible Agency staff, outlining what the Committee is, how it makes decisions, a calendar of meetings and important deadlines, and the process for proposing project ideas or needs to the BLM and USFS.

1.b.3. To “ensure effective and efficient communication for collaborative interagency management:”

- 1.b.3.1.** Update this Plan at regular intervals (on the order of 5-10 years) before the first year covered by the next Update (e.g. the Update beginning in 2029 should be completed in 2028).
- 1.b.3.2.** Consider appointing a “liaison” to represent each Responsible Agency (preferably from Agency leadership). This liaison would attend every Steering Committee meeting to improve communication and reduce inefficiency for Agencies.
 - For the TCRCD, this person would be primarily responsible for coordination described in **Guideline 1.b.2.1**.
 - For the BLM and USFS, this person would be responsible for expressing project ideas and other information to colleagues and supervisors within their Agency to increase awareness among federal staff of Steering Committee interests.
- 1.b.3.3.** Hold the first Steering Committee meeting of every calendar year in January and accomplish at least the following:
 - Draft the AOP for the current federal fiscal year. The AOP should include all projects beginning, continuing, or ending in the fiscal year for the entire WCF with information on cost, funding mechanisms, desired outcomes, start date, and required environmental compliance.
 - Draft a brief financial plan for the following federal fiscal year (“Annual Procurement Plan”). This should entail re-evaluating priorities based on the Strategic Plan, identifying projects needed to meet priorities, and listing funding sources [and their deadlines] needed to complete those projects).
 - Initial drafting and finalization of these plans can be partly completed via email as needed.

1.c. Guidelines for Collecting and Using Community Input

1.c.1. To “manage the WCF with emphasis on community interests:”

- 1.c.1.1.** Hold at least one community meeting annually to provide project updates to community members and offer a discussion forum.
- 1.c.1.2.** Widely gather community feedback via meetings, surveys, social media, local news, Responsible Agency websites, mass emails, outreach to local schools and at events, print and electronic media, etc.
 - Monitor community perception of WCF stewardship (measured against the WCF Vision).
 - Regularly present community feedback to the Steering Committee for community oriented decision making.
 - Amend community priorities as they change over time.
- 1.c.1.3.** TCRCD: Schedule and host at least quarterly Steering Committee meetings each year on a predetermined schedule.

- 1.c.1.4. Publicize information for all Steering Committee and other WCF related meetings to the community widely and in a timely manner.
- 1.c.1.5. Recognize the importance of community input as it relates to Objectives 2-4; see the following Guidelines:
 - 2.A.2.1 (Coordinate with Trinity County Fire Safe Council)
 - 2.j.3 (Share monitoring data among Responsible Agencies)
 - 3.b.1.4 (Use event feedback to adapt future events)
 - 3.e.1.1 (WCF neighboring landowner property fire safety and resilience)
 - 4.a.1.1 (Communicate with tribes, i.e. Nor-Rel-Muk Wintu Nation)
 - 4.a.2.5 (Conduct community surveys)
 - 4.b.2.7 (Collaborative recreation management)
 - 4.d.1.2 (Protect culturally important special forest product collection areas)
 - 4.f.1.2 (Evaluate designating a legal OHV area or park)

1.c.2. To “sustain the Steering Committee indefinitely:”

- 1.c.2.1. Steering Committee: Recruit new members to ensure various community and interest groups, demographics, tribes, and any interested individuals are included in the Committee, representative of the entire community.

1.d. Guidelines for Sharing Data and Information among Responsible Agencies

1.d.3. To “ensure effective and efficient communication for collaborative interagency management:”

- 1.d.3.1. Use data and observations from all Responsible Agencies to increase management efficiency; particularly, the BLM and USFS should utilize TCRCDD data and take advantage of the TCRCDD as an implementation and monitoring partner.
- 1.d.3.2. Explore options for shared infrastructure to easily store, share, and access WCF-related data among Responsible Agencies, such as a cloud-based repository, online network, geodatabase, etc. This should include monitoring and analysis information, GIS data, project information, etc.
- 1.d.3.3. BLM and USFS: Communicate relevant budgetary and project planning information with the TCRCDD such as timelines for determining funding and project initiation processes; TCRCDD: communicate relevant grant proposals, needs, and timelines with the BLM and USFS.

Appendix 2: Forest Management Guidelines

The following guidelines are Steering Committee recommendations for how Responsible Agencies should achieve *Desired Outcomes* described in **Objective 2**. However, this Appendix is not exclusive or exhaustive, and Responsible Agencies may use other activities and approaches not described here.

General Guidelines (2.) pertain to all sub-objectives and activities. Sub-Objective Guidelines (2.A-2.G) pertain to individual sub-objectives and their relevant activities. Activity Guidelines (2.a-2.j) guide activity design and implementation. Guidelines are secondarily grouped by the *Purpose* that they primarily fulfill (see *Purposes* in **Objective 2**).

Activities in this Appendix: Thinning (2.a), Prescribed Burning (2.b), Harvesting Timber (2.c), Maintaining, Repairing, and Decommissioning Roads (2.d), Restoring Stream Channels (2.d), Advocating for Sustainable Surface Water Use (2.f), Removing Invasive Species (2.g), Seeding and Planting Native Species (2.h), Completing Environmental Compliance Requirements (2.i), and Monitoring, Analyzing Data, and Adapting Management (2.j).

Guidelines are numbered for reference and discussion as follows:

2.a.A.1.1. =

Objective # . Activity letter (lower-case) and/ or. Sub-objective letter (capital). Purpose # . Guideline # .

2. General Guidelines for Forest Management

To meet multiple Sub-Objectives:

- 2.1. Determine desired vegetation composition (e.g. shrubland, oak woodland, late seral stage conifer, or shaded fuel break conifer) of all areas of the WCF and design projects to help create chosen compositions.
- 2.2. Retain large trees and snags as appropriate.
- 2.3. Avoid large scale clear cuts.
- 2.4. Consult with local tribal representatives (from both federally recognized and non-recognized tribes, including the Nor-Rel-Muk Wintu Nation) and traditional ecological knowledge practitioners early and often when designing forest management projects.
- 2.5. Consider using information from climate models to predict project needs or project design features suitable for building climate resilience.
- 2.6. Follow **Guidelines of 2.i. and 2.j.**

Sub-Objective Guidelines

2.A. Guidelines for Resilience to Wildfire, Drought, Insects, and Disease

2.A.1. To “maintain native forest cover on the WCF, even in the face of disturbances and exacerbating effects of climate change.”

2.A.1.1. Thin, prescribe and conduct burns, and harvest frequently.

2.A.1.2. Maintain and restore oak woodlands and meadows.

2.A.1.3. Follow **Guidelines of 2.a., 2.b., and 2.h.**

2.A.2. To “indirectly protect residents, visitors, and property from hazard trees and severe wildfire.”

2.A.2.1. Coordinate with the Trinity County Fire Safe Council to complete wildfire hazard reduction projects in accordance with the Trinity County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP).

2.A.2.2. Follow **2.a. Guidelines for Thinning.**

2.B. Guidelines for High Aesthetic Quality

2.B.1. To “preserve viewsheds of the WCF for community enjoyment and the benefit of the local recreation- and tourism-based economy.”

2.B.1.1. Create volunteer opportunities to remove trash from the WCF, especially in areas of concern such as near trails, illegal encampments, and creeks. See **Guideline 3.b.1.7.**

2.B.1.2. Consider installing bear-safe waste receptacles in high use areas to deter littering. See **Guideline 4.e.2.2.**

2.C. Guidelines for Intact Soils

2.C.2. To “prevent erosion that can create safety hazards and alter streams.”

2.C.2.1. Follow **2.d. Guidelines for Maintaining, Repairing, and Decommissioning Roads.**

2.D. Guidelines for Sustainable Water Yield and Fish Habitat

2.D.1. To “support sufficient year-round, long-term water supply for residents and businesses in Weaverville as possible in the face of drought and climate change.”

2.D.1.1. TCRC: Keep up-to-date on other organizations’ efforts to improve resilience of Weaverville’s water supply, and support effective improvements whenever feasible (see **Appendix 9, Partners and Other Organizations**).

2.D.1.2. Explore opportunities to collaboratively manage WCF creeks (and the larger Weaver Creek Watershed) with the WCSD.

2.D.1.3. Follow **Guidelines of 2.e. and 2.f.**

2.D.2. To “maintain sufficient water in streams and varied habitat for use by native fish and other aquatic species:”

2.D.2.1. Follow **2.f. Guidelines for Advocating for Sustainable Surface Water Use.**

2.E. Guidelines for Long-Term Sustained Forest Products Yield

2.E.2. To “contribute to a steady, robust local and regional economy by supporting continued forest product processing facility operations and potentially attracting innovative wood products technologies to the area:”

2.E.2.1. Complementary to other forest management sub-objectives, focus forest management activities in areas where treatments can help foster vigorous stands that grow quickly, resist disturbance, and can be accessed by harvest equipment.

2.E.2.2. Follow **Guidelines of 2.a. and 2.c.**

2.F. Guidelines for Diverse Native Understory

2.F.1. To “provide habitat and sustenance for wildlife, including native pollinator populations:”

2.F.1.1. Inform WCF users about how to prevent spreading invasive species.

2.F.2. To “maintain ecosystems that support growth of native understory plants collected for community and cultural uses, including basket weaving, medicine, food, etc.:”

2.F.2.1. Follow **2.g. Guidelines for Removing Invasive Species.**

2.G. Guidelines for Native Wildlife Habitat

2.G.1. To “maintain and protect healthy, diverse fish and wildlife populations, in recognition of their irreplaceable role in the ecosystem:”

2.G.1.1. Create diverse habitat conditions that include oak woodlands, open areas within mixed conifer forest, forest patches with old growth characteristics and dense canopy cover, shrublands, meadows, and riparian habitat.

2.G.1.2. Follow **2.c. Guidelines for Harvesting Timber.**

Activity Guidelines

2.a. Guidelines for Thinning

2.a.A.1. To “maintain native forest cover on the WCF, even in the face of disturbances and exacerbating effects of climate change:”

- 2.a.A.1.1. Thin to remove non-saw log tree biomass. For removing saw logs, see **2.d. Guidelines for Harvesting Timber**.
- 2.a.A.1.2. Create heterogeneous stand structure by leaving some irregular, discrete clumps of trees and some treeless gaps.
- 2.a.A.1.3. Maintain a diverse species composition and age structure in forested areas to promote resilience to insects and diseases.

2.a.A.2. To “indirectly protect residents, visitors, and property from hazard trees and severe wildfire:”

- 2.a.A.2.1. Identify areas appropriate for “shaded fuel break” conditions, especially where a fuel break could moderate fire behavior before wildfires reach structures and the Weaverville community, such as major roads within the WCF including SR-3 and SR-299.
- 2.a.A.2.2. Remove suppressed, small-diameter conifers beneath large, well-spaced trees.

2.a.E.2. To “contribute to a steady, robust local and regional economy by supporting continued forest product processing facility operations and potentially attracting innovative wood products technologies to the area:”

- 2.a.E.2.1. Utilize biomass whenever feasible via fuelwood sales or collection opportunities for the community, and/or sale to a biomass processing facility.
- 2.a.E.2.2. Pursue and support opportunities for commercial biomass utilization whenever feasible to increase financial viability of removing slash and small-diameter trees.

2.b. Guidelines for Prescribed Burning

2.b.A.1. To “maintain native forest cover on the WCF, even in the face of disturbances and exacerbating effects of climate change:”

- 2.b.A.1.1. Use broadcast rather than pile burning wherever safely feasible.
- 2.b.A.1.2. Broadcast burn under a variety of conditions and prescriptions.
- 2.b.A.1.3. Compile burn plans and prescriptions for as much of the WCF as possible to have on file when fire conditions become appropriate.

2.c. Guidelines for Harvesting Timber

2.c.1. Follow **2.b Guidelines for Thinning.**

2.c.E.2. To “contribute to a steady, robust local and regional economy by supporting continued forest product processing facility operations and potentially attracting innovative wood products technologies to the area.”

2.c.E.2.1. Aim to harvest on a one to four year cutting cycle, meaning at least two harvests in this eight-year Strategic Planning period. If not possible, complete environmental compliance for at least two harvests within a Strategic Planning period.

2.c.E.2.2. Time harvests to take advantage of strong timber markets as feasible.

2.d.G.1. To “maintain and protect healthy, diverse fish and wildlife populations, in recognition of their irreplaceable role in the ecosystem.”

2.c.G.1.1. Retain some trees with habitat features like cavities, complex branching, broken or reiterated tops, and etc.

2.d. Guidelines for Maintaining, Repairing, and Decommissioning Roads

2.d.C.2. To “prevent erosion that can create safety hazards and alter streams.”

2.C.2.2. Use culverts and bridges that are appropriately sized and located to handle increased storm flows as a result of climate change.

2.e. Guidelines for Restoring Stream Channels

2.e.D.2. To “maintain sufficient water in streams and varied habitat for use by native fish and other aquatic species.”

2.e.D.2.1. Restore and maintain physical characteristics of streambeds and banks that provide diverse aquatic habitat.

2.e.D.2.2. Increase large sediment diversity and complexity for fish spawning refuges.

2.e.D.2.3. Restore water courses in areas with historic mining impacts.

2.e.D.2.4. Remediate outdated post-timber harvest stream restoration projects that are negatively affecting WCF creeks, namely Rush Creek.

2.f. Guidelines for Advocating for Sustainable Surface Water Use

2.f.D.1. To "support sufficient year-round, long-term water supply for residents and businesses in Weaverville as possible in the face of drought and climate change:"

- 2.f.D.1.1.** TCRCD: Advocate for new water use systems that could allow the Weaverville Community Services District (WCSD) to decrease its reliance on WCF creeks for summer water supply, e.g.:
- Increase water storage capacity for summer water.
 - Use reclaimed water for irrigation.
- 2.f.D.1.2.** TCRCD: Advocate for forbearance agreements, water rights enforcement, and other adjustments to current water use systems.
- 2.f.D.1.3.** TCRCD: Educate users with water rights to WCF creeks about illegal diversions, over-diverting, sustainable long-term water use, riparian management, etc.

2.f.D.2. To "maintain sufficient water in streams and varied habitat for use by native fish and other aquatic species:"

- 2.f.D.2.1.** TCRCD: Advocate for removing barriers and provide related technical advice to decision makers. Barriers to consider for removal include:
- WCSD diversion dam on East Weaver Creek.
 - Human-made swimming dams at the end of each summer.

2.g. Guidelines for Removing Invasive Species

2.g.F.2. To "maintain ecosystems that support growth of native understory plants collected for community and cultural uses, including basket weaving, medicine, food, etc.:"

- 2.g.F.2.1.** Utilize volunteer labor whenever possible in high priority areas to make hand removal more financially feasible. See **Guideline 3.b.1.7.**
- 2.g.F.2.2.** Prioritize removal based on species prevalence in the WCF or surrounding areas, locational risks (such as near trails where easily spread, or in congested creeks), whether a species is noxious, and etc.

2.h. Guidelines for Seeding and Planting Native Species

2.h.A.1. To "maintain native forest cover on the WCF, even in the face of disturbances and exacerbating effects of climate change:"

- 2.h.A.1.1.** Consider future climate when planting tree species in severely burned areas.

2.i. Guidelines for Completing Environmental Compliance Requirements

To fulfill all Sub-Objectives:

- 2.i.1. Schedule and complete environmental compliance work in a timely manner so Responsible Agencies can implement projects frequently and on time.
- 2.i.2. Communicate among Responsible Agencies about capacity to complete environmental planning at any given time, then divide required compliance work among Agencies as appropriate and efficient.

2.j. Guidelines for Monitoring, Analyzing Data, and Adapting Management

To fulfill all Sub-Objectives:

- 2.j.1. Perform effective pre-project monitoring and analysis to identify high priority project sites.
- 2.j.2. Perform effective post-project monitoring and analysis for adaptive management.
- 2.j.3. Share all monitoring data among Responsible Agencies efficiently (see **1.d. Guidelines for Sharing Data and Information among Responsible Agencies**).

Appendix 3: Education, Demonstration, and Engagement Guidelines

The following guidelines are Steering Committee recommendations for how Responsible Agencies should achieve *Desired Outcomes* described in **Objective 3**. However, this Appendix is not exclusive or exhaustive, and Responsible Agencies may use other activities and approaches not described here.

General Guidelines (3.a) pertain to all sub-objectives and activities. Subsequent Guidelines (3.b-1.e) are grouped by activity to guide activity design and implementation. Guidelines are secondarily grouped by the *Purpose* that they primarily fulfill (see *Purposes* in **Objective 3**).

Activities included in this Appendix: Organizing Community, Education, and Volunteer Events (3.b); Building or Installing Education Infrastructure (3.c); Sharing Print and Electronic Media (3.d); and Providing Forest Management Demonstration for Forest Landowners and Managers (3.e).

Guidelines are numbered for reference and discussion as follows:

3.a.1.1. = Objective # . Activity letter indicator . Purpose # . Guideline # .

3.a. General Guidelines for Education, Demonstration and, Engagement

3.a.1. To “maintain and increase community interest and engagement with the WCF and its management”:

- 3.a.1.1.** Always consider diversity, equity, and inclusion when designing events and materials to welcome all community members.

3.b. Guidelines for Organizing Community, Education, and Volunteer Events

3.b.1. To “maintain and increase community interest and engagement with the WCF and its management”:

- 3.b.1.1.** When hosting events, consider reaching out to existing community groups when feasible, to include different parts of the community (see **Appendix 9, Partners and Other Organizations**).
- 3.b.1.2.** Reach out to tribal representatives, namely of the Nor-Rel-Muk Wintu Nation, to invite collaboration on events.
- 3.b.1.3.** Co-host events with existing community groups as appropriate (see **Appendix 9, Partners and Other Organizations**).
- 3.b.1.4.** Solicit participant feedback during and/or after events, and adapt future events based on feedback.

- 3.b.1.5.** Hold at least two forest field days annually.
- 3.b.1.6.** Focus on increasing number and frequency of community members spending time in the WCF, e.g.:
 - Establish citizen science events (with potential added benefit of enhancing data collection for Responsible Agencies).
 - Lead regular WCF hikes, at least one per season, for naturalizing, visiting historic sites, etc.
- 3.b.1.7.** Develop and maintain a consistent volunteer network, e.g. through listservs or social media groups.
 - Establish volunteer interest groups, potentially specializing in activities like invasive plant removal, trash cleanups, trail maintenance, etc.
 - Offer several volunteering opportunities via the BLM and USFS each year to keep the network engaged.
 - TCRCO: Support the BLM, USFS, and other volunteer-hosting organizations (see **Appendix 9, Partners and Other Organizations**) to hold events on the WCF, e.g. helping to attract volunteers.

3.b.2 To “educate people of all ages about local ecosystems and their management:”

- 3.b.2.1.** Explore establishing a volunteer docent program for teenagers and adults.
- 3.b.2.2.** Design fire resilience education programs, including media and events, that focus on educating before and after fire season to improve perceptions of forest management and foster support for Responsible Agency projects.
- 3.b.2.3.** Aim to hold regular educational workshops in the WCF.
- 3.b.2.4.** Encourage local school districts and colleges to use the WCF as an outdoor classroom, schedule more field trips, and utilize established forest and watershed education curriculum.
- 3.b.2.5.** Partner with afterschool programs to get kids outside during extracurricular activities.
- 3.b.2.6.** Connect local natural resource related businesses to education about pursuing government contracts, e.g. through the Northern California Procurement Technical Assistance Center.
- 3.b.2.7.** Maintain and expand connections with existing youth summer programs (e.g. Weaverville Summer Day Camp).

3.b.3 To “encourage youth to seek careers in land or resource management and enrich the local economy:”

- 3.b.3.1.** Engage students interested in forestry careers, e.g. through internships and collaborating with local schools and organizations (see **Appendix 9, Partners and Other Organizations**).

- 3.b.3.2. Consider developing and implementing training programs with local high schools and colleges for prescribed fire and other natural resource stewardship activities.
- 3.b.3.3. Consider holding career-focused events at least annually for local students to learn about forestry and resource and land management career options.

3.c Guidelines for Building or Installing Education Infrastructure

3.c.1. To “maintain and increase community interest and engagement with the WCF and its management”:

- 3.c.1.1. Install more signage advertising and leading to the WCF around the community of Weaverville, especially on SR-3 and SR-299.
- 3.c.1.2. Advocate for including WCF information on existing recreation signage outside WCF boundaries.

3.c.2 To “educate people of all ages about local ecosystems and their management.”

- 3.c.2.1. Invest in WCF infrastructure to facilitate outdoor education, such as picnic areas, bathrooms, covered structures, parking large enough for multiple school busses, etc. Consider using Young Family Ranch as a resource for WCF visitors.
- 3.c.2.2. Install educational signs where management is in progress or management results are visible from trails or other frequented locations.
- 3.c.2.3. Share WCF history via educational signs at trailheads and on trails.
- 3.c.2.4. Install more educational signs in the WCF, such as on trails and at kiosks or trailheads.
 - Investigate materials for quality sign construction that also allow periodic informational updates and are resilient to theft or vandalism.

3.d Guidelines for Sharing Print and Electronic Media

3.d.1 To “maintain and increase community interest and engagement with the WCF and its management”:

- 3.d.1.1. Share the WCF’s cultural and historic story through various platforms, e.g. Trinity Journal, Responsible Agency and partner websites and social media, paper material distribution, etc. Examples include:
 - Initiate a periodic Trinity Journal column that highlights the WCF and its projects and partners.
 - Design and distribute new informational materials about the WCF.
 - Pursue updating the WCF webpage on the TCRCD website to be more accessible, functional, and attractive.
 - Ensure the WCF has a feature at least once a year in the TCRCD Conservation Almanac newsletter.
 - Consult with local tribes, namely the Nor-Rel-Muk Wintu Nation, on sharing their culture and history with the rest of the community.

- 3.d.1.2. Use video media to highlight the WCF, its history, community forest/ shared stewardship model, and various uses.
- 3.d.1.3. Increase the amount of media designed to increase awareness of the WCF itself, its location, and related news and events, e.g. include a regularly updated calendar of events, meetings, and other WCF happenings on the WCF webpage.
- 3.d.1.4. Provide and maintain signage and other identifiers that connect management projects to the WCF and its stewardship partnerships (e.g. fuelwood collection sites, trail markers, publications, advertisements, value-added products, etc.).
- 3.d.1.5. Network with current partners and create new partnerships to help advertise the WCF (see **Appendix 9, Partners and Other Organizations**).

3.d.2 To “educate people of all ages about local ecosystems and their management:”

- 3.d.2.1. Develop resources for adapting to management and natural processes, e.g. coping with smoke on burn days or during wildfires.
- 3.d.2.2. Allow and encourage college-level research and K-12 science projects.
 - Communicate any research needs to colleges and universities via the WCF webpage.
 - A permit is required for research, studies, or fieldwork conducted on federal land, including the WCF. Request that researchers provide copies of reports and data collection to Responsible Agencies, including from the BLM and USFS to TCRC.

3.d.3 To “encourage youth to seek careers in land or resource management and enrich the local economy:”

- 3.d.3.1. Share career resources for students via the WCF webpage.

3.d.4 To “assist forest landowners and managers with sustainable forest management:”

- 3.d.4.1. Share management resources for landowners via the WCF webpage.
- 3.d.4.2. Allow and encourage relevant professional organizations via the WCF webpage to hold meetings, tours, conferences, or etc. within the WCF.

3.e Guidelines for Providing Forest Management Demonstration for Forest Landowners and Managers

3.e.4 To “assist forest landowners and managers with sustainable forest management:”

- 3.e.1.1. Develop a defensible space, home hardening, and wildfire safety campaign with landowners neighboring the WCF, potentially in collaboration with Trinity County Fire Safe Council and/or WFPD.

- 3.e.1.2.** Design watershed resilience and water quantity and quality management workshops for individuals with water rights or properties adjacent to creeks in the WCF vicinity to educate on land use impacts to aquatic environments.
- 3.e.1.3.** Lead educational field tours showcasing implementation and outcomes of various WCF management methods (e.g. prescribed burning, thinning for streamflow enhancement, commercial harvesting, etc.). Key tour participants to consider include:
- Local and regional landowners
 - Trinity County Board of Supervisors and Planning Commission
 - Regional politicians
 - Other forest managers, especially from community forests
- 3.e.1.4.** Consider demonstration opportunities when designing new projects, keeping in mind:
- visibility
 - accessibility
 - any necessary signage
 - other types of demonstration stands already in the WCF
- 3.e.1.5.** Consider whether a trail loop that visits various demonstration areas throughout the WCF could be feasible or useful as additional types of management are completed.

Appendix 4: Community and Cultural Use Guidelines

The following guidelines are Steering Committee recommendations for how Responsible Agencies should achieve *Desired Outcomes* described in **Objective 4**. However, this Appendix is not exclusive or exhaustive, and Responsible Agencies may use other activities and approaches not described here.

General Guidelines (4.a) pertain to all sub-objectives and activities. Subsequent Guidelines (4.b-f.f) are grouped by activity to guide activity design and implementation. Guidelines are secondarily grouped by the *Purpose* that they primarily fulfill (see *Purposes* in **Objective 4**).

Activities in this Appendix: Enhancing Trails (4.b), Providing Trail Signage (4.c), Conducting Forest Product Collection Programs (4.d), Evaluating Campground Management Options (4.e), and Evaluating OHV Management Options (4.f).

Guidelines are numbered for reference and discussion as follows:

4.a.1.1. = Objective # . Activity letter indicator . Purpose # . Guideline # .

4.a. General Guidelines for Community and Cultural Use

4.a.1. To “accommodate the wide array of local cultures and lifestyles by providing access to forest-based experiences and special forest products:”

- 4.a.1.1.** Maintain open communication with local tribes, namely the Nor-Rel-Muk Wintu Nation, to ensure their cultural use needs are continuously addressed.
- 4.a.1.2.** Communicate widely about seasonal fire and weather restrictions impacting road access, shooting, campfires, etc.
- 4.a.1.3.** Consider posting firearm safety messaging on recreation maps and advisory signage in popular target shooting and/or hunting areas that are also near trails (such as near Musser Homestead Loop).
 - Include the WFPD boundary on recreation maps (see **Map 5**).

4.a.2. To “improve local tourism and residents’ quality of life by maintaining, improving accessibility of, and otherwise enhancing trails and campgrounds:”

- 4.a.2.1.** Enhance existing, and develop new, media (internet, community outreach, print materials, and field trips) showcasing community and cultural heritage resources.
 - Design outreach with low barriers to entry for new and underrepresented recreationists.
- 4.a.2.2.** Collaborate to update and maintain WCF maps and informational materials related to recreation, including retiring old maps.
 - TCRCD: Archive maps and informational materials for historical reference.

- 4.a.2.3. Continue providing physical WCF recreation information materials and maps to interested businesses and organizations in the region for display and public distribution (see **Appendix 9, Partners and Other Organizations**).
- 4.a.2.4. Cross-promote each Responsible Agencies' recreation programs, permits, and resources relevant to the WCF to increase community awareness of opportunities (i.e. USFS fire wood and Christmas tree permits, trail days, etc.).
- 4.a.2.5. Conduct periodic community surveys to determine what resources and opportunities are utilized and how much, and assess user priorities and values.
- 4.a.2.6. Solicit input at annual community meetings on recreation, among other topics.
- 4.a.2.7. USFS and BLM: Pursue increasing capacity to enforce applicable regulations and ordinances regarding littering, camping, OHV use, illegal collections, and etc.
 - Consider posting additional signage where useful on regulations and ordinances, and how to report issues to the most relevant Responsible Agency and/or recreation organization, namely TTA.
- 4.a.2.8. Improve existing, or construct new, recreation facilities that are accessible to individuals with disabilities.

4.b. Guidelines for Enhancing Trails

4.b.2. To "improve local tourism and residents' quality of life by maintaining, improving accessibility of, and otherwise enhancing trails and campgrounds:"

- 4.b.2.1. Prioritize maintenance and enhancement of existing trails and recreation areas over new development, with the exception of developing trail linkages to improve WCF trails and the larger WBTS.
 - Consider promoting and/or assisting to establish trail linkages outside the WCF to enhance the WCF itself and increase accessibility.
- 4.b.2.2. Implement the WBTS Master Plan "Operation and Maintenance Recommendations" and "Use and Management Guidelines."
- 4.b.2.3. Implement preventive and protective maintenance projects.
- 4.b.2.4. Improve or reroute trails where traffic creates water quality or other natural resource impacts.
- 4.b.2.5. Consider locations to add or improve parking, including expansions for equestrian trailers.
- 4.b.2.6. Maintain the TCRCD inventory of system trails and user-created, non-system trails.

- 4.b.2.7.** Advocate for improved organizational and collaborative structure to facilitate area trail-based recreation management, such as:
- Regular meetings involving all Responsible Agencies and relevant recreation organizations, namely TTA.
 - Establishment of a process to address trail maintenance needs among Responsible Agencies and relevant recreation organizations, namely TTA (including roles and responsibilities for recording, compiling, communicating, and repairing issues).
 - Collaborative pursuits of funding to increase capacity of relevant recreation organizations, namely TTA, and support their management implementation.
 - Establishment of area or local trail standards, including for the WBTS/ WCF.
 - Establishment and/or continuous renewal of volunteer agreements between local recreation organizations (namely TTA) and federal agencies (BLM and USFS).
 - Exploring potential and feasibility of establishing a TCRCD trail crew to fill BLM and USFS capacity gaps for localized maintenance (such as on the WCF and larger WBTS).
- 4.b.2.8.** Prioritize converting decommissioned roads and user-created, non-system trails into system trails when new trails are considered,
- Additionally, consider designing new roads to feasibly become trails after decommissioning.

4.c. Guidelines for Providing Trail Signage

4.c.2. To “improve local tourism and residents’ quality of life by maintaining, improving accessibility of, and otherwise enhancing trails and campgrounds:”

- 4.c.2.1.** Install directional signs at all trail junctions to reduce navigation confusion.
- 4.c.2.2.** Regularly repair damaged or worn signs and correct or remove incorrect signs.
- 4.c.2.3.** Consider permanent, but update-able, site-specific maps depicting nearby trails and indicating WCF boundaries at major trailheads and parking areas.
- 4.c.2.4.** Use high quality, but cost-effective, sign construction methods and materials that are resilient to theft or vandalism and allow periodic informational updates.
- 4.c.2.5.** Increase the number of kiosks and/or other information sources at trailheads and along trails, as appropriate.

4.d. Guidelines for Conducting Forest Product Collection Programs

4.d.1. To “accommodate the wide array of local cultures and lifestyles by providing access to forest-based experiences and special forest products:”

- 4.d.1.1.** Promote special forest product collection opportunities as small scale forest management and use them as a tool to educate on sustainable practices.
 - Consider developing programs, resources, workshops, etc. based on what, where, and how to collect products within the WCF that are allowed under collection permits.
 - Highlight the WCF in applicable federal collection permit maps to direct already engaged users to it and encourage them to explore the WCF as a recreation and cultural asset.
- 4.d.1.2.** Coordinate with local tribes, namely the Nor-Rel-Muk Wintu Nation, to designate or otherwise protect culturally important collection areas as desired, keeping confidentiality in mind. East Weaver and Rush Creeks, and potentially Little Browns Creek, are already identified culturally sensitive areas to the Nor-Rel-Muk Wintu Nation.

4.e. Guidelines for Evaluating Campground Management Options

4.e.2. To “improve local tourism and residents’ quality of life by maintaining, improving accessibility of, and otherwise enhancing trails and campgrounds:”

- 4.e.2.1** Continue to explore optimal management of the USFS East Weaver Group Campground, including options such as:
 - Evaluate a new concessionaire as the current permit expires.
 - Create opportunities (such as a dedicated community meeting, comprehensive survey effort, etc.) for community members to express concerns and desires associated with the campground.
 - If desired by community members, innovate ways to again allow overnight use and individual camping, potentially by retaining the permit requirement, recruiting a campground host, or etc.
- 4.e.2.2** Consider how campgrounds and minimal infrastructure may mitigate historical issues of houseless and transient populations living in the WCF, for example:
 - Fire pits, grills, or circles reduce wildfire risk from improper fire placement.
 - An accessible campground (potentially with facilities and a host), could limit residential area disturbance near the WCF and improve dispersed use issues.
 - Limited vault toilets could reduce creek pollution.
 - Bear safe waste receptacles and lockers at appropriate locations, such as at campgrounds and trailheads, deter littering and wildlife rummaging.

4.f. Guidelines for Evaluating OHV Management Options

4.f.1. To “accommodate the wide array of local cultures and lifestyles by providing access to forest-based experiences and special forest products:”

- 4.f.1.1.** Improve resources and guidance regarding existing legal OHV use.

4.f.1.2. Work with TTA and the community to evaluate designating a legal OHV area or park. In conjunction, increase signage in remaining non-OHV areas where illegal riding has frequently occurred to make riders aware of consequences, fines, and etc.

- The so-called "Spaghetti Bowl" off of Weaver Bally Road near Trinity High School that is currently frequented as an illegal OHV area should be considered for improvement and conversion to legal OHV use as it is already a high-use, disturbed area and popular with the OHV community.

Appendix 5: Related Plans and Documents

All Objectives, Guidelines, and Activities described in this Plan comply with and complement existing planning documents, while highlighting particular desires of Responsible Agencies, the Steering Committee, and involved community members.

BLM Redding Field Office Resource Management Plan (RMP)

BLM-TCRCD Grant and Cooperative Agreement

Forest and Water Resources Climate Adaptation Plan for Trinity County

Forest Plans of North America: Weaverville Community Forest

Klamath Basin Integrated Fisheries Restoration and Monitoring Plan

Landscape Level Restoration Gap and Trend Analysis for the Tributaries of the Trinity River, California

Northwest Forest Plan

Previous WCF Strategic Plans

- 2006-2009
- 2010-2015
- 2016-2020

Trinity County Community Wildfire Protection Plan Update 2020 (CWPP)

Trinity County General Plan

USFS Pacific Southwest Region Ecological Restoration Implementation Plan (see chapter on Shasta-Trinity National Forest Program)

USFS Shasta-Trinity National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP)

USFS-TCRCD Master Stewardship Agreement (MSA)

Weaverville Basin Trail System Master Plan

Weaverville Community Plan

Weaverville Watershed Analysis

Appendix 6: Abiotic and Biotic Features

Abiotic features

Climate¹

The WCF, like much of California, experiences a Mediterranean climate characterized by dry, hot summers and cool, wet winters. Elevation in Weaver Basin ranges from about 2,000 to 3,000 feet, and as part of the basin, WCF slopes face in all directions. Annual precipitation averages around 45 inches per year, with most falling between October and April. Wildfire is a natural component of the region, with vegetation that is adapted to fire. However, fire has been suppressed from much of the landscape since the early 1900s and only recently has it regained use as a management tool. As climates change, the region around Weaverville is expected to become warmer and precipitation patterns may change, with longer dry periods. Wildfires are expected to become larger and more frequent.

Geology and soils²

Soil on the WCF is composed of alfisols (66 percent), inceptisols (31 percent) and entisols (three percent) (**Map 6**) with the most common parent material being primarily non-marine alluvium. Others include various forms of weathered or eroded depositions, including from hydraulic mining (**Map 7**). Erosion is severe in most of the WCF on and off roads and trails, making erosion control and frequent road and trail maintenance essential, especially after disturbance. (**Maps 8 and 9**).

Water features

Traditionally in the Weaverville area, community members have sourced water from surface waters of the many creeks throughout and around town via the WCSD and private water conveyance rights. With abundant availability of flowing waters, well construction and groundwater utilization were not needed. However, due to climate change and extended over-usage, flows and water bodies are now significantly lower than historic levels, causing loss of native species populations (including salmonids), human water needs stress, and changes in typical water way routes/alignments.

The major surface streams in the WCF are Weaver, East Weaver, West Weaver, Little Browns, and Rush Creeks (**Map 10**).

Human features

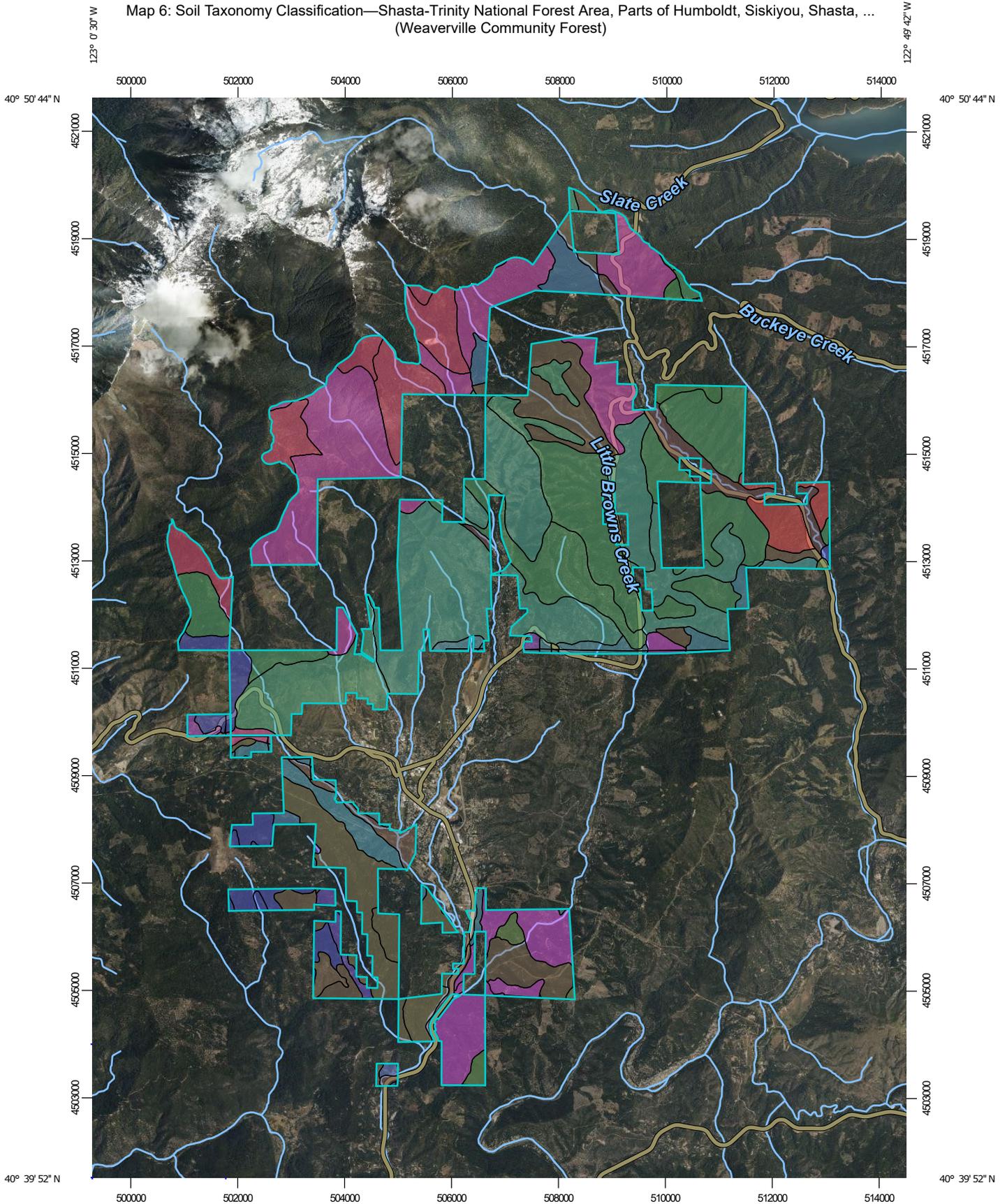
Major constructed features on the WCF include roads, trails, and a campground (East Weaver Group Campground). There are also limited picnic areas, signs, and footbridges on the WCF (**Map 4**).

Historic sites are also present in the WCF, including many tailings and water ditches constructed during the gold rush era, notably Howe Ditch which was known to yield significant gold and at one time provided water to most of the community of Weaverville, and Moon Lee Ditch. Other gold rush era sites include the hand-dug Sykes mine shaft in McKenzie Gulch remnants of a suspected Chinese mining camp in Garden Gulch, and La Grange Mud Tunnel on near the intersection of La Grange Ditch

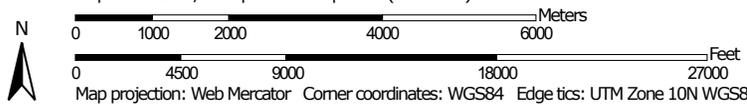
¹ Geospatial Innovation Facility at University of California, Berkeley and State of California Energy Commission. Cal-Adapt. Available online at the following link: <https://cal-adapt.org/tools/>. Accessed April 15, 2021.

² Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Web Soil Survey. Available online at the following link: <http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/>. Accessed April 10, 2021.

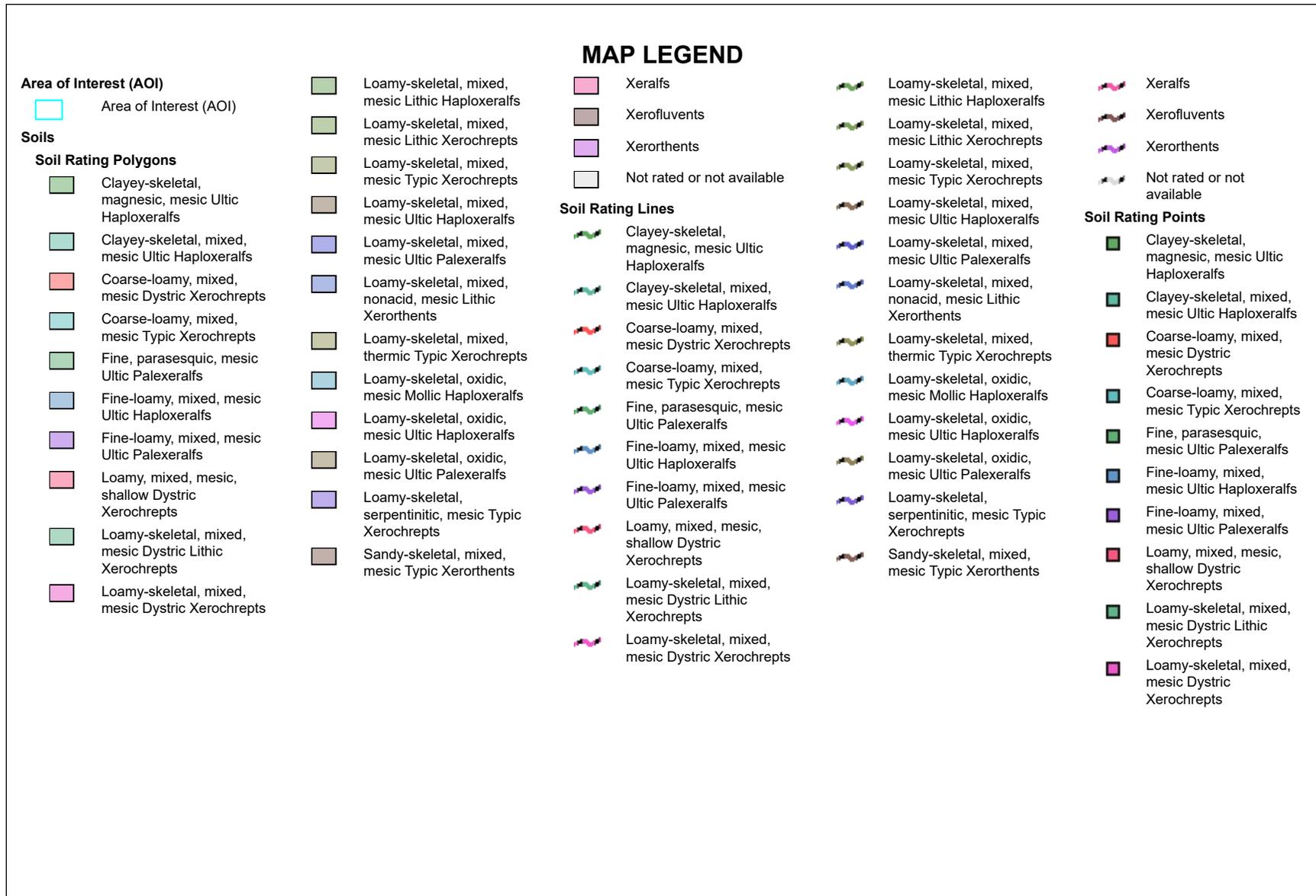
Map 6: Soil Taxonomy Classification—Shasta-Trinity National Forest Area, Parts of Humboldt, Siskiyou, Shasta, ... (Weaverville Community Forest)



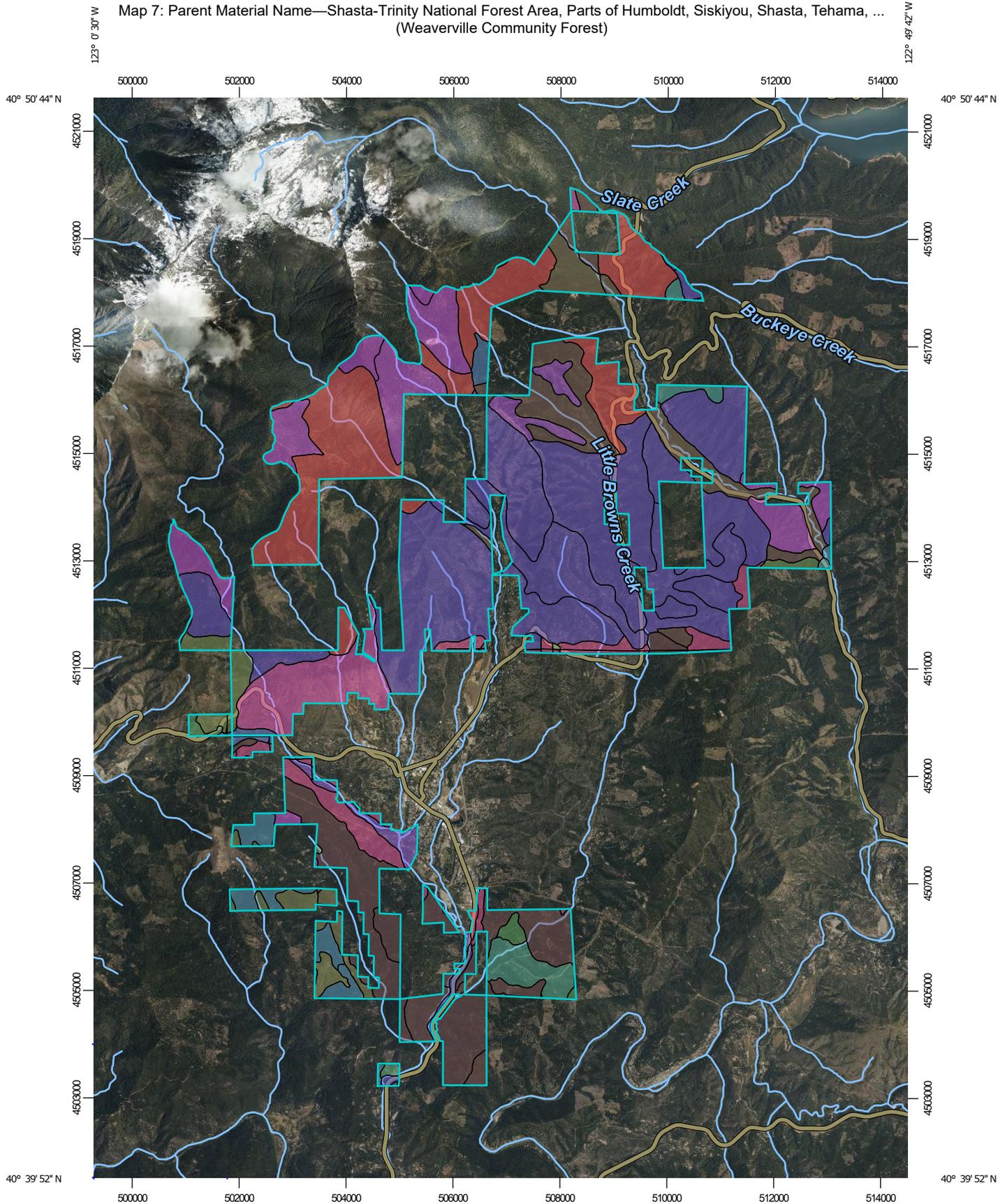
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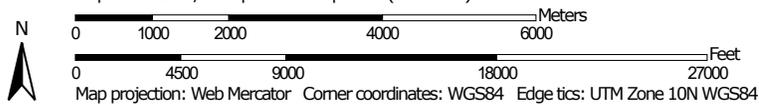
Map 6: Soil Taxonomy Classification—Shasta-Trinity National Forest Area, Parts of Humboldt, Siskiyou, Shasta, Tehama, and Trinity Counties, California; and Trinity County, California, Weaverville Area (Weaverville Community Forest)



Map 7: Parent Material Name—Shasta-Trinity National Forest Area, Parts of Humboldt, Siskiyou, Shasta, Tehama, ...
(Weaverville Community Forest)



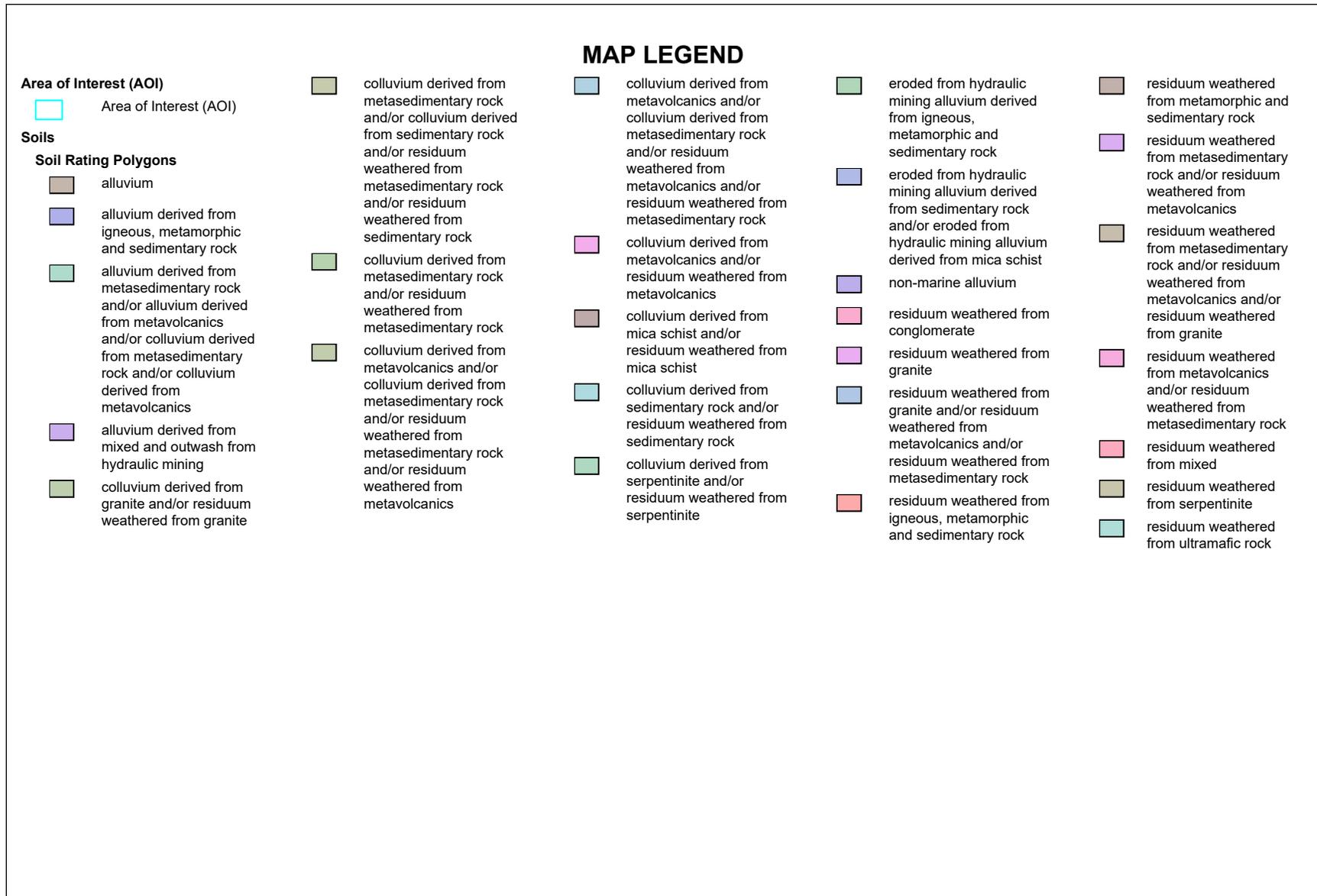
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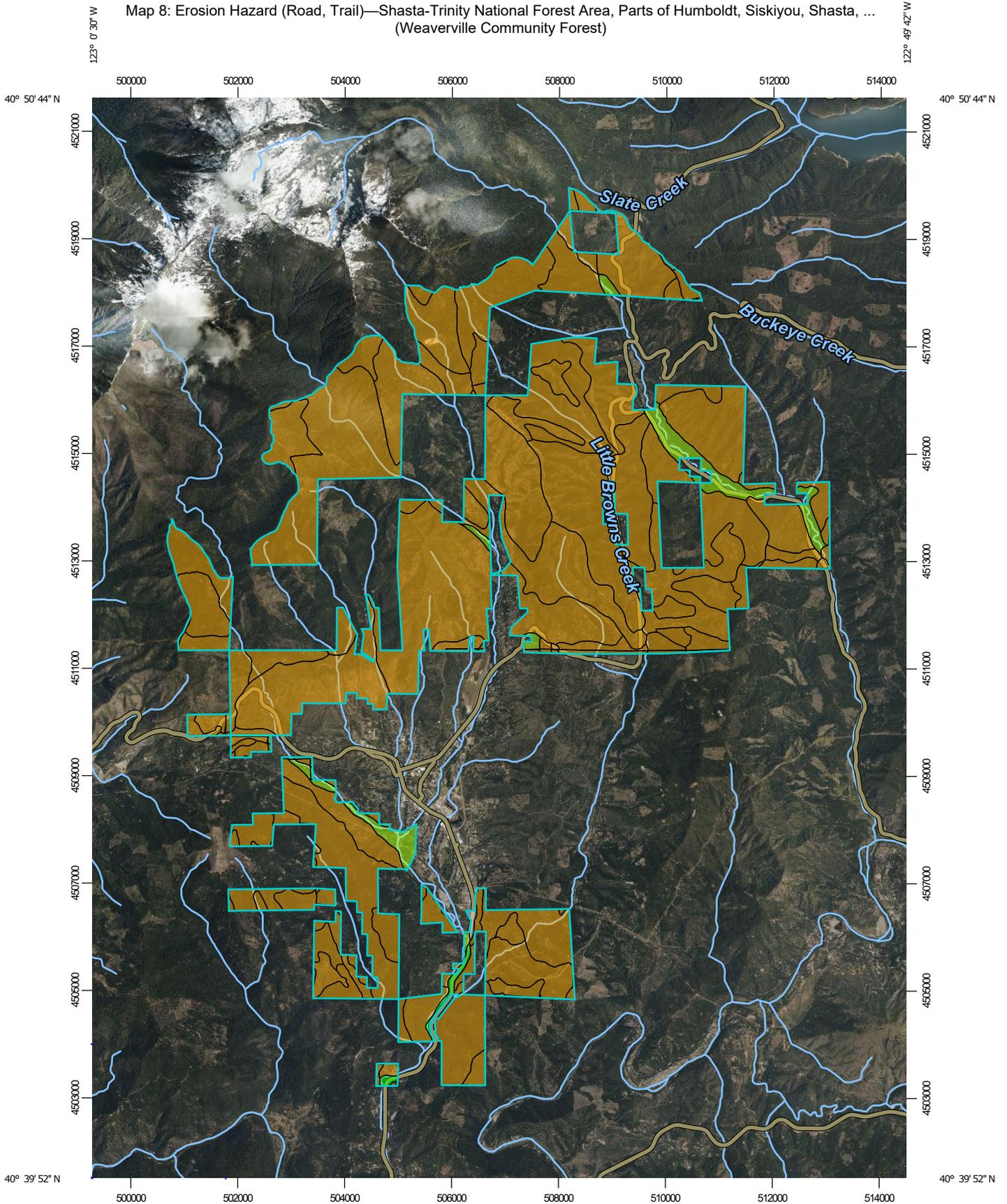
Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 10N WGS84



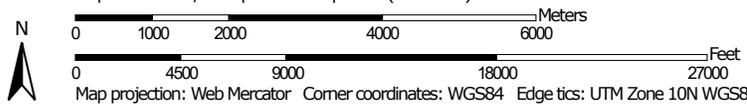
Map 7: Parent Material Name—Shasta-Trinity National Forest Area, Parts of Humboldt, Siskiyou, Shasta, Tehama, and Trinity Counties, California; and Trinity County, California, Weaverville Area (Weaverville Community Forest)



Map 8: Erosion Hazard (Road, Trail)—Shasta-Trinity National Forest Area, Parts of Humboldt, Siskiyou, Shasta, ...
(Weaverville Community Forest)



Map Scale: 1:98,000 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 10N WGS84



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

 Very severe
 Severe
 Moderate
 Slight
 Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

 Very severe
 Severe
 Moderate
 Slight
 Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

 Very severe
 Severe
 Moderate
 Slight
 Not rated or not available

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

 Rails
 Interstate Highways

 US Routes
 Major Roads
 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL:
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Shasta-Trinity National Forest Area, Parts of Humboldt, Siskiyou, Shasta, Tehama, and Trinity Counties, California

Survey Area Data: Version 10, Jun 1, 2020

Soil Survey Area: Trinity County, California, Weaverville Area
 Survey Area Data: Version 12, Jun 1, 2020

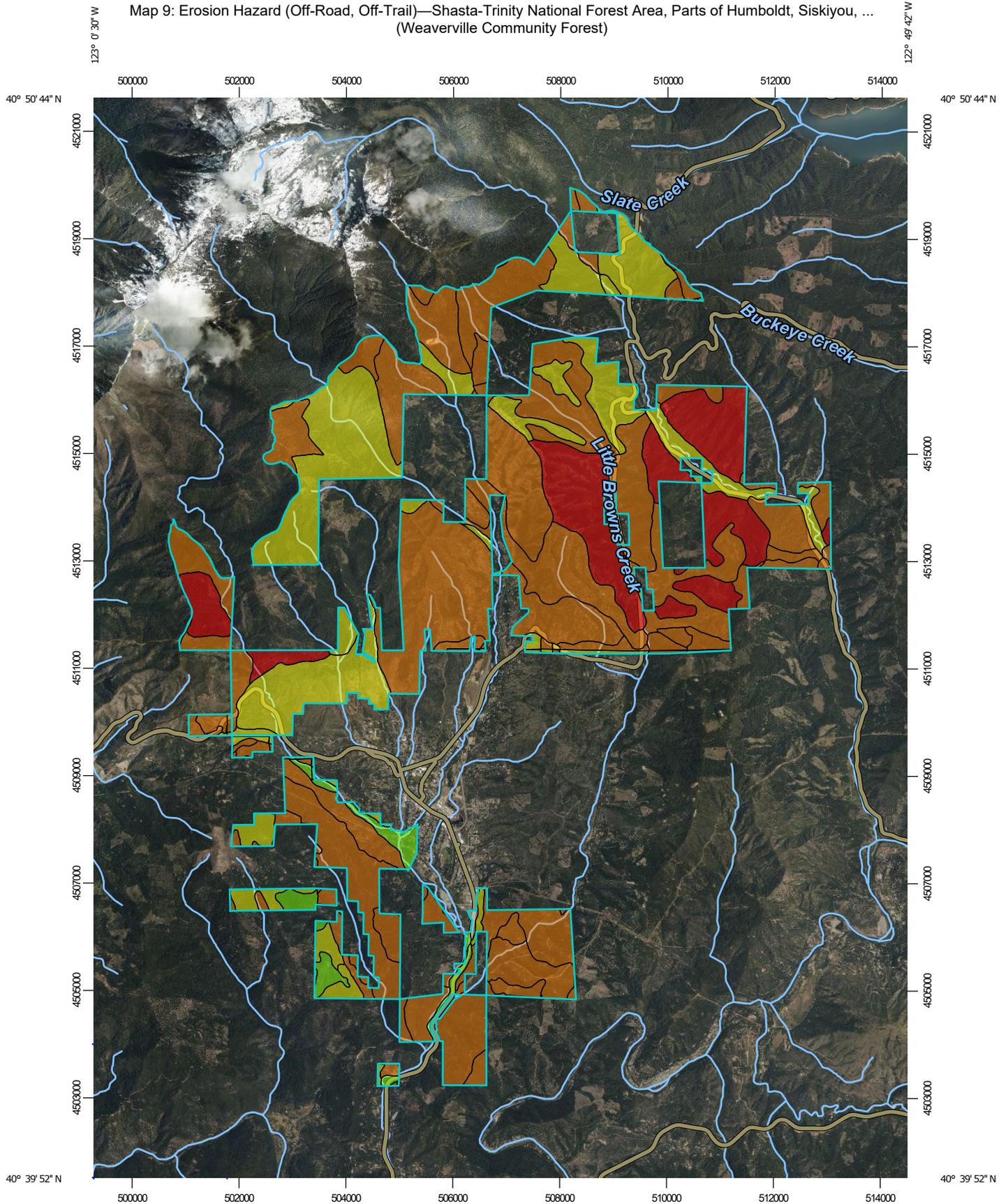
Your area of interest (AOI) includes more than one soil survey area. These survey areas may have been mapped at different scales, with a different land use in mind, at different times, or at different levels of detail. This may result in map unit symbols, soil properties, and interpretations that do not completely agree across soil survey area boundaries.

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

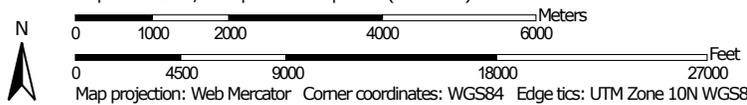
Date(s) aerial images were photographed: May 8, 2019—Jun 21, 2019

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map 9: Erosion Hazard (Off-Road, Off-Trail)—Shasta-Trinity National Forest Area, Parts of Humboldt, Siskiyou, ...
(Weaverville Community Forest)



Map Scale: 1:98,000 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 10N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

-  Very severe
-  Severe
-  Moderate
-  Slight
-  Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

-  Very severe
-  Severe
-  Moderate
-  Slight
-  Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

-  Very severe
-  Severe
-  Moderate
-  Slight
-  Not rated or not available

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

-  Rails
-  Interstate Highways

-  US Routes
-  Major Roads
-  Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL:
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Shasta-Trinity National Forest Area, Parts of Humboldt, Siskiyou, Shasta, Tehama, and Trinity Counties, California

Survey Area Data: Version 10, Jun 1, 2020

Soil Survey Area: Trinity County, California, Weaverville Area
 Survey Area Data: Version 12, Jun 1, 2020

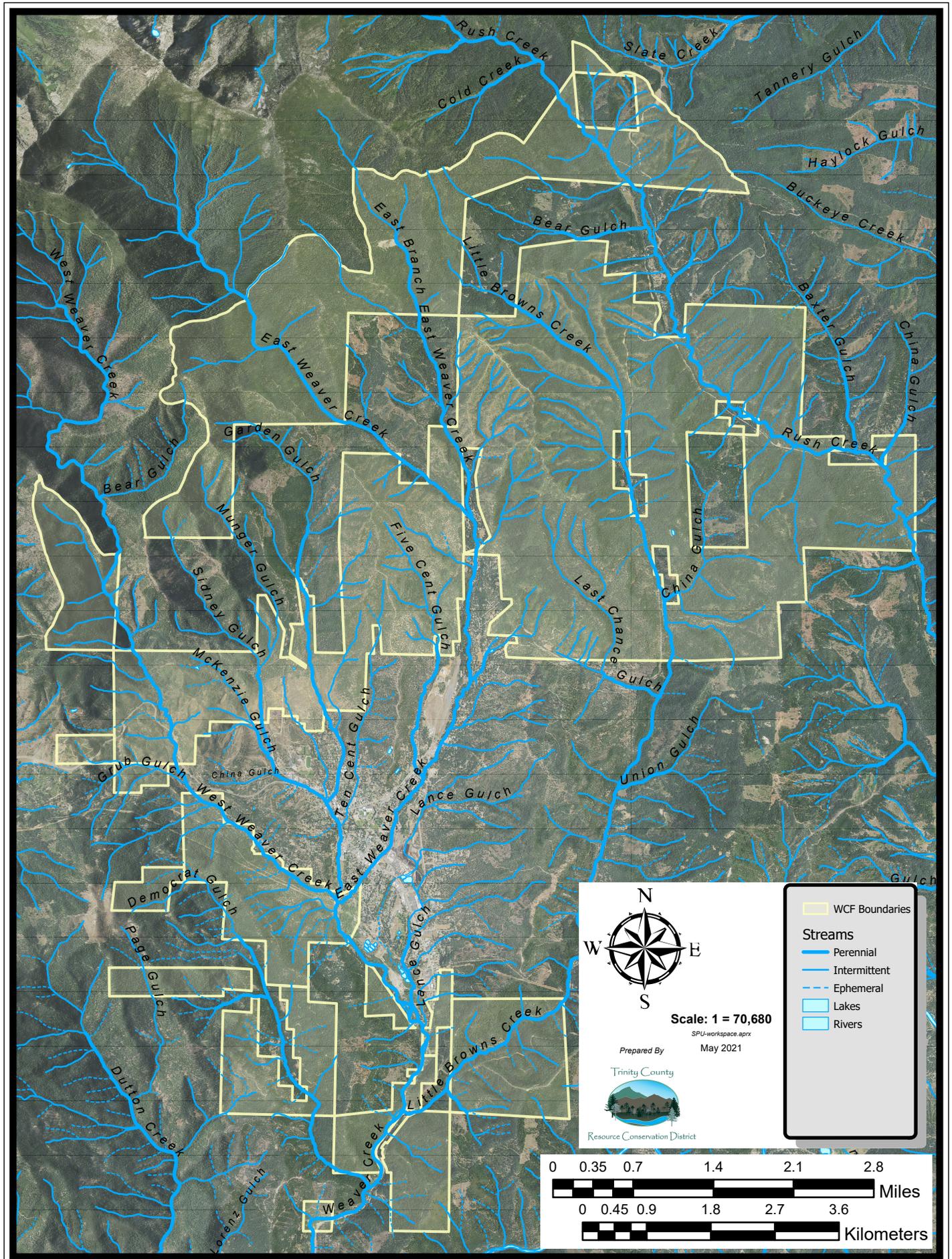
Your area of interest (AOI) includes more than one soil survey area. These survey areas may have been mapped at different scales, with a different land use in mind, at different times, or at different levels of detail. This may result in map unit symbols, soil properties, and interpretations that do not completely agree across soil survey area boundaries.

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: May 8, 2019—Jun 21, 2019

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map 10: WCF Water Features



Trail and Musser Hill Road (**Map 4**).

The Weaver Basin also has a rich pre-historical record of the Nor-Rel-Muk Wintu Nation, a non-federally recognized tribe, who’s ancestral territory encompasses the entire WCF and much of the surrounding area. Riparian areas are often associated with cultural history because humans tend to gather near water. Within the WCF, East Weaver, Rush, and potentially Little Browns Creeks are culturally sensitive areas to the Nor-Rel-Muk Wintu Nation.

Biotic features

Vegetation types

Trinity County and the Weaver Basin are located in the Klamath Bioregion, which is generally characterized by mixed conifer forests with species composition influenced by elevation, slope, and aspect. Major vegetation types present in the WCF are conifer forest and oak woodland (sometimes referred to in this Plan as “mixed conifer”), and shrubland. See **Table 2** and **Map 11** for vegetation type distribution. Of course, variation exists within these broad vegetation types. Both the conifer and shrubland vegetation types contain some small (approximately 10 acres or less), scattered pockets of oak woodland. Shrubland and oak woodland areas also contain a gray pine (*Pinus sabiniana*) component in some dry, low-elevation areas. Riparian vegetation occurs near streams and wet areas, including willows (*Salix spp.*), maples (*Acer spp.*), cottonwoods (*Populus spp.*), white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), and others. Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*) is also colonizing many WCF riparian areas.

Table 2. Major vegetation types present on the Weaverville Community Forest.

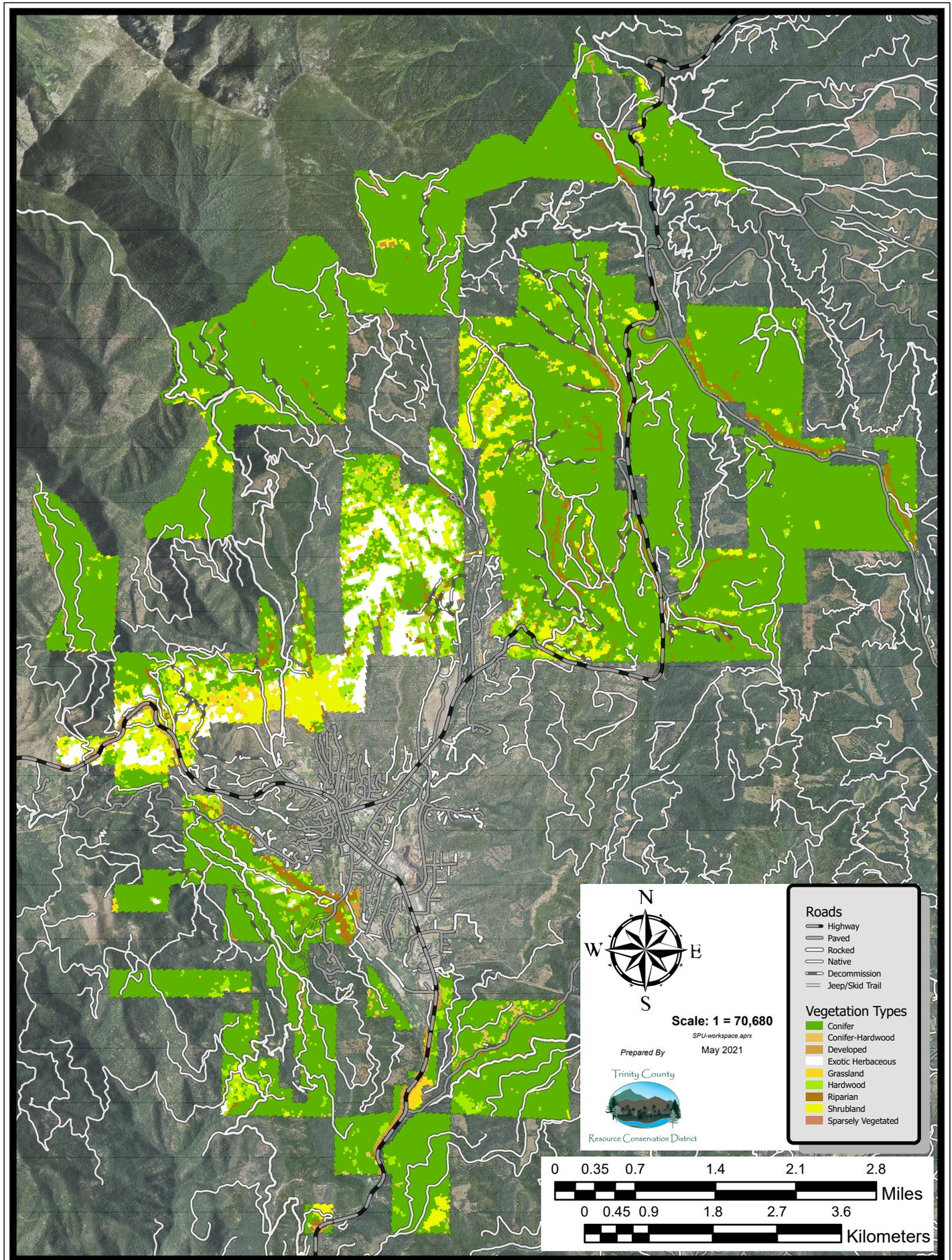
Vegetation type	Representative tree and shrub species	Approximate proportion of WCF land base
Conifer forest	Douglas-fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>), ponderosa pine (<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>)	78%
Oak woodland	California black oak (<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>), Oregon white oak (<i>Quercus garryana</i>), canyon live oak (<i>Quercus chrysolepis</i>), Pacific madrone (<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>), dogwood (<i>Cornus spp.</i>); often some encroachment by Douglas-fir and/or ponderosa pine	7%
Shrubland	Manzanita (<i>Arctostaphylos spp.</i>), California lilac (<i>Ceanothus spp.</i>)	7%
Grassland	N/A	5%
Riparian	willows (<i>Salix spp.</i>), maples (<i>Acer spp.</i>), cottonwoods (<i>Populus spp.</i>), white alder (<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>), Himalayan blackberry (<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>)	2%

Source: LANDFIRE, 2016, Existing Vegetation Type Layer, LANDFIRE 2.0.0, U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey. Accessed 18 February 2021 at <http://landfire.cr.usgs.gov/viewer/>.

Stand structure

Forests were extensively clear cut during the gold rush era, leaving almost no primary forest except in very isolated/ inaccessible areas. The forest in the Weaver Basin is considered second or even third growth. Fire suppression has changed species composition over time and allowed for vegetation accumulation, making the WCF less resilient to wildfire and apt to burn more intensely than natural, or prehistoric, conditions. Mixed conifer stands are dense, generally with a closed canopy, creating high competition for limited resources and poor height-to-crown ratios. The understory is also dense,

Map 11: WCF Vegetation Types



Source: LANDFIRE, 2016, Existing Vegetation Type Layer, LANDFIRE 2.0.0, U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey. Accessed 18 February 2021 at <http://landfire.cr.usgs.gov/viewer/>.

containing thickets of conifer recruits.

The TCRCRD wrote a WCF forest assessment report for the BLM in February of 2021, which indicated an average live conifer basal area for the WCF BLM parcels of approximately 223 square feet per acre (ft²/ac); hardwoods averaged 45 ft²/ac. At time of writing, Douglas-fir is the dominant overstory, and often understory, species in BLM parcels; in mixed conifer stands, canyon live oak, California black oak, Pacific madrone, and manzanita are also prevalent in the understory. Merchantable and accessible timber is currently scarce on BLM parcels, not estimated at more than 1,000 board feet of Douglas-fir in most areas (with the exception of the parcel now being planned for timber harvest).³

This kind of data has not been collected for the WCF as a whole on the USFS side, but merchantable and accessible timber is also relatively scarce in this part of the WCF.

Special status species

Limited special status species have been observed within the WCF or have habitat ranges that intersect with its area. The following appeared in search results of the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation and/or California Natural Diversity Database for the WCF and the immediately surrounding area.^{4, 5}

Federally Threatened

- **Northern spotted owl** (*Strix occidentalis caurina*): The WCF overlaps critical habitat.

BLM and/or USFS Sensitive Species

- **Fisher** (*Pekania pennanti*): This species has been observed in and near the WCF and is both a BLM and USFS sensitive species.
- **Western bumble bee** (*Bombus occidentalis*): This species has been observed in and near the WCF and is both a USFS sensitive species and Candidate Endangered species in the State of California.
- **Heckner's lewisia** (*Lewisia cotyledon var. heckneri*): This species has been observed in and near the WCF and is a BLM sensitive species. It is also moderately threatened in California (CNPS rare plant rank 1B.2).
- **Klamath Mountain catchfly** (*Silene salmonacea*): This species has been observed in and near the WCF and is a USFS sensitive species. It is also moderately threatened in California (CNPS rare plant rank 1B.2).

State Endangered

- **Foothill yellow-legged frog** (*Rana boylei*): This species has been observed in and near the WCF and is also both a BLM and USFS sensitive species.

³ Trinity County Resource Conservation District: Forest Health Department. 2021. Forest Assessment: BLM Lands within the Weaverville Community Forest. February 16.

⁴ United States Fish and Wildlife Service. 2021. IpaC resource list. Website: <https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/location/AD4OXFAOXJDTFOOLWEQVO3XM54/resources>. Accessed April 13, 2021.

⁵ California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2021. California Natural Diversity Database. April 2. Website: <https://apps.wildlife.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RareFind.aspx>. Accessed April 13, 2021.

Migratory Birds

- **Allen's hummingbird** (*Selasphorus sasin*): This is a USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) and the WCF is within its migration range.
- **California Thrasher** (*Toxostoma redivivum*): This is a BCC and the WCF is within its habitat range.
- **Olive-sided flycatcher** (*Contopus cooperi*): This is a BCC and the WCF is within its breeding range.
- **Rufous hummingbird** (*Selasphorus rufus*): This is a BCC and the WCF is within its migration range.
- **Golden eagle** (*Aquila chrysaetos*): This is not a BCC in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities from certain activities. This species is also a BLM sensitive species.
- **Bald eagle** (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*): This is not a BCC in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities from certain activities.

Appendix 7: WCF Projects

PROJECT TITLE / TREATMENT TYPE	USFS BLM OTHER	LOCATION & SIZE	COST / REVENUE <i>Retained Receipts= RR</i>	FUNDING MECHANISM	OUTPUT	TIMELINE	NEPA ANALYSIS
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I. EMPHASIS AREA: FOREST HEALTH

Oregon Mountain WCF Restoration	USFS, TCRCD	Oregon Mtn, 700 ac	-\$64,988.40	\$53,227 RAC \$930 USFS \$10,831.40 TCRCD	Fuels reduction, tree planting, weed removal, vegetation release	2000-2010	EA
Musser Hill Mastication	USFS	Musser Hill, 124 ac			Mastication	2004-2005	
Garden Gulch Mastication	USFS	Garden Gulch, 162 ac			Mastication	2005	
PG&E ROW Project	PG&E, TCRCD		+\$	N/A	50,000 board feet cut for utility clearance, sold to TCRCD, delivered to Trinity River Lumber Co.	Fall 2005	
Browns Roadside	USFS, TCRCD	129 ac			Thin/ Hand pile/ Burn	2005-2007	
Musser Hill Additional Mastication	USFS	Musser Hill, 11 ac		RAC	Mastication	2006	
Musser Hill FMZ Stage II	USFS	Musser Hill, 142 ac			Thin/ Hand pile/ Burn	2006	
Forest Health Fuels Treatment - Phase I	BLM, TCRCD	219 ac adjacent to Timber	(-) \$248,426.57; \$334,866.30	State Water Resources	Sale for 786,000 board feet	2006 - 2007	

		Ridge subdivision	to TCRCD; (+) \$111,116.81 to BLM as RR	Control Board (319[h] grant)	delivered to Trinity River Lumber Co. 13 loads slash chipped and taken to biomass facility		
Gate Installation		Off Democrat Gulch Rd in Phase I Harvest Area		PG&E ROW project	3 gates installed to control public access, prevent erosion	2007	
Scotch Broom Survey and Management		1 ac total along W Weaver Creek near Mill St		PG&E ROW project	Weed invasions located, mapped, and hand pulled	2007	
China Gulch Fuelwood	USFS	China Gulch, 16 ac			Thin/ Hand pile/ Burn	2007	
Lowden Aquatic Park Project Wreath Project	BLM, TCRCD		+ \$10 special use fee	Volunteers	Volunteers thinned dense Douglas-fir for bough collection	Fall 2007 & 2008	None
Himalayan Blackberry Control Project		Weaver Creek east of Mill St		PG&E ROW project		2007-2008	
Grub Gulch Post-fire Rehabilitation Project	BLM, TCRCD	Grub Gulch Ridge	- \$25,000	CalTrans, Trinity River Restoration Program (TRRP)	Stand improvement and brush management	2007-2008	
Bear FMZ	USFS	Musser Hill, 136 ac			Thin/ Hand pile/ Burn	2007-2009	
Weaverville FMZ FY09	USFS, TCRCD	Musser Hill, 278 ac	- \$126,000		180 ac cut and pile, 98 ac plantation pruning	2007-2009	

Five Cent Gulch Mastication	USFS	Weaverville Airport area, 373 ac			Mastication	2008	
Five Cent Gulch Thin/ Pile/ Burn	USFS	Weaverville Airport area, 373 ac			Thin/ Pile/ Burn	2008	
Prescribed Herbivory Demonstration Project	BLM, TCRCD	Between Mill St and Industrial Park??			Cut Weaver Creek Trail through blackberry, goats browsed new shoots; private landowners requested use of goat herd	Summer 2008	
Phase I Sub-Merchantable Timber and Biomass Demonstration Project	TCRCD	Phase I Harvest Area	-\$25,000	"TCRCD Biomass Utilization grant"	Removed small diameter timber from Phase I for hazard fuels reduction prescribed fire prep	Summer 2008	
Traditional Ecological Knowledge Consultation	TCRCD		-\$500		Oaks Management Field Consultation report complete by Native American forester	Winter 2008	None
Prescribed Fire Unit Prep and Fuels Reduction	BLM	20-50 ac burn; 1-4 ac fuel reduction	-\$5,000	BLM RR	Prepped ridgetop fire unit; Fuels reduction in Mining District	2009	
Morris		5 ac			Thin, prune, hand pile burn at landowner request	2009	

Weaverville Airport Tree Removal		Weaverville Airport area	- \$59,790	\$58,860 TRRP \$930 USFS	Removed hazard trees	Summer 2009	
Weaverville Airport Hazard	USFS, TCRCD	Weaverville Airport area, 2 ac			Chip slash	2010	
Forest Health Fuels Treatment - Phase II (Mining District) Planning	BLM, TCRCD		- \$10,000	BLM RR	Treatment plan and NEPA	2009-2010	
China Gulch Fuels Reduction - Phase I	USFS, TCRCD	China Gulch Rd, 260 ac	- \$174,456	\$144,450 RAC \$930 USFS \$29,076 TCRCD	Thinning and hand piling along China Gulch Rd	2009-2010	CE
Crofton Pile Burn (Brown's Project)	USFS	East Weaver, 86 ac	- \$64,000	\$32,000 RAC \$32,000 USFS Appropriated	Wildlife enhancement hand pile burn	2009-2011	CE
Plantation Prune	USFS	69 ac			Prune 7 feet	2010	
East Branch Fuels Reduction - Phase I	USFS, TCRCD	East Branch Rd, 92 ac	- \$191,000	\$70,000 RAC \$106,000 USFS \$15,000 TCRCD	Hand piling along East Branch Rd	2010	CE
Garden Gulch Fuels Reduction	USFS, TCRCD	Weaver Bally Rd, 32 ac	- \$142,000	\$30,000 RAC \$106,000 USFS \$6,000 TCRCD	Thin, prune, hand pile burn	2010-2012	CE
Musser Hill Hand Pile		Musser Hill, 58 ac	- \$43,500		Hand piling	2011	CE
Brown's Phase I: Timber Harvest	USFS, TCRCD	Musser Hill, 244 ac			Timber harvest/ Mastication	2011	EIS
China Gulch Fuels Reduction - Phase II	USFS, TCRCD	China Gulch Unit 9, 69 ac	- \$68,200	\$1,000 USFS \$61,200 RAC \$6,000 TCRCD	Hand piling along China Gulch Rd	2011-2012	CE

East Branch Fuels Reduction - Phase II	USFS, TCRCD	East Branch Rd, 94 ac	-\$80,000	\$1,000 USFS \$72,000 RAC \$7,000 TCRCD	Hand piling along East Branch Rd	2011-2012	CE
Weaver Bally South	USFS	Weaver Bally Rd, 8 ac			Thin/ Hand pile/ Burn/ Chip along Weaver Bally Rd	2011-2014	
China Gulch Unit 5 Chipping	USFS, TCRCD	China Gulch, 46 ac			Chipping along China Gulch Rd	2012-2013	
Weaver Bally North	USFS	Weaver Bally Rd, 5.5 ac			Thin/ Hand pile/ Burn/ Chip along Weaver Bally Rd	2012-2014	
Crofton South	USFS	2.5 ac			Thin/ chip at adjacent land owner request	2013	
Brown's Phase I: Fuels	USFS, TCRCD	Musser Hill, 55 ac			Thin/ Hand pile/ Burn	2013	
Musser Hill Fuels - Phase I	USFS, TCRCD	Musser Hill, 58 ac			Thin/ Hand pile/ Burn	2013	
Musser Hill Fuels - Phase II	USFS, TCRCD	Musser Hill, 7 ac			Thin/ Hand pile/ Burn	2013	
Musser Hill Fuels - Phase III	USFS, TCRCD	Musser Hill, 75 ac			Thinning	2013	
Sidney Gulch Rd	USFS	Sidney Gulch Rd, 12 ac			Thin/ Hand pile/ Burn/ Chip along Sidney Gulch Rd	Fall 2013	
Five Cent Rx Burn Prep Work	USFS	Five Cent Gulch		WFHF14	Rearrange fuels/ handline	2013	
China Gulch - Phase II Chipping	USFS, TCRCD	China Gulch Unit 9, 69 ac			Chipping along China Gulch Rd	2013-2014	
Five Cent Wildlife Enhancement Burn (Unit 30-1) (Brown's Project)	USFS, WFPD	Five Cent Gulch, 146 ac	-\$10,000	WFHF14	Prescribed burn	2013-2016	CE/DM

Blue Rock Road Fuels Reduction	USFS, CAL FIRE	Blue Rock Rd, 65 ac	-\$43,380	WFHF14	Hand pile and burn along Blue Rock Rd	2013-2015	CE/DM
Five Cent Wildlife Enhancement Burn (Unit 6-1) (Brown's Project)	USFS	Five Cent Gulch, 70 ac		WFHF14	Prescribed burn	2014	
Five Cent Wildlife Enhancement Burn (Unit 30-2) (Brown's Project)	USFS	Five Cent Gulch, 16 ac		WFHF14	Prescribed burn	2014	
Brown's Phase II: Timber Harvest	USFS	Brown's Phase II, 130 ac			Commercial thinning	2014	EIS
Oregon Fire Salvage	USFS	45 ac	+\$	N/A	Salvage timber harvest sale	2014-2015	CE/DM
Musser Hill Wildlife Enhancement Burn (Unit 34-20) (Brown's Project)	USFS, Weaverville WFPD, TREC	Musser Hill, 224 ac	-\$13,000	WFHF14	Prescribed burn	2014-2015	CE/DM
Browns Fire Salvage	BLM, TCRCD	Little Browns Creek	-\$20,000	BLM-Timber	Salvage timber harvest sale	2015-2016	CX
Brown's Phase I & II: Jackpot Burning	USFS, Weaverville VFD, Watershed Research and Training Center (WRTC)	Brown's Phase I & II, 354 ac	-\$10,000	WFHF14	Prescribed jackpot burning	2015-2017	EIS
Brown's Phase III: Large Tree Assessment	USFS	Brown's Phase III	-\$2,500	NFTM	Large tree assessment in project area	2015-2018	None
Oregon Fire Reforestation - Phase I	USFS	50 ac	-\$15,000	RTRT	Reforestation	2015-2018	CE/DM

BLM/ WCF Expansion - New Lands Assessment	BLM, TCRCD	New BLM parcels	-\$18,000	BLM RR	Lands assessment, develop new projects	2015-2019	None
Brown's Phase I: Rx Burn	USFS	Brown's Phase I, 97 ac			Understory burn	2016	
Brown Fire Salvage Re-plant	BLM, TCRCD	Little Browns Creek		BLM RR	Re-planted timber harvest area	2016-2017	CX
Five Cent Wildlife Enhancement Burn (Unit 31-1, 2, 3) (Brown's Project)	USFS, WFPD, WRTC	Five Cent Gulch, 141 ac	-\$25,000	WFHF14, Other	Prescribed burn	2016-2018	CE/DM
Blue Rock Fuels Understory Burn	USFS	121 ac	-\$10,000	WFHF14, Joint Chiefs' (JC), Appropriations	Prescribed burn	2016-2021	CE/DM
Brown's Phase II: Rx Burn	USFS	Brown's Phase II, 130 ac			Pile burn	2017	
Plantation Maintenance Strategy (Brown's Project)	USFS	Musser Hill	-\$3,600	\$1,080 NFTM \$2,520 TCRCD	Plantation assessment (pre-NEPA)	2017-2019	None
Priority Area Thinning Planning	BLM, TCRCD	south Democrat Gulch Rd., 52 ac		BLM RR	NEPA for new thinning projects on Democrat Gulch Rd	2017-2019	EA
Little Browns Recovery Evaluation	BLM	Little Browns Creek	-\$8,000	In-house	After fuelwood sale, gather site info	2017-2020	CX
Brown's Phase III: Timber Harvest	USFS	Brown's Phase III, 121 ac	-\$80,000	USFS RR	Implement cable harvest	2017-2021	EIS

Brown's Phase III: Service Work/ Fuels	USFS, TCRCD	Brown's Phase III	- \$185,000	JC	57 acres thin, pile, prune, hand pile, burn. Hand pile burning outside of 57 acres - TBD	2017- 2022	EIS
Roadside Fuels Reductions	BLM	south Democrat Gulch Rd., 52 ac		In-house	Thin Democrat Gulch Rd. side fuels	2018- 2019	EA
Airport Road Hazard Trees	USFS	Airport Rd.		NFHF14	Removed hazard trees	2018- 2019	
Little Browns Creek Fuels Reduction	BLM, TCRCD	Little Browns Creek, 200+ ac	- \$30,000	CA Wildlife Conservation Board (WCB) grant	NEPA for fuels treatment	2018- 2021	EA
Musser Homestead Fuels	USFS, CAL FIRE	Musser Hill, 51 ac	- \$30,000	NFHF14	Thinning and pile burning	2019- 2020	CE
Brasuell/ Howe Ditch Hazard Trees	USFS, NRCS	Howe Ditch		NFHF14	Removed hazard trees	2019- 2020	
Browns Unit 3 Rx (Brown's Project)	USFS, WVFD	Brown's, 96 ac	- \$12,000	JC	Prescribed burn	2019- 2020	EIS
WCF Fuels & Recreation Phase I	USFS, TCRCD, WFPD, WRTC, CAL FIRE, Private	N/A	- \$80,000	JC, Appropriations	NEPA for USFS WCF fuels reduction/trail construction, upgrades, maintenance/ plantation treatments	2019- 2021	CE/DM
WCF Roadside and Boundary Fuels Treatment Planning	BLM	N/A		In-house	NEPA for road side (200 ft) fuels reduction	2019- 2021	Determination of NEPA Adequacy (DNA)

WCF Fuels & Recreation, Phase II	USFS, TCRCD, WFPD, WRTC, CAL FIRE, Private	N/A	- \$80,000	Appropriations	NEPA for USFS WCF fuels reduction/trail construction, upgrades, maintenance/ plantation treatments	2019-2022	CE/DM
Five Cent Unit 30-3 & 30-4	USFS, TCRCD, WFPD, WRTC, CAL FIRE, Private	Five Cent Gulch, 120 ac	- \$24,000	JC		2020-2021	CE/DM
WCF Fuels Miscellaneous Thin, Pile, Prune (Fuels & Rec Project)	USFS	130 ac	- \$110,500	JC, Appropriations	Misc. fuels treatment	2020-2021	CE/DM
WCF West Weaver Ridgetop Mastication (Fuels & Rec Project)	USFS	Upper W Weaver Trail ridgetop, 27 ac	- \$21,500	JC, Appropriations	Prep for future understory burning and fuel breaks	2020-2021	CE/DM
Stand Health Survey	BLM, TCRCD	All BLM WCF units	- \$30,000	BLM RR, GrizzlyCorps	Forest health assessment report to BLM	2020-2021	None
WCF West Weaver Understory Burn (Fuels & Rec Project)	USFS, TCRCD, WFPD, WRTC, CAL FIRE, Private	Upper W Weaver Trail ridgetop, 115 ac	- \$23,000	JC, Appropriations	Prescribed burn	2021	CE/DM
WCF Glennison and Low Gaps Fuels	USFS	Glennison and Low Gaps, 283 ac	- \$283,000	JC, Appropriations		2021	CE/DM
WCF Democrat Gulch Broadcast Burn	BLM	Democrat Gulch, 50 ac	- \$15,000	In-house	Prescribed burn	Fall 2021	EA

WCF Roadside and Boundary Fuels Treatment	BLM	N/A		In-house	Road side (200 ft) fuels reduction	2021-Ongoing	DNA
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II. EMPHASIS AREA: RECREATION

Upper W Weaver Creek Trail Project	BLM, TCRCD	Phase I Harvest Area	- \$9,800	BLM RR; Western Area Power Administration	Constructed 1.5 mi trail connector loop with bridges	2007-2010	
Weaver Basin Trail Maintenance	USFS, TCRCD	23+ mi	- \$12,400	\$10,000 RAC \$1,000 USFS \$1,400 TCRCD	Clear veg and debris, drainage maintenance, repair tread	2009-2010	
Weaver Basin Trail Maintenance	USFS, TCRCD	40 mi	- \$10,000	\$4,000 RAC \$5,000 USFS \$1,000 TCRCD	Clear veg and debris, drainage maintenance, repair tread	2010	CE
Weaver Basin Trail Maintenance	USFS, TCRCD		- \$12,680	\$7,466 RAC \$2,899 USFS \$2,315 TCRCD	Clear veg and debris, drainage maintenance, repair tread	2013	
Weaver Basin Trail Maintenance	USFS, TCRCD	N/A	- \$18,000 (\$4,500/yr)	USFS RR	Clear veg and debris, drainage maintenance, repair tread	2015-2018	None
Weaver Basin Trail Maintenance	USFS, TCRCD	N/A	- \$20,000 (\$10,000/yr)	USFS RR	Clear veg and debris, drainage maintenance, repair tread	2018-2019	None
CCC Crew - ARRA Trails Maintenance	USFS		- \$15,000	ARRA		2010	CE
McKenzie Gulch Trail Construction - Phase I			- \$27,050	\$15,000 RAC \$9,000 USFS \$3,950 TCRCD	Reconstruct Greasy Loop Trail	2010	CE

McKenzie Gulch Trail Construction - Phase II			- \$14,950	\$10,000 RAC \$1,000 USFS \$3,950 TCRCD	Reconstruct Greasy Loop Trail	2011	CE
Garden Gulch Spur Trail Construction			- \$18,648	\$12,922 RAC \$1,976 USFS \$3,750 TCRCD		2011-2013	CE
Butterfield Trailhead & Meadow Planning	USFS	Rainbow-Hansen trailhead?	- \$5,000	USFS RR	Plan enlarged trailhead/meadow for day use	2015-2017	None
Trail Committee Technical Assistance	USFS, TCRCD, Weaver Basin Trail Committee	N/A	- \$2,000 (\$500/yr)	USFS RR	Organizational assistance w/ planning for Trail Committee	2016-2019	None
Butterfield Meadow Restoration	USFS	Rainbow-Hansen trailhead?	- \$5,000		Meadow restoration for day use	2018	None
Pole Bridge	USFS, TCRCD, WCSD	Day Ranch Trail/ E Weaver Creek crossing	- \$10,000	USFS RAC	Repair pole bridge	2018-2020	CEQA
WCF Fuels & Recreation	USFS, TCRCD, TTA	N/A		Other	New trail routes/reroutes	2021-2022	CE

III. EMPHASIS AREA: WATERSHEDS

WCF Road Decommissioning Project	TCRCD	Power Line Jeep Trail West Weaver Creek area	- \$48,582	BLM, NRCS, Trinity County, PG&E	Decom power line road	2006	
Democrat Gulch Road Maintenance		Democrat Gulch Rd	- \$60,000	TRRP cost-share funding	Storm-proofing for Democrat Gulch Rd	2008-2009	

Road and Trail Maintenance Plan	BLM, TCRCD	N/A	- \$20,000		Develop and write plan	2008-2009	None
Musser Hill Upgrade (Brown's Project)		Musser Hill Rd, 114 ac	- \$118,873	\$50,000 RAC \$65,489 TCRCD \$3,384 USFS	Pruned vegetation along Musser Hill Rd	2009-2010	EIS
Little Browns Creek Road Decom Project (Brown's Project)		Little Browns Creek Rd, 2 mi	- \$46,337	\$33,837 RAC \$10,000 TCRCD \$2,500 USFS	Decom 2 miles road	2009-2010	EIS
WCF Road Upgrade Project		4.35 mi	- \$50,000	\$15,000 RAC \$5,000 USFS \$30,000 TCRCD	Treated w/ spot rocking and installed culverts	2009-2010	
WCF Riparian and Channel Improvements		1 mi	- \$39,400	\$31,000 RAC \$1,000 USFS \$7,400 TCRCD	Restoration in Oregon Fire area streams	2009-2010	CE
WCF Riparian and Channel Improvements			- \$22,669	\$16,250 RAC \$1,663 USFS \$4,756 TCRCD		2012-2013	
Brown's Phase II & III: Road Treatment	USFS, TCRCD	Brown's Phase II & III	- \$53,000 up to - \$15,000 (BOR)	USFS RR BOR (TRRP) Grant	Road decom and landings	2015-2021	EIS
West Weaver Creek Diversion Enhancement	USFS, TCRCD	W Weaver Creek	- \$50,000	CA WCB grant	NEPA AND CEQA	2017-2021	EA
Road Maintenance	BLM, TCRCD	N/A			Road maintenance	2017-Ongoing	N/A

IV. EMPHASIS AREA: MONITORING AND MAPPING

Photo monitoring	BLM, TCRCD	Phase I Harvest Area		PG&E ROW project	10 permanent monitoring stations	2007-2008	
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					established; take pre and post-project photos		
Christmas Tree "Farm" Annual Monitoring	BLM, TCRCD	PG&E ROW along W Weaver Creek		PG&E ROW project	1,024 Douglas- fir planted; survival monitored and mapped	Established winter 2007, monitored 2008	
Scotch Broom Eradication Review	BLM, TCRCD	W Weaver Creek near Mill St			Surveyed past project area, hand pulled regeneration	2008	None
RAC Project Implementation Monitoring		N/A	-\$3,000	RAC	Monitor RAC projects w/in WCF	2009-2011	None
Cultural Surveys Expansion - New Lands Assessment	TCRCD	N/A				2016-2019	None
West Weaver and Little Browns Creeks Noxious Weed Planning	TCRCD	W Weaver and Little Browns Creeks	-\$20,000	CA WCB Grant	Noxious Weed Treatment Plan	2017-2021	Tiered to programmatic DNA
West Weaver and Little Browns Creeks Noxious Weed Removal	BLM, TCRCD	W Weaver and Little Browns Creeks			Remove noxious weeds	2021-2024	Tiered to programmatic DNA
Fuels Mapping	BLM, USFS, TCRCD	N/A	-\$4,000	CAL FIRE, Other	Create platform similar to WBTS for layering WCF fuels projects	2015- Ongoing	None

Monitoring (Browns Erosion)	BLM, USFS, TCRCD	N/A	-\$2,000			2015-Ongoing	None
Monitoring (Noxious Weeds)	USFS	Brown's Phase II Landing		In-house		2018-Ongoing	
Monitoring (Fisheries)	USFS - Pacific NW Research Station	W Weaver Creek			Creek restoration	2019-Ongoing	
Monitoring (Planting Survival)	TCRCD	W Weaver Creek			Creek restoration	2019-Ongoing	
USFS/BLM WCF Cultural Surveys	USFS, BLM, TCRCD	N/A			Cultural Assessment, mapping	2019-Ongoing	None

V. EMPHASIS AREA: EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Timber Bridge Demonstration Project	Trinity RC&D, USFS	Day Ranch Trail/ E Weaver Creek crossing	-\$25,000	USFS Economic Action National Fire Plan	Day Ranch Trail Bridge constructed from poles from the WCF	2003-2007	None
WCF Strategic Plan	BLM, TCRCD	N/A		BLM	Published initial 3-yr Strategic Plan	2006-2007	None
WCF Webpage Creation	TCRCD	WCF webpage			WCF webpage on TCRCD website	2006-2007	None
Signs and kiosks		Mill and Oregon St trailheads		PG&E ROW project	2 entry signs installed, 2 in storage; kiosks refurbished	2007	
Watershed Celebration	TCRCD	Mill St Trailhead; Weaver Creek;		State Water Resources Control Board (319[h] grant)	Citizen water monitoring; historical hike	Spring 2007	None

		Sidney Gulch					
Heritage Fruit Tree Project	TCRCD, UC Cooperative Extension	West Weaver Creek Trail near Mill St trailhead	- \$500	PG&E ROW project	Mapped and catalogued heritage trees, planted grafts nearby	2007-2008	None
Black Locust Forest Investigation	TCRCD	East Weaver Creek behind Masonic Ln	- \$500		Investigative report on the origin, condition, and history of the "Black Locust Forest"	Summer 2008	None
Recreation and Education Plan	BLM, TCRCD	N/A	- \$1,200		Work with educators and recreationists to design plan	2008-2009	None
Community Firewood Project	TCRCD, BLM	N/A			TCRCD bought wood from BLM; sold and delivered to locals	2008-2009	None
Shasta College-Trinity Field Bio Course		Phase I Harvest Area; Weaver Creek; Sidney Gulch			Permanent plots and CreekWatch stations used for long-term student monitoring	Fall 2009	None
Girl Scout Tree Planting	TCRCD	"Christmas tree farm"			Volunteer Christmas tree planting	Fall 2009	
After School Site Coordinator Water	TCRCD					Fall 2009	None

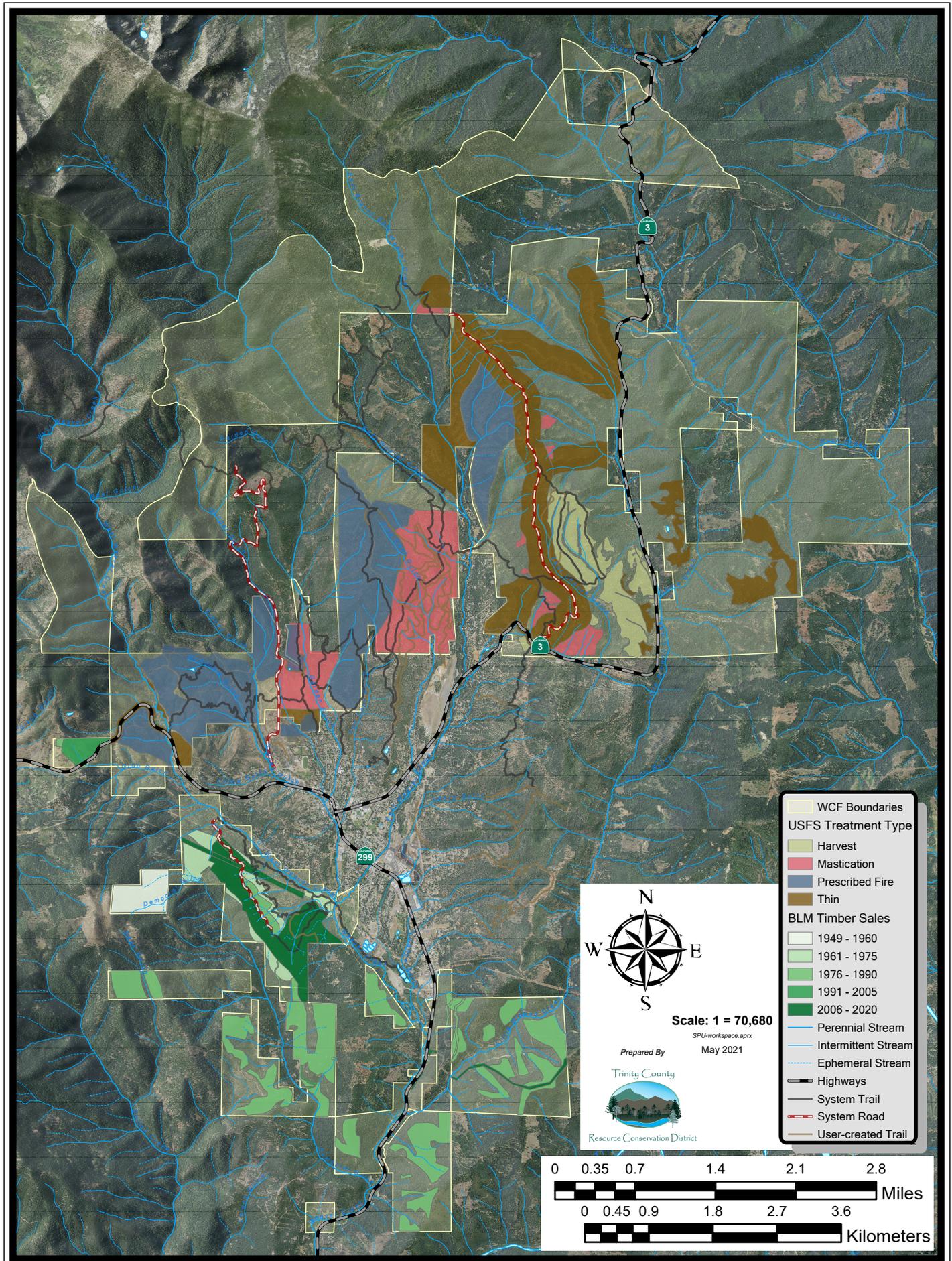
Quality Monitoring Training							
WCF Sign	TCRCD		- \$500		Place 2 signs in WCF	2009-2013	CE
2010-15 Strategic Plan Meeting	USFS, TCRCD	N/A	- \$1,200	\$360 USFS \$840 TCRCD	Plan 5 yr actions to meet Strategic Plan	2010	None
2010 Summer Field Camp	TCRCD		- \$19,658	\$6,000 RAC \$1,611 USFS \$12,047 TCRCD	Youth education	2010-2013	CE
2013 Community Meeting	TCRCD	N/A	- \$2,000	\$1,000 USFS \$1,000 TCRCD	Annual WCF meeting	2013	None
Acorn/ Oak Woodland Education	BLM, TCRCD		- \$1,000	BLM RR	Education opportunity on value of oak woodlands	2015-2016	None
Trinity Children's Forest	TCRCD	N/A	- \$16,000	USFS Grant	Educational signage for 4-6 grade level	2017-2020	
Strategic Plan Modification	TCRCD	N/A		Other	2016-2020 Update	2019-2020	None
Strategic Plan Modification	TCRCD	N/A	BLM Stand Health Survey Project	BLM RR / GrizzlyCorps	2021-2028 Update	2020-2021	None
Weaverville Summer Day Camp Trips	TCRCD	N/A				Summers, ongoing	None
Field Tours	TCRCD	Harvest treatment area and others			Multiple field tours throughout the year	Ongoing	None

Interpretive walks w/ expert guides	BLM, USFS, TCRCD, TTA	N/A	Varies - ~\$3,000/yr max	Shasta College Foundation, Other	Increased awareness and usage of WCF	2017- Ongoing	None
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VI. EMPHASIS AREA: OTHER

Brown's Phase I & II Prep Work	USFS	Brown's	-\$18,000		Update cruise and marking	2009- 2010	EIS
Finalize Brown's Timber Sale Phases Meeting	USFS, TCRCD	Brown's	-\$1,200	\$360 USFS \$840 TCRCD	Prioritize remaining phases	2010	EIS

Map 12: Past WCF Projects



Appendix 8: Funding Partners

Current Partners

AmeriCorps
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
California Wildlife Conservation Board
Friends of the TCRCD
Nor-Rel-Muk Wintu Nation
Redding Trail Alliance
Shasta College Foundation
Sierra Pacific Foundation
Sustainable Forest Initiative
Trinity Alps Unified School District
Trinity River Restoration Program
Trinity Trail Alliance
USDA Natural Resource Conservation District
Watershed Research and Training Center
Weaverville Community Services District
Weaverville Fire Protection District
Western Area Power Administration

Past and Potential Partners

California Conservation Corps
California Deer Association
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery
California Department of Transportation
California Department of Water Resources
California Fire Safe Council
California State Parks and Recreation Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Division
California State Water Resources Control Board
Humboldt Area Foundation
The McConnell Foundation
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
National Wilderness Stewardship Alliance

North Coast Resource Partnership
Northwest California Resource Conservation & Development Council
Pacific Gas & Electric Company
Redding Rancheria
Trinity County
Trinity County Resource Advisory Committee
Trinity Public Utilities District
United States Fish and Wildlife Service
University of California Cooperative Extension
Weaverville Douglas City Parks and Rec District
Local businesses and organizations, and private landowners (Lions Club, Rotary Club,
Chambers of Commerce, Trinity River Lumber, etc.)

Appendix 9: Partners and Other Organizations

This list is not exhaustive.

Education Entities

Ascend Wilderness Experience

California State University

Douglas City Elementary School

Junction City Elementary School

Lewiston Elementary School

Shasta-Tehama-Trinity Community College District

Trinity County Office of Education

Trinity High School (including the Native American Council, environmental club, and FFA team)

University of California

Weaverville Elementary School / Trinity Preparatory Academy

Local Businesses and Organizations

Baldwin, Bromstrom, Wilkinson & Associates

Friends of the TCRCD

Golden Age Center

Rotary Club of Weaverville

Trinity County Arts Council

Trinity County Chamber of Commerce

Trinity County Collaborative Group

Trinity County Fire Chiefs' Association

Trinity County Fire Safe Council

Trinity County Historical Society

Trinity Journal

Trinity River Restoration Program

Trinity Together

Trinity Trail Alliance

Watershed Research and Training Center

Weaverville Chamber of Commerce

Weaverville Lions Club

Agencies

AmeriCorps (GrizzlyCorps and Watershed Stewards Programs)
California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
California Fire Safe Council
California State Water Resources Control Board
North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
North Coast Unified Air Quality Management District
Northwestern California Resource Conservation & Development Council
Trinity County
Trinity County Board of Supervisors
Trinity County Planning Commission
Trinity County Resource Advisory Committee
USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service
United States Environmental Protection Agency
United States Fish and Wildlife Service
Weaverville Community Services District
Weaverville Fire Protection District