

# Recreation related Board of Forestry Policies, Management Plan and EIR Provisions, and State Statutes for Jackson State Forest

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## Table of Contents

Board of Forestry and Fire Protection Policies .....	1
SELECTED SECTIONS OF THE JDSF MANAGEMENT PLAN.....	2
Appendix V: Recreation Data .....	12
SELECTED MITIGATIONS IN THE JDSF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT .....	17
Specific documents in JDSF library that can be referenced for more information.....	22
Public Resources Code Statutes .....	23
Selected sections of the California Code of Regulations .....	27

## BOARD OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION POLICIES

### RECREATION ON STATE FORESTS 0351.5

- A. Recreation is recognized as a secondary, but usually compatible use, on Jackson, Latour, and Boggs Mountain State Forests. Recreation is a primary use on Mountain Home State Forest as prescribed by section 4658, Public Resources Code.
- B. The recreation program on State forests will make camping and day use facilities available to the general public, offer a degree of control and protection to the forests, and demonstrate that recreational use and timber management can be compatible land uses.
- C. Campgrounds, picnic areas, and trails will be developed on State forests, as funds become available, but only consistent with the recreational carrying capacity as determined in the management plan.
- D. Recreation improvements will generally be rustic in character with sanitary facilities and water sources which meet public health requirements. Special attention should be given to maintaining safe and sanitary conditions in all recreation sites utilized by the public.
- E. Recreation use will be integrated with timber management activities to demonstrate how these uses can be compatible. The presence of recreationists on the State forests presents a unique opportunity to explain timber management to the general public.
- F. The State forests will remain open for public hunting and fishing in accordance with State Fish and Game regulations except for specified closures required for public safety and forest protection as authorized by law.

## SELECTED SECTIONS OF THE JDSF MANAGEMENT PLAN

From the Executive Summary:

### Recreation

Recreational opportunities are recognized as an important and compatible use within the Forest. JDSF has achieved a significant expansion of recreational facilities over the past 15 years, and this Plan (Chapter 3) proposes to maintain a rustic outdoor recreational experience, with expansion of the trail system to create more hiking, mountain biking, and horse-riding opportunities, including a long main trail through the Older Forest Structure Zone. Additional and improved signage will help direct visitors to the campgrounds and day-use facilities while maintaining a rustic outdoor experience. Production and distribution of enhanced Forest road and trail maps and information brochures will increase public awareness of and access to recreational opportunities.

The Plan also proposes the completion of a user-needs study to guide the creation of a recreation plan for future recreational development that is compatible with research activities and the demonstration of forest management. Also, the Plan calls for Forest staff to meet and consult with local recreational users and user groups on a periodic basis to obtain advice and collaboration on the management of recreational resources. It encourages the direct involvement of Forest users in trail design and maintenance.

From Chapter 1 Introduction:

**Goal #5 - RECREATION and AESTHETIC ENJOYMENT: Plan for and provide enhanced levels of low impact recreational opportunities that are compatible with forest management objectives and healthy ecological processes, that are consistent with historic recreational use characteristics, and that allow for engagement of recreation user groups.**

Objectives:

Base the development of future recreation programs and facilities on a plan that assesses needs, opportunities, and available resources.

Maintain campgrounds, picnic areas, trails and other recreational facilities in a safe, healthy and attractive condition.

Continue to utilize a style of recreational improvement that is generally low impact and rustic in nature. Develop campground and day use areas so that they are concentrated in identified recreation corridors.

Extend existing trails to create a more extensive trail system, including linkages with neighboring State Parks.

Demonstrate that recreation is compatible with demonstration and timber management land uses, as well as many research activities, through the integration of recreational development and use with these other activities. Utilize this opportunity to explain forest research and management to the recreating public. Include appropriate mitigations in harvest plans that may impact recreation and aesthetic values.

During timber management activities conducted adjacent to residential areas, consider and mitigate the project's effects on the casual and informal recreational uses of the State Forest by the Forest's neighbors.

In cooperation with the California Department of Parks and Recreation, establish forest management demonstration areas compatible with recreation for educational purposes adjacent to the Mendocino Woodlands Outdoor Center and the Pygmy Forest Reserve.

Engage various recreation user groups interested in cooperating in the design, implementation, and stewardship of a more extensive recreational facilities system.

## **Public Concerns Regarding the Management of JDSF**

A number of forest management issues covering a broad spectrum of topics have been identified through the processes of public scoping, advisory committee meetings, and personal contacts. The issues are listed below, not in order of importance. This list of issues and concerns is not all-inclusive, but represents those issues expressed most frequently or considered most substantive.

Concerns expressed by the public have played an important role in the management of the State Forest. A number of management actions, strategies, and decisions have been implemented in response to these concerns. Briefly outlined below are most of the key public issues, accompanied by a brief discussion of measures being implemented to address these issues....

### **Recreation and Aesthetic Enjoyment**

#### **Aesthetics**

During the past decade, campgrounds, picnic areas, designated trails, and other high-use recreational areas have been buffered from the visual impacts of even-aged timber management activity. Views of mature forest have been maintained adjacent to most of these features. In addition, the spatial allocation of management systems has been designed to maintain forested views from much of Highway 20 and other popular travel corridors. Even-aged management is generally thought of as not aesthetically pleasing in the short-term, and is located in areas with lesser amounts of recreational activity. Future management will continue to place a priority upon aesthetics near homes, recreational facilities, and main travel corridors.

#### **Recreation**

The Plan calls for a recreation survey to provide a better understanding of Forest recreation users' activities and interests. The survey process will be followed by development of a recreation management plan.

#### **Camping**

In general, the public has requested that the availability of rustic campsites be increased. In response, the Department has re-opened the Big River Campground and will consider the opening of other historically used camping areas throughout the Forest.

#### **Hiking**

The public has shown an interest in expanding the Forest trail system. A particular interest is the creation of long trails through areas of the Forest with older forest conditions. Concern has also been expressed that logging and the formal abandonment (decommissioning) of riparian roads leads to a loss of riding and hiking opportunities. The State Forest has initiated a process by which major trails within timber harvest areas are examined prior to harvest, and reopened upon completion with the exception of nonsanctioned trails in locations that are damaging to the environment. When riparian roads are formally abandoned, an attempt will be made to incorporate riding and hiking trails into their former locations, or to relocate the trails to nearby areas so that loss of recreational opportunity does not occur.

### Horseback Riding Trails

Some equestrian groups have requested expansion of the riding trail system. During the planning period, expansion of the system will be evaluated and implemented to the extent that staffing and funding allow. Top priority will be given to loop trail segments in proximity to campgrounds, watering locations, and other areas with easy access.

### Bicycle Riding Trails

Many local mountain bikers and their associations have requested the opportunity to build and maintain trails systems similar to those on other State Forest such as Boggs Mountain and Soquel. Concerns expressed regarding bicycle trails have been similar to those for horseback riding and hiking. In general, an expansion of the system has been requested. An expansion will be considered, and implemented to the extent that staffing, funding, and collaborative efforts with mountain biker groups allows.

### Hunting

Hunting groups have requested that Forest roads remain open throughout the year. In response, the road system was examined, and roads with firm native surfaces or rock surfaces were not subjected to seasonal closure if their use was not considered potentially damaging to water quality or aquatic habitat. Road closures are considered individually on an annual basis.

### Off-Road Vehicle Use Opportunities

A number of requests have been made to allow off-road vehicle use on the State Forest. It may be within the authority of CAL FIRE to allow this use, subject to limitations. To date, the Department has declined to allow off-road vehicle use on the State Forest due to anticipation of substantial usage of an uncontrollable nature. It is currently illegal to operate unlicensed motor vehicles on the State Forest, yet substantial usage occurs. Most of this use is perceived as local, since access to the Forest is generally made from rural residential neighborhoods, not from areas utilized by visitors to the area. If this use were legalized, it is anticipated that a substantial increase in activity would occur, originating from both local and regional areas. Resource damage would be very difficult to prevent, given the staffing levels dedicated to law enforcement on the Forest. A number of individuals have also requested that off-road vehicle use not be allowed.

### Target Shooting

It has been requested that the Forest establish formal shooting areas or "ranges" for recreational shooters. The Department has declined to establish these areas due to concern regarding potential for impacts to result from concentrated shooting activity. In addition, there are very few areas that are both easily accessible and well away from permanent residences where noise and safety are major concerns. Other individuals have expressed both safety and noise concerns, requesting that shooting not be allowed in areas of the Forest, or in the Forest as a whole.

### Management Adjacent to Mendocino Woodlands

The Mendocino Woodlands camps are utilized by a large number of local and regional residents. There has been long-standing concern that management of timber stands within the legislatively established special treatment area (STA) would reduce the recreational value of the park. Due partially to these concerns, only one timber harvest has occurred within the STA during the past planning period. A large portion of the STA has been designated as an area for demonstration of the development of late seral habitat, where timber management will be tightly constrained to maintain pleasing forest views. Recently, a memorandum of understanding between the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and the Department of Parks and Recreation was signed. Many of the provisions of the memorandum are intended to protect the use and values associated with the Mendocino Woodlands camp area. Two

limited timber harvests are planned to occur in the STA within the planning period. One is the continuation of a selective harvest demonstration for non-industrial timberland owners, and the second is a thinning demonstration in the upper area of Thompson Gulch designed to eventually produce late seral habitat with a large average tree size. The majority of the Thompson Gulch demonstration will be located outside of the STA. The Department will maintain ongoing communication and cooperation with State Parks to ensure that management of JDSF adjacent to Woodlands State Park and the recently established Big River Unit of Mendocino Headlands State Park retains a high level of compatibility with State Park values.

From Chapter 2 Current Situation:

## **Setting**

This section briefly describes the setting for a number of factors related to JDSF. Substantially more detailed discussion of Setting can be found in the December 2005 DEIR...

### **Recreation and Other Forest Uses**

The coastal area of Mendocino County is a popular destination for recreationalists, most of whom visit the area to be close to the beaches. In addition to public beaches and coastline, there are several forested parks available. JDSF provides important public recreational resources, receiving an estimated 61,000 recreational visitors per year. Although approximately 10 million people live within a 5-hour drive of JDSF, most of the recreation activity on the Forest is from Mendocino County residents. There are over 60 individual campsites, many miles of riding and hiking trails, and over 200 miles of forest road utilized by the public. Maintenance of these facilities is an important management component and historically has been funded from timber harvest revenues deposited in the Forest Resource Improvement Fund (FRIF) account. Other common recreational activities conducted on the Forest include picnicking, hunting, swimming, wildlife viewing, and target shooting. The Forest also is a local source of firewood and other minor forest products such as mushrooms and greenery for both personal and commercial use.

JDSF is just one of many public outdoor recreation facilities in the North Coast region. For example, there are over 56 state parks and beaches in this region. These facilities receive an estimated 11 million visitors per year (Department of Parks and Recreation 2003). In Mendocino County alone there are 22 state parks. In the context of public redwood forest recreation opportunities in the state's coastal regions, JDSF represents about 14% of the area and less than 1% of the annual visitation.

JDSF represents the most significant public land available for mushroom collection in this area. State Parks prohibit the practice of mushroom collection. Universities and mushroom societies from the Bay Area travel specifically to JDSF because of CAL FIRE policies allowing the collection of mushrooms, with the issuance of permits.

## **Current Forest Management**

The discussion in this section reflects management of JDSF under the 1983 and earlier forest management plans. Chapter 3 describes the planned management of JDSF under this new management plan. In practice, management practices on JDSF continue to evolve gradually over time, reflecting changing societal, professional and research priorities....

### **Recreation**

Recreational opportunities found on Jackson Demonstration State Forest are unique to the coastal region. They are informal, free of charge, unsupervised, and diverse. Primary recreational activities include camping, picnicking, hiking, biking, driving, horse-back riding, and hunting.

The objectives of the previous forest management plan developed in 1983 were to provide facility development sufficient to meet the projected average peak demand while remaining compatible with management of the timber resource, and to use recreation demand as an opportunity to inform the public about JDSF's timber and research activities. In the past 10 years, average peak demand has not been quantified other than by tracking the annual camping days per year. Although the past 10-year period has averaged 16,000 overnight-use days per year, the total number of visitor-use days exceeds this by an estimated factor of three when day-use visitors are included.

Although public use on the Forest has not diminished over time, priorities for implementing a recreation program have fluctuated with political goals and their resultant budgets. The goal of integrating recreation management, forestry education, resource protection and timber harvesting to demonstrate compatible use has been ongoing by default since the State Forest's inception as well as with directed attention.

With the exception of the two Conservation Camps and areas undergoing active timber operations, nearly all of the 48,652-acre forest is open for public access. There are 21 campgrounds within the boundaries of JDSF, and most of these offer opportunities for swimming or wading. In 1999 there were over 12,200 days of use by campers who typically stay for two to four days. Roughly half of the users are from Mendocino County. The road system and easy access from Fort Bragg, Mendocino and Willits allows for extensive day use. It is estimated that day use comprises at least three times as many visitor-days as overnight camping. Unlike the surrounding smaller State Parks, JDSF has more roads available for use and allows a wider range of recreational uses (horse back riding, mountain biking, and hunting). JDSF does not collect any fees for recreational uses but does provide considerable public value to the visitors.

The majority of visitors live in Mendocino County, but an increasing number of visitors are from outside of the county. The rise in non-local visitors may be attributed to increased publicity from travel guides as well as large annual events held on the Forest, and perhaps in the future from the Internet. Campgrounds are always full for the holiday weekends during the summer. The majority of the campsites are only open seasonally.

A recreational use survey was conducted in 1988. The findings of this study showed that 25 percent of the respondents visit JDSF for the purpose of environmental education, but the majority of respondents (50 percent) visit JDSF to observe nature. Approximately 24 percent of the respondents indicated that less logging would make the forest a better place to visit. The survey specifically queried only a few adjacent landowners. The survey confirmed that Mendocino County residents comprise the majority of visitors to the Forest. Visitors value the fact that access and camping is free on the Forest.

## Facilities

Maintenance of existing facilities has been the primary recreation management objective for the past several years. As staffing levels and budgets varied over the years, priorities fluctuated. The majority of recreational facility maintenance has been made possible by utilizing crews from the two Conservation Camps located on the Forest. Refer to Appendix VI for existing facilities and specific opportunities found therein.

Camp Host sites are located on the Forest at the two multiple-site campgrounds: Camp One (west end) and Dunlap Camp (east end). Information and camping permits can be obtained from the Camp Hosts. Currently, the only other locations where information can be obtained are from the JDSF headquarters (Fort Bragg) or the Mendocino Unit headquarters (Willits) during business hours on weekdays. Camp Hosts have been key in reducing the frequency of vandalism to campground and day-use facilities. Their physical presence acts as a deterrent, as does their routine maintenance of campground facilities.

The trail system on the Forest varies from designated self-guided interpretive trails and developed hiking trails to skid trails and logging roads (both old and new). There are four designated non-interpretive hiking trails that are located in JDSF: Camp One Loop, Trestle, Waterfall Grove, and Woods Trail. These trails are primarily limited to foot traffic travel although other non-motorized uses are not restricted. The

Sherwood Trail is part of a regional trail designed for equestrian use that is not maintained by JDSF and continues into Fort Bragg across private property. Off-road vehicles also utilize these “trails” illegally.

### Special Events

There are several special events that occur each year that require specific contracts for using the Forest: weekly equestrian trail rides, an annual Enduro equestrian race, and an annual Skunk Train bicycle ride.

### Camp 20 Highway Stop

A large number of people utilize the Camp 20 facility as a highway rest stop, or to stop and make phone calls from the phone booth. The area has a vault toilet (installed in 2000), pay phone, picnic tables, and ample room for parking of cars and heavy trucks.

### Passage Via Highway 20 and Road 408, and Other Forest Roads

Thousands of travelers pass through JDSF annually along Highway 20, County Road 408, Road 500, and Road 700. County Road 408 is often used as an alternative route when Highway 20 is blocked. The route is not well signed from Highway 20 to Mendocino (or Caspar), but this does not appear to discourage use.

From Chapter 3 Desired Future Conditions and Planned Management:

## **Recreation, Aesthetics, and Public Use**

In accordance with Board of Forestry and Fire Protection policy, recreational facilities will generally be maintained to provide a rustic and informal experience. Existing recreational opportunities and associated management measures (i.e. infrastructure maintenance and improvement) will continue (as described in Chapter 2), and new opportunities will be created. Implementation of the following objectives will facilitate attainment of the Recreation Goals listed in Chapter 1.

### **Recreation Input and Planning**

#### **Form a User-Group Recreation Task Force**

JDSF will develop new relationships with the full range of groups who are interested in joint stewardship to enhance the recreational opportunities on the Forest. Staff will solicit representatives from different place-based groups, interest-based groups, recreationalists and schools for participation in a Forest Recreation Task Force or other organized capacity. The intent of the task force will be to share in stewardship, development of policy recommendations, and carry out other responsibilities regarding recreation on Jackson Demonstration State Forest. Meetings will occur at least annually. Participants may include, but not be limited to: JDSF neighbors, cyclists, equestrians, target shooters, teachers, hunters, hikers, campers, bird watchers, nature photographers, trail guide writers and event organizers.

JDSF will contact leaders of local recreation interest groups to meet as a whole, one or more times during the calendar year, with the following goals:

- Recreation user groups will review recreation policies and plans, and develop survey concepts specific to their interest area. Surveys will provide feedback to JDSF staff on facilities and trails, changes needed to policies and plans, and recreation impacts from planned timber harvest and demonstration projects. Users will provide input on changes needed to address recreation user conflicts, such as conflicts between hunters/shooters and hikers; bicyclists and equestrians; campers and equestrians, etc.

- Recreation user groups will help define a JDSF recreation corridor, particularly around the campgrounds and heavily-used trails, where recreation impacts will be given strong consideration with respect to state forest management activities. User groups will help define recreation attributes that should be protected within the corridor, and make recommendations accordingly, such as
  - o Measures to minimize aesthetic visual and noise impacts; and/or
  - o Designing timber management activities to improve and/or demonstrate recreation opportunities, principles, or practices.
- User groups will address how to mitigate land adjacency conflicts, such as recreational shooting, off-road vehicle use, and mushroom collecting. User groups will be asked to provide input on how to reduce resource damage from illegal dumping and off-road vehicle use. User groups will be invited to participate in developing and maintaining trails and associated infrastructure such as benches, natural bridges, and erosion control structures.
- Recreation user groups will help develop a recreation calendar for annual planned events. Staff will work with groups interested in docent activities, conducting tours, creating better public awareness, and a developing a recreation-based website.

### **Recreation Users Survey**

As described above, the Recreation Task Force will be used to help develop recreation user survey concepts. JDSF will contract with a professional to develop and administer the surveys and to prepare a report of the results and recommendations for how JDSF might respond to the findings. The professional hired will be asked to confer with the Recreation Task Force during this process.

### **Develop a Recreation Plan**

Using the guidance of the Recreation Task Force, the results of the recreation users survey, and the advice of the new JDSF advisory group, develop a recreation plan for the Forest that identifies short-term and long-term priorities for enhancement of recreation opportunities, including those related to the development of new recreation facilities (e.g., trails, campgrounds, interpretive sites) and the operation of existing facilities.

### **Improve JDSF Recreation Facilities and Information\***

JDSF will inventory trails and schedule repairs and signage needs, update and reprint supplies of trail brochures, maintaining availability at trailheads. Staff will work with recreation user groups to identify need for new trail links, new trail maps specific to user types, and new trail development as needed.

JDSF will update and develop new posters for displays roadside and onsite, which address historic and pre-historic use (Native Americans, etc.) of the Forest, and provide educational and interpretive posters and pictures. In addition, road signage will be improved.

JDSF will update and develop new maps, handouts and brochures for the office foyer, including state forest brochures. *All new brochures will include a statement about how to protect cultural and natural resources on the forest.* Brochures will include (but not be limited to) interpretive trail brochures/maps, handouts on tree ID/ growth characteristics and silviculture information, and handouts on JDSF wildlife, flowers, mushrooms, the Caspar Watershed Study, history of the State Forest, and user-specific recreation maps.

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\* May require increased recreation budget allotments for operating and personnel expenses associated with identified tasks.

Where businesses express interest, information on recreational opportunities on the Forest will be made available at local and regional sporting goods stores and other places that the interested public might frequent.

The Little Red Schoolhouse, an historic site, will be restored and opened to the public (located at Camp 20). Hours of operation will be determined based on the public's interest and availability of volunteers to assist in staffing the building.

## **Promote Personal Safety and Protect Natural Resources on JDSF**

JDSF will recruit and train qualified camphosts to be Volunteers in Prevention (VIPs). Camphost VIPs will continue to issue campfire permits and convey the JDSF recreation goals, purpose, policies, and rules to visitors during the camping season, and to promote a safe and fun camping experience. The two host campsite facilities will be improved to attract more applicants.\* (Currently neither site has electricity or plumbing.)

JDSF will explore the need for new or revised laws and policies as necessary to improve the recreational experience while protecting the environment, historic sites, artifacts, and habitat integrity. Staff will revise permits for campfire, and non-commercial (free) mushroom and campfire wood collection permits as necessary to emphasize the need to protect both cultural and natural resources, including a statement on contacting state forest staff if archaeological sites are discovered, and/or if there are illegal uses or known resource abuses.

JDSF will refine the development of determining recreation carrying capacity for the following recreation-related activities: campgrounds, including rules on parking, number of persons/campsite, outhouse constraints, access points, seasonal wildlife and water quality constraints, trail and road constraints (weight limits and seasonal closures).

## **Carrying Capacity**

Board policy directs that a recreational carrying capacity is to be developed as part of the management plan to guide the development of new campgrounds, picnic areas and trails. Carrying capacities for other recreational uses are not asked for; those other uses either occur primarily on the forest road system (e.g. bicycling, horseback riding, sight-seeing) or are dispersed across the landscape (e.g. mushroom gathering, deer hunting), and are not tied to facilities or improvements specifically developed for recreational activities.

There are several approaches to defining "carrying capacity."<sup>†</sup> Most focus either on the maximum physical capability of the facilities, or on the level of use that can be sustained without an unacceptable impact on the facilities and on other resources. Carrying capacities can be calculated for existing facilities, and for what might be possible with development of appropriate additional facilities.

The summary table below presents current maximum and sustainable carrying capacities, and potential future sustainable carrying capacities. See Appendix V for specifics of how the carrying capacities were determined.

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<sup>†</sup> Schwarz, C.F., E.C. Thor, and G.H. Elsner. 1976 Wildland planning glossary. General Technical Report PSW-13. USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Berkeley, California.

**Table 10. Recreational Carrying Capacities**

Recreation Use	Maximum Physical	Current	Potential Sustainable	Potential Increase
Campgrounds (camper-days)	120,296	24,059	30,074	6,015
Picnic areas (picnic-days)	45,260	9,052	11,315	2,273
Trails (hiker-days)	186,880	81,030	162,060	81,030

It is clear from this summary table that the vast majority of the potential increase that is within the carrying capacity of the forest will involve the increase use and expansion of the day use trail system. Jackson has a wide variety of trail users that range from afternoon hikers, dedicated birders and wildlife watchers, mountain bikers, and horse back riders.

### **Management Measures for Recreation**

1. Timber harvesting within 300 feet of campgrounds and day-use areas will be planned and conducted with the designated site use in mind. Main access routes to high-use recreation areas will have slash abatement within 50 feet of the road.
2. Active timber operations within the vicinity (to be discussed at time of sales preparation) of occupied campgrounds and picnic areas will be limited to weekdays and non-holidays. Noise abatement mitigation will be included in any timber sale within 1000 feet of an open campground for timber operations occurring between July 1 and Labor Day. Camp Hosts will be kept informed of activities associated with timber operations affecting campgrounds under their jurisdiction.
3. Road surfacing for heavily used recreational roads will be upgraded in order to limit erosion, protect the beneficial uses of water, and provide safe driving conditions.
4. JDSF will seek joint efforts with the Department of Parks and Recreation and the Mendocino Woodlands Association to manage the area adjacent to the Mendocino Woodlands Outdoor Center for educational and recreational purposes.
5. Recreation facilities such as trails and roads used for recreation also are addressed in the FMP by their inclusion in the Road and Trail Corridor Special Concern Area.

### **Mitigations to Avoid Potential Recreation and Visual Impacts**

- a. For even-aged timber harvest plans or harvest plans adjacent to buffer areas, conduct field evaluations by a RPF or his or her designee to determine the visibility of the THP area to the Forest visitor as seen from roads, trails, and recreation areas. Evaluations will include, but not be limited to: the degree and duration of vistas and general topography of the THP area in relation to the view aspect, and type and density of forest canopy and understory cover of forest areas surrounding the THP area. Where appropriate to visually soften and mitigate impacts created by even-aged management on the integrity of scenic views visible to the general forest visitor, develop the THP to include one or a combination of the following: modify the configuration of the harvest area to better reflect topography; modify the configuration of the harvest area to avoid spanning ridgelines in whole or in part; or leave selected standing trees along the harvest edge boundaries.
- b. For public safety, post and maintain signs around all areas closed to public access for timber operations that include information defining the period of closure. In order to avoid conflicts between recreation uses and for public safety, post and maintain appropriate signs around all areas closed to hunting, trapping, and the use of firearms. Signs should be posted at all points where roads and trails enter such areas and, in the case of hunting restrictions, at legally required intervals along the perimeter of such areas.

- c. Other recreation facilities such as trails and roads used for recreation are addressed in the FMP by their inclusion in the Road and Trail Corridor Special Concern Area.

The December 2005 DEIR provided several mitigations to avoid potential significant adverse recreation or visual impacts, which have been included here and in Appendix IX. These mitigations will be implemented as a part of this management plan.

From Chapter 5 Monitoring and Adaptive Management:

## **Recreation Resources**

Improve the utility of the Forest as a recreation destination.

Parameters and Data Collection:

Visitor-use surveys will be conducted in the near future and at least every 10 years to ensure that the recreation facilities and opportunities provided meet users' needs. Adjacent landowners, including neighboring property owners, will be included in future studies on recreational uses in the JDSF as well as forest visitors, recreation user groups (e.g., local mountain biking groups), and people camping in the forest. The initial phase of the surveys will be informal focus groups with the known types of recreational users to get direction on the main areas of current use and how to engage these groups in the design, implementation, and stewardship of a more extensive recreational facilities system.

JDSF will monitor environmental impacts of visitors to the Forest (including those incurred as a result of mushroom harvesting) by maintaining law enforcement reports and compiling annual summaries of maintenance projects associated with recreational facilities and activities.

Analysis of recreation data and adaptive management strategies will include the following:

Descriptions of significant nuisances will be recorded, compiled and reviewed annually, including, but not limited to, vandalism, littering, and noise. Additional restrictions will be implemented as needed.

Annual estimates of public use in visitor-days using camping permits, surveys and other information will be compiled and presented in the JDSF Annual Report. Information compiled will include where people have come from and how long they have used the State Forest, as well as identifying high-use weekends and preferred campsites. Use trends will be evaluated every five years to aid in determining if the opportunities provided meet the current demand as well as assisting in the design of visitor-use surveys.

A web site or specific link for Recreation on JDSF will be considered for future development. The web site could include the number of hits on various recreation topics and will provide information as well as an avenue for public comments. The web site would be updated and public comments reviewed. A review of the overall design would be conducted annually. Comments from the web site would be summarized and included in the five-year recreational trend review.

## **APPENDIX V: RECREATION DATA**

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### A. Existing Recreation Facilities

#### 1. Campgrounds

West-end: Roundhouse, South Fork 1, 2, and 3, Red Tail, Southbend, Wagon, Tilley, Trillium, Tin Can, Teacher's, Poison Oak, Camp 4, Camp 6, and Camp 8, Bob Woods, Volcano

The Camp Host site at Camp One has two trailer pads, a 350-gallon septic tank potable water tank and a phone line.

East-end: Dunlap, Horse Camp, Indian Springs and Big River

The Camp Host site at Dunlap has a potable water tank and a phone line.

Group campsite: Tilley

All developed sites have an outhouse, picnic table, trash can, and barbecue or fire ring. No potable water is available. Some of the campgrounds have outhouses and picnic tables that are accessible to the disabled.

#### 2. Day-use only: Camp One, Camp 20, Dogwood

##### Camp One

This day-use area is accessed on the west-end of the Forest via Highway 20 at post-mile 5.9 onto Forest Road 350 and is located along the South Fork Noyo River. An interpretive display explains the Department of Fish & Game's Egg Collection Station at this location. The day-use area is suitable for large group gatherings, as there is a large parking area and numerous picnic tables with one that is covered and approximately 15' in length.

##### Camp 20

This area is located adjacent to Highway 20 at post-mile 17 on the east-end of the Forest along the North Fork of Big River. A steam donkey and interpretive displays are

located here as well as a ball field, horseshoe pits, public restrooms and picnic tables. The area is approximately 3 acres with a large parking area.

### Dogwood

Dogwood is located along Highway 20 at post-mile 18.6 along the North Fork of Big River. There is one picnic table overlooking the river at this location.

## 3. Hiking Trails

### Camp One Loop Trail

This trail has a one-mile and a three-mile loop that traverse through an area that was harvested by helicopter in the mid-1990s with an initial group selection entry. The trailhead is located across the road from the Camp One day-use area. The trail can also be accessed off Forest Road 90 which intersects Highway 20 at post-mile 8.0. The trail traverses Road 90 for approximately  $\frac{1}{4}$  of its total length.

### Trestle Trail

This trail is approximately 4 miles in length and follows one of the old logging railroads along the North Fork of the South Fork Noyo River. Numerous trestles can be found along the trail as well as a small waterfall. The trail can be accessed off of Forest Road 361 (approximately 500' from Camp 8) or from Road 1070 (1.9 miles from Road 330). A long loop can be made by continuing up road 1070 from the upper end of the trail, onto Road 330 and down the Woods Trail back to Camp 8.

### Waterfall Grove Trail

This is probably JDSF's most popular trail. The trail descends from Forest Road 200 approximately 0.2 miles into an old-growth grove adjacent to the west fork of Chamberlain Creek. The Forest's most scenic waterfall is located here. Access is off of Forest Road 200, 4.5 miles from Highway 20. Another access point can be found further along Road 200 at the intersection of Roads 200 and 1000, where the little used Camellia Trail follows a longer but gentler grade to reach the grove.

### Little Lake-Sherwood Road Trail

This trail connects Little Lake Road in Mendocino (County Road 408) to Sherwood Road east of Fort Bragg by following a series of logging roads which traverse through JDSF. It is accessible for hiking, equestrians, and mountain biking for most of its length and provides users a look at the many aspects of a working forest. The trail is difficult to follow with trail markers varying from road numbers and directional arrows to signs

on steel posts. This trail was established by the County of Mendocino and is not maintained by CAL FIRE.

### Woods Trail

The Woods trail crosses an open meadow just south of Camp 8 on its way to Road 330 and Three Chop Ridge. The trailhead is marked with a wooden sign on Forest Road 361. The area had its first selection harvest entry in 1999 and 2000, and the trail has been partially re-routed.

## B. Policies on Overnight Use:

### 1. Campfire Permits

The main purpose of requiring campfire permits is to ensure campfires are in compliance with firesafe regulations. In addition, recreation use information is collected from the permit (i.e. where visitor is from and length and location of stay).

Permits are issued by camp hosts and are required of all overnight campers regardless of intent to make a campfire. The Camp Host should write a permit for a large group utilizing a day-use area without a reservation to keep track of visitor-use.

### 2. Reservation Policy

Pursuant to Title 14 CCR 1404, no individual campsites can be reserved. In the interest of protecting the resource, a group site may be reserved. The Forest Manager or designee must receive the reservation request two weeks in advance. The Forest staff must receive confirmation during the week of the event. Large groups utilizing day-use areas may reserve the site, but may be required to provide proof of payment for pumping the vault toilet at the reserved location.

*An organized group event must obtain a special use permit from the Forest Manager which includes (at a minimum): (1) proof of insurance for the sponsoring group, naming the event and dates of operation, and naming the State of California as additionally insured for an amount to be specified for damages and liability; and (2) other conditions such as hours of the event, cleanup criteria, extra outhouses, maps, boundaries of operation, route marking, and an emergency evacuation plan.*

### 3. Occupancy Limits

A general guideline is no more than 2 families and 2 vehicles per small campsite. Time limits are governed by Title 14 CCR 1403 which states campers are limited to 14 consecutive days and no more than 30 days per calendar year on any one State Forest. JDSF policy enforces the requirement for a minimum two-day absence between 14-day periods.

## C. Carrying Capacity

### 1. Campgrounds

There are 21 campgrounds with a total of 65 individual campsites. Of these, 17 are open year-round (365 days) and the remaining 48 are open, on average, April 15 through October 15 (184 days). Capacity at each site is assumed to be eight people (two four-person families). The maximum physical carrying capacity, with every site occupied by eight people every night that it is open, is calculated as:

$$\begin{array}{r} 8 \times 17 \times 365 = 49,640 \\ 8 \times 48 \times 184 = \underline{70,656} \\ \text{Total physical carrying capacity, campgrounds} = 120,296 \text{ camper-days} \end{array}$$

### 2. Picnic areas

The three day-use picnic areas have picnic table seating for about 124 people. All picnic areas are open year-round:

$$\text{Total physical carrying capacity, picnic areas} = 124 \times 365 = 45,260 \text{ picnic-days}$$

### 3. Hiking trails

There are about 16 miles of recreational and interpretive hiking trails managed, maintained and sanctioned by the State Forest. (There are other trails of unknown total length that have been developed by users without participation by the Forest. They are not included in the determination of carrying capacity.) Since hikers move along trails and do not occupy single points as with campgrounds and picnic areas, capacity is a little more difficult to determine. It is not reasonable to calculate full occupancy by counting the number of people that could stand shoulder-to-shoulder along the 16 miles of trail. Instead, this assessment assumes that a trail is fully occupied when hiking parties averaging four people each are spaced along the trail at 1/4-mile intervals. Since trails can be occupied more than once each day, maximum use is figured at double occupancy:

$$\text{Total physical carrying capacity, trails} = 4 \times 16/.25 \times 2 \times 365 = 186,880 \text{ hiker-days}$$

### 4. Sustainable carrying capacities

The California Region of the US Forest Service uses 40% of maximum physical capacity to determine the recreation use level at which demand begins to exceed

supply. This figure of 40% is used as a reference point in establishing the current sustainable carrying capacities for the three recreation categories.

- ◇ Campgrounds and picnic areas: Campground use at 40% of the calculated maximum physical carrying capacity would be over 48,000 camper-days, or three times the current average annual use. Counts of picnic area users are not available, but the relative numbers are probably similar. The camping and picnic facilities themselves could likely sustain a doubling of their current use, possibly more, without significant physical or environmental deterioration and without severely diminishing the quality of the recreation experience of the users. However, the personnel and fiscal resources of the State Forest would not be able to adequately manage the increased numbers of visitors, maintain the safety and cleanliness of the facilities, nor protect the Forest from abuse and the users from each other. For instance, the costs of additional garbage disposal and outhouse servicing could not be met by the current operating budget for the recreation program. However, some lesser increase over current use levels could be accommodated. It is estimated that the sustainable carrying capacities for campgrounds and picnic areas are 20% of the maximum physical capacities (which would be a 50% increase over the current level of use):

Sustainable carrying capacity, campgrounds = 24,059 camper-days

Sustainable carrying capacity, picnic areas = 9,052 picnic-days

- ◇ Trails: The most limiting factor affecting sustainable capacity of most hiking trails is parking space at trail heads. Because of the driving distance to the trail heads for the two longest trails, this calculation assumes that these two parking areas will be occupied only once each day. Using the more limiting of either physical trail capacity or parking capacity for each trail, the sustainable carrying capacity for hiking trails is determined to be:

Sustainable carrying capacity, trails = 81,030 hiker-days

(This figure of 81,030 is 43% of the physical maximum, quite close to the 40% used by the US Forest Service.)

## 5. Carrying capacities with additional facility development

This management plan proposes to focus any new formal recreational development within a recreation corridor, to be centered around the existing core areas of Camp One and Camp 20. For the purpose only of estimating potential future carrying capacities, a feasible, interim recreation corridor is described as:

- a) along the flats next to the South Fork Noyo River, from Road 332 downstream to the Forest boundary;

- b) along the flats next to the North Fork South Fork Noyo River, from its mouth upstream to the end of Road 361; and
- c) along the flats next to the North Fork Big River from near James Creek downstream to the Forest boundary.

- ◇ Campgrounds: In keeping with the rustic, informal character of State Forest campgrounds, it is estimated that campground capacity could be increased by 25% within this interim recreation corridor without compromising the remote, isolated nature of the current camping experience:

Potential expanded carrying capacity, campgrounds = 30,074 camper-days

- ◇ Picnic areas: Similar to campgrounds, additional picnic facilities could be developed to accommodate a 25% increase in use:

Potential expanded carrying capacity, picnic areas = 11,315 picnic-days

- ◇ Trails: Hiking trail expansion would likely involve trail heads generally located within the recreation corridor, with trail routes extending outwards into the rest of the Forest. One reason to build additional trails is to have alternatives to current popular trails when they are temporarily closed because of timber harvesting or other management activities. Another way that the trail system might be expanded is to incorporate some of the unofficial community trails that have been developed and used by neighbors along the western boundary of the Forest. Carrying capacity could also be increased by expanding parking areas at some trail heads. A doubling of the current value would be a reasonable estimate of potential future carrying capacity:

Potential expanded carrying capacity, trails = 162,060 hiker-days

## **SELECTED MITIGATIONS IN THE JDSF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT**

### **Recreation, Aesthetics and Public Use Recreation Corridor**

The FMP establishes the concept of defined Recreation Corridors. The size (width) of these corridors is to be determined by aesthetic considerations from the point(s) of concern. The FMP generally defers the explicit definition of the Recreation Corridors until a user-survey is conducted as part of the JDSF recreation management program (see also Section VII-14, Recreation). However, the FMP does propose a defined corridor width of 300 feet around major campgrounds and identifies that this zone will preclude even-aged silviculture, but does not specify any other particular management prescription for that zone.

A defined corridor width of 300 feet around campgrounds has been incorporated into current planning. Appropriate timber management options within this corridor, while not being specifically identified, could potentially include single tree selection, hazard tree removal, or no harvesting. Other management options for the Recreation Corridor identified in the FMP include restricting the timing of timber operations

to avoid conflicts with high visitor-use weekends or restricting operating hours to minimize noise pollution.

### **Management Measures for Recreation**

- Timber harvesting within the 300 feet of campgrounds and day-use areas will be planned and conducted with the designated site use in mind. Main access routes to high-use recreation areas will have slash abatement within 50 feet of the road.
- Active timber operations within the vicinity (to be discussed at time of sales preparation) of occupied campgrounds and picnic areas will be limited to weekdays and non-holidays. Noise abatement mitigation will be included in any timber sale within 1000 feet of an open campground for timber operations occurring between July 1 and Labor Day. Camp Hosts will be kept informed of activities associated with timber operations affecting campgrounds under their jurisdiction.
- Road surfacing for heavily used recreational roads will be upgraded in order to limit erosion, protect the beneficial uses of water, and provide safe driving conditions.
- JDSF will seek joint efforts with the Department of Parks and Recreation and the Mendocino Woodlands Association to manage the area adjacent to the Mendocino Woodlands Outdoor Center for educational and recreational purposes.

### **Mitigation 1** *(also in December 2005 DEIR VII.2-15 to -16)*

For even-aged timber harvest plans, conduct field evaluations by a RPF or his or her designee to determine the visibility of the THP area to the Forest visitor as seen from roads, trails, and recreation areas. Evaluations will include, but be not limited to, consideration of the following factors:

- the potential frequency of viewing by the general public,
- the degree and duration of vistas,
- the general topography of the THP area in relation to the view aspect,
- and type and density of forest canopy and understory cover of forest areas surrounding the THP area.

The RPF will make a finding of whether or not the evaluation leads to a conclusion that a significant impact to a scenic vista exists. Where appropriate, to visually soften and mitigate significant impacts created by even-aged management on the integrity of scenic views from designated overlooks visible to significant numbers of general forest visitors, the THP shall include one or a combination of the following: modify the configuration of the harvest area to better reflect topography and natural patch shapes; modify the configuration of the harvest area to avoid spanning ridgelines in whole, or in part; reduce the size of the individual harvests units and/or total harvest area; or leave selected standing trees along the harvest edge boundaries.

### **Monitoring 1**

Timing: During the life of the JDSF Management Plan

Scope: Even-aged management THPs

Implementation: CAL FIRE

Monitoring Responsibility: CAL FIRE

### **Mitigation 2** *(also in December 2005 DEIR VII.2-18)*

For all timber harvest plans conducted within or adjacent to Special Treatment Areas or buffer areas that are identified but not specifically defined in the FMP, conduct field evaluations by a qualified RPF or other qualified professional, as determined by CAL FIRE, to determine the visibility of the THP area. Evaluation will consider, but not be limited to:

- the potential frequency of viewing by the general public,
- the degree and duration of views from areas of concern;
- presence of distinctive visual attributes such as rock outcrops, streams, or distinctive flora;
- type and density of forest canopy and understory cover;
- and general topography in relation to the view aspect.

Evaluations should take into account the configuration of the THP in relation to the areas around it. The RPF will make a finding whether or not the evaluation leads to a conclusion that a significant impact to a scenic vista exists. Where appropriate to visually screen views from Special Concern Areas, the Mendocino Woodlands State Park and Outdoor Center, and other state park units adjacent to JDSF, or to direct views to provide desirable vistas, modify the width of the buffer appropriately (wider or narrower). Designate timber harvest practices within buffer areas to be one or a combination of single-tree selection, hazard tree removal, or no harvesting, as appropriate.

## **Monitoring 2**

Timing: During the life of the JDSF Management Plan  
Scope: THPs within or adjacent to Special Concern Areas  
Implementation: CAL FIRE  
Monitoring Responsibility: CAL FIRE

Aesthetics related buffers that are specifically defined in the FMP are: *(also in December 2005 DEIR VII.2-15)*

- Campgrounds and day-use areas buffers* - where timber harvesting within 300 feet of campgrounds and day-use areas will be planned and conducted with the designated site use in mind.
- Road and trail corridors* -buffer areas along designated roads and trails, to maintain aesthetic qualities valued by the public, plus additional corridors to be considered for designation following recreation user survey.
- Slash abatement zones* - where main access routes to high-use recreation areas; timber harvest plans will have slash abatement within 50 feet of the road.
- Non-catastrophic tree mortality and down wood retention zones* - within old-growth management areas, WLPZs, or within 100 feet of old-growth groves.
- Watercourse and Lake Protection Zones* - where a series of management prescriptions are defined to include, but not be limited to: a 25-foot no-harvest zone; an Equipment Exclusion Zone; leaving uncut the 10 largest trees per 330 feet of stream channel within 50 feet of the watercourse transition line; retaining a minimum of 240 sq. ft. of conifer basal area within the WLPZ following harvest activity; reentry no more frequently than every 20 years in Class I WLPZs; and retention of native hardwoods except where species imbalance has occurred.
- Neighbor/State Park Buffer Special Concern Area* - a 200-foot zone has been established along all neighboring non-industrial timberland ownerships and State Parks where the silvicultural method has been restricted or scenic values must be considered in selection of an appropriate silvicultural system.
- A 200-foot harvest exclusion buffer from camp areas, recreational cabins, or main roads located within Mendocino Woodlands State Park. This buffer does not apply to the Railroad Gulch Silvicultural Study area.
- 200-foot buffers have historically been considered around residential properties that are adjacent to the Forest boundary. The type of timber management that has occurred within these buffers has been based on discussions with individual property owners.

## **Mitigation 3.** *(also in December 2005 DEIR VII.2-20)*

Require the Forest Learning Center and Forest interpretive Center to be located and designed in accordance with the CEQA process to not significantly affect day or nighttime views from campgrounds or residential areas. CEQA processes also shall be followed for any other facilities, not identified at this time, that are proposed at a later date.

### **Monitoring 3**

Timing: During facility site selection

Scope: Forest-wide

Implementation: CAL FIRE

Monitoring Responsibility: CAL FIRE

### **Mitigation 4** *(also in December 2005 DEIR VII.2-26)*

For all timber harvesting plans, the RPF or designee shall conduct field evaluations to determine the visibility of the proposed THP area in combination with the existing viewshed, past, present, and probable future operations, to the Forest visitor as seen from areas of high public use. Evaluations will consider, but not be limited to:

- the potential frequency of viewing by the general public
- the degree of visibility
- duration of view
- general topography of the view area
- character of the forest canopy and understory cover
- visually dominant landscape features
- visual recovery trajectory
- past visual forest management impacts within the viewscape regardless of ownership.

The RPF will make a finding of whether or not the evaluation leads to a conclusion that a significant adverse cumulative impact to a scenic vista exists.

This mitigation must be applied to areas including but not limited to all foreground views (views up to 200 feet), to the middleground vistas looking into James Creek from Highway 20 and the surrounding viewscape from the Camp 20 Recreation Area from Highway 20, and any identified background views of JDSF seen from areas of high public use.

Where appropriate to maintain visual quality and to mitigate cumulative impacts created by forest management on the integrity of scenic views, the THP shall include one or a combination of the following:

- modify the project to reflect the natural character of the landscape
- incorporate edge treatments into the design of the proposed operation (feathered edges, irregular harvest unit design, etc.)
- create islands or patches of trees to mitigate visual impacts under silvicultural methods involving the use of variable retention
- retain stems under an appropriate silvicultural prescription to maintain visual quality
- minimize major visual lines if not in character with the viewed landscape.
- modify the size, shape and configuration to fit the character of the surrounding landscape
- delay harvest until the visible landscape has recovered a forested appearance

### **Monitoring 4**

Timing: During the life of the JDSF Management Plan

Scope: All proposed THPs

Implementation: CAL FIRE

Monitoring Responsibility: CAL FIRE

Noise *also in December 2005 DEIR VII.12)*

### **Mitigation 1**

While timber operations are generally limited to daylight hours when many people are away from home, logging adjacent to rural residential homes and neighborhoods will generate noise. Noise will be mitigated on a site-specific basis, taking into account the nature of the area and the inhabitants, or receptors.

Options to reduce noise impacts might include limiting operations to weekdays, keeping landings and heavy equipment as far away from receptors as feasible, and where necessary, utilizing methods and machinery that are less noisy.

### **Monitoring 1**

Timing: During the life of the JDSF Management Plan

Scope: Forest-wide

Implementation: CAL FIRE

Monitoring Responsibility: CAL FIRE

Parameters to be Monitored: Noise levels created by site-specific project activity near rural residential neighborhoods adjacent to JDSF.

### **Mitigation 2**

Active timber operations within the vicinity of occupied campgrounds and picnic areas will be limited to weekdays and non-holidays. Noise abatement mitigation will be included in any timber sale within 100 feet of an open campground or within 200 feet of a residence, park, or other identified sensitive receptor. Camp hosts will be kept informed of activities associated with timber operations affecting campgrounds under their jurisdiction.

Noise impacts on wildlife can be mitigated by avoiding nesting/breeding areas of noise-sensitive listed species during the critical reproductive and young-rearing months. JDSF will conduct area-wide wildlife surveys in viable habitats for listed species for one or more years prior to commencement of operations wherever timber operations are proposed. The data will be incorporated with other known locations of wildlife, both on and off the property, helping staff design operations for minimal impact to sensitive and listed species on the Jackson Demonstration State Forest.

### **Helicopter-Mitigation 2**

Any proposed helicopter logging will use the Mendocino General Plan standards for residential dwellings in rural suburban communities as a guide in estimating noise impacts of specific timber harvest operations. Potential noise levels can generally be determined by considering the equipment used, time of use, terrain, and distance to sensitive receptors.

The following helicopter flight characteristics will be considered in the design of timber management operations to further mitigate noise impacts within and adjacent to JDSF where sensitive receptors are identified:

- Buffer helicopter pads by using ridges or other solid sound attenuating landscape features where available and practical.
- Design helicopter flight paths to provide buffering distance from hiking trails, campgrounds, and nest sites of listed species.
- Where practical, design helicopter flight paths using terrain features that would reduce noise reception by sensitive receptors (i.e. fly behind ridges).
- Limit times of day for helicopter use to reduce impacts when operating near residential neighborhoods and occupied campgrounds.
- Logging operations will increase ambient noise levels near an active timber harvest; however, given the temporary, remote and seasonal nature of timber harvest, the above mitigation measures will reduce noise impacts to a less than significant level.

### **Monitoring 2**

Timing: During the life of the JDSF Management Plan

Scope: Forest-wide

Implementation: CAL FIRE using a sound level meter

Monitoring Responsibility: CAL FIRE

Parameters to be Monitored: Noise levels created by site-specific project activity

Performance Criteria: Noise levels remain near or below standards within County General Plan

### **Additional helicopter mitigations in FMP:** (not in the above December 2005 DEIR list)

- Active operations will be limited to weekdays and non-holidays.
- Noise abatement will be included in a THP within 1000' of an open campground or 200' of a

residence, part or other identified sensitive receptor.

- Camp-hosts will be informed of timber operations affecting campgrounds under their jurisdiction.
- In addition, noise impacts on nest sites of listed species and neighbors will be considered in decisions to prescribe helicopter use in logging operations.

### **Mitigation 3**

Noise-generating management activities will be assessed for cumulative noise effects, and JDSF will incorporate mitigation measures to minimize them. Examples of mitigation that can be applied to projects include alteration of project methods, timing, location, scope, and duration. Trees have potential to buffer ambient (chronic) highway and residential noise, and site-specific retention should be considered to reduce potential impacts to residents or recreationalists.

Target shooting and chainsaws (firewood cutting) are generally the noisiest recreational activities, with potential individual and cumulative noise impact that may not be mitigated by distance. For harvesting and construction activities, mitigating noise to a level that is less than significant is accomplished by limiting days and hours of operation, as well as providing buffering distance, taking advantage of topographic features, and time between noise-creating activity and nearby sensitive receptors, and using equipment that makes less noise.

### **Monitoring 3**

Timing: During the life of the JDSF Management Plan

Scope: Forest-wide

Implementation: CAL FIRE

Monitoring Responsibility: CAL FIRE

Parameters to be Monitored: Noise levels created by management or recreational activity near rural residential neighborhoods adjacent to JDSF and near recreation sites within JDSF.

## **SPECIFIC DOCUMENTS IN JDSF LIBRARY THAT CAN BE REFERENCED FOR MORE INFORMATION**

JDSF Management Plan, 1983, CDF, Fort Bragg.

JDSF Recreation Use Needs Study, August 1988, Community Development by Design, Berkeley, DRAFT.

JDSF Recreation Master Plan, January 1990, Community Development by Design, Berkeley, DRAFT.

Recreation Management Plan for the JDSF, March 1997, Albin-Smith, Fort Bragg, DRAFT.

Current Recreation Map (2006)

JDSF Annual Reports

## PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE STATUTES

§ 4332. Whenever it is necessary in the interests of public peace or safety, the director, with the consent of the Governor, may order closed to camping, hunting, trapping, or the use of firearms, any area in any state park or state forest. The director shall post and enforce such closure order in such area.

§ 4333. Any order which is issued pursuant to Section 4332 shall be published twice in at least one newspaper of general circulation in any county that is affected by the order. The publication shall be separated by a period of not less than one week and not more than two weeks. The order shall also be posted in such public places in each county as the director may direct, and along roads and trails which pass through such areas declared to be closed to camping or entry.

§ 4631. It is hereby declared to be in the interest of the welfare of the people of this state and their industries and other activities involving the use of wood, lumber, poles, piling, and other forest products, that desirable cutover forest lands, including those having young and old timber growth, be made fully productive and that the holding and reforestation of such lands is a necessary measure predicated on waning supplies of original old growth timber. It is further declared to be the policy of the state to acquire by purchase, exchange, lease, or grant all of the following:

- (a) Such cutover lands, the reforestation of which is not assured under private ownership, to reforest such lands during periods of unemployment and at other times.
- (b) Liquidating forest lands primarily suitable for timber production which may be acquired under precutting agreements.
- (c) Demonstration forests of 2,000 acres or less adapted to furnish local needs of investigation, demonstration, and education in those timber counties where the ownership pattern is such that management of small areas is an important problem.
- (d) One area, not to exceed approximately 40,000 acres, in each of the following forest districts, Coast Range Pine and Fir District, North Sierra Pine District and the South Sierra Pine District, for the purpose of demonstration of economical forest management. These areas shall not include virgin timber except that which is incidental to areas previously harvested.

§ 4636. "Continuous production" means such management as will approach a balance between depletion and growth.

§ 4637. "Forest land" means lands primarily suited to growing timber and other forest products.

§ 4638. "Forest products" includes sawlogs, pilings, poles, split products, pulpwood, bolts, bark and other products.

§ 4639. "Management" means the handling of forest crop and forest soil so as to achieve maximum sustained production of high quality forest products while giving consideration to

values relating to recreation, watershed, wildlife, range and forage, fisheries, and aesthetic enjoyment.

§ 4640. "Protection" means protection of forest trees against damage by fire, insects, disease, and trespass.

§ 4641. "Purchase area" means an area of forest land within which forest lands of sufficient acreage may be available and can be consolidated to make state forest units.

§ 4642. "Reforestation" includes reforestation by natural means from seed and artificially by seeding or planting.

§ 4643. "State forest" means forest land owned or to be owned by the state.

§ 4645. The department, in accordance with plans approved by the board, may engage in the management, protection, and reforestation of state forests.

§ 4651. The management of state forests and the cutting and sale of timber and other forest products from state forests shall conform to regulations prepared by the director and approved by the board. These regulations shall be in conformity with forest management practices designed to achieve maximum sustained production of high-quality forest products while giving consideration to values relating to recreation, watershed, wildlife, range and forage, fisheries, and aesthetic enjoyment. The sale of timber and other forest products is limited to raw materials only.

§ 4656. This chapter does not interfere with the reasonable use of state forests for hunting, fishing, recreation and camping, except as otherwise provided by law.

The use of state forest lands for grazing and mining purposes shall be permitted pursuant to regulations established by the board in accordance with Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code. The use and development of water facilities for irrigation and power shall be permitted as provided by law.

§ 4656.1. The board may establish rules and regulations, in accordance with Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, for the preservation, protection, and use of state forests and for the promotion and protection of public health and safety within state forests.

§ 4656.2. The department shall protect the state forests from damage and preserve the peace therein.

§ 4656.3. Any person who violates the rules and regulations pertaining to the state forests established by the board is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

§ 5820. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Mendocino Woodlands Outdoor Center Act.

§ 5821. The Legislature finds that there is need for a program to enable the children of the state to better comprehend the outdoors, particularly the social and economic importance of the study, conservation, protection, and utilization of natural resources. The Legislature further finds that the location and facilities of the Mendocino Woodlands Outdoor Center are especially well suited to serve primarily as an outdoor education center under the control and management of the Department of Parks and Recreation, as a unit of the state park system.

§ 5822. The Legislature hereby declares its intent that the Mendocino Woodlands Outdoor Center, consisting of land and facilities deeded to the State of California by the United States of America for public park, recreational, and conservation purposes, shall hereafter be maintained, provided, and operated for the benefit of the people of the state, primarily as an outdoor environmental education facility.

§ 5823. As used in this chapter, unless the context clearly requires a different meaning:

- (a) "Department" means the Department of Parks and Recreation.
- (b) "Center" means the Mendocino Woodlands Outdoor Center, consisting of 720 acres, more or less, of state-owned land and improvements located within the east half of the Northeast Quarter and the east half of the Southeast Quarter of Section 13 of the east half and southwest quarter of the Northeast Quarter and the east half and southwest quarter of the Southeast Quarter of Section 24 of T. 17 N, R. 17 W., M.D.B.M.; the north half and southwest quarter of the Northwest Quarter and the north half of the Northeast Quarter of Section 18 of, and the west half of the Northwest Quarter of Section 30 of, T. 17 N., R. 16 W., M.D.B.M.
- (c) "Area" means the Mendocino Woodlands Special Treatment Area within the Jackson State Forest, consisting of 2,550 acres, more or less, of state-owned lands lying within the south half of Section 12 of; the Northwest Quarter, the west half of the Northeast Quarter, the west half of the Southeast Quarter, and the Southwest Quarter of Section 13 of, the Northeast, Southeast, and Southwest Quarters of Section 14 of, the northeast quarter of the Northeast Quarter of Section 22 of, the north half of Section 23 of, the Northwest Quarter, the northwest quarter of the Northeast Quarter, and the northeast quarter of the Southwest Quarter of Section 24 of, T. 17 N., R. 17 W., M.D.B.M.; and the Southwest Quarter of Section 7 of the southeast quarter of the Northwest Quarter, the south half of the Northeast Quarter, the northwest, northeast, and southwest quarters of the Southeast Quarter and the Southwest Quarter of Section 18 of, and the Northwest Quarter and the west half of the Southwest Quarter of Section 19 of, T. 17 N., R. 16 W., M.D.B.M.

§ 5824. Jurisdiction and control of the center, consisting of 720 acres, more or less, and all the improvements thereon as described in subdivision (b) of Section 5823 is hereby transferred to the department from the Department of Conservation, and shall be administered as a unit of the state park system; except that access shall be provided through the center to the area, as described in subdivision (c) of Section 5823, for

purposes of cutting timber under the authority of the State Forester exercised pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 4645) of Chapter 9 of Part 2 of Division 4, in a manner acceptable to the State Forester. It is the intent of the Legislature that title in the aforementioned lands and facilities shall continue to vest in the State of California; and if for any reason their use for the purposes of this chapter be deemed by the department no longer to be in the public interest, then they shall be restored through future legislation to the jurisdiction and control of the Department of Conservation.

§ 5825. The department shall prepare a plan for the protection and management of the center and shall submit the plan to the Legislature, for its consideration, no later than January 15, 1977. The plan shall include, but need not be limited to, the following considerations.

- (a) Means of ensuring the health, safety and comfort of center users while, at the same time, ensuring that the natural and rustic aspects of the center and its facilities are preserved.
- (b) The need for providing additional, all-weather lodging, dining and instructional facilities suitable for use by schoolchildren.
- (c) The protection and utilization of those resources of the center useful for outdoor study.
- (d) The suitability of the center for public uses, other than outdoor education, appropriate to the state park system.
- (e) The suitability of the continued use of the center by cultural, social, and youth organizations similar to those which have used the center prior to the effective date of this chapter.
- (f) The relationship of the center to the Jackson State Forest, Jughandle Creek, Pygmy Forest Park project, Big River project, Mendocino Headlands Park project, and other adjacent or nearby recreational, scientific, or scenic resources, so as to assure optimum public access, use, and enjoyment of such sites and resources.
- (g) The advisability of transferring or acquiring additional lands so as to ensure the administrative efficiency of the center.
- (h) The organizational and funding requirements of programs proposed to be undertaken at the center in accordance with this chapter.
- (i) Estimated utilization rates and the nature and level of fees necessary to make the center program essentially self-sustaining.

§ 5826. The department shall consult with the Department of Education, and may cooperate with individuals and agencies having jurisdiction or expertise in matters pertaining to the outdoor education programs contemplated in this chapter.

§ 5827. The department may enter into operating agreements with any qualified, nonprofit entity for the provision of any program or service contemplated in this chapter. Prior to entering into any such agreement, the department shall submit a copy of the proposed agreement to the Legislative Analyst for his review and recommendations, which shall not, however, be binding. Failure of the Legislative Analyst to respond within 30 days after submission of a proposed agreement shall be deemed to constitute approval by the Legislative Analyst of the proposed agreement.

§ 5828. The department is encouraged to establish an advisory committee of persons interested and knowledgeable in the operation and nature of the center, and in the formulation and conduct of outdoor environmental education programs, to assist it in formulating the plan and actions contemplated in this chapter.

§ 5829. Prior to authorizing the sale and cutting of timber from the area described in subdivision (c) of Section 5823, the State Forester shall solicit and consider the recommendations of the Department of Parks and Recreation with respect to the prevention of unnecessary or unreasonable interruption or loss of facilities or resources essential to center operations.

## **SELECTED SECTIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS**

### **Chapter 9. State Forests-Use and Sales (Formerly Subchapter 8, 9, and 9.1 of Chapter 2, Division 2, Title 14, Cal. Adm. Code.)**

#### *Subchapter 1. Recreational Use*

##### Article 1. Abbreviations and Definitions

##### § 1400. Abbreviations.

The following abbreviations are applicable throughout this Chapter.

- (a) B&M Baseline and Meridian reference lines running in true EW and NS directions used in U. S. General Land Survey
- (b) CAC: California Administrative Code.
- (c) cm: Centimeter(s)
- (d) E: true cardinal direction East
- (e) ha: hectare(s)
- (f) M: meter(s)
- (g) MD: Mount Diablo (used in combination with B&M)
- (h) N: true cardinal direction North
- (i) PRC: Public Resources Code
- (j) R : Range : a row of townships, six miles in width, between two successive meridian lines of the U. S. General Land Survey
- (k) S: true cardinal direction South
- (l) Sec.: Section
- (m) T: Township: a tier of ranges, six miles in length between two successive standard parallels as used in the U. S. General Land Survey
- (n) W: true cardinal direction West

Note: Authority cited: Section 4656.1, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 4656.1, Public Resources Code.

§ 1400.5. Definitions.

The following definitions are applicable throughout Chapter 9 unless the context clearly requires otherwise.

- (a) "Affiliate" means the purchaser's subsidiary, parent company, joint venture partner, entity, being a portion of the conglomerate of which the purchaser is a unit, or other entity under the purchaser's indirect control.
- (b) "Board" means the California State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection.
- (c) "Campfire" means a fire used by one or more persons while camping, picnicking, recreating or working on state forest land, to provide any one or combination of the following: heat for cooking, heat for personal warmth, light and for ceremonial or aesthetic purposes. "Campfire" includes open fires and those fires contained within fireplaces and enclosed stoves with flues or chimneys, stoves using pressurized liquid or gaseous fluids, portable barbecue pits and braziers or space heating devices which are used outside any structure, trailer house or living accommodations mounted on a motor vehicle.
- (d) "Camping" or camp means erecting a tent or shelter or arranging bedding or both, for the purpose of, or in such a way as will permit remaining overnight; or occupying an established campsite with a camper vehicle or camping equipment for the purpose of reserving the use of such campsite. The term also includes parking a camper vehicle or trailer and spending the night within, or within close proximity of said camper vehicle or trailer.
- (e) "Designated camping area" means a location designated by the state forest manager as a camping area and marked by authorized signs to that effect. Unless otherwise delineated by fences or signs, a "designated camping area" shall include only the area developed for camping and provided with fireplaces or tables or both, and shall not include any adjacent areas not so developed for camping.
- (f) "Department" means the California Department of Forestry.
- (g) "Director" means the Director of Forestry.
- (h) "person" means and includes natural persons, firms, co-partnerships, corporations, clubs, and all associations or combinations of persons whenever acting for themselves, by agent, servant, or employee.
- (i) "Purchaser" means that person, company or entity who was the successful bidder, buyer, transferee or successor of state timber.
- (j) "State forest" or forest means any portion of the state forest system administered by the Director.
- (k) "State forest licensee" means any person authorized by a state forest manager or the superiors thereof, to engage in any of the following activities within a state forest:
  - (l) operate concessions serving the public.
  - (m) plant, protect, harvest or remove timber, or other forest products or minerals.
  - (n) conduct experiments or otherwise engage in research or educational activity.
  - (o) Or any other activity not listed above with written permission of the Director.
- (p) "State forest manager" means the state forest officer appointed by the Director to supervise the management and administration of a state forest or in the state forest manager's absence, the person designated by a state forest manager to act during his or her absence.

- (q) "State forest officer" means employees of the Department of Forestry as designated by the Director, or such other persons as may be designated by the Director.
- (r) "State timber" means any or all trees, logs or wood products from state-owned forests, which have not received primary manufacture to a size sawn on 4 sides to dimensions of 4 inches by 12 inches (10.2 cm by 30.5 cm), or less.
- (s) "Substitution" means the replacing of state timber for unprocessed timber which, directly or indirectly, was exported to a foreign country from private lands owned or controlled by the purchaser within California in an area 200 miles (321.8km) or less from the nearest boundary line of the state timber sale area from which state timber was removed. The distance will be determined via the shortest route of either public roads, railroads, or water route customarily used to transport forest products.
- (t) Note: Authority cited: Section 4656.1, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 4656.1, Public Resources Code.

## ARTICLE 2. Camping Area Use

### § 1401. Camping Area.

Camping in state forests is restricted to designated camping areas. No person shall camp outside of a designated camping area unless that person or someone in attendance has in their possession a valid state forest campfire and special use permit. Failure to comply with the terms and conditions set forth on said permit shall render it invalid for purposes of this Section.

### § 1402. Campfire Permits.

- (a) No person shall prepare, ignite, maintain or use a campfire in any place other than a designated camping area unless that person or someone in attendance has in their possession a valid state forest campfire and special use permit. Failure to comply with the terms and conditions set forth on said permit shall render it invalid for purposes of this Section.
- (b) No person shall prepare or ignite a campfire which is or will be unreasonably large and/or dangerous to the surrounding land, or maintain such a fire after having been ordered by a state forest officer to reduce or extinguish it.
- (c) No person shall leave a campfire ignited, maintained or used by that person unattended.

### § 1403. Occupancy Time Limits.

No person shall camp within any one state forest more than 14 days in any single visitation. Consistent with Section 4455 of Title 14, California Code of Regulation, General Occupancy by the same persons, equipment, or vehicles of any camping facility is limited to a total of 30 days in any calendar year in that State Forest. Exceptions may be granted by the state forest manager to persons engaged in official state business.

Note: Authority cited: Section 4656.1, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 4643, 4645, 4646 and 46546.2, Public Resources Code.

§ 1404. Reservations.

Individual campsites may not be reserved. The term “reserved” includes, but is not limited to, calling or writing in advance to obtain a campsite, a person occupying one or more campsites temporarily until another party arrives, placing camping equipment in a campsite prior to actual occupancy by another party, or other means of obtaining a campsite for a person or persons not actually present in the state forest.

§ 1405. Conduct.

No person shall use threatening, abusive, boisterous, insulting or indecent language or make any indecent gesture in a state forest at such times and in such locations as to disturb other persons; nor shall any person conduct or participate in a disorderly assemblage. Clothing sufficient to conform to common standards of decency shall be worn at all times when the wearer is subject to public view.

§ 1406. Assembly.

No person shall conduct a public assembly or demonstration except on permission of the state forest manager upon finding that the time, place and manner of such activity would not substantially interfere with the use of the state forest by the general public in the applicable area.

Note: Authority cited: Section 4656.1, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 4656.1 and 4656.2, Public Resources Code.

### ARTICLE 3. GENERAL RESTRICTIONS

§ 1410. Nuisance.

No person shall erect any structure on or allow a campsite occupied by that person to become littered with refuse.

§ 1411. Equipment.

No person shall occupy a site with camping equipment or vehicles prohibited by the state forest manager.

§ 1412. Noise.

No person shall create noise which disturbs others in sleeping quarters or in campgrounds within a state forest between the hours of 11 p.m. and 6 a.m. daily. No person shall, at any time, use electronic equipment (other than that used in forest operations) including electrical speakers, radios, phonographs, or televisions which produces a sound that can be heard at more than 100 feet from the source.

Note: Authority cited: Section 4656.1, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 4656.1 and 4656.2, Public Resources Code.

§ 1413. Weapons.

(a) No person shall discharge any firearm, air or gas weapon, or bow and arrow in the vicinity of camps, residence sites, recreation grounds and areas, and over lakes or

other bodies of water adjacent to or within such areas, whereby any person is exposed to injury as a result of such discharge.

- (b) Without limiting the foregoing, no person shall discharge any of the above named weapons or any other weapon while within 150 yards (137.20 m) of any designated camping area.

§ 1414. Soliciting.

No person shall sell or offer for sale any goods or services within a state forest unless licensed by the state forest manager.

Note: Authority cited: Section 44656.1, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 4656.1 and 4656.2, Public Resources Code.

§ 1415. Firewood.

Campers, picnickers and other recreational users may gather dead wood lying on the ground for use within the state forest. No person shall remove firewood or other forest products from any state forests without the written consent of the state forest manager.

§ 1416. Defacing Plants.

- (a) No person shall cut or deface live trees, or remove shrubs, plants or portions thereof, or destroy, deface or remove forest products of any description.
- (b) Annual fruits of native plants such as gooseberries, elderberries and blackberries may be picked and empty conifer cones may be taken for non-commercial use.
- (c) This section shall not apply to state forest licensees when acting within the scope of their authorization.

§ 1417. Geological Features.

No person shall destroy, disturb, mutilate or remove earth, sand, gravel, oil, minerals, rocks or features of caves. This Section shall not apply to state forest licensees when acting within the scope of their authorization.

§ 1418. Horticulture.

In order to control soil erosion, conserve water and preserve the natural condition of state forests, no person shall plant, tend or harvest within a state forest any herbs, flowers, vegetables, or fruits except as permitted by Section 1416(b). This section shall not apply to state forest licensees when acting within the scope of their authorization.

§ 1419. Improvements.

No person shall mutilate, deface, damage or remove any table, bench, building, sign, marker, monument, fence barrier, fountain, faucet, gate, lock, water storage tank or other structure, facility, equipment or property within a state forest.

§ 1420. Unauthorized Signs.

No person shall cut, carve, paint, post or otherwise affix in a state forest any bill, advertisement or inscription on any tree, natural geologic formation, fence, wall, building,

monument or other property whether improved or unimproved. This section shall not apply to state forest licensees when acting within the scope of their authorization.

§ 1421. Rubbish.

- (a) No person shall leave, deposit, drop or scatter bottles, broken glass, ashes, waste paper, cans or other rubbish in a state forest except in a receptacle designated for that purpose.
- (b) Without limiting the foregoing, no person shall vacate campsite without removing all of the above-mentioned refuse thereon and depositing it in a receptacle designed for that purpose.

§ 1422. Polluting Waters.

No person shall deposit, permit to pass into, or willingly allow any substance in any spring, stream, lake or other waters within a state forest which will tend to cause said waters to become unfit for human consumption, deleterious to fish and plant life, or which will destroy the aesthetic qualities of the waters. This section includes, but is not limited to, the washing of clothing or other materials, and the disposal of body or other wastes.

§ 1423. Animal Waste.

Persons keeping dogs, cats, or other animals within designated camping areas are responsible for removing and burying any and all droppings of said animal, and failure to do so within a reasonable time, or upon order of a state forest officer, shall constitute a violation of this Section.

§ 1424. Pets.

- (a) No person shall bring a dog, cat or other animal into a designated camping area unless is it confined, or in a vehicle, or upon a leash not longer than 6 feet (1.83 m), or otherwise under physical restrictive control at all times.
- (b) No person shall keep within a state forest a dog or other animal which is noisy, vicious, dangerous or disturbing to other persons after having been ordered by a state forest officer to remove said animal from the state forest.

§ 1425. Horses.

- (a) No person shall bring saddle, pack or draft animals into a designated camping area unless it has been developed to accommodate them and is posted accordingly.
- (b) No horse or other animal shall be hitched to any tree, shrub or structure in such a way that it may cause damage thereto.
- (c) Persons bringing animals into a state forest are responsible for providing them with feed, and no person shall allow any saddle, pack or draft animal to graze on any portion of the state forest not specifically designated by the state forest manager as suitable for grazing purposes.

§ 1426. Smoking.

Smoking on state forest land covered with flammable vegetation or ground litter while traveling on foot, cycle or domestic animal is prohibited between April 1 and December 1 of any year, and in areas posted against smoking. Smoking is permitted in the following

locations: Within improved campground, inside vehicles on improved roads, in places of habitation, and while stopped in an area of at least 3 feet (0.91 m) in diameter cleared of flammable vegetation and ground litter, provided however when smoking within a 3 foot (0.91 m) clearing that all glowing substances are extinguished and discarded within the cleared area.

§ 1427. Archeological Features.

No person shall collect or remove any object or thing of archeological or historical interest or value, nor shall any person injure, disfigure, deface or destroy the physical site, location or context in which the object or thing of archeological or historical interest or value is found.

Note: Authority cited: Section 4656.1, Public Resources Code. Reference: Sections 4656.1, 4656.2 and 4656.3, Public Resources Code.

#### ARTICLE 4. VEHICLES

§ 1430. Parking Time Limits.

The state forest manager may by order establish limits of time for the parking, storage, or leaving of vehicles, including trailers, in a state forest and in units or portions thereof. No person shall so park, store or leave a vehicle or trailer in contravention of such orders when such time limits have been posted in the area affected. Nothing herein shall be construed in derogation of other state forest regulations.

§ 1431. Cross-Country Travel Prohibited.

Motor vehicles shall be operated only on roads and in parking areas constructed for motor vehicle use. Trail bikes, motorcycles, jeeps, pickups, and other passenger-carrying motor vehicles shall not be operated on any road or trail posted as closed to the public or to such use.

§ 1432. Speed Limits.

History

1. Repealer filed 2-1-83; effective thirtieth day thereafter (Register 83, No.6).

§ 1433. Vehicles In Camping Areas.

No person shall drive any motorbike, motorcycle or other motor vehicle on any roads within designated camping areas for any purpose other than access to, or egress from the area.

#### ARTICLE 5. Restricted Use Areas

§ 1435. Areas Closed to Hunting, Trapping, and the Use of Firearms.

The following areas are closed to hunting, trapping, and the use of firearms.

- (a) Area in Tulare County.

(b) The area approximately 440 acres (178.068 ha), more or less, located in Tulare County and described as follows: lying north, south, east and west of Balch Park being those parts of Sec. 36, T19S, R 30E, Sec. 31, T19S, R31E, Sec. 6T20S, R31E, and Sec. 1 and 2, T20S, R30E, that are bounded as follows: from the intersection of the north line of said Sec. 1 with the Balch Park road northerly along this road to its junction with the Lace Meadow road; thence easterly along said Lace Meadow road to its intersection with the north line of the SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec. 36, T19S, R30E; thence east along said line to the Summit road; thence southerly along the Summit road to its junction with the Balch Park road; thence southwesterly along the Balch Park road to its junction with the Bear Creek road; thence southwesterly along the Bear Creek road to its intersection with the south line of Sec. 2 to the old Coburn Mill road; thence along the Coburn Mill road to its intersection with the north line of the SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec. 2 to the quarter corner between Sec. 1 and 2; thence along the west and north lines of the SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec. 1 to the SW corner of the Balch Park property; and thence easterly and northeasterly, thence easterly, thence northerly, thence westerly, thence southerly, and finally westerly along the boundaries between Balch Park and the Mountain Home State forest to the point of beginning. All townships are described from the MDB&M.

(c) Area in Mendocino County:

The areas located in Mendocino County and described as follows:

- (a) Mendocino Woodlands area, approximately 3,000 acres (1214.100 ha), more or less. That portion of Mendocino Woodlands area laying south and east of the Little Lake Mendocino (city) road, and south of Jackson State Forest road 740, being all of Sec. 13 and portions of Secs. 1, 11, 12, 14, 15, 22, 23, and 24 of T17N, R17W, and portions of Secs. 7, 18, 19 and 30 of T17N, R16W, all MDB&M.
- (b) Parlin Fork Conservation Camp area, approximately 1,500 acres (607.500 ha), more or less. The E  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Sec. 32, T18N, R16W, MDB&M. All of Secs. 33, T18N, R16W, MDB&M. That portion of Sec. 4, T17N, R16W, MDB&M, lying north of state highway 20.
- (c) Chamberlain Creek Conservation Camp area, approximately 1,020 acres (412.794 ha), more or less. All of Sec. 5, T17N, R15W, MDB&M; N  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Sec. 8, T17N, R15W, MDB&M; N  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Sec. 9, T17N, R15W, MDB&M.

#### § 1436. Areas Closed to Hunting and the Use of Firearms.

The following area is closed to hunting and the use of firearms:

(a) Area in Shasta County.

The area of approximately 320 acres (129.504 ha), being a portion of the Latour State Forest immediately surrounding the Latour Forest Headquarters and Forest Fire Station. Said lands being located in Shasta County and being described as follows: lying south and east of Mc Mullen Mountain being the SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec. 1 and the NE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sec. 12, T32N, R2E, MDB&M.

#### § 1437. Fire Hazard

History

1. Repealer filed 2-1-83; effective thirtieth day thereafter (Register 83, No. 6).

§ 1438. Temporary Restricted Use.

To insure the safety and health of persons, to avoid interference in development, construction, research and timber management, or to provide for the security, safeguarding and preservation of property within a state forest and portions thereof, a state forest manager or the period of time not to exceed 1 year.

- (a) Notices prescribing the prohibited activity shall be posted in such locations as will reasonably bring them to the attention of the public.
- (b) No person shall, while in the restricted area, engage in the activity so prohibited.

§ 1439. Temporary Restricted Use.

To insure the safety and health of persons, to avoid interference in development, construction, research and timber management, or to provide for the security, safeguarding and preservation of property within a state forest and portions thereof, a state forest manager or the superiors thereof may order any portions of a state forest closed to public use or entry for a period of time not to exceed 1 year.

- (a) A copy of the order shall be posted at the state forest headquarters and may specify such reasonable classes of persons who may enter the closed area in the conduct of such proper activities or official duties as the forest manager or the superiors thereof may prescribe.
  - (b) Notices designating the area closed to entry shall be posted in such locations as will reasonably bring them to the attention of the public. Such notice may specify the period or periods of closure.
  - (c) During this period when an area is closed to public entry, only persons specifically authorized by the order of closure may enter or remain within the area so closed.
- This section shall not be construed in derogation of any other state forest regulation.