

Plumas County Fire Safe Council



July 29, 2008

Indian Valley Hazard Fuel Reduction (HFR) Project

Project Prospectus

The Indian Valley Hazardous Fuel Reduction (HFR) Project was developed as part of the Plumas County Fire Safe Council's (PFSC) strategy to reduce hazardous fuel conditions surrounding communities at risk. The project is located east of Greenville, CA in the proximity of North Valley Road comprising of various private landowners within. The western boundary of project participants is located in the Pecks Valley area while the eastern boundary of participants extends into Hunts Canyon. Access is gained from the Hwy 89 & Main St. intersection (4 corner intersection downtown Greenville) and traveling east until Main St. changes to North Valley Road into the project corridor (please refer to attached map). Approximately 171 acres have been identified for treatment using mechanical and hand applications. This prospectus is intended to solicit potential contractors interested in performing hazardous fuel reduction in three (3) separate tasks to the specifications provided below. The 3 individual fuel reduction tasks/treatments will be:

1. Biomass (Whole tree commercial tree thinning)
2. Mastication
3. Hand Pile & Burn

Each of the 3 prescribed fuel treatments will be a separate bid item.

Two (2) Pre-Bid (Show Me Tours): (bidders are required to attend)

(note: bring your prospectus w/ maps and be prepared to take notes)

1. Mastication & Hand Pile

Pre-Bid Tour Date & Time: **Thursday, Aug. 7, 2008 @ 9:00 am**

Location: Evergreen Market, Greenville, CA (located on Hwy 89 in Greenville)

2. Biomass (Whole Tree Commercial Thinning)

Pre-Bid Tour Date & Time: **Friday, Aug. 8, 2008 @ 10:00 am**

Location: Evergreen Market, Greenville, CA (located on Hwy 89 in Greenville)

Bid Date: Friday, August 22, 2008

Contract Term and Timing of Operations:

Operations shall begin by agreement upon contract execution with completion no later than one year after Cal Fire approval of Forest Fire Prevention Exemption 1038 (i).

Operations may be limited by weather. To prevent unacceptable impacts to the watershed, soils, leave trees, or roads. Wet season operations will be in consultation with the RPF.

Treatment Area Designation:

A Registered Professional Forester (RPF-Smailes) or supervised designee has identified all treatment areas on the ground. Each treatment area is flagged with surveyors' ribbon. Color codes and significance are as follows:

Red or Hot Pink: Project boundary.

Blue and White Candy striped: Watercourse Protection, do not cross.

White: Archeological Buffer, do not cross.

Plumas County's Fire Safe Council's (PCFSC) General Hazardous Fuel Reduction Treatment Desires Are:

Desired Stand Condition:

Fuel conditions (surface, ladder & canopy) would not contribute to initiating or sustaining a crown fire and have projected flame lengths of less than 2-4 feet in the surface fuels and represented in photo series PNW-51 and 52: photo description codes 1-PP-4-PC, 2-PP-4-PC, 4-PP-1-TH,

(www.bof.fire.ca.gov/pdfs/photoseries%201-pp-4-pc.pdf and www.bof.fire.ca.gov/pdfs/fuelbreak.pdf)

Stand resilience from fire would be high. The resulting stand would appear open and park like with the primary carrier of the fire being needles and/or grasses. When a fire passes, there may be occasional torching of bushes or smaller trees in openings where larger trees don't exist, but there would generally be a continuous horizontal and vertical break of the forest canopy, with canopy cover of 40-50%, over light surface fuels.

Understory Layer:

Standard: Conifer stands would be thinned from below increasing the crown to base height (a fire modeling term for distance between surface fuels and the lower branches of the overstory) and tree spacing. The treated crown to base height would be targeted to at least 15, but preferably 20 feet. There should be less than 20% brush or small trees left on site that would contribute to elevating a surface fire into the crowns of the desired leaf stand.

Treatment: Smaller trees would be selectively thinned and left in openings where they would not create a fuel ladder condition that could lead to the initiation of a crown fire. Cutting, mastication or piling for burning to reduce the fuel height and volume would treat brush, small trees, and surface fuel. Occasional patches of small trees and bushes could be retained, provided they will not contribute to fire laddering into the canopy of the leaf stand.

Surface fuel layer:

Standard: Treated surface fuel conditions would not contribute to initiating or sustaining a crown fire and have projected flame lengths of less than 2-4 feet in the surface fuels and represented in photo series PNW-51 and 52: photo description codes 1-PP-4-PC, 2-PP-4-PC, 4-PP-1-TH,, 1-DF-4-PC, 6-DF-PC and 2-LP-3-PC (www.bof.fire.ca.gov/pdfs/photoseries%201-pp-4-pc.pdf and www.bof.fire.ca.gov/pdfs/fuelbreak.pdf).

In addition, compliance to Title 14 California Forest Practice Rules, 1038 (i) Forest Fire Prevention Exemption Rules will prevail. Stand resilience from fire would be high. The resulting stand would appear park like and the primary carrier of the fire would be needles and/or grasses. When a fire passes, there may be occasional torching of bushes or smaller trees in openings where larger trees don't exist, but there would generally be a continuous horizontal and vertical break of the forest canopy over light surface fuels.

Treatment: Any activity fuel or residual slash (with the exception of an occasional downed log for wildlife purposes) would be removed (chips & sawlogs), masticated or piled for burning.

Overstory Vegetation:

Standard: Tree crowns for the remaining fire resistant trees would not be touching creating a canopy cover of 50%, allowing for heat dispersion. Canopy closure in the shade intolerant species and long needle conifer would usually be less than for shade tolerant and short needle conifers.

Treatment: Cut and remove trees that would contribute to initiation or sustaining of a crown fire. Use the charts below to guide average spacing over the treatment area.

<u>Tree Size, DBH</u>	<u>Minimum Spacing</u>	<u>Maximum Spacing</u>
0"- 9"	12'	20'
10"-12"	15'	25'
13"-15"	15'	25'
16"-17"	17'	25'
>17-24"	17'	30'

Treatments:

Three (3) treatment methods (Biomass, Mastication, & Hand Pile) have been developed to support the Indian Valley HFR project. These methods were designed to meet the PFSC objective, minimize environmental impact and effectively treat hazardous fuel conditions (as described below). As a prospective contractor, you are encouraged to submit a bid to complete all or an individual project unit(s). Please provide details of how you will conduct your operations and timeline for completion. Your bid will be reviewed by Plumas County Fire Safe Council who will then discuss potential operator(s) with the appropriate PFSC representatives to determine the successful bidder. The RPF and PFSC reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Item 1. Biomass (Pre-Commercial, Commercial Thinning, and Sanitation-Salvage Operations) follow-up by Additional Surface & Ladder Fuel Treatment 75 ac.

- Halsey 21.0 ac. Biomass (*landowner (Warren Halsey) requires 48 hour notice prior to commencement of operations 541-847-5733*)
- 18.0 ac. Follow-up Mastication, Hand Pile & Burn, or Chipping
- Meyers 49.0 ac. Biomass
- 30.0 ac. Follow-up Mastication, Hand Pile & Burn, or Chipping
- Orloff 5.0 ac. Biomass
- 4.0 ac. Follow-up Mastication, Hand Pile & Burn, or Chipping

A combination of biomass (whole tree commercial thinning), chip & sawlog delivery including sanitation-salvage, followed by mastication, hand pile & burn, or chipping shall be required to reduce the fuel load and modify vegetative density for fire hazard reduction in this bid item.

A. Biomass (Whole Tree Commercial Thinning)

This proposed operation is designed to remove biomass (chips and small sawlogs) in order to reduce hazard fuels to meet the PCFSC objectives within the project corridor. The selected contractor will employ the necessary manpower and mechanized harvest equipment to meet the requirements of this job. Contractor shall mechanically/conventionally fell designated/prescribed trees on slopes less than 40% (occasional pitches over 40% exist) group into bundles and yard bundles into landing for processing. Landings will require construction or reconstruction to create ample size for safe use of equipment and manpower. Delivery of wood products is anticipated to be: *sawlogs* delivered to Collins Pine – Chester; *wood chips* delivered to either Collins Pine or Lassen Power – Westwood.

General Harvest Specifications: The contractor (LTO) shall select the highest quality conifer then remove surrounding stems (conifers) that compete for light and moisture. Preference to retain native oaks is given. Residual timber (leave trees) shall consist of healthy, vigorous dominant and codominant trees with full crowns, insect and disease free, and the best phenotypes available. Particular attention will be made to remove such trees that are suppressed, mechanically damaged, broken tops, insect or drought affected, or

trees that have little crown ratio. Further preference of residual trees is given in order of priority: Sugar Pine, Ponderosa Pine, Douglas-fir, Incense Cedar, White Fir.

Other Considerations:

1. Spacing for Conifers (average):

DBH	Avg. Spacing
0-9"	15'
10-15"	18'
16+	20'

Note: *Under no circumstances shall any live tree be cut exceeding 21 inches dbh. Dead & dying trees may be cut at any diameter under the "DEAD & DYING EXEMPTION" 14 CCR 1038 ab.*

- Maximum Spacing. At no time shall maximum spacing exceed 25' between residual trees. Should final stand appear to be reaching the maximum tree spacing, contractor shall contact the RPF to discuss potential adjustments to the residual stand. At no time shall stocking be less than 75 sq. ft. of basal area per acre.
- Salvage trees. Contractor shall remove either in log or chip form dead & dying trees. Dead or dying trees that are merchantable sawlogs will be processed and sent to purchasing sawmill.
- Roads & Landings. It is imperative and cannot be overstated that roads and landings shall be maintained for dust control. Contractor shall be required to select the best water source for his operation. All roads, at a minimum, **must** be returned to the condition prior to operations. There is no negotiation in this matter. This may include roads that possess crushed aggregate to be replaced should rock be displaced, wallowed out, or otherwise damaged. Contractor is advised to instruct truck drivers to proceed at the slowest speed possible for safety, dust reduction, and to avoid unnecessary damage.
- Signs. All operational notices (signs) will be required for safety.
- Archeological Sites. Avoid arc sites that are flagged off in white ribbon.
- Harvest Volumes (for individual landowner volumes please refer to attached table):

<u>Chips</u>	<u>Sawlogs</u>
770 BDT (bone dry ton)	29 MBF (thousand board feet)
- All forest products (chips & sawlogs) are the property of Plumas Corporation in which contractor has no legal right to merchandise for his exclusive benefit.

A "FOREST FIRE PREVENTION EXEMPTION", 14 CCR 1038i and "10% DEAD, DYING, OR DISEASED PRODUCTS EXEMPTION", 14 CCR 1038 ab, shall govern all operations. These permits will be submitted following contractor selection in order that LTO information may be included in Exemption and the full allotted term for operations of one year can be utilized for this project. ***A sample mark of "leave trees" (fluorescent orange) is offered for guidance in determining the selection of cut vs. leave tree. An exception lies in the Halsey property, where a "take tree" mark (blue paint) was used as requested by landowner. Sanitation/Salvage trees will be marked with blue paint "S" for salvage denotation.***

B. Follow-up Surface and Ladder Fuel Treatment (Mastication, Hand Pile & Burn, & Chipping)

The post harvest condition for BIOMASS (Whole Tree Thinning) generally will not meet PCFSC prescribed conditions nor 14 CCR 1038 (i) required post harvest conditions. Therefore, Follow-up treatment of mechanical mastication, hand pile & burn, or chipping will be necessary to complete ladder and surface fuel treatment. The target residual vegetation for surface and ladder fuel will be remaining sclerophyl drought hardy brush, small trees, and logging slash. Therefore, mechanical mastication, hand pile & burn, or chipping will be required to meet PCFSC goals and Cal Fire's surface fuel standard as specified in 14 CCR. 1038(i) 10 (A) (iii) & (B) (iii)...recently cut logging/thinning slash & dead surface fuel depth to be less than 9 inches post harvest.

Contractor may complete or sub-contract out this follow-up treatment at his discretion; however, ultimate responsibility remains with original Contractor to insure work is completed. **Commencement of this treatment will be required within one month of completion of BIOMASS removal. Please note that the entire project must be completed within the one year time frame. If Hand Pile & Burn is employed the standards specified in Item #3 will apply.** Contractor is advised to take heed in scheduling/synchronizing treatments. Final payment and/or release of withholding funds will not be made until both treatments are completed and signed off by Cal Fire inspector.

Item 2. Mastication 65 ac.*

Blankenship 13.0 ac

Hack 9.0 ac (includes one load of sawlog delivery)

Meyers 8.0 ac

Salvatore 20.0 ac

Williamson 15.0 ac

Mechanical mastication, hand cutting, or chipping, targets small conifer trees (< 10”), schlerophyl brush, and surface fuels for the purpose of reducing fuel loading, and the modification of vegetative density/arrangement for fire hazard reduction. The area is composed of an overstory mix of Ponderosa Pine, Sugar Pine, Douglas-fir, Incense Cedar, California Black Oak, Canyon Live Oak and an understory of mixed conifer/oak saplings and schlerophyl brush. In some cases, brush is the dominant vegetation mixed with occasional pockets of mixed conifer. Native oaks are favored to remain as a part of the residual stand.

General Harvest Specifications: The contractor shall select the highest quality conifer then remove all surrounding, competing conifers to create a canopy cover of 40 – 50% and to the designated spacing below. Residual timber (leave trees) shall consist of healthy, vigorous dominant and codominant trees with full crowns, greater than 40% live crown, free of defect and the best phenotypes of the pre-harvest stand. The operator shall generally maintain the pre-harvest species composition. Conifer retention priority shall generally be in the following order: Sugar Pine, Ponderosa Pine, Douglas-fir, Incense Cedar, and White Fir.

Other Considerations:

1. Spacing for Conifers (average):

<u>DBH</u>	<u>Avg. Spacing</u>
0 – 10”	20’

2. Tree foliage/canopy shall not overlap; trees will have a distinct gap between tree crowns. Tree stumps and stems shall be no taller than 4” above ground, measured on uphill side.
3. All schlerophyl brush species including, but not limited to, manzanita and ceanothus, shall be treated.
4. Operations shall clear brush to created an effective fuel break. Operators may leave occasional pockets isolated shrubs or clumps for wildlife habit when their presence does not contribute to horizontal or vertical continuity of the fuel which can create a potential for fire mortality to residual leave trees or stand, and by designation or agreement of the RPF.
5. Pockets of pre-existing slash either from natural mortality, current, or past timber harvest operations shall be treated to reduce the size of material and height of the fuel concentration.
6. Masticated material shall be spread out to a depth of less than 4 inches; none may be piled against residual vegetation.
7. Mastication or chipping equipment shall not operate between the hours of 1:00 pm and 8:00 pm on days designated as “Red Flag Warning” by the national weather service in Redding, CA. This forecast shall be consulted each evening in the next days forecast.
8. For fire prevention measures when the fire weather forecast is HIGH or EXTREME, the operator shall get off the mastication machine hourly and walk areas they have been working, checking for smoke or fire. A designated watchman shall oversee the entire operating area, watching for fires, for at least two hours after the masticator has shutdown.
9. Fire suppression equipment, as required by Cal Fire, Calif. Practice Rules, shall be on site if in fire season during operations.

10. Contractors who are not LTO's will be required to provide proof of appropriate insurance coverage for workers comp, liability, and vehicles.

Item 3. Hand Pile(includes hand cutting) & Burn, or Chipping 30.5 ac.

Ackerman	1.0 ac.
Blankenship	12.0 ac
Michna	3.5 ac.
Orloff	2.0 ac.
Prior	10.0 ac.
Rahn	2.0 ac.

This proposed treatment method will target the removal of sclerophyl brush (drought hardy chaparral – primarily Manzanita and Ceanothus spp) and conifer trees less than 9.9” dbh. The area is composed of an overstory mix of Ponderosa Pine, Sugar Pine, Douglas-fir, Incense Cedar, California Black Oak, Canyon Live Oak and an understory of mixed conifer/oak saplings and sclerophyl brush. In some cases, brush is the dominant vegetation mixed with occasional pockets of mixed conifer. For those parcels that contain a dominant mixed conifer component it is desired to establish stocking to an average level or range of 100 sq. ft. to 140 sq. ft./basal area/acre through a “thinning from below”. The following are general hand thinning and pile specifications:

Hand Release, Piling, & Burning

1. Conifers, less than 9.9 inches diameter at breast height (dbh) will be thinned to a spacing of 25 ft. (spacing defined from conifer to conifer). Trees that remain will be of superior phenotypic quality exhibiting good form, crown to bole ratio, and free from insect and forest pathogen infestation.
2. Minimum diameter for conifer cut: ½ inch at base (ground level)
3. No hardwood (oaks) in tree form shall be cut.
4. Brush release. Cut and remove drought hardy brush. Retain 10% of brush in clusters that are located on flat to moderately sloped ground. Minimum diameter for brush cut is 1/2 inch diameter at base.
5. Piling. Burn piles shall be constructed free of dirt and non-combustible material to ensure a clean safe burn. Other requirements:
 - a. Piles will be located away from stumps, *power lines*, tree crowns, and sufficient distance away from remaining trees or other vegetation to reduce scorch.
 - b. Piles will be constructed with a height of 1.5 times higher than their width (at base). However, pile height shall not exceed 6 feet unless there are limited openings for piles to avoid residual tree scorch, due to the amount of material to be disposed and by approval of RPF.
 - c. Compactness. Each pile containing material protruding greater than 3 feet will be trimmed back and placed on pile.
 - d. Minimum piece size for piling is 1 inch diameter x 3 foot length.
 - e. Pre-existing logging slash or woody debris: minimum piece size 2 inch dia. X 4 ft. length.
 - f. Covering piles. Each pile will have plastic or kraft paper placed (preferably during its construction) on at least 50% of pile surface. Covering shall be secured by small logs or slash.
6. Firewood. Material larger than 5 inches diameter is considered firewood and will not be placed in or on top of burn piles but rather piled or stashed separately. This requirement will only apply for

cut areas within 100 ft. of a road or residence. Areas outside this zone, contractor shall have firewood size material placed in burn pile.

7. Firewood to be bucked into 4 foot bolts and placed perpendicular to slope so as to reduce roll out.
8. Fire Suppression Equipment. Contractor shall have sufficient ability and equipment on site should a wildfire emergency occur. Contractor shall comply with Cal Fire rules (PRC 4428).

Burning

In order to achieve an efficient and safe burn, contractor shall allow for sufficient wet conditions before ignition and thus decrease the degree of burn creep and/or escape. Contractor shall exhibit sufficient manpower to ignite and manage the burning of piles. A PG&E power line is located within the project area requiring attention to overhead power lines. It is required that contractor pile material away from the power line corridor (highly recommended for prospective contractors to review project area and attend "show me tour").

1. Contacts: An "Air Pollution Permit" shall be obtained from the local Northern Sierra Air Quality Management District – Quincy Field Office (530-283-4654) prior to burning. Other required contacts:
 - a. Contact – check Air Quality Mgmt. Dist. "burn day" status (284-6520) prior to ignition.
 - b. Contact – Danielle Banchio, RPF, 24 hour notice prior to planned ignition (284-1800).
 - c. Contact – U.S. Forest Service, 24 hour notice to Greenville Patrol 21, Karen Juska (284-1817). Note: Widespread burn restrictions may often be re-imposed without notice. Advisable to check in with Greenville office as well as Cal Fire Quincy office (283-1792)
 - d. Contact – Jim Hamblin, Fire Chief, Greenville CSD, 24 hour notice (394-8404).
2. The contractor shall patrol burn areas (immediately adjacent and below burn unit) after ignition to monitor roll outs or flaming chunks released upon burning of piles.
3. Piles shall be managed to burn clean and level to the ground. Chunking in at least one time will be necessary after the piles have had time to burn down and more may be required for satisfactory consumption. Chunking will include not only unburned pile material, but *any burning fuel* which is creeping from a pile to prevent further creep.
4. Piles shall cease to be lit if excessive scorching of the remaining leave trees occurs. A deduction will be made from payment to contractor in the amount of 10% for every increment of 10% of the remaining leave stand destroyed by careless burning.
5. Burn Patrol. Contractor shall provide adequate patrol on site until burn piles are consumed and pose no threat for additional creep.
6. Fire Suppression Equipment & Fire Cache. Contractor shall furnish fire fighting tools on project site at all times during burn. Type and number of tools will meet Cal Fire requirements (PRC 4428).

Chipping

If chipping is used for follow-up treatment, the following specifications shall be adhered to:

1. Conifers, less than 9.9 inches diameter at breast height (dbh) will be thinned to a spacing of 25 ft. (spacing defined from conifer to conifer). Trees that remain will be of superior phenotypic quality exhibiting good form, crown to bole ratio, and free from insect and forest pathogen infestation.
2. Minimum diameter for conifer cut: ½ inch at base (ground level)
3. No hardwood (oaks) in tree form shall be cut.
4. Brush release. Cut and remove drought hardy brush. Retain 10% of brush in clusters that are located on flat to moderately sloped ground. Minimum diameter for brush cut is 1/2 inch diameter at base.
5. Chips may be removed from the site or blown evenly across the ground during operations.

6. At no time shall concentrations of chips exceed six (6) inches in depth or be concentrated into a pile or piles.
7. Firewood. Material larger than 5 inches diameter is considered firewood and will not be placed in or on top of burn piles but rather piled or stashed separately. This requirement will only apply for cut areas within 100 ft. of a road or residence. Areas outside this zone, contractor shall have firewood size material placed in burn pile.
8. Firewood to be bucked into 4 foot bolts and placed perpendicular to slope so as to reduce roll out.
9. Fire Suppression Equipment. Contractor shall have sufficient ability and equipment on site should a wildfire emergency occur. Contractor shall comply with Cal Fire rules (PRC 4428).

Pre-Work Meeting:

Prior to operations, the LTO shall meet with RPF Banchio to discuss operations.

Method of Payment:

The contractor may submit an invoice to the Plumas Corporation twice monthly for work completed. Payment shall be made following confirmation of work completion and acceptance of work by the supervising RPF.

Bidding Requirements:

Bid Criteria

Prospective bidders are to include the following:

1. Lump Sum Bid and a respective price/acre (flat dollar sum for all work performed) for each of the 3 separate bid items. To cover for an over-run of chips and sawlogs, it is advised that bidder indicate a price in terms of BDT for chips and MBF for sawlogs delivered to the various destination points. What constitutes an over-run is a yield of chips or sawlogs over and above the stated volumes by 10%.
2. For Item #1 BIOMASS/Mastication follow-up. Include in your bid a price to Collins Pine for chips & sawlogs and a price to Lassen Power, Westwood, Ca for chips.
3. Start date and completion date. CDF permits are valid for a limited period (one year); therefore, completion dates are critical.
4. Experience in Community HFR (Hazard Fuel Reduction) Projects and other related projects not part of a Fire Safe Council sponsored project.
5. Equipment to perform this project.
6. Note: Salvatore project may revert from BIOMASS to an exclusive treatment of Mastication, therefore, be prepared to adjust your price with this in mind.

Bid Date

Bid date is: **Friday, August 22, 2008 @ 5:00 pm PST**

**: Mail your bid to: John Sheehan
Plumas Corp.
P.O. Box 3880
Quincy, CA 95971**

Note: Please call Joe Smailes or Danielle Banchio if you have any questions on this project, pre-bid tour or questions pertaining to the bid. Danielle Banchio will assume the project manager role after Aug. 18, 2008. Banchio is a Registered Professional Forester, located out of Taylorsville, Ca.

Joe D. Smailes 530-520-6205 mobile
Danielle Banchio 530-284-1800 office

AWARD:

Plumas Fire Safe Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Once project is awarded to LTO, all permits required by California Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection will be submitted with operator's essential information (these type of exemption permits cannot be filed unless LTO Name, Address, and License # is provided).

Attachment A

Name & Address	Acres	Treat Acres	AP#	Treatments
Ackerman, Marcia	2.5	1.0	004-060-019	1. Handpile (1.0 ac)
Hack, H. Warren 922 Lower Williams Valley Rd. Greenville, CA 95947	10	9	004-050-021	1. Mastication & 1 load sawlog removal (9.0 ac)
Michna, Ken 301 Country Rd. Greenville, CA 95947	6.7	3.5	004-060-014	1. Handpile (3.5 ac)
Williamson, Thomas K. 14 Contra Costa Place Oakland, CA 94618	20	15	004-370-001 004-370-002	1. Mastication (15.0 ac)
Meyers, Chris 2448 North Valley Rd. Greenville, CA 95947	75	57	004-090-037 004-090-033 -034 -035 -015	1. Biomass/Mastication follow-up (49.0 ac) 2. Mastication (8.0 ac)
Salvatore, Daniel 2371 North Valley Rd. Greenville, CA 95947	25	20	004-090-040 004-090-041	1. Mastication (20.0 ac)
Blankenship, Paul 5700 North Valley Rd. Greenville, CA 95947	40	25	004-130-022	1. Mastication (13.0 ac) 2. Hand Pile (12.0 ac)
Halsey, Warren 25301 Gilbert Lane P.O. Box 189 Monroe, OR 97456	90	21	004-120-014 004-120-029	1. Biomass/Mastication follow-up (21.0 ac)
Orloff, Julie	10	7	004-120-028	1. Biomass/Mastication follow-up

P.O. Box 798 Greenville, CA 95947				(5.0 ac) 2. Handpile (2.0 ac)
Rahn, Tom 5797 North Valley Rd. Greenville, CA 95947	11	2	004-130-025	1. Handpile (2.0 ac)
Prior, Sean 6238 Hunts Canyon Rd. Greenville, CA 95947	40	8	004-120-024	1. Handpile (10.0 ac)