

Ecological Restoration Implementation Strategy

Stanislaus National Forest

*“We are not responsible for this or that resource;
we are responsible for the forest as a whole.”*

Aldo Leopold

Where We’ve Been

Aldo Leopold’s words above beautifully describe the path the Stanislaus National Forest (NF) has been on for many years. Thousands of acres have received ecological restoration treatments (mechanical thinning, shredding, etc.) and several more thousand have had prescribed burns or wildfires used to restore the natural fire regime to the forest. For years, we have approached our projects on a landscape level, allowing us to complete much meadow, aspen, road, noxious weed, recreation, and trail enhancement work while creating thousands of acres of resilient forest.

The Stanislaus NF always strives to restore a process, not a condition at a single point in time, which is why small non-commercial log removal is a part of all our timber sales, and prescribed burning always follows these mechanical treatments within a few years. The Forest has been very efficient at restoring acres, but one major need is funding to complete follow-up prescribed burning every seven years or so in these areas recovering from years of fire exclusion.

Ecological Restoration projects using collaborative groups have been going on since the 1990’s here and the recent emphasis placed on this process by the Washington and Regional Offices has only further encouraged us to accelerate this approach to land and resource management. In 1997, two very different groups formed on the Stanislaus National Forest: Our Back Yard or OBY was created by a group of concerned citizens to help determine the desired condition after the 1973 Granite Fire, which was replanted into a successful plantation, but was in need of the next step.

Out of this collaboration and vision, Granite became one of the first Stewardship projects in the nation and thousands of acres were thinned for fuels reduction and fire protection, 7 million board feet were taken to nearby mills, roads were decommissioned, and meadows restored. At about the same time, the Pinecrest Pathways Future Search Conference brought together 47 community members to create vision statements for the Pinecrest Recreation Area. This

information would be used a few years later as the basis for the relicensing of the dam and for recreation improvements in the area.

In addition to a history of strong collaborative groups, the Stanislaus NF is fortunate to have several wood processing facilities including a large timber mill, a fencing plant, two biomass (small log) power plants, a shavings processor, and a landscaping bark plant. These facilities and our ability to continually provide material to them is a critical means for us to meet the triple bottom-line of sustaining a resilient forest, supporting local communities, and enhancing local economies, while providing a unique and special place in the world.

Three Rivers, Three Stories: Tales of Collaboration

The Stanislaus National Forest is uniquely positioned to provide clean water and air, spectacular vistas, diverse recreation experiences, remote wilderness opportunities, interpretive programs and historic sites, timber and other products to local mills, and jobs for our community. The Mokelumne and Tuolumne Rivers provide the drinking water to over 4 million people in the San Francisco and East Bay areas, and other smaller water districts use water from the Stanislaus River and its tributaries. As the collection and storage area for the water used by millions of downstream users, the Forest relies on meadows to store and slowly release that water. These “sponges” are water retention areas and filters as well as critical habitat for many special plant and animal species. The oxygen produced from the millions of trees on the Forest and the carbon each tree has sequestered and continues to uptake each year helps to mediate climate change (see attached tree diagram). Recreation on the Forest exceeds 1.8 million visitors a year, running the gamut from thousands of people on a lake boating, fishing or sunbathing, to fishing a creek in the remote backcountry. The three Wilderness areas on the Forest offer pristine experiences and opportunities for solitude. Outdoor recreation experiences are endless on the Stanislaus NF.



A man fly fishes the pristine waters of the Middle Fork Stanislaus River hoping to catch a trout.

Today, the Stanislaus National Forest works with three different collaborative groups to help guide the management of the Forest and ensure healthy resilient lands regardless of ownership. Following is a brief description of each, showing the varied partners with whom we work, and each effort's unique objectives (see the attached map for locations).

The Stanislaus River

In 1999, Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) and Tri-Dam Project formed the Stanislaus Planning Action Team (SPLAT) to recommend resource measures in their licensing process for three dams and their adjacent large reservoirs which are within or originate on the Forest. The Forest Service was also a member of this group which held over 100 meetings, all open to the public, over a 5 year period. This group and its various subcommittees lead the way in establishing various plans and changes to the management of these reservoirs, including restoring year round natural flows to improve fisheries and riparian habitats downstream of the dams while meeting the business needs of the utility companies. The collaborative process is ongoing and recreation improvements in the area are just beginning. Several million dollars of facility upgrades (all paid for by PG&E and Tri-Dam) will be invested over the next several years. Projects include the construction of a new campground in the Beardsley Canyon area, upgrading all existing campgrounds and day use areas, and restoration of trails. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission license that was issued in conjunction with this effort will last for 38 years, making this a critical and long-term process for the Forest, recreational users, the utility companies, and their customers whose homes may run on electricity produced in the Stanislaus National Forest.

The Mokelumne River

The Amador Calaveras Consensus Group (ACCG) is a collaborative effort of diverse community members working to create healthy forests and watersheds, fire-safe communities, and sustainable local economies.

The Mokelumne River is the source of drinking water to the East Bay. The ACCG was convened in December, 2008 and operates within California's Amador and Calaveras counties in and adjacent to the Mokelumne River watershed. The Forest Service is one member of this amazing group of community leaders, and was asked to join by a local county supervisor.

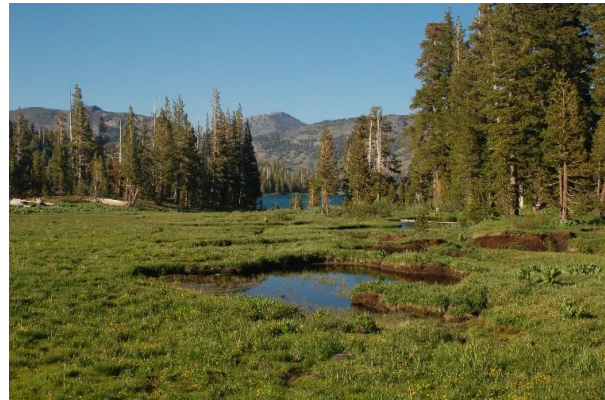


Middle Fork Stanislaus River

Because of this effort, the ACCG received one of ten nationwide Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP) grants that the Forest Service awarded in January, 2012. This program provides matching funding for a wide variety of ecological projects including reduced risk of uncharacteristically destructive fire and threats to lives and property, restored cultural sites, streams, meadows, and enhanced forest vegetation (see attached table for a list of these projects by year).



A man, his daughter and their dog visit the Highland Lakes campground on the Stanislaus NF.



Mokelumne River Headwaters: Upper Highland Lake.

The Tuolumne River

The Yosemite Stanislaus Solutions (YSS) collaborative group was formed in December, 2010 to assist the Stanislaus National Forest in developing restoration plans across the landscape regardless of ownership patterns, in the southern part of the Forest (see attached map). The diverse group of stakeholders includes federal, state, county, tribal, municipal water and power entities, environmental organizations and private landowners. The mission of YSS is to restore and maintain healthy forests and watersheds, establish fire-safe communities, and support a sustainable local economy. An example of one critical area within the YSS collaborative is Hetch Hetchy Reservoir which provides the drinking water to San Francisco residents.

Approximately one third of the land within the YSS boundary burned in 1987 and succeeding years. Since then, the majority of this land has been successfully reforested, but 25 years later has a high potential to burn again due to the thick and contiguous density of the plantation trees.

The Stanislaus National Forest partnered with the Sierra Nevada Conservancy (a State Agency) to initiate this opportunity where participants can identify, craft, and prioritize the elements of restoration. Recognition of the importance of maintaining high water quality to all downstream users is a key component. This collaborative process will enable the Stanislaus NF to develop a science-based restoration approach that goes far beyond what any one group could accomplish on its own.

Ecological Restoration on the Stanislaus Today

Indigenous Stewardship, Meadow Restoration:

Prior to the 2001 Darby Fire, archaeological field investigations noted that this Meadow contained flora and fauna at a magnitude that once sustained one of the largest village complexes of Native Americans on the Stanislaus National Forest. In the years since the fire, the meadow's functionality and ethno- botanical diversity noticeably declined due to post-fire conditions, lack of canopy, invasive species and meadow down-cutting.



Tuolumne River Canyon



Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk fire crew accomplishing meadow restoration.

This project is working to improve the ethno-botanical component through a close partnership with the Me-Wuk tribe by restoring native plant communities, improving meadow function, and enhancing indigenous stewardship opportunities. Most of the work has been done by the local Me-Wuk fire crews and the Calaveras Healthy Impact Products Solutions crew (CHIPS). It is an ongoing partnership with the local tribe and a wonderful example of successful collaboration and restoration.



Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk fire crew remove encroaching pine trees from a meadow.

Niagara Aspen Restoration:

This project restored approximately 50 acres of aspen community that had been declining due to conifer encroachment and fire suppression over the past 100 years. Aspen rely on fire to keep them healthy and resilient by killing off the conifers and allowing young vigorous coppices (sprouting seedlings) to become established and to continually come into the stands over time. This restoration work is being accomplished through the use of volunteer groups and a small timber sale.



Miller Unit pre-treatment condition; note no young aspen.



Miller Unit Aspen growth ten years later.

Returning Fire to the Landscape:

The Stanislaus National Forest has used prescribed burns on thousands of acres over the past 20 years as part of our effort to reduce fuels and restore natural fire regimes to the forest. These photos show one example of an area that has been burned twice over the past 15 years following a mechanical treatment which



South Beardsley Canyon prior to reintroduction of fire.



Post fire, first entry in 1998.



Post fire, second entry in 2011.

delivered logs and biomass to our local mills. Fire is an integral part of a resilient forest and plays a critical role in our ecological restoration program. It reduces fuels and destructive fire potential which protects local communities and landscapes, and recycles nutrients into the soil which creates fertile seed beds for plants and tree seedlings.

Into the Future:

The Stanislaus National Forest has a multitude of opportunities for partners to do work on the Forest that:

- keeps or increases the Forest's capacity to recycle the precious element of water: capturing and purifying it, then releasing it slowly over time to eventually provide drinking water, electricity, and irrigation of crops for thousands of downstream souls.
- actively manages the forest, its trees, grasses, and plants. These elements purify the air and moderate the climate of earth, in addition to providing a myriad of other things such as homes for animals, wood products for human use, and a diversity of environs for centuries to come.
- provides the opportunity – through stunning vistas, forests of solitude, streams running with fish, campgrounds to touch the earth - for humans to revitalize spirit and soul.

Please see the table and accompanying map at the end of this chapter for an extensive list of planned ecological restoration activities on the Forest for the next five fiscal years.

We invite you to bring your vision and mission, and explore how it can be realized in partnership with the Stanislaus National Forest.

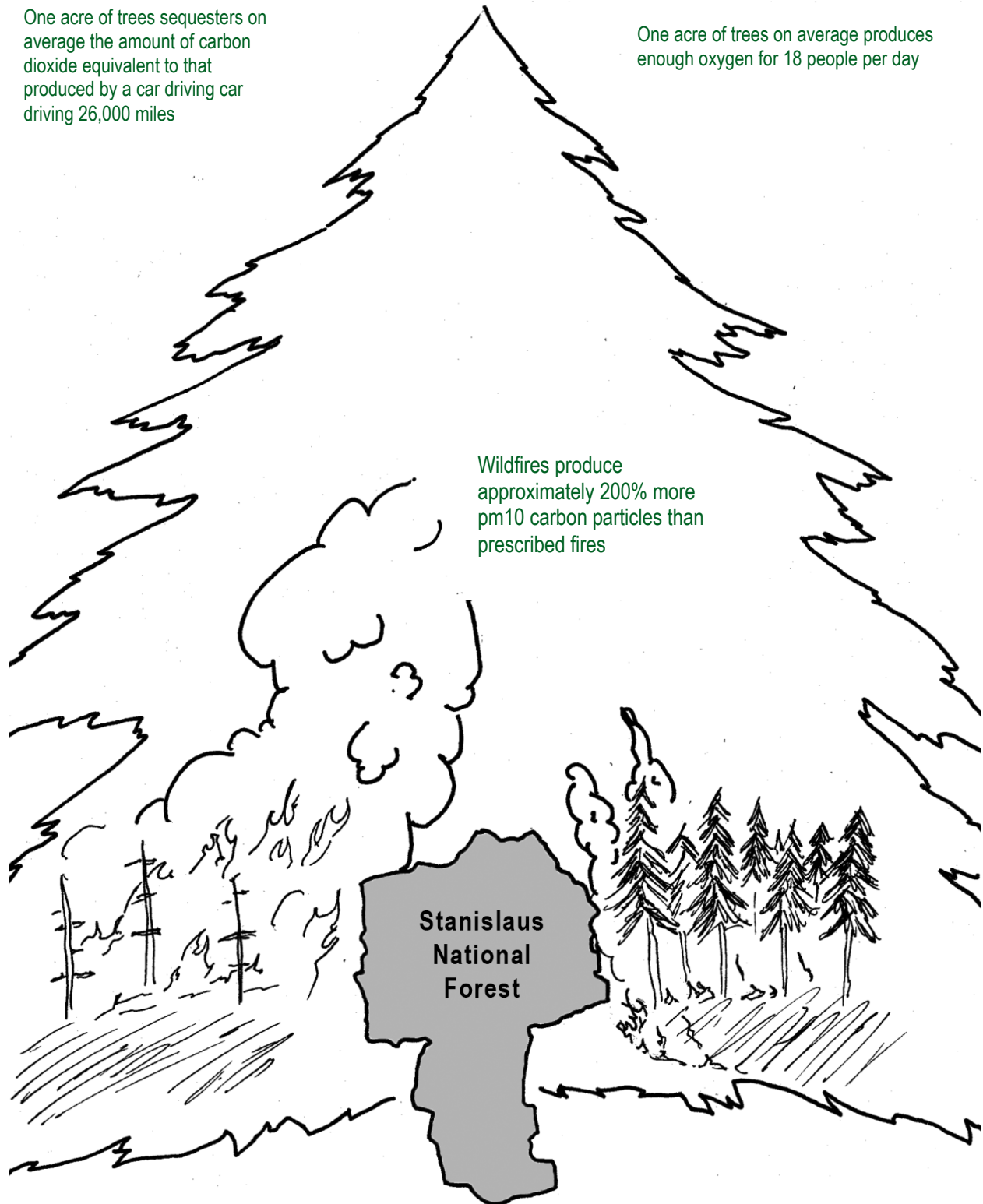


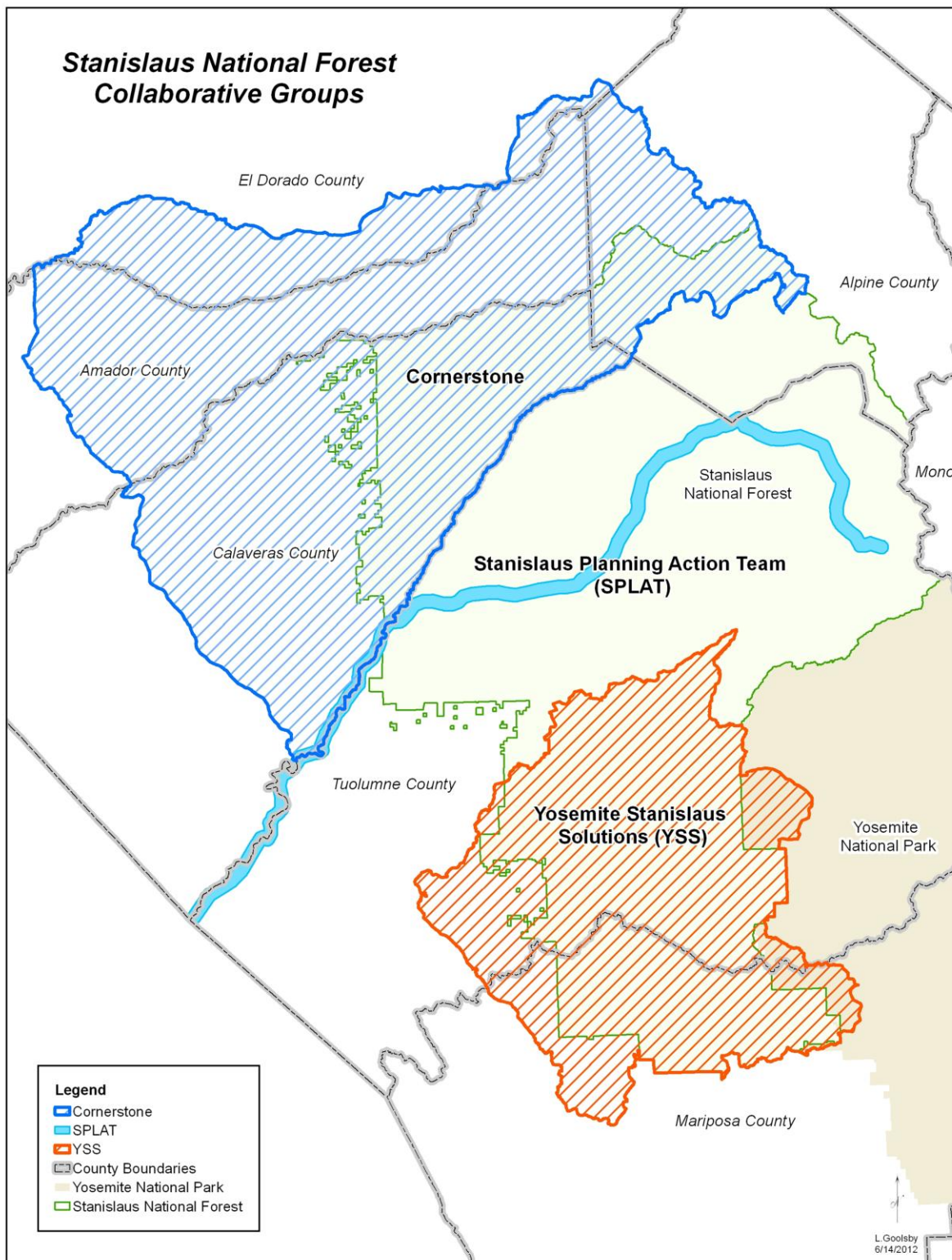
Middle Fork Stanislaus River

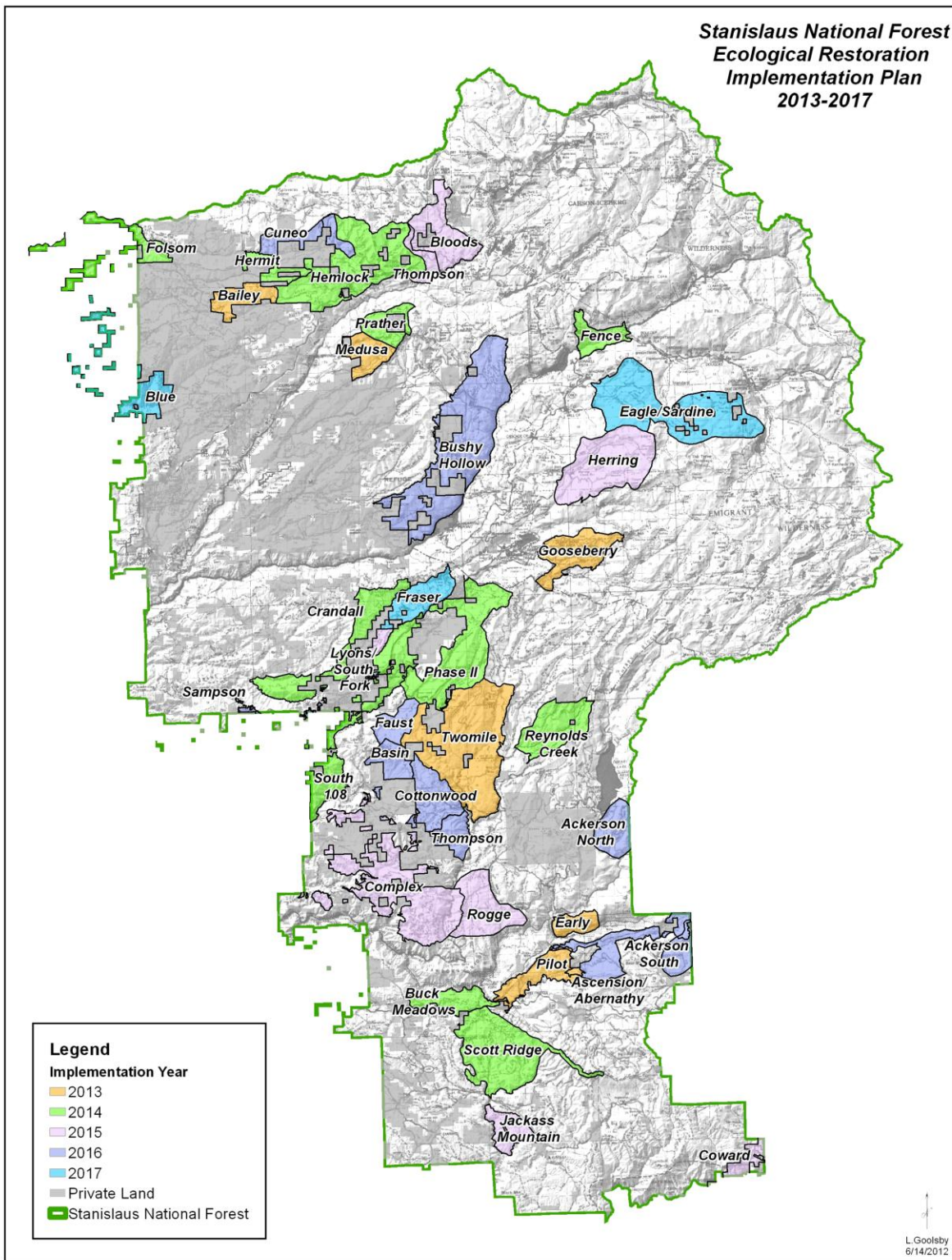
One acre of trees sequesters on average the amount of carbon dioxide equivalent to that produced by a car driving car driving 26,000 miles

One acre of trees on average produces enough oxygen for 18 people per day

Wildfires produce approximately 200% more pm10 carbon particles than prescribed fires







| Project | Emphasis Area | Acres/Miles | NEPA Status | Collaboration | comments |
|---|--|-------------|-----------------------------|--|---|
| 2013 Projects | | | | | |
| Twomile Ecological Restoration Project | Fuels Reduction | 1,835 acres | Appeal Period ends 6/15/12 | Environmental and Industry Groups and Tribal/State/County Governments and Other interested parties | Biomass removal; Machine and hand pile & burn; underburn |
| | | 185 acres | | | Prescribed burn only |
| | Forest Restoration | 5,570 acres | | | Mechanically thin, biomass removal, masticate, herbicide application & burn |
| | Weed treatments | 5 acres | | | |
| | Road Improvements | 85 miles | | | |
| | Fuels Reduction | 4,050 acres | | | Thinning in natural stands |
| | | 1,634 acres | | | Thinning in plantations |
| | Meadow Restoration | 72 acres | | | |
| Twomile Ecological Restoration – Motorized Trails | Road and trail improvements | 22 miles | Appeal Period ends 8/6/12 | Environmental and Industry Groups and Tribal/State/County Governments and Other interested parties | |
| Twomile Ecological Restoration – Transportation | Road improvements | 82 miles | Developing Proposed Actions | Environmental and Industry Groups and Tribal/State/County Governments and Other interested parties | |
| Gooseberry Ecological Restoration | Forest Health | 2,000 acres | Scoping Completed | Dodge Ridge Winter Sports Area, local and statewide environmental groups | Disease and mistletoe reduction |
| | Fuels Reduction | 2,500 acres | | | Some stands are burn only, no mechanical treatment prior to burning |
| | Meadow Restoration | 14.5 acres | | As above plus the Range Permittee | 3 separate meadows have gully restoration proposed |
| | Aspen Restoration | 190 acres | | | |
| | Campground Improvements | 12 acres | | As above plus Back-country Horsemanship | 7 separate stands. These will be "fenced" to protect from cattle grazing for the first few years |
| | | | | | Kerrick Corral Horse Camp, coordinating with Horse Users |
| | Road Improvements | 37 miles | | | Includes 1.74 miles of decommissioning for resource protection |
| Bailey Forest Health/Cornerstone Project | Forest Health | 330 acres | 5/27/2011 | ACCG | Amador-Calaveras Consensus Group (ACCG) Project. Falls within the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP) Cornerstone Project Area |
| | Road/Watershed Improvements | 40 miles | | | Reduce sedimentation and improve soil stability through road reconstruction, realignment, and decommissioning |
| | Cultural/Sensitive Site Enhancement and Protection | 20 acres | | | Hand cut, pile, and burn fuels within archeological sites to reduce susceptibility to wildfire damage and enhance existing conditions |
| | Fuelbreak Maintenance/Construction | 20 miles | | | Shredding/mastication and control burning |
| | Prescribed Burning | 250 acres | | | Moore Creek and Shovel Grave areas |

| Project | Emphasis Area | Acres/Miles | NEPA Status | Collaboration | comments |
|--|--|-------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---|
| | Noxious Weed Control | 91 acres | | | Hand cutting and herbicide treatments |
| | Fuels Reduction | 400 acres | | | Treating biomass and brush within stands |
| Reynolds Creek | Aspen Restoration | Unknown | Developing Proposed Action | YSS | Removal of encroaching conifers |
| | Forest Health | | | | White Pine Blister Rust, mistletoe, and root disease |
| | Meadow Restoration | | | | |
| | Forest Health | | | | Planting of incense cedar and fir |
| | Oak Enhancement | | | | |
| | Road Improvements | | | | |
| | Noxious Weed Control | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| Pilot & Early Fire Areas Restoration | Oak Enhancement | Unknown | Developing Proposed Action | YSS | |
| | Noxious Weed Control | | | | |
| | Forest Health | | | | Planting conifers in suitable sites |
| | Cultural/Sensitive Site Enhancement and Protection | | | | |
| | Fuels Reduction | | | | Includes broadcast burning |
| | Forest Health | | | | Thinning in natural stands |
| | Road Improvements | | | | |
| | Meadow Restoration | | | | |
| China Flat Healthy Forest Restoration | Fuels Reduction/Forest Health | 389 acres | 7/11/2008 | Interested Publics | Shredding of 20 year old plantations. Within the Forest's number one priority watershed, Bean Creek (North Fork of the Merced River) and Yosemite Stanislaus Solutions (YSS) Collaborative area |
| | | 430 acres | | | Shredding and/or biomassing of 20 year old plantations. Within the Yosemite Stanislaus Solutions (YSS) Collaborative area |
| | | 1,632 acres | | | Hand thinning, piling, and burning within 20 year old plantations. Within YSS |
| | | 4,606 acres | | | Broadcast burning, reintroducing fire. Within YSS |
| | Road Improvements | 31 miles | | | Within YSS |
| Peach Growers Fuel Reduction | Fuels Reduction | 98 acres | 2007 | Interested Publics | Hand thin, pile, and burn. Within YSS |
| | | 704 acres | | | Broadcast burning, reintroducing fire. Within YSS |
| | Wildlife Enhancement | 8 acres | | | |
| Long Shanahan Fuel Reduction and Forest Health Project | Fuels Reduction | 470 acres | 2007 | Interested Publics | Dense natural stands, plantations, and decadent brushfields near homes. Shred. Within YSS |
| | | 178 acres | | | Hand thin stands similar to above. Within YSS |
| | | 799 acres | | | Underburn. Within YSS |
| | Road Improvements | 11.8 miles | | | Decommission 0.4 miles, reconstruct/block 11.4 miles |

| Project | Emphasis Area | Acres/Miles | NEPA Status | Collaboration | comments |
|--|------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| Middle Fork Fuel Reduction and Forest Health Project | Fuels Reduction | 809 acres | 2007 | Interested Publics | Shredding of natural stands. Within YSS |
| | | 1,001 acres | | | Broadcast burning, reintroducing fire. Within YSS |
| | | 179 acres | | | Machine pile and burn. Within YSS |
| | Road Improvements | 19.4 miles | | | Reconstruct 19.4 miles. Within YSS |
| Big Creek Plantation Commercial Thin | Fuels Reduction | | 2007 | Interested Publics | Plantation thinning. Within YSS |
| Bear Mountain Fuel Reduction and Forest Health Project | Fuels Reduction | 176 acres | 2006 | Interested Publics | Machine pile and burn in natural previous thinned stands. Within YSS |
| | | 18 acres | | | Hand thin, within YSS |
| | | 1,683 acres | | | Prescribed burn within YSS |
| Monotti Urban Fuel Reduction and Plantation Thinning | Fuels Reduction and Forest Health | 2,481 acres | 2011 | Interested Publics | Shredding and/or biomassing of 20 year old plantations. Within the Yosemite Stanislaus Solutions (YSS) Collaborative area and Bean Creek, Forest's #1 priority watershed |
| | | 277 acres | | | Tractor/grapple pile and burn in plantations. Within YSS and priority watershed |
| | | 272 acres | | | Hand thinning, piling, and burning within 20 year old plantations. Within YSS and #1 priority watershed |
| | | 140 acres | | | Broadcast burning, reintroducing fire. Within YSS and #1 priority watershed |
| | Noxious Weed Control | 100 acres | | | |
| | Road Improvements | 23.2 miles | | | Decommission 0.6 miles of road, and reconstruct 22.6 miles. Within YSS and #1 priority watershed |
| Soldier Creek Healthy Forest Restoration Project | Fuels Reduction | 1,103 acres | 2009 | Interested Publics | Shredding of natural stands treated 10 years ago. Within YSS |
| | | 110 acres | | | Machine pile and burn. Within YSS |
| | | 2,124 acres | | | Broadcast burning, reintroducing fire. Within YSS |
| | Road Improvements | 2.5 miles | | | Reconstruction work. Within YSS |
| Experimental Forest Underburn | Fuels Reduction/Science | 68 acres | Jul-10 | Local Environmental Groups & Industry Groups | Part of the ongoing study in this area |
| Gap Burn | Fuels Reduction | 800 acres | Developing Proposed Action | Interested Publics | Prescribed burn within untreated stands |
| Wilderness Habitat Restoration | Yellow Legged Frog Restoration | 10 acres | Done | Interested Publics | Lakes within the Emigrant Wilderness |
| FERC Day Use Improvements | Campground and Day Use Restoration | 40 acres | Done | SPLAT and interest publics | Includes Pinecrest Day Use Area, construction of new campground in Beardsley Canyon, Beardsley Day Use Improvements |
| White Fire Precommercial Thinning | Fuels Reduction and Forest Health | 113 acres | 1/15/2009 | Local Environmental Groups | Shredding of trees and brush |
| Strawberry Fuels Reduction | Fuels Reduction | 675 acres | 10/18/2007 | Local Environmental and Industry Groups | Shredding of trees and brush |
| Crandall Fuel Reduction and Forest Health Improvement | Fuels Reduction | 164 acres | 7/24/2007 | Local Environmental and Industry Groups | Shred units: 3205, 3301, 3304. This will complete shredding in Crandall |

| Project | Emphasis Area | Acres/Miles | NEPA Status | Collaboration | comments |
|--|--|-------------|----------------------------|---|---|
| Crandall Fuel Reduction and Forest Health Improvement | Fuels Reduction | 300 acres | 7/24/2007 | Local Environmental and Industry Groups | Underburn units: 1301, 2801, 2802, 2901, 2305, 2306, 2401, 2402 |
| Phase II Fuel Reduction, Forest Health and Road Management | Fuels Reduction | 137 acres | 5/29/2009 | Local Environmental and Industry Groups | Shred units: 3280, 3281 |
| South 108 Fuel Reduction, Forest Health and Road Management | Fuels Reduction | 274 acres | 6/10/2005 | Local Environmental and Industry Groups | Units: 16, 20; 215 ac. Shred, 59 ac. Handcut |
| 2014 Projects | | | | | |
| Fence Ecological Restoration Partnership | Fuels Reduction/Forest Health | 1,500 acres | Developing Proposal | Local Environmental and Industry Groups | Thinning and biomass removal |
| | Meadow Restoration | 9 acres | | | 3 Meadows to repair; including a fen being impacted by road run off |
| | Road Improvements | 8 miles | | | Road run off is impacting resources and causing yearly road damage |
| | Aspen Stand Enhancement | 4 acres | | | Removal of conifers (competition) from within aspen stands |
| | Dispersed Camping Improvements | 3 acres | | | Identifying and creating sites for camping while protecting resources |
| Hermit/Folsom Compartments Forest Health Treatments/Cornerstone Projects | Forest Health/Fuels Reduction | 380 acres | Developing Proposal | ACCG | Thinning and biomass removal and mastication (shredding) |
| | Road/Watershed Improvements | 2.5 miles | | | Mokelumne River Road Crossing Removal and road reconstruction |
| | Cultural/Sensitive Site Enhancement and Protection | 10 acres | | | Hand cut, pile, and burn fuels within archeological sites to reduce susceptibility to wildfire damage and enhance existing conditions |
| | Fuelbreak Maintenance/Construction | 120 acres | | | Shredding/mastication and control burning. One mile of new fuel break on Bailey Ridge |
| | Prescribed Burning | 250 acres | | | Grave, Moore Creek, Airola, and Garnet areas |
| | Noxious Weed Control | 84 acres | | | Hand cutting and herbicide treatments |
| | Trail Construction | 5 miles | | | New construction on 5 miles of Mokelumne Coast to Crest Trail |
| Wilderness Habitat Restoration | Yellow Legged Frog Restoration | 10 acres | Done | Interested Publics | Lakes within the Emigrant Wilderness |
| Wilderness Noxious Weed Eradication | Noxious Weed Control | 10 acres | Developing Proposal | Interested Publics | Wilderness enhancement |
| Wilderness Meadow Restoration | Meadow Restoration | 100 acres | Developing Proposal | Interested Publics | Wilderness enhancement |
| Shell Meadow Restoration | Meadow Restoration | 3 acres | Developing Proposed Action | Interested Publics | Gully Restoration, repair down cutting |
| Crab & Pine Underburn | Fuels Reduction/Forest Health | 1,000 acres | C | Interested Publics | Follow up to mechanical thinning treatment |
| Lyons/South Fork Fuels Reduction Project | Fuels Reduction | 270 acres | 9/14/2006 | Environmental and Industry Groups and Tribal/State/County Governments and Other | Shred units: 9, 10, 13, 15, 16 (KV funding available) |

| Project | Emphasis Area | Acres/Miles | NEPA Status | Collaboration | comments |
|--|--|--------------|-----------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | interested parties | |
| South 108 Fuel Reduction, Forest Health and Road management | Fuels Reduction | 1,286 acres | 6/10/2005 | Environmental and Industry Groups and Tribal/State/County Governments and Other interested parties | Shred units: 101, 1501, 1502, 1602, 1604, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2101, 2102, 2104, 2303, 2801, 2901, 2904, 2905, 3001, 3104, (Appropriated \$); 109, 113, 202, 204, 207, 2105, 2106, 2902, 3102, 3106 (KV \$) |
| 2015 Projects | | | | | |
| Complex Ecological Restoration and WL Habitat Improvement | Forest Health/WL Habitat improvement | 12,000 acres | Developing Proposed Actions | Environmental and Industry Groups and Tribal/State/County Governments and Other interested parties | Thinning of plantations and some natural stands |
| | Fuels Reduction | 6,000 acres | | | Shred and underburn |
| | Weed treatments | unknown | | | Invasive weed control |
| | Meadow Restoration | unknown | | | Possible areas: Wet Meadow, Indian Spring, Walton Cabin Spring |
| Twomile Ecological Restoration – Meadow Restoration | Meadow Restoration | 8 acres | Appeal Period ends 8/6/12 | Environmental and Industry Groups and Tribal/State/County Governments and Other interested parties | Wolfen Meadow – Main and North; Upper Fahey Meadow South and Lower; 2N55 Meadow |
| Shovel Grave Compartment Forest Health Project/Cornerstone Project | Forest Health/Fuels Reduction | 325 acres | Developing Proposal | ACCG | Thinning and biomass removal and mastication (shredding) brush in plantations |
| | Forest Health/Fuels Reduction | 1,150 acres | | | Thinning and biomass removal, approximately 8.5 MMBF produced |
| | Road/Watershed Improvements | 25.5 miles | | | Decommission two washed out road stream crossings moving sediment into the Mokelumne River. Reduce sedimentation and improve soil stability through road reconstruction, realignment, and decommissioning. |
| | Meadow Restoration | 3 acres | | | Reduce sedimentation/head cutting within Mattley Meadow |
| | Cultural/Sensitive Site Enhancement and Protection | 5 acres | | | Hand cut, pile, and burn fuels within archeological sites to reduce susceptibility to wildfire damage and enhance existing conditions |
| | Fuelbreak Maintenance/Construction | 40 acres | | | Shredding/mastication and control burning. Two miles of new fuel break on Bailey Ridge. |
| | Prescribed Burning | 250 acres | | | Grave, Moore Creek, Airola, and Garnet areas |
| | Noxious Weed Control | 90 acres | | | Hand cutting and herbicide treatments |
| | Trail Construction | 5 miles | | | New construction on 5 miles of Mokelumne Coast to Crest Trail |
| Rogge | All Resources | 1,500 acres | Developing Proposed Actions | YSS | Ecological Restoration project within old fire area |
| Jackass | All Resources | 500 acres | Developing Proposed Actions | YSS | Ecological Restoration project within old fire area |
| Coward | All Resources | 500 acres | Developing Proposed Actions | YSS | Ecological Restoration project within old fire area |
| Trail of the Ancient Dwarves | Restoration and | 1 mile | Developing Proposed | YSS | |

| Project | Emphasis Area | Acres/Miles | NEPA Status | Collaboration | comments |
|---|--|--------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| | Improvement | | Actions | | |
| Strawberry Underburn | Fuels Reduction | 1,800 acres | 10/18/2007 | Local Environmental & Industry Groups | Follow up treatment to mechanical thinning and shredding projects |
| BeeHart Underburn | Fuels Reduction | 2,000 acres | Developing Proposed Actions | Interested Publics | Second follow up burn. Ecological Restoration of site too. |
| Sampson Fuel reduction project | Fuels Reduction | 558 acres | 6/16/2003 | None | Shred units: 104B, 104J, 104N, 104Q, 104W, 104X, 109 |
| 2016 Projects | | | | | |
| Basin/Cottonwood/Faust/Thompson | All Resources | 11,000 acres | Start NEPA FY 2014 | Interested Publics | Forest Health, Fuel Reduction, Wildlife Habitat improvement, invasive plant control, roads |
| Brushy Hollow Ecological Restoration Partnership | All Resources | 10,000 acres | Start NEPA FY 2015 | Interested Publics | Forest Health, Fuel Reduction, Meadow Restoration, Road Improvements, Wildlife Habitat improvement, invasive plant control. This will be an all lands approach with SPI who owns many acres of inholdings in this area. |
| Cuneo Compartment Forest Health Treatments/Cornerstone Project | Forest Health/Fuels Reduction | 220 acres | Developing Proposal | ACCG | Thinning and biomass removal and mastication (shredding) brush in plantations |
| | Forest Health/Fuels Reduction | 2,100 acres | | | Thinning and biomass removal, approximately 7 MMBF produced |
| | Road/Watershed Improvements | 20 miles | | | Reduce sedimentation and improve soil stability through road reconstruction, realignment, and decommissioning |
| | Cultural/Sensitive Site Enhancement and Protection | 20 acres | | | Hand cut, pile, and burn fuels within archeological sites to reduce susceptibility to wildfire damage and enhance existing conditions |
| | Fuelbreak Maintenance/Construction | 55 acres | | | Shredding/mastication and control burning. Establish 2 miles of new fuel break on Bailey Ridge. |
| | Prescribed Burning | 300 acres | | | Grave, Moore Creek, Airola, and Garnet areas |
| | Noxious Weed Control | 400 acres | | | Hand cutting and herbicide treatments |
| | Trail Construction | 5 miles | | | New construction on 5 miles of Mokelumne Coast to Crest Trail |
| Ackerson | All Resources | 500 acres | Developing Proposal | YSS | Plantations, forest health and fuels reduction |
| Abernathy & Ascension | All Resources | 2,000 acres | Developing Proposal | YSS | Forest Health and Ecological Restoration project |
| 2017 Projects | | | | | |
| Garnet Hill/Blue Creek Compartment Forest Health Treatments/Cornerstone Project | Forest Health/Fuels Reduction | 200 acres | Developing Proposal | ACCG | Thinning and biomass removal and mastication (shredding) brush in plantations |
| | Forest Health/Fuels Reduction | 2,200 acres | | | Thinning and biomass removal, approximately 8.5 MMBF produced |
| | Road/Watershed Improvements | 20 miles | | | Reduce sedimentation and improve soil stability through road reconstruction, realignment, and decommissioning |
| | Cultural/Sensitive Site Enhancement and Protection | 25 acres | | | Shredding/mastication and control burning. Establish 2 miles of new fuel break on Bailey Ridge. |
| | Fuelbreak Maintenance/Construction | 300 acres | | | Grave, Moore Creek, Airola, and Garnet areas |

| Project | Emphasis Area | Acres/Miles | NEPA Status | Collaboration | comments |
|--|----------------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------------|---|
| | Prescribed Burning | 300 acres | | | Hand cutting and herbicide treatments |
| | Noxious Weed Control | 5 miles | | | New construction on 5 miles of Mokelumne Coast to Crest Trail |
| Eagle/Sardine Ecological Restoration Partnership | Trail Construction | 10,000 acres | Developing Proposal | Interested Publics | Forest Health, Fuel Reduction, Meadow Restoration, Road Improvements, Wildlife Habitat improvement, invasive plant control. This will be an all lands approach with private landowners covering several hundred acres of inholdings in this area. |