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**Program**

**Components Activities Standards and Guidelines**

- J3            J11            - Communities -- There are lands adjacent to or within the communities such as Flagstaff, Sedona, Cottonwood, and Camp Verde. Criteria are:
- Non-National Forest lands in and adjacent to the communities will generally not be acquired.
  - National Forest lands identified as needed and suitable for community expansion will not be committed to uses incompatible with prospective community needs.
- Recreation Use and Development Areas -- These are lands within existing or potential recreation sites or locations of concentrated public use. Criteria are:
- Acquire private lands to achieve a landownership pattern that adequately provides for present and foreseeable public needs, such as recreation development, landscape protection, pollution prevention, access to water and public properties, and open space.
  - Acquire private lands or the control of unique or outstanding natural features or significant waters.
- Municipal Watersheds -- These are designated areas where communities obtain municipal water supplies by special authorization, such as Woody Well Field, Peaks Inner Basin, and Lake Mary Well Field. Criteria are:
- Cooperate with municipalities and water companies to achieve an ownership pattern necessary to protect and improve the watershed.
  - Acquire non-public lands within a watershed to improve or correct management activities incompatible with maintenance of watershed condition and water quality.
- State and Federal Lands Not Administered by the Forest -- These are State lands administered by the Arizona State Land Department, State Parks, Game and Fish Department, or National Guard, and National Monuments administered by the Park Service. Criteria are:
- Favor landownership adjustments with Agencies where consolidation of ownership provides for more cost efficient management and enhances public use.
  - Retain blocks of contiguous Forest lands adjoining State or Federal lands unless there are logical and mutually beneficial management reasons.
- Small and Scattered National Forest Ownerships -- These are scattered, or highly fractured Forest ownerships, such as the Doney Park, Cosnino and Winona areas. Criteria are:
- Consolidate the ownership patterns to achieve efficient Forest management. Acquire private lands with multiple-use values.

**Program**

**Components Activities Standards and Guidelines**

- J3            J11            - Wildlands with Large Non-Forest Ownerships -- These are Forest lands in checkerboard patterns or otherwise intermingled with large private landowners. Criteria are:
- Acquire into Forest ownership to achieve cost efficient management of Forest lands and to maintain them as Forest type lands.
  - Review acquisition plans when private land uses change from wildland and undeveloped uses towards more intensive uses.
  - Pursue acquisition where special resource needs such as key wildlife habitat or key public recreation sites are identified.
  - Acquire threatened and endangered species habitat if adjacent Forest lands do not provide adequate habitat.
  - Acquire riparian habitat, where adjacent riparian areas are in Forest ownership.
- Wildlands with Small Non-Forest Ownership -- These areas where ownership patterns vary from occasional scattered private holdings to small privately held tracts. Criteria are:
- Acquire where necessary to correct or discourage land uses not compatible with adjacent Forest uses.
  - Acquire where ownership consolidation substantially improves management, is cost efficient, and enhances public use.
  - Special consideration is given to cooperators, such as range permittees, City, County, and State, where acquisition would not be in the best interest of continuing their existing operations.
  - Acquire where special resource needs such as key wildlife habitat or key public recreation sites are identified.
  - Acquire threatened and endangered species habitat if adjacent Forest lands do not provide adequate habitat.
  - Acquire riparian habitat, where adjacent riparian areas are in Forest ownership.

Lands offered by the United States in a land exchange are tentatively classified as base-in-exchange. Currently, the Forest has 21,133 acres classified as base-in-exchange. Because local and physical conditions may change during the life of this plan, other lands may be considered for exchange. They will generally meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Lands needed to meet the needs of expanding communities;
- Isolated tracts or scattered parcels that cannot be efficiently managed;
- Lands that provide consolidation of the public lands;
- Lands that will improve management, benefit specific resources, or increase management efficiency;
- Lands that are necessary to meet overriding **local, regional, and national** public needs;
- Lands within the boundaries of incorporated communities or annexed thereto.
- **Review base-in-exchange plans when private land uses change from wildland and undeveloped uses towards more intensive uses.**

## **Standards and Guidelines**

Recreation development may occur so long as the Scenic River characteristics are not adversely affected.

Keep the Verde River Runners map current.

Determine outfitter/guide service capacity as part of the detailed implementation schedule. Include provisions for monitoring and adjusting as necessary.

### Habitat Access Controlled by Closures

Access is prohibited in the vicinity of nesting bald eagles between December 1 and June 15 (Closure Order 16-52, October 23, 1984). Should eagles occupy a nest territory earlier or later, the closure period will be adjusted.

Seed and plant woody species in riparian areas. Priority is given to riparian areas that do not meet Regional standards, see the Regional Guide.

### Range Resource Planning and Inventory

No grazing capacity is assigned, however, existing watering gaps along the River are maintained or the River may be used in emergency conditions.

### Water Rights

Protect instream flow water rights in conjunction with the Prescott and Tonto National Forests.

### Fire Management Planning and Analysis

Fires are managed with adjacent areas. Suppression objectives are the same as for the adjacent area until the implementation schedule is complete. It may give more specific suppression objectives. Choose suppression methods having minimum impact on resources.

## MANAGEMENT AREA 3

### Ponderosa Pine and Mixed Conifer, Less Than 40 Percent Slopes

Analysis Areas: 1-9, 11, 12, 57, and 59

Acres: **603,056**

#### Ponderosa Pine

The ponderosa pine vegetative type is the Forest's largest commercial timber zone. The ponderosa pine stand blanketing the Mogollon Rim is part of the largest contiguous ponderosa pine stand in the world. There are three major vegetation associations that occur in this Management Area:

- Ponderosa pine with a Gambel oak understory occurs on a wide variety of elevational and climatic ranges. It is most commonly found on warm dry slopes. The oak usually comes in after a site disturbance, such as fire or logging. New Mexican locust is often associated as another understory species.
- Ponderosa pine with intermingled groups of aspen is found mostly on the west and north sides of the San Francisco Peaks. These stands are an important tourist attraction and a source of preferred firewood.
- Ponderosa pine with a ponderosa pine understory is characterized by relatively pure stands of ponderosa pine regeneration with inclusions of Douglas-fir, white fir, and Gambel oak. The ponderosa pine regeneration is dominant and occupies more than 75 percent of the site.

Logging, grazing, firewood gathering, hunting, and recreation are historic uses. There are many roads. The area provides crucial and key habitat for many species of wildlife because of diversity of cover and food production. Deer, elk, turkey, and songbird nesting habitat are found in the area.

Ponderosa pine is often called a fire dependent species because fire is required for successful regeneration. The thick bark of the ponderosa pine provides more protection from fire than bark of some other species. Ponderosa pine productivity can be maintained through harvesting and use of fire. Intermediate harvesting improves the growth rates on the remaining trees by concentrating the site's growth potential onto fewer trees. Stocking level control early in the life of the stand, precommercial and commercial thinning, is important to the long-term stand growth rates.

Natural fuel accumulations are moderate, 15+ tons per acre, and fire occurrence is the highest in the nation (see EIS Chapter 3). Logging and precommercial thinning residues can add 10 to 30 tons per acre. These accumulations can produce sufficient heat (B.T.U.'s) and flame length to kill residual trees during wildfires. Dispersed recreation use is heavy and risk of person-caused fires is high.

Timber Land Use Class

Nonforest	0 acres
Forested Land withdrawn	
Ponderosa Pine/Mixed Conifer	0 acres
Pinyon-juniper	0 acres
Unsuitable (Pinyon-juniper)	0 acres
Unsuitable (physically unsuited or not capable)	254acres*
Forested Lands not appropriate for timber harvest	8,000 acres
Suitable Timber lands	<b><u>595,216</u></b> acres
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>603,056</b> acres

## Standards and Guidelines

### Recreation Management

Manage dispersed recreation at the Standard Service Level.

Prohibit camping between Lockett Meadow Trailhead and the Inner Basin. The access road is managed as a trail and closed to vehicles, except that the City of Flagstaff may periodically be authorized to use it for special vehicles such as drill rigs if determined appropriate through environmental analysis.

Manage the Mount Elden/Dry Lake Hills to maintain a semi-primitive nonmotorized ROS class. Build a trail system to make a loop trail from Buffalo Park over the Dry Lake Hills to the Mount Elden Trail, then through the Elden Environmental Study Area on the El Paso natural gas pipeline and back to Buffalo Park. The trails are for nonmotorized traffic only, except the Schultz Creek Trail which is open to motorized vehicles. The Mount Elden Lookout Trail and the portion of the Oldham trail between Buffalo Park and the El Paso natural gas pipeline are closed to horse and packstock. Trails in the system have standard level maintenance.

Schultz Tank and immediate vicinity will be day use only.

A primitive horse camp may be developed at either the Schultz Pass trailhead or the proposed Schultz Creek trailhead. Dispersed use will be monitored in these two locations to determine the most desirable site.

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\* The management goal is to perpetuate aspen, a non-industrial species in this area, but the initial entries will remove some chargeable volumes in the form of the intermingled existing ponderosa pine and mixed conifer trees. The land has been classified in this table as to its classification at the end of Decade 1; it will take seven decades to remove all of the ponderosa pine/mixed conifer, averaging 173 acres per year.

## **Standards and Guidelines**

Schultz Creek trail will remain open to all types of use. Monitoring will be done to provide future information on development of any user conflicts. If conflicts develop, restrictions will be determined at that time.

Loading and unloading horses is not permitted at the Schultz Tank parking area. Livestock and pets are not permitted to water or otherwise use Schultz Tank because it is part of the water supply for the Doney Park Community.

### Range Resource Planning and Inventory

Grazing allotments will generally be managed to Level C and D.

This MA is open to grazing. There are 623,222 acres of full capacity lands. Of these total acres, 46,740 acres are in less than satisfactory condition. Less than satisfactory range conditions are improved through completion of the development program contained in AMP's.

### Range Forage Improvement Maintenance

Evaluate forage improvements and maintain forage improvement acres in satisfactory or better condition. Attain a balanced composition of cool and warm season forage species.

Broadcast seed immediately following natural or prescribed burns, with high production, shade tolerant, multi-growing season species unless the area is planned for timber regeneration.

Seed behind intermediate timber harvests with mixes tailored to fit the site where additional forage is needed. Emphasize high production, shade tolerant, multi-growing season species that will not inhibit tree regeneration. Do not seed after the last intermediate harvest if tree regeneration will be inhibited. Do not seed after seed cuts.

Where open meadows in the pine/mixed conifer type are to be maintained, eliminate invading overstory vegetation, stabilize gullies to raise the water table, scarify the soil, and seed with appropriate grass and forage species. Control livestock grazing through management and/or fencing to establish the revegetation.

Identify each terrestrial ecosystem and assess soil properties to determine:

- Soil limitations for soil scarification purposes.
- The method of soil scarification best suited for the soils of the project area.
- Soil potential for revegetation - Identify soils that are suitable or unsuitable for successful revegetation.

## Standards and Guidelines

- Soil potential for reforestation - Identify soils that are suitable or unsuitable for successful reforestation. Adjust stocking levels and require specific resource management activities where successful reforestation is limited by environmental factors in the terrestrial ecosystem.
- Whether soils are suitable, unsuitable, or unproductive for timber management.
- Soil limitations for timber harvest activities.
- Soils with high potential to convert to another vegetative type such as oak, locust, or juniper as a result of timber management activities - Modify timber management activities in these terrestrial ecosystems to halt the type conversion by approved chemical or mechanical means or by prescribed fire.

### Timber Harvest Administration

Administer timber sales, pulpwood sales, permits for forest products, firewood, and miscellaneous forest products sales. This activity includes the following: accountability, financial management, field inspections, and contract interpretation and enforcement. Aggressively protect non-designated trees, including firewood, through the enforcement of the timber sale contract.

Plan, prepare, administer, and sell or issue free-use permits for commercial and personal use, miscellaneous convertible and nonconvertible products (FSM 2462).

Generally, local roads are closed until the next entry by signing and physical obstruction such as gates or barriers. Temporary roads are obliterated and returned to production. If necessary to ensure protection, off-road driving restrictions are imposed until roads are fully revegetated.

### Fire Management Planning and Analysis

Suppression objective is 100 acres or less.

Prescribed fire using planned and unplanned ignitions is used to meet resource objectives. Unplanned ignitions are not used as a management tool in the urban interface.

Annual average wildfire acreage burned should not exceed 750 acres per year on the average over a 10-year period.

Emphasize using slash for firewood. Unless there are documented resource or protection needs, leave slash for at least 2 years before disposal. Clearly identify free-use firewood areas to assist the public in removing wood residues and thereby reducing future slash disposal costs. Provide easy to follow maps and signing for designated firewood areas.

## MANAGEMENT AREA 4

### Ponderosa Pine and Mixed Conifer, Greater Than 40 Percent Slopes

Analysis Areas: 10, 10a, 13, 13a

Acres: **32,268**

#### Ponderosa Pine

A small part of this Management Area (MA) has been logged in the past, generally for short distances immediately above more gentle slopes. Steep canyons having no roads in them and a number of cinder cones have not been logged.

Many of the remaining overmature trees and large snags in the pine type are in this MA. The snags are important to snag dependent species of wildlife.

The area contributes very little to the range resource because of steepness. However, the south facing slopes do provide a significant amount of big game winter habitat.

Recreation use is concentrated on trails passing through the area because of the steepness and the amount of debris on the ground. In addition, some steep slopes are scenic backdrops for sensitive recreation viewpoints.

Refer to the description of MA 3 for a discussion of vegetation, fire, and fuels.

#### Mixed Conifer

The vegetative composition, fire history, and natural fuels are similar to MA 3. Little to no logging activity and road building has taken place.

The area's value to wildlife is much greater than to domestic livestock because of the inaccessibility to most livestock.

Recreation use is largely limited to hiking and hunting.

**Management Emphasis**

Emphasize wildlife habitat, watershed condition, and dispersed recreation. Management intensity is low.

Highlights include:

- Manage with emphasis on wildlife habitat and dispersed recreation. Total acres of any Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) class may change no more than  $\pm 15$  percent in Decade 1 due to road or trail building and other activities.
- -VQO's in this area vary and are managed in accordance with the Forest-wide standards and guidelines.
- Manage for the following indicator species:
  - Turkey
  - Goshawk
  - Pygmy nuthatch
  - Elk
  - Abert squirrel
  - Red squirrel
  - Hairy woodpecker
  - Spotted owl
- Manage the Dry Lake Hills-Mount Elden area for dispersed recreation and wildlife habitat and a semi-primitive nonmotorized ROS class.
- Manage at least 640 acres of the tentatively suitable timber lands for old-growth on a sustained basis to achieve at least 320 acres meeting old-growth conditions at all times.

Timber Land Use Classes:

Nonforest	0 acres
Forested land withdrawn	
Ponderosa Pine/Mixed Conifer	0 acres
Pinyon-juniper	0 acres
Unsuitable (Pinyon-juniper)	0 acres
Unsuitable (physically unsuited or not capable)	<b>25,565</b> acres
Forested lands not appropriate for timber harvest	5,359 acres
Suitable Timber lands	<u>1,344</u> acres*
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>32,268</b> acres

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\*No harvest during first or second decade.

## **Standards and Guidelines**

### Recreation Planning and Inventory

Manage the Mount Elden/Dry Lake Hills to maintain a semi-primitive nonmotorized ROS class. Build a loop trail system tying into trailheads at Schultz Pass, Schultz Creek, Flagstaff-Elden Ranger Station, and Buffalo Park. Trails are for non-motorized use, except in Schultz Creek adjacent to Forest Road 420 up to Road 789. Horses and packstock are allowed except on the Mount Elden Lookout Trail and the portion of the Oldham Trail between Buffalo Park and the El Paso natural gas pipeline. The trail system is maintained at standard service level.

Manage Mount Elden/Dry Lake Hills for visual quality objective of Retention.

### Range Resource Planning and Inventory

The area is generally classified as no capacity range and is usually not fenced, but occasional livestock use does occur. No capacity is assigned.

### Silvicultural Examination and Prescription

Conduct silvicultural examination and re-evaluate potential for suitability during first decade.

### Spotted Owl and Bear Habitat:

Whenever possible, areas managed for old-growth, bear, and spotted owls are the same. Evaluate owl and bear habitat needs during project planning.

### MEXICAN SPOTTED OWL

Please refer to the Mexican Spotted Owl Standards and guidelines in the Forest-wide direction on pages 65 through 65-6.

### NORTHERN GOSHAWK

Please refer to the northern goshawk Standards and Guidelines in the Forest-wide direction on pages 65-7 through 65-11.

### Fire Management Planning and Analysis

Standards and Guidelines for fire management planning and analysis are the same as for MA 3.

**Program**

**Components Activities Standards and Guidelines**

Wildlife Structural Improvements

C3 Wildlife and Fish C03 During winter months in key wildlife winter ranges provide water where needed using bubblers to prevent freezing.

Range Planning and Inventory

D2 Range D01, D02 The area is classified as no capacity range. The area generally is not fenced, so occasional livestock use does occur.

Integrated Stand Management

E8 Timber E03, C01 The area is not managed for forest products. Timber activities take place only where needed to achieve management of other resources.

Bear Habitat:

Evaluate bear habitat needs during project planning

Old-Growth:

- At least 3,000 trees/100 acres of 9 inches d.r.c. or greater.
- At least 100 snags/100 acres > 9 inches d.r.c. and 10 feet or greater in height.
- At least two logs/acre of down woody material 9 inches in diameter or greater and 10 feet long.
- Not less than 5 percent of the forested lands capable of producing old-growth in each 10K Block meets old-growth conditions at any time.

Fire Management Planning and Analysis

P2 Protection P01 Suppression objective 250 acres or less except where included in urban interface.

Prescribed fire using planned and unplanned ignitions is used to accomplish resource objectives except no provision for unplanned ignitions in areas included in urban interface.

## MANAGEMENT AREA 9

### Mountain Grassland

Analysis Area: 25

Acres: **9,980**

Laying in a patchwork across the Colorado Plateau, the mountain grasslands are meadows varying in size from just a few acres to well over 1,000 acres. Natural meadows are located in frost pockets or have soil or moisture conditions not conducive to conifer growth. A wide variety of species of grasses and forbs characterize the vegetation which varies according to soil moisture and temperature. The grasslands contain some riparian areas too small to be mapped. Riparian areas are managed by the Standards and Guidelines for MA 12.

The area is important to elk, turkey, and small mammals. Meadows provide vegetation diversity needed by wildlife.

The meadows provide opportunities for breathtaking views and are themselves a highly attractive visual resource.

In some areas, the meadows are dwindling through channel erosion and subsequent dropping of the water table. This results in encroachment by conifers and other species. As the grasslands shrink, forage for wildlife and livestock is reduced and visual quality declines.

### **Management Emphasis**

Emphasize livestock grazing, visual quality, and wildlife habitat. Other resources are managed in harmony with emphasized resources. The smaller mountain meadows in remote areas are managed mostly for wildlife habitat, especially for elk summer range.

Highlights include:

- Manage for the following indicator species:
  - Antelope
  - Elk
- Manage Visual Quality Objectives (VQO) in accordance with the Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines. VQO's vary significantly in this MA.

Timber Land Use Classes:

Nonforest	<b>9,980</b> acres
Forested land withdrawn	
Ponderosa Pine/Mixed Conifer	0 acres
Pinyon-juniper	0 acres
Unsuitable (Pinyon-juniper)	0 acres
Unsuitable (physically unsuited or not capable)	0 acres
Forested lands not appropriate for timber harvest	0 acres
Suitable Timber lands	<u>0 acres</u>
 TOTAL	 <b>9,980</b> acres

**Program**  
**Components Activities Standards and Guidelines**

Recreation Planning and Inventory

A2            A01, A02    Manage for VQO’s of Partial Retention and Modification, with portions adjacent to major travel routes managed as foreground Retention.

Recreation

Closely monitor off-road driving. If damage is occurring or becomes imminent, apply and enforce appropriate restrictions, (see Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines - Recreation program component, for criteria).

Focus media attention on off-road driving damage in these sensitive areas at least annually.

Nonstructural Wildlife Habitat Improvements

C3            C02, F03    Evaluate in the first decade the need to maintain and improve meadows by eliminating competing conifers, stabilizing gullies to restore water tables, and reseeding with species desirable to wildlife.

Wildlife and Fish

Structural Wildlife Habitat Improvements

Evaluate need and, where necessary, construct fences to protect key meadows from grazing.

When springs are developed in meadow communities, riparian areas, or other sensitive areas, protect these areas by piping the water to water developments in adjacent, less sensitive areas.

**Program**

**Components Activities Standards and Guidelines**

Range Resource Planning and Inventory

D2 D01, D02 Grazing allotments are generally managed at the D level. Full capacity are  
Rangelands assigned a grazing capacity. There are 8,824 acres of full capacity land; of this total, 947 acres are in less than satisfactory condition. Less than satisfactory range conditions will be improved through completion of the development program in the respective AMP's.

Range Forage Improvement

D03 Maintain existing mountain meadows by removing invading overstory by cutting or other methods, gully stabilization to raise the water table, soil scarification, and seeding with appropriate grass and forage species.

Control livestock grazing by management and/or fencing to allow adequate regeneration of grasses and forbs.

Increase forage production by attaining a balanced composition of cool and warm season forage species.

Water Resources Planning

F3 F02, D01 Manage mountain grasslands to achieve 90 percent of potential ground cover  
Watershed/ to prevent accelerated surface erosion and gully formation. Areas that  
Soil/Air presently do not meet these standards are scarified and seeded to bring ground cover to the desired level by the second decade. Restricting livestock may be necessary until revegetation.

Identify each terrestrial ecosystem and assess soil properties to determine:

- Soil limitations for soil scarification purposes. The method of soil scarification best suited for the soils of the project area.
- Soil potential for revegetation - Identify soils that are suitable or unsuitable for successful revegetation, erosion hazard, and on-site soil loss. Soils with a potential erosion hazard rating of severe will require specific resource management activities in order to avoid severe impairment of soil productivity.

F03, C01 In areas capable of supporting woody riparian species, maintain and/or improve these species to standards in the Regional Guide, August 1983.

F04 Plan and implement cost effective stream channel restoration projects to raise the water table in meadow areas where channel erosion has resulted in a lowering of the water table.

Road Maintenance and Management

L2 F01, L01 Generally, avoid construction of new roads. Relocate and reconstruct around this  
Transportation roads around this MA whenever possible.

## MANAGEMENT AREA 30

### Bellemont Shooting Facility

Acres: 860

This area is covered by ponderosa pines trees with some steep slopes and a mountain grassland. The Arizona Game and Fish Department has a special use authorization to build and operate a shooting facility. This land is identified as base-for-exchange with the AG&FD.

#### **Management Emphasis**

Emphasize the shooting facility as a single focused use of this MA.

#### Timber Land Use Classes:

Nonforest	118 acres
Forested land withdrawn	
Ponderosa Pine/Mixed Conifer	0 acres
Pinyon-juniper	0 acres
Unsuitable (Pinyon-juniper)	0 acres
Unsuitable (physically unsuited or not capable)	186 acres
Forested lands not appropriate for timber harvest	0 acres
Suitable Timber lands	<u>556 acres</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>860 acres</b>

#### **Objective**

AG&FD will build and maintain a shooting facility under special use authorization. The intent is to exchange this MA with the AG&FD for other departmental lands on the Coconino National Forest and other National Forests in Arizona.

#### **Guidelines**

##### Recreation

Administratively close this MA to public entry except for shooting purposes. Activities such as cross-country travel or camping, will be prohibited after the AG&FD builds a fence that encloses the area. Entry to the shooting facility is limited to the authorized access routes and shooting facilities.

### Visual Management

The visual quality objective is being changed from partial retention to modification for the portion of the shooting facility where structures and other evidence of management activity are constructed.

### ROS

Existing classifications will not change.

### Special Use Management

Issue a special use authorization(s) to the AG&FD for the construction and operation of a shooting facility. The selected alternative as described in the Decision Notice and further explained in the EA will guide the content of the special use authorization.

Special use authorizations not directly associated with the shooting facility will not be authorized for this MA after the AG&FD builds a fence enclosing the area.

### Grazing Management

Grazing will be adjusted from existing pasture use to a travel route between pastures after the AG&FD has completed a fence enclosing the area. The facility boundary will have gates on the southern portion of the MA (grassland area) to provide livestock crossing.

### Timber Management

Timber harvesting will occur only as needed for the construction and maintenance of the facility or for fuel hazard reduction.

This area will be closed to firewood gathering after the AG&FD builds a fence enclosing the area.

### Minerals

Withdraw the area from mineral entry, which will not allow new mining claims.

### Fire Management

Wildfire suppression activities will continue. Fuels management will continue in partnership with AG&FD.

Special use authorization(s) for the shooting range will indicate specific responsibilities for structural fires.

**APPENDIX D**  
**LAND SUITABILITY CLASSIFICATION - ACRE DISTRIBUTION BY**  
**MANAGEMENT AREA**

	Nonforest	Withdrawn PP	Withdrawn PJ	Physically Unsuitable/ (PJ)	Physically Unsuitable/ Not Capable	Not Approp	Suitable	Total
MA1	59,729	26,058	70,136					155,923
MA2	1,167		1,028					2,195
MA3					254	7,586	<b>595,216</b>	<b>603,056</b>
MA4					<b>25,565</b>	5,359	1,344	<b>32,268</b>
MA5					4,776			4,776
MA6					71,158			71,158
MA7				266,441				266,441
MA8				14,130				14,130
MA9	<b>9,980</b>							<b>9,980</b>
MA10	151,311							151,311
MA11	25,689			202,422				228,111
MA12	18,580				19,389			37,969
MA13	22,989			59,854	30,114		9,603	122,560
MA14	646			3,709	1,477	414		6,246
MA15	1,532							1,532
MA16		838						838
MA17	1,432	1,629	1,736					4,797
MA18	380							380
MA19							12,554	12,554
MA20	328			1,121	279		5,607	7,335
MA21	967			4,541				5,508
MA22	1,587			924			668	3,179
MA23				785				785
MA24	4,045			11,158				15,203
MA25	1,630			1,994				3,624
MA26	2,532			2,738				5,270
MA27	20,329			19,062				39,391
MA28				2,287	1,016		1,778	5,081
MA29	974			1,912				2,886
<b>MA30</b>	<b>118</b>				<b>186</b>		<b>556</b>	<b>860</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>325,945</b>	<b>28,525</b>	<b>72,900</b>	<b>593,078</b>	<b>154,214</b>	<b>13,359</b>	<b>627,326</b>	<b>1,815,347</b>

## APPENDIX B

### MANAGEMENT AREAS

No.	Description	Analysis Areas	Acres
1	Wilderness	35-46	155,923 <sup>*</sup>
2	Verde Wild & Scenic River	34	2,195
3	Ponderosa pine & mixed conifer < 40% slopes	1-9, 11, 12, 57, 59	<b>603,056<sup>†</sup></b>
4	Ponderosa pine & mixed conifer > 40% slopes	10, 10a, 13, 13a	<b>32,268<sup>‡</sup></b>
5	Aspen	14	4,776
6	Unsuitable timber land	15, 16	71,158
7	Pinyon-juniper woodland < 40% slopes	17-19	266,441 <sup>§</sup>
8	Pinyon-juniper woodland > 40% slopes	20	14,130 <sup>**</sup>
9	Mountain grassland	25	<b>9,980</b>
10	Transition, grassland & sparse PJ above Rim	26, 27	151,311 <sup>††</sup>
11	Verde Valley -- desert grass, sparse PJ, cypress, and chaparral	28, 29	228,111
12	Riparian and open water	32, 33	37,969
13	Cinder Hills	31	122,560
14	Oak Creek Canyon	30	6,246
15	Developed recreation sites (public & private) and Fairfield Snow Bowl	22-24, 58	1,532 <sup>‡‡</sup>
16	Inner Basin	21	838
17	Special Areas -- RNA's (outside wilderness), Geologic, and Botanic Areas	48-51	4,797
18	Elden Environmental Study Area	52, part of 53	380
19	Mogollon Rim		12,554
20	Highway 180 Corridor	§§	7,335
21	Dry Creek Basin	NA	5,508
22	Gateway	NA	3,179

*Appendix B*

23	Lower Oak Creek	NA	785
24	Neighborwoods	NA	15,203
25	Red Cliff	NA	3,624
26	Redrock Frontcountry	NA	5,270
27	Savannah	NA	39,391
28	Schnebly Rim	NA	5,081
29	Transition	NA	2,886
<b>30</b>	<b>Bellemont Shooting Facility</b>	NA	<b>860</b>

The following will not be delineated as management areas but will be displayed on the map with an appropriate symbol:

- administrative sites and electronic sites (738 ACRES)
- non Forest Service lands and Experimental Forests (5410 ACRES)

The changes made on 8/86 reflect changes in boundaries of the Cinder Hills MA and the discovery of an error in the classification of 2,187 acres of suitable timber land in MA13 which should have been in unsuitable. The suitability change only shows in the individual MA listing of acres by land use classification.

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\* Wilderness acres in plan were 150,180 originally, adjusted to match Wilderness Bill.

† Acres do not match AA list because 12,233 acres removed from the AA's to make a portion of MA19

‡ Acres do not match AA list because 321 acres removed from AA's to make a portion of MA19 and 375 acres left over from AA 53 added in here.

§ Acres do not match AA list because 44,952 acres removed to make a portion of MA11.

\*\* Acres do not match AA list because 66,699 acres removed to make a portion of MA11

†† Acres do not match AA list because 27,279 acres were added from AA's 28/29 to adjust the acres for MA11

‡‡ Includes existing and potential developed sites, both public and private (summer homes, organization sites, and concessionaire -- ski area and lodges). Only the acreage of selected potential sites will be included

§§ Acres are from MA's 3, 5, 6, 7, 9 – as updated in Amendment 10