



CHAPTER IV

Management Direction



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MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the management direction that will guide administration of the Mendocino National Forest until the Forest Plan is amended or revised. Management direction is the guidance Forest personnel will use to achieve the desired results. This direction is also a means of informing the public and other agencies of future Forest programs as a means of facilitating understanding and cooperation.

Management direction includes all written policy guiding the management of the Forest. The management direction for the Forest includes all relevant Federal laws, the Forest Service Manual, the Pacific Southwest Regional Guide, and the Forest level direction contained in this Plan.

The Forest will continue to be guided by the laws, regulations, policies, and guidelines mentioned above. This Forest Plan supplements, but does not replace, the direction provided by these sources. The Plan generally does not restate this direction, except for manual or policy statements where needed to clarify treatment of an issue or concern.

Substantial portions of the management direction for the Forest were directed by the Record of Decision (ROD) for the Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement on Management of Habitat for Late-Successional and Old Growth Forest Related Species within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl (FSEIS). The ROD with its attached Standards and Guidelines provided additional direction in the form of land allocations and associated goals, standards, and guidelines.

Direction from the ROD has been integrated with other Forest Plan management direction for the Mendocino National Forest in this Chapter. Direction obtained from the ROD is identified by reference to the ROD page number. Additional background and descriptive information useful for understanding direction from the ROD can be found in the ROD with its attached Standards and Guidelines which is a document in the planning records for this Forest Plan.

The first level of direction in the Plan are the "Forest Goals". The Forest Goals provide the broad, overall direction for the type and amount of goods and services that the Forest will provide in the future. The Forest Goals are followed by a discussion of the expected "Future Condition of the Forest", "Acreage Allocations by Management Areas", and "Outputs and Costs".

Next, "Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines" more specifically describe how the Forest Goals will be achieved and set the minimum conditions that must be maintained.

Finally, the "Management Area Prescriptions" state the mix of integrated management practices and activities that will be implemented within each of the management areas and provide area specific program direction, and standards and guidelines.

In some areas, land allocations and prescriptions overlap. Specifically, riparian reserves and key watersheds may overlap any of the following allocations: Wilderness, Late Successional Reserves, Backcountry Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Research Natural Areas, Special Interest Areas, and matrix. Standards and guidelines for Congressionally Reserved areas, such as Wilderness, must be met first. Second, key watershed and riparian reserve standards and guidelines apply and are added to the standards and guidelines of other designated areas where they overlap (FSEIS ROD p. C-1)

FOREST GOALS

AIR QUALITY

Maintain a level of air quality which meets or exceeds State and Federal air quality standards

CHAPARRAL

Bring suitable chaparral lands under management to capture potential range, wildlife, recreation, and watershed benefits and to reduce the risk of large costly wildfires.

DIVERSITY

Maintain plant and animal diversity at levels adequate to support viable populations of native and desirable non-native species.

FACILITIES

Provide and maintain those facilities necessary for the protection, use, and safe and efficient management of Forest resources and programs.

FIRE AND FUELS

Maintain a cost effective detection, prevention, suppression, and fuels management program mix in support of other resource programs

FOREST HEALTH

Provide an integrated pest management program to prevent or control insect and disease outbreaks on forest and rangeland resources. Eradicate Class A noxious weed populations within the Forest.

HERITAGE RESOURCES

Inventory, evaluate, and manage heritage resources to prevent loss or damage to cultural values
Foster enhancement of heritage resources through interpretation, scientific study, public education, public participation, partnerships, rehabilitation, and use

LANDS

Consolidate landownership patterns to improve overall management efficiency and to accomplish resource management objectives

Provide for uses of National Forest lands which are consistent with law, regulation, and accomplishment of resource management objectives

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Maintain a visible law enforcement program that provides for resource and property protection as well as public safety.

MINERALS AND ENERGY

Maintain the availability of National Forest System lands for the exploration and development of mineral and energy resources consistent with protection of surface resources.

RANGE

Manage rangeland ecosystems to provide diverse and productive habitats, healthy watersheds, and sustainable livestock grazing. Correct grazing or other range management practices that impair the healthy functioning of rangeland ecosystems. Restore degraded rangelands when natural healing would not occur or would be unacceptably slow.

RECREATION

Provide a full range of developed and dispersed recreation opportunities at levels meeting projected demand and within the physical limits and resource capabilities of the Forest.

RESEARCH NATURAL AREAS

Manage existing and recommended Research Natural Areas to preserve the specific botanical elements represented. Complete establishment reports for areas recommended for designation.

RIPARIAN AND AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS

Maintain and improve the ecological health of riparian and aquatic ecosystems.

SOILS AND GEOLOGY

Maintain or improve long-term soil productivity and slope stability

SPECIAL INTEREST AREAS

Protect and manage special areas with scenic, geological, botanical, zoological, paleontological, archaeological, or other special values for public use and enjoyment.

THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE PLANTS

Provide favorable habitat conditions for increased populations of sensitive plants so that they no longer require special management consideration.

TIMBER & OTHER FOREST PRODUCTS

Provide a sustained yield of timber and other wood products to help support local economies and to contribute to meeting local, regional, and national needs. Provide a wide range of opportunities for collection of Special Forest Products.

VISUAL RESOURCE

Maintain scenic quality along key travel corridors, key dispersed recreation areas, developed sites, and other highly scenic areas to provide a visually pleasing setting to compliment current and projected recreation uses.

WATERSHED

Maintain and improve watershed conditions to maintain stream channel function and stability, and to provide water of sufficient quality and quantity to meet or exceed expected beneficial use requirements. As a minimum, existing levels will be protected.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

Manage Wild and Scenic Rivers to preserve the qualities which contributed to their inclusion in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Provide for the recreational use of these Rivers to the extent such use is consistent with protection of the Wild River values.

WILDERNESS

Manage the Snow Mountain and Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wildernesses to protect and enhance the quality of the Wilderness in keeping with the Wilderness Act, Congressional direction, and Forest Service policy. Provide for appropriate public uses consistent with maintenance of Wilderness values.

WILDLIFE AND FISH

Maintain or improve the diversity and quality of habitat needed to support viable populations of all native and desired non-native wildlife and fish species, providing for consumptive and nonconsumptive use at projected demand levels.

FUTURE CONDITION OF THE FOREST

Implementation of the Forest Plan will result in changes in the appearance of the Forest as well as changes in the condition of the resources. This Section of the Plan provides a description of the expected future condition of the Forest. Unless otherwise specified, the frame of reference is the 50-year period for which implementation of the Plan has been analyzed.

The Forest Plan emphasizes goods and services provided in response to local and regional demands. Intensive management is focused in areas of high resource values while maintaining or enhancing other resources.

AIR QUALITY

Air quality over the Forest is expected to remain good. The Forest will manage air quality through control of emission sources, primarily through cooperation with regulatory agencies and the timing of prescribed fires.

Prescribed burning will meet or exceed standards for total suspended particulates. Over time, this program will also tend to reduce the number of days that wildfire exceeds visibility and particulate standards.

Air quality will continue to be affected by activities occurring outside the National Forest.

CHAPARRAL

The most significant change in the chaparral type on the Forest will be in the distribution of age classes as prescribed burns averaging approximately 5,350 acres per year are implemented throughout this vegetative type. Large continuous stands of old growth chaparral will be broken into a mosaic of different successional stages. Coordinated resource and fire management planning will continue to be emphasized to capture multiple resource benefits, improve treatment effectiveness, and reduce costs.

DIVERSITY

Age class diversity will increase as a result of Plan implementation as large acreages of the chaparral vegetation type are brought under management and as lands managed for timber production approach regulation. Overall, there will be an increase in the middle and older age classes of chaparral as well as in the mature and over mature timber types.

Diversity of wildlife and fish species in terms of the number of species residing on the Forest will remain unchanged as viable populations of existing species will be maintained. There will, however, be a shift in population numbers toward those wildlife species favoring habitats in the later vegetative seral stages.

FACILITIES

Additional portions of the Forest will become accessible by road as new roads are constructed and exclusive rights-of-way, which provide for public use are acquired as the Plan is implemented. Improved access to the Lake Pillsbury area will be provided. Improvements to Forest Highway 7 will continue as Federal Highway funds are available with the long-term goal of providing a surfaced route across the Forest. The capacity for developed water oriented recreation will be increased through expansion of existing facilities and/or development of new sites as funds become available.

Little growth in the Forest work force is expected and consequently, there will be little need for additional administrative support facilities. However, many existing facilities will require substantial improvement or maintenance during the plan period.

FIRE AND FUELS

The number of wildfires is expected to increase as increased use of the Forest occurs over time, however, the average size and intensity of wildfire is expected to decrease as fuels and chaparral management activities in critical areas break up large areas of contiguous fuels.

FOREST HEALTH

The potential for losses from the major forest pests should be reduced in the future as more of the forested portion of the Forest is brought under management and maintained in a healthier and more resistant condition. As currently overstocked timber stands approach a regulated condition, a greater degree of stocking control will reduce competition for available moisture, soil nutrients, and growing space, which should result in improvement in overall stand condition.

Although not directly accounted for in the development of the Plan, improved growing stock may also contribute to reduced pest management problems by the use of more insect and disease resistant seedlings.

HERITAGE RESOURCES

Archaeological and historical sites will continue to be inventoried as activities authorized by the Plan are implemented. As the demand for all Forest resources and uses grow, the need for protection and management of archaeological, historical, and cultural properties will gain in importance. Site protection needs will continue to be met through avoidance, physical protection measures, public education, and law enforcement efforts. Cooperation and consultation with responsible agencies and others with a special interest and concern for heritage resources will continue. Opportunities for public enjoyment of heritage resources will be realized through greater emphasis on interpretation and public participation in heritage research.

LANDS

The overall management situation will continue to improve as National Forest lands are consolidated through land exchanges or other means. Lands whose retention does not serve the public interest will be disposed of. The incidence of inadvertent trespass should decrease as ownership patterns are consolidated and as boundaries between ownerships are established. Special uses are expected to increase, especially along the Forest boundary and near private inholdings.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The future law enforcement situation is primarily related to population growth trends in the areas served by the Forest and the increased demand for goods and services provided by the National Forest. Violations related to recreational uses (noncompliance with user fees, illegal campfires, off-highway-vehicle use, etc.) are expected to increase substantially during the planning period. Violations related to unauthorized use (e.g., occupancy, marijuana cultivation, etc.), illegal cutting of firewood and Christmas trees, and State fire laws are also expected to rise.

Cooperation and assistance by local law enforcement agencies will continue to play an important role in the enforcement of laws and regulations on the National Forest.

MINERALS

The future minerals situation on the Forest is not expected to be significantly different from the present. Due to the lack of evidence to indicate any significant mineral deposits of economic importance, mining activity is expected to remain at low levels. Although some interest has been expressed in geothermal and gas and oil leasing within the Forest, this has been primarily speculative as there has been little investigation to support the presence of a marketable resource. Little change in the availability of National Forest lands for mineral entry is expected.

RANGE

The acreage of utilized rangeland will decrease from the current level and is expected to be in an improved condition. Restoration of currently depleted rangeland ecosystems will be completed resulting in increased productivity and improved watershed conditions. Decreases in transitory range are expected as a result of decreasing timber management activities.

RECREATION

The Forest will continue to offer a wide variety of recreation opportunities with emphasis on dispersed activities and water oriented recreation. Improved public access to portions of the Forest will facilitate meeting increased recreation demands. Off-highway-vehicle use will be on designated routes with the major concentration of use in the southern portions of the Forest. Most other dispersed uses will continue Forest-wide following the current use patterns.

The heaviest demand for developed recreation facilities will continue to be centered around water oriented activities. The management emphasis will be directed toward these sites with additional capacity developed as use at existing sites approaches capacity, and as funding becomes available. Non-water oriented site capacity may be reduced where use does not justify expenditures for operation and maintenance of the facilities.

Recreation residence tracts are expected to continue unless future use determinations indicate a higher use of the sites.

RESEARCH NATURAL AREAS

Four additional Research Natural Areas, representing the knobcone pine, chamise chaparral, black oak, and mixed conifer ecosystems, will be established and managed for non-manipulative research, observation, and study.

RIPARIAN AND AQUATIC ECOSYSTEMS

Limitations imposed on activities within the riparian reserves and key watersheds under the Plan, the exclusion of regularly scheduled timber harvests, and reaching the aquatic conservation strategy objectives (see Riparian and Aquatic Ecosystems, Standards and Guidelines) is expected to result in significant improvement in the overall condition of riparian and aquatic ecosystems. This is expected to be of benefit to those resources dependent on these ecosystems.

Natural events such as landslides will continue to affect riparian and aquatic ecosystems within portions of the Forest. The degree to which management activities contribute to these processes should be less than at present due to the inclusion of unstable and potentially unstable areas within riparian reserves.

SOILS AND GEOLOGY

The risk of soil loss through erosion due to increased run-off and accelerated mass movement will be increased as additional areas of the Forest are brought under management. Major activities with the potential for adverse effects on soils and geology include timber harvest, road construction, wildfire, and prescribed burning. Through the proper application of available mitigation measures, impacts of erosion and mass movement should be comparable to the present.

Soil stability and productivity should be enhanced in localized areas as range and watershed improvement is accomplished and vegetative cover is re-established on presently denuded areas.

THREATENED, ENDANGERED, AND SENSITIVE PLANTS

Threatened, endangered, and sensitive (TES) plant surveys will continue to be conducted as a part of all activities with the potential to adversely impact TES plant resources. As information is collected about individual species, habitat management plans will be developed for those species which could be adversely affected by management actions. Protection and direct habitat improvement will be employed where appropriate to ensure perpetuation of viable populations of all sensitive species.

TIMBER & OTHER FOREST PRODUCTS

The re-establishment of stands burned in 1987 results in reforestation and stand improvement activities. Within those areas intensively managed for timber production, the timber stands will take on a more managed appearance as regulation is approached. Stocking will be increased on those areas which are currently understocked as a result of past partial cutting practices as they are regenerated and returned to full productivity. There will be an increase of approximately 54% in the acreage of older overmature timber stands on the Forest. These stands will primarily occur within LSRs, visual corridors, Wilderness, Wild and Scenic Rivers, RNAs, and riparian reserves. Therefore, the overmature stands will be well distributed throughout the Forest.

VISUAL RESOURCES

Alterations in the visual setting due to the amount of regeneration harvesting and road construction within the timbered portions of the Forest will be much less noticeable than under past management as a result of an increased emphasis on the maintenance of continuous forest cover through the retention of merchantable trees and advance reproduction with regeneration (Green Tree

Retention) units. Visual quality will continue to be maintained in foreground views along primary travel routes, key dispersed recreation areas, developed sites and other highly scenic areas. Prescribed burning in the chaparral type is expected to create textural variety in the monotonous brush covered slopes.

WATERSHED AND WATER QUALITY

The overall watershed condition is expected to improve during the planning period as a result of direct watershed improvement, reduced timber harvesting and road construction, and natural "healing" processes within watersheds currently degraded by past management and extensive wildfires. Watershed conditions will be maintained through the application of Best Management Practices, riparian reserves, watershed analysis, and the standards and guidelines contained in this Plan.

Water quality will continue to meet State water quality standards. Water yields will decrease slightly as compared to the present.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

Little change from the present is expected in the corridors along the Middle Fork of the Eel River, Balm of Giliad Creek, or the Middle Fork of Stony Creek. Management of these areas will be governed by the guidelines for management of Wild and Scenic Rivers and the management direction for the Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel and Snow Mountain Wildernesses.

Suitability studies will be completed for the Black Butte River, Cold Creek, and Thomes Creek. These rivers and streams will either be added to the Wild and Scenic River System, or managed for other multiple-uses.

WILDERNESS

As use of the Snow Mountain and Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wildernesses increase, the current setting (i.e., experience level) may change, and more frequent encounters with other visitors along the major travel routes and at the more popular campsites may occur. The opportunity for solitude will be maintained by limiting trail construction in the Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel Wilderness allowing for large areas for cross-country hiking. The use of other semi-primitive non-motorized recreation opportunities will be encouraged by constructing trails in the Backcountry areas. Since the Wildernesses on the Forest are relatively less used than most other areas in California, the need for special user controls to reduce user conflicts and to maintain wilderness qualities is not anticipated in the immediate future. The role of fire in the enhancement and maintenance of wilderness values will be an important consideration in the future management of Wilderness.

WILDLIFE AND FISH

Changes in vegetation due to natural succession, management activities, and wildfire will alter the existing patterns of wildlife habitat. The numbers and distribution of wildlife will be affected as well. Species utilizing early seral stage habitat are expected to be affected moderately, while those species more dependent on habitats in the older seral stages, such as the northern spotted owl, are expected to increase, some by a significant amount. Spotted owl habitat capability, for example, is expected to increase by approximately 125%. Wildlife improvement projects will increase habitat capability for designated emphasis and game species.

Anadromous fisheries habitat is expected to continue to show improvement as a result of watershed improvement activities, implementation of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy including key watersheds and riparian reserves, and continued implementation of the Mendocino National Forest Summer Steelhead Management Plan.

Increased recreational fishing of the lakes and accessible portions of streams, will place demands on the maintenance of the fisheries. The need for an increased level of stocking in the more popular lakes and streams can be anticipated. Summer steelhead will continue to receive particular emphasis and consideration in land management decisions. Implementation of Best Management Practices and riparian reserve and other Forest standards and guidelines will be the primary means to minimize potential adverse effects of land disturbing activities on the fisheries resource.

MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATIONS

The following table (4-1) displays the Forest-wide acreages allocated to each Management Prescription. Descriptions of these prescriptions can be found following the Forest-wide Standards and Guides in this Chapter.

To facilitate implementation and monitoring of the Forest Plan, the Forest has been divided into 43 geographic subdivisions called management areas. These areas were defined by administrative boundaries (Ranger Districts, wilderness, etc.), watershed boundaries, special areas (recreation areas, etc.), and finally by aggregation of similar inventory boundaries. A description of these management areas and their accompanying direction can be found following the description of the Management Prescriptions in this Chapter. Table 4-1 shows the management prescription allocations to each management area.

FOREST COMMODITY OUTPUTS AND COSTS

Table 4-2 displays the Forest-wide commodity outputs, resource management activities, and operating costs, that would accomplish or be compatible with the Forest Goals.

Table 4-1
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION
by
MANAGEMENT AREA

MGT. AREA	TOTAL ACRES	WILD- LIFE	RANGE	CHAP- ARRAL MGT.	MINIMAL MGT.	REC. AREAS	LSR	TIMBER MOD.	TIMBER INT.	WILDER- NESS	WILD & SCE- NIC RIVERS	RNA	BACK- COUNTRY
1	22,430	3,313	0	4,721	12,344	0	100	1,952	0	0	0	0	0
2	28,291	4,325	0	7,177	15,174	0	100	1,515	0	0	0	0	0
3	19,756	3,480	0	7,298	7,533	475	100	870	0	0	0	0	0
4	30,334	4,093	0	9,062	15,507	0	200	1,472	0	0	0	0	0
5	4,146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,146	0
6	33,265	4,497	0	8,160	17,296	0	200	3,112	0	0	0	0	0
7	15,781	2,667	0	4,140	7,915	0	100	959	0	0	0	0	0
8	17,076	773	0	3,464	9,860	0	0	2,979	0	0	0	0	0
9	4,153	112	0	362	2,583	0	0	1,096	0	0	0	0	0
10	14,755	2,195	0	2,128	8,527	0	100	1,805	0	0	0	0	0
11	5,217	767	0	1,932	1,640	650	0	228	0	0	0	0	0
12	18,322	1,445	0	6,032	9,750	0	100	995	0	0	0	0	0
13	37,160	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37,160	0	0	0
14	15,006	2,896	0	4,852	6,292	0	0	966	0	0	0	0	0
15	13,809	3,767	0	1,544	6,122	0	300	2,076	0	0	0	0	0
16	59,585	0	0	0	0	0	59,585	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4-1
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION
by
MANAGEMENT AREA

MGT. AREA	TOTAL ACRES	WILD- LIFE	RANGE	CHAP- ARRAL MGT.	MINIMAL MGT.	REC. AREAS	LSR	TIMBER MOD.	TIMBER INT.	WILDER- NESS	WILD & SCE- NIC RIVERS	RNA	BACK- COUNTRY
17	32,920	0	0	0	0	0	32,920	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	43,901	0	0	0	0	0	43,901	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	24,178	0	0	0	0	0	24,178	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	11,394	0	0	0	0	0	11,394	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	27,717	0	0	0	0	0	27,717	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	31,522	1,417	0	1,694	18,638	0	2,000	7,773	0	0	0	0	0
24	4,667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,667	0	0
25	12,783	760	0	952	7,248	0	1,000	2,823	0	0	0	0	0
26	26,790	6,674	0	2,984	13,540	0	300	3,292	0	0	0	0	0
27	100,627	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100,627	0	0	0
28	6,610	365	0	524	3,978	0	200	1,543	0	0	0	0	0
29	4,363	209	0	694	2,547	0	100	813	0	0	0	0	0
30	2,350	108	0	25	1,127	250	100	740	0	0	0	0	0
31	27,284	3,745	0	7,105	13,206	0	500	2,728	0	0	0	0	0
32	31,382	3,452	0	13,696	12,716	0	200	1,318	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4-1
MANAGEMENT PRESCRIPTION ALLOCATION
by
MANAGEMENT AREA

MGT. AREA	TOTAL ACRES	WILD- LIFE	RANGE	CHAP- ARRAL MGT.	MINIMAL MGT.	REC. AREAS	LSR	TIMBER MOD.	TIMBER INT	WILDER- NESS	WILD & SCE- NIC RIVERS	RNA	BACK- COUNTRY
33	13,283	1,618	0	4,341	6,258	0	100	966	0	0	0	0	0
34	4,715	382	0	1,339	2,342	0	100	552	0	0	0	0	0
35	14,972	459	0	162	8,770	0	1,100	4,481	0	0	0	0	0
36	10,814	760	0	4,226	5,708	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0
37	20,986	3,986	0	6,973	8,878	0	400	749	0	0	0	0	0
38	488	0	0	0	0	488	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	22,975	321	0	363	14,608	0	700	9,983	0	0	0	0	0
40	17,198	779	0	664	11,477	0	500	3,778	0	0	0	0	0
41	9,704	323	0	377	6,689	0	0	2,315	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	51,690	0	0	0	0	0	275	0	0	0	0	0	51415

TABLE 4-2
AVERAGE ANNUAL OUTPUTS
FIRST AND SECOND DECADES

Resource Elements	BASE YEAR 1989	'90 RPA GOALS		Plan Decade 1	Plan Decade 2
		1st Decades	5th Decades		
Developed Public (M-RVD)	250			346	498
Developed Private (M-RVD)	100			148	183
Dispersed (M-RVD)	509			643	792
Wilderness (M-RVD)	30	33	48	51	64
Total Public Recreation (M-RVD)	789	1,124	1,570	1,040	1,354
Open, Usable OHV Areas, Summer & Winter (M-Acres)	26.2			0	0
Roads and Trails Open Only to OHV Use, Summer & Winter (Miles)	235			321	337
Roads and Trails Closed to OHV Use, Summer & Winter (Miles)	355			380	415
Visual Quality Index	47.1			47.7	48.3
Bald Eagle (Pairs)	1			3	3
Peregrine Falcon (Pairs)	3			3	3
Deer (M-Deer)	31.0			30.2	30.0
Resident Fish Other Than T&E (M-Pounds)	53.0			55.1	58.8
Anadromous Fish, Commercial (M-Pounds)	7.6			9.1	9.9
Anadromous Fish, Sport (M-Pounds)	14.5			18.3	19.5
Spotted Owl (Pairs)	90			98	124
Goshawk (Pairs)	111			117	135
Total Wildlife and Fish User Days (M-WFUD)	101.2			120.1	154.7

TABLE 4-2
AVERAGE ANNUAL OUTPUTS
FIRST AND SECOND DECADES

Resource Elements	BASE YEAR 1989	'90 RPA GOALS 1st 5th Decades		Plan Decade 1	Plan Decade 2
Direct Habitat Improvement (M-WFUD)					
...deer	13.0			8.9	17.7
...all other species except T&E	6.9			4.8	9.6
resident fish except T&E	13.0			18.5	23.6
anadromous fish, sport	2.6			2.9	3.7
Induced Habitat Improvement (M-WFUD)					
deer	12.0			18.0	21.4
...all other species except T&E	6.5			9.8	11.6
...resident fish except T&E	1.4			3.1	3.3
...anadromous fish, sport	0.3			0.6	0.5
Direct Habitat Improvement (Acres)					
deer	775			2,338	2,338
all other species except T&E	418			1,264	1,264
resident fish except T&E	6			10	5
...anadromous fish, commercial	8			14	9
anadromous fish, sport	12			19	14
Direct Habitat Improvement (Structures)					
deer	9			14	12
...all other species except T&E	5			7	6
...resident fish except T&E	7			5	5
...anadromous fish, commercial	7			3	3
anadromous fish, sport	11			4	4
Total Anadromous Fish Structures	18	23	33	7	7
Grazing (M-AUM)	12.3	12.3	12.3	8.0	8.0
Allowable Sale Quantity (MMCF)	8.00	9.70	9.70	1.84	2.21
...(MMBF)	53.6	65.0	65.0	12.2	14.8
Long Term Sustained Yield (MMCF)	12.30			3.04	3.04
(MMBF)	82.6			20.4	20.4
Reforestation (Acres)	6,468			581	697

TABLE 4-2
AVERAGE ANNUAL OUTPUTS
FIRST AND SECOND DECADES

Resource Elements	BASE YEAR 1989	'90 RPA GOALS 1st 5th Decades		Plan Decade 1	Plan Decade 2
Timber Stand Improvement (Acres)	2,412			2,000	1,678
Fuelwood (M-Cords)	3.5			4.1	4.7
Biomass (MMCF)	0			0	0
Water Quality (M-Acre Feet at Standards)	3,300			3,238	3,236
Increased Water Quantity (M-Acre Feet)	3.6			0.9	1.8
Watershed Improvement (Acres)	5,433	531	342	350	280
Mineral Operating Plans	0	0	0	1	1
Land Acquisition (Acres)	0			400	250
Human Resource Programs (Enrollees)	15			15	15
Total Fuel Treatment (Acres)	4,078			5,781	5,897
...fire related fuel treatment	447			2,600	2,600
...timber related fuel treatment	3,185			581	697
...other fuel treatment	446			2,600	2,600
Expected Acres Burned by Wildfire	2,636			2,027	2,027
...intensity class 1	7			5	5
...intensity class 2	42			32	32
...intensity class 3	148			114	114
...intensity class 4	243			187	187
...intensity class 5	1,052			809	809
...intensity class 6	1,144			880	880
Trail Construction (Miles)	18.3	19.4	13.2	9.4	6.0
Trail Reconstruction (Miles)	25.3			9.2	7.0
Road Construction (Miles)	10.0	10.4	10.8	3.1	1.5
Road Reconstruction (Miles)	27.0			13.1	7.8
Road Maintenance (Miles)	2,463			2,463	2,494