

Recreation Residence Consistency Review
Shasta-Trinity National Forest
December 7, 2007

Heritage Resources	
Forest Plan Direction	Current Management Implementation
<p><i>LRMP (pg. 4-4)</i> <i>Forest Goals</i></p> <p>5. Preserve and interpret significant historic and prehistoric sites for the benefit of Forest visitors.</p>	<p>Current management is to inventory, evaluate, and manage heritage properties. Residence or tract historic evaluations are being deferred until a proposed action triggers the need for an evaluation, or an opportunity for an evaluation is made available.</p>
<p><i>LRMP (pg. 4-16)</i> <i>Standards and Guidelines</i></p> <p>c. Manage heritage resources not covered by Forest standards and guidelines or Prescription XI according to STNF Manual Supplement 2361.</p> <p>d. Heritage Resource inventory procedures will comply with the Supplement to FSM 2361.</p> <p>e. Evaluate heritage resources that might be affected by project activities for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). This will be done in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) as well as interested parties.</p> <p>f. Identify sites that will require protection (e.g., by signing and/or flagging) prior to implementation or management activities adjacent to the site.</p> <p>g. Sign heritage resources in areas of recreation use only if visitor use is impairing the site's value or if the site is to be interpreted.</p> <p>h. Historic sites, unless assigned to Prescription XI, will not be enhanced or interpreted. They will be managed so that the site is not adversely affected and no hazard is caused to the public. Modifications to historic structures must be compatible with standards and guidelines issued by the USDI and the ACHP.</p>	<p>The tracts are covered by the LRMP standards and guidelines.</p> <p>In compliance with FSM 2361, the land between the residences has been inventoried and no sites were found. The residences still need historic evaluations.</p> <p>Evaluations are being performed on a case-by-case basis. Screened exemptions are being reported to the SHPO.</p> <p>There are no sites to protect.</p> <p>There are no sites to protect.</p> <p>This standard and guideline will be reconsidered as residences and/or tracts are evaluated. Modification to structures may trigger the need for a historic evaluation. They're being considered on a case-by-case basis.</p>

<p>i. Mitigate adverse effects to heritage resources that are eligible for the NRHP, according to direction issued by the United States Department of the Interior (USDI) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP).</p>	<p>This standard and guideline will be considered as residences and/or tracts are evaluated.</p>
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Recreation	
Forest Plan Direction	Current Management Implementation
<p><i>LRMP (pg. 4-5)</i> <i>Forest Goals</i></p> <p>22. Manage the Shasta-Trinity National Forest land base and resources to provide a variety of high quality outdoor recreation experiences.</p> <p>24. Encourage the use of the Forest by the disadvantaged, physically challenged and minorities.</p>	<p>The tracts are one component of the overall recreation experience provided to visitors. SUA's are administered to ensure that they meet quality standards.</p> <p>As privately owned facilities not subject to public use, recreation residences are not subject to accessibility and Title VI requirements.</p>
<p><i>LRMP (pg. 4-13)</i> <i>Standards and Guidelines from the ROD that apply Forest-wide</i></p> <p>Manage Recreation Areas to Minimize Disturbance to (Survey and Manage) Species</p>	<p>All tracts are being surveyed by biologists and botanists for applicable survey and manage species. Of the four tracts surveyed, no survey and manage species were detected.</p>
<p><i>LRMP (pg. 4-23)</i> <i>Standard and Guidelines</i></p> <p>a. Manage developed recreation sites according to the ROS classes.</p> <p>d. Prepare objectives and prescriptions for managing vegetation in and around developed recreation sites.</p> <p>i. Make no new allocations for recreation residential purposes (this does not apply to sites provided in-lieu of existing sites).</p> <p>j. Continue existing recreation tracts under special use permit unless a site-specific higher public use has been determined.</p>	<p>All of the recreation residences tracts are located in Rural ROS class, except Didallis which is Roaded Natural and are being managed accordingly.</p> <p>Vegetation management requirements are being evaluated for inclusion in the new permits. Non-native plants are being treated as items of non-compliance.</p> <p>There have been no new tracts or lots established since the LRMP went into effect. The need for in-lieu lots has not arisen.</p> <p>No specific higher public use has been determined for the National Forest System (NFS) lands occupied by any of the tracts.</p>

<p><i>LRMP (pg. 4-39)</i> <i>Management Prescriptions, Late Successional Reserves</i></p> <p>Developments – Existing developments in Late Successional Reserves (LSR’s) such as campground, recreation residences, ski areas, utility corridors and electronic sites are considered existing uses with respect to LSR objectives and may remain, consistent with other standards and guidelines. Routine maintenance of existing facilities is expected to have less effect on current old-growth conditions than development of new facilities. Maintenance activities may include felling hazard trees along utility rights-of-way, trails, and other developed areas.</p>	<p>Only the Forest Glenn tract is located in an LSR. Current management is to approve routine maintenance activities through SUA administration.</p>
<p><i>LRMP (pg. 4-48)</i> <i>Management Prescriptions, Administratively Withdrawn Areas</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New roads and trails will be constructed for the purpose of accessing fishing trails, interpretive trails, or providing links to primary trails. These roads and trails will be located, designed, constructed, and maintained to standards which complement Rural Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) activities. 2. Treatment of natural fuels or fuels resulting from resource activities will be determined during ecosystem planning. 3. Standard range management practices (herding, fencing) will be applied to keep livestock out of developed recreation sites. This is especially true when conflicts occur between recreation and grazing use. 4. Locate and schedule OHV use to minimize conflicts. 5. Management activities should be accomplished in accordance with Rural Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) guidelines. 8. Through hazardous tree evaluation and 	<p>Current management is to approve new roads and trails through SUA administration.</p> <p>The Forest is incorporating State of California fuel standards around buildings into the SUA’s.</p> <p>These practices have not been needed (and regional policy prohibits livestock in recreation residence tracts).</p> <p>Current travel management planning will result in the identification of those routes on which motorized vehicles will be limited, by season of use and class of vehicle</p> <p>All of the recreation residences tracts are located in Rural ROS class, except Didallis which is Roaded Natural and are being managed accordingly.</p> <p>Current management is to identify and approve hazard</p>

<p>control, provide an acceptable level of public safety with the least amount of damage and impact to the environment.</p> <p>9. In developed recreation areas keep conifer stocking at levels which will reduce mortality.</p> <p>10. In developed recreation and other high value areas treat conifer stumps immediately after tree felling to prevent infection by <i>Heterobasidion annosum</i>.</p> <p>11. Areas within developed recreation sites will meet a Visual Quality Objective (VQO) of modification. Management activities that are seen from developed recreation sites will meet a VQO of retention in the foreground and partial retention in the middleground.</p> <p>12. Areas within developed site boundaries are not subject to snag, dead/down material, and hardwood standards due to safety considerations and recreation use.</p>	<p>tree removal through SUA administration. For example, the Forest Service and PG&E are working together on right-of-way maintenance tree removal.</p> <p>Vegetation management requirements are being evaluated for the new permits. Non-native plants are being treated as items of non-compliance.</p> <p>Where PG&E performs right-of-way maintenance within the tracts, their management prescription includes treating stumps with borax. SUA holders are being similarly advised.</p> <p>Current management is to ensure visual objectives are met through SUA administration.</p> <p>Current management is to identify and approve tree and down material removal through SUA administration. Only hazard trees are authorized for removal.</p>
<p><i>LRMP pg. 4-112 Management Area 8</i></p> <p>Four summer home tracts, with a total of 160 homes, are managed to meet established standards and not detract from the quality of the NRA.</p>	<p>This desired condition statement is still true (except the number of homes is 154). In this case, the 1995 STNF LRMP erroneously refers to the recreation residences as “summer home tracts.” Recreation residences are for personal recreation use only and not permanent ‘homes’ as defined in Forest Service Manual 2347 and 2721.23, and Forest Service Handbook 2709.11.</p>

Visual Quality	
Forest Plan Direction	Current Management Implementation
<p><i>LRMP (pg. 4-5)</i> <i>Forest Goals</i></p> <p>5. Maintain a diversity of scenic quality throughout the Forest, particularly along major travel corridors, in popular dispersed areas, and in highly developed areas.</p>	<p>Recreation residence tracts are considered highly developed areas and thus, are subject to visual quality management.</p>
<p><i>LRMP (pg. 4-27)</i> <i>Standards and Guidelines</i></p> <p>a. Manage activities and projects to meet adopted Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs) of: preservation, retention, partial retention, modification or maximum modification. On rare occasions the adopted VQO may not meet management's objectives (i.e., catastrophic events). Any proposed modification to adopted VQOs must go through the NEPA process and be approved by the Forest Supervisor.</p>	<p>All of the tracts are located in areas of retention, as viewed from Shasta Lake or the South Fork Trinity River.</p>