

RECORD OF DECISION
and
Inyo National Forest Plan Amendment #4
and
Sequoia National Forest Plan Amendment

based on the
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

for the
**NORTH AND SOUTH FORKS
OF THE
KERN WILD AND SCENIC RIVER**

**USDA Forest Service
Pacific Southwest Region**

SEQUOIA AND INYO NATIONAL FORESTS

Kern and Tulare Counties, California

This document presents reasons for selecting Alternative 3 to implement the management plan for the North and South Forks of the Kern Wild and Scenic River for the next 10 to 15 years. Long-term estimates of the Alternatives' environmental and economic attributes, contained in the environmental impact statement, were considered in the decision. The Comprehensive Management Plan will be an amendment to the Inyo and Sequoia Forest Land and Resource Management Plans.

September 1994

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
INTRODUCTION	1
Applicable Laws and Regulations	1
DECISION AND REASONS FOR THE DECISION	2
Description of the Selected Alternative	3
Rationale For the Selection of Alternative 3	6
Mitigation Measures and Monitoring	7
PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND ISSUES CONSIDERED	8
ALTERNATIVES	10
Alternatives Considered But Eliminated from Detailed Study	10
Alternatives Considered In Detail	10
Alternative 1	10
Alternative 2	10
Alternative 3	10
Alternative 4	10
ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE	15
IMPLEMENTATION	15
ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW AND APPEAL OPPORTUNITIES	15
TABLE	
Table 1. Summary of Comparison of Alternatives	12
APPENDIX	
APPENDIX A. Summary of Mitigation Measures for the Selected Alternative	A-1

RECORD OF DECISION

and
Inyo National Forest Plan Amendment #4
and
Sequoia National Forest Plan Amendment

based on the

Final Environmental Impact Statement
for the
North and South Forks
of the
Kern Wild and Scenic River

INTRODUCTION

The Sequoia and Inyo National Forests have completed the planning process for the North and South Forks of the Kern Wild and Scenic River. On November 24, 1987, Congress passed Public Law (PL) 100-174 which placed portions of the North and South Forks of the Kern River into the Nation's Wild and Scenic River System. This legislation designated the following portions of each river:

North Fork Kern River - 78.5 continuous miles, starting from its headwaters located within the Sequoia National Park, south to the Kern/Tulare County line

South Fork Kern River - 72.5 continuous miles, starting from its headwaters located within the Golden Trout Wilderness, Inyo National Forest, south to the southern boundary of the Dome Land Wilderness, Sequoia National Forest

Section 3 of the 1968 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (PL 90-542), as amended, requires that the Federal agency charged with the administration of each component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System shall prepare a comprehensive management plan to provide for the protection of the river values. The North and South Forks of the Kern Wild and Scenic River (Kern W&SR) Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) is the basis for the resulting Comprehensive Management Plan, hereinafter called the Plan.

Applicable Laws and Regulations

The FEIS and Plan were developed under the implementing regulations of the National Forest Management Act (PL 100-150); Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 219 (36 CFR 219) published in 47 CFR 43026 on September 30, 1982; The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations (40 CFR 1500-1508); and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (PL 90-542, 36 CFR 297). Specifically, the goals of the Wild and Scenic River Act are:

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States that certain selected rivers of the Nation which, with their immediate environments, possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreation, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values, shall be preserved in free-flowing condition, and that they and their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations."

In addition, Plan preparation was guided by the Forest Service Manual (FSM 2354.3) as well as many other applicable laws and regulations, including but not limited to: The Endangered Species Act, the Wilderness Act, the Clean Water Act, and the National Historic Preservation Act.

Included in the planning process were thorough studies of the lands, resources, and the socioeconomic interests of the river area. Four planning Alternatives were studied and analyzed in detail in the FEIS. This Record of Decision documents our selection and approval of one of these Alternatives for future management of the Kern W&SR and discloses the reasons for our decision.

DECISION AND REASONS FOR THE DECISION

The Sequoia and Inyo National Forests propose to amend their respective FLRMPs to provide for the protection of the North and South Forks of the Kern Wild and Scenic River values. It is our decision to select Alternative 3 as the basis for development of the Plan. We have reviewed the environmental consequences of the Alternatives analyzed in the FEIS. We gave particular attention to the 100 public review comments presented in Appendix B of the FEIS. We have concluded that the Plan provides for multiple-use management of acoustics, air quality, fire/fuels, heritage resources, land ownership and use, livestock grazing, minerals, socioeconomics, soils/geology, transportation, vegetation, visual resources, water quality/hydrology, and wildlife and fisheries. This decision includes adoption of specific mitigation measures and a monitoring program.

As a management strategy, the Plan is basically programmatic. Some site specific projects are scheduled in the Plan to provide for its implementation and to help mitigate adverse environmental consequences. However, the emphasis in the Plan is not on site-specific decisions. Rather, it provides overall systematic guidance and establishes management direction to govern future actions. The site-specific actions are project level decisions and not part of the FLRMP amendment decision. Site-specific projects will require additional analysis.

We have determined that this amendment does not result in a significant change in the Inyo and Sequoia Forest Plans, in accordance with regulations in 36 CFR 219.10(f). This finding is based on the fact that the proposed amendment does not alter the Forest Plans' goals, objectives or outputs.

This decision amends the Inyo National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, by making the following modifications:

Modifications To The Inyo Forest Plan

<u>Page</u>	<u>Modification</u>
97	Replace the statement "Develop management plans in conjunction with the Sequoia National Forest for the newly designated North Fork of the Kern and South Fork of the Kern Wild and Scenic Rivers: with "Implement the Comprehensive Management Plan for the North and South Forks of the Kern Wild and Scenic River cooperatively with the Sequoia National Forest."
126	Add the following statement "When Management Area Direction for MAs 19 (Golden Trout) and 20 (South Sierra) is more restrictive than the following Management Prescription direction, it then supercedes the following."
237	Replace the statements "Manage the South Fork of the Kern and North Fork of the Kern Wild and Scenic Rivers in accordance with final legislation. Prepare a river management plan for each designated river including final classifications and boundary descriptions." with "Manage the South Fork of the Kern and North Fork of the Kern Wild and Scenic Rivers in accordance with the Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP) prepared for the same rivers. Said CMP has been incorporated into this Forest Plan (see Appendix A)."
241	Replace the statements "Manage the South Fork of the Kern Wild and Scenic River in accordance with final legislation. Prepare a river management plan for the river that includes classifications and boundary descriptions." with "Manage the South Fork of the Kern Wild and Scenic River in accordance with the Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP) for the North and South Forks of the Kern Wild and Scenic Rivers. Said CMP has been incorporated into this Forest Plan (see Appendix A)."
298	Add the following to the list of EXISTING PLANS INCORPORATED INTO THE PLAN WITHOUT REVISION : "- Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP) for the North and South Forks of the Kern Wild and Scenic Rivers (1994)

This decision amends the Sequoia National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan by making the following modifications:

Modifications To The Sequoia Forest Plan

<u>Page</u>	<u>Modification</u>
4-21	Add the statement "Implement the Comprehensive Management Plan for the North and South Forks of the Kern Wild and Scenic River (1994) cooperatively with the Inyo National Forest."

Description of the Selected Alternative

Alternative 3 provides a *blend of management emphases* of Alternatives 1, 2, and 4, appropriate to individual river segment classifications or groups of like segments.

The major provisions of Alternative 3 are: 1) changing boating use on "Wild", "Scenic", and "Recreation" river segments; 2) changing the emphasis of trail use within the river corridor; 3) changing developed and dispersed camping and other recreation use within the river corridor; 4) continuing livestock management practices within the river corridor; and 5) providing for acquiring scenic/ access easements from private property owners within the river corridor if needed. Specifically:

Boating

North Fork

- Private Boating: on the the *Wilderness Run* the number of people allowed to launch will be limited to 15 a day, with a maximum group size of 15 people at one time (PAOT); on the *Forks Run* the number of people allowed to launch will be limited to 15 a day, with a maximum group size of 15 PAOT; on the *Upper Kern Run* there will continue to be no limit on the number of people allowed to launch each day. Maximum group size will be increased to 18 PAOT. Use will continue to be allowed 7 days a week on all runs.
- Commercial Boating: On the *Wilderness Run*, no commercial boating will be allowed at the present time. The potential for commercial boating permits can be analyzed during the update of the Golden Trout Wilderness Management Direction. On the *Forks Run* a limit of 15 people will continue to be allowed to launch each day, excluding guides. Maximum group size will continue to be 15 PAOT, excluding guides. On the *Upper Kern Run* the maximum of people allowed to float the river at one time will increase from 125 to 180. Of the 55 additional user days allowed in this Alternative, 25 user days will be offered through a prospectus for an additional commercial whitewater rafting permit. The new permit will not provide for trips on the *Forks Run*. The other 30 user days will be allocated through Temporary Special-Use permits (SUPs) to provide for special groups. Maximum group size will be 30 PAOT, excluding guides. Use will continue to be allowed 7 days a week on both runs.

South Fork

- On the South Fork, for private boaters, boating will continue to be authorized on all river segments where opportunities exist. Maximum group size will continue to be 15 PAOT within Wildernesses and will be limited to 18 PAOT outside Wildernesses. Use will continue to be allowed 7 days a week.
- Commercial boating use will continue to not be authorized on the South Fork at the present time.

Trails

- Trailheads will continue to not be allowed within the Kern W&SR corridor within Wildernesses.
- Motorized/mechanized use (except wheelchairs) will not be allowed within Wildernesses, unless authorized for emergency or safety purposes.
- For "Wild" river segments outside Wildernesses: trailheads can continue to be located within the river corridor. All motorized use (except wheelchairs) will now be prohibited under this Alternative, unless authorized for emergency or safety purposes. Mechanized use will continue to be allowed.
- For the "Scenic" river segment, trails and associated facilities will continue to be acceptable. Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) use, trails and river crossings will be planned and managed in accordance with the Interagency Motor Vehicle Use Plan for the Inyo NF and the Sequoia Trail Plan for the Sequoia NF.
- For "Recreation" river segments, trail management objectives will now emphasize foot travel, equestrian, and mechanized modes of travel over motorized use. Motorized use will continue to be allowed within specific locations and on designated trails. Special emphasis will be given to developing additional trails accessible to individuals with disabilities.

Developed/Dispersed Camping and Other Recreation Uses

"Wild" river segments within and outside Wildernesses

- Activities allowed will now be compatible with ROS classes Primitive through Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized.
- Campsites and/or campfires will continue to not be allowed within 100 feet of the river's edge, tributaries, system trails, and meadows. Where terrain does not permit a 100 foot setback, camping and/or campfires will not be allowed closer than 25 feet from the river's edge, tributaries, system trails, and meadows.
- New outfitter/guide permits can continue to be issued when a public need is demonstrated and the service cannot be provided elsewhere. No additional permits for packers will be authorized within the GTW.
- Services such as patrol and facilities maintenance will be provided on a scheduled and regular basis.

"Scenic" river segments

- Recreational activities allowed will be those which are compatible with ROS classes Primitive through Semi-Primitive Motorized.
- Camping and campfires will continue to not be allowed closer than 100 feet of the river's edge, tributaries, system trails, and meadows within the corridor.
- New outfitter/guide permits will continue to be authorized when a public need is demonstrated.
- Administration will be provided on a scheduled and frequent basis.

"Recreation" river segments

- Activities allowed will continue to be those which are compatible with ROS classes Primitive through Rural.
- Increased levels of both developed and dispersed recreation uses and facilities will be allowed to meet recreational demand and/or to resolve user conflicts.
- Campsites and/or campfires will now not be allowed closer than 25 feet of the river's edge, tributaries, system trails, and meadows within the corridor.
- Opportunities for developing additional group campsites will be encouraged on North Fork, Segment 4.
- New outfitter/guide permits can continue to be authorized when a public need is demonstrated.
- Administration will be provided on a scheduled and frequent basis.

Livestock Management Practices

"Wild" river segments within wilderness

- Grazing will be allowed to continue at the level specified through the Allotment Management Plan process.
- Permanent or temporary modifications of grazing use and range improvements can now be made to accomplish specific resource management goals as long as they are compatible with wilderness policies and regulations.

All other river segments

- Grazing use and range improvements will be authorized and managed on a site-specific basis to ensure the river's outstandingly remarkable values will be protected.
- Where grazing use is reduced or discontinued within the W&SR corridor, the Sequoia National Forest will consider not re-issuing a permit.

Acquiring Scenic/Access Easements

- No specific recommendations will be made at this time to acquire scenic and/or access easements. In the future, easements will be acquired when necessary to protect and/or enhance the river's outstandingly remarkable values. If a conflict concerning priorities for acquisition of easements arises, the following priorities will be established:

Priority 1 - "Recreation" river segments

Priority 2 - "Scenic" river segments

Priority 3 - "Wild" river segments outside Wildernesses

Priority 4 - "Wild" river segments within Wildernesses

Rationale For Selection of Alternative 3

The Kern W&SR FEIS has, to our satisfaction, explored a reasonable range of Alternatives for accomplishing the goals of the W&SR Act. These Alternatives are consistent with the Sequoia Mediated Settlement Agreement. Additionally, the Significant Issues are addressed by each of the Alternatives, including Alternative 3.

We believe that Alternative 3 proposes the best balance among recreation, grazing use, scenic/access easement acquisition, and protection of the natural and heritage resources within the river corridor.

No single factor determined our decision. Among the many factors we considered were how well the various Alternatives would meet the stated goals and resolve the issues. The issues were addressed by all of the Alternatives considered, including Alternative 3. We considered the evaluation of direct, indirect, and cumulative effects in making this decision. We considered adverse effects which cannot be avoided, short-term uses versus long-term productivity, and identification of irreversible or irretrievable actions. These factors are described in detail in Chapter IV of the FEIS.

Our considerations included the environmental and socioeconomic effects associated with: 1) changing boating use on "Wild", "Scenic", and "Recreation" river segments; 2) changing the emphasis of trail use within the river corridor; 3) changing developed and dispersed camping and other recreation use within the river corridor; 4) continuing livestock management practices within the river corridor; and 5) providing for the acquisition of scenic/access easements from private property owners within the river corridor, if necessary to protect the river's outstandingly remarkable values.

Important components supporting our selection of Alternative 3 for the Kern W&SR include:

Boating

1. By increasing the number of commercial users by a potential of 20%, and providing for additional special groups to launch each day on the *Upper Kern Run*, this Alternative has the potential to meet the increasing public demand for whitewater boating outside Wildernesses. An additional commercial whitewater rafting permit will be offered through a prospectus. This will provide an additional opportunity for interested whitewater rafting businesses, including the current permittees. This increased boating use could have a positive financial impact on certain local and out-of-the-area businesses that provide equipment and supplies for this recreational activity, since more people would need their services and goods.

2. By providing for 30 additional user days for special groups, this Alternative will increase the potential for more business opportunities for new and current enterprises. It will provide opportunities for special whitewater floating groups, such as Boy Scouts, church groups, educational groups, semi-private outfitter/guide organizations, etc. However, some of this use is already on-going through private boating and unauthorized group boating. Therefore, in reality, 30 additional new user days will not be added. Additionally, some currently unauthorized use will be legalized and consequently better controlled through special-use permit requirements.
3. By decreasing the amount of private boating use on the *Wilderness Run* from an unlimited number to 15 people a day, this Alternative will protect the wilderness setting.

Trails

4. This Alternative will prohibit all motorized use within any "Wild" river segment. This will preclude individuals from operating off-highway vehicles in the corridor at the very northern end of North Fork, Segment 3, where the Rincon Trail (#33E23) terminates at the GTW boundary and thus will eliminate potential user conflict and encroachment problems.
5. In this Alternative, trails suitable for persons with disabilities will be provided, particularly on North Fork, Segment 4 where most of the recreation use occurs.

Developed/Dispersed Camping and Other Recreation Uses

6. This Alternative will allow a mix of dispersed and developed recreation opportunities and facilities to help meet future demand and resolve user conflicts. Future demand for facilities such as campgrounds and group camps will be met, particularly within the popular North Fork, Segment 4 and South Fork, Segment 3, while still providing dispersed camping opportunities.
7. ROS classes and camping setbacks from the river's edge will now be consistent between the Inyo and Sequoia National Forests and Wilderness river segments within the Kern W&SR corridor.
8. The new 25-foot camping setback within the heavily used "Recreation" segments will have the potential to significantly reduce user conflicts. It will also have the potential of reducing parking congestion along North Fork, Segment 4, as a result of eliminating dispersed camping areas located within 25 feet of the river's edge.
9. The potential adverse effects to heritage resources, wildlife, fisheries, water quality, and riparian areas within "Recreation" segments will be less because of the required 25-foot setback from the river's edge.
10. Additional outfitter/guide permits for "Wild" river segments outside Wildernesses will be allowed to meet demand if the service cannot be provided elsewhere and the river's outstandingly remarkable values will be protected.

Livestock Management Practices

11. Livestock management practices will essentially remain unchanged. Range improvements such as fencing and water development will continue at current levels.
12. By considering not re-issuing permits where grazing use is reduced or discontinued, grazing use could be reduced in the future.
13. The economic status of local ranchers will remain at current levels.

Acquiring Scenic/Access Easements

14. Scenic and/or access easements can be acquired if needed.

Mitigation Measures and Monitoring

All practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm from Alternative 3 have been adopted.

Mitigation measures that will be applied to the implementation of this Alternative can be found in Appendix A of this document.

A Monitoring Plan is included in the Comprehensive Management Plan for the Kern W&SR. The Monitoring Plan describes the procedure by which the Forest Service will monitor certain activities and uses within the Kern W&SR to ensure compliance of management goals and actions contained in the Plan and to ensure that environmental consequences do not exceed acceptable levels.

Considering both the positive and negative environmental and socioeconomic consequences of all the Alternatives, it is our conclusion that Alternative 3 best satisfies the overall mix of public and Forest Service issues, objectives, and opportunities. It provides a reasonable balance between providing outdoor recreation opportunities, providing for livestock grazing, protecting the river's outstandingly remarkable values and natural and heritage resources, and providing for appropriate fisheries and wildlife management.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT AND ISSUES CONSIDERED

Comment on potential concerns and opportunities for managing the W&SR was solicited from Forest Service employees, members of the general public, other public agencies, Forest permittees, environmental organizations, private property owners, and elected representatives (See Appendix B - Public Involvement of the DEIS and FEIS.)

Comments were requested by various methods including publishing a Notice of Intent to prepare a DEIS and Draft Implementation Plan (IP) in the *Federal Register* filed May 22, 1989, radio and newspaper releases, monthly newsletter mailings to interested parties, and formal and informal public meetings conducted throughout the planning process. On May 13, 1989, a public field trip was conducted on Segment 4 of the North Fork to discuss a variety of strategies for managing the Kern W&SR.

This scoping process generated over 230 specific verbal and written concerns and opportunities for managing the Kern W&SR. These comments were then grouped by like resource areas and screened to determine if the concern or opportunity was a "Significant Issue".

Screening Criteria 1 - Is the W&SR Environmental Impact Statement/Comprehensive Management Plan the proper place to address the issue or is it outside the scope of the EIS/CMP objectives?

Screening Criteria 2 - Does the Forest Service have the authority to address the issue?

Screening Criteria 3 - Is the issue contrary to, or resolved by, an existing law, regulation, or Forest Service policy?

From the comments that remained after the screening process, sub-issues became evident. Sub-issues were then analyzed and grouped which formulated the Significant Issues. Significant Issues that were used to guide the development of Alternatives in the DEIS include:

Significant Issue #1: What is the mix/level of appropriate recreation uses and facilities that should be provided within the W&SR corridor while still protecting the river's outstandingly remarkable values?

Sub-Issue A - What is the appropriate mix/level of boating uses (commercial and private)?

There is concern that commercial boating may displace private boating opportunities. Some feel that commercial boaters disrupt the peace and quiet of the river experience and cause additional impacts to resources, while others feel that commercial boaters have less impact because of the information/education they receive from experienced guides.

Sub-Issue B - What is the appropriate mix/level of trail uses and facilities?

There is concern that trails within the river corridor may or may not be appropriate to the W&SR designation. There is concern that some trails may be allowed to regress to more natural conditions, thus eliminating stock use, while others feel that new trails, including motorized routes should be allowed.

Sub-Issue C - What is the appropriate mix/level of developed and dispersed/dispersed recreation uses and facilities other than boating and trails (i.e., camping, picnicking, fishing, hunting, rock climbing, site-seeing, and recreational mineral gathering)?

There is a concern that the amount of developed and dispersed camping may or may not be appropriate to the W&SR designation. Some feel that there needs to be more developed campgrounds to meet the growing recreation demand, while others feel that camping should be eliminated from the Kern W&SR corridor to protect the natural resources.

Significant Issue #2: What is the need to change livestock management within the W&SR corridor to protect the river's outstandingly remarkable values?

There is a concern that livestock grazing within the river corridor may or may not be appropriate to the W&SR designation. Some feel that livestock degrade the riparian areas and water quality of the corridor, while others feel that cattle grazing should be allowed.

Significant Issue #3: What is the need for acquisition of scenic and/or access easements on private property within the W&SR corridor to protect the river's outstandingly remarkable values?

There is a concern that new structures or activities on private land may adversely affect outstandingly remarkable values of the W&SR corridor or that river access may be limited. Some feel that private property development should be limited, others feel that private property development should not be restricted.

A Notice of Availability for the North and South Forks of the Kern W&SR DEIS was published in the *Federal Register* (Vol. 57, No. 21) on Friday, January 31, 1992. At the same time, approximately 300 copies of the DEIS and IP were mailed to interested individuals, organizations, and agencies. Government agencies were required and the public was requested to comment on the DEIS. During the 60-day comment period, 100 comment letters were received.

All of the the 100 comment letters were assessed and responded to using methods provided in the Council of Environmental Quality Regulations (CEQ) for implementing NEPA. Appendix B (Public Involvement) of the FEIS presents the comment letters and the Forest Service responses. Of the 100 letters received, approximately 20 letters had general comments, 14 letters had grazing comments, 8 letters had comments about public involvement, 24 letters addressed recreation concerns, 15 letters discussed 'boating demand', 6 letters addressed pirateering, 8 letters addressed law enforcement, 6 letters addressed trails, 3 addressed scenic/access easements, and 6 letters addressed wildlife and fisheries.

Based on the review comments, some changes were made from the DEIS to the FEIS. The FEIS specifies how and when the 55 additional user days, provided for in Alternatives 3 and 4, will be allocated. More information was added to Chapter III - Recreation, to help clarify the Sequoia and Inyo FLRMPs direction on future recreation demand. The title for the management plan was changed from Implementation Plan to Comprehensive Management Plan, to be consistent with the wording in the Wild and Scenic River Act. More specific information was added to Chapter III - Livestock Management, to better describe the grazing situation. More management actions were added to the Plan and Water Quality was added to the Monitoring Plan to enhance the protection of water quality.

ALTERNATIVES

This section briefly describes the Alternatives that were developed by the ID Team. They display a range of options that could be implemented in managing the Kern W&SR.

Alternatives Considered But Eliminated from Detailed Study

The ID Team considered a wide range of Alternatives to meet the goals and resolve the issues. Some of the Alternatives considered were studied in detail and others were eliminated from detailed study. The ID Team completed detailed studies on the Alternatives they felt best met the goals, addressed the issues, and could be implemented effectively. The Alternatives eliminated from detailed study and the rationale for their elimination are discussed below:

- **Eliminate all livestock grazing from within the corridor of the Kern W&SR** - This Alternative was considered but was not analyzed in detail. The Kern W&SR corridor (1/4 mile wide designation located on each side of the river), traverses a number of active range allotments. To exclude cattle completely from this narrow corridor would require hundreds of miles of exclusion fencing. Extensive fencing would create unnecessary impacts to Kern W&SR values, particularly to the visual quality of the area. The ID Team determined that an Alternative to exclude cattle grazing from the entire river corridor would not be reasonable or practical.
- **Eliminate all dispersed camping from the Tulare/Kern county line, north to the Johnsondale Bridge (North Fork, Segment 4)** - This Alternative was eliminated from detailed study. North Fork, Segment 4, was identified as possessing outstandingly remarkable recreational values because of the variety of opportunities it offers to a vast majority of citizens who live within a short distance of this major river (3-4 hours driving distance from the Southern California basin). Dispersed camping opportunities was a primary component for recognizing this Segment as possessing outstanding remarkable recreational values. The ID Team determined that to eliminate all dispersed camping, this action would unnecessarily deny the public the opportunity to enjoy this popular recreational pursuit.

Alternatives Considered In Detail

Four Alternatives were formulated and analyzed in the FEIS. The Alternatives differ in terms of the emphasis given to the identified resources and activities, outputs produced, and potential environmental consequences that may occur. Refer to Chapter II of the FEIS for a more complete description of each Alternative. The following are the themes of each Alternative:

Alternative 1: This Alternative constitutes the "No Action" or "No Change" Alternative that continues current management direction. Policy on use within river segment classifications or groups of like segments would be guided by current management direction and existing resource plans identified in the Sequoia and Inyo FLRMPs and the Sequoia Forest Mediated Agreement.

Alternative 2: This Alternative emphasizes *amenity values* over commodity (market) values appropriate to individual river segment classifications or groups of like segments. Commodity related programs and activities would be permitted but would have secondary emphasis. Amenity resources

include, but are not limited to: water quality, wildlife and fisheries habitat improvement, riparian and wetland areas, dispersed recreation, and visual quality.

Alternative 3: This Alternative provides a *blend of the management emphases* described in Alternatives 1, 2, and 4, appropriate to individual river segment classifications or groups of like segments.

Alternative 4: This Alternative emphasizes *commodity (market) values* over amenity values appropriate to individual river segment classifications or groups of like segments. Amenity related programs and activities would be permitted but would have secondary emphasis. Commodity resources include, but are not limited to, livestock management, consumptive fish and wildlife activities, developed recreation, packer/guiding opportunities, and other activities which could generate income.

The following table summarizes how each Alternative responds to the Significant Issues identified through the scoping process:

Table 1. COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES

ISSUES	ALTERNATIVE 1 (No Action)	ALTERNATIVE 2 (Amenity Alternative)	ALTERNATIVE 3 (Blend of AIts. 2 & 4)	ALTERNATIVE 4 (Commodity Alternative)
Land Ownership & Use	North and South Forks (all river segments) - In the future, easements would be acquired when necessary to protect and/or enhance the river's outstandingly remarkable values.	North and South Forks, (all river segments) - Same as Alternative 1, except the following priorities would be established when a conflict for easement acquisition occurs: Priority 1 - "Wild" river segments within Wildernesses Priority 2 - "Wild" river segments outside Wildernesses Priority 3 - "Scenic" river segment Priority 4 - "Recreation" river segments.	North and South Forks (all river segments) - Same as Alternative 1, except the following priorities would be established when a conflict for easement acquisition occurs: Priority 1 - "Recreation" river segments Priority 2 - "Scenic" river segment Priority 3 - "Wild" river segments outside Wildernesses Priority 4 - "Wild" river segments within Wildernesses	North and South Forks (all river segments) - Acquisition would only be accomplished by mutual agreement between the Forest Service & the affected landowner(s). Priorities for acquiring easements would be as follows: Priority 1 - "Recreation" river segments Priority 2 - "Scenic" river segment Priority 3 - "Wild" river segments outside Wildernesses Priority 4 - "Wild" river segments within Wildernesses
Livestock Management	All river segments - Modifications to grazing use would be accomplished thru the range management program.	All river segments - Where grazing use is reduced or discontinued within the W&SR corridor, no new or increased use would be authorized.	All river segments - Modifications to grazing use would be accomplished thru the range management program. Where grazing use is reduced or discontinued within the W&SR corridor, the Sequoia NF would consider not issuing a new permit.	"Wild" river segments within Wildernesses - Same as Alternative 3, plus additional opportunities for allotment pastures would be considered.

Table 1. COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES (continued)

ISSUES	ALTERNATIVE 1 (No Action)	ALTERNATIVE 2 (Amenity Alternative)	ALTERNATIVE 3 (Blend of Alts. 2 & 4)	ALTERNATIVE 4 (Commodity Alternative)
Recreation Boating	<p>North Fork Private Boating - Boating would be allowed on the Wilderness Run, with no limit on the number of people allowed to launch/day. Boating would be allowed on the Forks Run, with a limit of 15 people allowed to launch/day. Boating would be allowed on the Upper Kern Run, with no limit on the number of people allowed to launch/day. Boating would be allowed 7 days/week.</p> <p>North Fork Commercial Boating - No boating would be authorized on the Wilderness Run. On the Forks Run, a limit of 15 people would continue to be allowed to launch/day. On the Upper Kern Run, a limit of 125 people would be allowed to launch/day. Boating would be allowed 7 days/week on both runs.</p>	<p>North Fork Private Boating - Boating would not be authorized on the Wilderness Run. On the Forks Run, a limit of 12 people would be allowed to launch/day. On the Upper Kern Run, a limit of 90 people would be allowed to launch/day. Boating would only be allowed on non-holiday weekdays on both runs.</p> <p>North Fork Commercial Boating - Boating would not be authorized on the Wilderness Run. On the Forks Run, a limit of 12 people would be allowed to launch/day. On the Upper Kern Run, a limit of 90 people would be allowed to launch/day. Boating would only be allowed on non-holiday weekdays on both runs.</p>	<p>North Fork Private Boating - On the Wilderness Run, a limit of 15 people would be allowed to launch/day. On the Forks Run, a limit of 15 people would be allowed to launch/day. On the Upper Kern Run, there would be no limit on the number of people allowed to launch/day. Boating would be allowed 7 days/week on all runs.</p> <p>North Fork Commercial Boating - Boating would not be authorized on the Wilderness Run. On the Forks Run, a limit of 15 people would be allowed to launch/day. On the Upper Kern Run, a maximum of 180 people would be allowed to float the river at one time. Of the 55 additional user days allowed in this Alternative, 25 user days would be offered through a prospectus for an additional commercial whitewater rafting permit. This new permit would not provide trips on the Forks Run. The 30 additional user days would be allocated through temporary special-use permits to provide for special groups. Maximum group size would be 30 PAOT, excluding guides. Use would be allowed 7 days/week on both runs.</p>	<p>North Fork Private Boating - On the Wilderness Run, there would be no limit on the number of people allowed to launch/day. On the Forks Run, there would be no limit on the number of people allowed to launch/day. On the Upper Kern Run, there would be no limit on the number of people allowed to launch/day. Boating would be allowed 7 days/week on all runs.</p> <p>North Fork Commercial Boating - On the Wilderness Run, a limit of 15 people would be allowed to launch each day. On the Forks Run, a limit of 24 people would be allowed to launch/day. On the Upper Kern Run, a maximum of 180 people would be allowed to float the river at one time. Of the 55 additional user days allowed in this Alternative, 25 user days would be offered through a prospectus for an additional commercial whitewater rafting permit. This new permit would not provide trips on the Forks Run, like the five current permits. The 30 additional user days would be allocated through temporary special-use permits to provide for special groups. Maximum group size would be 30 PAOT, excluding guides. Use would be allowed 7 days/week on both runs.</p>

Table 1. COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES (continued)

ISSUES	ALTERNATIVE 1 (No Action)	ALTERNATIVE 2 (Amenity Alternative)	ALTERNATIVE 3 (Blend of Alts. 2 & 4)	ALTERNATIVE 4 (Commodity Alternative)
<p>Recreation Boating (continued)</p>	<p>South Fork Private and Commercial Boating - Boating would be authorized on all river segments.</p>	<p>South Fork Private Boating - Boating would not be allowed on "Wild" river segments. On "Scenic" and "Recreation" segments, use would be allowed on non-holiday weekdays only.</p> <p>South Fork Commercial Boating - Boating would not be authorized on any river segments.</p>	<p>South Fork Private Boating - Boating would be authorized on all river segments. Use would be allowed 7 days/week.</p> <p>South Fork Commercial Boating - Boating would not be authorized on any river segment.</p>	<p>South Fork Private and Commercial Boating - Boating would be authorized on all river segments. Use would be allowed 7 days/week.</p>
<p>Recreation Trails</p>	<p>"Wild" river segments within Wilderness - Trailheads would not be allowed within the corridor. Motorized/mechanized use would not be allowed.</p> <p>"Wild" river segments outside Wilderness - Motorized use would normally be prohibited. Mechanized use would be allowed.</p> <p>"Scenic" and "Recreation" river segments - Motorized use would continue to be allowed within specific locations and on designated trails.</p>	<p>"Wild" river segments within Wilderness - Same conditions as Alternative 1.</p> <p>"Wild" river segments outside Wilderness - Same conditions as Alternative 1, except trailheads would not be allowed within the corridor and motorized/mechanized equipment use would be prohibited.</p> <p>"Scenic" river segment - "Recreation" river segments - Trail management objectives would emphasize foot travel and equestrian use. Special emphasis would be given to develop additional trails accessible to individuals with disabilities.</p>	<p>"Wild" river segments within Wilderness - Same conditions as Alternative 1.</p> <p>"Wild" river segments outside Wilderness - Same conditions as Alternative 1, except motorized equipment use would be prohibited.</p> <p>"Scenic" river segments - "Recreation" river segments - Same conditions as Alternative 2, except trail management objectives would emphasize mechanized modes of travel also.</p>	<p>"Wild" river segments within Wilderness - Same conditions as Alternative 1.</p> <p>"Wild" river segments outside Wilderness - Same conditions as Alternative 1, except motorized use for recreational purposes would be allowed within selected areas of the corridor.</p> <p>"Scenic" and "Recreation" river segments - Management objectives would emphasize motorized/mechanized use over foot travel and equestrian modes of travel. Special emphasis would be given to develop additional trails and associated facilities accessible to individuals with disabilities.</p>

Table 1. COMPARISON OF ALTERNATIVES (continued)

ISSUES	ALTERNATIVE 1 (No Action)	ALTERNATIVE 2 (Amenity Alternative)	ALTERNATIVE 3 (Blend of AIts. 2 & 4)	ALTERNATIVE 4 (Commodity Alternative)
<p>Recreation Other Than Boating & Trails</p>	<p>"Wild" river segments within Wildernesses - Activities allowed would be those generally compatible with ROS classes Primitive through Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized. Campsite distance from river's edge would continue to vary based on location.</p> <p>"Wild" river segments outside Wildernesses - On North Fork, Segment 3, campsites may be located adjacent to river. On South Fork, Segment 5A, campsites would not be allowed within 100 feet of river's edge.</p> <p>"Scenic" river segment - Recreational activities allowed would be those generally compatible with ROS classes Primitive through Semi-Primitive Motorized. Campsites would not be allowed within 100 feet of river's edge.</p> <p>"Recreation" river segments - Activities allowed would be those generally compatible with ROS classes Primitive through Rural. On the Sequoia, campsites would continue to be allowed adjacent to river's edge. The Inyo would allow camping at designated sites only.</p>	<p>"Wild" river segments within and outside Wildernesses - Recreational activities allowed would be those compatible with ROS classes Primitive through Semi-Primitive Non-motorized. Campsites/campfires would not be allowed within 100 feet of the river's edge, tributaries, system trails.</p> <p>"Scenic" river segment - Same as Alternative 1, except dispersed campsites and campfires must be adequately screened from view. No developed recreation sites such as campgrounds and group camps would be allowed.</p> <p>"Recreation" river segments - Activities allowed would be those which are compatible with ROS classes Primitive through Routed Natural. Campsites/campfires would not be allowed within 25 feet of the river's edge, tributaries, system trails, and meadows within the corridor. Dispersed recreation use adjacent to selected developed recreation sites would be eliminated.</p>	<p>"Wild" river segments within and outside Wildernesses - Same conditions as Alternative 2 except where terrain does not permit the 100 foot setback, camping/campfires would not be allowed closer than 25 feet of the river's edge, tributaries, system trails, and meadows.</p> <p>"Scenic" river segment - Same as Alternative 1.</p> <p>"Recreation" river segments - Recreational activities allowed would be those which are compatible with ROS classes Primitive through Rural. Campsites/campfires would not be allowed closer than 25 feet of the river's edge, tributaries, system trails, and meadows. Opportunities for developing group campsites would be encouraged on North Fork, Segment 4.</p>	<p>"Wild" river segments within and outside Wildernesses - Same conditions as Alternative 2, except campsites/campfires would not be allowed within 25 feet of the river's edge, tributaries, system trails, and meadows.</p> <p>"Scenic" river segments - Recreational activities allowed would be those which are compatible with ROS classes Primitive through Routed Natural. Campsites/campfires would be allowed adjacent to the edge of the river, associated tributaries, and meadows.</p> <p>"Recreation" river segments - Same conditions as Alternative 3, except campsites/campfires would be allowed adjacent to the edge of the river, associated tributaries, system trails, and meadows.</p>

ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

Based on physical and biological factors, Alternative 2 is the environmentally preferred Alternative, since it emphasizes amenity values over commodity values. Alternative 2 proposes a reduction in recreation activities which would decrease the potential for human-caused adverse effects to the environment. It would also decrease the potential for human disturbance to natural and heritage resources and to wildlife. This Alternative was not selected for implementation because, in our judgement, it does not provide for a balanced program that meets the recreation needs. We believe it doesn't respond to the Forest Service Multiple-Use mission.

IMPLEMENTATION

Implementation of Alternative 3 will not occur sooner than 30 days after the Notice of Availability of the FEIS appears in the *Federal Register* or seven days after publication of legal notices in the *Porterville Recorder* and the *Inyo Register*, whichever occurs later. The time needed to implement all activities described in the Plan will vary depending on the type of action, and the amount of further planning needed for projects. The Plan lists implementation dates for each action.

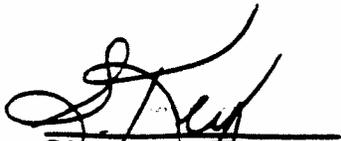
ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW AND APPEAL OPPORTUNITIES

This decision is subject to appeal pursuant to Forest Service Regulations in 36 CFR 217. To initiate an appeal, two copies of a written notice of appeal must be filed in accordance with procedures specified in 36 CFR 217.14, "Content of a Notice of Appeal", including the reasons for appeal and must be filed within 45 days of the publication of the legal notices in the *Porterville Recorder* and the *Inyo Register* with:

G. Lynn Sprague
Regional Forester
Attn: Appeals
US Forest Service
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, CA. 94111

If you would like more information on the Kern W&SR FEIS please contact:

Beverly Bauges
Cannell Meadow Ranger District
P.O. Box 6
Kernville, CA 3238
619-376-3781



SANDRA H. KEY

Forest Supervisor
Sequoia National Forest
900 West Grand Avenue
Porterville, California 93257-2035

9/30/94
Date



DENNIS W. MARTIN

Forest Supervisor
Inyo National Forest
873 N. Main Street
Bishop, California 93514

9/17/94
Date

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A

SUMMARY OF MITIGATION MEASURES FOR THE SELECTED ALTERNATIVE

General Mitigation Measures

- Information, education, and interpretive services will be used as a management tool in the development of public and in-service understanding of identified outstandingly remarkable values, opportunities, and protection needs within the W&SR corridor.
- Interpretive programs will be implemented that help solve user conflicts and to increase visitor understanding and appreciation of natural and cultural history within the corridor.
- Programs such as "River Etiquette" and "Leave no Trace" will continue to be promoted to educate recreation users to respect the rights of others and to minimize impacts to natural resources.
- A water quality monitoring plan will be developed to establish baseline data for water quality levels and to determine if/when management actions are necessary to keep water quality at acceptable standards.

Mitigation Measures To Protect Resources From Access/Easement Impacts

- The Forest Service will work cooperatively with Tulare County to establish compatible zoning within the W&SR corridor
- The Forest Service will work cooperatively with property owners, prior to development, to avoid the need for acquiring scenic/access easements.
- Signs will be installed to help prevent trespass onto private property

Mitigation Measures To Protect Resources From Livestock Grazing Impacts

- The allotment management planning process will be utilized to modify programs and management policy, as needed to protect the river's outstandingly remarkable values, resources, and to reduce conflicts between livestock grazing and other uses.
- No livestock grazing will occur during the primary recreation season within the corridor of North Fork, Segment 4 (on the east side of the river), to reduce potential conflicts between cattle and recreation activities.
- Adverse effects of cattle grazing on fisheries and wildlife habitat (bank trampling, water pollution, young willow browsing, forage competition, etc.) will be brought to minimal levels through application of Riparian Standards and Guidelines, BMPs, and by carrying out directions in grazing allotment management plans.

Mitigation Measures To Protect Resources From Livestock Grazing Impacts (continued)

- At the end of the grazing season, channel configuration transects (General Aquatic Wildlife Survey) and associated bank trampling transects (USFS 1990) within respective channel reaches will be established. Grazing allotments will be monitored for change and adherence to the Forest Livestock Management Handbook and the FLRMPs.
- Potential competition between domestic livestock, recreation pack and saddle stock, and wildlife will be addressed by controlling seasons of use, livestock distribution, and utilization standards that provide at least the minimum of reserve forage even under maximum livestock management scenarios.
- The public will be educated how cattle grazing can be used as a management tool to improve fishery and wildlife habitat under certain circumstances (See FEIS, Appendix D - references 17-19).

Mitigation Measures To Protect Resources From Boating Impacts

- New launch and takeout sites will be constructed at key locations on the *Upper Kern Run* to help prevent congestion.
- The size of existing launch and takeout sites and parking areas located on the *Upper Kern Run* will be expanded for safety purposes. These projects will be completed in harmony with existing physical conditions of terrain and vegetation.
- Additional toilets and garbage bins will be provided at areas where the public congregates, such as parking areas, boat launch and takeout locations, etc.
- Traffic control techniques, such as signing, parking lot expansion, one-way traffic, etc. will be provided at the Johnsondale Bridge to help relieve congestion.
- The time when boating groups can launch each morning will be restricted to allow anglers and other shore-based users to experience a portion of their outing without the presence of boats on the river.
- Boating will be restricted to daylight hours only (no moonlight trips) to reduce impacts from boating related noise and to ensure boating safety is not compromised.
- "Quiet zones" (no water fights, boating takeouts, etc.) will be established where the river crosses private property, Wilderness areas, developed campgrounds, and other appropriate locations.
- The use of Temporary SUPs for group boating activities will be monitored for two to three years. If it appears that there is not a need for as many as 30 user days for special groups, the number could be lowered. For example, the number of Temporary SUPs could be lowered to 15 a day, and the other 15 user days could be allocated to an additional term permit.

Mitigation Measures To Protect Resources From Boating Impacts (continued)

- Signs at launch and takeout sites will be added to help control congestion and avoid conflicts.
- Partnership agreements with commercial boating outfitter/guide permittees will be established to provide a seasonal River Ranger(s) with citing authority to assist in reducing conflicts between recreation users, to monitor boating activities, to eliminate "pirate" boating activities (unauthorized commercial boating operations), and other duties that would compliment the boating program on the North Fork.
- Partnership agreements with commercial boating outfitter/guide permittees and other organizations will be established to provide additional garbage bins and portable toilets, on a cost-share basis, at selected launch and takeout sites.
- The possibility of adding sanitation facilities at the *Forks Run* launch site will be analyzed.

Mitigation Measures To Protect Resources From Trail Impacts

- New trail construction will be designed to reduce user conflicts.
- Where acceptable, Wilderness boundaries will be marked.
- Existing trails will be re-routed and new trails constructed that will direct users away from private land. Trail right-of-way easements across private property, will be acquired when and where necessary.
- Existing trails will be re-routed and new trails constructed that will direct users away from heritage resources, sensitive vegetation, critical wildlife habitat, small streams, and steep slopes where soil erosion is more likely.

Mitigation Measures To Protect Resources From Camping Impacts

- Partnership(s) will be developed, on a cost-share basis, to provide additional garbage bins and portable toilets within the corridor of North Fork, Segment 4 and South Fork, Segment 3.
- The feasibility of a partnership(s) with recreation user groups, the Kern River Valley Visitor's Council, and local Chambers of Commerce to provide shuttle service from the Kern River Valley to the Johnsondale Bridge to help minimize traffic and parking congestion along North Fork, Segment 4 will be investigated.
- Locations where additional portable toilets and garbage bins need to be provided to mitigate the impacts from recreation users will be identified.
- Research projects to analyze the impacts to natural resources within the corridor from recreation activities will be initiated, when possible.
- The possibility of developing new group camps (for up to 25 people each) on North Fork Segment 4 to replace undeveloped camping areas displaced by the 25 foot camping setback will be analyzed.



United States
Department of
Agriculture

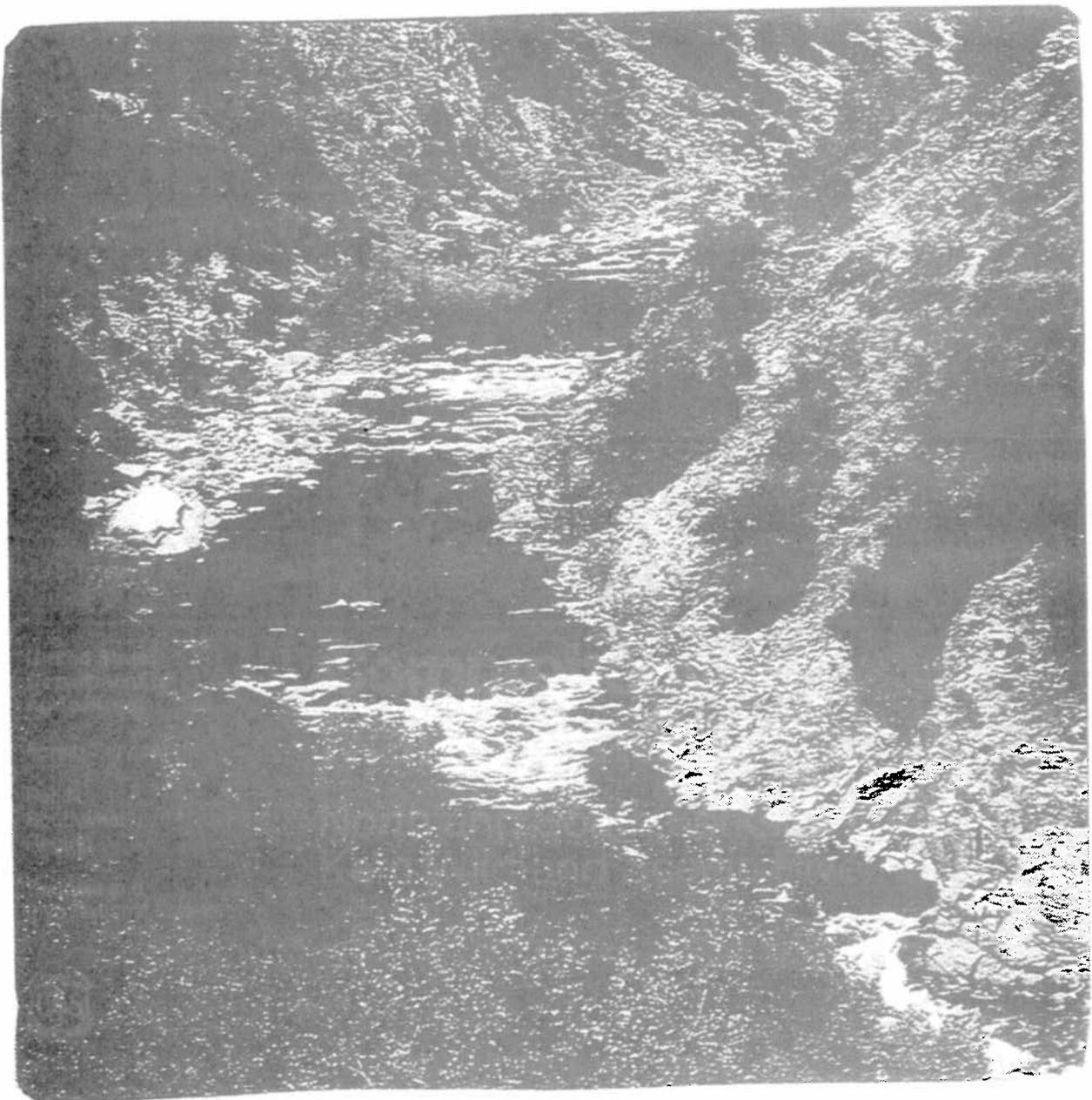
Forest Service

Pacific
Southwest
Region

Sequoia and
Inyo National Forests

Comprehensive Management Plan

North and South Forks of the Kern Wild and Scenic River



This is a picture of the North Fork Kern Wild and Scenic River, Sequoia National Forest, Tulare County, California. It was taken during the summer of 1988, looking north from Johnsondale Bridge, approximately 30 miles north of Kernville, CA.

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service is a diverse organization committed to equal opportunity in employment and program delivery. USDA prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, political affiliation and familial status. Persons believing they have been discriminated against should contact the Secretary, US Department of Agriculture, Washington, DC 20250, or call 202-720-7327 (voice), or 202-720-1127 (TDD).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PAGE</u>
I. INTRODUCTION	1
A. Purpose of the Plan	1
B. Organization of the Plan	1
C. Planning Premise	1
D. Budget and Work Planning	1
E. Wild and Scenic River Geographic Information	2
II. WILD AND SCENIC RIVER POLICY AND DIRECTION	2
A. Wild and Scenic Rivers Act	2
B. Forest Service Objective and Policies	3
C. Forest Resource and Land Management Plan Direction	3
1. Sequoia National Forest	4
2. Inyo National Forest	4
III. MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	4
A. Opportunity Class Descriptions	4
B. Management Actions	8
IV. MONITORING PLAN	52
V. APPENDICES	
Appendix A - Opportunity Class/Segment Maps	A-1
Appendix B - Limits of Acceptable Change Process	B-1
Appendix C - Glossary	C-1

COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT PLAN

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose of the Plan

On November 24, 1987, Public Law 100-174 was enacted which placed portions of the North and South Forks of the Kern River into the National Wild and Scenic River (W&SR) System. The designation included the upper 78.5 miles of the North Fork and the upper 72.5 miles of the South Fork (See Vicinity Map - Figure One).

This Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP), provides direction for managing all National Forest lands within the corridor of the Kern W&SR. The basis of this CMP is to implement Alternative 3 (the selected alternative) as discussed in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS). The environmental effects of implementing the CMP, along with three other alternative methods for managing the Kern W&SR, are described in the FEIS. The CMP and FEIS are separate but companion documents.

B. Organization of the Plan

The CMP has five sections. It presents Kern W&SR information in sequence from the general to specific. Section 1 introduces the CMP. Section 2 summarizes National, Regional and Forest policy and direction. Section 3 provides local management direction. Section 4 presents how specific management actions will be monitored over time (What? Where? Who? When?). Section 5 contains useful appendix information.

C. Planning Premise

The development of the CMP incorporated two well-accepted planning approaches. The *Recreation Opportunity Spectrum* (ROS) system provides a means for classifying areas in relation to the type of recreation opportunity experiences that are or can be provided, and the settings in which they occur. The *Limits of Acceptable Change* (LAC) process was used to develop strategies for managing use to maintain the desired ROS. The LAC concept does not focus attention on limiting use to an estimated carrying capacity, but rather provides an estimate of the desired level of acceptable resource impact. If unacceptable resource conditions begin to occur, managers may have several possible solutions. Actions may include encouraging users to adjust habits, changing time periods of use, changing distribution of use, and/or limiting use.

The LAC monitoring, described in Appendix B, is flexible and CMP direction can respond to changes in resource conditions without the need for major plan revisions. The process emphasizes standards of use and establishes a monitoring system which would trigger changes in management strategies designed to protect the unique qualities of this river area.

D. Budget and Work Planning

Annual and future work planning and budgeting processes will continue to be used to fund and manage uses, resources, and projects within the corridor. The degree of implementation of this CMP will depend largely on appropriation of funds by Congress and the allocations to the Sequoia and Inyo National Forests through the budget process. Both Forests need to be alert to opportunities for cooperative funding to assist in implementing the management direction.

E. Wild and Scenic River Geographic Information

The North Fork originates in the Sequoia National Park, west of Mount Whitney. The river flows almost due south and has a 10,000 foot drop in elevation from its headwaters to Lake Isabella, 83 river miles away. This river flows through a glaciated valley and may be the longest such valley in the Nation.

The South Fork originates in the Golden Trout Wilderness, south of Mount Whitney. The river is free-flowing, except for some fish barriers, and descends through steep gorges with large granite outcroppings and domes interspersed with open meadows. Thirteen miles of the Pacific Crest Trail parallel this Fork. The South Fork joins the North Fork, 83 miles from its headwaters in the Inyo National Forest, to form Lake Isabella (See Chapter III - AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT in the companion FEIS for additional physical, biological and social descriptions of the Kern W&SR corridor).

II. WILD AND SCENIC RIVER POLICY AND DIRECTION

W&SR policy and direction has been established at different legislative and administrative levels. Congress, along with the National, Regional and Forest levels of the Forest Service, all provide varying degrees of direction. The direction ranges from broad (National level) to more specific (Forest level).

A. The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act

In the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, Congress declared that it is:

...the policy of the United States that certain selected rivers of the Nation which, with their immediate environments, possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreation, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values, shall be preserved in free-flowing condition, and that they and their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. The Congress declares that the established national policy of dam and other construction at appropriate sections of the rivers of the United States needs to be complemented by a policy that would preserve other selected rivers or sections thereof in their free-flowing condition to protect the water quality of such rivers and to fulfill other vital national conservation purposes (16 U.S.C. 1271).

Section 3 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as amended, requires that three distinct actions be taken for rivers designated as National Wild and Scenic Rivers.

1. Establish detailed W&SR corridor boundaries to include an average of not more than 320 acres per mile on both sides of the river.
2. Determine the classifications applicable to each segment of the river, e.g., Wild, Scenic, or Recreation.
3. Prepare a management plan to address resource protection, development of lands and facilities, user capacities, and other management practices necessary or desirable to achieve the purposes of the Act.

Items 1 and 2 were accomplished on April 3, 1989, upon completion of the Environmental Assessment titled: *Corridor Boundary Designation and Segment Classification - North and South Forks of the Kern Wild and Scenic River*. This CMP satisfies item 3.

Furthermore, Section 10 of the Act requires that each component of the National Wild and Scenic River System shall be administered in such a manner as to protect and enhance the values which caused it

to be included in the system. Other uses are permitted which do not substantially interfere with public use and enjoyment of these values.

B. Forest Service Objective and Policies

It is the objective of the Forest Service to:

provide river and similar water recreation opportunities to meet the public needs in ways that are appropriate to the National Forest recreation role and are within the capabilities of the resource base. Protect the free-flowing condition of designated wild and scenic rivers and preserve and enhance the values for which they were established (FSM 2354.02).

The Forest Service has established eight policies to manage National W&SRs (FSM 2354.03):

1. Plan and manage river recreation in a context that considers the resource attributes, use patterns, and management practices of nearby rivers. Consider both designated and undesignated rivers managed by the Forest Service and/or other Federal, State, and local management entities.
2. Emphasize activities that harmonize with the natural setting of the National Forest. Normally, limit river recreation opportunities to the primitive to rural portion of the recreation opportunity spectrum (ROS, FSM 2310).
3. Manage the use of rivers by establishing as few regulations as possible. Ensure that established regulations are enforceable.
4. Emphasize user education and information. Educate users before they enter a river area. When necessary, prescribe direct management techniques (FSM 2354.41a) that are sensitive to the values users seek. Impose only that level of direct management necessary to achieve management objectives.
5. Coordinate river management with other Federal, State, or local agencies having primary or concurrent jurisdiction. Where appropriate, enter into memorandums of understanding or cooperative agreements. Encourage the participation of State and local governments in planning and administering river management.
6. Ensure that proposed and ongoing projects and activities conform with the purposes of the Act.
7. Establish use limits and other management procedures that best aid in achieving the prescribed objectives for a river and in providing sustained benefits to the public.
8. Acquire water rights needed to ensure sufficient water to achieve management objectives.

C. Sequoia and Inyo National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan Direction

The Sequoia (February, 1988) and Inyo (August, 1988) Forest Land and Resource Management Plans (FLRMPs) were developed to provide integrated, multiple-use resource management direction for all Forest resources for the next 10-15 years. While these plans make broad land allocations, set Forest-wide outputs and targets, set standards and guidelines, and establish monitoring procedures, they are not intended as site-specific plans. This CMP supplements and refines existing FLRMP level direction. However, it does not make any project level decisions, it only schedules them.

The Sequoia and Inyo FLRMPs provide the following applicable standards and guidelines for W&SR management:

1. Sequoia National Forest
 - a. Manage rivers in accordance with the final legislation on Wild and Scenic River designation.
 - b. Prepare a river management plan for each designated river or Special Management Area, including final boundary descriptions.
 - c. Classify the National Forest segments of designated rivers at their highest eligible level.
2. Inyo National Forest
 - a. Develop management plans in conjunction with the Sequoia National Forest for the newly designated North Fork of the Kern and South Fork of the Kern Wild and Scenic Rivers.

Consistent with the above direction, the CMP tiers to the more general FLRMPs and implements the general direction found in these two documents.

III. MANAGEMENT DIRECTION

This section provides the guidance for managing the uses and resources within Kern W&SR segment corridors. This section is divided into two subsections: **Opportunity Class Descriptions** provide the range of resource, social, and managerial conditions that the Forest Service intends to maintain, restore, or enhance within the segment corridors; and **Management Actions** which provide guidance common to all Opportunity Classes or guidance unique to individual classes.

Variances from management actions in the CMP will occasionally be needed, due to unforeseen site conditions, uncontrollable or unforeseen circumstances and/or natural phenomena. When minor change is unavoidable, it must be justified in the appropriate environmental analysis. Major changes or recurrence would result in plan amendment or revision and would include the appropriate environmental analysis.

The CMP, in conjunction with the Inyo and Sequoia Forest Plans, is intended to serve as a guiding document for Kern W&SR management and project planning. When necessary, an environmental analysis and appropriate environmental documentation are required prior to implementing site-specific programs and projects.

A. Opportunity Class Descriptions

Within the Kern W&SR corridor, three distinct settings were established called Opportunity Classes (OC). In addition, a fourth setting was established in the Management Direction for the South Sierra Wilderness, which was completed prior to this CMP. This additional setting (OC), is adopted by this CMP and is referred to as "Wild 1". Opportunity Class "Wild" describes the most pristine setting compared to the other OCs, with limited use and very little evidence of human caused modifications. "Wild" classified river segments represent this class. Opportunity Class "Wild 1" is applied to the southern portion of South Fork, Segment 4, above Kennedy Meadow Campground and the area immediately east of Monache Meadows. It is similar to the "Wild" OC except that it normally has more visitor use. This OC is also located in a classified "Wild" river segment. Opportunity Class "Scenic" describes a semi-primitive character with evidence of human caused modifications. The "Scenic" classified river segment at Monache Meadows represents this class. Opportunity Class "Recreation" describes the most modified setting as compared to the other OCs. A wide variety of river and land based activities are available within this OC. "Recreation" classified river segments represent this class. See maps located in Appendix A for location of Opportunity Classes.

OPPORTUNITY CLASS "Wild"

- Resource Setting** This area is essentially primitive in character. ROS classes Primitive and Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized depict this class. Some human caused modification to the environment is evident in localized areas. The ecosystem is stable with some human induced controls. Visitor impacts are minor and typically consist of disturbances of soil and vegetation in camps and along popular trails. Disturbances range from visually subtle, recovering on an annual basis, to more noticeable and permanent along trails and in camping areas.
- Social Setting:** This area provides visitors with good opportunities for solitude and isolation from other users. Occasional encounters with other visitors and resource users will occur primarily during the primary use season from May through October. South Fork, Segment 6 includes Tunnel Cabin, which is currently used as an administrative cabin and backcountry wilderness ranger station with propane and wood-powered appliances, corrals, barbed wire fences, outbuildings, and generally much sign of human habitation. In this Opportunity Class, opportunities are abundant to utilize primitive outdoor skills and experience challenge, self-reliance, and risk.
- Managerial Setting** Management emphasis is to maintain natural conditions and primitive and semi-primitive Recreation opportunities. Other activities in the area are managed to conform with the resource and social settings. Management emphasizes off-site methods to maintain, achieve, or enhance the desired conditions for the area. Direct on-site management of visitors will be rare. Necessary rules and regulations will be communicated to visitors usually outside the corridor. Visitor contact by Forest personnel will be infrequent. Trails will be maintained for resource protection and user safety, rather than for convenience.

The following "Wild" river segments will be managed with the intention of providing the setting described for this OC:

Table 1. Estimated Acreage Within OC "Wild"

Segment	Estimated Gross Acres	Estimated Net Acres ^{1/}
North Fork Segment 2	6,560	6,490
North Fork Segment 3	4,224	4,218
South Fork Segment 2	8,545	8,500
Portion of South Fork Segment 4	1,240	1,240
South Fork Segment 5A	384	384
South Fork Segment 6	6,400	6,344
	TOTAL 27,353	TOTAL 27,176

^{1/} Excludes private property located within the W&SR Corridor

OPPORTUNITY CLASS "Wild 1"

Resource Setting: This area is essentially primitive in character. Slight human-caused modification of the environment is evident in localized areas but overall, it is essentially unmodified. The ecosystem is stable with some human-induced controls. Visitor impacts are minor and typically consist of temporary disturbance of soil and vegetation in camping areas, along river banks, and along popular trails. Disturbances may be visually noticeable and permanent along trails and from camps.

Social Setting: This area provides visitors with some opportunities for solitude and isolation from other users. Encounters with other visitors and resource users will occur during the primary use season ranging from May through October. Some off-trail opportunities exist to utilize primitive outdoor skills and experience challenge, self-reliance and risk.

Managerial Setting: Management emphasis is to maintain natural conditions and primitive recreation opportunities. Other activities in the area are managed to conform with the resource and social settings. Management emphasizes off-site methods to maintain, achieve, or enhance the desired conditions for the area. Management presence will be felt through indirect methods, such as communicating rules and regulations to visitors outside the corridor. Trails will be maintained for resource protection and user safety, rather than for convenience.

The following "Wild 1" river segment will be managed with the intention of providing the settings described for this OC:

Table 2. Estimated Acreage Within OC "Wild 1"

Segment	Estimated Gross Acres	Estimated Net Acres ^{1/}
Portion of South Fork Segment 4	3,336	3,336

^{1/} No private property is located within the Corridor

OPPORTUNITY CLASS "Scenic"

Resource Setting: This area is semi-primitive in character with evidence of human-caused modification. The ROS class of Semi-Primitive Motorized depicts this OC. The ecosystem is kept stable through management practices. Visitor impacts are moderate and consist of both temporary and permanent disturbance of soil and vegetation in camp areas, along trails, and where grazing and other activities occur. Modifications to the environment are visually obvious.

Social Setting: This area provides visitors with a semi-primitive atmosphere with some opportunity for solitude and isolation. Encounters with other visitors will frequently occur during the primary use season from May through October. Opportunities to utilize outdoor skills and challenges are primarily centered around river and motorized activities.

Managerial Setting: Management emphasis is to maintain semi-primitive motorized and river-related recreation opportunities. Other activities in the area are managed to conform with the resource and social objectives for the class, while maintaining resource integrity. Management presence is primarily on-site with occasional visitor contact with management personnel. Roads and trails will be maintained primarily for resource protection and user safety, rather than comfort and convenience.

The following "Scenic" river segment will be managed with the intention of providing the settings described for this OC:

Table 3. Estimated Acreage Within OC "Scenic"

Segment	Estimated Gross Acres	Estimated Net Acres <u>1/</u>
South Fork Segment 5	2,240	2,010

1/ Excludes private property located within the W&SR Corridor

OPPORTUNITY CLASS "Recreation"

Resource Setting: This area represents the most modified of the four Opportunity Classes. ROS classes Roaded Natural and Rural depict this OC. Visitor and other user impacts consist of primarily long lasting disturbances of soil and vegetation throughout the area. Modifications are visually obvious.

Social Setting: This area provides a rural river atmosphere. Encounters with other users are continuous during the high use season from April through November. Encounters with other users are also frequent during the winter months. Opportunities exist to experience challenges and to utilize a wide variety of river-related skills and challenges in an easily accessible environment.

Managerial Setting: Management emphasis is to provide a variety of recreation opportunities that are compatible with a W&SR "Recreation" designation. Management presence is both on and off-site with frequent visitor contact by management personnel. Roads and trails will be maintained for resource protection, user safety, and convenience.

The following "Recreation" river segments will be managed with the intention of providing the settings described for this OC:

Table 4. Estimated Acreage Within OC "Recreation"

Segment	Estimated Gross Acres	Estimated Net Acres <u>1/</u>
North Fork Segment 4	5,696	5,535
South Fork Segment 2A	95	0
South Fork Segment 3	960	890
TOTAL	6,751	6,425

1/ Excludes private property located within the W&SR Corridor

B. Management Actions

This subsection is divided into five parts:

Resource Category - lists the individual natural resource or activity that subsequent management actions will affect (Acoustical, Air Quality, Archaeology, etc.).

Assumption(s) - provide statements about future conditions and are one factor used in formulating the management actions that follow. Assumptions are based on the outlook over the next 10-year period. If there is a change in the assumptions or they prove to be false, management actions may need revision.

Objective(s) - provide the general focus of managing uses and resources.

Opportunity Class(es) - is/are the physical location(s) where the management actions will occur.

Specific Management Action(s) - describe the actions that resource managers will implement to maintain, restore, or enhance the resource and/or activity.

RESOURCE CATEGORY - ACOUSTICAL

ASSUMPTIONS - Natural causes of noise will not change in all Opportunity Classes. For all Opportunity Classes there will continue to be military aircraft overflights.

-For Opportunity Classes "Wild" and "Wild 1", most natural causes of noise will result from the river itself, particularly during spring run-off.

-For Opportunity Class "Scenic", human-caused noise will be temporary and will generally occur during May through November. Primary human-caused noise will occur from motorized vehicles and aircraft overflights.

-For Opportunity Class "Recreation" human-caused noise will continue to be common, primarily during April through November. Primary human caused noise will occur from motorized vehicles and high recreational use.

OBJECTIVE - Authorize and manage all activities within the corridor with the intent to minimize noise through proper planning, outfitter/guide permit administration, law enforcement, etc.

ALL OPPORTUNITY CLASSES

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY ^{1/}	WHEN
Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Motorized boating use will not be allowed on the river. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately

OPPORTUNITY CLASSES - "Wild" and "Wild 1"

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Continue to limit the number of both private and commercial boat launches and party size on the "Forks Run". 	CMDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Manage dispersed recreational activities to have optimal separation between users. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prohibit the use of motorized equipment, except for equipment authorized for emergency purposes. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately

1/ LEGEND

CDFG - California Department of Fish and Game
 CMDR - Cannell Meadow District Ranger
 HSDR - Hot Springs District Ranger
 IFE - Inyo Forest Engineer
 IFOO - Inyo Forest Operations Officer
 IFREO - Inyo Forest Recreation Officer
 IFRO - Inyo Forest Resource Officer

MWDR - Mt. Whitney District Ranger
 SFE - Sequoia Forest Engineer
 SFFMO - Sequoia Forest Fire Management Officer
 SFPAO - Sequoia Forest Public Affairs Officer
 SFREO - Sequoia Forest Recreation Officer
 SFRO - Sequoia Forest Resource Officer
 TRDR - Tule River District Ranger

OPPORTUNITY CLASSES - "Wild" and "Wild 1" (Continued)

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Military Overflights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate with applicable military bases to seek methods to minimize noise impacts from overflights. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Meet as needed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement any appropriate mitigation measures from study results (Overflight Study of 1987). 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Upon completion of Study

OPPORTUNITY CLASS - "Scenic"

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Recreation	<p>Enforce state and federal noise standards for OHV use: 36 CFR 261.13 (D) Violation of any applicable noise emission standards established by Federal or State agency.</p>	MWDR	All encounters

OPPORTUNITY CLASS - "Recreation"

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish "quiet zones" and launch time restrictions for whitewater boating as described in the Recreation resource category (OC "Recreation"). 	CMDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforce State and Federal Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) noise standards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 36 CFR 261.13 (D) Use of Vehicles Off Roads. - Sequoia Forest Supervisor's Order 77-3 Maximum Decibel Ratings. - Other applicable State and local regulations. 	CMDR, HSDR, & MWDR	All encounters
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforce rules governing noise within recreational areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 36 CFR 261.10 (H) Operating or using in or near a campsite, developed recreation site... any device which produces noise...in such a manner and at such a time as to unreasonably disturb any person. - 36 CFR 261.10 (D) Discharging a firearm within 150 yards of campsites, developed recreation site, or a body of water... 	CMDR, HSDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately

RESOURCE CATEGORY - ADMINISTRATION

ASSUMPTION - The Sequoia and Inyo National Forests will not establish separate functional organizations to manage the Kern W&SR corridor.

OBJECTIVE - Manage the W&SR corridor to comply with the intent of the W&SR Act while ensuring operations are performed in an efficient and cost-effective manner.

ALL OPPORTUNITY CLASSES

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN	
Administration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> W&SR corridors within the National Wilderness Preservation System, as established by or pursuant to the Act of September 3, 1964 (P.L. 88-577), shall be subject to the provisions of both the Wilderness Act and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as amended (P.L. 90-542). In the event of conflict between provisions of these Acts, the more restrictive provisions shall apply. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-the-ground administration will be conducted by the respective Ranger Districts based on the physical location of each river segment: 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately	
	<u>North Fork</u>			
	Segment 2	Tule River & Cannell Meadow Ranger Districts, Sequoia National Forest & Mt. Whitney Ranger District, Inyo National Forest.		
	Segment 3	Tule River, Cannell Meadow, & Hot Springs Ranger Districts, Sequoia National Forest & Mt. Whitney Ranger District, Inyo National Forest.		
	Segment 4	Cannell Meadow & Hot Springs Ranger District, Sequoia National Forest.		
	<u>South Fork</u>			
	Segments 2 & 2A	Cannell Meadow Ranger District, Sequoia National Forest.		
	Segments 3 & 4	Cannell Meadow Ranger District, Sequoia National Forest & Mt. Whitney Ranger District, Inyo National Forest.		
	Segments 5, 5A & 6	Mt. Whitney Ranger District, Inyo National Forest.		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place emphasis on promoting cooperative funding, cost-share agreements, partnerships, and volunteerism with the private sector and other agencies in the management of the Kern W&SR. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	As opportunities occur	

RESOURCE CATEGORY - AIR QUALITY

ASSUMPTION - Long-term air quality impacts will continue to be influenced by the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin. Transport of pollutants will be accomplished in the warm summer months, by strong diurnal up-canyon winds. Short-term impacts will continue to occur from both planned and unplanned activities and events, e.g., smoke from wildfire and from prescribed burning.

OBJECTIVES - Meet the administrative requirements of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et. seq.).

-Comply with all pertinent federal, state and local air pollution requirements, as required by Part A, Section 118 of the CAA.

-Support multi-agency monitoring programs, provided the W&SR's outstandingly remarkable values can be protected.

ALL OPPORTUNITY CLASSES

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
All management activities, as applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● During NEPA analysis, potential air quality impacts shall be considered for proposed projects, when appropriate. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Project planning & analysis
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Forest Service shall respond to appropriate planning authorities when developments/actions proposed off national forest land may impact W&SR resources/activities. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	During off-forest project planning & analysis
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prescribed burning will be accomplished in accordance with Air Pollution Control District regulations and within approved prescriptions. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	All prescribed burning projects
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Smoke and dust pollution from wildfires shall be considered in the preparation of all Escaped Fire Situation Analysis (EFSA). 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, MWDR, & assigned Incident Commanders	All wildfires that require an EFSA

OPPORTUNITY CLASSES - "Wild" and "Wild 1"

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
All management activities, as applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Protect the Class I Airshed over the Dome Land Wilderness. 	CMDR	During project planning & implementation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Protect other "Wild" river segments (Class II areas) similar to the Class I Airshed. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	During project planning & implementation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Allow monitoring of air quality within the W&SR corridor to detect current and potential degradation and implement recommended abatement measures. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	As needed or required

OPPORTUNITY CLASSES - "Scenic" and "Recreation"

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
All management activities, as applicable	Ensure that smoke and dust abatement procedures are followed on nearby timber sales, road construction/reconstruction projects, fire suppression, prescribed burning, and other land management activities.	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, MWDR, SFE, & IFE	During project implementation

RESOURCE CATEGORY - HERITAGE RESOURCES

ASSUMPTION - Surveys will normally be accomplished as specific projects are proposed. Low incidences of vandalism may occur in OCs "Wild" and "Wild 1". Greater incidences of vandalism may occur in the more accessible OC "Scenic" and OC "Recreation".

OBJECTIVE - Identify and evaluate heritage resource sites in a manner compatible with the management objectives of the river and in accordance with 36 CFR 800. Protect sites in accordance with relevant laws and regulations. Where and when appropriate, provide interpretive service to the public about highly significant sites.

ALL OPPORTUNITY CLASSES

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
All management activities, as applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Heritage resources shall continue to be managed and protected as required by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, and Forest Service policy (FSM 2360). 	Authorized Forest Officers	Effective immediately.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enforce laws and regulations to discourage vandalism and theft of heritage resources. 	Authorized Forest Officers	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Encourage scientific research by educational institutions to expand the heritage resource data base. 	SFREO & IFREO	As opportunities occur
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conduct inventories for every proposed project and identify heritage resources that may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Project planning & analysis
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify important properties that are vulnerable to detection or destruction. Concentrate initial effort on areas within the W&SR corridor that have not yet been significantly impacted, but have a high probability of future impact. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Complete analysis by FY 97
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop and implement strategies, including limiting and distributing use, for the protection of significant heritage resource sites. Provide interpretation of suitable sites to the public, when and where appropriate. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR, SFREO & IFREO	Develop & begin implementing strategies by FY 97

RESOURCE CATEGORY - LAND OWNERSHIP AND USE

ASSUMPTION - Lands-related issues will continue to be addressed on a case-by-case basis, depending largely on priority and budgetary constraints. Special-use applications for activities within the W&SR corridor will continue to increase, particularly in the more accessible river segments.

OBJECTIVES - Cooperate with private land owners, local and State governments, and other Federal agencies to meet demonstrated public need for recreational and other opportunities within and adjacent to the W&SR corridor.

-Issue appropriate special use authorizations according to law, regulations, and policy for occupancy and use of land in a manner consistent with the purposes of the W&SR designation.

All OPPORTUNITY CLASSES

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Land Ownership & Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Acquire scenic and/or access easements when necessary to protect the river's outstandingly remarkable values. If a conflict arises concerning land acquisition, the following priorities will be established: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Priority 1 - "Recreation" river corridors - Priority 2 - "Scenic" river corridor - Priority 3 - "Wild" river corridors outside wildernesses - Priority 4 - "Wild" river corridors within wildernesses 	SFREO & IFOO	As opportunities occur
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Work with Tulare County to establish compatible zoning within the W&SR corridor. Negotiate cooperative agreements and a Memorandum of Understanding with the county, if necessary. 	CMDR & HSDR	Determine appropriate zoning changes within the corridor by FY 97
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Work cooperatively with property owners to avoid the need for acquiring scenic/access easements. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Prior to private property development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Issue non-recreation special-use permits within the corridor only if such use is compatible with W&SR designation and the identified outstandingly remarkable values can be protected. Where and when necessary, revise approved terms and conditions for authorizations to fit the use, management considerations, and conditions of W&SR designation. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	When new permits are requested and prior to permit renewal
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● On the Sequoia, determine which system trails within W&SR corridors have no legal right-of-way (R/W). 	Sequoia Forest Trails Interdisciplinary Team	During analysis & preparation of Sequoia Forest Trails Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● On the Inyo National Forest, determine which system trails located within W&SR corridors have no legal R/W. 	IFOO	Complete by FY 95
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Seek to acquire legal R/W through private property for needed system trails. 	SFREO & IFOO	As opportunities occur
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Determine what parcels need surveying and posting of land lines between private land and National Forest within W&SR corridors. 	SFREO & IFOO	Complete evaluation by FY 96 & commence survey & posting as needed

All OPPORTUNITY CLASSES (continued)

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Land Ownership & Use (Cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop cost-share agreements between land owners, if possible to survey and post needed boundaries. ● Aggressively identify and resolve current encroachments. 	<p>SFREO & IFOO</p> <p>CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR</p>	<p>As opportunities occur</p> <p>Identify by FY 97, then resolve as soon as budget and personnel allow</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development of any new hydroelectric power facilities is prohibited. The existing diversion project located on the North Fork will be allowed to remain, subject to FERC licensing, as authorized by the Wild and Scenic River Act (P.L. 100-174). The licensee may continue the operation and maintenance of this facility and appurtenances, including the reconstruction or replacement of facilities, to the same extent as existed on the date of the Kern W&SR Act. ● New flood control dams, levees, or other such works are prohibited. ● New water supply dams and major diversions are prohibited. ● New transmission, gas, water, and other such lines are prohibited in the corridor within designated Wildernesses, unless the President deems them necessary. Such lines are discouraged in all W&SR corridors outside designated Wilderness. 	<p>CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR</p>	<p>Effective immediately</p> <p>Effective immediately</p> <p>Effective immediately</p> <p>Effective immediately</p>

RESOURCE CATEGORY - LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT

SUMPTION - The potential for improving range forage production and/or increasing cattle grazing is good in Opportunity Class "Wild", particularly North Fork Segment 2 and South Fork Segments 2 and 6, "Wild 1" South Fork Segment 4, from the lower end of Monache Meadow to the South Fork Bridge, and within the "Scenic" South Fork, Segment 5. However, it is expected that cattle use will initially remain constant and experience gradual decreases over time. Some degree of conflict between grazing and recreation use will continue.

OBJECTIVES - Allow grazing use and improvements that are compatible with Wild and Scenic River legislation and objectives for "Wild", "Wild 1", "Scenic", and "Recreation" segments. Ensure identified outstandingly remarkable values are protected.

-In Opportunity Classes "Wild" and "Wild 1", within Wildernesses, continue to manage wilderness grazing in a manner that utilizes the forage resources in accordance with established wilderness objectives (36 CFR 293.7).

-Rangeland vegetation will be managed to protect soil and water resources, to provide for ecological diversity, to improve or maintain environmental quality, and to meet public needs for appropriate interrelated resources such as public pastures and grazing uses.

-Provide for livestock forage, wildlife food and habitat, outdoor recreation, and other resource values dependent on rangeland vegetation.

ALL OPPORTUNITY CLASSES

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Livestock Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Follow standards indicated in the current Range Analysis Handbook (R-5 FSH 2209.21). 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Complete and/or update needed Allotment Management Plans (AMPs) within the corridor. Use the AMP process to modify grazing practices, if necessary (Best Management Practices: BMP 9.1; see Appendix F). 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Complete/update AMPs by FY 96
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Continue to adhere to Best Management Practices for Grazing, (BMP 8.1 through 8.4; See Appendix F). 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Outside Wilderness, prescribed fire will be allowed to meet established resource management objectives such as range improvement. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	As opportunities occur
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establish end of grazing season channel configuration transects (General Aquatic Wildlife Survey) and associated bank trampling transects (USFS 1990) within respective channel reaches. Monitor for change and adherence to Forest Handbook and the FLRMPs. 	MWDR	Establish by FY 95
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enforce applicable sections of 36 CFR 261.7 (Livestock). 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● When grazing use is reduced or discontinued on the Sequoia NF, consider not re-issuing a permit. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR	As grazing use is reduced

OPPORTUNITY CLASSES - "Wild" and "Wild 1"

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Livestock Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Within Wildernesses, permit grazing use to levels authorized under the Wilderness Act, and manage in accordance with the AMPs. 	CMDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately or as plans are developed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Permanent or temporary modifications to grazing practices can be made to accomplish specific resource management goals, e.g., Golden Trout habitat improvement, riparian vegetation protection, etc. This could include the need to install additional range improvements, such as fencing. When temporary reductions in grazing occur, AMPs must specify the conditions whereby a return to the authorized level will be permitted. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	As required to accomplish specific resource management goals that are compatible with both Wilderness and W&SR legislation objectives & policies

OPPORTUNITY CLASSES - "Scenic" and "Recreation"

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Livestock Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Livestock grazing and range improvements will be authorized and managed to ensure that the W&SR's outstandingly remarkable values will be protected. 	CMDR, HSDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Within "Recreation" corridors, suitable fencing will be allowed adjacent to developed recreation sites, as needed, to avoid conflicts between cattle and recreation use. 	CMDR & MWDR	Identify campgrounds that need fencing; fence by FY 96
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Within North Fork Segment 4, (east side of the river), grazing would not be authorized from approximately late April to mid-October. 	CMDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Within South Fork Segment 5, establish vegetation composition transects and photo points in meadows and browse areas to monitor species changes toward or away from desired plant communities. 	MWDR	Establish needed transects & photo points by FY 95. Re-read and/or re-photograph at 5-year intervals

RESOURCE CATEGORY - MINERALS

ASSUMPTION - Activity of existing mining claims, that prove to have valid discoveries, is expected to remain low Opportunity Classes where mining claims presently exist. Operation of existing mining claims will continue to be affected by fluctuations in the market value of minerals and the national interest in strategic and critical minerals.

OBJECTIVES - Provide for the continuing right to conduct mining activities under the General Mining Laws, provided provisions of the W&SR Act and the rules and regulations covering the National Forests are complied with.

-For Opportunity Class "Wild", ensure that operations of existing valid mining claims are conducted in an environmentally sound manner and that these activities are integrated with the planning and management of other resources and activities appropriate to "Wild" river corridors.

ALL OPPORTUNITY CLASSES

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All waters within the W&SR corridor are closed to dredging. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to adhere to Best Management Practices (BMPs) for mining (BMP 3.1 through 3.3; see Appendix F). 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately

OPPORTUNITY CLASSES - "Wild" and "Wild 1"

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New mining claims and mineral leases will be prohibited within the corridor. Subject to valid existing rights, "Wild" river segments are withdrawn from further mineral entry. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subject to regulations (36 CFR 228), existing valid mining claims and mineral leases will be allowed to continue, and unauthorized use shall be contested. Existing mineral activity must be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, sedimentation, pollution, and visual impairment. Reasonable access will be permitted. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine validity of existing mining claims. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Determine validity when Plan of Operation is submitted
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No mineral exploration, leasing, or development (including geothermal) will be allowed. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No sale or exportation of common variety minerals will be allowed. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately

OPPORTUNITY CLASSES - "Scenic" and "Recreation"

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● New mining claims and mineral leases, including geothermal will be allowed and existing valid operations will be allowed to continue. Activity must be conducted in a manner that minimizes surface disturbance, sedimentation, pollution, and visual impairment, and shall be operated in accordance with the regulations in 35 CFR Part 228 and FLRMP direction (BMP 3.1; see Appendix F). 	CMDR, HSDR, & MW-DR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Determine validity of existing mining claims. 	CMDR, HSDR, & MW-DR	Determine validity when Plan of Operation is submitted
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● No sales or extraction of common variety minerals will be allowed. 	CMDR, HSDR, & MW-DR	Effective immediately

RESOURCE CATEGORY - PROTECTION

ASSUMPTIONS - Both natural and human-caused fires will continue to occur. The risk of human-caused fires will increase relative to increased recreation use.

-Natural insect and disease infestations will continue to occur. Conditions, such as drought, will cause cyclic epidemic insect and disease infestations.

OBJECTIVES - Provide a fire management program that protects the W&SR's outstandingly remarkable values and minimizes losses and serious or long-lasting adverse affects to other resources within the corridor.

-For Opportunity Classes "Wild" and "Wild 1", do not control insect or plant disease outbreaks unless it is necessary to prevent unacceptable damage to resources on adjacent lands or to "Wild" river values due to exotic pests.

-For Opportunity Classes "Scenic" and "Recreation", reduce the impacts of forest pests in a manner compatible with the river segment classifications.

ALL OPPORTUNITY CLASSES

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Fire Suppression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure alternatives within the Escaped Fire Situation Analysis (EFSA) mitigate adverse impacts to the W&SR corridor. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, MWDR, & Assigned Incident Commanders	All wildfires that require an EFSA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Continue to adhere to Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Fire Suppression and Fuels Management (BMP 6.1 through 6.6; see Appendix F). 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, MWDR, assigned Incident Commanders, & Rehabilitation Teams	All wildfire incidents
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Outside Wildernesses, prescribed fire will be allowed to meet established resource management objectives such as fuels hazard reduction. Prepare and follow an approved Fire Management Plan. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	All planned prescribed fires
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enforce applicable sections of 36 CFR 261.5 (Fire). 	Authorized Forest Officers	All encounters
Insects & Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Allow insect and disease infestations to run their natural course except when control is necessary to prevent unacceptable damage to resources or spread to adjacent private land. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	As infestations occur
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Continue to adhere to Best Management Practices for pesticide management (BMPs 5.8 through 5.14; see Appendix F). 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately

OPPORTUNITY CLASSES - "Wild" and "Wild 1"

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Fire Suppression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Within Wildernesses, use a "confine" or "contain" suppression strategy for wildfire when public safety is not compromised, adjacent resources can be protected, and other constraints (air quality, watershed, etc.) can be met. A "control" strategy will be applied to all other fires, including all unplanned human-caused fires, using appropriate FLRMP area prescriptions. Once developed, Wilderness fire management will follow the direction in the Wilderness Fire Management Plan. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, MWDR, & assigned Incident Commanders	All fire incidents
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Apply low impact suppression tactics such as reliance upon natural barriers, unless direct attack is needed to protect people or adjacent private property. Favor the use of water over land disturbances. Favor cold-trailing over handline construction. Limit and tightly control use of mechanized equipment. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, MWDR, & assigned Incident Commanders	All fire incidents
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Within Wildernesses, obtain approval prior to emergency use of the following suppression activities: Regional Forester approval for tractor use and/or for heliport construction; appropriate Forest Supervisor approval for helispot construction, retardant application, other than short-term fugitive-dye, chain saws, wheeled vehicles, and generators. For "Wild" segments outside Wildernesses, obtain prior approval from the applicable District Ranger for the aforesaid suppression activities. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, MWDR, & assigned Incident Commanders	All fire incidents
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Whenever feasible, avoid establishing fire camps, staging areas, and other concentrations of equipment/personnel within the the corridor. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, MWDR, & assigned Incident Commanders	All fire incidents
Insects & Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prevent unnatural loss to "Wild" river values because of exotic pests and diseases. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	As needed

OPPORTUNITY CLASS - "Scenic"

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Fire Suppression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Control all wildfires. Use suppression techniques that minimize landscape alteration and ground disturbance. Limit and tightly control use of mechanized equipment. 	MWDR & assigned Incident Commanders	All fire incidents
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Whenever feasible, avoid establishing fire camps, staging areas, and other concentrations of equipment/personnel within the corridor. 	MWDR & assigned Incident Commanders	All fire incidents

OPPORTUNITY CLASS - "Recreation"

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Fire Suppression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Control all wildfires. Use suppression techniques that minimize landscape alteration and ground disturbances. Limit and tightly control use of mechanized equipment. 	CMDR, HSDR, MWDR, & assigned Incident Commanders.	All fire incidents

RESOURCE CATEGORY - PUBLIC INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

ASSUMPTIONS - With over 50% of California's population within a few hours of the Kern W&SR, the need for present and potential visitors to obtain basic information is high and will increase initially after the release of this management plan. The public is generally not involved in Forest activities and, consequently, is uninformed. This results in a lack of understanding and support for certain land management programs, abuse of public facilities, unacceptable resource damage, person-caused wildfires, and serious accidents.

-For Opportunity Classes "Wild" and "Wild 1", contact with visitors will continue to be infrequent. Bulletin boards at trailheads and ranger stations located outside the corridor will be the primary contact points.

For Opportunity Class "Scenic", contact with visitors will be more frequent because Blackrock Visitor Information Station is located at the primary entry point into the corridor and the presence of Forest Service Officers who reside at Monache Meadows during the primary use season.

For Opportunity Class "Recreation", contact with visitors will be easier and more frequent because of the strategic location of visitor contact points such as Ranger Stations and the presence of Forest Service Officers within the corridor, generally on a year-long basis.

OBJECTIVES - Use information, education, and interpretive services as a management tool in the development of public and in-service understanding of identified outstandingly remarkable values, opportunities, and protection needs within the W&SR river corridor.

-Implement interpretive programs that help solve user conflicts and to increase visitor understanding of natural and heritage history within the corridor.

-Continue to cooperate with interpretive associations, such as 3-FIA, and nurture these relationships.

ALL OPPORTUNITY CLASSES

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Public Information, Education & Interpretive Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prepare information handouts to explain the attributes of the North and South Forks of the Kern W&SR. Focus on the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Visitor opportunities. - Visitor health and safety. - River etiquette to ensure the rights of others are respected. - Environmental education and ethics. - OHV opportunities and etiquette. - Purpose of and need for low level military over-flights. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Complete by FY 96
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Update applicable public information handouts to incorporate certain Kern W&SR Comprehensive Management Plan management directions. 	CMDR & MWDR	Complete by FY 96
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Educate the public that cattle grazing can be used as a management tool to improve fishery and wildlife habitat under certain circumstances. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Complete by SC

ALL OPPORTUNITY CLASSES (continued)

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Public Information, Education & Interpretive Services (Cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prepare an Interpretive Plan promoting W&SR values. Include ways to communicate the information effectively for people with different kinds of disabilities. Focus on the following attributes and activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appreciation and protection of the W&SR's outstandingly remarkable values. - Interpretive facility needs, e.g., signing, bulletin boards, trailhead displays, self-guided auto tour, etc. - Pamphlets, newspaper articles, local Forest Service A.M. radio frequency, and other forms of written and verbal communication to increase public awareness, particularly in the areas of public health and safety. - Multiple use activities, as appropriate within "Scenic" and "Recreation" river corridors. 	CMDR - coordinate with MWDR	Complete by FY 97

OPPORTUNITY CLASSES - "Wild" and "Wild 1"

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Public Information, Education, & Interpretive Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Determine and initiate/prepare information, education, and interpretive services (outside Wilderness) for public use to help reduce impacts from users ("Leave No Trace"), and to reduce conflicts with other users. 	CMDR & MWDR	Initiate immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Convey information, education and interpretive services using off-site methods (outside "Wild" river corridors). 	CMDR & MWDR	Effective immediately

OPPORTUNITY CLASS - "Scenic"

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Public Information, Education, & Interpretive Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Continue to use current information and education services and methods to reduce impacts on resources and conflicts with other users, e.g., emphasizing self-service, one-page fact sheets, media releases, etc. 	MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bulletin boards and other appropriate on-site facilities and techniques would be allowed within the corridor in areas of concentrated public use or where needed. 	MWDR	Effective immediately

OPPORTUNITY CLASS - "Recreation"

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Public Information, Education & Interpretive Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bulletin boards and other appropriate on-site facilities and techniques would be allowed within the corridor in areas of concentrated public use or where needed. 	CMDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Strive to develop a Partnership with outfitter/guides to train people with the knowledge and skills to provide interpretive and visitor information services. 	CMDR	If feasible, develop partnership by FY 95

RESOURCE CATEGORY - RECREATION

ASSUMPTIONS - Within Opportunity Classes "Wild" and "Wild 1", recreation use will experience some increase, the area will not become overcrowded. Types of recreation activities and use patterns will not substantially change. Rafting/kayaking, hiking, undeveloped camping, horseback riding, and fishing will continue to constitute the primary activities.

-Within Opportunity Class "Scenic", recreation use will experience some increase; yet the area will not become overcrowded. Types of recreation activities and use patterns will not substantially change. Off-highway vehicle use, undeveloped camping, hunting, and fishing will continue to constitute the primary activities.

-Within Opportunity Class "Recreation", recreation use will continue to increase steadily as individuals, primarily from the heavily populated areas in Southern California, seek open space and abundant recreational opportunities. The primary recreational pursuits will continue to be developed and dispersed camping, fishing, picnicking, and whitewater boating.

OBJECTIVES - Within Opportunity Classes "Wild" and "Wild 1", provide river recreation opportunities emphasizing a Recreation Opportunity Spectrum of Primitive to Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized. Allow undeveloped activities that harmonize with the natural setting. Manage use by establishing as few regulations as possible. Provide opportunities that offer considerable physical challenge and require well-developed outdoor skills.

-Within Opportunity Class "Scenic", provide visitors with a semi-primitive atmosphere with some opportunity for solitude and isolation. Encounters with other visitors will frequently occur during the primary use season from May through October. Opportunities to utilize outdoor skills and experience challenges are primarily centered around river and motorized related activities.

-Within Opportunity Class "Recreation", provide a wide variety of recreation opportunities emphasizing a Roaded Natural and Rural recreation experience. Emphasize both developed and dispersed recreation opportunities. Do not provide highly developed facilities such as swimming pools, tennis courts, and golf courses. Manage the area by establishing regulations that maintain or achieve adequate user safety and experience levels.

ALL OPPORTUNITY CLASSES

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
All Recreation Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Continue to adhere to Best Management Practices for Recreation (BMPs 4.1 through 4.11; see Appendix F). 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Continue to promote programs such as "River Etiquette", "Leave No Trace", "Pack-In, Pack-Out" to educate recreation users to respect the rights of others and to minimize impacts to natural resources. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effectively immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Initiate research projects to analyze the impacts to natural resources within the corridor from recreation. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	When budget and personnel permit

ALL OPPORTUNITY CLASSES (continued)

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
All Recreation Activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● New trail construction will be designed to reduce user conflicts. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	As indicated by the Inyo Trails schedule and the pending Sequoia Forest Trails Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All waters within the Kern W&SH corridor are closed to recreational dredging. ● Allow the rerouting of existing trails and construction of new trails that would direct users away from private land, heritage resources, sensitive vegetation, critical wildlife habitat, small streams, and steep slopes where soil erosion is more likely. ● Seek to acquire legal R/W through private property for needed system trails. ● Enforce applicable sections of 36 CFR 261.58a and Forest Order 93-8 for restrictions on number of days allowed for camping. 	<p>CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR</p> <p>CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR</p> <p>SFREO & IFE</p> <p>Authorized Forest Officers</p>	<p>Effective immediately</p> <p>As indicated by Inyo Trails schedule and the pending Sequoia Forest Trails Plan</p> <p>As opportunities occur</p> <p>Effective immediately</p>

OPPORTUNITY CLASSES - "Wild" and "Wild 1"

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Boating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● North Fork Private Boating Use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Boating will be allowed on all river segments outside the Sequoia National Park. - Use will be allowed seven (7) days per week. - Maximum of fifteen (15) people will be allowed to launch each day on the Wildernesses and Forks Runs - Maximum group size will be limited to fifteen (15) people on the Wilderness and Forks Runs. 	CMDR & TRDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● North Fork Commercial Boating Use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An equal amount of established boating use must be maintained for the non-commercial public. - Boating will be allowed below the Forks of the Kern (just inside the Golden Trout Wilderness) to the Johnsondale Bridge takeout ("Forks Run"). - Use will be allowed seven (7) days per week. - Use will be limited to fifteen (15) people per day. - Maximum group size will be limited to fifteen (15) people, excluding guides. 	CMDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This Plan will supercede the 1982 Kern River Whitewater Floating Plan for the Upper Kern River. 	CMDR	Effectively immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Investigate, with the help of the commercial outfitter/guides, the potential for a commercial whitewater boating run ("Wilderness Run") within the GTW, with possible launch site near Soda Flat, as part of the review for the Management Direction for the GTW . 	CMDR	Complete investigation by FY 97
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● South Fork Private Boating Use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Boating will be allowed on all river segments outside Wilderness. - Use will be allowed seven (7) days per week. - Maximum group size will be limited to fifteen (15) people within Wildernesses and eighteen (18) people outside Wildernesses. 	CMDR & MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● South Fork Commercial Boating Use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No commercial boating will be authorized at this time. Investigate, with the assistance of commercial boating permittees, the potential to allow commercial boating on selected segments of the South Fork. 	CMDR & MWDR	Complete investigation upon applicant request

OPPORTUNITY CLASSES - "Wild" and "Wild 1" (continued)

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Specific trail use and facilities within the Sequoia National Forest portions of "Wild" river segments will be managed in accordance with the pending Sequoia Forest Trails Plan. 	CMDR, HSDR, & TRDR	Effective upon completion & approval of the Sequoia Forest Trails Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Within Wildernesses, party size will be limited to 15 people and stock per party will be limited to 25 head of pack or saddle stock. 	CMDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Loose herding of pack and saddle stock will be allowed only where trail conditions make it unsafe to tie stock together. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Maintain existing trail bridges (2) located at boundary of North Fork Segments 1 and 2 and north of confluence with North Fork Kern and Hockett Peak Creek and on the (2) trail bridges located on South Fork, Segment 4 for user safety and resource protection purposes. Use fords at stream crossings and at other locations unless additional bridges are absolutely needed for safety. Construct any needed bridges using materials and methods that best preserve wilderness/primitive values. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● New trailheads will not be allowed within river corridor boundaries. Allow construction of trailheads adjacent to the corridor only when needed to funnel and/or to redistribute use. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Motorized/mechanized (except wheelchairs used by people with disabilities) use will not be allowed within Wildernesses. Mechanized use will be allowed within "Wild" corridors outside Wildernesses. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mark Wilderness boundaries, where acceptable 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	When budget & personnel permit
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Maintain trail signs to be unobtrusive and not detract from the surrounding environment, using Wilderness signage standards. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Outside Wildernesses, post aluminum Wild and Scenic River logo boundary signs where major system trails enter the river corridor. Inside Wildernesses, signing would be done only as it is compatible with wilderness values. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Complete by FY 96
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enforce applicable sections of 36 CFR 261.12 (Forest Roads and Trails) and 36 CFR 261.18 (Pacific Crest Trail). 	Authorized Forest Officers	All encounters

OPPORTUNITY CLASSES - "Wild" and "Wild 1" (continued)

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN			
Trails (Cont)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Maintain existing trail system within the river corridor to assigned maintenance levels or in accordance with the Inyo FLRMP and the pending Sequoia Forest Trails Plan. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	On-going			
North Fork, Segment 2						
	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Trail #</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Trail Name</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Maintenance Level</th> </tr> </thead> </table>	Trail #	Trail Name	Maintenance Level		
Trail #	Trail Name	Maintenance Level				
	33E01 Lewis Camp 3					
	33E05 Hole-in-Ground 1					
	33E10 Doe Meadow 3					
	33E19 Sacratone Flat 3					
	33E20 Kern Flat 3					
	33E21 Lion's Trail 2					
	33E22 Rattlesnake 4					
	33E23 North Rincon 3					
	34E10 Golden Trout Cr. 3					
	34E14 Right Stringer 1					
North Fork, Segment 3						
	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Trail #</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Trail Name</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Maintenance Level</th> </tr> </thead> </table>	Trail #	Trail Name	Maintenance Level		
Trail #	Trail Name	Maintenance Level				
	32E23 Needles Creek 1					
	32E29 Bean Camp 1					
	32E40 Durrwood 1					
	32E44 Durrwood Camp 2					
	33E23 Rincon 1					
	33E30 Kern River Up 3					
South Fork, Segment 2						
	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Trail #</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Trail Name</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Maintenance Level</th> </tr> </thead> </table>	Trail #	Trail Name	Maintenance Level		
Trail #	Trail Name	Maintenance Level				
	PCT2000 Pacific Crest 4					
	35E10 Dome Land 2					
	35E12 Manter Creek 1					
	35E16 Rockhouse Basin 3					
	36E05 Long Valley 3					
South Fork, Segment 4						
	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Trail #</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Trail Name</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Maintenance Level</th> </tr> </thead> </table>	Trail #	Trail Name	Maintenance Level		
Trail #	Trail Name	Maintenance Level				
	PCT2000 Pacific Crest 4					
	35E14 Deer Mountain 3					
	36E01 Wildrose 2					
	36E04 Honey Bee 2					
	37E01 Haiwee Pass 2					
South Fork, Segment 5A						
	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Trail #</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Trail Name</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Maintenance Level</th> </tr> </thead> </table>	Trail #	Trail Name	Maintenance Level		
Trail #	Trail Name	Maintenance Level				
	35E12 Bakeoven 3					

OPPORTUNITY CLASSES - "Wild" and "Wild 1" (continued)

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN																														
Trails (Cont)	<p align="center">South Fork, Segment 6</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="448 306 529 327">Trail #</th> <th data-bbox="578 306 691 327">Trail Name</th> <th data-bbox="854 306 984 359">Maintenance Level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>34E07</td><td>Siberian Pass</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>34E10</td><td>Golden Trout</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>34E12</td><td>Ramshaw</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>34E13</td><td>Kern Peak</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>35E04</td><td>Trail Pass</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>35E04.3</td><td>McConnel Meadow</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>35E06</td><td>Mulkey/Templeton</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>35E10</td><td>Templeton/Monach</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>35E22</td><td>Strawberry</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Trail #	Trail Name	Maintenance Level	34E07	Siberian Pass	2	34E10	Golden Trout	4	34E12	Ramshaw	3	34E13	Kern Peak	2	35E04	Trail Pass	3	35E04.3	McConnel Meadow	2	35E06	Mulkey/Templeton	2	35E10	Templeton/Monach	3	35E22	Strawberry	2		
Trail #	Trail Name	Maintenance Level																															
34E07	Siberian Pass	2																															
34E10	Golden Trout	4																															
34E12	Ramshaw	3																															
34E13	Kern Peak	2																															
35E04	Trail Pass	3																															
35E04.3	McConnel Meadow	2																															
35E06	Mulkey/Templeton	2																															
35E10	Templeton/Monach	3																															
35E22	Strawberry	2																															
Recreation use & facilities other than boating & trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Limit the amount and kind of structural campsite improvements. Maintain all camps free of structures such as benches, tables, shelters, hanging poles, etc. ● Camping and campfires will not be allowed closer than one hundred (100) feet of the river's edge, tributaries, system trails, and meadows within the river corridor. Where terrain does not permit the 100-foot setback, camping and campfires will not be allowed closer than 25 feet of the river's edge, tributaries, system trails, and meadows within the river corridor. ● Advocate and enforce the Pack-in, Pack-Out policy for trash, and the "Leave No Trace" program to minimize the impacts to natural resources. ● Investigate the possibility of providing a portable toilet facility, that meets wilderness standards, at the Forks of the Kern. ● Investigate the possibility of providing toilet facilities, that meet wilderness standards, at Kern Lakes and Kern Flat. ● New commercial outfitter/guide permits can be issued, except for stock packers within the Golden Trout Wilderness. Current outfitter/guide permits can be replaced through changes in ownership or by prospectus. ● Provide periodic, but scheduled, ranger patrols. Provide patrols especially during periods of heavy use, including deer hunting season. ● Apply LAC process to determine evidence of overuse and to determine how best to correct the situation. ● Enforce applicable sections of 36 CFR 261.10 (Occupancy and Use), 36 CFR 261.11 (Sanitation), and 36 CFR 261.16 (National Forest Wilderness). 	<p>CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR</p> <p>CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR</p> <p>CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR</p> <p>TRDR</p> <p>TRDR</p> <p>CMDR, HSDR, TRDR & MWDR</p> <p>CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR</p> <p>CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR</p> <p>Authorized Forest Officers</p>	<p>Effective immediately</p> <p>Effective immediately</p> <p>Effective immediately</p> <p>FY 96</p> <p>FY 96</p> <p>Issue new permits when a public need is demonstrated and the service cannot be provided elsewhere</p> <p>Effective immediately</p> <p>On-going.</p> <p>All encounters</p>																														

OPPORTUNITY CLASSES - "Scenic"

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN																				
Boating	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Private Boating Use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Boating will be allowed seven (7) days per week. - Quotas will only be established if necessary to assure the quality of the boating experience or to protect natural and heritage resources. - Maximum group size will be limited to eighteen (18) people. 	MWDR	Effective immediately																				
Trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Commercial Boating Use No commercial boating will be authorized at this time. Investigate, with the help of the commercial outfitter/guides, the potential for commercial whitewater rafting within this "Scenic" segment. 	MWDR	Upon application request																				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Specific Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) use, trails, and river crossings will be managed in accordance with the Inter-agency Motor Vehicle Use Plan . 	MWDR	Effective immediately																				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● OHV use will be allowed on designated roads and trails only. Over-snow vehicles may be used off trails unless restricted by the Inyo's Winter Motor Vehicle Use Map. 	MWDR	Effective immediately																				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Continue to use fords at river crossings unless bridges are absolutely needed for safety and/or resource protection. Construct any needed bridges using materials and methods that best preserve the scenic values. 	MWDR	Effective immediately																				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Trailheads will be allowed within the river corridor when needed to funnel and/or to distribute use. 	MWDR	Effective immediately																				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Maintain trail signs to be unobtrusive and not detract from the surrounding environment. 	MWDR	Effective immediately																				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Post Wild and Scenic logo boundary signs where major system trails enter the river corridor. 	MWDR	Complete by FY 96																				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enforce applicable sections of 36 CFR 261.12 (Forest Roads and Trails). 	Authorized Forest Officers	All encounters																				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Maintain existing trail system within the river corridor to assigned maintenance levels or in accordance with the Inyo FLRMP. <table border="1" data-bbox="354 1413 932 1709"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">South Fork, Segment 5</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Trail #</th> <th>Trail Name</th> <th>Maintenance Level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>35E10A</td> <td>4 WD</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35E15</td> <td>4WD & Hiking</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>35E24</td> <td>4WD</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>36E02</td> <td>4WD</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>None</td> <td>(2) 4WD Rds</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	South Fork, Segment 5			Trail #	Trail Name	Maintenance Level	35E10A	4 WD	2	35E15	4WD & Hiking	3	35E24	4WD	2	36E02	4WD	3	None	(2) 4WD Rds	3	MWDR	On-going
South Fork, Segment 5																							
Trail #	Trail Name	Maintenance Level																					
35E10A	4 WD	2																					
35E15	4WD & Hiking	3																					
35E24	4WD	2																					
36E02	4WD	3																					
None	(2) 4WD Rds	3																					

OPPORTUNITY CLASSES - "Scenic" (continued)

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Recreation use & facilities other than boating & trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed recreation facilities can be provided when necessary to protect the scenic and resource values and/or for health and safety purposes. 	MWDR	As needed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Camping and campfires will not be allowed closer than one hundred (100) feet of the river's edge, tributaries, system trails, and meadows within the river corridor. 	MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate and enforce the Pack-in, Pack-Out policy for trash. 	MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New commercial outfitter/guide permits can be issued. Current outfitter/guide permits can be replaced through changes in ownership or by prospectus. 	MWDR	Issue new permits when a public need is demonstrated and the service cannot be provided elsewhere
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide scheduled ranger patrols. Provide patrols especially during the period from opening weekend of fishing season through the end of deer hunting season 	MWDR	On-going
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of overuse may result in limits on the numbers of recreation users and/or types of use 	MWDR	Implement when monitoring indicates need.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforce applicable sections of 36 CFR 261.10 (Occupancy and Use) and 36 CFR 261.11 (Sanitation). 	Authorized Forest Officers	All encounters
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforce applicable parts of Inyo Forest Supervisor Order #4-86-3, until superceded. 	Authorized Forest Officers	All encounters

OPPORTUNITY CLASS - "Recreation" (continued)

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Boating (Cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● North Fork Boating Facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide traffic control techniques, such as signing and one-way traffic, at the Johnsondale Bridge parking lot. 	CMDR	Complete as budget and manpower allow
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Expand Willow Point takeout. - Expand Fairview put-in. - Expand Camp 3 put-in. - Improve Ant Canyon put-in. - Construct new launch and takeout sites at key locations on the <i>Upper Kern Run</i>. - Add signs at launch and takeout sites to control traffic and help avoid user conflicts. - Allow the use of the takeout/put-in adjacent to KR-3 powerhouse, provided the activity does not interfere with power plant operations. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Monitor the use of temporary special-use permits for group boating activities for two to three years. If it appears that there is not a need for as many as 30 user days for special groups, the number could be lowered. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● This Plan will supercede the 1982 Kern River Whitewater Floating Plan for the Upper Kern River. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Establish Partnership agreements with commercial boating outfitter/guide permittees to provide additional garbage bins and portable toilets, on a cost-share basis, at selected launch and takeout sites. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● South Fork Private Boating Use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Boating use will be allowed seven (7) days per week. - Quotas will only be established to assure a quality boating experience or to protect natural and heritage resources. - Maximum group size will be limited to eighteen (18) people. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● South Fork Commercial Boating Use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No commercial boating will be authorized at this time. Investigate, with the help of the commercial outfitter/guides, the potential for commercial white-water rafting within this "Recreation" segment. 	<p align="center">CMDR</p> <p align="center">CMDR</p> <p align="center">CMDR</p> <p align="center">CMDR</p> <p align="center">CMDR</p> <p align="center">CMDR & MWDR</p> <p align="center">CMDR & MWDR</p>	<p align="center">Begin FY 95</p> <p align="center">Authorize use as needed</p> <p align="center">Beginning with the 1995 floating season</p> <p align="center">Effectively immediately</p> <p align="center">Effectively immediately</p> <p align="center">Effective immediately</p> <p align="center">Effective immediately</p>
Trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Specific trail use and facilities within the Sequoia National Forest portions of "Recreation" river segments will be managed in accordance with the pending Sequoia Forest Trails Plan. ● Construct new trails, trailheads, and associated facilities to meet recreational demand, provided the identified W&SR's outstandingly remarkable values can be protected. 	<p align="center">CMDR & HSDR</p> <p align="center">CMDR, HSDR, & MWDR</p>	<p align="center">Effective upon completion & approval of the Sequoia Forest Trails Plan</p> <p align="center">Construct as budget & demand permits</p>

OPPORTUNITY CLASS - "Recreation" (continued)

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN																																													
Trails (Cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emphasize trails and associated facilities for river access, hiking, and bicycle use over trails for motorized use. 	CMDR, HSDR, & MW-DR	As indicated by the Inyo FLRMP and the pending Sequoia Forest Trails Plan.																																													
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide trails to the water's edge that are accessible by individuals with disabilities. ● Over-snow vehicles may be used off roads and trails except where posted. ● Maintain trail signs to be unobtrusive and not detract from the surrounding environment. ● Post Wild and Scenic logo boundary signs where major system trails enter the river corridor. ● Maintain Whiskey Flat Trail bridge by painting and installing new decking. ● Enforce applicable sections of 36 CFR 261.12 (Forest Roads and Trails) and 36 CFR 261.18 (Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail). ● Maintain existing trail system within the river corridor to assigned maintenance levels or in accordance with the Inyo FLRMP and the pending Sequoia Forest Trails Plan. <table border="0" data-bbox="349 976 901 1228"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" data-bbox="503 976 747 1003">North Fork, Segment 4</th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="349 1003 430 1031">Trail #</th> <th data-bbox="479 1003 625 1031">Trail Name</th> <th data-bbox="755 1003 885 1056">Maintenance Level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="349 1087 430 1115">32E33</td> <td data-bbox="479 1087 625 1115">Flynn Canyon</td> <td data-bbox="795 1087 820 1115">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="349 1115 430 1142">32E34</td> <td data-bbox="479 1115 560 1142">Tobias</td> <td data-bbox="795 1115 820 1142">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="349 1142 430 1169">32E35</td> <td data-bbox="479 1142 625 1169">Whiskey Flat</td> <td data-bbox="795 1142 820 1169">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="349 1169 430 1197">33E30</td> <td data-bbox="479 1169 544 1197">River</td> <td data-bbox="795 1169 820 1197">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="349 1197 430 1224">33E34</td> <td data-bbox="479 1197 625 1224">Packsaddle</td> <td data-bbox="795 1197 820 1224">4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="0" data-bbox="349 1249 901 1333"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" data-bbox="503 1249 755 1276">South Fork, Segment 2A</th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="349 1276 430 1304">Trail #</th> <th data-bbox="479 1276 625 1304">Trail Name</th> <th data-bbox="755 1276 885 1329">Maintenance Level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="349 1360 446 1388">PCT2000</td> <td data-bbox="479 1360 625 1388">Pacific Crest</td> <td data-bbox="795 1360 820 1388">4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <table border="0" data-bbox="349 1417 901 1606"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3" data-bbox="503 1417 747 1444">South Fork, Segment 3</th> </tr> <tr> <th data-bbox="349 1444 430 1472">Trail #</th> <th data-bbox="479 1444 625 1472">Trail Name</th> <th data-bbox="755 1444 885 1497">Maintenance Level</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="349 1528 446 1556">PCT2000</td> <td data-bbox="479 1528 625 1556">Pacific Crest</td> <td data-bbox="795 1528 820 1556">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="349 1556 430 1583">34E03</td> <td data-bbox="479 1556 625 1583">Bittercreek</td> <td data-bbox="795 1556 820 1583">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="349 1583 430 1610">36E01</td> <td data-bbox="479 1583 592 1610">Wildrose</td> <td data-bbox="795 1583 820 1610">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	North Fork, Segment 4			Trail #	Trail Name	Maintenance Level	32E33	Flynn Canyon	3	32E34	Tobias	3	32E35	Whiskey Flat	3	33E30	River	3	33E34	Packsaddle	4	South Fork, Segment 2A			Trail #	Trail Name	Maintenance Level	PCT2000	Pacific Crest	4	South Fork, Segment 3			Trail #	Trail Name	Maintenance Level	PCT2000	Pacific Crest	4	34E03	Bittercreek	3	36E01	Wildrose	2	<p>CMDR & HSDR</p> <p>CMDR, HSDR, & MW-DR</p> <p>CMDR, HSDR, & MW-DR</p> <p>CMDR, HSDR, & MW-DR</p> <p>CMDR</p> <p>Authorized Forest Officers</p> <p>CMDR, HSDR, & MW-DR</p>	<p>Whenever practical</p> <p>Effective immediately</p> <p>Effective immediately</p> <p>Complete by FY 96</p> <p>Complete by FY 96</p> <p>All encounters</p> <p>On-going</p>
North Fork, Segment 4																																																
Trail #	Trail Name	Maintenance Level																																														
32E33	Flynn Canyon	3																																														
32E34	Tobias	3																																														
32E35	Whiskey Flat	3																																														
33E30	River	3																																														
33E34	Packsaddle	4																																														
South Fork, Segment 2A																																																
Trail #	Trail Name	Maintenance Level																																														
PCT2000	Pacific Crest	4																																														
South Fork, Segment 3																																																
Trail #	Trail Name	Maintenance Level																																														
PCT2000	Pacific Crest	4																																														
34E03	Bittercreek	3																																														
36E01	Wildrose	2																																														

OPPORTUNITY CLASS - "Recreation" (continued)

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
<p>Recreation use & facilities other than boating & trails</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Encourage fishing and other shore-based activities or opportunities by providing enhanced access by individuals with disabilities (North Fork, Segment 4): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide facilities accessible by individuals with disabilities at the south end of Headquarters Campgrounds by retro-fitting vault toilets, modifying two camp units, and providing paved access trails from camp units to restroom and to river, if possible. - Strive for universal design access. 	<p>CMDR</p>	<p>Headquarters CG - FY 93</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purchase portable toilets accessible by individuals with disabilities for use at selected dispersed areas. 	<p>CMDR & MWDR</p>	<p>Whenever new construction or reconstruction occurs</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purchase portable toilets accessible by individuals with disabilities for use at selected dispersed areas. 	<p>CMDR & MWDR</p>	<p>Purchase by FY 95</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide portable toilets accessible by individuals with disabilities at the Johnsondale Bridge parking area (BMP 4.5; see Appendix F) 	<p>CMDR & HSDR</p>	<p>Provide by FY 95</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Develop water source and system at Limestone Campground (BMP 4.; see Appendix F) 	<p>CMDR</p>	<p>Complete by FY 96</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enforce campsite number limits at the following developed campgrounds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limestone Fairview Goldledge Hospital Flat Camp 3 Headquarters Kennedy Meadows ● Analyze, design, and construct group camps (up to 25 people each) on North Fork, Segment 4. Potential sites include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modify south & north ends of Hospital Flat CG. - Modify south end of Goldledge CG. - Modify central area of Fairview CG. - Undeveloped area adjacent to north end of Camp 3 campground. 	<p>CMDR</p>	<p>On-going</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prohibit dispersed camping adjacent to the following developed campgrounds to reduce user conflicts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limestone CG. - Other developed campgrounds, as indicated through monitoring. 	<p>CMDR</p>	<p>As budget and workforce permit</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Eliminate dispersed camping and campfires within 25 feet from the river's edge, tributaries, system trails and meadows within the river corridor. 	<p>CMDR, HSDR, & MWDR</p>	<p>Effective immediately</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Maintain vegetation in public use areas in a healthy and vigorous condition. 	<p>CMDR, HSRD, & MWDR</p>	<p>Effective immediately</p>

OPPORTUNITY CLASS - "Recreation" (continued)

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
recreation use & facilities other than boating & trails (continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Allow additional outfitter/guide activities where opportunities exist provided identified W&SR's outstandingly remarkable values can be protected. 	CMDR, HSDR, & MWDR	As need is determined
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enforce applicable sections of 36 CFR 261.10 (Occupancy and Use), 36 CFR 261.11 (Sanitation) and 36 CFR 261.14 (Developed Recreation Sites) and 36 CFR 261.15 (Admission, Recreation Use, and Special Recreation Permit Fees). ● Investigate the need and location(s) for designated target shooting areas, within the corridor of North Fork, Segment 4. ● Establish Partnership agreements to provide additional garbage bins and portable toilets on a cost-share basis. 	Authorized Forest Officers CMDR CMDR	All encounters Complete needs assessment by FY 96 Effectively immediately

RESOURCE CATEGORY - SOILS/GEOLOGY

ASSUMPTIONS -Soil productivity will continue to be low and erosion potential relatively high in most segments of the W&SR corridor. Soils will continue to maintain their present productivity over the long-term if the soil surface layer is maintained and there is a continuing supply of forest humus.

-Some risk will continue to occur to people, facilities, and projects from various geologic processes such as slope instability and seismic activity.

OBJECTIVES -Design and implement management practices within the W&SR corridor to maintain or improve the long-term inherent productive capacity of the soil resource.

-Plan and conduct soil quality monitoring to determine if soil management goals, objectives, and standards are being achieved.

-Cooperate in the gathering and evaluation of geologic information as an integral part of administering National Forest lands within the corridor.

-Incorporate geologic considerations in resource management plans and projects.

ALL OPPORTUNITY CLASSES

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perform an on-going inventory of campsites and trails within the river corridor for evidence of overuse, including but not limited to, soil compaction and vegetation loss. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Complete first inventory by FY 96 and repeat at 5-year intervals
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect soil productivity through implementation of applicable Best Management Practices (BMP 1.6, 1.8, 1.13, 1.19, 1.20, 1.24, 2.2, 2.9, 2.28; see Appendix F). 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adhere to Forest Service Soil Management Handbook (FSH 2509.18) to provide soil quality standards and procedures for evaluating the productive capacity of the soil, mitigating management effects, and rehabilitating deteriorated soil conditions. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek funding, through the Watershed Improvement Needs Inventory (WINI) program and/or Green Sticker funds to inventory and correct any erosion damage occurring on abandoned roads, OHV routes, and from cattle grazing. Stabilize and return identified routes to a more natural condition. 	CMDR & MWDR	Request funding by FY 96. If funded, complete inventory and needed rehabilitation by FY 97
Geologic Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid activities in geologically sensitive areas. Consider the risk from landslides and seismic processes when planning new facilities. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, MWDR, SFE, & IFE	During project/facility planning and design

OPPORTUNITY CLASSES - "Scenic" and "Recreation"

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Geologic Conditions	Ensure that structures can resist debris flow effects.	SFE & IFE	During facility planning and design

RESOURCE CATEGORY - TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

ASSUMPTIONS - Within Opportunity Classes "Wild" and "Wild 1", no new roads will be constructed, and abandoned roads will not be obliterated unless required for resource protection.

-Within Opportunity Class "Scenic", existing roads within the corridor will continue to be needed to meet visitor and private inholder needs. ~~New road construction needs would be minimal to meet resource or recreation objectives for the area.~~

-Within Opportunity Class "Recreation", some new road construction will be needed within the corridor to meet resource and recreation objectives. Some reconstruction of Tulare County Highway SM99 may occur to accommodate increased traffic, primarily for safety.

OBJECTIVES - For Opportunity Classes "Wild" and "Wild 1", provide a transportation system within the W&SR corridor for non-motorized access and non-mechanized use (except for wheelchairs used by people with disabilities) where the corridor is located within Wildernesses).

-For Opportunity Class "Scenic", continue vehicular access to and within the W&SR corridor by 4-wheel drive or motorcycles with no improvement to road conditions for comfort or convenience. The corridor will be accessible in places by road. However, long stretches of conspicuous and well-travelled roads closely paralleling the riverbank should not be allowed.

-For Opportunity Class "Recreation", plan, develop, and manage transportation facilities and transportation modes that provide user safety, convenience, and efficiency of operations. Coordinate with Tulare County Public Works Department to provide access to the W&SR corridor to accomplish management direction and protection objectives.

ALL OPPORTUNITY CLASSES

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Roads	Continue to adhere to Best Management Practices for Roads (BMP 2.1 through 2.28; see Appendix F).	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR & MWDR	Effective immediately

OPPORTUNITY CLASSES - "Wild" and "Wild 1"

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads or other provisions for overland motorized travel will not be allowed within "Wild" river corridors, except for legitimate emergencies and where approved by an authorized Forest Officer. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within Wildernesses, access to private land within or through the W&SR corridor will be determined in accordance with the direction found in the Wilderness Act, applicable regulations, and Forest Service policy. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately

OPPORTUNITY CLASS - "Scenic"

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● New roads and associated facilities will be allowed as authorized by the Interagency Motor Vehicle Use Plan. 	MWDR & IFE	As direction is provided by a pending revision of the Interagency Motor Vehicle Use Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improvement to the existing road system will be for safety and road/resource protection only and not for passenger comfort or convenience. 	MWDR & IFE	As direction is provided by a pending revision of the Interagency Motor Vehicle Use Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify all roads that are unnecessary or are causing unacceptable resource damage. Obliterate identified roads on a scheduled basis. 	MWDR & IFE	Complete inventory by FY 96. Obliterate unnecessary roads by FY 97
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use fords at river crossings unless bridges are needed for safety and/or resource protection. Construct necessary bridges using materials and methods that best preserve the W&SR's scenic values. 	MWDR & IFE	As direction is provided by a pending revision of the Interagency Motor Vehicle Use Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Maintain road signs to be unobtrusive and not detract from the surrounding natural environment. 	MWDR	As direction is provided by a pending revision of the Interagency Motor Vehicle Use Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enforce applicable sections of 36 CFR 261.13 (Use of vehicles off roads). 	Authorized Forest Officers	All encounters
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enforce applicable requirements of Inyo Forest Supervisor Order #4-86-3, until superceded. 	Authorized Forest Officers	All encounters

OPPORTUNITY CLASS - "Recreation"

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● New roads and associated facilities will be allowed. Maintenance and reconstruction of existing roads/facilities will be permitted provided established outstandingly remarkable values and other natural resources will not be adversely impacted. 	CMDR, MWDR, SFE, & IFE	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● On North Fork, Segment 4, locate areas where additional turnouts can be constructed and existing turnouts can be widened to accommodate safe vehicle parking. Once identified, coordinate with Tulare County Public Works Department to plan and construct/reconstruct turnouts. 	CMDR & SFE	Complete inventory and contact Tulare County Public Works Dept. by FY 97 for possible implementation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Install W&SR Corridor entrance sign at Forest Service Road 21S08 (Road to Kennedy Meadows Campground)(MWRD) at the Forest/private property boundary (MWRD). 	CMDR, HSDR, & MWDR	Install by FY 96

RESOURCE CATEGORY - VEGETATION

SUMPTION - Vegetative cover will be maintained or enhanced within the corridor as necessary actions are implemented to protect vegetation from a variety of damaging activities.

OBJECTIVES - Reestablish riparian areas so that they are vegetatively and hydrologically stable. These areas should not be fragmented.

-Manage vegetation to maintain and enhance the vegetative cover, preferably by natural processes.

-Reestablish vegetation by taking steps to protect tree and ground cover, preferably by natural vegetation.

-In areas that can support plants, the plant densities on the streambanks should be greater than ground cover potential. The plant root mass should be dense and deep.

-Streamside riparian vegetation should be composed of native water dependent trees, shrubs, grasses, and forbs. The majority of the streamside areas that can support plant growth should be dominated by willow, alder, cottonwood, or other native trees (50% or more of the riparian areas). The age structure of the riparian trees will vary, but a variety of riparian trees and shrubs should be present.

-Less than 25% of the streambanks should be under stress or eroding from or human-caused activities (roads, grazing, recreation use, etc.).

-Wet meadows should be dominated by grasses, forbs, and willows. There should be 90% or greater total groundcover in these areas.

-Eliminate non-native plant species within the corridor except in developed recreation sites.

-Conduct a sensitive plant survey prior to site specific projects.

ALL OPPORTUNITY CLASSES

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Critical habitat for Threatened and Endangered (T&E) species shall continue to be managed and protected in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, and Forest Service policy. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Riparian areas and riparian dependent resources will be maintained and/or improved where appropriate to sustain overall wildlife and fisheries habitat, water quality, and recreational opportunities, in accordance with the Sequoia and Inyo FLRMPs, Wilderness direction, and the Forests' specific Riparian Standards and Guidelines. ● Intensive timber management will not be allowed. Outside wildernesses, non-intensive timber management to control insect and disease outbreaks may occur to prevent unacceptable damage to resources, including adjacent private land. ● Firewood (dead and downed wood) gathering will be limited to the immediate use of recreationists. ● Prescribed fire will be allowed to meet established resource management objectives. ● Analyze the need for meadow restoration projects and implement as necessary. ● Continue to adhere to Best Management Practices (BMP 1.8, 1.19, 5.13, 6.3; see Appendix F). 	<p>CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR</p>	<p>Effective immediately</p> <p>Effective immediately</p> <p>Effective immediately</p> <p>Effective immediately</p> <p>On-going</p> <p>Effective immediately</p>

ALL OPPORTUNITY CLASSES (continued)

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Vegetation (Cont.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enforce applicable sections of 36 CFR 261.6 (Timber & other Forest Products). 	Level IV Forest Officers & Special Agents	All encounters

OPPORTUNITY CLASSES - "Wild" and "Wild"

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cutting of trees is not allowed except when necessary to enhance a primitive recreation experience which includes, but is not limited to, clearing trails, providing user safety, or to facilitate necessary fire suppression. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Encourage scientific study of the wetland habitat at Kern Lakes. 	CMDR, TRDR	When budget and personnel permit
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Encourage scientific study of the alkaline seeps at the Forks of the Kern. 	CMDR, HSDR	When budget and personnel permit
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Encourage scientific study of the botanical features of Kern Flat. 	CMDR	When budget and personnel permit
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conduct a botanical survey of Segment 5A on the South Fork 	MWDR	When budget and personnel permit
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Protect existing <i>Abronia alpina</i> populations through various means, including enclosure fencing, removal of camping sites, and elimination of encroaching trees. Promote <i>Abronia alpina</i> to viable populations. 	MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Continue to protect populations of <i>Astragalus subvestitus</i> 	MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prohibit overnight picketing or tethering of stock in meadows. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Encourage stock users to pack in their feed; require feed to be packed in when feed is not available and when stock grazing would damage riparian habitat. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately	

OPPORTUNITY CLASS - "Scenic"

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Vegetation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify and strive to attain the desired plant community within the Opportunity Class. 	MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote viable populations of <i>Abronia alpina</i>. 	MWDR	Effective immediately

OPPORTUNITY CLASS - 'Recreation'

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Vegetation	North Fork, Segment 4: - Identify islands of vegetation within dispersed camping areas for the purpose of protecting vegetation from vehicular traffic. Then protect by placing large boulders around islands, or other acceptable protection measures.	CMDR	Identify vegetative islands by FY 96. Complete protection techniques by FY 97
	- Restrict presence of exotic tree species (i.e., locust trees and Tree of Heaven) to developed recreation sites.	CMDR	During project planning & design

OPPORTUNITY CLASS - "Recreation"

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Visual Quality Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet the following Visual Quality Objectives as indicated in the Sequoia and Inyo FLRMPs. Strive for higher visual quality whenever practical and when compatible with other resource objectives: 	CMDR, HSDR, & MWDR	Effective Immediately
	<p align="center"><u>North Fork</u></p> <p>Segment 4 Retention and Partial Retention</p> <p align="center"><u>South Fork</u></p> <p>Segment 2A Private Property Retention Segment 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within North Fork Segment 4, manage Tulare County Highway SM99 as Sensitivity Level 1. Rehabilitate Brush Creek launch site and undeveloped camping area to meet VQOs Revegetate the length of the Recreation segment with trees where needed to meet VQOs; preferably with native species. 	<p>CMDR</p> <p>CMDR</p> <p>CMDR</p>	<p>Effective immediately</p> <p>FY 96</p> <p>FY 98</p>

RESOURCE CATEGORY - WATER QUALITY AND USE

SUMPTIONS - The jurisdiction of the State of California and the United States over waters included in the Kern W&SR will continue to be determined by established principles of law and will be unaffected to the extent that such jurisdiction will be exercised without impairing the protection of the river's outstandingly remarkable values.

-Cumulative Watershed Effects (CWE) analysis and Best Management Practices (BMPs) will continue to be used and improved for the planning and implementation of projects appropriate within the W&SR corridor to protect and enhance the water resources.

OBJECTIVE - Protect watersheds serving the Kern W&SR by implementing practices designed to retain soil stability, secure favorable conditions of water flow, and preserve or enhance water quality and aquatic values.

ALL OPPORTUNITY CLASSES

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Water Quality & Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Protect water quality through implementation of applicable sections of Best Management Practices (All BMPs; see Appendix F). 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	On-going
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use Cumulative Watershed Effects (CWE) methodology to analyze potential direct and indirect effects from proposed projects and collective actions within watersheds that serve the Kern W&SR (BMP 7.8; see Appendix F). 	Interdisciplinary Planning & Design Teams	During project planning & design
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conduct management actions within or in proximity to riparian areas to comply with E.O. 11990 and E.O. 11988 requirements, processes, and procedures, Riparian Standards and Guidelines, and BMPs (BMP 7.1, 7.3, 7.8; see Appendix F). 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify streamside management zones and riparian management areas within the W&SR corridor, as described in the Riparian Management Standards and Guidelines (BMP 1.8, 1.18, 1.19; see Appendix F). 	Interdisciplinary Planning and Design Teams	During project planning & design
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ensure that recreationists locate campsites and campfires away from the river's edge and tributaries within the corridor (See Action items for Recreation: OC "Wild" & "Wild 1", C.2; OC "Scenic", C.2; and OC "Recreation", C.6)(BMP 4.5, 4.6, 4.10; see Appendix F). 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Manage grazing allotments to protect water quality (see Livestock Management, All Opportunity Classes, A.3)(BMP 8.1, 8.3; see Appendix F) 	CMDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enforce applicable sections of 36 CFR 261.11 (Sanitation)(BMP 4.3, 4.5; see Appendix F). 	Authorized Forest Officers	All encounters

OPPORTUNITY CLASSES - "Wild" and "Wild 1"

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Water Quality & Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modification of soil and water courses will not be allowed except to restore damaged areas to a more natural condition (BMP 1.19, 7.1; see Appendix F). 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine and evaluate streambank and riparian vegetative conditions when needed. If degradation is occurring, determine causes and take corrective action (BMP 1.8, 4.6, 7.1; see Appendix F). 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Complete first evaluation by FY 96 & repeat at 5-year intervals

OPPORTUNITY CLASS - "Scenic"

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Water Quality & Use	Vehicular access in streamside management and riparian zones will be restricted in accordance with current Riparian Standards and Guidelines and Best Management Practices (BMP 1.8, 7.5; see Appendix F).	MWDR	Effective immediately

OPPORTUNITY CLASS - "Recreation"

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Water Quality & Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vehicular access in streamside management and riparian zones will be restricted in accordance with current Riparian Standards and Guidelines and Best Management Practices (BMP 1.8, 7.5; see Appendix F). On North Fork Segment 4, develop a partnership with commercial boating outfitter/guides to provide temporary sanitation facilities (dumpsters and portable toilets) at selected boating put-ins, takeouts and launch spots (BMP 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6; see Appendix F). Initiate a water quality monitoring plan. (BMP 4.4). 	<p>CMDR, HSDR, & MWDR</p> <p>CMDR</p> <p>CMDR</p>	<p>Effective immediately</p> <p>If agreeable, provide necessary facilities by FY 95</p> <p>FY 95</p>

RESOURCE CATEGORY - WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES

SUMPTIONS - Sport fishing is increasing at a faster rate than any other consumptive wildlife use. The present demand for fishing opportunities in easily accessed areas is well beyond the current resident fish supply, particularly for streams. Resident fish populations will decline with increased access and therefore, increased recreation use. Fishery habitats become damaged from heavy use. Increasing ease of access on small streams will not increase the supply of "accessed" fishing opportunities, as these waters are generally too small physically to sustain the angler pressure without habitat damage. The greatest impacts on fish habitat come from livestock grazing and water diversion.

-The demand to maintain and enhance habitat for endangered, threatened, rare, and sensitive species is expected to increase.

-Because of the loss of habitat outside the Forest due to urbanization, wildlife species are becoming more dependent upon the Forest. Disturbance of wildlife habitat from human-related activity is expected to increase. Interest in wildlife activities is expected to increase, based upon projected population growth. The increased activities will be almost exclusively nonconsumptive. Hunting use may increase as deer numbers increase.

-Some management activities degrade habitat for some species while improving habitat for others.

OBJECTIVES - Continue an active program of stream habitat improvement through watershed improvement projects, range betterment, volunteer programs, and cooperative projects with the California Department of Fish and Game.

-Restore Little Kern golden trout to its critical habitat.

-Manage habitats to maintain or enhance viable populations of native wildlife and fish species.

In areas where the streams can support fish populations, all native fish species natural to the area should be present in healthy, reproducing populations.

-In areas that can support fish populations, the riffle to pool ratio should be approximately a 1:1 ratio.

-Complete stream habitat surveys within the W&SR corridor.

-Provide for the protection and improvement of riparian dependent resources through the Little Kern Golden Trout Management Plan, Sequoia Forest Riparian Standards and Guidelines, Streamside Management Zones, and Best Management Practices.

ALL OPPORTUNITY CLASSES

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Wildlife & Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Management activities will remain within acceptable standards as directed by the Sequoia and Inyo FLRMPs and Riparian Standards and Guidelines, and as mandated by public law. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Continue to adhere to Best Management Practices (BMP 1.8, 1.19, 8.4; see Appendix F). 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately
	<p>Coordinate habitat management for threatened, endangered, and sensitive (TES) wildlife and fish and plant species with U.S. Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, and State Fish and Game personnel.</p>	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately
	<p>Rehabilitate and maintain essential habitat for these TES species according to species' recovery plans and Memoranda of Understanding with California Department of Fish and Game and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.</p>	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately
	<p>Provide high quality habitat for TES species based on the results of habitat capability model analyses.</p>	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately
	<p>Provide for meadow restoration.</p>	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● TES wildlife and fish species shall continue to be managed and protected in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, and the 1976 NFMA. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Actively pursue cooperative fish habitat improvement programs with local fishing organizations and the State Department of Fish and Game. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, MWDR, SFRO, & IFRO	As opportunities occur
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enforce 36 CFR 261.8 (Fish & Wildlife) regulations. 	Authorized Forest Officers	All encounters
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Remove or modify stream barriers, such as log jams, where fish migration problems exist. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, MWDR, SFRO, & IFRO	As opportunities occur
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Construct fences or other appropriate measures to exclude livestock from important wildlife habitats. 	CMDR, & MWDR	As critical habitat is identified
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Construct fenced enclosures along banks to promote streambank stabilization and fisheries habitat. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, MWDR, SFRO, & IFRO	As needed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Permit scientific studies on sensitive species only if the studies would benefit the species. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR	Consider on a case-by-case basis
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Prepare a fisheries management plan for the North Fork Kern River. Focus on the potential reestablishment of the Kern River Rainbow Trout. 	SFRO & CDFG	Follow CDFG planning process

OPPORTUNITY CLASSES - "Wild" and "Wild 1"

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Wildlife & Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where it previously existed, allow aerial fish stocking, if it avoids impacts on visitors. 	CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, MWDR, & CDFG	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within "Wild 1" OC, conduct characterization of channel types & aquatic habitat conditions. 	MWDR	As needed
Wildlife & Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within "Wild 1" OC, conduct end of grazing season channel configuration transects, & associated bank trampling transects. 	MWDR	As needed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain, replace, relocate, or modify existing fish barriers (Templeton and Shaeffer) on the South Fork to assure protection of the Golden Trout population. 	MWDR	As needed
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate the possibility of utilizing natural barriers within "Wild 1" South Fork, Segment 4 to expand protected Golden Trout habitat through Monache Meadows. 	MWDR	As opportunities occur
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work cooperatively with CDFG on restoration of the Little Kern Golden Trout fishery. 	TRDR, MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work cooperatively with CDFG on restoration of the SF Golden Trout. 	MWDR	Effective immediately

OPPORTUNITY CLASS - "Scenic"

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Wildlife & Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of native materials is emphasized when designing wildlife protection and enhancement improvements. 	MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide for the development of springs. 	MWDR	As opportunities occur
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide for the installation of guzzlers. 	MWDR	As opportunities occur
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide fishery habitat improvement projects such as erosion control structures, vegetation plantings, and spawning beds. 	MWDR	As opportunities occur

OPPORTUNITY CLASS - "Recreation"

ACTIVITY	ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY	WHEN
Wildlife & Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The use of native materials is emphasized when designing wildlife protection and enhancement improvements. 	CMDR, HSDR & MWDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● On North, Fork Segment 4, protect the identified habitat of the Kern River Slender Salamander which is an Outstandingly Remarkable Value in this segment. 	CMDR	Effective immediately
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Manipulate vegetation to sustain early successional stands of forage. 	CMDR & MWDR	As opportunities occur
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide for the development of springs. 	CMDR & MWDR	As opportunities occur
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide for the installation of guzzlers. 	CMDR & MWDR	As opportunities occur
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide fishery habitat improvement projects such as erosion control structures, gully plugs, vegetation plantings, and spawning beds. 	CMDR, HSDR, & MWDR	As opportunities occur

IV. MONITORING PLAN

This section describes the procedure by which the Forest Service will monitor certain activities and uses within the Kern W&SR corridor to ensure compliance of management actions contained in the Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP).

Specified indicators and standards will be monitored and evaluated to provide managers with a synopsis of current trends and to determine if stated objectives are being met. If a condition begins to approach the standard for a given activity, this will alert resource managers that the situation needs further evaluation and possibly a change in management practices.

The monitoring plan serves four basic functions:

1. To determine that management actions are implemented as designed and in compliance with CMP objectives.
2. To measure the effectiveness of management actions in accomplishing the objectives.
3. To identify trends in environmental and social conditions.
4. To complete certain inventories needed to better manage activities and uses within the W&SR corridor.

Monitoring requirements, as specified in the Sequoia and Inyo FLRMPs, Sequoia Forest Mediated Agreement, and other specific monitoring plans that apply to the area within the Kern W&SR corridor, will not be repeated within this document.

Reporting will be consistent with FLRMP reporting documents.

MONITORING PLAN FOR THE KERN W&SR RIVER

RESOURCE CATEGORY	INDICATOR	STANDARD	MONITORING PROCEDURE	MONITORING PERSONNEL	FREQUENCY	VARIABILITY SIGNALING FURTHER ACTION
A. Land Ownership & Use	A.1 The number and character of developments on public and private land is consistent with Opportunity Classes "Wild" & "Wild 1".	A.1 A few minor existing structures would be appropriate, provided such structures are compatible with the essentially primitive and natural values of the viewshed. New structures on National Forest lands would not be allowed except to achieve essential management objectives, e.g., fisheries enhancement projects. New structures on private lands within the corridor would be discouraged by the USFS through the local planning process.	A.1 Project Plans, NEPA documents, special-use permit applications, and Tulare County Planning Commission proposals (for private property) are reviewed.	A.1 CMDR, HSDR, TRDR, & MWDR.	A.1 During project planning for all proposed developments within or adjacent to the corridor.	A.1 If project proposals do not meet the current or desired objectives and descriptions of the Opportunity Class.
	A.2 The number and character of developments on public and private land is consistent with Opportunity Class "Scenic".	A.2 Large developments would not be appropriate, and small developments are temporary or subordinate to the natural setting. Developments include structures and facilities for recreation and non-recreation purposes.	A.2 Project plans, NEPA documents, special-use permit applications, and Tulare County Planning Commission proposals (for private property) are reviewed.	A.2 MWDR.	A.2 During project planning for all proposed developments within or adjacent to the corridor.	A.2 If project proposals do not meet the current or desired objectives and descriptions of the Opportunity Class.
	A.3 The number and character of developments on public and private land is consistent with Opportunity Class "Recreation".	A.3 Larger developments would be appropriate provided such developments are subordinate to the surrounding area (planned and designed for low density and rustic in appearance).	A.3 Project plans, NEPA documents, special-use permit applications, and Tulare County Planning Commission proposals (for private property) are reviewed.	A.3 CMDR, HSDR, & MWDR.	A.3 During project planning for all proposed developments within or adjacent to the corridor.	A.3 If project proposals do not meet the current or desired objectives and descriptions of the Opportunity Class.
B. Minerals	B. Mining operations and mineral leases meet the direction in the Comprehensive Management Plan.	B. Project specific Notices of Intent, Plans of Operations, associated NEPA documents, and on-the-ground activities reflect the objectives and management activities in the Kern W&SR EIS and Comprehensive Management Plan.	B. Review validity and appropriateness of existing and proposed mining operations and mineral leases to ensure compliance with objectives of the relevant Opportunity Class.	B. CMRO, HSRO, TRRO, & MWRO.	B. At time Notice of Intent and/or Plan of Operation is submitted. Conduct inspections during ongoing mining and mineral lease operations.	B. If review of site, Plan of Operation, Notice of Intent, and/or NEPA analysis indicate that the Standard would be compromised.

MONITORING PLAN FOR THE KERN W&SR RIVER

RESOURCE CATEGORY	INDICATOR	STANDARD	MONITORING PROCEDURE	MONITORING PERSONNEL	FREQUENCY	VARIABILITY SIGNALING FURTHER ACTION
C. Protection	C.1 Historic fire frequency pattern to determine feasibility of fire playing its natural role within "Wild" & "Wild 1" Opportunity Classes within Wildernesses.	C.1 Use of "confine" or "contain" suppression strategy for all wildfires when public safety is not compromised, adjacent resources can be protected, and other constraints can be met, e.g., air quality, watershed protection, etc.	C.1 Evaluation of Sequoia & Inyo FLMP fire management prescriptions for wilderness with natural role of fire WF4 (Sequoia) and Designated Wilderness #1 (Inyo). Current prescriptions subject to change upon completion of Forests' Wilderness Fire Management Plans.	C.1 CMFMO, HSFMO, TRFMO, & MWFMCO.	C.1 Each fire incident.	C.1 "Confine" or "contain" strategies do not meet resource objectives or the risk becomes too great for compromising public safety and/or damaging resource values to an unacceptable level, particularly the river's Outstandingly Remarkable Values.
	C.2 Insect & disease outbreaks, including exotic pests.	C.2 Infestations will be allowed to run their natural course within the corridor unless control is necessary to prevent unacceptable safety problems or damage to resources or would spread to adjacent private property.	C.2 Surveillance and evaluation. Continue to cooperate with Tulare County for detection of exotic pests.	C.2 CMS, HSS, TRS, & MWRO.	C.2 As needed.	C.2 Outbreaks that will potentially spread to lands outside the W&SR corridor and/or adjacent private property. Pest-related damage will not interfere with the attainment of W&SR management goals and objectives.
D. Recreation	D.1 Encounters per day with other boaters on the river.	D.1 Maximum of 15 other boats encountered per day.	D.1 Count and record all sightings during administrative/patrol floats.	D.1 River Ranger(s).	D.1 Minimum 4 counts/yr.	D.1 When encounters per count exceed the Standard 25% of the time per season.
	D.2a Encounters per day with other boaters on the river.	D.2a Maximum of 50 other boats encountered per day.	D.2a Count and record all sightings during administrative/patrol floats.	D.2a River Ranger(s).	D.2a Minimum 8 counts/yr.	D.2a When encounters per count exceed Standard 30% of the time per season.
	D.2b Congestion and crowding at launch sites.	D.2b Probability of having to wait more than 15 minutes to launch.	D.2b Count and record all sightings during administrative floats/river patrol.	D.2b River Ranger(s).	D.2b Minimum 8 counts/yr.	D.2b When delay time per count exceed Standard 30% of time per season.

MONITORING PLAN FOR THE KERN W&SR RIVER

RESOURCE CATEGORY	INDICATOR	STANDARD	MONITORING PROCEDURE	MONITORING PERSONNEL	FREQUENCY	VARIABLES SIGNALING FURTHER ACTION
D.3 Trail Use & Facilities	D.3 Encounters per day with land based users within Opportunity Classes "Wild" & "Wild 1".	D.3 Maximum of 5 other parties encountered per day during a trip.	D.3 Visual count and/or verbal survey of users.	D.3 CM REC. Officer, TR REC Officer, & MW REC. Officer.	D.3 Minimum 2 counts/yr.	D.3 When encounters per count exceed the standard 25% of the time per season.
D.4 Recreation Use other than Boating & Trails	D.4a Number of dispersed camping areas are consistent with Opportunity Classes "Wild" & "Wild 1".	D.4a Camp sites are temporary. No facilities are provided. Impacts are minor and subtle to the visitor. Campsites are at least >50 feet apart.	D.4a Map and record campsite locations and condition periodically.	D.4a MW REC. Officer.	D.4a After initial inventory completed, survey every 5 years.	D.4a If campsite density and condition approaches Standard, mitigate through site modification and/or increased user information and education.
	D.4b Number of dispersed camping areas are consistent with Opportunity Class "Scenic".	D.4b Campsites are temporary. Some facilities may be provided, e.g., sanitation, safety etc. Impacts from recreational activities may be evident to the visitor. Campsites can be within sight and sound of each other, but are >50 feet apart.	D.4b Map and record campsite locations periodically.	D.4b CM REC. Officer, HS REC. Officer, TR REC. Officer, & MW REC. Officer.	D.4b After initial inventory is completed, survey every 5 years.	D.4b If campsite density and condition approaches standard, mitigate through site modification and/or increased user information and education.
	D.4c Number of dispersed camping areas are consistent with Opportunity Class "Recreation".	D.4c Dispersed camping areas are generally only temporary and are commonly only fire rings, appropriate Forest Service signing, garbage and portable restroom facilities. Camp sites can be adjacent to each other.	D.4c Map and record campsite locations and condition periodically.	D.4c CM REC. Officer, HS REC. Officer, TR REC. Officer, & MW REC. Officer.	D.4c Periodic survey. Survey should be more frequent if there is an increase in visitor use or if there is an increase in impacts over previous surveys.	D.4c If campsite density and condition approaches Standard, mitigate through site modification and/or increased user information and education.

MONITORING PLAN FOR THE KERN W&SR RIVER

RESOURCE CATEGORY	INDICATOR	STANDARD	MONITORING PROCEDURE	MONITORING PERSONNEL	FREQUENCY	VARIABLE SIGNALING FURTHER ACTION
E. Transportation System (Roads)	E.1 Transportation System meets the direction in the Comprehensive Management Plan.	E.1 The current and future transportation system effectively meets the existing and desired Opportunity Class conditions and CMP objectives. Project specific NEPA and CEQA documents reflect CMP objectives and Opportunity Class conditions.	E.1 Review maintenance, reconstruction, and new construction plans and associated environmental documents for federal, state, and local roads within and adjacent to the river corridor for compatibility to W&SR objectives.	E.1 CMRO, MWRO, SFE, & IFE.	E.1 During project planning, public review, & implementation and after project completion.	E.1 Planning and management of transportation system (federal, state, and local) does not meet the objectives of the CMP.
F. Water Quality	F. Review of water quality indicates implementation and effectiveness of water quality protection measures are consistent with objectives of water quality protection.	F. Implementation of BMPs for project design protect water quality and beneficial uses.	F. Execution of R5 BMPEP On-Site Evaluation R22 for Developed Recreation (BMP 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.9, 4.10)	F. District Resource Officer; coordinate with CDFG.	F. As per protocol in R5 BMPEP procedures.	F. If BMPs are not implemented as described in project level NEPA documents or if BMPs are not effective in protection of water quality and beneficial uses.

APPENDICES



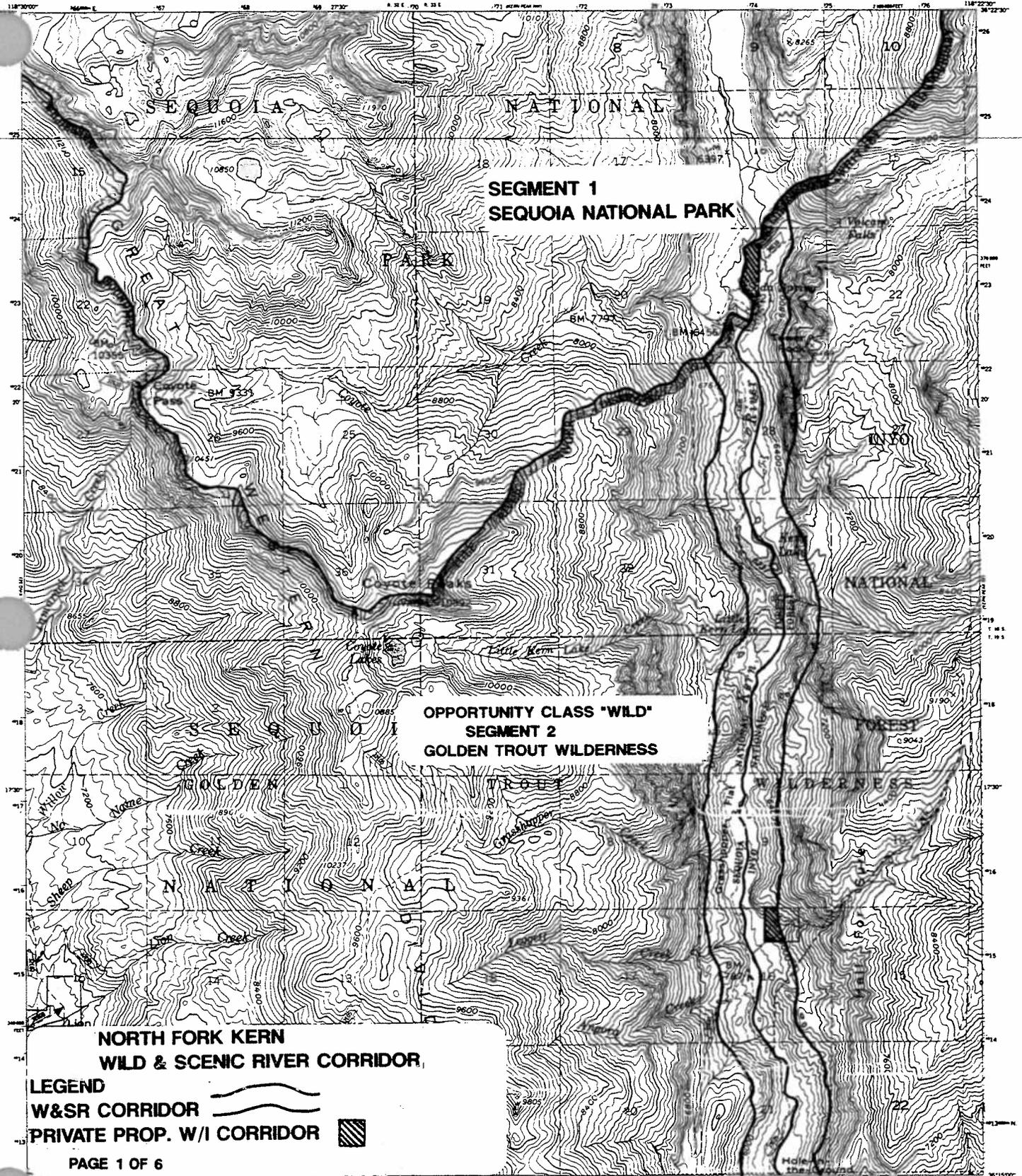
APPENDIX A

OPPORTUNITY CLASS/ SEGMENT MAPS



**NORTH FORK KERN WILD AND SCENIC RIVER CORRIDOR BOUNDARIES,
SEGMENT CLASSIFICATIONS AND OPPORTUNITY CLASSES**

(NOTE: MAP QUADRANGLES COMMENCE AT HEADWATERS OF THE RIVER AND PROGRESS IN
A SOUTHERLY DIRECTION.)



**NORTH FORK KERN
WILD & SCENIC RIVER CORRIDOR**

LEGEND

W&SR CORRIDOR

PRIVATE PROP. W/I CORRIDOR

PAGE 1 OF 6

This map prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey
under the USGS and USFS
cooperation from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods
Aerial photographs taken 1955. Advances field check 1956
Photocopy projection. 1957 North American Datum
10,000-foot grid based on California coordinate system, zone 4
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 11

INTERMEDIATE EDITION
Modification to USGS base map by the Geomorphologic Service
Center from 1982 and 1983 aerial photography and 1984
contour grades furnished by the FS Pacific Southwest Region

SCALE 1:24,000

CONTOUR INTERVAL, 80 FEET
DATA IS NEAR SEA LEVEL

	National Forest Boundary		Interstate
	Assessed Land within the National Forest Boundary		U.S. Highway
	TOWNSHIP AND SECTION LINE CLASSIFICATION		State Highway
	Surveyed, Location Reliable		County Road
	Surveyed, Location Approximate		Primary Forest Road
	Unsurveyed, Protection		Forest Road
			Forest Trail
			Road, Location Approximate
			Trail, Location Approximate

UTM GRID AND TOWNSHIP AND SECTION LINE CLASSIFICATION

UTM GRID IS NORTH AT CENTER OF SHEET

SEQUOIA NATIONAL FOREST

PRIMARY BASE SERIES MAP
KERN PEAK S.W.
CALIFORNIA
H2615-W-11823-5/7-8
REVISED 1985
330-3C

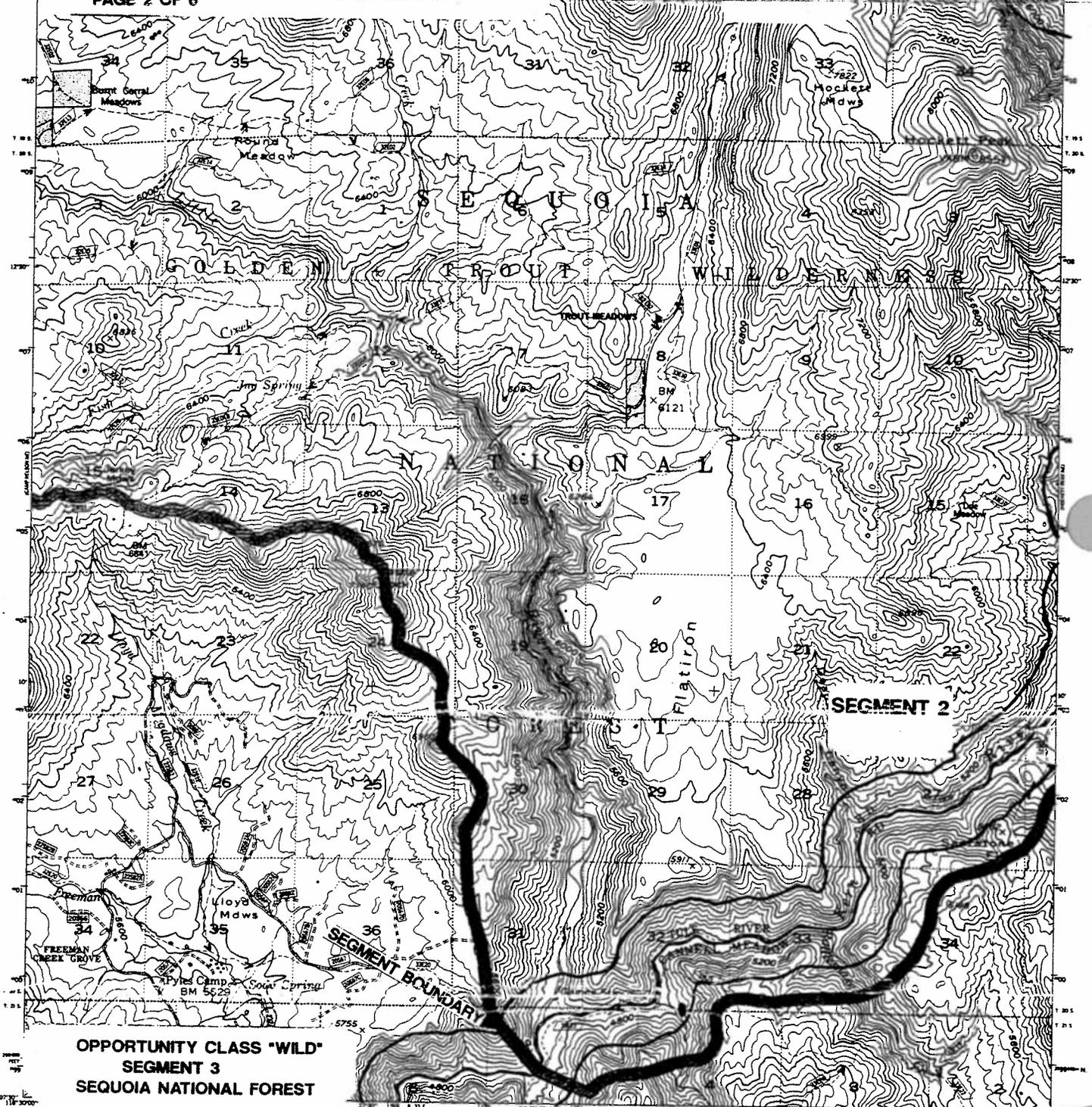
**NORTH FORK KERN
WILD & SCENIC RIVER CORRIDOR**

LEGEND

W&SR CORRIDOR 
PRIVATE PROP. W/ CORRIDOR 

PAGE 2 OF 6

SEGMENT 2



**OPPORTUNITY CLASS "WILD"
SEGMENT 3
SEQUOIA NATIONAL FOREST**

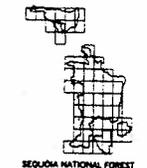
Base map prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USCAGS, and USFS
Topography from aerial photographs by stereometric methods
by USFS, 1954, and USGS, 1956.
Aerial photographs taken 1953-1955. Field check 1956
Photographic projection, 1927 Mean American datum
10,000-foot grid based on California coordinate system, zone 4
1,000-foot Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 11

INTERMEDIATE EDITION
Modifications to USGS base map by the Geomatics Service
Center from 1982 and 1983 aerial photography and 1984
correction guides furnished by the FS Pacific Southwest Region

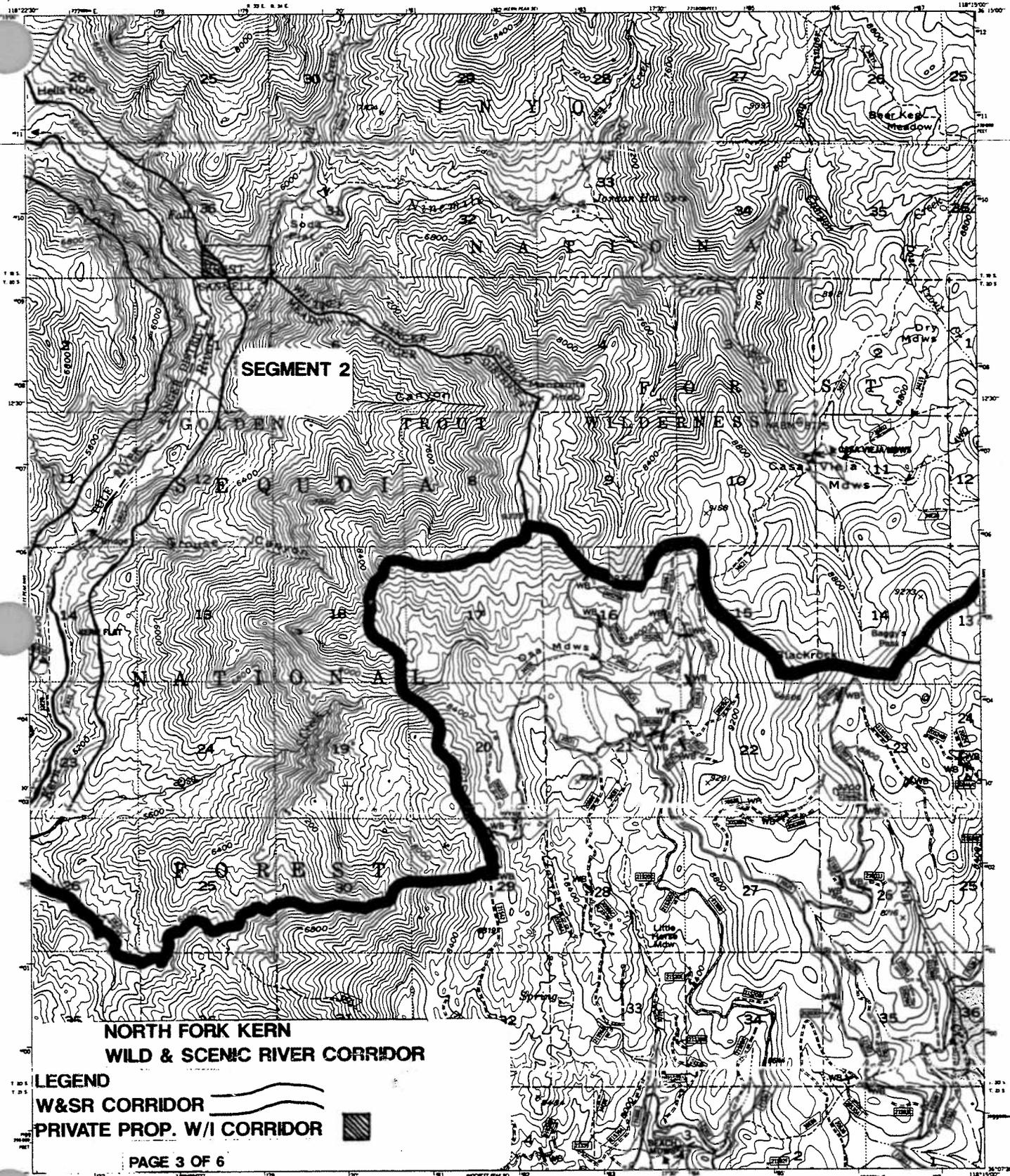
SCALE 1:24,000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 80 FEET
DATA @ 10 METER SEA LEVEL

	National Forest Boundary		Primary Highway		Interstate
	Averaged Land within the National Forest Boundary		Secondary Highway		U.S. Highway
	TOWNSHIP AND SECTION LINE CLASSIFICATION		Improved Light Duty, Gravel		County Road
	Surveyed, Location Reliable		Improved Light Duty, Gravel		Primary Forest Road
	Surveyed, Location Approximate		Unimproved Dirt		Forest Road
	Unsurveyed, Pretraction		Trail		Forest Trail
			Road, Location Approximate		Trail, Location Approximate



PRIMARY BASE SERIES MAP
**HOCKETT PEAK N.W.
CALIFORNIA**
H307, 8-W11432, 8/7.3
REVISED 1987
307-2C

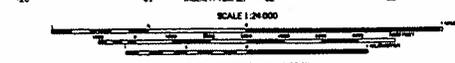


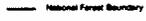
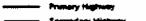
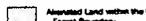
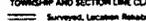
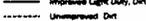
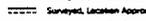
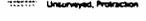
**NORTH FORK KERN
WILD & SCENIC RIVER CORRIDOR**

LEGEND
W&SR CORRIDOR 
PRIVATE PROP. W/ CORRIDOR 

PAGE 3 OF 6

This map prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey
 based on USGS, USCGS, and USFS
 photography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods
 by USFS, 1964, and USGS, 1966.
 Aerial photographs taken 1963-1965. Field check 1966.
 Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum.
 3200-foot grid based on California coordinate system, zone 4
 3200-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks.
 Zone 11.
 Unchecked elevations are shown in (m):
INTERMEDIATE EDITION
 Modification to USGS base map by the U.S. Geomatics Service
 Center from 1962 and 1963 aerial photography and 1964
 correction guides furnished by the FS Pacific Northwest Region



- CONTOUR INTERVAL 80 FEET
 DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
- | | | |
|--|---|---|
|  National Forest Boundary |  Primary Highway |  Interstate |
|  Alienated Land within the National Forest Boundary |  Secondary Highway |  U.S. Highway |
|  Township and Section Line Classification |  Improved Light Duty, Paved |  State Highway |
|  Surveyed, Locatable Reliable |  Improved Light Duty, Gravel |  County Road |
|  Surveyed, Locatable Approximate |  Improved Light Duty, Dirt |  Primary Forest Route |
|  Unsurveyed, Protraction |  Unimproved Dirt |  Forest Road |
| |  Trail |  Forest Trail |
| |  Road, Locatable Approximate |  Trail, Locatable Approximate |



PRIMARY BASE SERIES MAP
**HOCKETT PEAK N.E.
 CALIFORNIA**
 NUMBER 2-111818/7.3
 REVISION 11-67
307-1C

**NORTH FORK KERN
WILD & SCENIC RIVER CORRIDOR**

LEGEND

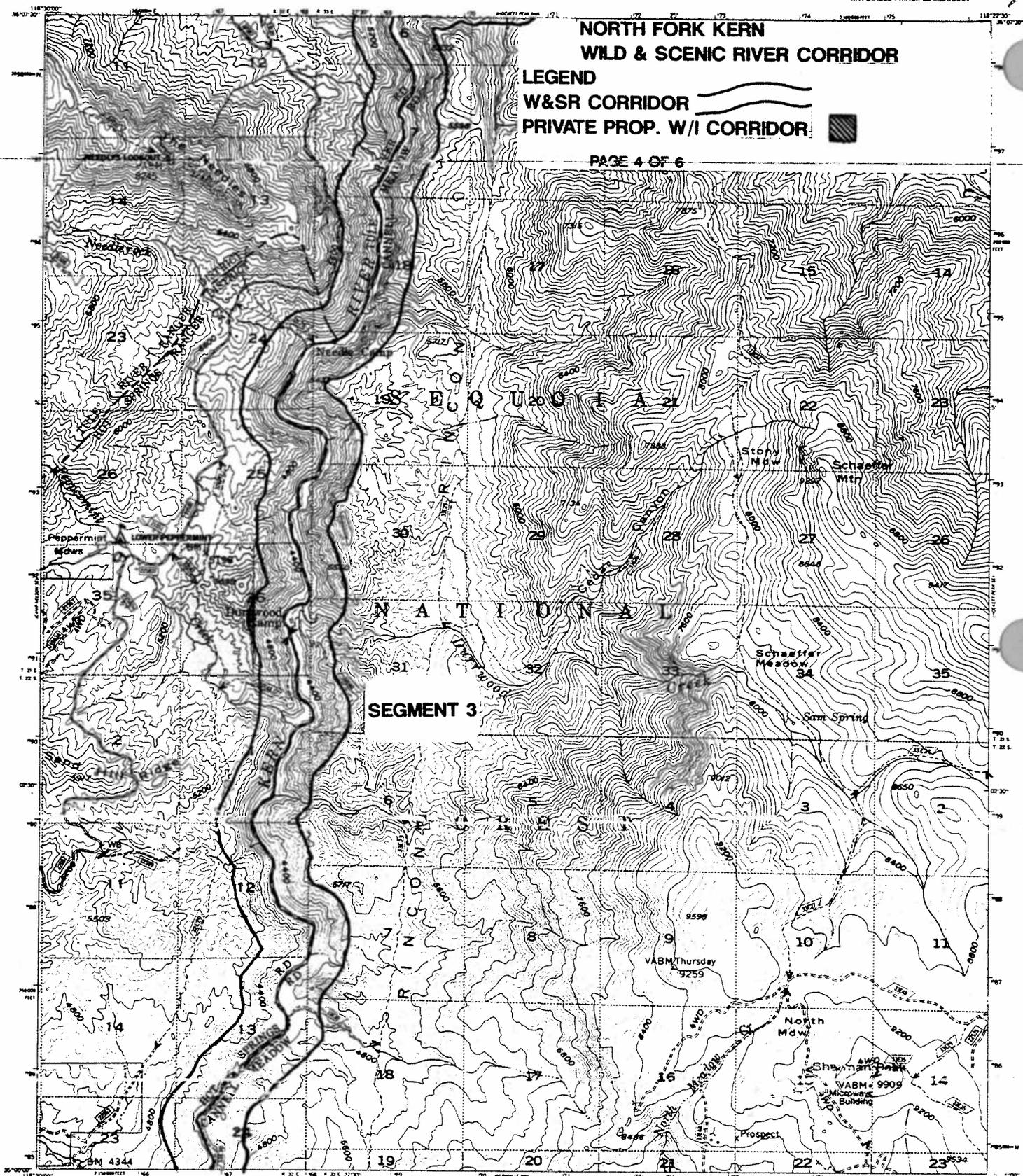
W&SR CORRIDOR 
PRIVATE PROP. W/I CORRIDOR 

PAGE 4 OF 6

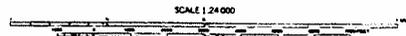
SEGMENT 3

NATIONAL

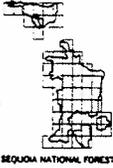
SEQUOIA NATIONAL FOREST



Base map prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey
Compiled by USGS, USCGAS, and USFS
Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods by USGS, 1954, and USGS, 1956
Aerial photographs taken 1953-1955. Field check 1956
Photocentric projection, 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on California coordinate system, zone 4
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 11
Unshaded elevations are shown in gray
INTERMED-17E EDITION
Modification to USGS base map by the Geomatics Service,
Center from 1982 and 1983 aerial photography and 1984
contour guides furnished by the FS Pacific Southwest Region



 National Forest Boundary	 Primary Highway	 Interstate
 Alienated Land within the National Forest Boundary	 Secondary Highway	 U.S. Highway
 Township and Section Line Classification	 Improved Light Duty, Paved	 State Highway
 Surveyed, Location Reliable	 Improved Light Duty, Gravel	 County Road
 Surveyed, Location Approximate	 Unimproved Light Duty, Dirt	 Primary Forest Route
 Unsurveyed, Protection	 Unimproved Dirt	 Forest Road
	 Trail	 Forest Trail
	 Road, Location Approximate	 Trail, Location Approximate



PRIMARY BASE SERIES
**HOCKETT PEAK S.W.
CALIFORNIA**
H3880-W11822 1/7.5
REVISED 1986
307-3C

**NORTH FORK KERN
WILD & SCENIC RIVER CORRIDOR.**

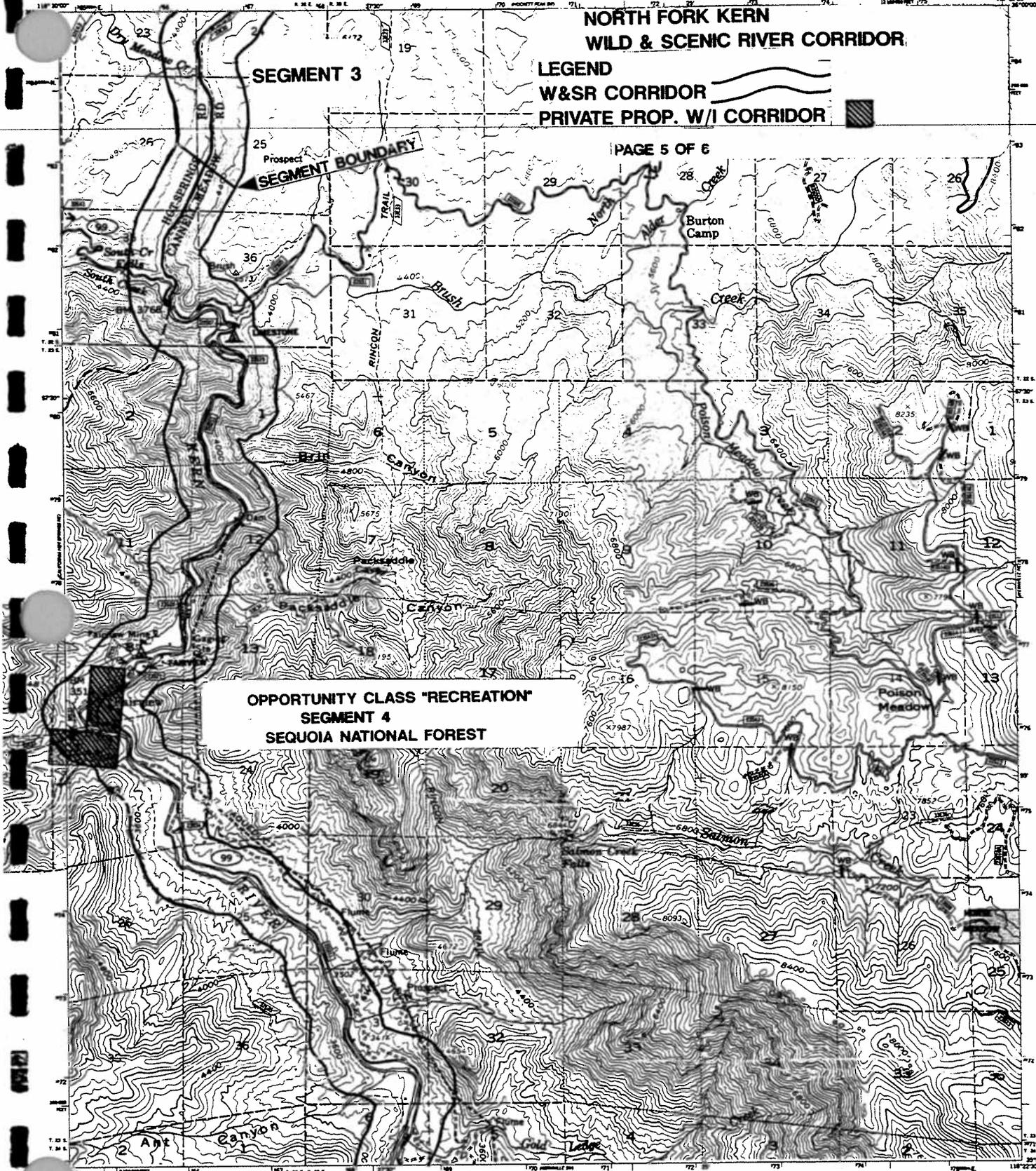
LEGEND
W&SR CORRIDOR 
PRIVATE PROP. W/I CORRIDOR 

PAGE 5 OF 6

SEGMENT 3

SEGMENT BOUNDARY

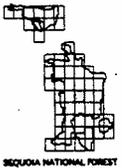
**OPPORTUNITY CLASS "RECREATION"
SEGMENT 4
SEQUOIA NATIONAL FOREST**



This map prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey
under the authority of the U.S. Forest Service
and USGS and USFWS
Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods
Aerial photographs taken 1954. Aerial photo base check 1954
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on California coordinate system, zones 4 and 5
1983-1984 Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 11
Unchecked elevations are shown in gray
INTERMEDIATE EDITION
Modification to USGS base map by the Geomorphologic Service
Center from 1982 and 1983 aerial photography and 1984
contour grids furnished by the FS Pacific Southwest Region



 National Forest Boundary	 Primary Highway	 Interstate
 Abandoned Land within the National Forest Boundary	 Secondary Highway	 U.S. Highway
 Township and Section Line Classification	 Improved Light Duty, Paved	 State Highway
 Surveyed, Location Reliable	 Improved Light Duty, Gravel	 County Road
 Surveyed, Location Approximate	 Improved Light Duty, Dirt	 Primary Forest Route
 Unsurveyed, Pretraction	 Unimproved Dirt	 Forest Road
	 Trail	 Forest Trail
	 Road, Location Approximate	 Trail, Location Approximate



PRIMARY BASE SERIES MAP
**KERNVILLE N.W.
CALIFORNIA**
N8952.5-N1182.5-7.5
REVISED 1987
284-2C

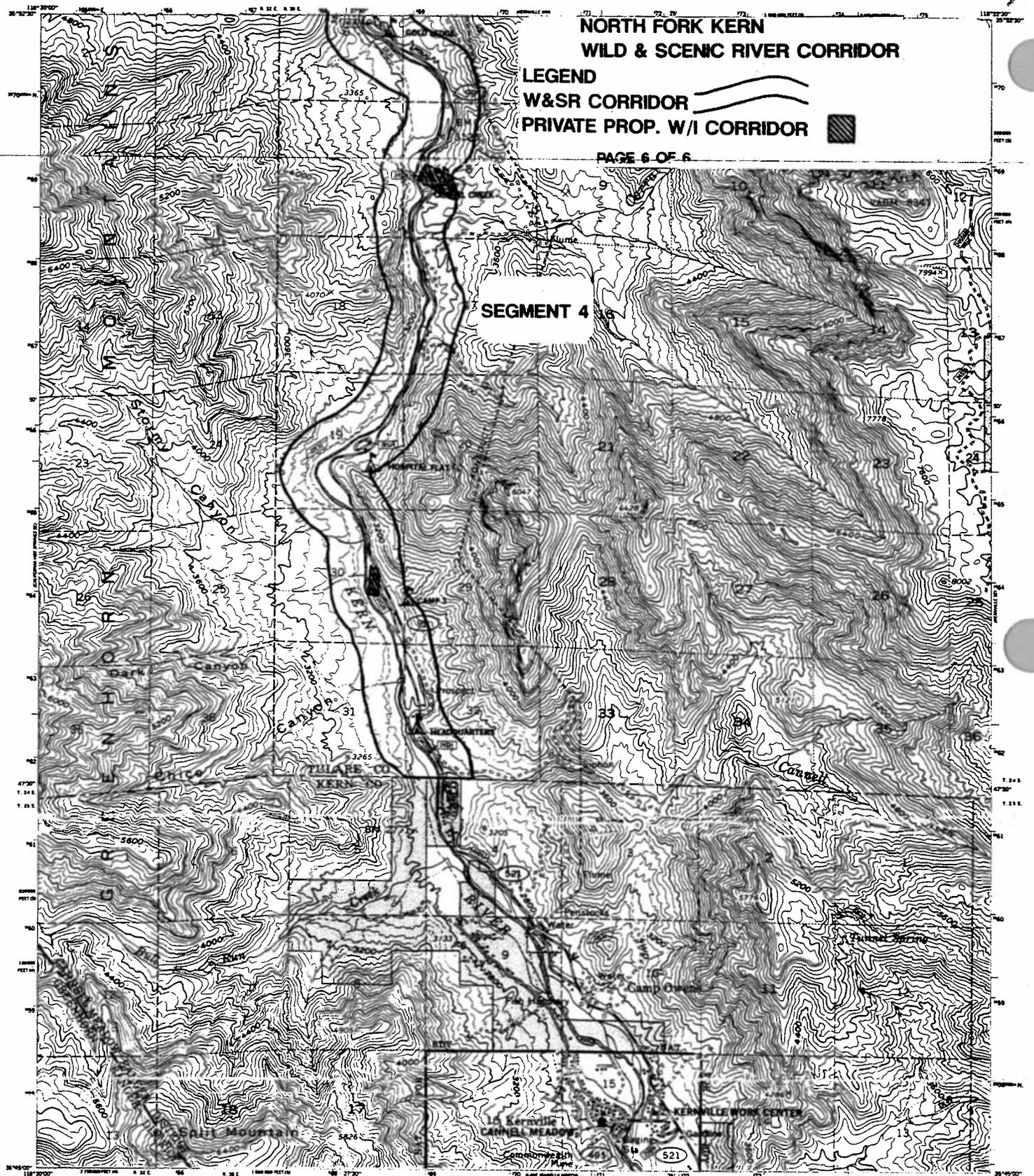
**NORTH FORK KERN
WILD & SCENIC RIVER CORRIDOR**

LEGEND

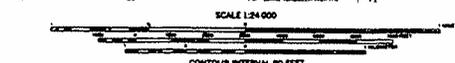
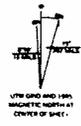
W&SR CORRIDOR 
PRIVATE PROP. W/I CORRIDOR 

PAGE 6 OF 6

SEGMENT 4

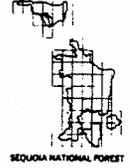


This map prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey
Convent by USGS and USCA2S
Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods
Aerial photographs taken 1955. Advance field check 1956
Polyconic projection, 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on California coordinate system, zones 4 and 5
1920-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid zone,
zone 11
Unchecked elevations are shown in gray
Modification to USGS base map by the Geomorphics Service
Center from 1962 and 1963 aerial photography and 1966
contour guides furnished by the FS Pacific Southwest Region
INTERMEDIATE EDITION



CONTOUR INTERVAL 80 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

National Forest Boundary	Primary Highway	Interstate
Abandoned Land within the National Forest Boundary	Secondary Highway	U.S. Highway
Township and Section Line Classification	Improved Light Duty, Paved	State Highway
Surveyed, Location Reliable	Improved Light Duty, Gravel	County Road
Surveyed, Location Approximate	Improved Light Duty, Dirt	Primary Forest Road
Unsurveyed, Protraction	Unimproved Dirt	Forest Road
	Road, Location Approximate	Forest Trail
		Trail, Location Approximate

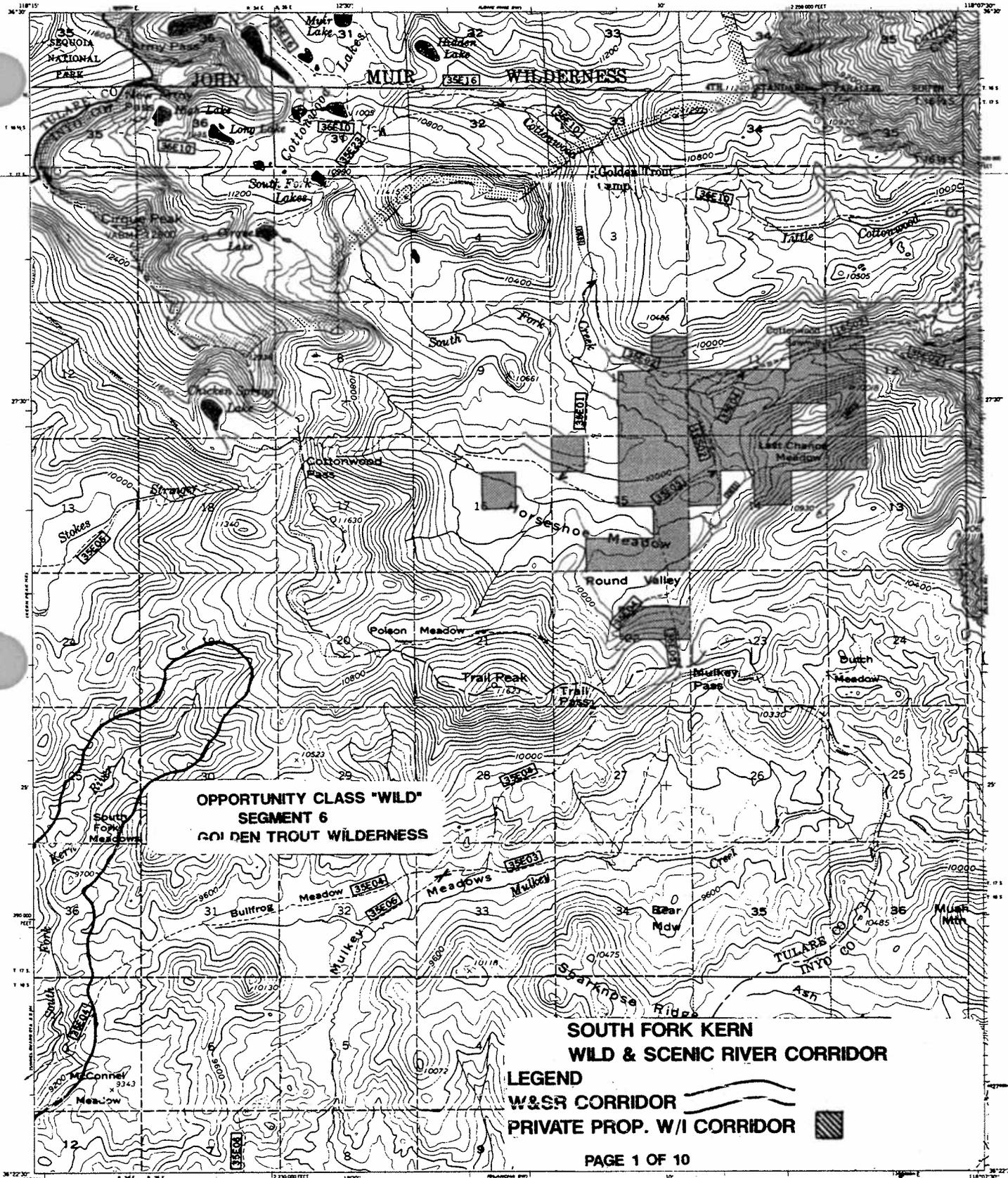


PRIMARY BASE SERIES
**KERNVILLE S.W.
CALIFORNIA**
H8848-W11822-S7.8
REVISED 1986
284-3C

SOUTH FORK KERN WILD AND SCENIC RIVER CORRIDOR BOUNDARIES,

SEGMENT CLASSIFICATIONS AND OPPORTUNITY CLASSES

(NOTE: MAP QUADRANGLES COMMENCE AT HEADWATERS OF THE RIVER AND PROGRESS IN A SOUTHERLY DIRECTION.)



PAGE 1 OF 10

CONTOUR INTERVAL 80 FEET
Unless it shows the level

Polynomial projection—1927 North American datum
10,000 foot grid based on California coordinate system,
series 4.
1983-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid data,
series 11.

Mapred, edited, and published by the
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Prepared by U.S. Forest Service, Oronochees
Service Center, Salt Lake City, Utah, utilizing 1976
and selected compilation quads, additions and
revisions by photogrammetric methods from U.S.F.S.
aerial photography. This map does not comply with
national map accuracy standards. It is an intermediate
edition, intended to provide standard coverage and
was converted from U.S.G.S.'S. 1:48,000 Completion
Manual (1956).

OVERWATER LOCATION
AND SMALL MAP



LEGEND

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | National Forest Boundary | | U.S. Highway |
| | Altered lands within the National Forest boundary | | State Highway |
| | Heavy Duty Road | | Quality Highway |
| | Medium Duty Road | | Forest Road |
| | Improved Road | | Forest Trail |
| | Unimproved Road | | Trail |
| | Forest Service Road location areas | | Forest Service Trail location areas |
| | Forest Service Restoration Site | | Restoration Site other than Forest Service |

TOWNSHIP AND SECTION LINE CLASSIFICATION

Surveyed, Location Reliable Surveyed, Location Unreliable Unimproved, BLM Projection



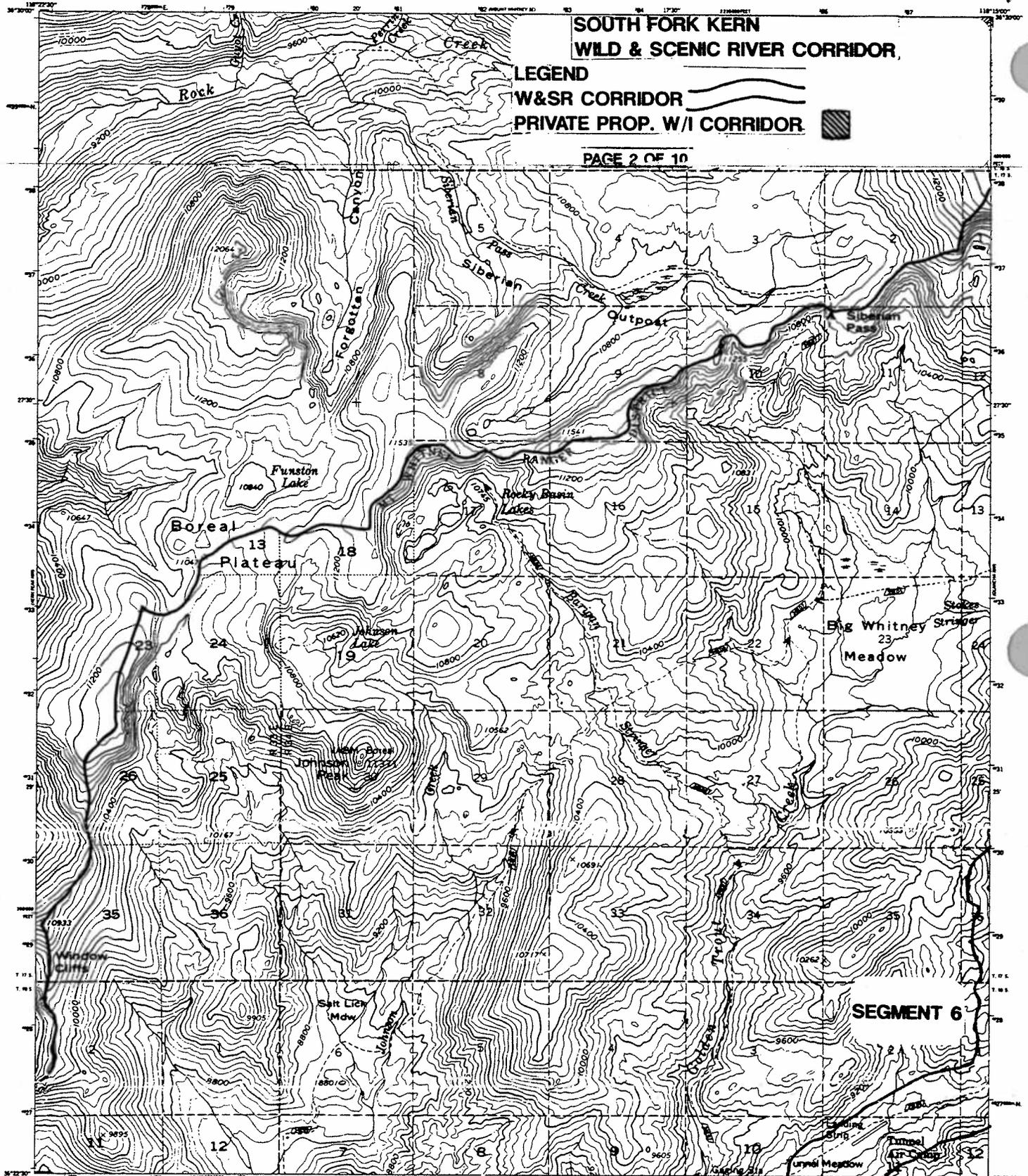
ADJACENT QUADRANGLE
LOCATIONS

PRIMARY BASE SERIES MAP
INTERIM EDITION
OLANCHA NW, CALIFORNIA
1982 SURV 1807 5-1-5
(329-2C)
1978

**SOUTH FORK KERN
WILD & SCENIC RIVER CORRIDOR**

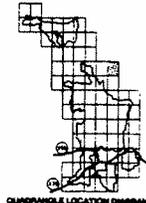
LEGEND
W&SR CORRIDOR 
PRIVATE PROP. W/ CORRIDOR 

PAGE 2 OF 10



SEGMENT 6

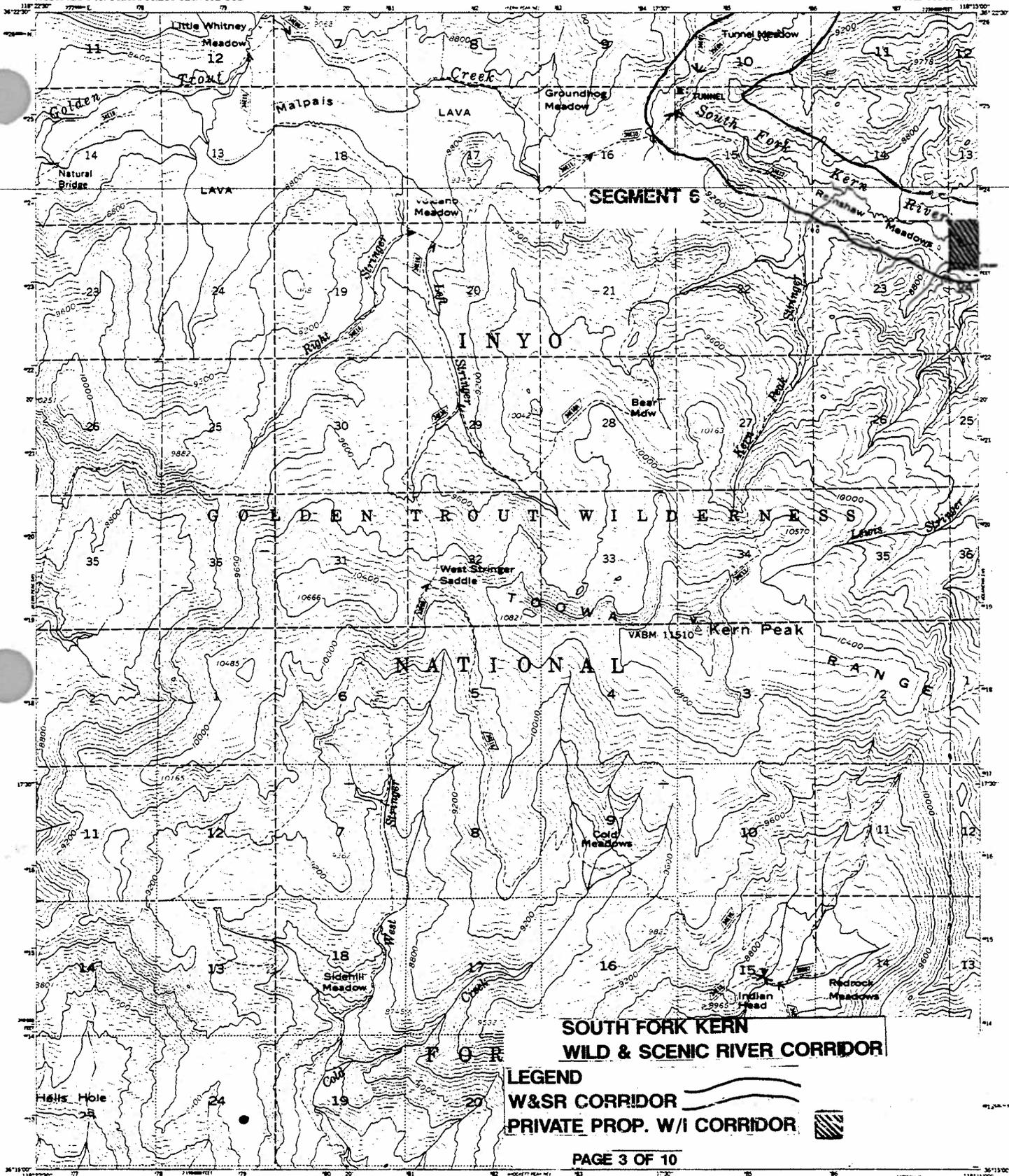
CONTOUR INTERVAL 80 FEET
National Oceanic Vertical Datum of 1929
Horizontal projection: 1927 North American datum,
Zone 4, 3000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
June 11



- | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---|------------------|---|----------------|
|  | National Forest Boundary |  | Heavy Duty Road |  | U.S. Highway |
|  | National Forest Boundary |  | Medium Duty Road |  | State Highway |
|  | Private Forest Boundary |  | Improved Road |  | Forest Highway |
|  | Private Forest Boundary |  | Unimproved Road |  | Forest Road |
|  | Burned, Location Unknown |  | Trail |  | Forest Trail |
|  | Unimproved, BLM Possession |  | Latched Gate |  | State Trail |
|  | Trail, Location Unknown | | | | |



PRIMARY BASE SERIES
**KERN PEAK N.E.
CALIFORNIA**
N3682.5-W11815.7.5
1977
330-1C



**SOUTH FORK KERN
WILD & SCENIC RIVER CORRIDOR**

LEGEND

W&SR CORRIDOR

PRIVATE PROP. W/ CORRIDOR

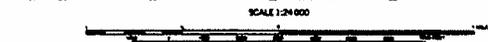
PAGE 3 OF 10

Base map prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs.

Projection: 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on California coordinate system zone 4
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid scale zone 11

INTERIM EDITION
Prepared by the Geomatics Service Center in 1984
from USGS aerial photographs and 1984 correction guides
furnished by the Pacific Southwest Region

THIS MAP HAS BEEN REPRODUCED WITH
CORRECTIONS AT COST OF \$200



CONTOUR INTERVAL 80 FEET
NATIONAL METERIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1985

TOWNSHIP AND SECTION LINE CLASSIFICATION		LEGEND	
—	National Forest Boundary	—	Primary Highway
—	Abstract Line within the Forest Boundary as of 1984	—	Secondary Highway
—	Surveyed Section Boundary	—	Improved Light Duty
—	Surveyed Section Approach	—	Unimproved Dirt
—	Surveyed Section Approach	—	Trail
—	Unsurveyed, Protection	—	Locked Gate
—	Unsurveyed, Protection	—	Barrier
—	Unsurveyed, Protection	—	Railroad
—	Unsurveyed, Protection	—	US Highway
—	Unsurveyed, Protection	—	State Highway
—	Unsurveyed, Protection	—	County Road
—	Unsurveyed, Protection	—	Forest Highway
—	Unsurveyed, Protection	—	Forest Road
—	Unsurveyed, Protection	—	Forest Trail
—	Unsurveyed, Protection	—	Forest Service Trail location approx.
—	Unsurveyed, Protection	—	Forest Service Road location approx.

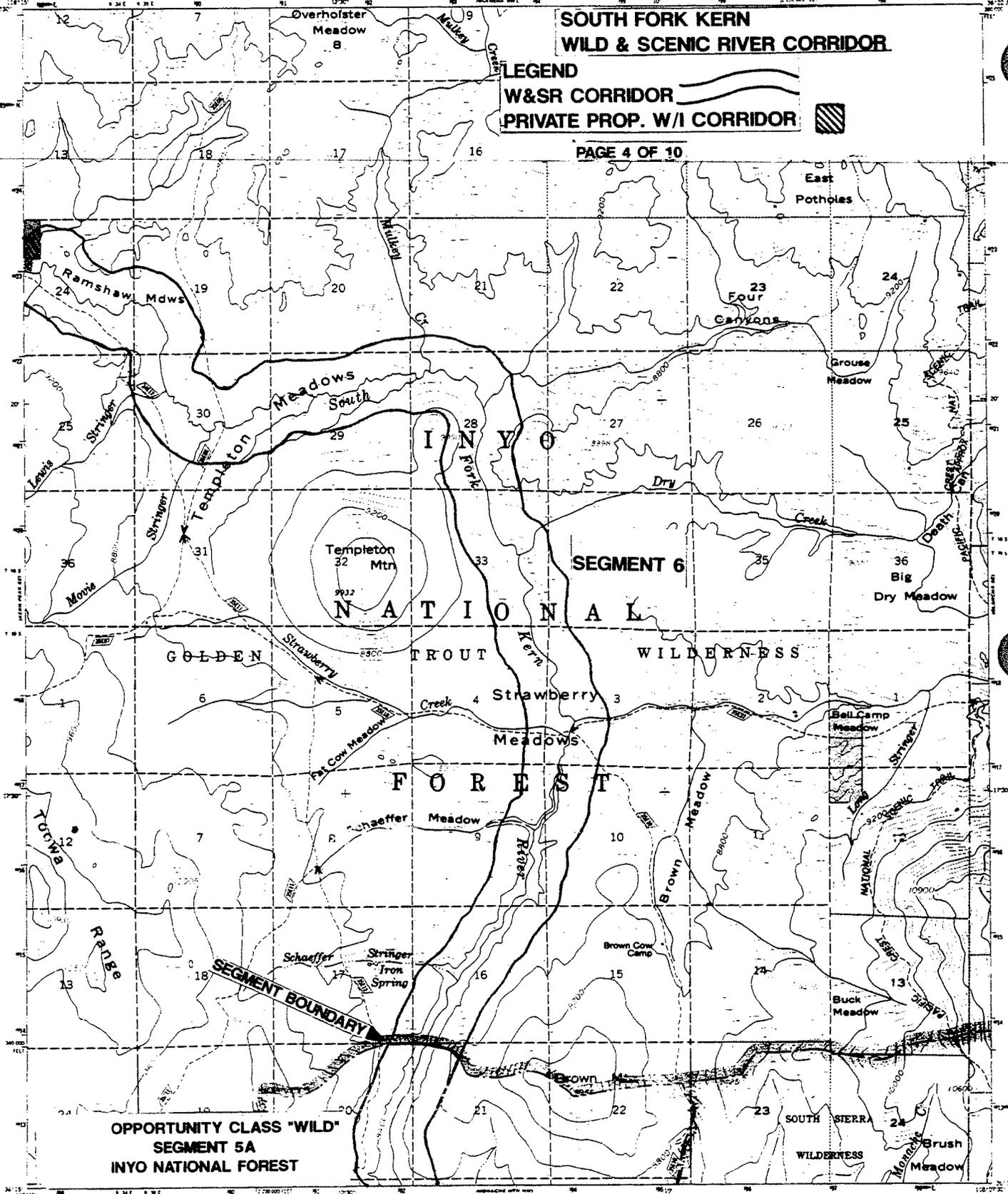


KERN PEAK SE, CALIF.
INYO NATIONAL FOREST
(330-4C)
REVISED 1984

**SOUTH FORK KERN
WILD & SCENIC RIVER CORRIDOR**

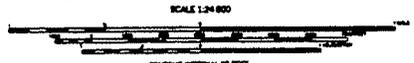
LEGEND
W&SR CORRIDOR 
PRIVATE PROP. W/I CORRIDOR 

PAGE 4 OF 10



**OPPORTUNITY CLASS "WILD"
SEGMENT 5A
INYO NATIONAL FOREST**

Base map prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
Map edited 1984
Photographic projection, 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on California coordinate system zone 4
5000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid zone 11
INTERNET EDITION
Photorevised by the Communications Service Center in 1984
from USFS aerial photographs and 1984 correction plates
furnished by the Pacific Southwest Region

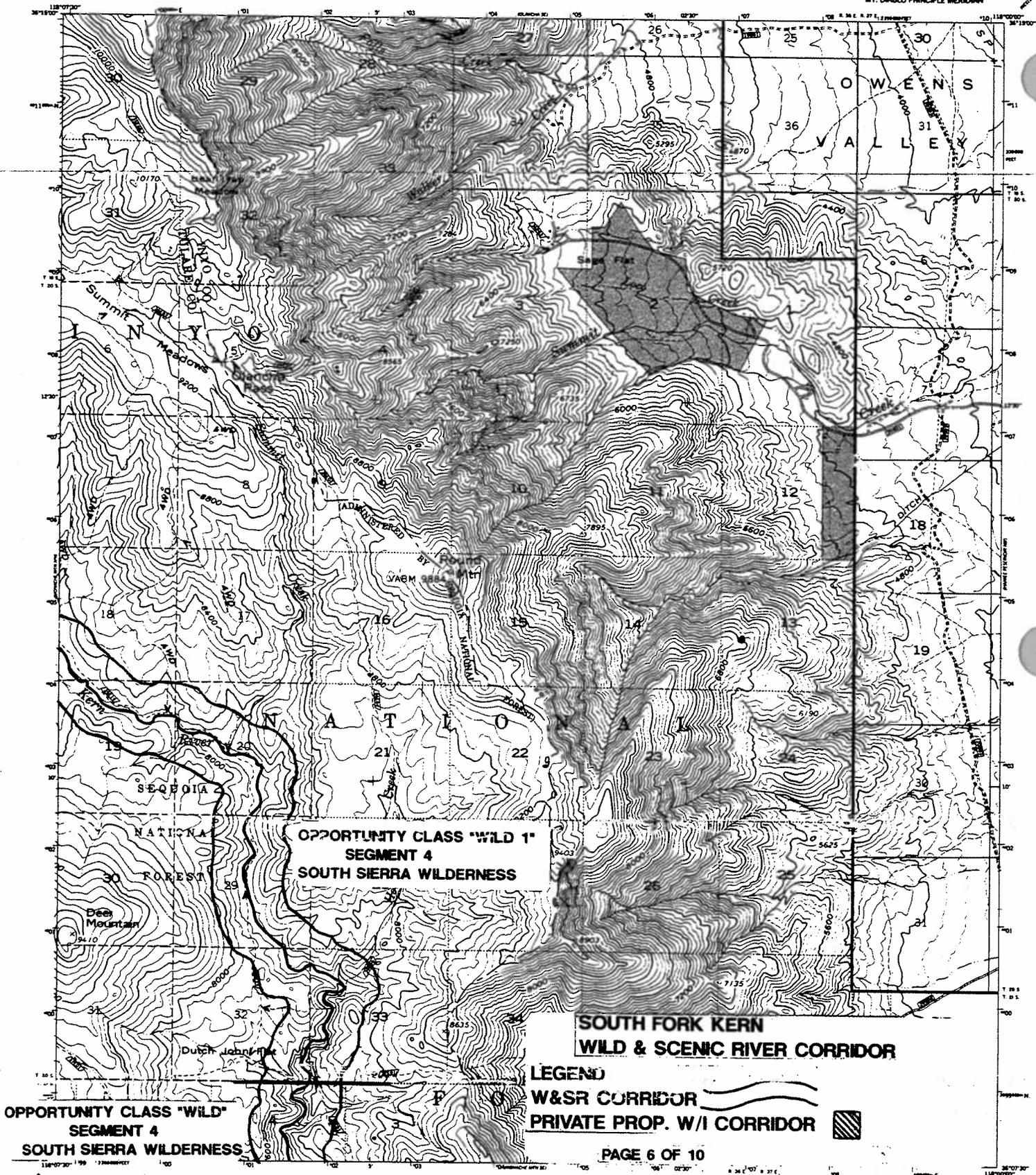


LEGEND

National Forest Boundary	Primary Highway	US Highway
Adjoined Land within the Forest Boundary as of 1984	Secondary Highway	State Highway
Ownership and Section Line Classification Surveyed, Section Release	Improved Light Duty	County Road
Surveyed, Section Not Released	Unimproved Dirt	Federal Highway
Unsurveyed, Private	Trail	Forest Road
Landmark reserved according to additional Forest Service entries	Labeled Gate	Forest Trail
	Barrier	Forest Service Trail location approx.
	Railroad	Forest Service Road location approx.



OLANCHA SW, CALIF
75016-W 11N 7.5
(329-3C)
REVISED 1984



**OPPORTUNITY CLASS "WILD"
SEGMENT 4
SOUTH SIERRA WILDERNESS**

**SOUTH FORK KERN
WILD & SCENIC RIVER CORRIDOR**

LEGEND

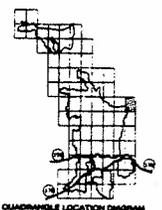
W&SR CORRIDOR

PRIVATE PROP. W/ CORRIDOR

PAGE 6 OF 10

CONTOUR INTERVAL 30 FEET
Natural Contour Interval Date of 1978
Projection: 1927 North American datum
10,000 feet grid based on California Coordinate System,
Zone 11, 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM
Zone 11)

MAPPED, EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL
SURVEY
Revised by the U.S. Forest Service Geographers utilizing
1974 topo checked compilation guides.
INTERIM EDITION



LEGEND

National Forest Boundary	Heavy Duty Road	U.S. Highway
Township and Section Line Classification	Medium Duty Road	State Highway
Surveyed, Location Reliable	Improved Road	Forest Highway
Surveyed, Location Doubtful	Unimproved Road	Forest Road
Unsurveyed, BLM Projection	Trail	Forest Trail
Trail, Location Approximate	Locked Gate	Water Bar

LEGEND

NORTH

SCALE

ADJACENT QUADRANGLE LOCATIONS

PRIMARY BASE SERIES
**MONACHE MTN. N.E.
CALIFORNIA**
H3607.9-4/11800/7.3
1977
306-1C

**SOUTH FORK KERN
WILD & SCENIC RIVER CORRIDOR**

LEGEND

W&SR CORRIDOR 

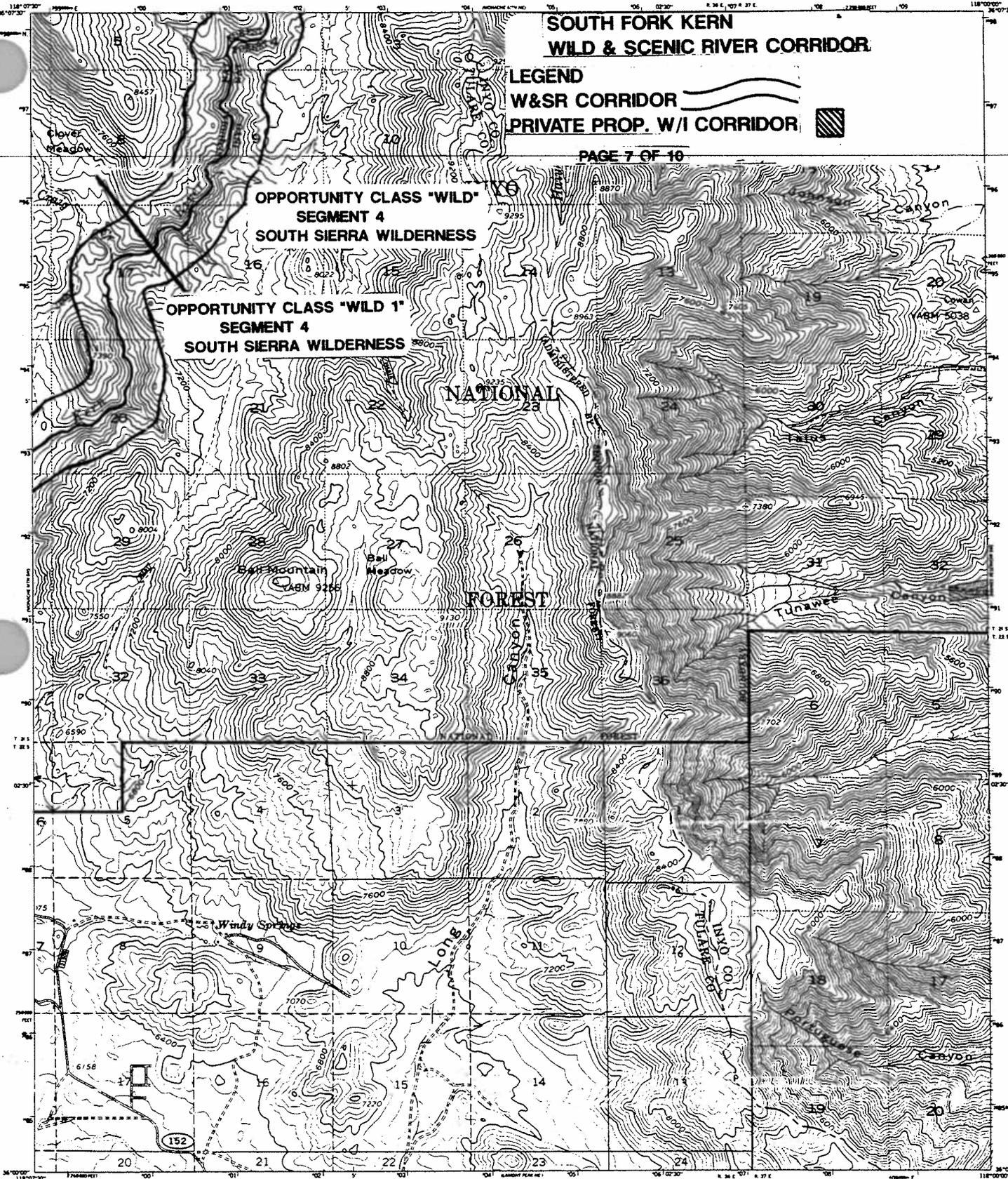
PRIVATE PROP. W/I CORRIDOR 

PAGE 7 OF 10

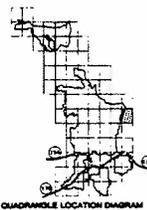
OPPORTUNITY CLASS "WILD"
SEGMENT 4
SOUTH SIERRA WILDERNESS

OPPORTUNITY CLASS "WILD 1"
SEGMENT 4
SOUTH SIERRA WILDERNESS

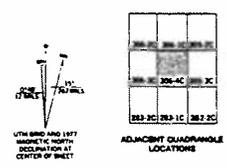
NATIONAL
FOREST



CONTOUR INTERVAL 80 FEET
National Geographic Vertical Datum of 1929
Polyconic projection 1927 North American datum
10,000 feet first break in California coordinate system,
Zone 4 1800-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid,
Zone 11
MADE, EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL
SURVEY, Reston, Virginia
Revised by the U.S. Forest Service Geographers using
1976 hard checked compression data
INTERIM EDITION



LEGEND	
	National Forest Boundary
	Assigned Forest Boundary
	TOPOGRAPHIC AND SECTION LINE CLASSIFICATION
	Surveyed, Location Doubtful
	Surveyed, Location Doubtful
	Unsurveyed, BLM Protection
	Heavy Duty Road
	Medium Duty Road
	Improved Road
	Unimproved Road
	Trail
	Latched Gate
	U.S. Highway
	State Highway
	Forest Highway
	Forest Road
	Forest Trail
	Water Bar



PRIMARY BASE SERIES MAP
MONACHE MTN. S.E.
CALIFORNIA
H.2600-111880/7.5
1977
306-4C

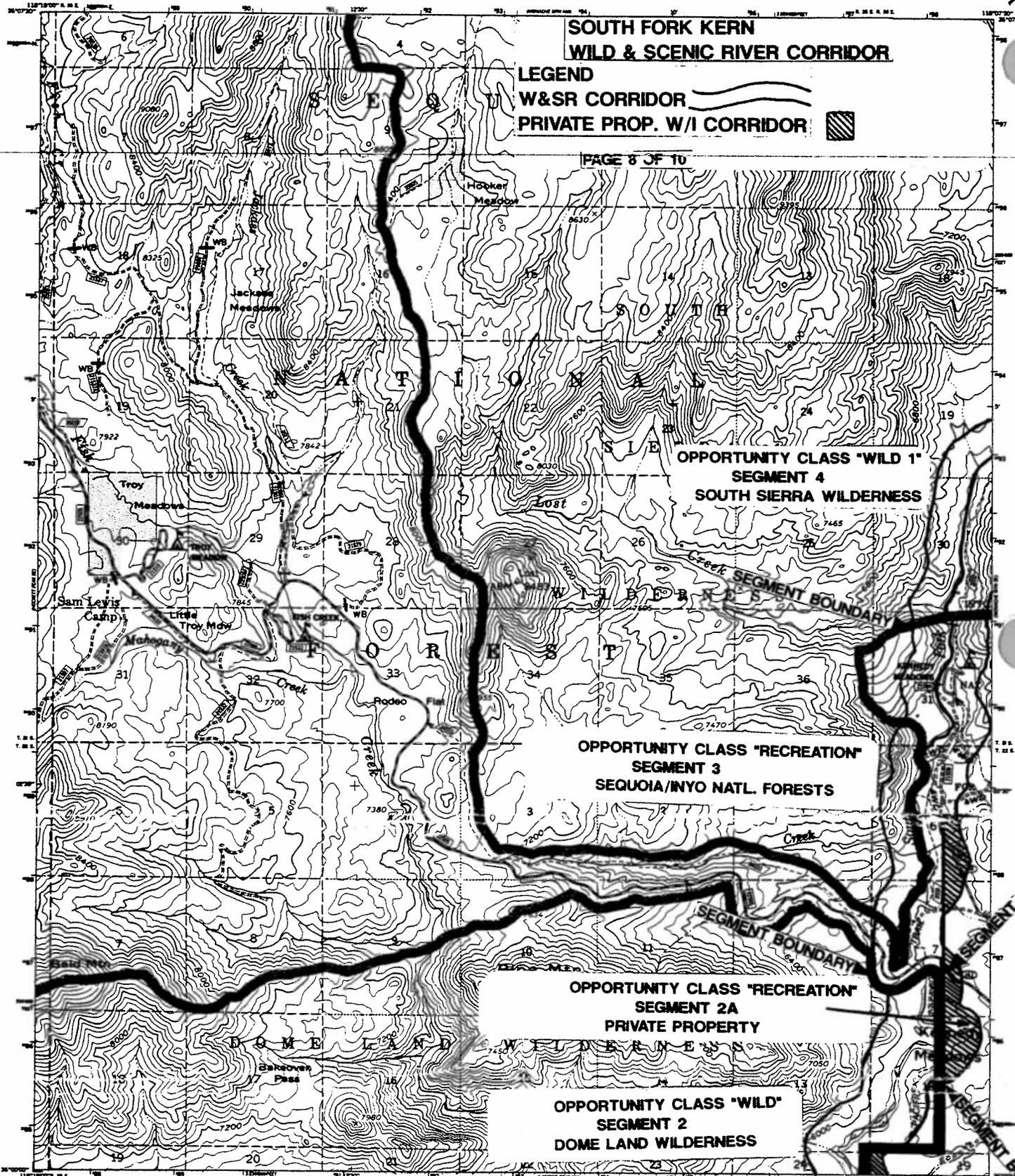
**SOUTH FORK KERN
WILD & SCENIC RIVER CORRIDOR**

LEGEND

W&SR CORRIDOR 

PRIVATE PROP. W/I CORRIDOR 

PAGE 8 OF 10



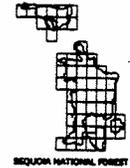
Base map prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey
Control by USGS, UNICOM, and City of Los Angeles
Topography from aerial photography 1958. Aerial photographs from 1954 and 1955. Aerial photo base 1955.
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
50,000-foot grid based on California coordinate system, zone 4
Machinist Universal Transverse Mercator grid lines, zone 11
INTERMEDIATE EDITION
Revised by USGS from map by the Geomorphology Service
Center from 1962 and 1963 and topographic map 1962
Corrections published by the FS Pacific Southwest Region



SCALE 1:24,000

CONTOUR INTERVAL, 80 FEET
DATA IN 10 METER GRID LEVELS

	National Forest Boundary		Primary Highway		Interstate
	Alienated Lands within the National Forest Boundary		Secondary Highway		U.S. Highway
	TOWNSHIP AND SECTION LINE CLASSIFICATION		Improved Light Duty, Forest		State Highway
	Surveyed, Location Reliable		Improved Light Duty, Forest		County Road
	Surveyed, Location Approximate		Unimproved Light Duty, Dirt		Primary Forest Road
	Unsurveyed, Precinct		Unimproved Dirt		Forest Road
			Trail		Forest Trail
			Road, Location Approximate		Trail, Location Approximate



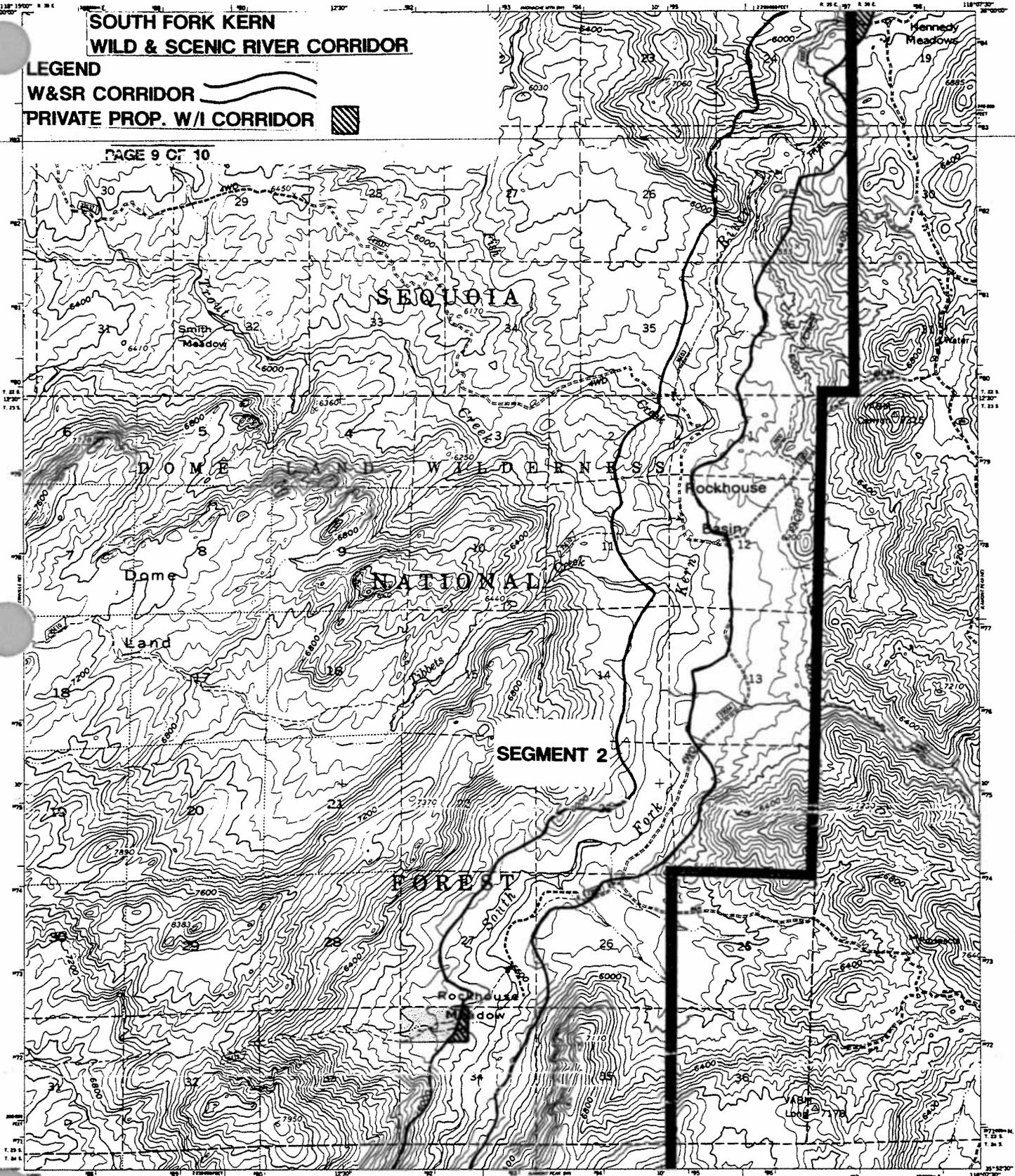
PRIMARY BASE SERIES
MONACHE MTN. S.W.
CALIFORNIA
HONNO-471207.8/7.5
REVISED 1967
306-3C

**SOUTH FORK KERN
WILD & SCENIC RIVER CORRIDOR**

LEGEND

- W&SR CORRIDOR
- PRIVATE PROP. W/I CORRIDOR

PAGE 9 OF 10

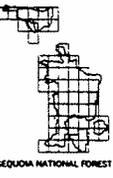


SEGMENT 2

This map prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey
was compiled by USGS and USFS/USDA
from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods
and topographic maps (1:50,000 scale) from 1956
Photogrammetric projection: 1983 North American datum
10,000-foot grids based on California coordinate system, zones 4 and 5
1000-foot Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 11
Unchecked elevations are shown in gray
INTERMEDIATE EDITION
This edition is USGS base map by the Geomatics Service
Center from 1982 and 1983 aerial photography and 1984
correction patches furnished by the FS Pacific Southwest Region



- | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| National Forest Boundary | Primary Highway | Interstate |
| Abandoned Land within the National Forest Boundary | Secondary Highway | U.S. Highway |
| Township and Section Line Classification | Improved Light Duty, Gravel | State Highway |
| Surveyed, Location Release | Improved Light Duty, Crush | County Road |
| Surveyed, Location Approximate | Improved Light Duty, Dirt | Primary Forest Road |
| Unsurveyed, Protection | Unimproved Dirt | Forest Road |
| Road, Location Approximate | Trail | Forest Trail |
| | Road, Location Approximate | Forest Trail |
| | | Trail, Location Approximate |

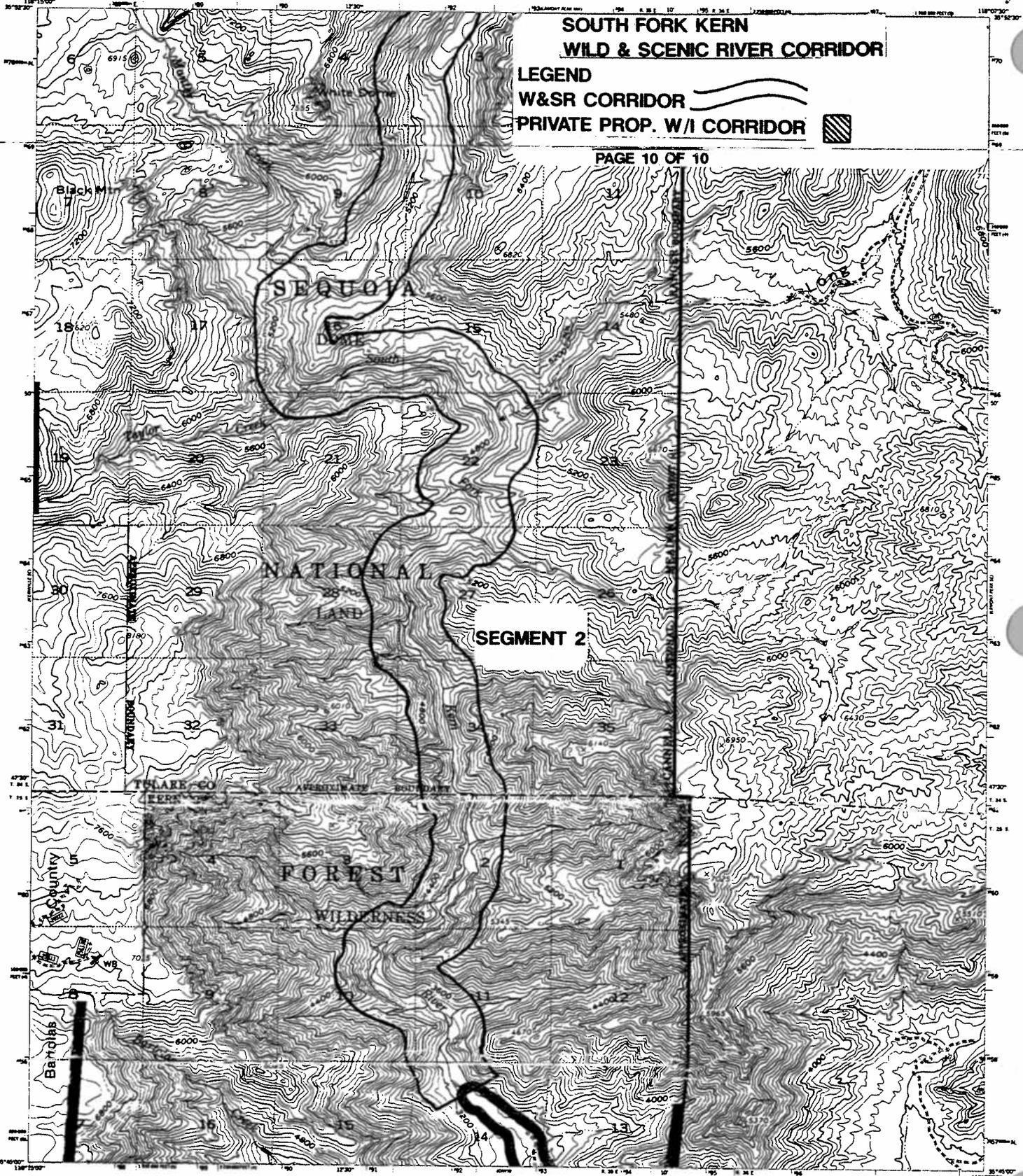


PRIMARY BASE SERIES MAP
**LAMONT PEAK N.W.
CALIFORNIA**
HORSFALL 1:50,000 11/75
REVISED 1985
283-2C

**SOUTH FORK KERN
WILD & SCENIC RIVER CORRIDOR**

LEGEND
W&SR CORRIDOR 
PRIVATE PROP. W/I CORRIDOR 

PAGE 10 OF 10



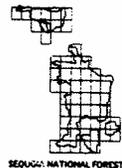
Base map prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USCGS
Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods
Aerial photographs taken 1955. Advance field check 1956
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on California coordinate system, zones 4 and 5
1,000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 11
Unlocated elevations are shown in gray
INTERMEDIATE EDITION
Mechanically by USGS base map by the Geomatics Service
Center from 1962 and 1963 aerial photography and 1964
correction sheets furnished by the FS Pacific Southwest Region



SCALE 1:24,000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 80 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

 National Forest Boundary	 Primary Highway	 Interstate
 Allocated Land within the National Forest Boundary	 Secondary Highway	 U.S. Highway
TOWNSHIP AND SECTION LINE CLASSIFICATION	 Improved Light Duty, Paved	 State Highway
 Surveyed, Locatable Reliable	 Improved Light Duty, Gravel	 County Road
 Surveyed, Locatable Approximate	 Improved Light Duty, Dirt	 Primary Canal Route
 Unsurveyed, Protraction	 Unimproved Dirt	 Fens or Peat
	 Trail	Forest Trail
	 Road, Locatable Approximate	Trail, Locatable Approximate



PRIMARY BASE SERIES MAP
**LAMONT PEAK S.W.
CALIFORNIA**
N3544-111897.5/7.3
REVISED 1965
283-3C

APPENDIX B

LIMITS OF
ACCEPTABLE
CHANGE



APPENDIX B

LIMITS OF ACCEPTABLE CHANGE PROCESS

The Limits of Acceptable change (LAC) system is a way of setting and meeting specific objectives for managing wilderness, wild and scenic rivers and other special areas. It is based on the premise that recreational and other uses of an area can diminish the quality of both the natural and social experience. In applying LAC, managers assume that change to the ecological and social conditions is going to occur, due to both natural and human factors. The goal of management, then, is to keep the character and the rate of change due to human factors within levels acceptable to the ecosystem and within limits of laws, regulations, and prescribed experience levels.

Managers develop management objectives for the area they are managing and describe the opportunities to be provided. Then, certain resource categories that are likely to change are identified and indicators that can be easily observed are selected. The indicators are used as a gauge to determine the amount of change occurring. For each indicator, standards are set which is a threshold value that defines the amount of change that is unacceptable. The standards serve as triggers rather than policy. If conditions deteriorate and the standard is approached, mitigating actions can be taken to avoid unacceptable change. Managers retain the flexibility to implement a variety of mitigating actions.

A LAC standard is a maximum permissible level of impact. It is not an objective to be achieved. Managers should try to provide the best conditions possible rather than allowing conditions to deteriorate until the standard is reached. As experience is gained in managing the Kern W&SR and/or other issues arise, it may be necessary to modify the indicators, select additional indicators, or delete some indicators.

The LAC planning process has nine steps:

- Step 1 -** List Issues and Concerns: This is done during the public scoping phase of the planning process. The issues and issues analysis are summarized in Chapter I (Purpose and Need for Action) and Appendix B (Public Involvement) of the EIS.
- Step 2 -** Define and Describe the Possible Opportunity Classes: These can be thought of as "zones". Opportunity classes are areas of like uses and conditions. The definition provides a qualitative description of current or desired resource and social conditions acceptable for that class and type of management activity considered appropriate. They are hypothetical descriptions of the range of conditions that is considered likely to be maintained or restored. Four Opportunity Classes are described for the Kern W&SR. The narrative descriptions and specific management actions for each Opportunity Class can be found in Section III (Management Direction) of this IP. The designation used for each Opportunity Class follows:
- Opportunity Class - "Wild"
 - Opportunity Class - "Wild 1"
 - Opportunity Class - "Scenic"
 - Opportunity Class - "Recreation"
- Step 3 -** Select Indicators of Resource and Social Conditions: This step involved identification of indicators for which specific management actions would be monitored over time. Indicators were established during public scoping and/or reflects management goals and objectives. Indicators established can be found in Section IV (Monitoring Plan) of the IP.

- Step 4 -** Inventory of Existing Resource and Social Conditions: This step describes the known environmental components that could potentially be affected by the alternatives, if implemented. The description includes the current physical, biological, and socioeconomic conditions within the W&SR corridor. Environmental conditions were also described if they could indirectly or cumulatively be affected by the alternatives. Said conditions can be found within Chapter III (Affected Environment) of the EIS. If additional information was needed to more effectively carry out management of the Kern W&SR, specific management actions and/or monitoring procedures were established to inventory and analyze data that is lacking.
-
- Step 5 -** Define Standards for Resource and Social Conditions: A standard was developed for each indicator. The standard describes the amount of change that would be acceptable for a specific resource category, e.g., Acoustical Considerations, Administration, Air Quality, etc. The standard represents the upper limit for each indicator, rather than the desired goal. Management actions should seek to keep the indicator well below the standard, if possible. Standards established can be found in Section IV of the IP.
- Step 6 -** Identify and Describe Alternative Opportunity Class Allocations: Allocations of opportunity classes are generally displayed in the range of alternatives analyzed in Chapter II (Alternatives) of the EIS.
- Step 7 -** Describe Management Actions to Implement the Preferred Alternative: These actions (options) were developed by the IDT and are shown in Section III of the IP.
- Step 8 -** Evaluate and Select an Alternative: Chapter IV (Environmental Consequences) of the EIS analyzes the potential of implementing all four alternatives. The Deciding Officers (Forest Supervisors of the Sequoia and Inyo National Forests) have selected Alternative 3, and the IP is based on this alternative.
- Step 9 -** Implement the Actions and Monitor the Selected Resource and Social Conditions: This step begins with the signing and dating of the Record of Decision (ROD). The Monitoring Plan is contained in Section IV of the IP. Monitoring will track certain physical, biological, and social conditions. Accountability, monitoring frequency, and variability (of standards) signaling further action is also established in the Monitoring Plan. If more resource categories, indicators, or standards are needed in the future, they may be selected. If some are found to not be needed, they may be deleted. This approach will allow flexibility in the management process as experience is gained, new issues arise, or new technologies and techniques become available.

APPENDIX C

GLOSSARY



APPENDIX C
GLOSSARY

A

Air Pollution Control District (Kern County Air Pollution Control District-KCAPCD)- Air pollution control district, in California, provide permit issuance, regulatory enforcement, and develop regulations as authorized by the California Air Resources Board. In California some districts cover multi-county jurisdiction in order to regulate an air basin and in others the districts remain within single county government.

Air Quality Classification

- Class I Area** Geographic area designated for the most stringent degree of protection from future degradation of air quality. The Clean Air Act designates as mandatory Class I areas each national park over 6000 acres and each national wilderness over 5000 acres that existed as of the date of enactment (August 7, 1977). Wilderness and additions to Wildernesses designated by law after this date are not Class I Areas unless they have been redesignated as such. To date, none have.
- Class II Area** Geographic area having air quality exceeding the National Ambient Air Quality Standards, which is unclassified, which is designated for a moderate degree of protection from future air quality degradation. Moderate increases in new pollution may be permitted in a Class II areas.

Airshed - a term denoting a geographical area, the whole of which, because of topography, meteorology, and climate, shares the same air mass.

Allotment - A land area where one or more operators graze their livestock. It generally consists of public land but may include parcels of private and state-owned lands. The number of live stock and season of use are stipulated for each allotment. An allotment may consist of one or several pastures.

Allotment Management Plan (AMP) - A livestock grazing management plan for a specific allotment, based on multiple use resource management objectives. The AMP considers livestock grazing in relation to other uses of the range and in relation to renewable resources—watershed, vegetation, and wildlife. An AMP establishes the seasons of use, the number of livestock to be permitted on the range and the rangeland developments needed.

Annual Whitewater Boating Operation Plan - An operation plan to manage permitted whitewater rafting use on the Kern River. Safety of the public and protection of the environment are major concerns.

Archaeological Resources Protection Act - Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (Public Law 96-95), 16 U.S.C. 470a. This Act requires a permit for any excavation or removal of archeological resources from public or Indian lands. Excavations must be undertaken for the purpose of furthering archeological knowledge in the public interest, and resources removed remain the property of the United States.

Assumption - the supposition that something is true; a fact or statement taken for granted.

B

Bank trampling transect - The measurement of the percent of bank trampling by a hooved animal along a given length of stream.

Best Management Practice (BMP) - A practice or combination of practices, that is determined by a State (or designated area-wide planning agency) after problem assessment, examination of alternative practices, and appropriate public participation to be the most effective, practicable (including technological, economic, and institutional considerations) means of preventing or reducing the amount of pollution generated by non-point sources to a level compatible with water quality goals. BMPs are certified by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and approved by EPA, in compliance with Section 208 of the Clean Water Act (P.L. 92-500).

Best Management Practices Handbook - Soil and Water Conservation Handbook FSH 3/88 R-5 SUPP 1, Chapter 10 - Water Quality Management for National Forest System Lands in California - Best Management Practices. This handbook describes the Best Management Practices (BMPs) used for water quality management on the National Forest System lands within the State of California. It represents a portion of the State's Area-wide Waste Treatment Management Plan. The Text was prepared in compliance with and is compatible with, Section 208 of the Clean Water Act (P.L. 92-500). This handbook was originally submitted to the State of California Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) in 1979. With the exception of Best Management Practices (BMP's) 5-8 through 5-14, the practices were certified by the SWRCB and approved by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 1981. Rhw USFS was designated as the Water Quality Management Agency for NFS lands in California. In August, 1983, EMPs 5-8 through 5-14 were certified by the SWRCB and approved by EPA.

Biodiversity - The diversity of life in an area, including the diversity of genes, species, plant and animal communities, ecosystems, and the interaction of these elements. Biological diversity refers to the variety and variability among living organisms and the ecological complexes in which they occur.

Boating - Boating includes the use of both inflatable water craft and hardboats which are propelled and/or steered by paddles. Such craft includes, but is not limited to rafts, kayaks and canoes. Boating does not include the use of various water toys used for personal use such as inner tubes and other small floatation devices. Motorized boating of any kind would be prohibited on all segments of the North and South Forks of the Kern W&SR under all alternatives.

C

Carrying capacity (recreation) - The maximum number of people at one time that an area or facility can accommodate without impairing the natural, cultural, or developed resource.

CDFG - California Department of Fish and Game.

Central Sierra Wilderness Manager's Study - Five units of the National Forest System (Inyo, Sequoia, Sierra, Toiyabe, and Stanislaus National Forests) and three units of the National Park System (Sequoia, Kings Canyon, and Yosemite National Parks), manage adjacent Congressionally designated wilderness in the central and southern Sierra Nevada. Together, they are known as the Central Sierra Interagency Wilderness Managers. For many years, this group has strived for consistency in administration of 16 adjoining wildernesses. However, current differences exist in group size limitations and the number of pack and saddle stock permitted with any group. Efforts to standardize party size and head of stock in all the affected wilderness areas are underway. Final decisions will apply to the Golden Trout, South Sierra, and Domeland Wildernesses, and river related group sizes in those wildernesses will also be affected.

CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) - The listing of various regulations pertaining to management and administration of the National Forest.

Channel configuration transects - A physical/geologic description of a stream at a particular point from bank to bank, including: general description; landform/soil; gradient; width/depth ratio; channel materials; and entrenchment/confinement.

Channel reaches - The width of a river/stream channel from bank to bank at the average water flow level.

Class I Airshed - see **Air Quality Classification**

Clean Air Act - (42 USC 7401-7642)(as amended Aug. 7, 1977). An act for air pollution prevention and control; (1) To protect and enhance public health and welfare and the productive capacity of its population. (2) To initiate and accelerate a national research and development program to achieve the prevention and control of air pollution. (3) To provide technical and financial assistance to state and local governments in connection with the development and execution of their air pollution prevention and control programs. (4) To encourage and assist the development and operation of regional air pollution control programs.

Client - The person served by or using the services of the commercial whitewater rafting companies.

Cold-trailing - A method of controlling a partly dead fire edge by carefully inspecting and feeling with the had to detect any fire, digging out every live spot, and trenching any live edge.

Common variety minerals - Deposits which - although they may have value for use in trade, manufacture, the sciences, or in the mechanical or ornamental arts - do not possess a distinct, special economic value for such use over and above the normal uses of the general sum of such deposits.

Confinement - To restrict the fire within determined boundaries established either prior to the fire, during the fire, or in an escaped fire situation analysis. The normal tactic is surveillance only.

Constraint - Limitation: action which cannot be taken or which must be taken.

Containment - To surround a fire, and any spot fires therefrom, with control line, as needed, which can reasonably be expected to check the fire's spread under prevailing and predicted conditions. The normal tactic is indirect attack and burn to human-make or natural barrier with little or no mop-up.

Control - To complete the control line around a fire, and spot fires therefrom, and any interior islands to be saved, burn any unburned area adjacent to the fire side of the control line, and cool down all hot spots that are immediate threats to the control line, until the line can reasonably be expected to hold under foreseeable conditions. The normal tactic is direct attack on the fire, if possible, and mop-up.

Corridor (Kern Wid & Scenic River corridor)- That section of land that includes the river bed and extends one-quarter mile horizontal distance measured from the ordinary high water mark on each side of the river.

Cultural Resources - Cultural resources are the tangible and intangible aspects or cultural systems, living and dead, that are valued by a given culture or contain information about the culture. Cultural resources include but are not limited to sites, structures, buildings, districts, and objects associated with or representative of people, cultures, and human activities and events. Cultural resources are commonly discussed as prehistoric and historic values, but each period represents a part of the full continuum of culture values from the earliest to the most recent.

Cumulative Impacts - The impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (Federal or non-Federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time (40 CFR 1508.7).

D

DEIS - Draft Environmental Impact Statement (see environmental impact statement).

Developed Recreation Site - A relatively small, defined area where facilities are provided for concentrated public use (e.g. campgrounds, picnic areas, etc.).

Developed Recreation - Outdoor recreation which occurs within the area where constructed and maintained facilities are provided.

Dispersed Recreation - Outdoor recreation which occurs outside of constructed and maintained recreational facilities, e.g. scenic driving, hunting, hiking, nordic skiing, etc. Visitors engaging in a various activities of enjoyment or refreshment and spread widely over large areas of public lands: activities are less structured and settings are less developed.

District Ranger - The official responsible for administering the National Forest System Lands on a Ranger District.

Dome Land Wilderness - The southernmost wilderness in the Sierra Nevada, encompassing 94,686 acres. It is located at the southern end of the Kern Plateau, about 70 miles northeast of Bakersfield. It is one of three Wildernesses in the Sequoia National Forest. See also Wilderness.

Draft Implementation Plan - See Implementation Plan.

E

Easement - An interest in land owned by another which allows the easement holder specified uses or right without actual *ownership* of the land.

EIS - See Environmental Impact Statement.

Endangered Animal Species - Any species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. This definition excludes species of insects that the Secretary of the Interior determines to be pests and whose protection under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 would present an overwhelming and overriding risk to humans.

Endangered Plant Species - Species of plants in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of their ranges. Existence may be endangered because of the destruction, drastic change or severe curtailment of habitat or because of overexploitation, disease, predation or even unknown reasons. Plant species from very limited areas e.g., the type localities only, or from restricted fragile habitats, usually are considered endangered. See also Threatened Plant Species.

Endangered Species - Plant or animal species identified by the Secretary of the Interior and listed in the Federal Register as in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

Environmental Analysis - An analysis of alternative actions and their predictable short- and long-term environmental consequences.

Environmental Assessment - A concise public document required by the regulations implementing the National Environmental Policy Act that briefly provides sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether or not to prepare an environmental impact statement or a finding of no significant impact.

Environmental Consequences (Effects or Impacts) - The physical, biological, social, and economic results of implementing a given alternative.

Environmental Impact Statement - A statement of the environmental effects which would be expected to result from proposed alternative management actions.

E.O. - Executive Order. A directive issued by the President. It has the force and effect of law.

Erosion - The detachment and movement of soil from the land surface by wind, water, or gravity.

Escaped Fire Situation Analysis (EFSA) - A decision-making process which will determine joint evaluation of suppression alternatives by line officers and the fire suppression team. The process is conducted and documented to assure selection of an appropriate suppression strategy, which recognizes economic, environmental, sociological, and political considerations.

Exotic pests - Pests (plant or animal) that are not native in the area where they occur.

F

Fee title - The highest type of interest a person can have in land.

FEIS - Final Environmental Impact Statement (See Environmental Impact Statement).

Fire camp - A camp used to accommodate men and equipment while suppressing a fire. Also called base camp, side camp, or fly camp, depending on location and function.

Fire Prescription - Advance, written direction which defines the environmental parameters within which fire will be managed and the methods which will be used.

FLMP - Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Floodplain - lowland and relatively flat area adjoining inland and coastal waters including flood prone areas of offshore islands, including at a minimum, that area subject to a 1 percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year.

Forage - All browse and non-woody plants that are available to feed livestock or game animals.

Forest Land and Resource Management Plan - The planning document which provides management direction for a particular National Forest.

Forest Officer - An employee exercising a specific and properly delegated authority.

Forest Plan - See Forest Land and Resource Management (Sequoia or Inyo)

Forest Policy - See FLMP

Forest Supervisor - The official responsible for administering the National Forest System lands in a Forest Service administrative unit (one or more National Forests).

Forest Supervisor Order - An order issued by either the Regional Forester or Forest Supervisor to supplement administrative direction not covered by the Code of Federal Regulations. It addresses policy of more local concern than nationwide.

Forks Run - The segment of whitewater boating on the North Fork Kern River that extends from the confluence of the Little Kern River with the Kern River to Johnsondale Bridge. It flows through a stretch of extremely rugged terrain within a very steep gorge. This segment is considered to be one of the most difficult, commercially run whitewater rivers in the nation and perhaps the most outstanding runnable whitewater river in North America. Most of the major rapids are Class IV or V.

Four Wheel Drive - A vehicle equipped with drive wheels on both the front and rear wheels. Such vehicles are equipped for use off-highways, on non-maintained roads, and in some cases, cross country.

Free-flowing - Existing or flowing in natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, rip-rapping, or other modification of the waterway. The existence, however, of low dams, diversion works, and other minor structures at the time any river is proposed for inclusion in the national wild and scenic rivers system shall not automatically bar its consideration for such inclusion: Provided, that this shall not be construed to authorize, intend, or encourage future construction of such structures within components of national wild and scenic rivers system.

FSH (Forest Service Handbook) - The principal source for detailed instructions for performing specialized tasks. Handbooks complement the Forest Service Manual.

FSM (Forest Service Manual) - The principal source of continuing instructions for the conduct of Forest Service programs and activities and is the basic and ruling component of the directive system. The Manual is also available to interested persons outside the Service as a source of information on basic operations in the Forest Service.

Fuels - Any material capable of sustaining or carrying a forest fire, usually material both dead and live.

Fuels Hazard Reduction - Any treatment of a fuel hazard that reduces the threat of ignition and spread of fire.

Fuelwood - Wood cut into short lengths for burning. It is generally refuse material.

Fugitive-dye - A dye used in fire retardant that essentially disappears after a few days in the sun.

FY - Fiscal Year—October 1 through September 30.

G

Goal - A concise statement that describes a desired condition to be achieved sometime in the future. It is generally expressed in broad, general terms and usually does not have a specific date for completion.

Golden Trout Wilderness - A 303,287 acre wilderness that is located partially in the Sequoia National Forest and partially in the Inyo National Forest. It gets its name from the brightly colored native trout (California State fish) and its subspecies the Little Kern golden trout, a federally listed threatened species, and the South Fork Kern golden trout. See also Wilderness.

Grazing - Consumption of forage by animals: typically used to describe domestic livestock use (under permit) of National Forest System land.

Grazing Allotment - See Range Allotment.

Grazing Permittee - See Range Permittee.

Group - (ie: family, friends, church, social, business, and/or organization associates) using the forest for rafting purposes and related activities may not exceed 15 people on the river at one time, regardless of the

number of boats. Related group activities include transportation to and from the river, picnicking, and camping.

Guzzler - A watertight tank set in the ground which is filled by a rain-collecting apron; a permanent, self-filling water catchment similar to a cistern. It's greatest value is in semiarid regions where natural water is a limiting factor. Guzzlers are most commonly installed for use by upland game birds. A larger but similar version however, is often used for deer, bighorn sheep, or other big game.

H

Habitat - The sum of environmental conditions of a specific place that is occupied by an organism, a population, or a community. A specific set of physical conditions that surround the single species, a group of species of a large community. In wildlife management, the major components of habitat are considered to be food, water, cover and living space.

Habitat Capability Model - A computer model depicting relationships between important habitat parameters and habitat values. Useful for impact assessment, habitat management, and management decision.

Handline - Part of a fire control line that is scraped or dug by hand.

Human-caused Ignition - Fire ignited by agency personnel to accomplish desired objectives for vegetative communities.

I

ID Team - See Interdisciplinary Team.

Ignition (natural and otherwise) - The action of setting aflame combustible material: either by natural cause (lightning or human cause).

Implementation Plan (IP) - The document providing direction for managing the Kern Wild and Scenic River. It includes an Introduction, W&SR Policy & Direction, Management Direction, a Monitoring Plan, and Appendices.

Inholder - An agency, organization, or individual that owns lands within the proclaimed boundaries of the Forest besides the Forest Service.

Interdisciplinary Team (ID Team) - A group of two or more individuals with different training assembled to solve a problem or perform a task. The team is assembled out of recognition that no one scientific discipline is sufficiently broad to adequately solve the problem. The members of the team proceed to solution with frequent interaction so that each discipline may provide insights to any stage of the problem and disciplines may combine to provide new solutions.

Intermittent Streams - Streams that do not contain water year-round.

Interpretive Services - Activities and displays that interpret the natural and social history of the National Forest environment for the visiting public and informs them about National Forest goals, programs, and services.

Interpretation - The act of interpreting the natural and social history and informing the visiting public.

Issue - A subject or question of widespread interest identified through public participation and which relates to the management of National Forest System lands. A matter of controversy or dispute over resource management activities or land use that is well defined and/or topically discrete. Usually the causal relationship between the activity or use and undesirable results are well defined or documentable. Statements of the planning issues orient the management planning process.

K

Kern River Canyon Slender Salamander (*Batrachoseps simatus*) - A local endemic salamander found only within the lower Kern Canyon drainage. It is State listed as threatened (previously listed as rare). Federally, it is a Category 2 candidate species, which means that threat and/or distribution data are insufficient to support federal listing.

L

Land line - A line that can be located by survey between two known points.

Limits of Acceptable Change (LAC) - The human-caused change to biophysical or social components which is tolerable, without the loss of desired wilderness conditions, as described in the Wilderness Act [16 U.S.C. 1131 Sec.2.(c)].

Little Kern golden trout - One of two endangered subspecies of golden trout (the other one is the South Fork Kern golden trout) that occur in the headwaters of both the North and South forks of the Kern River.

Little Kern Golden Trout Management Plan -

M

Management Action - Any activity undertaken as part of the administration of the Forest.

Management Direction - A statement of multiple-use and other goals and objectives, the management prescriptions, associated standards and guidelines, and action plans for attaining them.

Management of Kern River Whitewater Floating 1982 -

Management Zone - a segment of the Kings Special Management Area or the Wild and Scenic rivers corresponding to natural features that is managed as a single unit. the SMA and the WSR was divided into seven management zones.

Mechanical Transport - Any contrivance for moving people or material in or over land, water, or air, having moving parts, that provides a mechanical advantage to the user, and that is powered by a living or nonliving power source. This includes, but is not limited to, sailboats, hang gliders, parachutes, bicycles, game carriers, carts, and wagons. It does not include wheelchairs when used as necessary medical appliances. It also does not include skis, snowshoes, rafts, canoes, sleds, travois, or similar primitive devices without moving parts.

Mechanized Equipment - "Mechanized equipment" means any machine activated by a nonliving power source, except small battery-powered, handcarried devices such as flashlights, shavers, Geiger counters and cameras.

Memorandum of Understanding - An agreement with the purpose of coordinating efforts to eliminate duplication and waste.

Mineral lease - Minerals which are developed (i.e., explored, mined, extracted, etc.) by a permit or lease, in contrast to minerals development through claims staking (e.g., coal, oil, gas, and geothermal).

Mining Claim - That portion of the public estate held for mining purposes in which the right of exclusive possession of locatable mineral deposits is vested in the locator of the deposit.

Mitigate - Actions to avoid, minimize, reduce, eliminate, or rectify the adverse impacts of a management practice.

Modification - See Visual Quality Objective.

Monache Off-Highway Vehicle Environmental Impact Statement -

Monitoring and Evaluation - The periodic evaluation on a sample basis of management practices prescribed by the Implementation Management Plan, to determine how well objectives have been met, how closely management standards have been applied, and whether actual environmental consequences are similar to those predicted.

Motorized Equipment - Machines that use a motor, engine, or other nonliving power sources. This includes, but is not limited to, such machines as chain saws, aircraft, snowmobiles, generators, motor boats, and motor vehicles. It does not include small battery or gas powered handcarried devices such as shavers, wristwatches, flashlights, cameras, stoves, or other similar small equipment.

Multiple Use - "...the management of the public lands and their various resource values so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people: making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions: the use of some land for less than all of the resources: a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific and historical values, and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources without permanent impairment of the resources and not necessarily to the combination of uses that will give the greatest economic return or the greatest unit output." (From Section 103, FLPMA).

N

National Historic Preservation Act - of 1966, 94 Stat. 2987; 16 U.S.C. 470. This Act declares a national policy on historic preservation and prescribes policy and procedures to reach that end.

National Parks Overflight Act of 1987 (P.L. 100-91) - An Act requiring the Secretary of the Interior to conduct a study to determine the appropriate minimum altitude for aircraft flying over national park system units. Section 5 of the Act also requires the Chief of the Forest Service to conduct an assessment to determine what, if any, adverse impacts to wilderness resources are associated with overflights of National Forest System wilderness areas.

National Wilderness Preservation System - P.L. 88-577, September 3, 1964. All lands covered by the Wilderness Act and subsequent wilderness designations, irrespective of the department or agency having jurisdiction.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) - The 1969 Act of Congress that represents a basic national charter for protection of the environment.

National Forest System Lands (NFS) - Lands administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

National Register of Historical Places - A listing maintained by the U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service of areas that have been designated as historically significant. The National Register includes places of local and state significance, as well as those of value to the nation.

National Wild and Scenic River System - Certain selected rivers of the Nation, which, with their immediate environments, possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values that shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. Congress declares that the established national policy of dam and other construction at appropriate sections of the rivers of the United States needs to be complemented by a policy that would preserve other selected rivers or sections thereof in their free-flowing condition to protect the water quality of such rivers and to fulfill other vital national conservation purposes.

Native Species - Any species of flora or fauna that naturally occurs in the United States and that was not introduced by man.

Natural Fires - Fires ignited by lightning and which burn under conditions that are or have not been influenced by man.

NEPA - See National Environmental Policy Act.

NFS - See National Forest System Land.

O

OHV - See Off-highway vehicle.

ORV - See Off-road vehicle.

Objective - A concise, time-specific statement of measurable planned results that respond to preestablished goals. An objective forms the basis for further planning to define the precise steps to be taken and the resources to be used in achieving identified goals (36 CFR 219.3).

Off-highway Vehicle (OHV) - Any motorized vehicle capable of cross-country travel on or immediately over land, water, snow, ice or other natural terrain. Examples include motorcycles, four-wheel drive vehicles and snowmobiles. The State of California has defined off-highway vehicles by size and class of vehicles.

Off Road Vehicle (ORV) - Any motorized vehicle designed for or capable of cross-country travel on or immediately over land, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh, swampland or other natural terrain, excluding (a) any registered motorboat, (b) any fire, military, emergency, or law enforcement vehicle when used for emergencies and any combat or combat support vehicle when used for national defense, and (c) any vehicle whose use is expressly authorized by the respective agency head under a permit, lease, license, or contract.

Operating Plan Whitewater River Rafting Kern River - An operating plan developed in 1982 that explains in detail the rules, regulations and requirements of commercial whitewater rafting on the Upper Kern River. It is updated annually by the District Resource Officer and signed by each of the commercial whitewater rafting permittees. It covers permit conditions, operating levels, payment of fees, river guide qualifications, fire precautions, sanitation, river etiquette, health and safety, emergencies, developments, signing, advertising, and brochures, equipment identification, trip accompaniment, compliance, trip cancellation, employee knowledge of operating plan, and authorized representatives.

Opportunity Class - A hypothetical but qualitative description of the range of social and resource conditions desired for management of an area. The opportunity class definition provides a rationale against which the appropriateness of indicators, standards and management actions can be tested: it also establishes management objectives for the area.

Outfitter/guide - Outfitter is a company that offers commercial rafting trips; also the owner of such a company. Guide is an employee of an outfitting company; the person who steers a paddle boat, rows an oar boat, prepares meals on the river; and looks out for the client's safety. The guide is always trained in First Aid and CPR.

Outstandingly Remarkable Values - Webster's dictionary defines remarkable as "worthy of being or likely to be noticed, especially as being uncommon or extraordinary; synonym, noticeable." Outstanding is defined as "a standing out from a group, i.e., conspicuous; marked by eminence and distinction; synonym, noticeable; antonym, commonplace." It would therefore follow that an outstandingly remarkable value would be one that was a conspicuous example of a value from among a population of similar values that are themselves uncommon or extraordinary.

For a river to be eligible for designation to the National "Wild and Scenic River" system, it must be free-flowing, and one or more of the following values within the river area must be outstandingly remarkable:

1. Scenic
2. Recreational
3. Geological
4. Fish and Wildlife
5. Historical
6. Cultural
7. Other values, including ecological values

P

Permittee - An individual, organization, or agency that conducts activities on National Forest System land under the stipulations of a Forest Service permit. Examples of permitted activities are grazing, research, water lines, and utility systems.

Photo points - A permanent point from which photos are taken, established to monitor changes over a period of time.

Pirate outfitters - Commercial operators that do not have Special-use permits to operate on the Kern River but collect fees from passengers, and claim that the passengers are friends that arrived together for a non-commercial trip.

Policy - A guiding principle upon which is based a specific decision or set of decisions.

Prescribed Fire (prescribed burning)- Intentional use of fire under predetermined weather and fuel conditions to achieve specific objectives: e.g. to rejuvenate or type-concert vegetation. A fire which burns within the parameters established by a fire.

A wildland fire burning under preplanned, specified conditions, to accomplish specific, planned resource management objectives.

Prescription (RX) - The set of management practices applied to a specific area to attain specific objectives.

Preservation (VQO) See Visual Quality Objectives.

Project - An organized effort to achieve an objective identified by location, activities, outputs, effects, and time period and responsibilities for execution.

Project Design - The process of developing specific information necessary to describe the location, timing, activities, outputs, effects, accountability, and control of a project.

Prospectus - A preliminary printed statement that describes an enterprise (as a business) and that is distributed to prospective buyers, investors, or participants.

Public Involvement - A Forest Service process designed to broaden the information base upon which agency decisions are made by (1) informing the public about Forest Service activities, plans, and decisions, and (2) encouraging public understanding about and participation in the planning processes which lead to final decisionmaking.

Public Issue - A subject or question of widespread public interest relating to Management of National Forest System (36 CFR 219.3).

Public Land - Formal name for lands administered by federal government agencies, including the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, etc.

Public Law 100-174 - The Act that added the North and South Forks Kern River to the Wild and Scenic River System. See Wild and Scenic River Act

R

ROS (ROS CLASS) - See Recreation Opportunity Spectrum.

Range - Area grazed by domestic livestock.

Range Allotments - An area designated for grazing prescribed number and kind of livestock.

Range Analysis Handbook - (R-5 FSH 2209.21.)

Range Improvement - A structure, development or treatment used in concert with management to rehabilitate, protect and improve public land and its resources to arrest rangeland deterioration: and to improve forage condition, fish and wildlife habitat, watershed protection and livestock production, all consistent with land use plans.

Range Permittee - An individual or association who has been granted written permission (a grazing permit) to graze livestock for a specific period on a range allotment.

Ranger District - An administrative unit of a National Forest supervised by a District Ranger who reports to the Forest Supervisor. The Scenic Area is administered by the Mono Lake Ranger District.

Rare Species - One that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is in such small numbers throughout its range that it may be endangered if its environment worsens: the "rare" category is a state category, not a federal category.

Recreation Information Management (RIM) - The Forest Service System for recording recreation facility condition and use.

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS): A means of classifying and managing recreation opportunities based on physical setting, social setting, and managerial setting. (See Appendix B).

The characteristics of each setting will influence the type and diversity of recreation opportunities that can be provided within a given ROS class. Several dimensions, including development levels, remoteness, user density, degree of managerial control, ease of access, and types of services offered are a result of the ROS class. Although several of these dimensions are related, each is distinct and can independently affect recreation choice and management actions.

Five ROS classifications are described here:

Primitive (P) Primitive settings are characterized by essentially unmodified natural environments. Their size and configuration assure remoteness from the sights and sounds of human activity. The use of motorized vehicles and equipment is discouraged except in extreme emergencies, or protecting the resource when no other practical method is available. The user will probably experience a high degree of isolation, closeness to nature, tranquility, and self-reliance. An area three miles or more from roads and trails having motorized use; generally 5,000 acres or more in an essentially unmodified natural environment.

Semi-primitive motorized (SPM) and Semi-primitive nonmotorized (SPNM). Both the semi-primitive motorized and nonmotorized classes are characterized by predominantly natural or natural-appearing landscapes. The size of these areas gives a strong feeling of remoteness from the more heavily used and developed areas. Within these settings, there are ample opportunities to practice wildland skills and to achieve feelings of self-reliance. *Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized (SPNM)* - An area one-half mile from roads and trails having motorized use; generally 2,500 to 5,000 acres with only subtle modifications to an otherwise natural setting. *Semi-Primitive Motorized (SPM)* - Same as SPNM but with motorized use of roads and trails, including off-highway vehicle touring, oversnow vehicle, hiking, cross-country skiing, and so on.

The most significant difference between the semi-primitive motorized and nonmotorized settings is the presence or absence of motorized vehicles. In the nonmotorized settings, roads are permitted provided they are closed to public use but are used infrequently for resource protection and management. In the semi-primitive motorized ROS class, roads are present but access is generally by 4-wheel drive vehicles. Users within the SPM with the addition of motor vehicles.

Roaded Natural (RN) - The roaded natural class is characterized by predominantly natural appearing settings, with moderate sights and sounds of human activities and structures. The overall perception is one of naturalness. Evidence of human activity varies from area to area and includes improved roads, generally suitable for 2-wheel drive access, developed campgrounds, and range or watershed management activities. Roads and motorized equipment and vehicles are common. Density of use is moderate except at specific developed sites, and regulation on user behaviors are generally less evident than in the roaded modified class. Users would experience isolation and interaction with other parties in roughly equal proportions. An area one-half mile or less from roads; resource modifications range from evident to strongly dominant.

Roaded modified (RM) - This class occurs where human modification is locally dominant or co-dominant with a natural-appearing landscape. Although highly improved roads might be present, a sense of remoteness remains even though there is more evidence of human activity than in the roaded natural class.

The apparent naturalness of the area is influenced by the evidence of human developments. The landscape may be altered by roads, powerlines, and structures. User interactions would be expected to occur.

Rural (R) - The setting is substantially modified with structures or other cultural modifications.

Urban (U) - The setting is strongly dominated by structures, highways, and streets.

Recreational Dredging - Dredging for fun instead of profit. It requires a permit from California Fish & Game.

Region 5 - The Pacific Southwest Region of the Forest Service: includes primarily the National Forests in California, with small additional acreage in Oregon and Nevada.

Regional Forester - The official responsible for administering a single Region of the Forest Service.

Resource - Anything which is useful for something - be it animal, vegetable, mineral, a location, a labor force, etc. Resources, in the context of land use planning, thus vary from such *commodities* as timber and minerals to such *amenities* as scenery or scenic viewing points.

Retention (VQO) - See Visual Quality Objectives.

Retardant - A chemical dropped from an aircraft used to help ground forces on certain wildfires. The principal ingredient is water which cools the fire and slows the spread of fire. Other ingredients such as Kaolin clay and ammonium phosphate are added. These additives coat the leaves of trees and slow the spread of fire, even after the water has evaporated. In addition, the ammonium serves as a fertilizer.

Right-of-way - An accurately located land area within which a user may conduct operations approved or granted by the landowner. May also refer to a permit, easement, lease, license, or memorandum of understanding (MOU) used to authorize such use.

Riparian - Situated on or pertaining to the bank of a river, stream or other body of water. Riparian areas and associated vegetation are often found along intermittent streams in high desert and plateau regions. Normally used to refer to the plants of all types that grow along streams or around springs.

Riparian Area - Land situated along the bank of a stream or other body of water and directly influenced by the presence of water. Riparian areas on the Inyo National Forest and thus the Scenic Area, are defined as: a) areas that are a 100 foot horizontal distance from the edge of standing bodies of water: b) areas that are a horizontal distance of 100 feet on each side of perennial or intermittent stream channels: and c) all wetlands, including ephemeral or intermittent streams which support riparian vegetation, wet meadows, springs, seeps, and bogs.

Riparian Standards and Guidelines - The Sequoia National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, in accordance with laws and policies, directs the Forest to establish and manage Streamside Management Zones. In accordance with this direction, Standards and Guidelines have been prepared. The Standards reflect Public Law or Forest Service Manual direction and are not subject to change at the Forest level. Guidelines that are designed to give management direct to implement the Standards under normal operating conditions. These Standards and Guidelines are to be implemented whenever Forest riparian vegetation and wetlands are likely to be impacted by management actions. This will occur during project plan development anytime a proposed activity falls within 250 feet of a streamcourse and/or meadow.

River Classification

Eligible river segments are classified according to the extent of evidence of human activity as one of the following:

- a. **"Wild" river areas** - Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America."
- b. **"Scenic" river areas** - Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads."
- c. **"Recreational" river areas** - Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines. and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past."

Roadless - The absence of roads that have been improved and maintained by mechanical means to insure relatively regular and continuous use. A way maintained solely by the passage of vehicles does not constitute a road.

S

San Joaquin Valley Air Basin - For purposes of air quality monitoring, California has been divided into fourteen air basins. San Joaquin Valley is one of these fourteen basins.

Sensitivity Levels - A measure of people's concern for the scenic quality of the National Forests. The levels are:

Sensitivity Level 1 - Highest Sensitivity

Sensitivity Level 2 - Moderate Sensitivity

Sensitivity Level 3 - Lowest Sensitivity

Sequoia Forest Trails Plan - The Sequoia Forest is preparing a comprehensive trail plan to establish the forest trail management for trail uses, including motorcycles, hikers, equestrians, skiers, bicycles, and snowmobiles.

Scoping - the procedure by which the Forest Service determines the extent of analysis necessary for an informed decision on a proposed action. Scoping is an integral part of environmental analysis. Depending on the complexity and nature of the action, scoping varies from a brief consideration of a few pertinent factors in a proposed action that may be categorically excluded to compliance with the Council on Environmental Quality direction for a proposed action that must be documented in an environmental impact statement.

Sensitive Species - Species that have appeared in the Federal Register as proposed additions to the endangered or threatened species list, and those that are on an official state list or are recognized by the Regional Forester as needing special management in order to prevent them from becoming endangered or threatened.

Snag - A standing dead tree from which the leaves and most of the branches have fallen.

Solitude - The state of being along or remote from habitations-isolation in a lonely, unfrequented, or secluded place.

South Sierra Wilderness Implementation Plan - The management plan generated from the establishment of the South Sierra Wilderness.

Special-use Permit - A permit authorizing the occupancy and use of National Forest land in the manner specified.

Species - A fundamental category of plant or animal classification.

Staging area - That location where incident personnel and equipment are assigned on a three (3) minute available status.

Standard - Measurable aspects of indicators which provide a base against which a particular condition can be judged as acceptable or not. See Appendix B - Limits of Acceptable Change.

Streamside Management Zones (SMZ) - Streamside Management Zone is a term used for areas given special management consideration adjacent to streams. SMZs are not intended to exclude resource management, but rather to stress the need for applying special care in management, in order to protect watershed values, as well as other resource values and beneficial uses of streams, while utilizing the commodity resources within the SMZ.

Succession - The gradual changing of a biological community over time (including the replacement of one community by another) until that change comes to a halt and the climax community is reached.

Suppression - Actions taken to extinguish or confine a fire.

System Trail - A recognized trail located on the National Forest that is designed, constructed, and maintained to accommodate a certain recreational need or mode of travel.

T

T & E - Threatened and endangered species (See Threatened Species, Endangered Species.

Threatened and Endangered Species - See Threatened Species and Endangered Species.

Threatened Species - Any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future and which has been designated in the Federal Register as a threatened species.

Threatened Animal Species - Any animal species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant part of its range. See Endangered Animal Species.

Threatened Plant Species - Species of plants that are likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of their ranges, including species categorized as rare, very rare or depleted.

Tiering - Refers to the practice of analyzing general alternatives and environmental consequences in broader environmental impact statements and more detailed alternatives and consequences in site-specific environmental documents. The more specific environmental document is then tiered to the analysis found in the more general one.

Trail Maintenance Level - a maintenance sequence ranging from I to IV, with Level I being a low level providing for resource protection and foot traffic only and Level IV being a high level emphasizing user convenience for all modes of travel (foot, horse, motor vehicle).

Level 1 Maintenance Criteria -	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Maintenance to facilitate foot traffic only-Maintenance to protect resources-Maintenance for relatively safe (not convenient) travel-No tread maintenance
Level 2 Maintenance Criteria -	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Maintenance to facilitate foot traffic only. (Horse use possible, however, not recommended.)-Maintenance to protect resources-Maintenance for safe (relatively convenient) travel-Minor tread maintenance
Level 3-4 Maintenance Criteria -	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Maintenance to facilitate foot, horse and/or motorcycle use (motorized outside wilderness)-Maintenance to protect the investment-Maintenance to facilitate heavy traffic-Maintenance for safe and convenient travel-Moderate to heavy tread maintenance (Tread width includes turnouts, passing zones or double lane sections.)

Trailhead - The parking, signing, and other facilities available at the beginning of a trail.

Type Conversion - The conversion of one vegetation type or plant species to another: e.g., shrub to grass or sagebrush to bitterbrush.

U

User capacity - See Appendix B - Limits of Acceptable Change

Unclassified Area - A geographically distinct area for which no ambient air quality data exist and so the area cannot be classified either as attainment or nonattainment. In most cases, an unclassified area is treated by the regulator as an attainment area.

Understory - Low-growing vegetation (e.g. grasses, shrubs, or small trees) growing under a stand of trees. Also, that portion of trees in a forest stand below the overstory.

Undispersed Recreation - Visitors collectively engaging in various activities for enjoyment or refreshment-activities are structured in developed settings.

Unnecessary or undue degradation - Surface disturbance greater than what would normally result when an activity is being accomplished by a prudent operator in usual, customary, and proficient operations of similar character and taking into consideration the effects of operations on other resources and land uses, including those resources and uses outside the area of operations. Failure to initiate and complete reasonable mitigation measures, including reclamation of disturbed areas, or creation of a nuisance may constitute unnecessary or undue degradation. Failure to comply with applicable environmental protection statutes and regulations thereunder will constitute unnecessary or undue degradation..

Upper Kern Run - A whitewater boating run on the North Fork Kern River from Johnsondale Bridge to the southern Sequoia National Forest boundary. The Upper Kern runs include four noncontinuous rafting trips with various degrees of difficulty - Class II to V.

V

VQO: See Visual Quality Objectives.

Valid claim - A claim on which the discovery of a valuable mineral deposit has been made. In this usage, valuable is used in an economic sense, meaning that the deposit could be worked as a profitable mining operation.

Valid Existing Rights - Those property rights in existence on the date of wilderness designation or on such date as provided for in the particular Act that designated an area as wilderness; that were created by a legally binding conveyance, lease, deed, contract, or other document; or as otherwise provided by Federal law.

Variety Class - A classification system with three visual landscape categories:

a. *Distinctive* (Variety Class A) - Unusual and/or outstanding landscape variety that stands out from the common features in the landscape.

b. *Common* (Variety Class B) - Prevalent, usual, or widespread landscape variety: also refers to ordinary or undistinguished visual variety.

c. *Minimal* (Variety Class C) - Little or no visual variety in the landscape: monotonous or below average compared to the common features in the landscape.

Vegetation composition transects - A data record of the plant composition, total plant cover, plant species diversity, individual species frequency, etc. from point to point in a straight line.

Visual Condition - The state of visual alteration measured in degrees of deviation from the natural appearing landscape.

Visual Quality Objectives (VQO) - A set of measurable maximum levels of future alteration of a characteristic landscape. These levels are:

a. Preservation - Ecological changes only.

b. Retention - Human activities are not evident to the casual visitor.

c. Partial Retention - Human activity may be evident but must remain subordinate to the characteristic landscape.

d. Modification - Human activity may dominate the characteristic landscape but must, at the same time, follow naturally established form, line, color, and texture. It should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed in the foreground or middleground.

e. Maximum Modification - Human activity may dominate the characteristic landscape but should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed as background.

Visual Resource - The composite of basic terrain, geologic features, water features, vegetative patterns, and land use effects that typify a land unit and influence the visual appeal the unit may have for visitors.

W

Watershed - The entire area that contributes water to a drainage system or stream.

Wetlands - areas that are inundated by surface or ground water with a frequency sufficient to support and that under normal circumstances do or would support a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth or reproduction.

Wild & Scenic River Act - ; October 2, 1968 (P.L. 90-542, 82 Stat. 906, as amended; 16 U.S. C. 1271 [note], 1271-12870. Amended again Oct. 30, 1986, (P.L. 99-590, 100 Stat. 3330) and all subsequent amendments.

Wilderness - Undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvements or human habitation, which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres or is of sufficient size as to make practical its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

Wilderness Act - U.S. Congress, Wilderness Act September 3, 1964, P.L. 88-577, Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1121(note). And amendments. This Act establishes the National Wilderness Preservation System, defines what wilderness is, the purpose of wilderness and how to manage it, and prescribes the process for adding additional areas to the System.

Wild Trout Stream - A stream designated by the State of California to be managed exclusively for the propagation of wild trout (those hatched in the wild): such streams are not stocked with hatchery-stocked trout.

Wildfire - Any wildland fire not designated and managed as a prescribed fire.

WINI (Watershed Improvement Needs Inventory) - A process of recording information from each area within specific National Forest System watersheds that need improvement, regardless of the functional area that ultimately provides funding for implementation. The WINI is interdisciplinary, involving all resources.

Withdrawal - Withholding an area of Federal land from settlement, sale, location, or entry allowed under the general land laws to reserve the area for a particular purpose or program.

Z

Zone - See Management Zone.

Zone of Influence - The geographical area surrounding and intermingled with National Forest lands wherein people live whose lives are most directly impacted by Scenic Area management decisions and activities.

3-FIA (Three-Forests Interpretive Association, Inc.) Operates under an agreement with the Pacific Southwest Region of the U.S. Forest Service, and is affiliated with the Sequoia, Sierra, and Stanislaus National Forests. This association was stated to facilitate knowledge and enjoyment of the forests through interpretive materials and services. Forest Service sales facilities are primarily at the Supervisor Offices and Ranger Stations on the three National Forests. A percentage of the profits from sales is returned to the Forest Service to be used for interpretive projects or programs.