2. Management Area Standards and Guidelines

Management Areas are distinct subdivisions of the Forest. The combination of Management Emphasis, Forest Practices, and individual Standards and Guidelines makes up a Management Area Prescription.

Each Management Area Prescription shown on the succeeding pages of Chapter IV consists of the following:

* Management Area Numbers which are grouped by Emphasis Zone. The pages on which the prescription appears are color-keyed to match the Emphasis Zones on the map.

* A Management Area Title which briefly identifies the land it represents.

* A Management Emphasis paragraph which more specifically states the long-term goal of the Prescription.

* A Management Area Description which concisely defines the types of land or specific sites to which the Prescription applies.

* Management Practices which are the actions, measures or treatments necessary to implement the Prescription. These Practices are categorized by Resource Element.

* General Direction which provides a transitional link between the Practice and its Standards and Guidelines.

* Standards and Guidelines which outline levels of attainment, conduct and local policy.

Management Areas in the General Forest Zone are comprised of a mixture of conifer timber strata and other vegetative types including grass, brush and hardwoods. The prescriptions for them include high site and low site timber harvesting of suitable stands that are capable of growing more than 20 cubic feet per acre per year. Unsuitable timber stands are lumped into a maintenance prescription, while type conversion and meadow management prescriptions are applied to brush and grass.

The General Forest Zone also contains four Management Areas which employ visual quality prescriptions. These prescriptions reduce the intensity of timber harvesting practices within selected viewsheds. Their application results in retention or partial retention of natural landscape conditions in foreground and middleground view areas.

This multiple set of prescriptions in the General Forest Zone produces a highly diversified land use pattern. Management Areas are extensively intermingled and vary in size from two acres up to several hundred acres. Like kinds of individual Management Areas acres are aggregated into total Management Area acres.

The following Management Area Index lists and summarizes the acreage allotted to each Prescription:

Management Area Index

	Management Area	Emphasis Zone	NF Acres	
		Designated		
1.	Wilderness		115,753	
2.	Wild and Scenic River		14,361	1/
3	Research Natural Area		2,562	2/
4	Special Area		20,623	3/
		High Country		
5.	Primitive		281	
6.	Semiprimitive Nonmotorized		16.833	
7.	Semiprimitive Motorized		27,569	
8	Roaded Natural		13,855	
		Developed		
9.	Existing Recreation		884	
10.	Potential Recreation		2,535	
11.	Existing Winter Sports		5,255	
12	Potential Winter Sports		4,017	
13.	Private Sector Recreation		2,279	
14.	Administrative Sites		250	
15.	Placerville Nursery		218	
16.	Institute of Forest Genetics		234	
17.	Transportation Utility Corridor		0	
		Wildlife		
18.	Spotted Owl		60,800	4/
19.	Goshawk		4,473	5/
		General Forest		
20.	Visual Foreground Retention		19,306	
21.	Visual Foreground Partial Retention		14,885	
22.	Visual Middleground Retention		22,315	
23.	Visual Middleground Partial Retention		29,967	
24.	High Site Timber		131,795	
25.	Uneven Aged Timber		25,401	
26.	Low Site Timber		23,844	
27.	Type Conversion		0	
28.	Meadow Management		2,937	
29.	Maintenance		27,817	
		Streamside		
30.	Streamside Management Zone		27,200	

1/ 2,880 acres overlap wilderness
2/ 300 acres overlap wilderness
3/ 5,476 acres overlap wilderness
4/ 21,200 acres included in suitable land base
5/ 755 acres overlap other management areas

MANAGEMENT AREA NUMBER 1

WILDERNESS

Management Emphasis

Maintain a lasting system of quality wilderness
Provide for public use, enjoyment and appreciation of the unique characteristics of wilderness consistent with perpetuating its values

Description

Two designated wildernesses are currently contained in Management Area Number 1 These are

Name	Size
Desolation	42,194 acres
Mokelumne	59,865 acres
Total	102,059 acres

Supplemental direction for Desolation is provided in the approved Desolation Wilderness Management Plan Supplemental direction for Mokelumne Wilderness is provided by the Interim Guidelines for Mokelumne Wilderness

One area is recommended for inclusion as wilderness

Name	Size
Caples Creek	13,694

This recommendation is a preliminary administrative recommendation that will receive further review and possible modification by the Chief of the Forest Service, Secretary of Agriculture, and the President of the United States The Congress has reserved the authority to make final decisions on wilderness designation

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Recreation		
2 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Primitive	Provide for very low interaction between visitors Evidence of other users is minimal	Manage to a Recreation Opportunity Spectrum of Primitive This is the desired level for wilderness
9 - Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation	Identify all significant cultural properties that may be affected by wilderness use Conduct inventories to expand the data base on high elevation sites	Apply Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines for inventory, evaluation, and protection of cultural resources
10 - Cultural Resources Protection	Protect all significant cultural properties inside wilderness	Apply Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines in compliance with the Wilderness Act for protection of cultural properties

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
11 - Cultural Resources Enhancement	Provide for interpretation of cultural resources when appropriate	Interpretation must be consistent with wilderness values Refer to National Park Service examples and comply with "Principles in Treatment of Archaeological Properties a Handbook "
14 - Visual Quality Objective - Preservation	Allow ecological changes only Trails, trail bridges, and other trail related improvements will be designed and located to be as obscure as possible	Manage to maintain a Visual Quality Objective of Preservation
23 - Installation and Construction of Interpretive Services Facilities not on Interpretive Services Sites	Provide information and education material at trailheads outside of wilderness to explain wilderness use and protection	Develop maps, brochures, and publications for visitor use that stress wilderness manners, health, safety, no-trace camping, control of dogs, and proper use of firearms
28 - Closed Off-Road Vehicle Management	No motor vehicle use or mountain bicycles allowed	Post wilderness boundaries and set up physical controls to prevent unauthorized entry where trespass is likely Exception by the Regional Forester may be made where escaped fire analysis or threat to life and property dictates otherwise
Wilderness		
33 - Wilderness Inventory and Planning	Use monitoring data and public input to recommend major changes in wilderness management direction After Congressional designation of Caples Creek Wilderness Area, prepare a Wilderness Management Plan	Review or develop new management strategies or controls for this and the next planning period Utilize systems for judging impacts on wilderness campsites, such as the Frissell method of condition classification
34 - Wilderness Area Management	Manage to preserve unique wilderness characteristics and limit use to the social carrying capacity Management practices will be consistent with those of adjoining forests	Use the wilderness permit and reservation system to limit and restrict use and to collect visitor data Control use as follows When use levels exceed 100 percent of capacity for a campsite or a travel zone, establish portal quotas and fix length of stay,

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
		Party size will be restricted to a maximum of 15 Exceptions may be made, on a case-by-case basis under special circumstances (i e , educational, scientific purposes) close, rotate, or rehabilitate campsites to allow for site recovery, require parties with recreation stock to carry feed, restrict stock use from steep and rocky terrain, grant permits to collect native plants only when needed to meet administrative or research needs The above Standards and Guidelines are consistent with and will be used in conjunction with the supplement Management Plans for Desolation and Mokelumne Wilderness
	Allow commercial uses by permit only after an evaluation shows that such use will not compromise wilderness resources and character	Limit commercial permits to activities that meet specific public needs and cannot be provided in nonwilderness areas Do not issue permits for training activities or recreation events
Fish and Wildlife		
35 - Fish and Wildlife Habitat Coordination	Manage to allow a natural ecological succession of wildlife habitats, including natural wildfire and natural infestations of insects, to operate freely insofar as they do not endanger resources outside of wilderness	Direct management toward maintenance of those species indigenous to the area immediately prior to being designated wilderness Put special emphasis on the preservation of species classified as endangered, threatened, rare, or sensitive Physical improvements must be completed using nonmotorized equipment

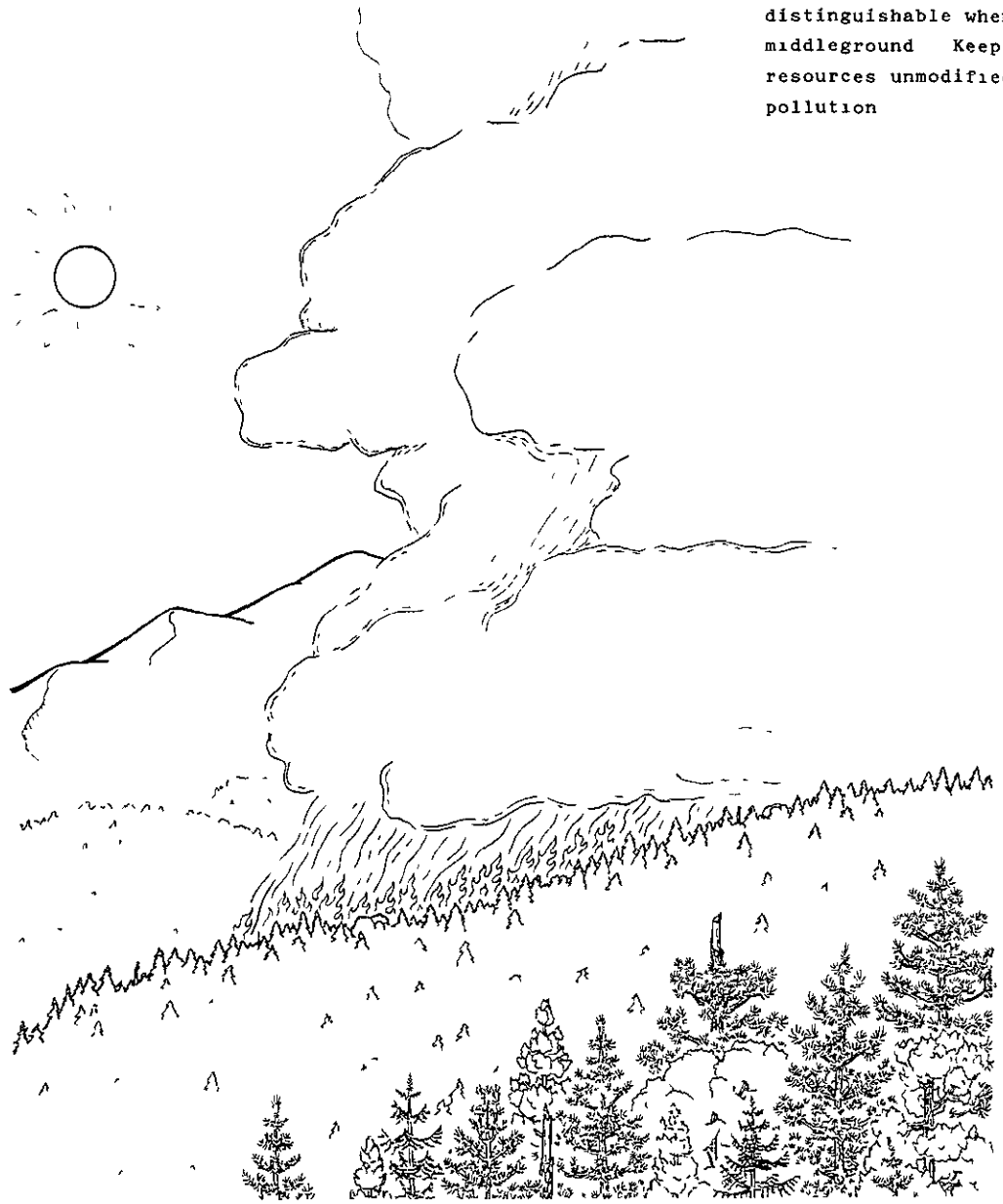
MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
38 - Lake Fisheries Habitat Improvement and Maintenance - Structural Improvements	Permit fish flow maintenance dams in existence prior to the designation of wilderness to remain and be operated and maintained to provide or improve the fishery resources	Structures must meet engineering structural standards Repair work on structures must be accomplished using nonmotorized equipment and native materials if possible
Range		
51 - Range Planning and Analysis	Analyze and maintain grazing allotments within the Desolation and Mokelumne Wildernesses, where these allotments were established at the time of Wilderness designation	No new allotments would be created, but livestock operations may continue on allotments established at the time of Wilderness designation Allotments closed at the time of designation will remain closed
52 - Range Management	Administer existing grazing allotments to achieve proper use, protection of resources, and coordination *with dispersed recreation* wilderness use	Apply Regional readiness, utilization, and condition and trend survey standards
54 - Range Improvement - Structural	Construct new range improvements only when necessary to manage the existing grazing resources and protect wilderness resources from grazing use	Prepare project environmental analyses Construct improvements by hand and with nonmotorized access
55 - Range Improvement - Maintenance	Maintain existing and proposed range structural improvements to meet Allotment Plan and applicable wilderness area objectives	Perform maintenance with nonmotorized access and equipment Use native materials that harmonize with the environment
Timber		
79 - Fuelwood	Maintain natural condition	Wilderness is closed to fuelwood cutting
80 - Christmas Trees and Miscellaneous Forest Products	Maintain natural condition	Do not allow harvest of miscellaneous forest products

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Water and Soils		
81 - Water Yield Improvement	Accept water yield incidental to wilderness management, with the exception of weather modification and weather and runoff monitoring stations	Where feasible, replace snow courses inside the wilderness with ones outside the boundary Where feasible, convert permanent weather monitoring stations to buried instruments or temporary services
82 - Runoff Regulation	Accept runoff incidental to wilderness management, with the exception of lake level and streamflow maintenance dams that predate the wilderness designation	Maintain and operate existing lake level and streamflow structures utilizing primitive means.
	Helicopters used to measure or service snow courses, stream gauges, and dams prior to area designation as wilderness, may continue	When not reasonably accessible by foot or horseback, the following flights are authorized Soil Conservation Service - Two flights per year, U S Geological Survey - Six flights per year, Sacramento Municipal Utility District - Four flights per year, Pacific Gas and Electric Company - One flight per year
83 - Watershed Maintenance and Rehabilitation	Rehabilitate areas where land disturbing activities such as improper grazing and recreation trails and campsite overuse have caused resource damage, if natural recovery will take longer than 10 years	Where beneficial uses of water are adversely affected due to man's activities or natural disasters such as fire and flood Stabilize stream channels and slopes, using reasonable non-mechanized and inconspicuous methods that will become unnoticeable to the casual observer within 5 years

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
		Utilize native plant species and natural rock to maintain stability
Minerals		
88 - Minerals Management - Locatables	Preserve the wilderness characteristics to the extent practicable while recognizing and accommodating valid existing rights	Preclude undue and unnecessary degradation of wilderness characteristics if surface disturbing activities are permitted by valid existing rights Determine if valid existing rights exist and comply with I D No 17, 36 CFR 228 15, or any other subsequent guidance
89 - Minerals Management - Leasable	Preserve the wilderness characteristics to the extent practicable while recognizing and accommodating valid existing rights	Preclude undue and unnecessary degradation of wilderness characteristics if surface disturbing activities are permitted by valid existing rights All claimed valid existing rights will be verified by a Forest Service mineral examiner prior to authorizing any significant surface disturbing mineral access or development activities
Lands		
93 - Withdrawals and Revocation	Preserve the wilderness characteristics of the land	Conform to Public Law 94-579, Section 204
96 - Special Use Management - Nonrecreation	Handle applications for conducting studies in wilderness by individuals or educational institutions on a case-by-case basis	Issue permits contingent upon the need to conduct a study within the wilderness for an administrative or research need Proposals will be jointly reviewed by the Forest Supervisor, a specialist from Pacific Southwest Experiment Station, and the sponsor to determine desirability and feasibility

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
98 - Power Related Licenses and Permits	Protect wilderness values in operating and maintaining existing power projects and other related facilities, including water regulation dams and hydro projects	Use foot and horseback access and require materials that harmonize with the environment to maintain existing facilities This is an exclusion area for transportation-utility corridors New development of hydro projects requires Presidential approval.
Facilities		
	Foot	
106 - Trail Construction and Reconstruction	Provide trailways and new trails where dispersion is desired.	Construct trail tread to an 18-inch standard Use fords in preference to structures Restore and stabilize the soil on abandoned trails by outsloping, revegetating, and performing other hand measures
	Equestrian	
	Provide for equestrain use on the flatter terrain Prohibit stock use in Summit City and Lower Mokelumne Canyon in the Mokelumne Wilderness	Construct trail tread to the minimum standard necessary to jointly carry foot and equestrian traffic
Protection		
111 - Fire Management	Determine allowable fire size objectives for this management area Develop Wilderness Fire Management Action Plans for Desolation and Mokelumne Wilderness	Use least cost strategies to meet resource objectives Use "light hand on land" concept in suppression efforts
113 - Prescriptive Fire Management	Determine the role of fire in the wilderness ecosystem and evaluate the need for applying Forest Service Wilderness Fire Policy in Desolation and Mokelumne Wilderness The evaluation will consider use of planned and unplanned ignitions, with options to confine, contain, or control prescribed fire	In the interim, and consistent with basic fire suppression policy, control fires with the minimum impact on the environment Leave felled tree boles intact Use "light hand on land" concept

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
	If prescribed fire is appropriate, prepare a Wilderness Fire Management Action Plan pursuant to the Forest Plan	
117 - Air Quality Management	Achieve the air quality goals in the Clean Air Acts as amended in 1977	Maintain high quality visual conditions in the Desolation Wilderness and Mokelumne Wilderness Class I airsheds Keep the form, line, texture, and color of characteristic landscapes clearly distinguishable when viewed as middleground Keep cultural resources unmodified by air pollution



MANAGEMENT AREA NUMBER 2

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

Management Emphasis

Manage designated rivers and their immediate environments to preserve their free flowing condition and protect their outstandingly remarkable values Provide opportunities for public recreation and other resource uses based on the recommended class of each identified river segment.

Description

Two National Park Service inventoried rivers are contained in Management Area Number 2 They are

	River	Class	Length	Size
1	Mokelumne	Wild	19 miles	2,880 acres
2	Rubicon	Scenic	29 miles	11,481 acres
			Total	14,361 acres

This is a preliminary administrative recommendation for the Rubicon that will receive further review and possible modification by the Chief of the Forest Service, Secretary of Agriculture and the President of the United States Final decisions to designate rivers to the Wild and Scenic Rivers system have been reserved by Congress

The North Fork of the Mokelumne above Salt Springs Reservoir is being studied and the recommendation, if any, will be made in the Forest Plan for the Stanislaus National Forest That portion of the river within the Eldorado will be managed to protect its values until the final decision is made If the final decision does not provide for designation as a Wild River, management will revert to Wilderness which is the current management prescription

The Rubicon will receive interim protection of its Wild, Scenic, or Recreational values, until Congress makes a formal designation by law, or disposes of the proposal

It has been determined that the North Fork of the Mokelumne west from Salt Springs Reservoir to Tiger Creek Reservoir is eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System A suitability study will be undertaken to evaluate alternative course of action for this stretch of river This portion of the river on the Eldorado N F is entirely within the recommended Mokelumne Archaeological Special Interest Area and will be managed as such if not designated as a Wild and Scenic River If it is designated by Congress, the direction for Wild and Scenic Rivers will apply

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Recreation		
2 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Primitive	Provide for very low interaction between visitors Evidence of other users is minimal	Manage to Recreation Opportunity Spectrum of Primitive This is the desired level for the Mokelumne Wild River
3 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Semi-primitive Nonmotorized	Provide for low interaction between visitors Evidence of other users is apparent	Manage to a Recreation Opportunity Spectrum of Semiprimitive Non-motorized This is the desired level for the Rubicon Scenic River
4 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Semi-primitive Motorized	Provide for low concentrations of visitors Evidence of users is more obvious than Primitive or Semi-primitive Nonmotorized	Manage to a Recreation Opportunity Spectrum of Semiprimitive Motorized This is an acceptable level for the Rubicon Scenic River where external factors lower the ROS Class to SPM
14 - Visual Quality Objective - Preservation	*Provide a high quality visual system* where changes are unnoticed both within the Management Zone and from the rivers	*Manage to a Visual Quality Objective* of Preservation This is the desired level for the Mokelumne Wild River
15 - Visual Quality Objective - Retention	Provide the same visual setting as Primitive where changes are rarely evident	Manage to a Visual Quality Objective of Retention This is the desired level for the Rubicon Scenic River and an acceptable level for the Mokelumne Wild River
16 - Visual Quality Objective - Partial Retention	Provide a high quality visual setting where changes are noticed but remain visually subordinate to adjacent landscape	Manage to a Visual Quality Objective of Partial Retention This is an acceptable level for the Rubicon Scenic River
19 - Visual Resource Improvement	Maintain approved Visual Quality Objectives	When the visual setting is unacceptable mitigate impacts or restore the lands to an acceptable rating
20 - Developed Recreation and Visitor Information Services Site Construction and Reconstruction	Support the recreation theme for the designated class of the river segment when developing potential sites	Mokelumne Wild River Locate major campgrounds or interpretive facilities outside of Wild Rivers Provide only primitive type camping facilities at inventoried sites to enhance visitor appreciation for this program

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
		Keep development at Level I Use native materials
		Rubicon Scenic River
		Provide moderate sized campgrounds and other recreation facilities that are accessible from the rivers Screen buildings and improvements Keep them at least 100 feet from the rivers edge.
		Allow development at Levels I and II with designs that harmonize with surroundings
27 - Restricted Off-Road Vehicle Management	Provide restricted travel in the Scenic class of river where other resources are served Screen Roads and trails from the rivers	Post the designated travel routes
28 - Closed Off-Road Vehicle Management	Close the Mokelumne Wild River to all motorized travel	Make exceptions only where escaped fire analysis or threat to life and property dictates otherwise
30 - Wild, Scenic, or Recreation River Dispersed Recreation	Manage for moderate concentrations of visitors	Wild and Scenic Rivers
		Allow activities that do not require building improvements sightseeing, hiking, undeveloped camping, nature study, fishing, and hunting
31 - Wild, Scenic, or Recreation River Study	Complete formal nominations of the Mokelumne and Rubicon Rivers	Prepare a legislative EIS
	Complete suitability study on North Fork of Mokelumne River between Salt Spring Reservoir and Tiger Creek	
Wilderness		
34 - Wilderness Area Management	Manage the Mokelumne Wild River under dual designation with Mokelumne Wilderness	Make consistent with application of guidelines for Management Area Number 1

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Fish and Wildlife		
37 - Stream Fisheries Habitat Improvement and Maintenance - Nonstructural Improvements		Maintain a riparian strip that averages 100 feet on both sides of the stream Recreation Rivers Maintain the following vegetative structure within this riparian strip *when harvesting timber under Special* Cutting-Other, Practice 66 Uneven-aged timber between 100 and 250 years old, with a maximum opening 1 acre in size, or 3 chains along the streambank, canopy closure of 40-70 percent, one or more species of riparian hardwoods, in young and mature age classes, over 20 percent of the area by crown cover, at least 25 percent of the ground cover in live plant material
40 - Wetlands Habitat Improvement and Maintenance	Improve or maintain habitat for wetland species	Increase targeted wetland species through habitat management
44 - Snag and Down Log Management	Provide a habitat designed to support a more intensive level of snag and down log management	Retain a minimum of four snags per acre greater than 24 inches diameter breast height Maintain a minimum average density of three downed logs per acre, 20 inches in diameter by 10 feet in length, in all forest types This is equivalent to one log per acre, 32 feet in length, or two logs per acre, 16 feet in *length, or any like combination*
Range		
51 - Range Planning and Analysis	Graze these areas as part of adjoining allotments on slopes less than 60 percent	Analyze river use as part of existing allotments under Allotment Management Plans

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
52 - Range Management	Administer key forage producing areas to achieve proper use of forage resources and protect soil and water resources	Annually utilize 50 percent of key forage species Do not locate salt within the Mokelumne Wild River
53 - Range Improvement - Nonstructural	Seed and fertilize disturbed areas to enhance forage resources	Hand treat small localized areas that are generally less than 1 acre
54 - Range Improvement - Structural	Fence to manage or control livestock	Analyze need and location of fences through Allotment Management Plans and the EA process
55 - Range Improvement - Maintenance	Maintain existing Allotment Plan improvements compatible with Wild River status.	Perform maintenance by the grazing permittee according to permit.
Timber		
		Wild River
66 - Special Cutting - Other	Harvest timber to retain the integrity of each class of designated river	Do not allow harvesting in the Mokelumne Wild River because of its dual wilderness status
		Scenic River
	Harvest on an unregulated schedule Periodically recover endemic tree mortality Salvage catastrophic insect, disease, or fire loss.	Harvest timber to meet established VQO's, applying even-aged regeneration cutting only where approved recreation site plans and VQO's permit
77 - Release and Weeding	Maintain growth and stocking of reforested and wild stands at a level based on site potential	Apply all timber stand improvement methods for release or weeding of overstocked stands
78 - Precommercial Thinning	Remove surplus trees in areas of excess stocking on all forest types and site classes	Apply precommercial thinning methods hand, mechanical, or chemical
Water and Soils		
81 - Water Yield Improvement	Accept water yield improvement incidental to Wild and Scenic River management	Allow weather modification activities
82 - Runoff Regulation	Accept runoff regulation provided by existing streamflow maintenance dams and related facilities	

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
83 - Watershed Maintenance and Rehabilitation	Maintain stable watershed conditions	Where the beneficial uses of water are adversely affected by man's activities or natural disasters such as fire or flood Stabilize stream channels and adjacent slopes, using methods that are in harmony with Management Area objectives, utilize native plant species and natural rock to maintain stability
Minerals		
88 - Minerals Management - Locatables	Preserve the qualifying characteristics of the Mokelumne and Rubicon Rivers	Preclude undue and unnecessary degradation of the qualifying characteristics if surface disturbing activities are permitted by valid existing rights All claimed valid existing rights will be verified by a Forest Service mineral examiner prior to authorizing any significant surface disturbing mineral access or development activities
89 - Minerals Management - Leaseables	Preserve the qualifying characteristics of the Mokelumne and Rubicon Rivers	Preclude undue and unnecessary degradation of the qualifying characteristics if surface disturbing activities are permitted by valid existing rights All claimed valid existing rights will be verified by a Forest Service mineral examiner prior to authorizing any significant surface disturbing mineral access or development activities
Lands		
93 - Withdrawals and Revocations	Preserve the qualifying characteristics of the Mokelumne and Ribucon Rivers	Conform to Public Law 94-579, Section 204 Withdrawal of the Mokelumne Wild River is withdrawn by prior designation of Mokelumne Wilderness

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
98 - Power Related Licenses and Permits	Prohibit licensing of hydroelectric projects that are on or directly affecting a designated river or a designated study river Other rivers under study for inclusion in the Wild and Scenic Rivers System will be protected from development until such time when a determination is made as to the river's eligibility for inclusion in the system, and if eligible, then as to its suitability for inclusion in the system	These are exclusion areas for transportation-utility corridors
Protection		
111 - Fire Management	Establish individual fire size objectives for this management area	Use least cost strategies to meet resource objectives Use "light hand on land" concept in suppression efforts
113 - Prescriptive Fire Management	Determine where prescribed fire is appropriate to support and enhance resource objectives	In the interim, and consistent with basic fire suppression policy, control fires with the minimum impact on the environment Leave felled tree boles intact
114 - Natural Fuels Management	Minimize environmental impacts and resource losses caused by wildfire through treatment of natural fuels	Treat natural fuels to a level and frequency that will attain outputs identified in the Forest Plan
		Consider all fuel treatment methods mechanical, chemical, manual
		Treatment standards will consider both existing conditions and the effect of future management activities in the area surrounding the project area
115 - Activity Fuels Management	Minimize environmental impacts and resource losses caused by wildfire through treatment of activity fuels	Consider all fuel treatment methods mechanical, chemical, or manual
	Reduce long-term protection costs and suppression expenditures	Treat activity fuels to a level and frequency that will meet outputs identified in this plan

MANAGEMENT AREA NUMBER 3

RESEARCH NATURAL AREA

Management Emphasis

Maintain a natural condition Limit uses to research, study, observation, monitoring, and educational activities that are nondestructive and nonmanipulative

Description

Four candidate Research Natural Areas are contained in Management Area Number 3, representing two SAF Types, two unusual plant associations, and one unique ecosystem These are

Name	Type/Association	Size
Peavine	SAF 245 Pacific Ponderosa Pine	1,113 acres
	SAF 246 Black Oak	
Station Creek	Sugar pine-white fir plant association	749 acres
	White fir-rattlesnake orchid plant association	

These candidate areas are recommended for establishment by the Chief of the Forest Service as part of the nationwide network of Research Natural Areas

Snow Canyon	Western white pine unique ecosystem	300 acres 1/
Middle Mountain	Mountain Hemlock	400 acres 2/
	Total	2,562 acres

Snow Canyon and Middle Mountain have been nominated by the Forest Supervisor as proposed Research Natural Areas Further evaluation will determine the appropriateness of these areas for formal designation by the Chief, Forest Service Snow Canyon, if approved, would receive dual designation with Mokelumne Wilderness Middle Mountain, if approved, would receive dual designation with Desolation Wilderness

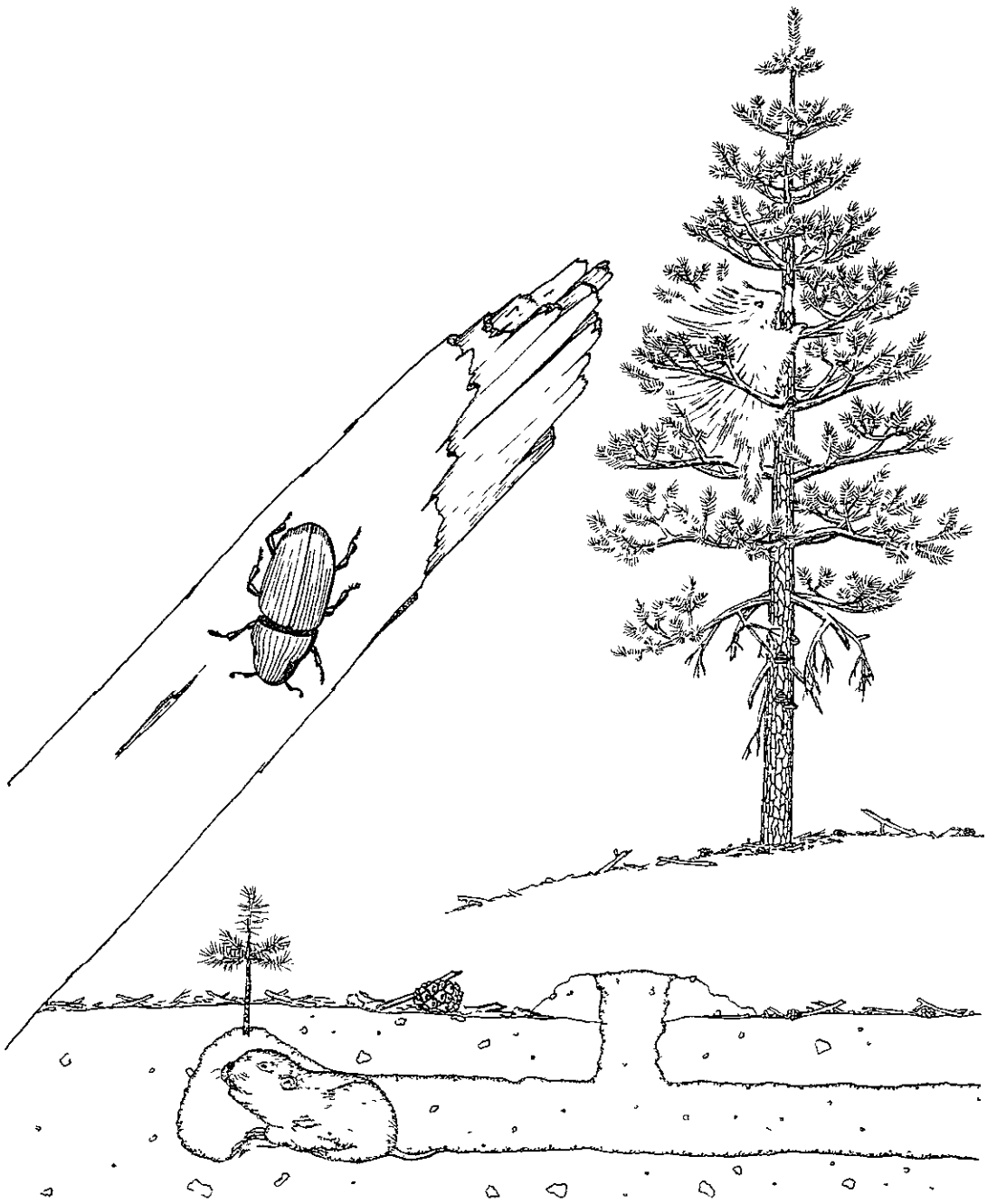
1/ 300 acres of Snow Canyon RNA overlap Mokelumne wilderness
2/ 400 acres of Middle Mountain overlap Desolation wilderness

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Recreation		
8 - Research Natural Areas	Protect undisturbed ecosystems for future research	Coordinate activities with the PSW/R5 Research Natural Area Committee
14 - Visual Quality Objective - Preservation	Allow only ecological changes	Maintain existing visual condition
25 Dispersed Recreation Management	Protect against activities that modify the environment	Discourage recreation uses such as picnicking, camping, hunting, and fishing, which contribute to modification of the RNA Expressly prohibit such uses if they threaten serious impairment of research or education values
28 - Closed Off-Road Vehicle Management	Close Research Natural Areas yearlong to off-road vehicles	Exception may be made where escaped fire analysis or threat to life or property dictates otherwise
Fish and Wildlife		
35 - Fish and Wildlife Habitat Coordination	Maintain and enhance habitat for fish and wildlife species Coordinate habitat projects with the California Department of Fish and Game	Deer winter range habitat will not be maintained or enhanced within the portion of the Pacific Deer Herd winter range that is within the Peavine RNA Some habitat recommendations listed in the Cooperative Pacific Deer Herd Plan will not be implemented
45 - Hardwood Management	Manage oaks and other hardwoods for wildlife benefits, utilizable products, and aesthetic values	Planned management of black oak and other hardwoods will not be practiced within the Peavine RNA The existing age classes will remain unless a natural occurrence changes the composition
Range		
51 - Range Planning and Analysis	Exclude livestock grazing from the Research Natural Areas	Eliminate those portions of the Cody Meadows Allotment now included in the Station Creek RNA

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
54 - Range Improvement - Structural	Construct fences to exclude livestock that might interfere with research needs	Analyze actual need and location of fences in accordance with the adjoining allotment Management Plans and specific research proposals Make construction costs part of the research project
55 - Range Improvement - Maintenance	Maintain fences associated with research projects	Make maintenance the responsibility of the research project and cooperators
Timber		
79 - Fuelwood	Maintain natural condition	Close to fuelwood cutting
80 - Christmas Trees and Miscellaneous Forest Products	Maintain natural condition	Do not allow harvest of miscellaneous forest products
Water and Soils		
83 - Watershed Maintenance and Rehabilitation	Rehabilitate RNA watersheds if natural recovery will take more than 10 years following the identification of any problems	Utilize native plant species for vegetative stabilization treatment
Minerals		
These practices apply to valid existing rights for claims or leases located or issued prior to the effective date of withdrawal of the Research Natural Area		
88 - Minerals Management - Locatables	Preserve Research Natural Area ecosystems for future study while recognizing and accommodating existing rights	Prevent undue and unnecessary degradation of the ecosystem by limiting surface disturbing activities consistent with valid existing rights All claimed valid existing rights will be verified by a Forest Service mineral examiner prior to authorizing any significant surface disturbing mineral access or development activities

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
89 - Minerals Management - Leasables	Preserve Research Natural Area ecosystems for future study while recognizing and accommodating existing rights.	Prevent undue and unnecessary degradation of the ecosystem by limiting surface disturbing activities consistent with valid existing rights All claimed valid existing rights will be verified by a Forest Service mineral examiner prior to authorizing any significant surface disturbing mineral access or development activities
Lands		
93 - Withdrawals and Revocations	Preserve RNA ecosystems in a benchmark natural condition	Conform to Public Law 94-579, Section 204, upon formal designation of the candidate RNA's
98 - Power Related Licenses and Permits	Inform the FERC that the proposal may affect the RNA and that use of that specific area for hydroelectric development would be inconsistent with the purpose for which the National Forest was created or acquired and inconsistent with the purpose of the RNA	This is an exclusion area for transportation-utility corridors
99 - Property Boundary Location and Marking	Post and maintain Research Natural Area boundaries	Post boundaries in accordance with Forest Service Manual 4063 31
Facilities		
101 - General Resource Access Road Development - Construction and Reconstruction	Physical improvements should not be permitted within Research Natural Areas	Do not construct or reconstruct roads inside the Research Natural Area boundary unless they contribute to research
107 - Trail construction and Reconstruction - Special Purpose	Provide limited access for research needs	Construct only those special purpose trails needed in connection with research or education
Protection		
111 - Fire Management	Determine allowable fire size objectives for this management area	Use least cost strategies to meet resource objectives Use "light hand on land" concept in suppression effort

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
114 - Natural Fuels Management	Preserve the vegetation for which the RNA was established	Prescribed fire may be used in certain circumstances See FSM 4063 34 for direction and authority
116 - Integrated Pest Management	Let endemic insect and disease infestations run their course	



MANAGEMENT AREA NUMBER 4

SPECIAL AREAS

Management Emphasis

Give recognition to Geological, Botanical, Archaeological and National Trails Special Areas
Manage the areas principally for their recreation use substantially in their natural condition
Preserve the integrity of the special interest features for which the areas were established.

Description

Special Interest Areas

Name	Acres
Big Crater Geological	127
Little Crater Geological	210
Wrights Lake Bog Botanical	65
Rock Creek Botanical	426
Traverse Creek Botanical	219
Round Top Botanical/Geological	4,033 1/
Pyramid Creek Geological	1,151
Leonardi Falls Botanical	219
Mokelumne Archeological District	12,200 2/
TOTAL	18,649

The areas listed above are established as Special Interest Areas pursuant to 36 CFR 294.1(a), and the authority vested in the Regional Forester by the Chief, Forest Service, upon approval of this Plan

Existing National Recreation Trails

Name	Miles
Pacific Crest	25 6
Emigrant Summit	16 7
Pony Express	10 0
	52.3

The Pacific Crest, and portions of the Pony Express and Emigrant Summit trails are formally designated

Candidate National Recreation Trails

Name	Miles
Pony Express (Portion)	26 0
Rubicon Springs ORV	6 0
	32 0

1/ 3,156 acres of Round Top overlap Mokelumne Wilderness
2/ 1,920 acres of Mokelumne Archaeological District overlap Mokelumne wilderness

These areas have been identified by the public and the Forest Service as having characteristics worth setting aside under protective status Establishment reports proposing designation of these candidates as National Recreation Trails will be prepared for Regional Forester approval

The Pony Express and the Emigrant Summit (Mormon/Carson Trail) are also candidates for National Historic Trail designation These areas have been determined to be eligible for National Historic Trail designation in the Draft Eligibility/Feasibility and Environmental Assessment prepared by the National Park Service Actual authorization of the trails as components of the National Historic Trails System will require passage of legislation by Congress

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Recreation		
2 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Primitive 3 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Semiprimitive Nonmotorized 4 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Semiprimitive Motorized 5 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Roaded Natural 6 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Rural	Maintain a range of recreation experiences, since existing classes vary between identified Special Areas Keep Recreation Opportunity Spectrum levels at the approved class in the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum inventory	Manage dispersed recreation in these areas to maintain or improve the approved ROS classes consistent with Special Area values and implementation plans Manage Mokelumne Archaeological District to an ROS Class of Roaded Natural
9 - Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation	Provide for inventory and evaluation of archaeological and historical values of Special Areas. Nominate significant sites and area to NRHP	Follow methods as stipulated in FSM 2361 and "Cultural Resources Direction and Procedures," 2/12/82 Apply the National Register of Historic Places criteria in 36 CFR 60 and regulations in 36 CFR 63 to determine the eligibility of the cultural properties to the National Register
10 - Cultural Resources Protection	Protect all significant cultural properties in Special Areas	Regulate vehicle travel on the Emigrant Summit and Pony Express Trails to protect the remaining historical and prehistorical properties of the trails and their associated features

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
	Preserve the physical and scientific integrity of the Mokelumne Archaeological area while maintaining a healthy surrounding forest condition that complements recreation, wildlife, and scenic value	Allow unregulated timber harvesting on nonsignificant portions of the Mokelumne Archaeological Area Require a silviculturist and archaeologist to jointly design site protection measures during the EA stage of timber sale projects.
11 - Cultural Resources Enhancement and Interpretation	Provide for interpretation of the historical and cultural values of Special Areas through signs, displays, brochures, and programs.	Follow professional interpretive standards as guided by FSM 2361, "Treatment of Archaeological Properties A Handbook" and National Park Service examples
12 - Special Area Investigations		Establish and post accurate boundaries for protection and maintenance of each area Prepare an establishment report recommending designation by the Regional Forester of the Rubicon Springs ORV Trail and a portion of the Pony Express Trail as National Recreation Trails
15 - Visual Quality Objective - Retention	Maintain a near natural visual character	Manage to a Visual Quality Objective of Retention This is the desired level for Special Areas
16 - Visual Quality Objective - Partial Retention	Provide a high quality visual setting where changes are noticed but remain visually subordinate to adjacent landscapes	Manage to a Visual Quality Objective of Partial Retention This is the acceptable level for the Mokelumne Archaeological District and the Pacific Crest Trail
21 - Interpretive Services Planning	Develop and update interpretive services plans for Special Areas	Identify and give priority to projects based on Special Area evaluations and nominations for establishment Identify objectives, audiences, interpretive messages, communication methods, and facility requirements for each
22 - Interpretive Services Management	Interpret unique features of existing Special Areas	Prepare maps, brochures, signs and other interpretive devices to explain special features and reduce area damage

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
23 - Installation or Construction of Interpretive Services Facilities on Interpretive Services Sites	Construct interpretive facilities for Special Areas	Blend facilities to complement the unique character of each area, except for the Pacific Crest Trail, which allows for greater change
25 - Dispersed Recreation Management	Provide for recreation activities that are consistent with Special Areas	Favor recreation activities that do not require extensive facilities and are designed for short stays
	Implement use of no-trace camping techniques	Prohibit use of campfires at Frog, Winnemucca, and Round Top Lakes
	Limit outfitter guide commercial Special Use Permits in the Round Top Special area to reduce overcrowding	Issue no new outfitter guide or recreation event Special Use Permits in the Round Top Special Area
27 - Restricted Off-Road Vehicle Management	Make travel compatible with Special Areas	Use restricted access as a means of protection Establish Rubicon Springs National Recreation Trail expressly for 4-WD vehicles
28 - Closed Off-Road Vehicle Management	Prevent use of certain Special Areas because of their ecological value or national policy	Close the following Special Areas Round Top Botanical/geological Pacific Crest Trail Pony Express Trail Emigrant Summit Trail (northeast of Horse Creek Saddle)
29 - Cross-Country Skiing	Encourage cross-country skiing in the Round Top area	Avoid avalanche or other hazards Prohibit heliskiing in the Round Top area

Range

Grazing is generally excluded from these areas due to natural barriers or conditions However, Range Management is not currently in conflict with Special Areas, except Round Top, which is closed to grazing to protect its unique botanical community If conflict occurs in the future, fences or changes in grazing management may be needed

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Fish and Wildlife		
35 - Fish and Wildlife Habitat Coordination	Manage to allow natural ecological successions of wildlife, including natural wildfire and natural infestations of insects, insofar as they do not endanger resources outside such areas	Direct management toward maintenance of those species indigenous to the area prior to the area being established Give special emphasis to preservation of threatened, endangered, rare, or sensitive species
Timber		
66 - Special Cutting - Other	Harvest trees only in a manner consistent with protection of the resources for which the Special Areas are designated	Apply cutting methods to protect and enhance the unique features of each Special Area.
73 - Artificial Stand Reestablishment	Maintain the unique values of the Special Interest Areas	Meet Regional stocking standards in native conifers Modify site preparation techniques, if necessary to protect unique values, but allow all methods hand, mechanical, and chemical
74 - Natural Stand Reestablishment	Maintain the unique values of the Special Interest Areas.	Meet Regional stocking standards in native conifers Modify site preparation techniques, if necessary to protect unique values, but allow all methods hand, mechanical, and chemical
77 - Release and Weeding	Maintain growth and stocking of reforested and wild stands at a level based on site potential	In Mokelumne Archaeological District, use applicable timber stand improvement methods for release and weeding of overstocked stands
78 - Precommercial Thinning	Remove surplus trees in areas of excess stocking	In Mokelumne Archaeological District, use applicable timber precommercial thinning methods hand, mechanical or chemical

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Water and Soils		
83 - Watershed Maintenance and Rehabilitation	Rehabilitate areas where land disturbing activities such as improper grazing and overuse of trails and campsites have caused resource damage, if natural recovery will take more than 10 years	Where the beneficial uses of water are adversely affected due to man's activities or natural disasters such as fire and flood Stabilize stream channels and side slopes using methods that are in harmony with the objectives of the particular special area Where desirable utilize native plant species to maintain stability
Minerals		
88 - Minerals Management - Locatables	Maintain natural conditions Perpetuate the unique features of each Special Interest Area withdrawn under Management Practice 93	Prevent undue and unnecessary degradation of Special Interest Area ecosystems by eliminating surface disturbing activities, consistent with valid existing rights All claimed valid existing rights will be verified by a Forest Service mineral examiner prior to authorizing any significant surface disturbing mineral access or development activities
89 - Minerals Management - Leasables	Maintain natural conditions Perpetuate the unique features of each Special Interest Area other than Mokelumne Archeological Area	Prevent undue and unnecessary degradation of Special Interest Area ecosystem by eliminating surface disturbing activities, consistent with valid exist- ing rights All claimed valid existing rights will be verified by a Forest Service mineral examiner prior to authorizing any significant surface disturbing mineral access or development activities
90 - Minerals Management Mineral Materials	Maintain natural conditions Perpetuate the unique features of each Special Interest Area other than Mokelumne Archaeological Area	Do not issue mineral material permits

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
92 - Geologic Inventory and Evaluation	Define the geologic characteristics of Special Areas	For areas where geologic characteristics influenced establishment of the Special Area classification, compile existing information and conduct field studies as appropriate to provide background geologic information on each Special Area, for use during development of interpretive services.
Lands		
93 - Withdrawals and Revocations	Protect the inherent values of the Special Interest Areas other than Mokelumne Archeological Area.	Conform to Public Law 94-579, Section 204
98 - Power Related Licenses and Permits	If a hydroelectric project would be incompatible with a Special Area designation, recommend to the FERC that the proposal may affect the area and that use of that specific area for hydroelectric development would be inconsistent with the purpose for which the National Forest was created or acquired and inconsistent with the purpose of the Special Area	These are avoidance areas for transportation-utility corridors.
Facilities		
106 - Trail Construction and Reconstruction	Develop short-loop foot trails in designated Special Areas	Design and locate trails to convey the interpretive message associated with each Special Area Do not change the Visual Quality objective as a result of construction Maintain trails to Level II as a minimum
Protection		
111 - Fire Management	Determine allowable fire size objectives for this management area	Use least cost strategies to meet resource objectives Use "light hand on land" concept in suppression effort

MANAGEMENT AREA NUMBER 5

PRIMITIVE HIGH COUNTRY

Management Emphasis

Maintain a primitive forest setting that combines livestock grazing, minerals exploration and development, wildlife habitat management, watershed protection and dispersed recreation into an unaltered landscape Motorized use is not allowed

Description

Management Area Number 5 contains 281 acres The area is roadless It meets Forest Service criteria for the least developed Recreation Opportunity Spectrum class of Primitive No timber harvesting is practiced

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Recreation		
2 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Primitive	Provide for very low interaction between visitors Evidence of other users is minimal	Manage to Recreation Opportunity Spectrum of Primitive
9 - Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation	Identify all significant cultural properties that may be affected through recreation or other uses Conduct inventories to expand the data base on high elevation sites	Follow FSM 2361 and "Cultural Resources Direction and Procedures", 2/12/82
10 - Cultural Resources Protection	Protect all significant properties within Primitive High Country	Follow Manual of Mitigation Measures (MOMM)
11 - Cultural Resources Enhancement	Enhance properties in keeping with their assessed value and associated level of public interest	Develop maps, displays, brochures, and signs for visitor use and enjoyment
14 - Visual Quality Objective - Preservation	Provide a high quality visual setting where changes are unnoticed	Manage to a Visual Quality Objective of Preservation. This is the desired VQO for Primitive High Country
15 - Visual Quality Objective - Retention	Provide a high quality visual setting where changes are rarely evident	Manage to a Visual Quality Objective of Retention This is an acceptable VQO for Primitive High Country
19 - Visual Resource Improvement	Maintain approved Visual Quality Objectives	When the visual setting does not meet an acceptable level, mitigate impacts or restore the lands to Retention
25 - Dispersed Recreation Management	Provide recreation opportunities that harmonize with the environment	Develop maps, brochures, and publications for visitor use that list dispersed recreation activities

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
		Stress backcountry manners and no-trace camping Issue outfitter guide Special Use Permits to facilitate this use, provided they do not contribute to overuse of the area Do not authorize permanent campsites
28 - Closed Off-Road Vehicle Management	Close the area to all vehicle use	Make exception when Escaped Fire Situation Analysis or threat to life and property dictate otherwise
29 - Cross-Country Skiing	Provide cross-country skiing opportunities Locate support facilities such as parking lots, sanitation, ski huts, and shelters outside of Primitive High Country.	Avoid avalanche or other hazard areas Use maps, brochures, and 24-hour recorded phone messages to advise users of snow conditions Prohibit heliskiing Shelters and ski huts will not be operated by the Forest Service.
	Encourage the private sector to furnish these facilities and locate them on National Forest land only when private land is not available and the need for National Forest land is fully justified	
Fish and Wildlife		
40 - Wetlands Habitat Improvement and Maintenance	Improve or maintain habitat for wetland species	Increase targeted wetland species through habitat management
42 - Habitat Improvement - Old Growth	Provide late-successional habitat for wildlife species associated with old-growth forests	Maintain old-growth areas in high quality condition according to the habitat criteria for old-growth Keep the size of these areas greater than 100 acres where stand composition allows
Range		
51 - Range Planning and Analysis	Analyze and maintain existing and potential grazing allotments	Make environmental analyses for new allotments, major changes in class of livestock, or a more intensive management system

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
52 - Range Management	Administer allotments to achieve proper use and protection of other resources	Conduct allotment inspections and readiness, utilization, and condition, and trend surveys
53 - Range Improvement - Nonstructural	Perform minor, nonmotorized reseeding of disturbed areas, and fertilization and hand removal of competing vegetation, to enhance forage production on a small scale	Limit activities to areas less than 5 acres
54 - Range Improvement - Structural	Construct range improvements, primarily fences and water developments, to aid in the management of livestock	Make improvements needed to meet objectives of specific Allotment Management Plans Use non-motorized construction techniques
55 - Range Improvement - Maintenance	Maintain existing improvements	Perform maintenance by permittee using nonmotorized access and techniques
Timber		
79 - Fuelwood	Maintain natural condition	Close to fuelwood cutting
80 - Christmas Trees and Miscellaneous Forest Products	Maintain natural condition	Do not allow harvest of miscellaneous forest products
Water and Soils		
83 - Watershed Maintenance and Rehabilitation	Rehabilitate areas where land disturbing activities such as improper grazing and overuse of recreation trails and campsite use have caused resource damage, if natural recovery will take longer than 10 years	Where the beneficial uses of water are adversely affected due to man's activities or natural disasters such fire and flood Stabilize stream channels and adjacent slopes, using non-mechanized and unconspicuous methods that are in harmony with the Management Area objectives Utilize native plant species and natural rock for stabilization, where costs are not prohibitive

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Minerals		
88 - Minerals Management - Locatables	Allow mineral entry under the Mineral Laws.	State a preference for foot, horse, or helicopter access to claims when evaluating Plans of Operations If motorized travel is the only reasonable means of access, then change the ROS class of the affected area to Semiprimitive Motorized and keep authorized roads at the lowest possible maintenance level needed to develop the minerals
89 - Minerals Management - Leasables	Issue mineral leases.	State a preference for foot, horse, and helicopter access to leases when they are issued. If motorized travel is the only reasonable means of access, then change the ROS class of the affected area to Semiprimitive Motorized and keep authorized roads at the lowest possible maintenance level needed to develop the minerals
Lands		
98 - Power Related Licenses and Permits	Recommend to the FERC that project proposals are inconsistent with or interfere with National Forest purposes only if the project cannot be mitigated sufficiently so as not to adversely affect the designated land allocation Site-specific environmental analyses and documentation will be completed before the Forest submits its 4(e) report to the FERC	This is an avoidance area for transportation-utility corridors
Protection		
111 - Fire Management	Determine allowable fire size objectives for this management area	Use least cost suppression strategies to meet resource objectives
113 - Prescriptive Fire Management	Use of prescribed fire is acceptable to meet management area objectives	Treat fuelbeds which are the result of fire exclusion to reduce unnatural buildups of fuel Create a more natural ecological condition associated with primitive dispersed area management

MANAGEMENT AREA NUMBER 6

SEMIPRIMITIVE NONMOTORIZED HIGH COUNTRY

Management Emphasis

Maintain a semiprimitive nonmotorized type forest setting that combines livestock grazing, minerals exploration and development, wildlife habitat management, watershed protection and dispersed recreation into natural appearing landscape. Motorized use is not normally allowed

Description

Management Area Number 6 contains 16,833 acres The area is essentially undisturbed Land altering practices are limited in scope and duration It meets Forest Service criteria for the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum class of Semiprimitive Nonmotorized Special timber harvest methods to enhance recreation or salvage insect and disease losses are employed

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Recreation		
3 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Semiprimitive Nonmotorized	Provide for low interaction between visitors Evidence of other use is minimal	Manage to a Recreation Opportunity Spectrum of Semiprimitive Nonmotorized Minimize controls and restrictions
9 - Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation	Identify all significant cultural properties that may be affected through recreation or other uses Conduct inventories to expand the data base on high elevation sites	Follow FSM 2361 and "Cultural Resources Direction and Procedures," 2/12/82
10 - Cultural Resources Protection	Protect all significant properties within Primitive High Country	Follow Manual of Mitigation Measures (MOMM)
11 - Cultural Resources Enhancement	Enhance properties in keeping with their assessed value and associated level of public interest	Develop maps, displays, brochures, and signs for visitor use and enjoyment
14 - Visual Quality Objective - Preservation	Provide a high quality visual system where changes are unnoticed	Manage to a Visual Quality Objective of Preservation This is the desired VQO for Semiprimitive Nonmotorized High Country
15 - Visual Quality Objective - Retention	Provide a high quality visual setting where changes are rarely evident	Manage to a Visual Quality Objective of Retention This is an acceptable VQO for Semiprimitive Nonmotorized High Country
19 - Visual Resource Improvement	Maintain an acceptable Visual Quality Objective	When the visual setting is reduced below acceptable, mitigate the impacts or restore the lands to Retention

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
20 - Developed Recreation and Visitor Information Services Site Construction and Reconstruction 1/	Provide developed recreation opportunities that blend with the environment.	Limit development to small, primitive sites, using native materials.
24 - Developed Recreation Site Management, Public Sector 1/	Hold operation, maintenance, and administration at a standard level	Require user pack-out of non-burnable trash Emphasize visitor self-housekeeping.
25 - Dispersed Recreation Management	Provide dispersed recreation opportunities that blend with the environment	Develop maps, brochures, and publications for visitor use that list dispersed recreation activities
	Limit commercial outfitter guide and recreation event special use permits to prevent overcrowding.	Stress back country manners and no-trace camping. Issue no new permits at Margaret, Shealor, Devils Hole, Hidden, Devils, or Summit Meadow Lakes
28 - Closed Off-Road Vehicle Management	Close the area to all vehicle use during the summer season. Allow use by over-snow vehicles during the winter season by permit only	Make exceptions when Escaped Fire Situation Analysis or threat to life and property dictate otherwise Portions of the area may be opened temporarily to salvage or harvest timber, develop mineral resources, and facilitate grazing
29 - Cross-Country Skiing	Provide cross-country skiing opportunities. Locate support facilities requiring roads or parking outside of Semi-primitive Nonmotorized High Country Allow primitive ski huts or shelters in line with Regional Policy	Avoid avalanche or other hazard areas. Use maps, brochures, and 24-hour recorded phone messages to advise users of snow conditions To avoid conflict, confine permitted snow vehicle use to designated areas and routes described in the Eldorado Facility and Transportation Map Allow snow vehicle packing of maintained ski trails Prohibit heliskiing

1/ Note that developed sites are treated separately under Management Area Number 9. Practices 20 and 24 are listed here to show the relationship between Developed Sites and High Country emphasis

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Fish and Wildlife		
40 - Wetlands Habitat Improvement and Maintenance	Improve or maintain habitat for wetland species	Increase targeted wetland species through habitat management
42 - Habitat Improvement - Old Growth	Provide habitat for wildlife species associated with late-successional and old-growth forests	Maintain old growth areas in high quality condition according to the habitat criteria for old growth Keep the size of these areas greater than 100 acres where stand composition allows.
Range		
51 - Range Planning and Analysis	Analyze and maintain existing and potential grazing allotments	Make environmental analyses for new allotments, major changes in class of livestock, or a more intensive management system
52 - Range Management	Administer allotments to achieve proper use and protection of other resources	Conduct allotment inspections and readiness, utilization, and condition and trend surveys
53 - Range Improvement - Nonstructural	Perform minor, nonmotorized, reseeding of disturbed areas, and fertilization and hand removal of competing vegetation, to enhance forage production on a small scale	Limit activities to areas less than 5 acres
54 - Range Improvement - Structural	Construct range improvements, primarily fences and water developments, to aid in the management of livestock	Make improvements needed to meet objectives of specific Allotment Management Plans Use non-motorized construction techniques
55 - Range Improvement - Maintenance	Maintain existing improvements	Perform maintenance by permittee using nonmotorized access and techniques
Timber		
66 - Special Cutting - Other	Harvest timber to retain a Semi-primitive Nonmotorized setting	Cut to meet visual objectives, to prevent disease, to minimize the spread of pests, and to accommodate recreation development Vary the number and type of trees cut depending upon conditions and desired results

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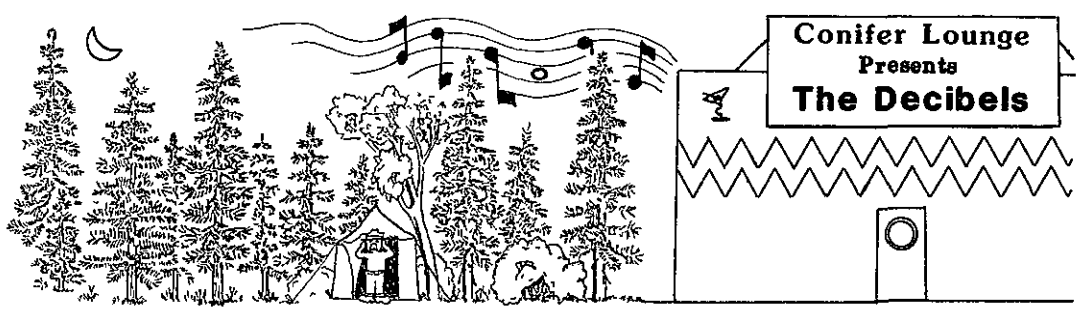
MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
69 - Ground Based Harvest System 70 - Cable Harvest System 71 - Skyline Harvest System 72 - Special Harvest System	Apply each system based on utilizing the most efficient one while protecting visual and recreation values.	Use harvest systems that require road construction only if planned roads can be treated so as not to adversely affect the recreation experience of the area Obliterate roads or convert them to trails following harvest
Water and Soils		
83 - Watershed Maintenance and Rehabilitation		Where the beneficial uses of water are adversely affected due to man's activities or natural disasters such as fire and flood Stabilize stream channels and adjacent slopes, using methods that are in harmony with Management Area objectives Use native plant species and natural rock for stabilization, where costs are not prohibitive
Minerals		
88 - Minerals Management - Locatables	Allow mineral entry under the Mineral Laws.	If motorized travel is the only reasonable means of access, then chang the ROS class of the affected area to Semiprimitive motorized and keep authorized roads at the lowest possibl maintenance level needed to develop th minerals
89 - Minerals Management - Leasables	Issue mineral leases.	If motorized travel is the only reasonable means of access, then chang the ROS class of the affected area to Semiprimitive motorized and keep authorized roads at the lowest possibl maintenance level need to develop the minerals

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Lands		
98 - Power Related Licenses and Permits	Recommend to the FERC that a project is inconsistent with or interferes with National Forest purposes only if the project cannot be mitigated sufficiently so as not to adversely affect the designated land allocation	Permit no access road construction to project developments This is an avoidance area for transportation-utility corridors
Facilities		
106 - Trail Construction and Reconstruction	Retain the nonmotorized theme of this management area	Construct and reconstruct trails to accommodate foot and equestrian traffic only
108 - Transportation Management - Trails	Manage and maintain trails for nonmotorized use.	Restrict motorized use from all trails
Protection		
111 - Fire Management	Determine allowable fire size objectives for this management area	Use least cost suppression strategies to meet resource objectives
113 - Prescriptive Fire Management	Use of prescribed fire is acceptable to meet management area objectives	Treat fuelbeds that are the result of fire exclusion to reduce unnatural buildups of fuel Create a more natural ecological condition associated with primitive dispersed area management



MANAGEMENT AREA NUMBER 7

SEMIPRIMITIVE MOTORIZED HIGH COUNTRY

Management Emphasis

Maintain a semiprimitive motorized forest setting that combines livestock grazing, minerals exploration and development, wildlife habitat management, watershed protection and dispersed recreation into a natural appearing landscape. Motorized use is allowed.

Description

Management Area Number 7 contains 27,569 acres. The area is essentially undisturbed Land altering practices are limited in scope and duration It meets Forest Service criteria for the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum class of Semiprimitive Motorized Special timber harvest methods are employed to enhance dispersed recreation and visual quality or salvage insect and disease losses

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Recreation		
4 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Semiprimitive Motorized	Provide for low concentrations of use Evidence of other use starts to become obvious.	Manage to a Recreation Opportunity Spectrum of Semiprimitive Motorized
9 - Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation	Identify all significant cultural properties that may be affected through recreation or other uses. Conduct inventories to expand the data base on high elevation sites	Follow FSM 2361 and "Cultural Resources Direction and Procedures," 2/12/82
10 - Cultural Resources Protection	Protect all significant properties within Primitive High Country.	Follow Manual of Mitigation Measures (MOMM)
11 - Cultural Resources Enhancement	Enhance properties in keeping with their assessed value and associated level of public interest	Develop maps, displays, brochures, and signs for visitor use and enjoyment.
15 - Visual Quality Objective - Retention	Provide a high quality visual setting where changes are rarely evident	Manage to a Visual Quality Objective of Retention This is the desired VQO for Semiprimitive Motorized High Country.
16 - Visual Quality Objective - Partial Retention	Provide a high quality visual setting where changes are noticed but remain visually subordinate to adjacent landscapes	Manage to a Visual Quality Objective of Partial Retention This is an acceptable VQO for Semiprimitive Motorized High Country
19 - Visual Resource Improvement	Maintain an acceptable Visual Quality Objective	When the visual setting is reduced below acceptable, mitigate the impacts or restore the lands to Partial Retention

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
20 - Developed Recreation and Visitor Information Services Site Construction and Reconstruction 1/	Provide developed recreation opportunities that blend with the environment	Limit development to small, primitive sites, using native materials Locate improvements near water Provide facilities to accommodate off-road vehicle travel along designated routes
24 - Developed Recreation Site Management, Public Sector 1/	Hold operation, maintenance, and administration at a standard level	Require user pack-out of all non-burnable trash Emphasize visitor self-housekeeping
25 - Dispersed Recreation Management	Provide dispersed recreation opportunities that blend with the environment	Develop maps, brochures, and publications for visitor use that list dispersed recreation activities Stress backcountry manners and no-trace camping
	Limit the number of Commercial Outfitter-Guide and Recreation Event Special Use Permits to prevent overcrowding	Issue no new permits at Scout, Carson, and Granite Lakes
29 - Cross-Country Skiing	Provide cross-country skiing opportunities	Avoid avalanche or other hazard areas Keep separate from motorized use areas Provide for dual summer-winter use of trailhead facilities Use maps, brochures, and 24-hour recorded phone messages to advise users of snow conditions Prohibit heliskiing
Fish and Wildlife		
40 - Wetlands Habitat Improvement and Maintenance	Improve or maintain habitat for wetland species	Increase targeted wetland species through habitat management
42 - Habitat Improvement - Old Growth	Provide habitat for wildlife species associated with late-successional and old-growth forests	Maintain old-growth areas in high quality condition according to the habitat criteria for old growth Keep the size of these areas greater than 100 acres where stand composition allows

1/ Note that developed sites are treated separately under Management Area Number 9 Practices 20 and 24 are listed here to show the relationship between Developed Sites and High Country Emphasis

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MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
43 - Habitat Improvement - Vegetation Enhancement	Enhance productivity of forage and cover plants for wildlife.	Adhere to Eldorado criteria for Management Indicator Species Increase mast production and browse.
44 - Snag and Down Log Management	Provide a habitat designed to support a more intensive level of snag and down log management.	As a minimum, maintain an average density of three downed logs per acre, 20 inches in diameter by 10 feet in length, in all forest types. This is equivalent to one log per acre, 32 feet in length, or 2 logs per acre, 16 feet in length, or any like combination.
Range		
51 - Range Planning and Analysis	Analyze and maintain existing and potential grazing allotments.	Make environmental analyses for new allotments, major changes in class of livestock, or a more intensive management system.
52 - Range Management	Administer allotments to achieve proper use and protection of other resources.	Conduct allotment inspections and readiness, utilization, and condition and trend surveys
53 - Range Improvement - Nonstructural	Provide a full range of forage improvement methods at a moderate size.	Limit activities to 5 acres
54 - Range Improvement - Structural	Provide a full range of structural improvements to achieve proper management of livestock	Make improvements needed to meet objectives of approved Allotment Management Plans by project environmental analyses.
55 - Range Improvement - Maintenance	Maintain existing improvements	Perform maintenance by the permittee using motorized access and techniques.
Timber		
66 - Special Cutting - Other	Harvest timber to retain a Semi-primitive Motorized setting	Cut to meet visual objectives to prevent the spread of insects or disease, and to accommodate recreation development The number and type of trees cut and snags retained may vary depending on conditions and desired result Consult with appropriate resource specialists for determination

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
69 - Ground Based Harvest System 70 - Cable Harvest System 71 - Skyline Harvest System 72 - Special Harvest System	Apply each system based on utilizing the most efficient one while protecting visual and recreation values	Use harvest systems that do not require road construction or reconstruction unless new or improved roads can be made compatible with recreation management
Water and Soils		
81 - Water Yield Improvement	Practice water yield improvement where opportunities exist	Treat coniferous forest stands and meadows, using techniques that meet a Partial Retention Visual Quality Objective and are designed to increase water yield
82 - Runoff Regulation	Practice runoff regulation where opportunities exist	Provide regulation in connection with water yield improvement activities, using techniques that meet a Partial Retention Visual Quality Objective Design timber harvest to prolong the snow melt period and encourage deep seepage
83 - Watershed Maintenance and Rehabilitation		Where the beneficial uses of water are adversely affected due to man's activities or natural disasters such as fire or flood Stabilize stream channels and adjacent slopes, using methods that are in harmony with Management Area objectives Use native plant species and natural rock for stabilization, where costs are not prohibitive
86 - Soil Support Services	Manage off-road vehicle travel to protect the soil resource from damage by erosion	The following areas are not suitable for off-road vehicle activity Soils having cold soil temperatures, areas having a high landslide hazard, soils having a high erosion potential,

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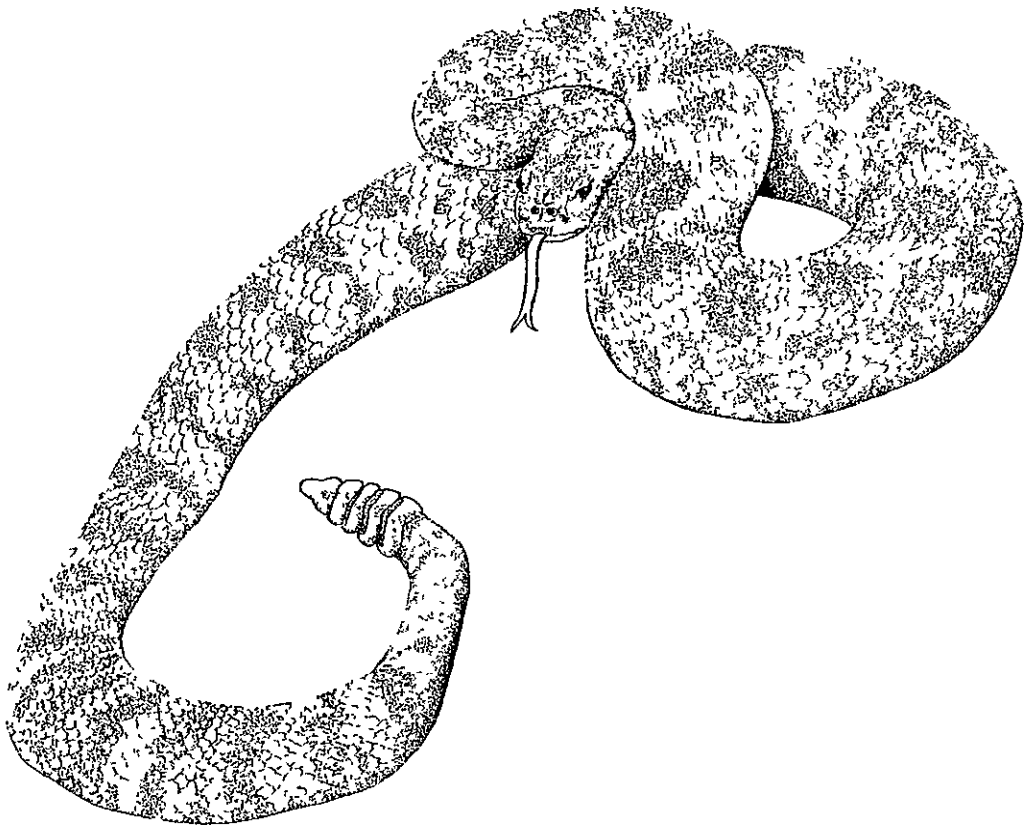
MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
		areas of high soil moisture or areas having shallow water tables (springs, seeps, meadows, etc), soils of low trafficability when wet These soils have heavy loam to clay subsoils and occur below 5,000 feet elevations
Minerals		
88 - Minerals Management - Locatables	Allow mineral entry under the Mineral Laws	Allow motorized access and development when evaluating Plans of Operation
89 - Minerals Management - Leasables	Issue mineral leases	Authorize motorized access to leases
Lands		
98 - Power Related Licenses and Permits	Incorporate special techniques into design, construction, and maintenance of project features so they are subdued on the landscape	Minimize road construction Normally obliterate roads after project completion Maintain project facilities without permanent roads Require instream flows that satisfy aesthetic and recreation needs where streams border this Management Area This is an avoidance area for transportation-utility corridors
Facilities		
108 - Transportation Management - Trails	Keep foot and equestrian trails in open status yearlong.	Maintain to Levels I, II, and III
	Restrict motorized trail use to periods when rutting, soil compaction, and disturbance do not occur	Maintain to Levels II and III Use signs to indicate degree of difficulty from easy to most difficult, based on grade, soil type, and alignment of trails
Protection		
111 - Fire Management	Determine allowable fire size objectives for this management area	Use least cost suppression strategies to meet resource objectives

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
113 - Prescriptive Fire Management	Use of prescribed fire is acceptable to meet management area objectives	Treat fuelbeds which are the result of fire exclusion to reduce unnatural buildups of fuel Create a more natural ecological condition associated with primitive dispersed area management



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MANAGEMENT AREA NUMBER 8

ROADED NATURAL HIGH COUNTRY

Management Emphasis

Maintain a roaded natural type forest setting that provides a range of recreation opportunities and experiences Accommodate both motorized and nonmotorized vehicle travel and make it compatible with the grazing, minerals exploration and development, wildlife, water and soil resources

Description

Management Area Number 8 contains 13,855 acres The area is dissected by major transportation facilities but adjacent lands are essentially natural It meets the Forest Service criteria for the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum class of Roaded Natural Special timber harvest methods are employed to enhance dispersed recreation and visual quality or salvage insect and disease losses

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Recreation		
5 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Roaded Natural	Provide for low to moderate interaction between users Sights and sounds of others are clearly evident.	Manage to a Recreation Opportunity Spectrum of Roaded Natural
9 - Cultural Resource Inventory	Identify all significant cultural properties that may be affected through recreation or other uses Conduct inventories to expand the data base on high elevation sites.	Follow FSM 2361 and "Cultural Resources Direction and Procedures," 2/12/82
10 - Cultural Resources Protection	Protect all significant properties within Primitive High Country.	Follow Manual of Mitigation Measures (MOMM)
11 - Cultural Resource Enhancement	Enhance properties in keeping with their assessed value and associated level of public interest.	Develop maps, displays, brochures, and signs for visitor use and enjoyment
15 - Visual Quality Objective - Retention	Provide a high quality visual setting where changes are rarely evident	Manage to a Visual Quality Objective of Retention. This is the desired V for Roaded Natural High Country
16 - Visual Quality Objective - Partial Retention	Provide a high quality visual setting where changes are noticed but remain visually subordinate to adjacent landscapes	Manage to a Visual Quality Objective of Partial Retention This is an acceptable for Roaded Natural High-Country
19 - Visual Resource Improvement	Maintain approved Visual Quality Objectives	When visual setting is temporarily reduced to Modification, mitigate th impacts and restore the lands to Partial Retention

PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Developed Recreation and Visitor Information Services Site, Construction and Reconstruction 1/	Provide developed recreation opportunities that blend with the environment	Limit development to small, primitive sites, using native materials Locate improvements near the transportation facilities
24 - Developed Recreation Site Management, Public Sector 1/	Hold operation, maintenance, and administration at a standard level.	
25 - Dispersed Recreation Management	Provide dispersed recreation opportunities that have low impact. Limit commercial outfitter guide Special Use Permits to prevent overcrowding	Favor activities that do not require facilities and are short duration of stay
		Issue no new permits in the Carson Pass area outside of the Emigrant Summit Trail Corridor
28 - Closed Off-Road Vehicle Management	Prevent conflicts with cross-country skiers and hikers	Close those areas near the Sierra Crest where conflicts occur
29 - Cross-country Skiing	Provide cross-country skiing opportunities	Avoid avalanche or other hazard areas Keep separate from motorized use areas Provide for dual summer-winter use of trailhead facilities Use maps, brochures, and 24-hour recorded phone messages to advise users of snow conditions Prohibit heliskiing.
Fish and Wildlife		
40 - Wetlands Habitat Improvement and Maintenance	Improve or maintain habitat for wetland species.	Increase targeted wetland species through habitat management
42 - Habitat Improvement - Old Growth	Provide habitat for wildlife species associated with late-successional and old-growth forests.	Maintain old growth areas in high quality condition according to the habitat criteria for old growth Keep the size of these areas greater than 100 acres where stand composition allows

1/ Note that developed sites are treated separately under Management Area Number 9 Practices 20 and 24 are is listed here to show the relationship between developed sites and High Country emphasis

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
43 - Habitat Improvement - Vegetation Enhancement	Enhance productivity of forage and cover plants for wildlife.	Adhere to Eldorado criteria for Management Indicator Species Increase mast production and browse
44 - Snag and Down Log Management	Provide a habitat designed to support a more intensive level of snag and down log management.	As a minimum, maintain an average density of three downed logs per acre, 20 inches in diameter by 10 feet in length, in all forest types This is equivalent to one log per acre, 32 feet in length, or 2 logs per acre, 16 feet in length, or any like combination
Range		
51 - Range Planning and Analysis	Analyze and maintain existing and potential grazing allotments.	Make environmental analyses for new allotments, major changes in class of livestock, or a more intensive management system
52 - Range Management	Administer allotments to achieve proper use and protection of other resources	Conduct allotment inspections and readiness, utilization, and condition and trend surveys
53 - Range Improvement - Nonstructural	Provide a full range of forage improvement methods at a moderate size	Restrict activities to 5 acres or less
54 - Range Improvement - Structural	Provide full range of structural improvements to achieve proper management of livestock	Make improvements needed to meet objectives of approved Allotment Management Plans by project environmental analyses
55 - Range Improvement - Maintenance	Maintain existing improvements	Perform maintenance through the permittee using motorized access and techniques
Timber		
66 - Special Cutting - Other	Harvest timber to retain a Roaded Natural setting	Cut to meet visual objectives, to prevent the spread of insects or disease, and to accommodate recreation development The number and type of trees cut may vary depending upon conditions and desired results Consult with appropriate resource specialists for determination

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
69 - Ground Based Harvest System 70 - Cable Harvest System 71 - Skyline Harvest System 72 - Special Harvest System	Apply each system based on utilizing the most efficient one while protecting visual and recreation values	Use harvest systems that do not require road construction or reconstruction unless new or improved roads can be made compatible with recreation management
74 - Natural Stand Reestablishment	Encourage natural regeneration to increase recreation values.	Apply site preparation techniques to enhance dispersed recreation opportunities Allow temporary disturbances that accomplish long-term improvements
79 - Fuelwood	Utilize fuelwood removal to the extent that recreational values are not diminished	Encourage removal of fuelwood where fuel reduction is desirable and where visual quality can be improved
80 - Christmas Tree and Miscellaneous Forest Products	Utilize miscellaneous forest products to the extent that recreation values are not diminished	Encourage removal of miscellaneous products where fuel reductions are desirable and where visual quality can be improved
Water and Soils		
81 - Water Yield Improvement	Practice water yield improvement where opportunities exist	Treat coniferous forest stands and meadows, using techniques that meet a Partial Retention Visual Quality Objective and are designed to increase water yield
82 - Runoff Regulation	Practice runoff regulation where opportunities exist	Provide regulation in connection with water yield improvement activities, using techniques that meet a Partial Retention Visual Quality Objective Design timber harvest to prolong the snow melt period and encourage deep seepage
83 - Watershed Maintenance and Rehabilitation		Where the beneficial uses of water are adversely affected due to man's activities or natural disasters such as fire or flood Stabilize stream channels and adjacent slopes, using methods that are in harmony with Management Area objectives

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MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
		Use native plant species and natural rock for stabilization, where costs are not prohibitive.
86 - Soil Support Services	Manage off-road vehicle travel to protect the soil resource from damage by erosion.	The following areas are not suitable for off-road vehicle activity·
		Soils having cold soil temperatures,
		areas having a high landslide hazard,
		soils having a high erosion potential;
		areas of high soil moisture or areas having shallow water tables (springs, seeps, meadows, etc.),
		soils of low trafficability when wet. These soils have high amounts of silt-sized or smaller particles and occur primarily below 5,000 feet
Minerals		
88 - Minerals Management - Locatables	Allow mineral entry under the 1872 Mineral Law.	Allow motorized access and development when evaluating Plans of Operation.
89 - Minerals Management - Leasables	Issue mineral leases.	Authorize motorized access to leases.
Lands		
98 - Power Related Licenses and Permits	Incorporate special design techniques into construction and maintenance of project features so they are subdued on the landscape.	Minimize road construction. Normally restrict use of access roads to project facilities Require instream flows that satisfy aesthetic and recreation needs where streams border this Management Area
		This area is a potential window, with mitigation, for transportation-utility corridors

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Facilities		
108 - Transportation Manangement - Trails	Keep foot and equestrian trails open yearlong	Maintain to Levels I, II, and III
	Restrict motorized trail use to periods when rutting, soil compaction and disturbance do not occur	Maintain to Levels II and III Use signs to indicate degree of difficulty from easy to most difficult, based on grade, soil type, and alignment of trails
Protection		
111 - Fire Management	Determine allowable fire size objectives for this management area	Use least cost suppression strategies to meet resource objectives.
112 - Activity Fuels Management	Minimize environmental impacts and resources losses caused by wildfire through treatment of activity fuels	Consider all fuel treatment methods mechanical, chemical, or manual
	Unplanned ignitions shall receive an appropriate suppression response. Fires will be either confined, contained, or dontrolled	Treat activity fuels to a level and frequency that will meet outputs identified in this Plan. Burn area objectives and burning conditions will determine the appropriate suppression strategy for unplanned ignitions
113 - Prescriptive Fire Management	Use of prescribed fire is acceptable to meet management area objectives	Treat fuelbeds which are the result of fire exclusion to reduce unnatural buildups of fuel Create a more natural ecological condition associated with primitive dispersed area management

MANAGEMENT AREA NUMBER 9

EXISTING DEVELOPED RECREATION SITES

Management Emphasis

Provide developed recreation opportunities for the public Maintain facilities for the convenience of the user Preserve or improve the natural forest setting surrounding these facilities

Description

Management Area Number 9 contains 844 acres These are existing campgrounds, picnic grounds, observation sites, boating sites, interpretive sites and information sites operated and maintained by the Forest Service, FERC Licensees, or Concessionairs

EXISTING SITES

Name	Site No	Kind	Name	Site No	Kind
Shot Rock	087 0	Observation Site	Lovers Leap	523 0	Family Campground
Peddler Hill	831 6	Observation Site	Vista Overflow	686 0	Family Campground
Leek Springs	992 0	Observation Site	China Flat	482 5	Family Campground
Hell Hole Vista	101 0	Observation Site	Capps Crossing	977 5	Family Campground
Big Hill	060 5	Observation Site	Bear River	980 0	Group Campground
Hell Hole	109 4	Boating Site	Black Oak	107 6	Group Campground
Loon Lake	014 4	Boating Site	Wench Creek	048 6	Group Campground
Yellow Jacket	046 2	Boating Site	Bear River	980 0	Group Campground
Union Valley	055 2	Boating Site	Middle Meadows	144 5	Group Campground
Ice House	584 4	Boating Site	Woods Lake	864 6	Picnic Ground
Stumpy Meadows	685 0	Boating Site	Bear Creek	085 0	Picnic Ground
Mokelumne	817 0	Family Campground	Pashoda	055 5	Picnic Ground
White Azalea	818 0	Family Campground	Ice House	584 8	Picnic Ground
Silver Lake	856 5	Family Campground	Bridal Veil	273 0	Picnic Ground
Woods Lake	864 5	Family Campground	42 Mile	561 0	Picnic Ground
South Shore	974 5	Family Campground	Salt Springs	160 0	Picnic Ground
Stumpy Meadows	107 5	Family Campground	Tragedy Springs	872 7	Picnic Ground
Big Meadows	136 5	Family Campground	Loon Lake	014 6	Picnic Ground
Loon Lake	014 5	Family Campground	Wrights Lake	576 1	Picnic Ground
Yellow Jacket	046 1	Family Campground	Digger Indian Spring	156 0	Picnic Ground
Sunset	055 6	Family Campground	China Flat	482 6	Picnic Ground
Silver Creek	066 0	Family Campground	Eagle Rock	573 0	Picnic Ground
South Fork	097 0	Family Campground	Edson Burn Interpretive Trail	683 0	Interpretive Site
Ice House	584 1	Family Campground			
Sand Flat	474 0	Family Campground	Hell Hole Station	681 0	Interpretive Site
PiPi	597 5	Family Campground	Crystal Basin Station	612 0	Interpretive Site
Lumberyard	824 5	Family Campground	Placerville Ranger Station	653 0	Interpretive Site
Moore Creek (STF)	071 1	Family Campground			
Caples Lake	972 0	Family Campground	Amador Ranger Station	999 9	Interpretive Site
Kirkwood Lake	987 0	Family Campground	Georgetown Ranger Station	680 0	Interpretive Site
Hell Hole	118 0	Family Campground			
Upper Hell Hole	150 0	Family Campground	Pacific Ranger Station	626 0	Interpretive Site
Pleasant	022 0	Family Campground	Forest Information Center	655 0	Interpretive Site
Wench Creek	048 5	Family Campground			
Gerle Creek	064 1	Family Campground	Cleveland Corral	023 0	Information Site
Wentworth Springs	080 0	Family Campground	Carson Pass	709 0	Information Site
Wrights Lake	579 1	Family Campground	Mormon Emigrant Trail	651 0	Information Site
Silver Fork	313 0	Family Campground			

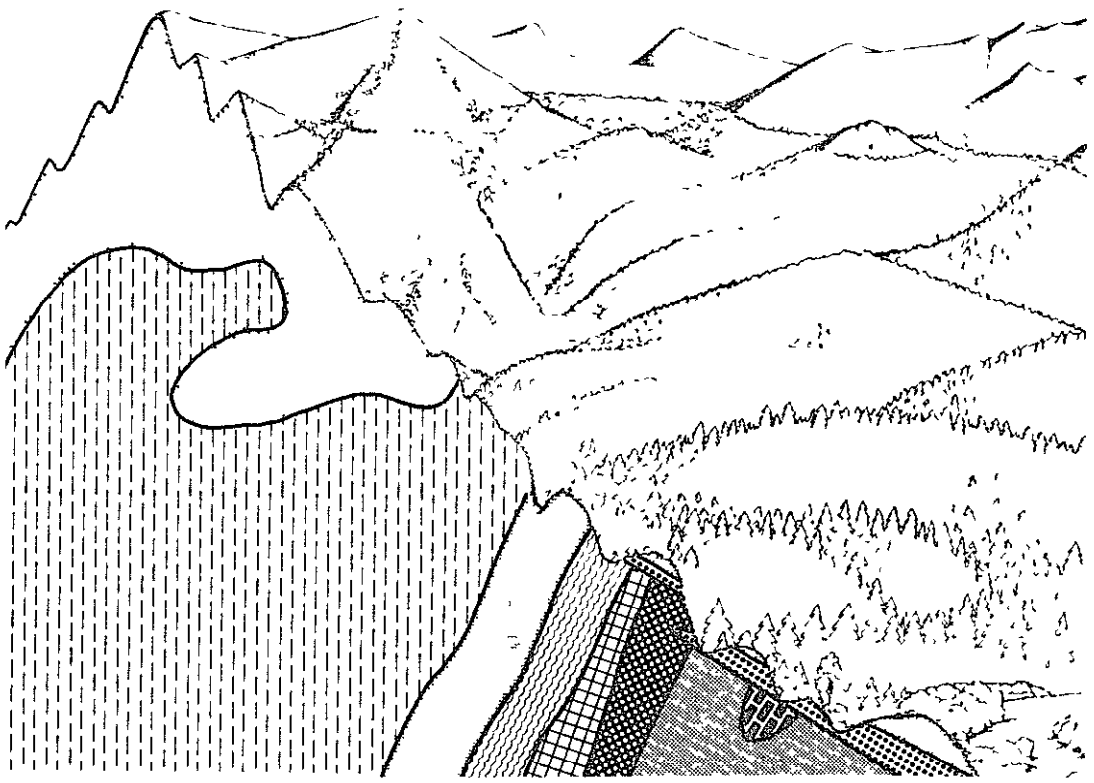
MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Recreation		
5 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Rural	Retain site qualities that will not degrade this level of experience	Manage to a Recreation Opportunity Spectrum of Rural Administer facilities to accommodate large numbers of people for motorized use and parking The development scale allows Levels III, IV and V, with three to ten sites per acre
9 - Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation	Inventory all developed recreation sites and determine effects on significant cultural properties	Follow Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines
10 - Cultural Resources Protection	Protect cultural resources associated with developed sites	Mitigate continuing adverse impacts on significant cultural properties
11 - Cultural Resources Enhancement	Give highest priority to cultural resources study and interpretation associated with developed sites	Design and implement cultural resources interpretive plans where visitors may view significant properties Develop interpretive signing for Pipi Campground
16 - Visual Quality Objective - Partial Retention	Provide a natural appearing forest setting within the constraints of existing site character and its kind of use	Manage to a Visual Quality Objective of Partial Retention This is the desired VQO Maintain recreation facilities and roads within the site in order to be as obscure as possible when viewed from within or immediately adjacent to the site Plant and maintain the optimum amount of vegetation in order to keep a natural appearing setting that functionally and aesthetically satisfies visitors when viewed from within or immediately adjacent to the site
17 - Visual Quality Objective - Modification		Manage to a Visual Quality Objective of Modification This is an acceptable VQO

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
19 - Visual Resource Improvement	Maintain approved Visual Quality Objectives	When the visual setting does not meet acceptable levels, mitigate the impacts and restore the lands to a minimum Visual Quality Objective of Modification
21 - Interpretive Services Planning	Update existing interpretive plans	Include developed recreation sites in District and Forest-wide interpretive plans
22 - Interpretive Services Management	Provide interpretive services in developed sites	Develop and maintain incentives to reduce vandalism Coordinate operation and maintenance of interpretive services facilities with other functions such as fire and engineering Emphasize guided activities Give priority to energy efficiency
23 - Installation and Construction of Interpretive Services Facilities not on Interpretive Services Sites	Provide new interpretive services facilities in conjunction with existing developed sites	Coordinate placement of interpretive services with developed site rehabilitation or major maintenance
24 - Developed Recreation Site Management, Public Sector	Operate and maintain existing sites Sites will be rehabilitated from a Forest priority list	Scale development to Levels III or IV Manage at standard maintenance Incorporate interpretation of cultural, natural, or resource management themes into rehabilitation plans Prepare vegetative management plans for all sites
28 - Closed Off-Road Vehicle Management	Confine vehicle use to interior roads and spurs	Allow use of trails which lead to adjacent off-road vehicle routes or cross-country areas
32 - Recreation Management - Private and Other Public Sector	Permit operation and management of developed recreation facilities by private concessionaires	Issue a prospectus after assessment indicates that operation of existing facilities is best served by private sector management

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Range		
51 - Range Planning and Analysis	Exclude livestock from developed recreation sites	Provide livestock management and control around existing recreation sites Define those measures in the Allotment Management Plan
54 - Range Improvements - Structural	Construct fences and cattleguards to exclude livestock	Determine the actual need, location, and style of fence to meet both grazing allotment and recreation site objectives consistant with allotment management and recreation site plans Construction is the responsibility of the Forest Service rather than the grazing permittee
55 - Range Improvements - Maintenance	Maintain existing improvements as part of the site or access road system	Maintenance is the responsibility of the Forest Service
Timber		
66 - Special Cutting - Other	Maintain a healthy forest cover that enhances the recreation experience of the site	Remove trees that are dead, dying, or susceptible to windthrow and breakage Remove other trees to create the desired stand characteristics of species, age, size, vigor, and density
79 - Fuelwood	Utilize incidental fuelwood for camp stoves and campfires free of charge	Give priority to developed site users for collection of fuelwood Excess material can be gathered by regular paid fuelwood permitees
Water and Soils		
83 - Watershed Maintenance and Rehabilitation		Where the beneficial uses of water are adversely affected due to man's activities or natural disasters such as fire or flood Stabilize stream channels and adjacent slopes, using methods that are in harmony with Management Area objectives

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
		Use native plant species for vegetative stabilization
Minerals and Geology		
88 - Minerals Management - Locatables	Protect site investments to the extent practicable while recognizing and and accommodating individual rights	Preclude undue and unnecessary developed recreation site degradation where surface disturbing activities are permitted by valid existing rights All claimed valid existing rights will be verified by a Forest Service mineral examiner prior to authorizing any significant surface disturbing mineral access or development activities
89 - Mineral Management- Leasables	Protect site investments to the extent practicable while recognizing and and accommodating individual rights	Preclude undue and unnecessary developed recreation site degradation where surface disturbing activities are permitted by valid existing rights All claimed valid existing rights will be verified by a Forest Service mineral examiner prior to authorizing any significant surface disturbing mineral access or development activities
Lands		
93 - Withdrawals and Revocations	Preserve the investment and user amenities of existing developed recreation sites	Conform to Public Law 94-579, Section 204
98 - Power Related Licenses and Permits	Avoid locating projects in the immediate vicinity of developed recreation sites	If unavoidable, design, locate construct, and maintain facilities to mitigate impacts on sites *Require* instream flows that satisfy aesthetic and recreation needs where streams border these sites This is a window, with mitigation, for transportation-utility corridors
Protection		
111 - Fire Management	Determine allowable fire size objectives for this management area	Use appropriate suppression strategies at a least cost effort to meet resource objectives

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
113 - Prescriptive Fire Management	Use of prescribed fire is acceptable to meet resource objectives	Treat fuelbeds which are the result of fire exclusion to reduce unnatural fuel buildup



MANAGEMENT AREA NUMBER 10

POTENTIAL DEVELOPED RECREATION SITES

Management Emphasis

Provide future developed recreation opportunities for the public Meet increasing demand by setting up an inventory of developable areas and preserving site qualities that make them desirable for recreation use

Description

Management Area Number 10 contains approximately 2,535 acres These are inventoried sites now considered available for development this decade and into the future However, some currently inventoried sites may become unavailable in the future due to changes in plans for FERC licenses or other unforeseen events Change in use patterns and/or future studies may dictate a need for adjustment of uses in some areas Some needed may become available through land exchange, purchase recreation plans, future use determinations, or conversion from dispersed status Some potential recreation sites are part of Composite Plans Facilities may be developed by the Forest Service, FERC Licensees, or Contract Consessionaires

Additional uninventoried potential sites are available on the Forest to meet projected demand beyond the 50-year planning horizon

Name	Site No	Kind	Name	Site No	Kind
West Point	549 0	Boating Site	Wolf Creek	617 0	Trailer Sanitation Station
Alder Reservoir	660 0	Observation Site			
Sugar Pine Point	966 0	Family Campground	Northstar	45 7	Group Campground
Bear	968 0	Family Campground	Bear River	980 1	Group Campground
Harmonial City	846 0	Family Campground	Wench Creek	48 7	Group Campground
Airport	635 0	Family Campground	Granlees	70 1	Group Campground
Loon Lake	14 9	Family Campground	Loon Lake Dam	613 0	Group Campground
Northshore	26 5	Family Campground	Fitch-Rantz	310 0	Group Campground
County Road	73 0	Family Campground	Bear River Reservoir	964 0	Group Campground
Kirkwood Lake	987 1	Family Campground	Wrights Lake	624 0	Equestrian Group Campground
Stumpy Meadows	107 7	Family Campground			
Granlees	70 0	Family Campground	Gerle	64 3	Picnic Ground
North Creek	469 0	Family Campground	Alder Dam	661 0	Picnic Ground
Alder Point	662 0	Family Campground	Alder Creek East	663 0	Picnic Ground
Northstar	45 6	Family Campground	Sherman	484 0	Picnic Ground
Loon Lake Fisherman	614 0	Overflow Camping	Caples Dam	721 0	Picnic Ground
Tunnel Portal	627 0	Overflow Camping	Forni Reservoir	666 0	Day Use Parking
Strawberry Point	423 1	Overflow Camping	Angel Creek	62 1	Day Use Parking
Northwind	*424 0*	*Overflow Camping*	*Wrights Lake*	*625 0*	*Day Use Parking*
Woods Creek Parking	720 0	Overflow Camping	Caples Resort	722 0	Day Use Parking
Loon Lake	618 0	Trailer Sanitation Station	Blue Lake Station	T55 8	Interpretive Site (on Toiyabe N F)

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MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Recreation		
1 - Recreation Planning and Inventory	Place additional sites on the Potential Developed Recreation Site Inventory to meet future demand beyond 50 years	Conduct a Forest-wide survey for sites that meet criteria for developed recreation Add these sites to the Eldorado resource data base and list them under Management Area Number 10 as the area placed on the Eldorado site inventory
5 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Roaded Natural	Retain site qualities that will not degrade future development opportunities	Manage to a Recreation Opportunity Spectrum of Roaded Natural Allow dispersed recreation in the interim and perform other multiple use activities that are compatible with preserving or improving site quality
9 - Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation	Inventory all potential recreation sites and determine potential impacts on significant cultural properties	Follow Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines
10 - Cultural Resources Protection	Protect cultural resources associated with potential developed recreation sites	Mitigate adverse effects on significant cultural resources
11 - Cultural Resources Enhancement	Give high priority to cultural resource study and interpretation associated with potential developed recreation sites	Design and implement interpretive plans where visitors may view significant properties
13 - Visual Resource Inventory and Planning	Maintain or improve a natural appearing forest setting for future development	Analyze existing visual condition on a project basis and manage to that state Prepare a vegetative management plan
16 - Visual Quality Objective - Partial Retention	Provide a natural appearing forest setting within the constraints of existing site character and its kind of use	Manage to a Visual Quality Objective of Partial Retention This is the desired VQO
17 - Visual Quality Objective - Modification		Manage to a Visual Quality Objective of Modification This is an acceptable VQO

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
19 - Visual Resource Improvement	Practice vegetative management to eliminate hazards, improve future visual condition and treat threatening insect and disease infestations	Limit activities to those that retain a Visual Quality Objective of Modification In extreme cases, such as insect mortality, mitigate impacts and restore sites to Modification as a minimum
20 - Developed Recreation and Visitor Information Service Site Construction and Rehabilitation	Construct new sites to meet the demand for Recreation Visitor Days (RVD) of developed recreation	Meet site planning and design criteria outlined in Forest Service Manual 2331
21 - Interpretive Services Planning	Insure that interpretive services will be provided for future developed sites	Integrate interpretive services (information, education, and orientation for the visiting public) with preliminary site planning and design
25 - Dispersed Recreation Management	Provide recreation activities that have low to moderate impact on these sites	Favor interim activities that do not require improvements and are short duration of stay Limit length of stay or restrict type and number of occupants to protect public health and safety Utilize appropriate site for foot and equestrian trailheads at Development Class II
27 - Restricted Off-Road Vehicle Management	Control travel to protect future site capability	Confine travel to designated off-road vehicle routes and trails Do not allow unrestricted vehicle use on inventoried sites
Fish and Wildlife		
43 - Habitat Improvement - Vegetation Enhancement	Enhance productivity of forage and cover plants for wildlife	Adhere to Eldorado criteria for management of selected indicator species Increase mast production and browse
44 - Snag and Down Log Management	Provide a habitat designed to support a more intensive level of snag and down log management	Provide a minimum of four snags per acre greater than 24 inches diameter breast height

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
		As a minimum, maintain an average density of three downed logs per acre, 20 inches in diameter by 10 feet in length, in all forest types This is equivalent to one log per acre, 32 feet in length, or two logs per acre, 16 feet in length, or any like combination
Range		
Continue the current level of grazing and grazing resource management (with existing range improvements) as long as the current grazing use is compatible with maintaining the condition for which future recreation sites would be developed		
Timber		
66 - Special Cutting - Other	Harvest to retain current stand characteristics	Harvest only those trees that are dead or dying, have a high probability of dying within 10 years, or are in excess of desired stocking for future developed recreation use
Water and Soils		
81 - Water Yield Improvement	Practice water yield improvement on an interim basis until the site is developed	Manage forest stands for water yield improvement using techniques that retain recreation qualities of the site
82 - Runoff Regulation	Practice runoff regulation on an interim basis	Practice runoff regulation in connection with water yield improvement using techniques that retain recreation qualities of the site Where appropriate in the red fir and subalpine zones design timber harvest to prolong the snow melt period and encourage deep seepage
83 - Watershed Maintenance and Rehabilitation		Where the beneficial uses of water are adversely affected due to man's activities or natural disasters such as fire or flood Stabilize stream channels and adjacent slopes, using method that are in harmony with Management Area objectives

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
88 - Minerals Management - Locatables	Inventory and assess affects on all significant locatable mineral values from development of potential developed recreation sites	Assess mineral potential in conjunction with environmental analyses of expansion proposals Locate proposed expansions on low mineral potential lands whenever possible
88 - Minerals Management - leasables	Inventory and assess affects on all significant leasable mineral values from development of potential developed recreation sites	Assess mineral potential in conjunction with environmental analyses of expansion proposals Locate proposed expansions on low mineral potential lands whenever possible
Lands		
98 - Power Related Licenses and Permits	Evaluate power project proposals against the RIM inventory of potential developed sites	Design, locate, construct, and maintain facilities to mitigate impacts on proposed developed recreation sites The licensee will build the facilities and provide operation and maintenance (O&M) funding Require instream flows that satisfy aesthetic and recreation needs where streams border these sites This is a window, with mitigation, for transportation-utility corridors
Protection		
111 - Fire Management	Determine allowable fire size objectives for this management area	Use appropriate suppression strategies at a least cost effort to meet resource objectives
112 - Activity Fuels Management	Minimize environmental impacts and resource losses caused by wildfire through treatment of activity fuels	Consider all fuel treatment methods mechanical chemical, or manual Treat activity fuels to a level and frequency that will permit attainment of the outputs identified in this Plan
114 - Natural Fuels Management	Minimize environmental impacts and resource losses caused by wildfires *through treatment of natural fuels* Use of prescribed fire is acceptable to meet resource objectives	Consider all fuel treatment methods mechanical, chemical or manual *methods* Treat natural fuels to a level and at a frequency that will meet outputs identified in this Plan

11

MANAGEMENT AREA NUMBER 11

EXISTING WINTER SPORTS SITES

Management Emphasis

Operate and maintain existing downhill skiing sites Provide aesthetically pleasing, well maintained, fully equipped facilities for the pleasure and safety of forest visitors

Description

These are downhill skiing sites that are administered by the Forest Service and are operated by private concessionaires under Special Use Permit Existing winter sports sites contained in Management Area Number 11 are

Name	Site No	Acres
Iron Mountain	710 0	1,402
Kirkwood Meadows	798 0	2,165
Echo Summit	267 0	109
Sierra Ski Ranch	339 0	1,579
	TOTAL	5,255

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Recreation		
1 - Recreation Planning and Inventory	Provide a safe, high quality skiing experience	Offer technical expertise and coordinate with the Tri-county Technical Advisory Committee on development of associated private lands Coordinate with county and State agencies who have jurisdiction over lift facilities, water systems, sewerage, etc
4 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Semi-primitive Motorized 5 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Roaded Natural 6 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Rural	Winter sports sites are so large and diverse that a range of Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classes exist Maintain recreation experience levels to the approved class in the Eldorado Forest Recreation Opportunity Spectrum inventory	Maintain lifts and other auxiliary facilities with the least impact on visitor experience Use existing vehicle routes for permittee maintenance and administration.
10 - Cultural Resources Protection	Provide for protection of the remaining cultural integrity of the Emigrant Summit Trail and other properties associated with Kirkwood Meadows Winter Sports Site	Control vehicle travel to protect its historical properties and associated features

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
13 - Visual Resource Inventory and Planning	Provide a natural appearing forest setting within the context of existing winter sports sites	Through the master plan process, mitigate impacts to insure optimum visual quality after construction of additional facilities under the existing permit Model expanded lifts, runs, and other improvements with potential impacts by computer graphic simulations and field checks Prepare vegetative management plans for these sites
16 - Visual Quality Objective - Partial Retention	Retain a natural appearing forest setting	Manage to a Visual Quality Objective of Partial Retention This is the desired VQO for existing sites
17 - Visual Quality Objective - Modification		Manage to a Visual Quality Objective of Modification This is an acceptable VQO, but preferably should be upgraded to Partial Retention
19 - Visual Resource Improvement	Achieve a natural appearing forest setting	Upgrade Modification to Partial Retention where physical developments allow
21 - Interpretive Services Planning	Incorporate interpretive services into existing winter sports site master plans	Coordinate interpretive services needs with further development or improvement of existing sites
23 - Installation or Construction of Interpretive Services Facilities not on Interpretive Sites	Install informal interpretation facilities that explain on-site features and management of ski areas	Develop and maintain information and interpretation facilities at Echo Summit, Kirkwood, Sierra Ski Ranch, and Iron Mountain Ski Areas
25 - Dispersed Recreation Management	Incorporate compatible off season use into winter sports site master plans	Make dual use of facilities to provide land base for a variety of dispersed recreation activities
28 - Closed Off-Road Vehicle Management	Close summer and winter motor vehicle use except by winter sports permittees in connection with operation of the ski area	Allow low standard maintenance and administration of roads and trails by the permittee

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MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
29 - Cross-Country Skiing	Encourage existing winter sports permittees to develop cross-country skiing in conjunction with their downhill operation	Make dual use of downhill base facilities or provide separate base facilities to support cross-country skiing where compatible Prohibit heliskiing
32 - Recreation Management, Private and Other Public Sector	Work with permittees to complete master plans to designed Persons-at-One-Time (PAOT) capacity	Prepare environmental analyses that incorporate new or revised practices that will have lesser impact on or will benefit the resources Encourage permittees to provide handicapped access to scenic vistas served by existing lifts
Fish and Wildlife		
43 - Habitat Improvement - Vegetation Enhancement	Improve the productivity of forage and cover plants for wildlife when revegetating ski runs and other disturbed areas	Adhere to Eldorado Standards and Guidelines for Management Indicator Species Increase mast production and browse
47 - Wildlife Structural Improvements	Improve the habitat capability of wildlife species through structural improvements	Apply Standards and Guidelines for structural wildlife improvements Design improvements to increase habitat capabilities of Management Indicator Species
Range		
51 - Range Planning and Analysis	Permit grazing on portions of ski areas that are away from developed facilities and on slopes less than 60 percent Graze as a specific management tool to control vegetation on groomed slopes	Coordinate grazing with winter sports site master plans Keep the Hansen Canyon portion of Sierra Ski Ranch open for grazing Keep most portions of Iron Mountain Ski Area open for grazing Close Echo Summit Ski Area to grazing Keep Kirkwood Ski Area closed to grazing north of Thimble Basin

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
52 - Range Management	Administer grazing permits on forage producing areas to meet specific vegetation management objectives of the ski area	Proper use is 50 percent of the annual production Make allotment inspections and readiness, utilization, and trend studies Provide close coordination between the Grazing Permittee and the Ski Area Operator
54 - Range Improvement - Structural	Construct fences to manage, control, or exclude livestock at ski areas	
55 - Range Improvement - Maintenance	Maintain fences to meet both grazing allotment and ski area objectives	Coordinate maintenance needs between grazing permittees and ski area operators Maintenance responsibility may vary on a site specific basis
Timber		
66 - Special Cutting - Other	Harvest timber when needed to expand facilities, maintain or regulate forest cover, and minimize hazards to the public	Make cutting compatible with management of winter sports sites
Water and Soils		
81 - Water Yield Improvement	Practice water yield improvement where opportunities exist	Manage forest stands and meadows for increased yield by using techniques that are compatible with ski area management
82 - Runoff Regulation	Practice runoff regulation where opportunities exist	Provide runoff regulation in connection with water yield improvement by using techniques that are compatible with ski area management and where appropriate in the red fir and subalpine zones design timber harvest to prolong the snow melt period and encourage deep seepage
83 - Watershed Maintenance and Rehabilitation		Where beneficial uses of water are adversely affected due to man's activities and natural disasters such as fire and flood Stabilize stream channels and sideslopes using methods that are in harmony with Management Area objectives

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
86 - Soil Support Services	Maintain stable watershed conditions by establishing permanent ground cover on all disturbed areas within 3 years Provide temporary ground cover protection until permanent ground cover takes over	Maintain at least a 50 percent ground cover on soils with a moderate erosion hazard Maintain at least a 60 percent ground cover on soils with high, or very high, erosion hazard
Minerals and Geology		
88 - Minerals Management - Locatables	Protect site investments to the extend practicable while recognizing and accommodating mineral rights	Preclude undue and unnecessary winter sports site degradation where surface disturbing activities are permitted by valid existing rights All claimed valid existing rights will be verified by a Forest Service mineral examiner prior to authorizing any significant surface disturbing mineral access or development activities
89 - Minerals Management - Leasables	Protect site investments to the extent practicable while recognizing and accommodating mineral rights	Preclude undue and unnecessary winter sports site degradation where surface disturbing activities are permitted by valid existing rights All claimed valid existing rights will be verified by a Forest Service mineral examiner prior to authorizing any significant surface disturbing mineral access or development activities
Lands		
93 - Withdrawals and Revocations	Preserve the investment and user amenities of existing winter sports sites	Conform to Public Law 94-579, Section 204
98 - Power Related Licenses and Permits	Do not allow hydroelectric power developments which are incompatible with Existing Winter Sports sites	Give priority to retaining existing ski areas over power project proposals Oppose projects that cannot successfully mitigate conflicting impacts, or which jeopardize skier safety These are avoidance areas for transportation-utility corridors

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MANAGEMENT AREA NUMBER 12

POTENTIAL WINTER SPORTS SITES

Management Emphasis

Protect potential downhill skiing sites for future development Maintain or improve the forest setting

Description

These are inventoried sites that have characteristics that make them suitable for downhill skiing All potential areas are adjacent to existing winter sports sites They would be constructed by private concessionaires under Special Use Permit Potential sites contained in Management Area Number 12 are as follows

Scheduled this Decade

Name	Site No	Acres
Huckleberry	679 0	238
Sierra Ski Ranch	339 1-2	1,713
Kirkwood Meadows	798 1-2	1,709
Iron Mountain	710 0	297
Echo Summit	267 1	60
	Total	4,017

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Recreation		
1 - Recreation Planning and Inventory	Set aside potential sites to provide a high quality downhill skiing experience	Cooperate with proponents during the preparation and review of development proposals for these specific sites Offer technical expertise and coordinate, as necessary, with the Tri-county Technical Advisory Committee on development of proposed sites Coordinate with county and state agencies who have jurisdiction over lift facilities, water systems, sewage, etc Coordinate with state agencies on design, construction, and operation of lifts, tows, and related safety devices

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
3 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Semiprimitive Nonmotorized 4 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Semiprimitive Motorized 5 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Roaded Natural	Potential winter sports sites are so large and diverse that a range of Recreation Opportunity classes exist Maintain recreation experience levels to the approved class in the Eldorado Recreation Opportunity Spectrum inventory	
9 - Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation	Inventory and assess effects for all cultural properties on potential winter sports sites	Perform assessments in conjunction with environmental analyses of expansion proposals
10 - Cultural Resources Protection	Mitigate effects for all significant sites	Follow Manual of Mitigation Measures (MOMM)
11 - Cultural Resources Enhancement	Provide for interpretation of sites where appropriate	Integrate site interpretation with proposed winter sports development
13 - Visual Resource Inventory and Planning	Preserve or improve a natural appearing forest setting for future development of potential sites	On a project basis, determine and meet Visual Quality Objectives during construction Prepare vegetative management plans for each new development
16 - Visual Quality Objective - Partial Retention	Retain a natural appearing forest setting	Manage to a Visual Quality Objective of Partial Retention This is the desired VQO for potential sites
17 - Visual Quality Objective - Modification		Manage to a Visual Quality Objective of Modification This is an acceptable VQO but preferably should be upgraded to Partial Retention
19 - Visual Resource Improvement	Maintain the existing visual condition	Land modifying activities or projects should not occur in these areas except to improve future visual condition or future recreation experience
21 - Interpretive Services Planning	Incorporate interpretive services into development plans for potential winter sports sites	Coordinate interpretive services needs with development of proposed sites Work with permittees
25 - Dispersed Recreation Management	Provide interim dispersed recreation activities that have low impact on these sites	Favor interim activities that do not require improvements and are short duration of stay

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MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
27 - Restricted Off-Road Vehicle Management	Regulate vehicle travel to protect site capability	Confine travel to designated motorized trails and off-road vehicle routes Do not allow unrestricted vehicle use on inventoried sites
29 - Cross-country Skiing	Encourage new winter sports permittees to develop cross-country skiing in conjunction with downhill operations	Make dual use of downhill base facilities or provide separate base facilities to support cross-country skiing, where compatible
Range		
51 - Range Planning and Analysis	Continue to graze the potential sites that are currently within existing allotments	Confine grazing to slopes of 60 percent or less
52 - Range Management	Administer these portions of grazing allotments to achieve proper use of the forage resources and protect other resource values	Utilize 50 percent of annual forage production Conduct readiness, utilization, and allotment inspections
Timber		
66 - Special Cutting - Other	Retain current stand characteristics	Harvest only those trees that are dead or dying, have a high probability of dying within 10 years, are in excess of desired stocking, or are located in ski runs locations
Water and Soils		
81 - Water Yield Improvement	Practice water yield improvement where opportunities exist	Manage forest stands and meadow areas for water yield improvement by using management techniques that meet partial retention standards and are compatible with proposed ski area management objectives
82 - Runoff Regulation	Practice runoff regulation where opportunities exist	Practice runoff regulation in connection with water yield improvement by utilizing techniques that meet partial retention standards and are compatible with proposed ski area management objectives Where appropriate in the red fir and subalpine zones design timber harvest to prolong the snow melt period and encourage deep seepage

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
83 - *Watershed Maintenance* and Rehabilitation		*Where the beneficial uses of water* are adversely affected due to man's activities or natural disasters such as *fire* and flood Stabilize stream channels and the adjacent side slopes utilizing any reasonable methods that are in harmony with Management Area objectives
88 - Minerals Management - Locatables	Inventory and assess affects on all significant locatable mineral values from development of potential winter sports sites	Assess mineral potential in conjunction with environmental analyses of expansion proposals Locate proposed expansions on low mineral potential lands whenever possible
88 - Minerals Management - Leasables	Inventory and assess affects on all significant leasable mineral values from development of potential winter sports sites	Assess mineral potential in conjunction with environmental analyses of expansion proposals Locate proposed expansions on low mineral potential lands whenever possible
Lands		
98 - Power Related Licenses and Permits	Give potential ski areas development priority over power projects	Relocate power project rights-of-way that would make these potential winter sports sites unsuitable for future development These are avoidance areas for transportation-utility corridors
Protection		
111 - *Fire Management*	*Determine allowable fire size* objectives for this management area	*Use appropriate suppression* strategies at a least cost effort to meet resource objectives

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MANAGEMENT AREA NUMBER 13

PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPED RECREATION

Management Emphasis

Provide a wide variety of recreation experiences for existing private sector facilities

Description

Management Area Number 13 contains 2,279 acres These are inventoried resorts, camps, clubs, organization sites and residence sites authorized under Special Use Permit to private concessionaires, organizations or individuals

EXISTING SITES

Name	Site No		Kind	No Lots
Bear River	975 5	Rec	Residence	45
Caples Lake	909 0	Rec	Residence	13
Devils Gate	989 0	Rec	Residence	14
Kirkwood Lake	985 0	Rec	Residence	26
East Silver Lake	854 1	Rec	Residence	54
South Silver Lake	862 0	Rec	Residence	24
Woods Lake	860 0	Rec	Residence	5
Georgetown	682 0	Rec	Residence	2
Dark Lake	574 0	Rec	Residence	7
Gerle Creek	067 5	Rec	Residence	41
Wrights Lake	575 0	Rec	Residence	68
Alder Creek	542 0	Rec	Residence	20
Aspen Creek	341 0	Rec	Residence	18
Atwood	270 5	Rec	Residence	23
Bryant Creek	337 0	Rec	Residence	30
Bull Creek	538 0	Rec	Residence	16
Cody Creek	558 0	Rec	Residence	1
Fir	336 0	Rec	Residence	23
Forni Creek	564 0	Rec	Residence	5
Fry Creek	593 0	Rec	Residence	1
Phillips	346 0	Rec	Residence	6
Pyramid Creek	552 0	Rec	Residence	34
Riverside	589 0	Rec	Residence	12
Sayles Canyon	269 0	Rec	Residence	36
Sciots	562 0	Rec	Residence	70
Strawberry	557 0	Rec	Residence	52
Strawberry Creek	560 0	Rec	Residence	33
Twin Bridges	551 0	Rec	Residence	7
White Hall	540 0	Rec	Residence	5
29 Milestone	592 0	Rec	Residence	4
30 Milestone	591 0	Rec	Residence	34
31 Milestone	590 0	Rec	Residence	2
33 Milestone	588 0	Rec	Residence	27
34 Milestone	587 0	Rec	Residence	26
35 Milestone	571 0	Rec	Residence	15
36 Milestone	570 0	Rec	Residence	23
39 Milestone	564 0	Rec	Residence	51
41 Milestone	563 0	Rec	Residence	39
42 Milestone	599 0	Rec	Residence	28
46 Milestone	338 0	Rec	Residence	23
47 Milestone	340 0	Rec	Residence	29
Kaleva Lodge	371 0		Club	
Porcupine Club	224 6		Club	
STS Clubhouse	572 0		Club	
Deer Crossing	027 0		Private Camp	
Mountain Camp	417 0		Private Camp	
Caples Lake	988 1		Resort	
Kit Carson	853 0		Resort	
Twin Bridges	550 0		Resort	
Camp Minkalo	857 0		Organization Site	
Camp Silverado	855 0		Organization Site	
Stockton Camp	887 0		Organization Site	
Two Sentinels	984 0		Organization Site	
Camp Winton	973 0		Organization Site	
SMUDEA	051 5		Organization Site	
Camp Cody	459 0		Organization Site	
Camp Sacramento	379 0		Organization Site	
Sierra Pines	335 0		Organization Site	

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Recreation		
1 - Recreation Planning and Inventory	Administer private sector sites to provide a high quality experience	Coordinate with State and county agencies who have jurisdiction over building codes, water, and sanitation
	For each tract complete analysis of recreation residence continuance, following the NEPA Process as directed in FSM 2721 23e Issue no new Recreation Special Use Permits outside of the existing tracts, except as directed by Future Use Studies Organization camps will offer social priority 1, 2, and 3 use and thereby fulfill a needed public service as a condition of use of the site Reissuance of organization camp permits would be contingent on continuance of this type of use	Endeavor to complete analysis of recreation residence continuance prior to expiration of existing permits in 1991, or within 5 years following approval of this plan Issue annual permits for those sites not completed before 1991 Plan a phase out period for boat houses and secondary buildings as directed by policies outlined in FSH 2709 11 Consolidate docking facilities
	Combine the sites into priority groups, as follows 1 Highway 88 Corridor and associated areas Amador Ranger District 2 Lower Section-Highway 50 Placerville Ranger District 3 Upper Section-Highway 50 Placerville Ranger District 4 Pacific and Georgetown Districts	
4 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Semiprimitive Motorized 5 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Roaded Natural 6 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Rural	Maintain a range of recreation experiences, because existing classes vary between inventoried sites	
9 - Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation	Provide for an historic and architectural inventory assessment of buildings scheduled for removal	Follow Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines
10 - Cultural Resources Protection	Provide for mitigation of effects on significant properties	Follow the Manual of Mitigating Measures (MOMM)

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MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
11 - Cultural Resources Enhancement	Interpret significant cultural properties associated with Private Sector Developed Recreation Sites	Preserve and/or rehabilitate where appropriate for interpretation
13 - Visual Resource Inventory and Planning	Provide a natural appearing setting within the context of private sector sites	Identify visual tradeoffs under Future Recreation Use Determinations Prepare vegetative management plans for all sites Produce a visual handbook of buildings, signs, and facilities, setting the theme and standards for improvements Analyze proposed land modifications from the observer point of view
16 - Visual Quality Objective - Partial Retention	Retain a natural appearing forest setting	Manage to a Visual Quality Objective of Partial Retention This is the desired VQO for existing private sector sites Maintain recreation residences, buildings, and roads within the sites in order to be as obscure as possible when viewed from within or immediately adjacent to the sites Plant and maintain the optimum amount of vegetation in order to keep a natural appearing setting that functionally and aesthetically satisfies passing Forest visitors
17 - Visual Quality Objective - Modification		Manage to a Visual Quality Objective of Modification This is an acceptable VQO but preferably should be upgraded to Partial Retention
19 - Visual Resource Improvement	Achieve a natural appearing forest setting	Upgrade to Partial Retention where physical qualities allow Work with permittees to minimize vegetation loss Replant with native species
22 - Interpretive Services Management	Provide information and education materials to permittees	Develop information material to keep permittees informed about management policies and programs affecting their use

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
28 - *Closed Off-Road Vehicle* Management	*Do not allow vehicle use off of* system roads and trails	*Confine use to roads and trails* that lead to adjacent off-road vehicle routes or areas
32 - Recreation Management - Private and Other Public Sector	Manage recreation Special Use Permits in accordance with Forest Service Manual 2300 and 2700	Incorporate foot bridges, docks and additional buildings into existing Special Use Permits (where appropriate) Charge an additional fee for all secondary buildings on recreation residence sites that exceed 100 square feet
Range		
Grazing is generally excluded from other developed recreation areas		
Timber		
66 - Special Cutting - Other	Maintain a healthy forest cover with characteristics that enhance the recreation experience of the site	Remove trees that are dead, dying and susceptible to windthrow or breakage Remove other trees to create the desired stand characteristics of species, age, size, vigor, and density
69 - Ground Based Harvest System 70 - Cable Harvest System 71 - Skyline Harvest System 72 - Special Harvest System	Use the harvest system that best protects recreational values of specific sites	Give primary consideration to end results in the selection of a harvest system Make relative cost a secondary consideration
73 - Fuelwood	Utilize all the woody material from tree removal under Special Cutting	Dispose of fuelwood material off-site that is created by stand maintenance within these areas off-site
80 - Christmas Trees and Miscellaneous Forest products	Remove all woody material from the harvest of miscellaneous forest products	Dispose of woody material off-site which is created by stand maintenance within these sites
Water and Soils		
83 - *Watershed Maintenance* and Rehabilitation		*Where the beneficial uses of water* are adversely affected due to man's activities or natural disasters such as fire and flood

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MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
		Stabilize stream channel and adjacent side slopes using methods that are in harmony with Management Area objectives
Minerals and Geology		
88 - Minerals Management - Locatables	Protect site investments to the extent practicable while recognizing and accommodating mineral rights	Preclude undue and unnecessary site degradation where surface disturbing activities are permitted by valid existing rights All claimed valid existing rights will be verified by a Forest Service mineral examiner prior to authorizing any significant surface development activities
89 - Minerals Management - Leasables	Protect site investments to the extent practicable while recognizing and accommodating mineral rights	Preclude undue and unnecessary site degradation where surface disturbing activities are permitted by valid existing rights All claimed valid existing rights will be verified by a Forest Service mineral examiner prior to authorizing any significant surface disturbing mineral access or development activities
Lands		
93 - Withdrawals and Revocations	Preserve the investment and user amenities	Conform to Public Law 94-579, Section 204
94 - Land Adjustments	Make land adjustments defined by approved Future Use Studies	Manage lands status quo under permit, dispose of them by exchange, or recover sites for unencumbered public access
98 - Power Related Licenses and Permits	Minimize impacts on private sector special use permits	Evaluate project impacts to mitigate the effects of power development through FERC licensing requirements Consider alternate project locations if displacement is the only solution Preserve water rights previously granted to permittees and their various associations

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
28 - *Closed Off-Road Vehicle* Management	*Do not allow vehicle use off of* system roads and trails	*Confine use to roads and trails* that lead to adjacent off-road vehicle routes or areas
32 - Recreation Management - Private and Other Public Sector	Manage recreation Special Use Permits in accordance with Forest Service Manual 2300 and 2700	Incorporate foot bridges, docks and additional buildings into existing Special Use Permits (where appropriate) Charge an additional fee for all secondary buildings on recreation residence sites that exceed 100 square feet
Range		
Grazing is generally excluded from other developed recreation areas		
Timber		
66 - Special Cutting - Other	Maintain a healthy forest cover with characteristics that enhance the recreation experience of the site	Remove trees that are dead, dying and susceptible to windthrow or breakage Remove other trees to create the desired stand characteristics of species, age, size, vigor, and density
69 - Ground Based Harvest System 70 - Cable Harvest System 71 - Skyline Harvest System 72 - Special Harvest System	Use the harvest system that best protects recreational values of specific sites	Give primary consideration to end results in the selection of a harvest system Make relative cost a secondary consideration
73 - Fuelwood	Utilize all the woody material from tree removal under Special Cutting	Dispose of fuelwood material off-site that is created by stand maintenance within these areas off-site
80 - Christmas Trees and Miscellaneous Forest products	Remove all woody material from the harvest of miscellaneous forest products	Dispose of woody material off-site which is created by stand maintenance within these sites
Water and Soils		
83 - Watershed Maintenance and Rehabilitation		Where the beneficial uses of water are adversely affected due to man's activities or natural disasters such as fire and flood

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
		Stabilize stream channel and adjacent side slopes using methods that are in harmony with Management Area objectives
Minerals and Geology		
88 - Minerals Management - Locatables	Protect site investments to the extent practicable while recognizing and accommodating mineral rights	Preclude undue and unnecessary site degradation where surface disturbing activities are permitted by valid existing rights All claimed valid existing rights will be verified by a Forest Service mineral examiner prior to authorizing any significant surface development activities
89 - Minerals Management - Leasables	Protect site investments to the extent practicable while recognizing and accommodating mineral rights	Preclude undue and unnecessary site degradation where surface disturbing activities are permitted by valid existing rights All claimed valid existing rights will be verified by a Forest Service mineral examiner prior to authorizing any significant surface disturbing mineral access or development activities
Lands		
93 - Withdrawals and Revocations	Preserve the investment and user amenities	Conform to Public Law 94-579, Section 204
94 - Land Adjustments	Make land adjustments defined by approved Future Use Studies	Manage lands status quo under permit, dispose of them by exchange, or recover sites for unencumbered public access
98 - Power Related Licenses and Permits	Minimize impacts on private sector special use permits	Evaluate project impacts to mitigate the effects of power development through FERC licensing requirements Consider alternate project locations if displacement is the only solution Preserve water rights previously granted to permittees and their various associations

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MANAGEMENT AREA NUMBER 14

ADMINISTRATIVE SITES

Management Emphasis

Locate Administrative Sites to effectively protect and manage the Eldorado Blend buildings and and facilities with the surrounding landscape Make them energy efficient and functionally suitable for both employees and the visiting public

Description

Management Area Number 14 contains 250 acres These sites are situated throughout the Forest and have buildings and facilities on them that serve fire and other administrative needs Their size is usually small In some cases, they serve as public information outlets in addition to their primary purpose The Sly Park Conservation Site is included under Administrative Sites

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Recreation		
5 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Roaded Natural 6 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Rural	Maintain or improve the existing Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Administrative Sites, because of development, fall within a lower range of experience	Manage to a Recreation Opportunity Spectrum that is consistent with Management Areas that surround the Administrative Sites The desired level is Roaded Natural
9 - Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation	Inventory and evaluate the cultural value of Forest Service administrative buildings and facilities	Assess both existing and abandoned buildings during this 10-year planning period
10 - Cultural Resources Protection	Protect significant buildings and sites	Protect significant buildings and sites in accordance with Forest Service Manual 2360, Region 5 Supplement Number 31 and the Manual of Mitigating Measures (MOMM)
11 - Cultural Resources Enhancement	Stabilize, rehabilitate, and/or document significant buildings or sites Restore significant buildings and sites to original condition where there is high interpretive potential	Provide for public interpretation of significant buildirgs and sites where protection and maintenance costs are justified
13 - Visual Resource Inventory and Planning	Provide functional, aesthetically pleasing Administrative Sites	Locate and design Administrative Sites to minimize visual impacts
16 - Visual Quality Objective - Partial Retention	Fstablish and maintain Administrative Sites in an aesthetic setting	Manage to a Visual Quality Objective of Partial Retention This is the desired VQO
17 - Visual Quality Objective - Modification		Manage to a Visual Quality Objective of Modification This is an acceptable VQO

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
19 - Visual Resource Improvement	Achieve an aesthetically pleasing setting for Administrative Sites	Upgrade sites to a minimum acceptable level of Modification
21 - Interpretive Services Planning	Develop and update interpretive plans for Administrative Sites as key visitor contact points that are not now providing interpretive services	Identify interpretive objectives, audiences, messages, communication methods, parking and traffic patterns, space needs, staffing, and funding
22 - Interpretive Services Management	Maintain interpretive services at established sites Leased sites, while not located on National Forest land are adjuncts to this Management Area	Provide effective self-service and employee administered services at key contact points Make personal services available during normal business hours, at least 5 days per week, at key points such as Ranger Stations and the Supervisor's Office Extend personal services during holidays and special events such as opening of hunting season to pre and post business hours, up to 7 days per week Provide screening or other separation between public service areas and office space where administrative work is being performed
23 - Installation or Construction of Interpretive Services facilities not Interpretive Services Sites	Develop and maintain interpretive services facilities at Administrative Sites Provide visitor information on Highway 50	Integrate interpretive services facilities with site plans Provide personal contact visitor information along Highway 50 at the Eldorado Visitor Center in Camino Keep the Center open 7 days per week yearlong
Range		
2 - Range Management	Exclude grazing from Administrative Sites	
53 - Range Improvements-Structural	Build perimeter fences to protect sites from grazing damage	Keep fences effective and in good repair Maintain them with Forest Service funds and personnel

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MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Timber		
66 - Special Cutting - Other	Manage the vegetation to maintain or enhance the existing species mix Retain safe, healthy natural stands in Administrative Sites	Prepare a silvicultural prescription for all Administrative Sites during this planning period to ensure healthy tree stands Use ornamental landscaping to enhance native surroundings
69 - Ground Based Harvest System 70 - Cable Harvest System 71 - Skyline Harvest System 72 - Special Harvest System	Use the harvest system that best protects values of specific administrative sites	Give primary consideration to the end results in the selection of a harvest system Make relative cost a secondary consideration
79 - Fuelwood	Utilize all woody material from tree removal under Special Cutting	Dispose of fuelwood material off-site which is created by stand maintenance within these sites
80 - Christmas Trees and Miscellaneous Forest Products	Remove all woody material from the harvest of miscellaneous forest products	Dispose of woody material off-site which is created by stand maintenance within these sites
Minerals and Geology		
88 - Minerals Management - Locatables	Protect site investments to the extent practicable while recognizing and accommodating mineral rights	Preclude undue and unnecessary site degradation where surface disturbing activities are permitted by valid existing rights All claimed valid existing rights will be verified by a Forest Service mineral examiner prior to authorizing any significant surface disturbing mineral access or development activities
89 - Minerals Management - Leasables	Protect site investments to the extent practicable while recognizing and accommodating mineral rights	Preclude undue and unnecessary site degradation where surface disturbing activities are permitted by valid existing rights All claimed valid existing rights will be verified by a Forest Service mineral examiner prior to authorizing any significant surface disturbing mineral access or development activities

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Lands		
93 - Withdrawals and Revocations	Review all existing administrative site withdrawals to determine the need and validity for continuance	Complete the review during this planning period Recommend revocation of withdrawals that are no longer needed
	Protect Administrative Site investments to the extent practicable while recognizing and accommodating mineral rights	Preclude undue and unnecessary administrative site degradation where surface disturbing activities are permitted by valid existing rights
98 - Power Related Licenses and Permits	Allow minor power projects that support the Administrative Sites	Evaluate proposals to mitigate or eliminate direct impacts on the site These are windows with mitigation for transportation-utility corridors
Protection		
109 - Fire, Administration and Other (FA&O) Facility Construction and Reconstruction	Provide for construction and reconstruction of facilities to support the forest program of work	Conform to Forest Service manual standards to insure proper assessment, design and construction of facilities Incorporate energy saving devices into new construction Seek other means of conserving energy
110 - Fire, Administration, and Other (FA&O) Facility Operation and Maintenance	Operate and maintain forest structures to serve fire protection, administration and other management	Eliminate inventoried FA&O maintenance backlog to reduce maintenance needs to 3 percent of the current appraised value by 1985 Retrofit all buildings and facilities for which energy surveys indicate a favorable Saving Investment Ratio (SIR) by 1990 Build new trailer court pads for Forest Service employees
111 - Fire Management	Determine allowable fire size objectives for this management area	Use appropriate suppression strategies at a least cost effort to meet resource objectives

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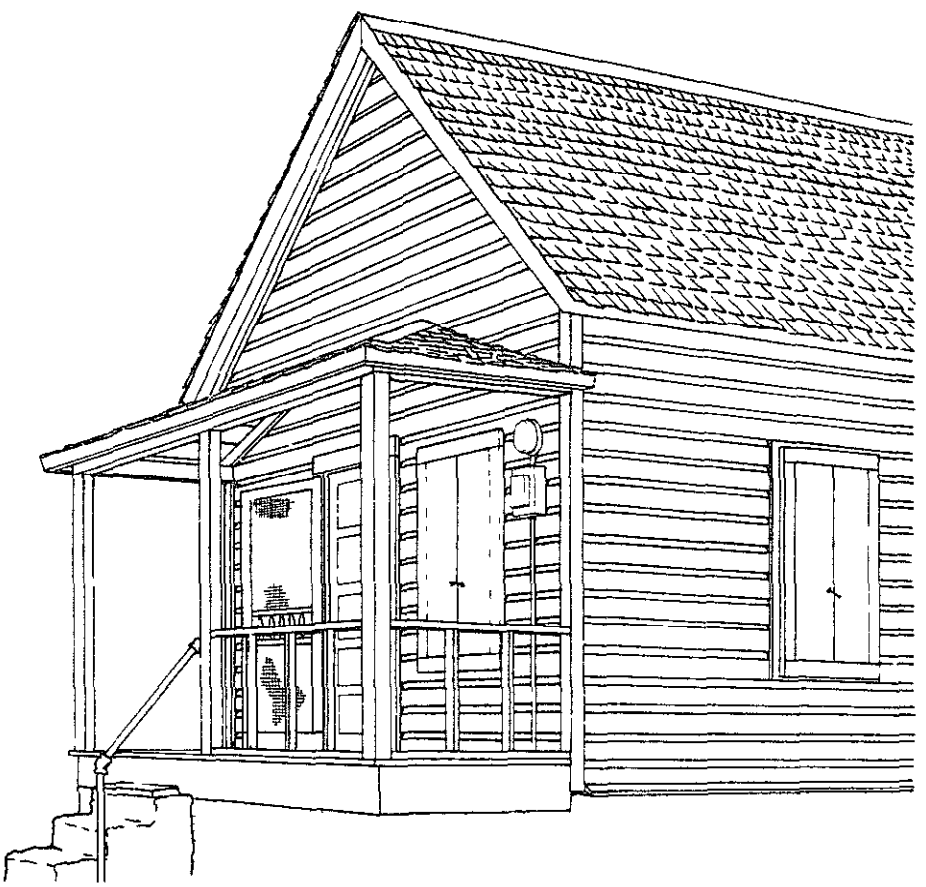
MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
112 - Activity Fuels Management	Provide 100% clean-up	Consider all fuel treatment methods mechanical, chemical, manual, or removal



MANAGEMENT AREA NUMBER 15

PLACERVILLE NURSERY

Management Emphasis

Produce 7-18 million individual conifer seedlings annually in support of regeneration of National Forests in the Pacific Southwest Region of the Forest Service Maintain the Badger Hill breeding orchard in connection with the Placerville Nursery

Description

The Placerville Nursery is a major facility operated by the Eldorado to supply seedlings to National Forests in California It is administered as a subunit by a Nursery Superintendent who reports to the Forest Supervisor Placerville Nursery proper is located outside the main administrative boundary of the National Forest on an isolated 157 acre parcel of land in the Apple Hill area of El Dorado County Badger Hill Breeding Orchard is a 61-acre site located inside the main administrative boundary

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Recreation		
6 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Rural	Give priority to seedling growth This is a production oriented need not related to visual experiences encountered in the main body of the Forest	Manage to a Recreation Opportunity Spectrum of Rural This is an acceptable ROS Class level consistent with Nursery management objectives
9 - Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation	Inventory the nursery and determine the effects of nursery operations on significant cultural properties	Follow Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines
10 - Cultural Resources Protection	Protect significant cultural resources associated with the nursery	Mitigate continuing adverse impacts on significant cultural properties
11 - Cultural Resources Enhancement	Provide for interpretation appropriate to assessed level of significance for cultural properties	Integrate interpretation of cultural properties with existing interpretive efforts at the nursery
13 - Visual Resource Inventory and Planning	Maintain an aesthetically pleasing rural setting	Establish safe and orderly surroundings Make the Nursery attractive to visitors and local travelers by creating an attractive portal and drought resistant plant demonstration garden
18 - Visual Quality Objective - Maximum Modification	Give precedence to seedling production	Manage to a Visual Quality Objective of Maximum Modification This level fits in with the surrounding Apple Hill agricultural community

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
21 - Interpretive Services Planning	Develop and update interpretive services plans	Identify interpretive objectives, audiences, messages, communication methods, operating hours, staffing, and funding Complement the Forest-wide Plan Emphasize the role played by nurseries in contributing to future forests Promote interpretive activities during fall and winter months Promote the drought resistant garden
22 - Interpretive Services Management	Provide opportunities to interpret the existing operation and its relationship to current forest management	Coordinate interpretive services funding with the Regional reforestation program Maintain high quality displays and brochures Replace faded and dated graphics Include a Supervisory Interpreter and staff Minimize conflicts between interpretive services and regular nursery operation
23 - Installation and Construction of Interpretive Services Facilities not on Interpretive Sites	Develop new interpretive services facilities	Design and construct exhibit modules for a visitor center Build a self-guided interpretive trail around and through the Nursery complex Maintain Recreation Information Management (RIM) data for use of these services

Range

Grazing is excluded from the Nursery in areas used for the growing of seedlings Livestock grazing could be used as a management tool on areas that are rested and controlled by means of temporary cross fencing This type of grazing use would not be managed under a Term Permit for grazing allotments but under an Annual Grazing Permit for a specific vegetation management needed at the Nursery

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Timber		
75 - Tree Improvement	Develop genetically improved seed in the Badger Hill breeding orchard to meet the goals of increased growth and quality established in the R-5 Tree Improvement Master Plan	Intensively manage competing vegetation to keep tree vigor high but maintain sufficient ground cover to prevent soil degradation
76 - Nursery	Supply the quantity and quality of seedlings to meet reforestation objectives on National Forest and other Federal lands	Make periodic assessments under the leadership of the Regional Office Timber Management Branch to determine seedling capacity related to projected demand Evaluate storage capacity needs and the benefit-cost of planting 2-0 versus 1-0 stock Make Nursery operations efficient in the use of energy, water, and materials such as fertilizers Save energy in seed processing, building maintenance, and field operations Protect soils in seedling production areas to retain desired structure, nutrient levels, and depth Keep records of soil testing and treatment by interior seedling blocks
Water and Soils		
86 - Soil Support Services	Maintain stable watershed conditions by providing temporary ground cover on all areas that are disturbed during the winter lifting season	Provide at least a 60 percent ground cover on all seed beds within 2 days of lifting Initiate measures to mitigate areas that are severely compacted
	Fstablish ground cover on all areas that are not in seed bed production	Establish ground cover before October 1 on these areas
	Maintain grass waterways and settling ponds to trap sediment from areas of seedling production	Make these facilities functional before October 1 Measure and document the amount of sediment removed from sediment points

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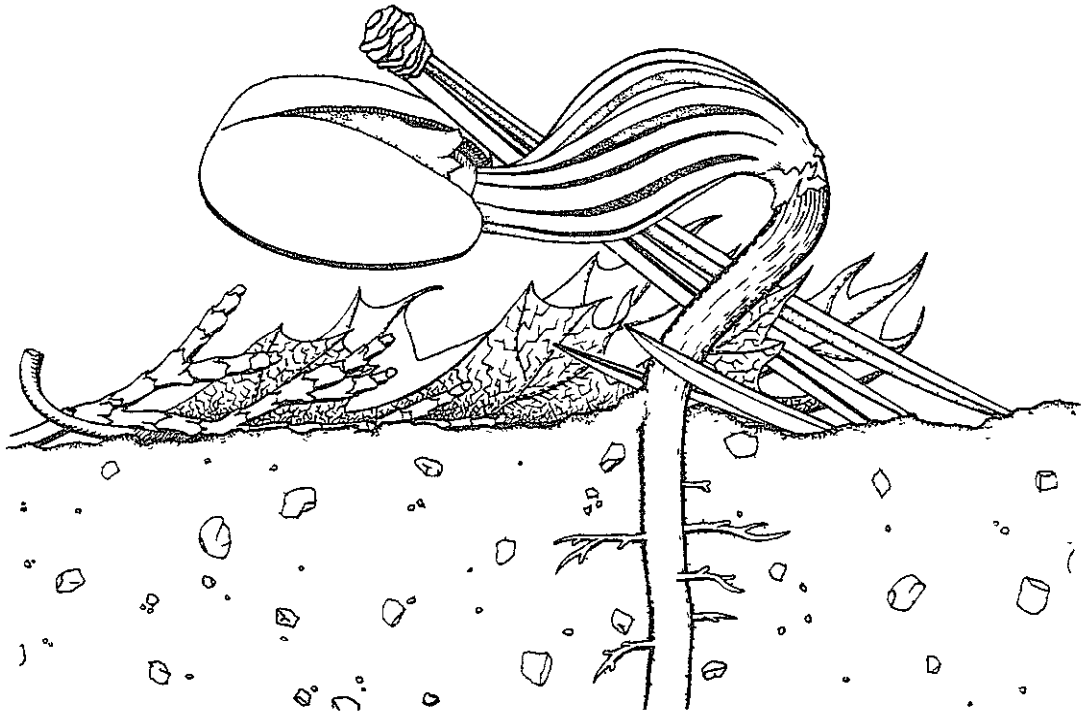
MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Lands		
98 - Power Related Licenses and Permits	Do not allow power projects that are incompatible with Nursery operations	Oppose power projects, including transmission lines The Placerville Nursery is an avoidance area for transportation-utility corridors
Protection		
116 - Integrated Pest Management	Sustain production levels and minimize loss of investment at the Placerville Nursery and Badger Hill	Keep insect, animal, and disease damage to the Nursery and Orchard within acceptable limits by application of integrated pest management techniques



MANAGEMENT AREA NUMBER 16

INSTITUTE OF FOREST GENETICS

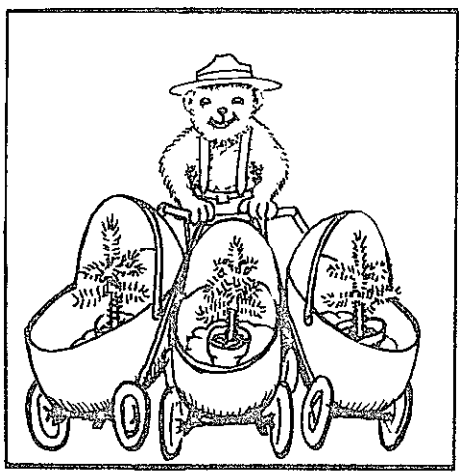
Management Emphasis

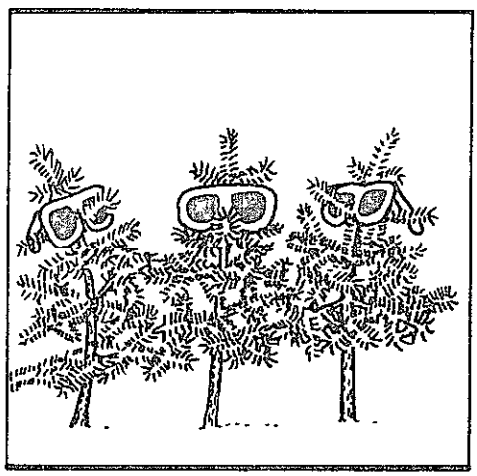
Conduct research in conifer characteristics, cross breeding, and experimental plantings under the direction of the Pacific Southwest Experiment Station

Description

The Institute contains of 234 acres planted to various species of conifers It is located on three isolated parcels of land outside the main administrative boundary of the Eldorado National Forest in the Apple Hill, Mount Danaher, and El Dorado areas of El Dorado County The Apple Hill site contains several buildings and facilities used to conduct the Institute's research program The Institute is carried as part of the Forest land base Special Use Management of Experiment Station lands is the primary activity related to the Eldorado

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Lands		
96 - Special Use Management - Nonrecreation	Process applications for land uses that are consistent with the Institute's research goals Administer existing Special Use Permits	Review all applications and current land uses with the Director of the Institute
98 - Power Related Licenses and Permits	Review all power project proposals with the Director of the Institute	Do not allow power projects that adversely affect the Institute's research programs The Institute is an avoidance area for transportation-utility corridors





MANAGEMENT AREA NUMBER 18

SPOTTED OWL HABITAT AREA

Management Emphasis

Protect and manage mature timber stands that provide suitable habitat for late successional wildlife species, particularly the spotted owl Meet National Forest Management Act (NFMA) requirements for maintaining viable populations of threatened, endangered, and sensitive wildlife species

Description

The Spotted Owl Management Area contains a total of 60,800 acres in a network of 32 Spotted Owl Habitat Areas (SOHA's) These SOHA's are located throughout the Forest, overlaying other Management Areas They are designated in clusters of three, to the extent possible, and are spaced so as to retain the distribution of owls throughout their geographic range (in accordance with Regional Planning Direction, 1/84)

The network is composed of estimated spotted owl home ranges, defined by a 1 5 mile radius circle (approximately 4,500 acres) Each SOHA is composed of 1,000 acres of suitable base habitat, plus additional replacement habitat within a home range area Where 1,000 acres of suitable habitat was unavailable, the deficit was identified as potential habitat to be managed to meet suitability The base habitat includes 1) a core area - 300 acres of contiguous habitat within which a nest or suspected nest is found, 2) an alternate core - another 300 acres of contiguous habitat to serve as an alternate nest stand, and 3) additional base habitat - 400 acres of additional habitat in not more than 3 parcels, at least 60 acres in size In SOHA's where these conditions are not currently being met, management will be aimed at improving habitat to meet these requirements in the future

A viable amount of replacement habitat is required depending upon the timber harvest prescription selection for each SOHA Replacement acre requirements for the available prescriptions are no scheduled harvest--650 acres, uneven-aged management--1,000 acres, and even-aged management--1,650 acres. This results in SOHA's varying in size from 1,650 acres to 2,650 acres A timber management prescription was determined for each of the 32 SOHA's based on the availability of suitable or potential habitat for replacement acres An even-aged management prescription was selected for 8 SOHA's which were anticipated to have at least 2,650 acres of suitable and potential habitat available The remaining 24 SOHA's will be managed under a no scheduled harvest prescription due to the lack of available habitat or its heavy fragmentation These initial management prescriptions may be modified if site specific data developed in a Habitat Management Plan indicated significantly lesser or greater amounts of potential habitat available than originally estimated

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The spotted owl serves as a management indicator for other late successional stage wildlife, and the protected habitat adds to the seral stage acreage of older mature trees General guidelines for this Management Area are provided in the Management Area Prescription, however, site specific guidelines will be developed for each individual SOHA within a Spotted Owl Habitat Management Plan

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Recreation		
2 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Primitive 3 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Semiprimitive Nonmotorized 4 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Semiprimitive Motorized 5 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Roaded Natural	Make consistent with the ROS Class of surrounding Management Areas	
14 - Visual Quality Objective - Retention	Protect mature timber Eliminate disturbance to 1,000 acres of base habitat.	Manage to a Visual Quality Objective of Retention to preserve spotted owl habitat.
25 - Dispersed Recreation Management	Manage for a low concentration of dispersed use and restrict activities that modify spotted owl habitat or disturb breeding pairs	Allow sightseeing, hiking, undeveloped camping, nature study, hunting, and fishing.
27 - Restricted Off-Road Vehicle Management	Confine ORV use to designated trails	When designating ORV trails through SOHA's, attempt to avoid the 1,000 acre base habitat.
28 - Closed Off-Road Vehicle Management	Prohibit motor vehicle use within the spotted owl core area.	Do not allow construction of ORV trails within the spotted owl core area. Existing trails will be rerouted to be outside the core area unless determined through a biological evaluation, that the existing use is not an impact Address site specific ORV concerns within the Spotted Owl Habitat Management Plan

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
		Vegetative Management within each SOHA will be primarily for maintaining spotted owl habitat requirements Vegetation and seral stages included within each SOHA will be selected jointly by the Forest biologist and silviculturist
Fish and Wildlife		
42 - Habitat Improvement - Old Growth	Provide habitat for wildlife species associated with late successional stages and old growth forests. Manage these areas in high quality condition according to the habitat quality criteria for old growth stands (Wildlife Habitat Capability Models and Habitat Quality Criteria for the Western Sierra Nevada, May 1981, and Habitat Suitability Index Models Spotted Owls, Laymon et al 1985)	Retain the following conditions to provide high quality habitat for spotted owls and other old-growth species Dominant tree characteristics - dominant trees are Dunning Class 3 and 5, top rounded or flat, more than 36 inches in diameter at breast height in core nesting areas and 30 inches in diameter in core replacement areas, and age 170 to 300 years Presence of natural mortality and disturbance - mortality and tree fall occur without disturbance in base habitat Snags - largest size available, more than 24-inch diameter breast height and more than 20 feet high Average density of seven per acre Downed logs - more than 24 inches at the largest diameter All classes of decay Average density more than 10 per acre Proximity to stream - less than 0 5 miles to a water source Stand structure - multi-layered stand, lower story may be hardwood mix, 75 percent cumulative canopy closure

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
		Spotted Owl Management Plans, developed by appropriate resource specialists, will provide site specific management guidelines to maintain spotted owl habitat over time
48 - Recovery Species Administrative Management	Protect and improve habitat for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species	Forest wildlife staff will coordinate with other resources, particularly timber Habitat criteri for other species utilizing old growt and late successional stages will be provided for active projects Biological evaluations will be prepared as necessary to assess existing or potential impacts
Range		
51 - Range Planning and Analysis	Continue grazing as part of existing allotments	Manage forage-producing areas under nonintensive grazing systems
52 - Range Management	Administer as part of surrounding allotments	Discourage concentrated use Locate salt away from spotted owl habitat
54 - Range Improvement - Structural	Allow only allotment boundary fences to cross the territories	Do not machine clear fenceline rights-of-way Perform construction and maintenance by hand between July and March 1
55 - Range Improvement - Maintenance	Keep fences in repair to meet both grazing allotment and spotted owl needs	Perform maintenance by the permittee under the terms of the grazing permit
Timber		
66 - Special Cutting - Other	Retain stand characteristics essential to spotted owl and other wildlife species that are dependent upon mature timber seral stages	Within SOHA's containing 1,650 acres of suitable and potential habitat, n scheduled timber harvest will occur. Design timber management prescriptio within Habitat Management Plans, as needed to achieve spotted owl habita requirements

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
		Within SOHA's containing 2,000 acres of identified habitat, allow regulated harvest under an even-aged harvest prescription, as determined within a Spotted Owl Habitat Management Plan Ensure that at least 1,000 acres of suitable habitat is maintained in a suitable distribution at all times A wildlife biologist will participate in sale layout
		Within SOHA's containing 2,650 acres of identified habitat, allow regulated harvest as determined within a Spotted Owl Habitat Management Plan. Ensure that at least 1,000 acres of suitable habitat is maintained in a suitable distribution at all times. No harvest will occur within the core area, and a wildlife biologist will participate in sale layout
		Institute seasonal restrictions in areas with nests and roosts
		A spotted Owl Habitat Management Plan will be prepared prior to authorizing timber salvage activities within the SOHA, *unless determined through the* biological evaluation process and through input from the Forest Pest Management Staff, that the integrity of the SOHA is being threatened to a greater extent by an insect outbreak than by the proposed salvage activities
79 - Fuelwood	Minimize fuelwood gathering in base and replacement habitat, especially during the reproductive season	Do not designate fuelwood gathering areas within base habitat Implement closures or restrictions as necessary to protect desired habitat characteristics

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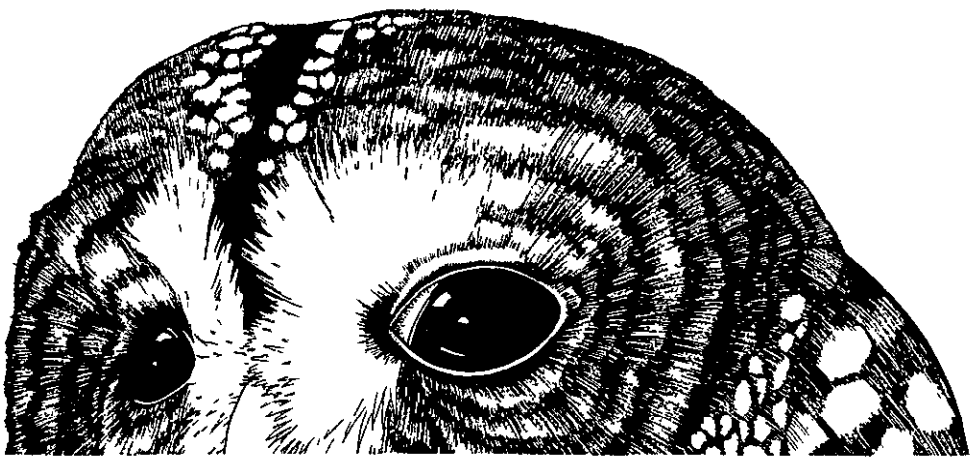
MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Lands		
98 - Power Related Licenses	In designated spotted owl territories, permit projects or portions of projects that do not lower the capability of the habitat to support spotted owls	This is an avoidance area for transportation-utility corridors Evaluate impacts of proposed projects on the habitat needs of spotted owls Require proponents to maintain or increase the level of habitat capability consistent with established guidelines A technical specialist should review project plans that may impact spotted owl territories, and prepare a biological evaluation
Protection		
111 - Fire Management	Maintaining the integrity of the SOHA's is a primary consideration during fire suppression activities.	Use appropriate suppression strategies to protect SOHA's, paying particular attention to core areas
114 - Natural Fuels Management	Minimize environmental impacts and resource losses caused by wildfires through treatment of natural fuels	Treat natural fuels to a level and at a frequency that will permit attainment of the outputs identified in the Forest Plan, while maintaining necessary habitat characteristics for spotted owls Select fuel treatment methods that will not degrade old growth stand characteristics



MANAGEMENT AREA NUMBER 19

GOSHAWK MANAGEMENT AREA

Management Emphasis

Protect mature timber stands that provide suitable habitat for the goshawk Meet National Forest Management Act (NFMA) requirements for maintaining viable populations of all native vertebrate species

Description

The Goshawk Management Area consists of 51 habitat areas that contain a total of 2,550 acres These habitat areas are located throughout the Forest, overlapping other Management Areas, and are spaced so as to retain the distribution of goshawks throughout their geographic range

The 51 habitat areas are potential goshawk habitats containing a minimum 25-acre nest stand and a 25-acre alternate nest stand Most stands will exceed the minimum These areas will be held in a minimum level of management intensity Additional survey work will attempt to positively verify active territories Specific locations of goshawk habitat areas may change as this information is developed The existing 51 habitat areas will be maintained until the verification is complete

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Recreation		
2 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Primitive 3 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Semiprimitive Nonmotorized 4 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Semiprimitive Motorized 5 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Roaded Natural	Make Recreation Opportunity Spectrum consistent with the class of surrounding Management Areas	
14 - Visual Quality Objective - Retention	Protect mature timber. Eliminate disturbance to nest stands and alternates	Manage to a Visual Quality Objective of Retention to preserve goshawk habitat
25 - Dispersed Recreation Management	Manage for a low concentration of dispersed use and restrict activities that modify the goshawk habitat	Allow sightseeing, hiking, undeveloped camping, nature study, hunting, and fishing

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Fish and Wildlife		
42 - Habitat Improvement - Old-Growth	Provide high quality goshawk habitat and comply with Regional direction for maintaining a viable population	Protect potential nesting territories until at least 51 active nesting territories have been identified Above that level, consider additional territories through the environmental analysis process. Create a primary protection zone of 25 acres around all active or recently active nest sites The scope of the primary zone will depend on topographic and vegetative characteristics but will include the nest tree, the plucking and roosting sites, and whenever possible, the portion of the forest stand located between a nest and the closest water source Select an alternate zone of 25 acres for each territory. Locate this area within 0 5 miles of the active nest site Apply the same restrictions as the primary zone.
48 - Recovery Species Administrative Management	Protect and improve habitat for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species.	Forest wildlife staff will coordinate with other resources, particularly timber. Biologists will participate in layout of adjoining timber sales
Range		
51 - Range Planning and Analysis	Continue grazing as part of existing allotments	Manage forage producing areas under nonintensive grazing systems Goshaw territories are not key forage areas
52 - Range Management	Administer territories as part of the surrounding allotments	Discourage concentrated use Locate salt away from territories
54 - Range Improvement - Structural	Allow only allotment boundary fences to cross the territories	Do not machine clear fenceline rights-of-way Perform construction and maintenance by hand between July and March 1
55 - Range Improvement - Maintenance	Keep fences in repair to meet both grazing allotment and goshawk needs	Perform maintenance by the permittee under the terms of the grazing permit

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Timber		
66 - Special Cutting-Other	Maintain a healthy forest cover while protecting the habitat capability to support goshawks. Retain stand characteristics essential to this species	Selectively harvest individual trees designated for removal by a wildlife biologist or appropriate resource specialist.
79 - Fuelwood	Utilize fuelwood when compatible with goshawk management	Remove fuelwood from alternate nest stands when desired habitat characteristics are not adversely affected.
Lands		
98 - Power Related Licenses and Permits	In designated goshawk territories, permit projects or portions of projects that do not lower the capability of the habitat to support goshawks.	This is an avoidance area for transportation-utility corridors Evaluate impacts of proposed projects on habitat needs of goshawks Oppose projects that lower habitat capability from the pre-project level. Require proponents to maintain or increase the level of habitat capability consistent with established guidelines A technical specialist must review project plans that may impact goshawk territories.
Protection		
111 - Fire Management	Determine allowable fire size objectives for this management area	Use appropriate suppression strategies at a least cost effort to meet resource objectives
114 - Natural Fuels Management	Minimize environmental impacts and resource losses caused by wildfires through treatment of natural fuels. For the benefit of the public safety, manage fuelbeds so they will not sustain high intensity fires. Reduce long-term protection costs and suppression expenditures.	Treat natural fuels to a level and at a frequency which will permit attainment of the outputs identified in the Forest Plan

MANAGEMENT AREA NUMBER 20

VISUAL FOREGROUND RETENTION

Management Emphasis

Apply an uneven-aged selection system of timber management where individual or small groups of trees are removed Maintain a high level of visual quality Provide opportunities for water, wildlife enhancement, grazing, minerals exploration and development, and dispersed recreation Where in harmony wtih the above, manage red fir stands to increase water yields and to prolong the snow melt period

Description

Management Area Number 20 contains 19,306 acres of high site timber lands that are capable, available, and suitable (CAS) for scheduled harvest Selection is employed to meet a Visual Quality Objective of Foreground Retention on Sensitivity Level 1, Variety Class A and B viewsheds This area retains wildlife habitat in a condition that favors some late successional species

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Recreation		
4 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum-Semiprimitve Motorized 5 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Roaded Natural 6 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Rural	Maintain a range of recreation experiences, since existing classes vary between Management Areas Keep Recreation Opportunity Spectrum levels at the approved class in the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Inventory	Manage dispersed recreation in these areas to maintain or improve the approved ROS classes consistent with Management Area values and implementation plans
13 - Visual Resource Inventory and Planning	Provide project level data to aid in meeting visual quality objectives	Mitigate visual loss resulting from approved major projects such as highway widening or realignment, transmission lines, mining operations, dams, reservoirs, conduits, penstocks, etc Coordinate closely with proponents Start mitigation during the planning and design stage
15 - Visual Quality Objective - Retention	Maintain the visual character of Foreground Retention areas for the pleasure of the viewing public	Manage to a Visual Quality Objective of Retention within the Foreground distance zone of Sensitivity Level 1 viewsheds inventoried in the Eldorado Data Base This is the desired level Practices or projects that will result in Partial Retention are not acceptable

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
		Manage to a Visual Quality Objective of Retention on those portions of this Management Area that do not currently meet Retention This is an acceptable level until opportunity exists to upgrade to Retention
19 - Visual Resource Improvement	Mitigate or restore visual quality reductions	Allow a short-term reduction to Partial Retention on major non-timber projects that conflict with the Foreground-Retention objective, and when proven necessary Require detailed grading and revegetation plans for project proponents, which return the impacted areas to Retention within a reasonable time
23 - Installation or Construction of Interpretive Services not on Interpretive Service Sites	Provide information and interpretive material to interpret resources and activities.	Prepare wayside exhibits, interpretive trails, and publications for visitor use and/or interpret the practice and its benefits that are identified in District and Forest-wide interpretive plans
25 - Dispersed Recreation Management	Provide for dispersed recreation activities that are consistent with Scenic Foreground Retention	Allow public wood cutting where it will reduce fuel buildup, minimize visual impacts, or lower costs of disposal
Fish and Wildlife		
40 - Wetlands Habitat Improvement and Maintenance	Improve or maintain habitat for wetland species	Increase targeted wetland species through habitat management
43 - Habitat Improvement - Vegetation Enhancement	Enhance productivity of forage and cover plants for wildlife.	Design projects to increase habitat capabilities for management indicator species Adhere to guidelines set forth in the booklet Guidelines for Timber and Wildlife Coordination in Regeneration Cutting. Encourage mast and browse production to the extent that timber productivity is not significantly reduced.

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
44 - Snag and Down Log Management	Make snag and down log management part of the visual experience where it does not effect traveler safety	As a minimum, maintain an average density of 3 downed logs per acre, 20 inches in diameter by 10 feet in length, in all forest types For example, this is equivalent to 1 log per acre, 32 feet in length, or 2 logs per acre, 16 feet in length, or any combination thereof Leave down logs that appear natural along the road edge and foreground distance zone
47 - Structural Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Maintenance	Improve the habitat capability of wildlife species through structural improvements	Design improvements to increase habitat capabilities for Management Indicator Species
Range		
51 - Range Planning and Analysis	Make analyses to determine if increases in forage production are warranted Generally forage increases resulting from selection cutting are minor	Analyze these areas as part of grazing allotments under Allotment Management Plans Continue grazing in this Management Area Roads are commonly used as allotment or unit boundaries
52 - Range Management	Generally make no specific change in the management intensity from the adjoining areas Achieve proper use of grazing resources consistent with Visual Quality Objectives	Conduct allotment inspections, utilization checks, and surveys
53 - Range Improvement - Nonstructural	Make reseeding and fertilizing of specified roads and landings the primary activity to provide forage and watershed protection consistent with Visual Quality Objectives	Treat roads and landings that will be closed to vehicle use but will be used again during the next timber entry
54 - Range Improvement - Structural	Construct all forms of range improvements needed for the management of livestock on the allotment	Construct new improvements based on objectives in approved Allotment Management Plans
55 - Range Improvement - Maintenance	Maintain improvements to meet range management objectives and Visual Quality Objectives	Make maintenance the responsibility of the permittee

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Timber		
64 - Selection Cutting Method	Manage stands under the selection system to produce scheduled high yields of forest products and meet Visual Quality Objectives	Harvest trees in small groups, less than 2 acres, or individually, to create a visual diversity distribution of tree sizes to meet Retention Most units will be individual trees or group harvest of less than 1 acre Maintain the species composition that is most productive for the site and that enhances and maintains visual diversity Leave some old, large - character trees for variability and interest Thin merchantable and submerchantable trees to maintain growth and reduce mortality In addition to removing trees to meet size and spacing objectives, remove dead, dying, and diseased trees
66 - Special Cutting - Other	Improve visual diversity.	Utilize special cutting to open identified vistas and views
77 - Release and Weeding	Eliminate competing vegetation and improve conifer stocking consistent with uneven-aged selection and visual quality Perform timber stand improvement to maintain or improve stand vigor	Manage conifer stocking and control competing vegetation Maintain conifer height and diameter growth commensurate with site, as per apropriate yield tables Use all available release and weeding methods Leave damaged but sound trees to be used as visual character trees in the foreground view area
78 - Precommercial Thinning	Eliminate competing vegetation and improve conifer stocking consistent with uneven-aged selection and visual quality	Remove competing vegetation by hand, mechanical, and chemical methods. Thin submerchantable trees that have poor genetic characteristics, are damaged and diseased, or are surplus to desired stocking by tree class.

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
83 - Watershed Maintenance and Rehabilitation		Where the beneficial uses of water are adversely affected due to man's activities and natural disasters such as fire and flood, stabilize stream channels and the adjacent side slopes utilizing any reasonable methods that will meet Retention Foreground standards Utilize native species and/or natural appearing vegetation to maintain stability whereever possible
86 - Soil Support Services	Protect soils subject to high surface runoff or having potential for unacceptable surface and mass movement because of steep or unstable slopes	Maintain at least 70 percent ground cover on slopes lying downhill from areas of high surface runoff such as lava caps, rock outcrops, and shallow soils underlain by impervious bedrock
87 - Soil Resource Maintenance and Improvement	Optimize soil productivity through planning, implementation, and upkeep of projects	Initiate soil resource maintenance and improvement measures when less than 85 percent of the activity area exceeds acceptable soil condition standards.
Minerals and Geology		
88 - Minerals Management - Locatables	Meet minerals needs while maintaining visual quality objectives	Limit tree removal to a minimum Mining activities are generally not compatible with Retention
	Coordinate access with existing or planned access roads	Design mitigation or restoration measures to meet visual quality objectives and restore timber productivity Remove facilities no longer needed for mining purposes
89 - Minerals Management - Leasables	Meet minerals needs while maintaining visual quality objectives	Limit tree removal to a minimum Mining activities are generally not compatible with Retention
	Coordinate access with existing or planned access roads	Design mitigation or restoration measures to meet visual quality objectives and restore timber productivity Remove facilities no longer needed for mining purposes

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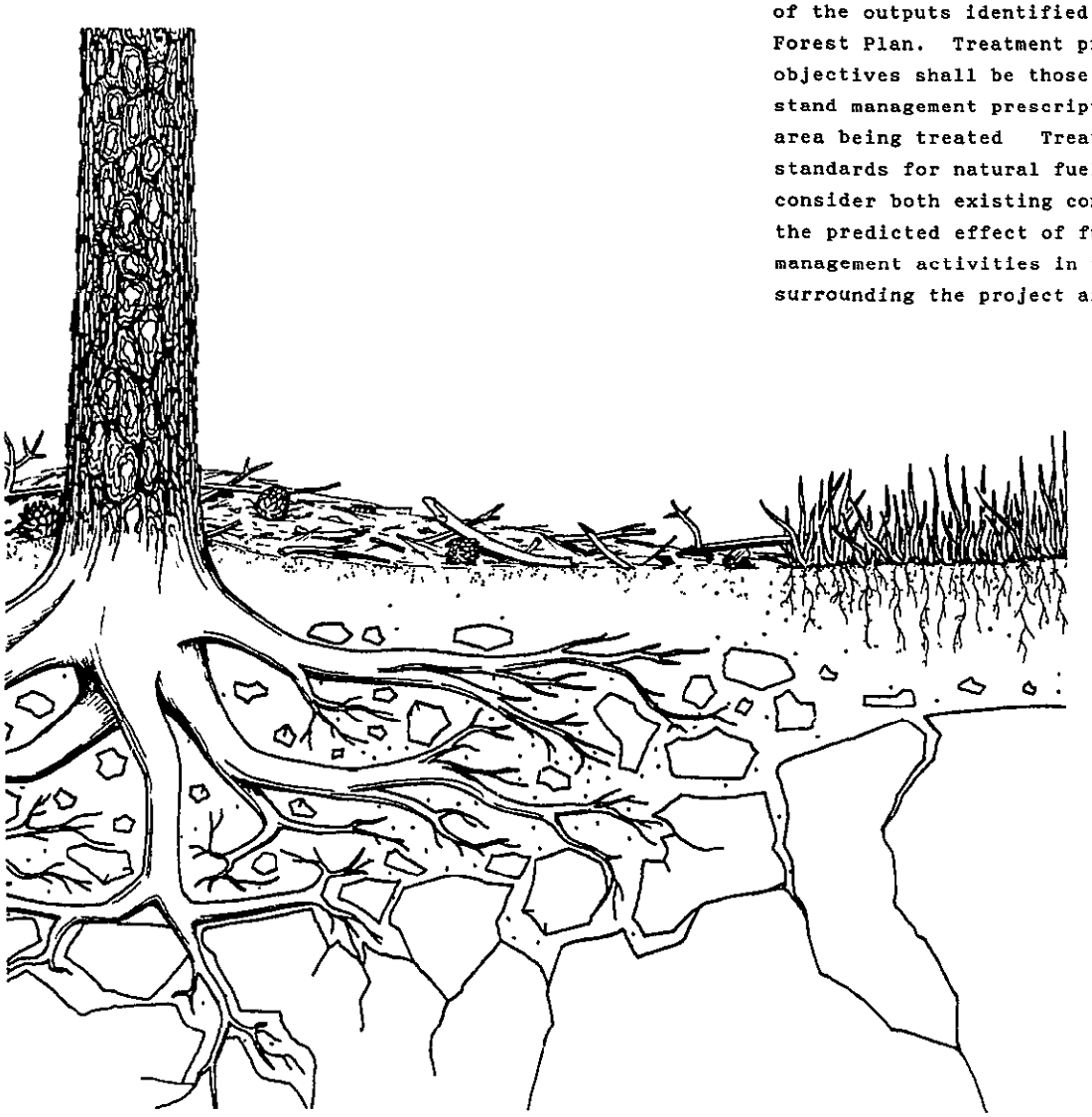
MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
90 - Minerals Management - Mineral Materials	Minimize the visual impact of accessing and removing saleable minerals materials	Design specific and strategically located sites for stockpiling and disposal Obtain additional road material from road widening and realignment projects Attempt to obtain mineral materials from designated borrow sites outside of the Foreground Retention
91 - Geologic Inventory and Evaluation	Protect geological hazard areas from unacceptable surface or mass movement	Modify harvest practices and road facility developments to maintain vegetative stabilization of the soil where standard uneven-aged management practices would result in excessive soil loss because of slope (generally over 70 percent) or geologic instability.
Lands		
96 - Special Use Management - Nonrecreation	Issue Special Use Permits that will meet the Visual Quality Objective of Retention	All Special Use Permits should facilitate timber, minerals, and other resource activities to the extent reasonably possible Issue such permits only when absolutely necessary.
98 - Power Related Licenses and Permits	Do not allow major power projects that are incompatible with Foreground Retention Visual Quality Objectives	Minimize impacts on visual quality, water quality, timber, and wildlife habitat objectives This is an avoidance area for transportation-utility corridors unless mitigation retains Visual Quality Objectives
Facilities		
106 - Trail Construction and Reconstruction	Provide short-loop trails in this part of the General Forest Zone. Provide the opportunity for the public to view and experience typically uneven-aged forest management.	Make most short-loop trails approximately 2-5 miles, although the loop may tie into existing system trails. Maintain at Level II.

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
		Allow foot, equestrian, and motorized travel Specifically identify equestrian use Such trails shall be approved and signed for horses
108 - Transportation Management - Trails	Protect existing system trails and maintain them during timber management operations	Maintain trails now on the Forest Development Transportation System on their existing alignment during timber sale and silvicultural operations Return trail tread to its original condition and remove slash for 10 feet each side of the trail
		Close maintenance Level I timber sale roads (which parallel or obliterate system trails) to regular travel after completion of the sale Use them as trails unless it is essential that such roads be kept open
		Allow temporary interruptions to public use of the trails during timber sale and silvicultural operations Post signs to inform the public of the temporary closure Retain the visual quality objective along Sensitivity Level 1 trails.
Protection		
111 - Fire Management	Determine allowable fire size objectives for this management area	Use appropriate suppression strategies at a least cost effort to meet resource objectives
112 - Activity Fuels	Use of prescribed fire is acceptable to meet resource objectives	Consider all fuel treatment methods in conjunction with the use of fire mechanical, chemical, and manual Select on the basis of costs, outputs, and environmental effects
		Treat activity fuels to a level and frequency that will sustain timber outputs identified in the Forest Plan. Treatment project objectives shall be those specified in stand management prescriptions for the area being treated

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
		Consider treatment standards for both existing conditions and the predicted effects of future management activities surrounding the project area
114 - Natural Fuels Management	Minimize environmental impacts and resource losses caused by wildfire Use of prescribed fire is acceptable to meet resource objectives	Consider all fuel treatments in conjunction with the use of fire· mechanical, chemical, or manual Select on the basis of costs, outputs, and environmental effects Treat natural fuels to a level and frequency that will permit attainment of the outputs identified in the Forest Plan. Treatment project objectives shall be those specified in stand management prescriptions for the area being treated Treatment standards for natural fuels will consider both existing conditions and the predicted effect of future management activities in the area surrounding the project area



MANAGEMENT AREA NUMBER 21

VISUAL FOREGROUND PARTIAL RETENTION

Management Emphasis

Maintain the natural character of Foreground Partial Retention where high site even-aged timber practices appear as minor disturbances on the landscape

Provide opportunities for compatible wildlife enhancement, grazing, minerals exploration and development, and dispersed recreation activities Where in harmony with the above, manage red fir stands to increase water yields and to prolong snow melt period

Description

Management Area Number 21 contains 14,885 acres of high site timber lands that are capable, available, and suitable (CAS) for scheduled harvest These lands have a Visual Quality Objective of Foreground Partial Retention comprised of Sensitivity Level 2, Variety Class A and B viewsheds Even-aged timber harvest are employed in Management Area Number 21 consistent with the Visual Quality Objective Harvest openings will generally be 5 to 10 acres in size

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Recreation		
4 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum-Semiprimitve Motorized 5 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Roaded Natural	Maintain a range of recreation experiences, since existing classes vary between Management Areas Keep Recreation Opportunity Spectrum levels at the approved class in the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Inventory	Manage dispersed recreation in these areas to maintain or improve the approved ROS classes consistent with Management Area values and implementation plans
13 - Visual Resource Inventory and Planning	Provide project level data to aid in meeting visual quality objectives	Verify and update visual data during project implementation Determine the significance of visual resources and complete Visual Absorption Capability studies on a project basis to enhance or improve the Visual quality Mitigate visual loss resulting from approved major projects such as highway widening or realignment, transmission lines, mining operations, dams, reservoirs, conduits, penstocks, etc Coordinate closely with proponents. Start mitigation during the planning and design stage
16 - Visual Quality Objective - Partial Retention	Design land and vegetation disturbance projects to meet Partial Retention, as a minimum, in the foreground distance zones where this is the Visual Quality Objective	Base size, shape, and dispersion of harvest units, road construction, and other resource disturbances on meeting Foreground Partial Retention

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
19 - Visual Resource Improvement	Restore landscapes to adopted Visual Quality Objectives.	Develop a method of improvement for landscapes that do not meet adopted Visual Quality Objectives.
23 - Installation or Construction of Interpretive Services not on inter-	Provide interpretation of even-aged forest management	Develop wayside exhibits, interpretive trails, and publications that explain timber management practices and benefits.
25 - Dispersed Recreation Management	Provide dispersed recreation activities that are consistent with even-aged timber management objectives and Scenic Foreground Partial Retention	Allow public wood cutting where it will reduce fuel loading or maintain or improve visual conditions
Fish and Wildlife		
40 - Wetlands Habitat Improvement and Maintenance	Improve or maintain habitat for wetland species.	Increase targeted wetland species through habitat management
43 - Habitat Improvement - Vegetation Enhancement	Enhance productivity of forage and cover plants for wildlife	Design projects to increase habitat capabilities for management indicator species. Adhere to guidelines set forth in the booklet Guidelines for Timber and Wildlife Coordination in Regeneration Cutting Encourage mast and browse production to the extent that timber productivity is not significantly reduced.
47 - Structural Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Maintenance	Improve the habitat capability of wildlife species through structural improvements	Design improvements to increase habitat capabilities for Management Indicator Species
Range		
51 - Range Planning and Analysis	Analyze forage produced in connection with timber management activities. Allow grazing under existing permits or new allotments	Permit grazing on acres of 60 percent slope or less that produce at least 50 pounds of usable forage per acre, provided that through analysis and allotment management planning, grazing is found to be compatible with any active reforestation projects

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
52 - Range Management	Administer grazing allotments to achieve proper use of forage resources while avoiding unacceptable browsing or trampling damage to plantations Maintain protection of soil and water quality	Accept damage to conifer seedlings to planned limits
53 - Range Improvement - Nonstructural	Seed and fertilize roads, landings, and areas disturbed by logging activities.	Apply to intermittently-used unsurfaced roads, landings, and other areas that are not needed for timber production.
54 - Range Improvement - Structural	Install all types of structural range improvements to meet allotment management objectives	Construct temporary fences (2-3 year duration) around selected plantations to ensure seedling establishment Design and locate fences to blend in with the area
55 - Range Improvement - Maintenance	Maintain improvements to serve both range and timber needs	Maintain improvements established for the management of livestock on the allotment by the permittee Maintain temporary fences around plantations
Timber		
58 - Clearcut Cutting Method	Clearcut poorly stocked and understocked stands	Give priority to stands that have the poorest growth in relation to their potential according to site and age Perform clearcutting when residual understory will not meet Regional stocking standards after removal of overstory and treatment of fuels.
	Clearcut existing fully stocked and regenerated stands based on economic scheduling	Schedule additional harvest through regular FORPLAN allocation Follow the Standards and Guidelines outlined under Forest-wide Practice 56 for the size, shape, and dispersion of harvest units
59 - Shelterwood Cutting Method - Seed Step	Apply shelterwood cutting in stands to be regenerated where artificial regeneration would be difficult if the stand had been clearcut, and if natural or artificial regeneration is obtainable with the improved microclimate resulting from the shelterwood trees	Leave approximately 5 to 15 trees per acre Follow the Standards and Guidelines under Forest-wide Practice 56 for the size, shape, and dispersion of harvest units Stands to be harvested under seed step shelterwood must have sufficient basal area in dominant, wind-firm, genetically desirable trees to provide adequate seed production

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
60 - Shelterwood Cutting Method - Removal Step	Apply to stands predicted to meet Regional stocking standards after harvest of overstory and treatment of fuels	Meet Regional stocking standards after overstory removal. Use artificial regeneration to meet standards, if necessary Where regeneration is established by seed step cutting, remove overstory as soo- as Regional stocking standards can be met
61 - Intermediate Cutting Method - Sanitation and Salvage	Harvest current mortality and additional mortality expected before next entry when economically and environmentally practical.	Remove trees with a high probability of dying within 10 years Avoid damage to residual stand and reduction in growing stock Accomplish prompt salvage of all economically accessible mortality except where protection of soil, wildlife, and residual timber values will preclude it.
62 - Intermediate Cutting Method - Commercial Thinning	Maximum yields from stands prior to final harvest by periodic removal of excess stocking.	Maintain basal area between desired levels and 90 percent of maximum. Schedule entry, during this Plan period, into all immature, merchantable stands that exceed desired stocking levels and that are suitable for tractor logging.
63 - Intermediate Cutting Method - Predominant Removal	Develop even-aged stands where scattered old growth trees presently exist over an immature, well-stocked understory.	Remove scattered overstory trees from well-stocked stands that are mostly over 50 years of age. Apply this cutting method when overstory volumes are light, generally lower than 10,000 broad feet per acre.
66 - Special Cutting - Other	Improve visual diversity	Utilize special cutting to open identified vistas and views.
67 - Snowpack Cutting Methods	Improve water yields by applying occasional snowpack cutting in association with uneven-aged management	Integrate snowpack cutting with overall uneven-aged patterns Within these logical units, create harvest openings of approximately one-half to two acres that are oriented to the road systems

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
75 - Tree Improvement	Establish and maintain progeny test sites to determine productive potential of genetic plant material	Intensively manage competing vegetation within progeny test sites to keep tree vigor high while maintaining sufficient ground cover to prevent soil degradation Keep insect, disease, and animal damage within acceptable limits by application of integrated pest management
77 - Release and Weeding	Manage competing vegetation in juvenile stands to maintain growth approximately at site potential	Base the method, timing, and intensity of treatment upon interdisciplinary study of effective alternatives and the selection of treatment that meets resource management objectives in the most cost-effective way Apply release treatment to new stands as soon as conifer growth reduction is foreseen, when costs and environmental impacts are least, and effectiveness is greatest Apply fertilizers where testing has shown nutrient deficiencies exist and where an environmental assessment has shown economic returns are substantial and environmental impacts are minimal Coordinate release treatments with other current or subsequent treatments to reduce costs and improve growth For example, fertilization after release may prevent the need for a subsequent release treatment, and preventing large brush from developing may permit the early use of prescribed fire to manage competition
78 - Precommercial Thinning	Manage stocking in sapling stands to attain conditions suitable for commercial thinning at the earliest age possible	Follow Regional guidelines for stocking after precommercial thinning Perform commercial thinning as soon as sampling stands (1) exceed stocking levels, (2) are expected to experience

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
		only minor losses to mortality, and (3) are expressing tree dominance. Precommercially thin before trees are 15 feet tall or 15 years old, whichever comes first, and preferably before they are 10 feet tall or 10 years old.
Water and Soils		
86 - Soil Support Services	Protect soils subject to high surface runoff or having potential for unacceptable surface and mass movement because of steep or unstable slopes.	Maintain at least 70 percent ground cover on slopes lying downhill from areas of high surface runoff such as lava caps, rock outcrops, and shallow soils underlain by impervious bedrock
87 - Soil Resource Maintenance and Improvement	Optimize soil productivity through planning, implementation, and upkeep of projects	Initiate soil resource maintenance and improvement measures when less than 85 percent of the activity area exceeds acceptable soil condition standards
Minerals and Geology		
88 - Minerals Management - Locatables	Meet minerals needs while maintaining visual quality objectives.	Limit tree removal to a minimum
	Coordinate access with existing or planned access roads	Design mitigation or restoration measures to restore timber productivity. Remove facilities no longer needed for mining purposes
89 - Minerals Management - Leasables	Meet minerals needs while maintaining visual quality objectives	Limit tree removal to a minimum
	Coordinate access with existing or planned access roads.	Design mitigation or restoration measures to restore timber productivity Remove facilities no longer needed for mining purposes
90 - Minerals Management - Mineral Materials	Minimize the visual impact of accessing and removing saleable minerals materials.	Attempt to obtain mineral materials from borrow sites outside of the Foreground Partial Retention Management area

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
91 - Geologic Inventory and Evaluation	Protect geological hazard areas from unacceptable surface or mass movement	Modify harvest practices and road facility developments to maintain vegetative stabilization of the soil where standard uneven-aged management practices would result in excessive soil loss because of slope (generally over 70 percent) or geologic instability.
Lands		
96 - Special Use Management - Nonrecreation	Issue Special Use Permits that will meet Foreground Partial Retention Visual Quality Objectives	Give priority to those types of Special Use Permits that will facilitate timber and minerals management activities
98 - Power Related Licenses and Permits	Blend proposed projects in with the Foreground Partial Retention Visual Quality Objective	Minimize impacts on visual quality, water quality, timber, and wildlife habitat objectives This area is a window, with mitigation, for transportation-utility corridors
Facilities		
106 - Trail Construction and Reconstruction	Provide short-loop trails in this part of the General Forest Zone Provide the opportunity for the public to view and experience even-aged forest management	Make most short-loop trails approximately 2-5 miles, although the loop may tie into existing system trails. Maintain at Level II Allow foot, equestrian, and motorized travel Specifically identify equestrian use Such trails shall be approved and signed for horses Do not change the Visual Quality Objective of the area where system trails are within timber cut units
108 - Transportation Management - Trails	Protect existing system trails and maintain them during timber management operations	Maintain trails now on the Forest Development Transportation System on their existing alignment during timber sale and silvicultural operations Return trail tread to its original condition and remove slash for 10 feet each side of the trail

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
		Use Maintenance Level I timber sale roads (which parallel or obliterate system trails) as trails unless it is essential that such roads be kept open Allow temporary interruptions to public use of the trails during timbe sale and silvicultural operations Post signs to inform the public of th temporary closure
Protection		
111 - Fire Management	Determine allowable fire size objectives for this management area	Use appropriate suppression strategies at a least cost effort to meet resource objectives
112 - Activity Fuels	Use of prescribed fire is acceptable to meet resource objectives	Consider all fuel treatment methods in conjunction with the use of fire mechanical, chemical, and manual Select on the basis of costs, outputs, and environmental effects Treat activity fuels to a level and frequency that will sustain timber outputs identified in the Forest Plan Treatment objectives shall be those specified in stand management prescriptions for the area being treated Consider treatment standards for bot existing conditions and the predicte effects of future management activ-ities surrounding the project area
114 - Natural Fuels Management	Minimize environmental impacts and resource losses caused by wildfire Use of prescribed fire is acceptable to meet resource objectives	Consider all fuel treatments in conjunction with the use of fire mechanical, chemical, or manual Select on the basis of costs, outputs, and environmental effects

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
	Reduce long-term protection costs and suppression activities	Treat natural fuels to a level and frequency that will permit attainment of the outputs identified in the Forest Plan Treatment project objectives shall be those specified in stand management prescriptions for the area being treated Treatment standards for natural fuels will consider both existing conditions and the predicted effect of future management activities in the area surrounding the project area

22

MANAGEMENT AREA NUMBER 22

VISUAL MIDDLEGROUND RETENTION

Management Emphasis

Maintain the natural character of Middleground Retention where high site even-aged timber harvest practices are applied to the landscape

Provide opportunities for compatible wildlife enhancement, grazing, minerals exploration and development, and dispersed recreation activities

Manate red fir stands to increase water yields and to prolong the snow melt period.

Description

Management Area Number 22 contains 22,315 acres of high site timber lands that are capable, available, and suitable (CAS) for scheduled harvest These lands have a Visual Quality Objective of Middleground Retention comprised of Sensitivity Level 1, Variety Class A viewsheds In general, these landscapes are featured by river gorges and Sierra high country with diverse characteristics such as rock outcroppings, lakes, and a mix of open meadows, pockets of conifer timber, and aspen groves Even-aged timber harvests are employed in Management Area Number 22 consistent with the Visual Quality Objective

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Recreation		
4 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum-Semiprimitve Motorized 5 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Roaded Natural	Maintain a range of recreation experiences, since existing classes vary between Management Areas Keep Recreation Opportunity Spectrum levels at the approved class in the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Inventory	Manage dispersed recreation in these areas to maintain or improve the approved ROS classes consistent with Management Area values and implementation plans
13 - Visual Resource Inventory and Planning	Provide project level data to aid in meeting Visual Quality Objectives.	Verify and update visual data during project implementation Determine the significance of visual resources and complete Visual Absorption Capability studies on a project basis to enhance or improve the visual quality Mitigate visual loss resulting from approved major projects such as highway widening or realignments, transmission lines, mining operations, dams, reservoirs, conduits, penstocks, etc. Coordinate closely with proponents Start mitigation during the planning and design stage
16 - Visual Quality Objective - Retention	Design land and vegetation disturbance projects to meet Retention, as a minimum, in Middleground distance zones where this is the Visual Quality Objective.	Base size, shape, and dispersion of harvest units, road construction, and other resource disturbances on meeting Middleground Retention

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
19 - Visual Resource Improvement	Restore landscapes to adopted Visual Quality Objectives	Develop a method of improvement for lands that do not meet the Visual Quality Objectives
23 - Installation or Construction of Interpretive Services not on Interpretive Services Sites	Provide informational and educational material that explains the blending of even-aged timber practices with visual resource management	Develop wayside exhibits, interpretive trails, and publications that explain timber management practices and benefits
25 - Dispersed Recreation Management	Provide for recreation activities that are consistent with visually constrained even-aged timber management and Middleground Retention	Allow public wood cutting where it will reduce fuel loading or maintain or improve visual conditions
Fish and Wildlife		
40 - Wetlands Habitat Improvement and Maintenance	Improve or maintain habitat for wetland species.	Increase targeted wetland species through habitat management
43 - Habitat Improvement - Vegetation Enhancement	Enhance productivity of forage and cover plants for wildlife	Design vegetative manipulation to increase habitat capabilities for management indicator species Adhere to guidelines set forth in the booklet Guidelines for Timber and Wildlife Coordination in Regeneration Cutting Encourage mast and browse production to the extent that timber productivity is not significantly reduced
47 - Structural Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Maintenance	Improve the habitat capability of wildlife species through structural improvement	Design improvements to increase habitat capabilities for Management Indicator Species.
Range		
51 - Range Planning and Analysis	Analyze forage produced in connection with timber management activities Allow grazing under existing permits or new allotments	Permit grazing on areas of 60 percent slope or less that produce at least 50 pounds of usable forage per acre, provided that through analysis and allotment management planning, grazing is found to be compatible with any active reforestation projects

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
52 - Range Management	Administer grazing allotments to achieve proper use of forage resources while avoiding unacceptable browsing or trampling damage to plantations Maintain protection of soil and water quality.	Accept damage to conifer seedlings to planned limits.
53 - Range Improvement - Nonstructural	Seed and fertilize roads, landings, and areas disturbed by logging activities	Apply to intermittently used unsurfaced roads, landings, and other areas that are not needed for timber production
54 - Range Improvement - Structural	Install all types of structural range improvements to meet allotment management objectives	Construct temporary fences (2-3 year duration) around selected plantations to ensure seedling establishment Design and locate fences to blend in with the area
55 - Range Improvement - Maintenance	Maintain improvements to serve both range and timber needs.	Maintain improvements established for the management of livestock on the allotment by the permittee Maintain temporary fences around plantations
Timber		
58 - Clearcut Cutting Method	Clearcut poorly stocked and understocked stands	Give priority to stands that have the poorest growth in relation to their potential according to site and age. Perform clearcutting when residual understory will not meet Regional stocking standards after removal of overstory and treatment of fuels
	Clearcut existing fully stocked and regenerated stands based on economic	Schedule additional harvest through regular FORPLAN allocation
59 - Shelterwood Cutting Method - Seed Step	Apply shelterwood cutting in stands to be regenerated where artificial regeneration would be difficult if the stand had been clearcut, and if natural or artificial regeneration is obtainable with the improved microclimate resulting from the shelterwood trees	Leave approximately 10 to 20 trees per acre. Stands to be harvested under seed step shelterwood must have sufficient basal area in dominant, wind-firm, genetically desirable trees to provide adequate seed production

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
60 - Shelterwood Cutting Method - Removal Step	Apply to stands predicted to meet Regional stocking standards after harvest of overstory and treatment of fuels	Meet Regional stocking standards after overstory removal Use artificial regeneration to meet standards, if necessary Where regeneration is established by seed step cutting, remove overstory as soon as Regional stocking standards can be met
61 - Intermediate Cutting Method - Sanitation and Salvage	Harvest current mortality and additional mortality expected before next entry when economically and environmentally practical	Remove trees with a high probability of dying within 10 years Avoid damage to residual stand and reduction in growing stock Accomplish prompt salvage of all economically accessible mortality except where protection of soil, wildlife, and residual timber values preclude
62 - Intermediate Cutting Method - Commercial Thinning	Maximize yields from stands prior to final harvest by periodic removal of excess stocking	Maintain basal area between desired levels and 90 percent of maximum Schedule entry, during this Plan period, into all immature, merchantable stands that exceed desired stocking levels and that are suitable for tractor logging
63 - Intermediate Cutting Method - Predominant Removal	Develop even-aged stands where scattered old growth trees presently exist over an immature, well-stocked understory	Remove scattered overstory trees from well-stocked stands that are mostly over 50 years of age Apply this cutting method when overstory volumes are light, generally lower than 10,000 board feet per acre
67 - Snowpack Cutting Methods	Improve water yields by applying occasional snowpack cutting in association with high-site even-aged management	Integrate snowpack cutting with overall even-aged patterns served by common skid road and haul road systems Within these logical units, create harvest openings of approximately one-half to two acres that are oriented to the road system
75 - Tree Improvement	Establish and maintain progeny test sites to determine productive potential of genetic plant material	Intensively manage competing vegetation within progeny test sites to keep tree vigor high while maintaining sufficient ground cover to prevent soil degradation

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
		Keep insect, disease, and animal damage within acceptable limits by appli- cation of integrated pest management.
77 - Release and Weeding	Manage competing vegetation in juvenile stands to maintain growth approximately at site potential.	Base the method, timing, and intensity of treatment upon interdisciplinary study of effective alternatives and the selection of treatment that meets resource management objectives in the most cost-effective way Apply release treatment to new stands as soon as conifer growth reduction is foreseen, when costs and environmental impacts are least, and effectiveness is greatest. Apply fertilizers where testing has shown nutrient deficiencies exist and where an environmental assessment has shown economic returns are substantial and environmental impacts are minimal. Coordinate release treatments with other current or subsequent treatments to reduce costs and improve growth For example, fertilization after release may prevent the need for a subsequent release treatment; also, preventing large brush from developing may permit the early use of prescribed fire to manage competition.
78 - Precommercial Thinning	Manage stocking in sapling stands to attain conditions suitable for commercial thinning at the earliest age possible.	Follow Regional guidelines for stocking after precommercial thinning Perform commercial thinning as soon as sapling stands (1) exceed stocking levels, (2) are expected to experience only minor losses to mortality, and (3) are expressing tree dominance. Precommercially thin before trees are 15 feet tall or 15 years old, whichever comes first, and preferably before they are 10 feet tall or 10 years old.

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Water and Soils		
86 - Soil Support Services	Protect soils subject to high surface runoff or having potential for unacceptable surface or mass movement because of steep or unstable slopes	Maintain at least 70 percent ground cover on slopes lying downhill from areas of high surface runoff such as lava caps, rock outcrops, and shallow soils underlain by impervious bedrock
87 - Soil Resource Maintenance and Improvement	Optimize soil productivity through the planning, implementation, and upkeep of projects	Initiate soil resource maintenance and improvement measures when less than 85 percent of the activity area exceeds acceptable soil condition standards.
Minerals and Geology		
88 - Minerals Management - Locatables	Meet minerals needs while maintaining Visual Quality Objectives	Limit tree removal to a minimum
	Coordinate access with existing or planned access roads	Design mitigation or restoration measures to restore timber productivity Remove facilities no longer needed for mining purposes
89 - Minerals Management - Leasables	Meet minerals needs while maintaining Visual Quality Objectives.	Limit tree removal to a minimum.
	Coordinate access with existing or planned access roads	Design mitigation or restoration measures to restore timber productivity Remove facilities no longer needed for mining purposes
90 - Minerals Management - Minerals Materials	Minimize the visual impact of accessing and removing saleable minerals materials	Attempt to obtain mineral materials from borrow sites outside of the Middleground Retention area
91 - Geologic Inventory and Evaluation	Protect geological hazard areas from unacceptable surface or mass movement	Modify harvest practices and road facility developments to maintain vegetative stabilization of the soil where standard even-aged management practices would result in excessive soil loss because of slope (generally over 70 percent) or geologic instability

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Lands		
96 - Special Use Management - Nonrecreation	Issue Special Use Permits that will meet Middleground Retention Visual Quality Objectives.	Give priority to those types of Special Use Permits that will facilitate timber and minerals management activities.
98 - Power Related Licenses and Permits	Blend proposed projects in with the Middleground Retention Visual Quality Objective.	Minimize impacts on visual quality, water quality, timber, and, wildlife wildlife habitat objectives Mitigate the loss of any of these resources. This area is a window, with mitigation, for transportation-utility corridors.
Facilities		
106 - Trail Construction and Reconstruction	Provide short-loop trails in this part of the General Forest Zone. Provide the opportunity for the public to view and experience even-aged forest management	Make most short-loop trails approximately 2-5 miles, although the loop may tie into existing system trails Maintain at Level II. Allow foot, equestrian, and motorized travel. Specifically identify equestrian use Such trails shall be approved and signed for horses.
108 - Transportation Management - Trails	Protect existing system trails and maintain them during timber management operations.	Maintain trails now on the Forest Development Transportation System on their existing alignment during timber sale and silvicultural operations Return trail tread to it original condition and remove slash for 10 feet each side of the trail Use Maintenance Level I timber sale roads (which parallel or obliterate system trails) as trails unless it is essential that such roads be kept open. Allow temporary interruptions to public use of the trails during timber sale and silvicultural operations. Post signs to inform the public of th temporary closure. Retain the desire visual quality objective along Sensitivity Level 1 trails.

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Protection		
111 - Fire Management	Determine allowable fire size objectives for this management area.	Use appropriate suppression strategies at a least cost effort to meet resource objectives
112 - Activity Fuels	Minimize environmental impacts and resource losses caused by wildfire . Use of prescribed fire is acceptable to meet resource objectives	Consider all fuel treatment methods in conjunction with the use of fire mechanical, chemical, and manual Select on the basis of costs, outputs and environmental effects Treat activity fuels to a level and frequency that will sustain timber outputs identified in the Forest Plan Treatment objectives shall be those specified in stand management prescriptions for the area being treated Consider treatment standards for both existing conditions and the predicted effects of future management activities surrounding the project area
114 - Natural Fuels Management	Minimize environmental impacts and resource losses caused by wildfire Use of prescribed fire is acceptable to meet resource objectives	Consider all fuel treatments in conjunction with the use of fire mechanical, chemical, or manual Select on the basis of costs, outputs, and environmental effects Treat natural fuels to a level and frequency that will permit attainment of the outputs identified in the Forest Plan Treatment project objectives shall be those specified in stand management prescriptions for the area being treated Treatment standards for natural fuels will consider both existing conditions and the predicted effect of future management activities in the area surrounding the project area

23

MANAGEMENT AREA NUMBER 23

VISUAL MIDDLEGROUND PARTIAL RETENTION

Management Emphasis

Maintain the natural character of Middleground Partial Retention where high site even-aged timber harvest practices are applied to the landscape.

Provide opportunities for compatible wildlife enhancement, grazing, minerals exploration and development, and dispersed recreation.

Manage red fir stands to increase water yield and to prolong the snow melt period

Description

Management Area Number 23 contains 29,967 acres of high site timber lands that are capable, available, and suitable (CAS) for scheduled harvest These lands have a Visual Quality Objective of Middleground Partial Retention comprised of Sensitivity Level 1, Variety Class B and Sensitivity Level 2, Variety Class A viewsheds In general, most Middleground views are interrupted by an adjacent ridge within 1-1/2 miles, although some views extend to 3 miles Even-aged timber harvests are employed in Management Area 23 consistent with the Visual Quality Objective

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Recreation		
4 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum-Semiprimitve Motorized 5 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Roaded Natural	Maintain a range of recreation experiences, since existing classes vary between Management Areas Keep Recreation Opportunity Spectrum levels at the approved class in the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Inventory.	Manage dispersed recreation in these areas to maintain or improve the approved ROS classes consistent with Management Area values and implementation plans
13 - Visual Resource Inventory and Planning	Provide project level data to aid in meeting Visual Quality Objectives.	Verify and update visual data during project implementation Determine the significance of visual resources and complete Visual Absorption Capability studies on a project basis to enhance or improve the visual quality Mitigate visual loss resulting from approved major projects such as highway widening or realignments, transmission lines, mining operations, dams, reservoirs, conduits, penstocks, etc. Coordinate closely with proponents. Start mitigation during the planning and design stage.
16 - Visual Quality Objective-Partial Retention	Design land and vegetation disturbance projects to meet Partial Retention, as a minimum, in Middleground distance zones where this is the Visual Quality Objective	Base size, shape, and dispersion of harvest units, road construction, and other resource disturbances on meeting Middleground Partial Retention.

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
19 - Visual Resource Improvement	Restore landscapes to adopted Visual Quality Objectives	Develop a method of improvement for lands that do not meet the Visual Quality Objectives
23 - Installation or Construction of Interpretive Services not on Interpretive Services Sites	Provide informational and educational material that explains the blending of even-aged timber practices with visual resource management	Develop wayside exhibits, interpretive trails, and publications that explain timber management practices and benefits
25 - Dispersed Recreation Management	Provide for recreation activities that are consistent with visually constrained even-aged timber management and Middleground Retention	Allow public wood cutting where it will reduce fuel loading or maintain or improve visual conditions
Fish and Wildlife		
40 - Wetlands Habitat Improvement and Maintenance	Improve or maintain habitat for wetland species	Increase targeted wetland species through habitat management
43 - Habitat Improvement - Vegetation Enhancement	Enhance productivity of forage and cover plants for wildlife	Design vegetative manipulation to increase habitat capabilities for management indicator species Adhere to guidelines set forth in the booklet Guidelines for Timber and Wildlife Coordination in Regeneration Cutting Encourage mast and browse production to the extent that timber productivity is not significantly reduced
47 - Structural Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Maintenance	Improve the habitat capability of wildlife species through structural improvement	Design improvements to increase habitat capabilities for Management Indicator Species
Range		
51 - Range Planning and Analysis	Analyze forage produced in connection with timber management activities Allow grazing under existing permits or new allotments	Permit grazing on areas of 60 percent slope or less that produce at least 50 pounds of usable forage per acre, provided that through analysis and allotment management planning, grazing is found to be compatible with any active reforestation projects.

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
52 - Range Management	Administer grazing allotments to achieve proper use of forage resources while avoiding unacceptable browsing or trampling damage to plantations Maintain protection of soil and water quality	Accept damage to conifer seedlings to planned limits
53 - Range Improvement - Nonstructural	Seed and fertilize roads, landings, and areas disturbed by logging activities	Apply to intermittently used unsurfaced roads, landings, and other areas that are not needed for timber production
54 - Range Improvement - Structural	Install all types of structural range improvements to meet allotment management objectives	Construct temporary fences (2-3 year duration) by the Forest Service around selected plantations to ensure seedling establishment Design and locate fences to blend in with the area
55 - Range Improvement - Maintenance	Maintain improvements to serve both range and timber needs.	Maintain improvements established for the management of livestock on the allotment by the permittee Maintain temporary fences around plantations by the Forest Service
Timber		
58 - Clearcut Cutting Method	Clearcut poorly stocked and understocked stands.	Give priority to stands that have the poorest growth in relation to their potential according to site and age Perform clearcutting when residual understory will not meet Regional stocking standards after removal of overstory and treatment of fuels
	Clearcut existing fully stocked and regenerated stands based on economic	Schedule additional harvest through regular FORPLAN allocation.
59 - Shelterwood Cutting Method - Seed Step	Apply shelterwood cutting in stands to be regenerated where artificial regeneration would be difficult if the stand had been clearcut, and if natural or artifical regeneration is obtainable with the improved microclimate resulting from the shelter-	Leave approximately 10 to 20 trees per acre Stands to be harvested under seed step shelterwood must have sufficient basal area in dominant, wind-firm, genetically desirable trees to provide adequate seed production.

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
60 - Shelterwood Cutting Method - Removal Step	Apply to stands predicted to meet Regional stocking standards after harvest of overstory and treatment of fuels.	Meet Regional stocking standards after overstory removal. Use artificial regeneration to meet standards, if necessary Where regeneration is established by seed step cutting, remove overstory as soon as Regional stocking standards can be met
61 - Intermediate Cutting Method - Sanitation and Salvage	Harvest current mortality and additional mortality expected before next entry when economically and environmentally practical	Remove trees with a high probability of dying within 10 years Avoid damage to residual stand and reduction in growing stock Accomplish prompt salvage of all economically accessible mortality except where protection of soil, wildlife, and residual timber values preclude it
62 - Intermediate Cutting Method - Commercial Thinning	Maximize yields from stands prior to final harvest by periodic removal of excess stocking	Maintain basal area between desired levels and 90 percent of maximum Schedule entry, during this Plan period, into all immature, merchantable stands that exceed desired stocking levels and that are suitable for tractor logging
63 - Intermediate Cutting Method - Predominant Removal	Develop even-aged stands where scattered old growth trees presently exist over an immature, well-stocked understory	Remove scattered overstory trees from well-stocked stands that are mostly over 50 years of age Apply this cutting method when overstory volumes are light, generally lower than 10,000 board feet per acre
67 - Snowpack Cutting Methods	Improve water yields by applying occasional snowpack cutting in association with high-site even-aged management	Integrate snowpack cutting with overall even-aged patterns served by common skid road and haul road systems Within these openings of approximately one-half to two acres that are oriented to the road system
75 - Tree Improvement	Establish and maintain progeny test sites to determine productive potential of genetic plant material	Intensively manage competing vegetation within progeny test sites to keep tree vigor high while maintaining sufficient ground cover to prevent soil degradation

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MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
		Keep insect, disease, and animal damage within acceptable limits by appli- cation of integrated pest management
77 - Release and Weeding	Manage competing vegetation in juvenile stands to maintain growth approximately at site potential.	Base the method, timing, and intensity of treatment upon interdisciplinary study of effective alternatives and the selection of treatment that meets resource management objectives in the most cost-effective way Apply release treatment to new stands as soon as conifer growth reduction is foreseen, when costs and environmental impacts are least, and effectiveness is greatest Apply fertilizers where testing has shown nutrient deficiencies exist and where an environmental assessment has shown economic returns are substantial and environmental impacts are minimal Coordinate release treatments with other current or subsequent treatments to reduce costs and improve growth For example, fertilization after release may prevent the need for a subsequent release treatment, also, preventing large brush from developing may permit the early use of prescribed fire to manage competition
78 - Precommercial Thinning	Manage stocking in sapling stands to attain conditions suitable for commercial thinning at the earliest age possible	Follow Regional guidelines for stocking after precommercial thinning Perform commercial thinning as soon as sapling stands (1) exceed stocking levels, (2) are expected to experience only minor losses to mortality, and (3) are expressing tree dominance Precommercially thin before trees are 15 feet tall or 15 years old, whichever comes first, and preferably before they are 10 feet tall or 10 years old

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Water and Soils		
86 - Soil Support Services	Protect soils subject to high surface runoff or having potential for unacceptable surface or mass movement because of steep or unstable slopes	Maintain at least 70 percent ground cover on slopes lying downhill from areas of high surface runoff such as lava caps, rock outcrops, and shallow soils underlain by impervious bedrock
87 - Soil Resource Maintenance and Improvement	Optimize soil productivity through the planning, implementation, and upkeep of projects	Initiate soil resource maintenance and improvement measures when less than 85 percent of the activity area exceeds acceptable soil condition standards
Minerals and Geology		
88 - Minerals Management - Locatables	Meet minerals needs while maintaining Visual Quality Objectives	Limit tree removal to a minimum
	Coordinate access with existing or planned access roads	Design mitigation or restoration measures to restore timber productivity Remove facilities no longer needed for mining purposes
89 - Minerals Management - Leasables	Meet minerals needs while maintaining Visual Quality Objectives	Limit tree removal to a minimum
	Coordinate access with existing or planned access roads.	Design mitigation or restoration measures to restore timber productivity Remove facilities no longer needed for mining purposes
90 - Minerals Management - Minerals Materials	Minimize the visual impact of accessing and removing saleable minerals materials	Attempt to obtain mineral materials from borrow sites outside of the Middleground Retention area
91 - Geologic Inventory and Evaluation	Protect geological hazard areas from unacceptable surface or mass movement	Modify harvest practices and road facility developments to maintain vegetative stabilization of the soil where standard even-aged management practices would result in excessive soil loss because of slope (generally over 70 percent) or geologic instability

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Lands		
96 - Special Use Management - Nonrecreation	Issue Special Use Permits that will meet Middleground Retention Visual Quality Objectives	Give priority to those types of Special Use Permits that will facilitate timber and minerals management activities
98 - Power Related Licenses and Permits	Blend proposed projects in with the Middleground Retention Visual Quality Objective	Minimize impacts in keeping with visual quality, water quality, and wildlife habitat objectives Mitigate the loss of timber production This area is a window, with mitigation, for transportation-utility corridors
Facilities		
106 - Trail Construction and Reconstruction	Provide short-loop trails in this part of the General Forest Zone Provide the opportunity for the public to view and experience even-aged forest management.	Make most short-loop trails approximately 2-5 miles, although the loop may tie into existing system trails Maintain at Level II. Allow foot, equestrian, and motorized travel. Specifically identify equestrian use Such trails shall be approved and signed for horses
108 - Transportation Management - Trails	Protect existing system trails and maintain them during timber management operations	Maintain trails now on the Forest Development Transportation System on their existing alignment during timber sale and silvicultural operations Return trail tread to its original condition and remove slash for 10 feet each side of the trail Close maintenance Level I timber sale roads (which parallel or obliterate system trails) to regular travel after completion of the sale Use them as trails unless it is essential that such roads be kept open

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
		Allow temporary interruptions to public use of the trails during timber sale and silvicultural operations Post signs to inform the public of the temporary closure Retain the desired visual quality objective along Sensitivity Level 1 trails
Protection		
111 - Fire Management	Determine allowable fire size objectives for this management area	Use appropriate suppression strategies at a least cost effort to meet resource objectives
112 - Activity Fuels	Minimize environmental impacts and resources losses caused by wildfire	Consider all fuel treatment methods in conjunction with the use of fire mechanical, chemical, and manual Select on the basis of costs, outputs, and environmental effects Treat activity fuels to a level and frequency that will sustain timber outputs identified in the Forest Plan Treatment objectives shall be those specified in stand management prescriptions for the area being treated Consider treatment standards for both existing conditions and the predicted effects of future management activities surrounding the project area
114 - Natural Fuels Management	Minimize environmental impacts and resource losses caused by wildfire Use of prescribed fire is acceptable to meet resource objective	Consider all fuel treatments in conjunction with the use of fire mechanical, chemical, or manual Select on the basis of costs, outputs, and environmental effects Treat natural fuels to a level and frequency that will permit attainment of the outputs identified in the Forest Plan Treatment project objectives shall be those specified in stand management prescriptions for the area being treated.

MANAGEMENT AREA NUMBER 24

HIGH SITE TIMBER

Management Emphasis

Apply a variety of silvicultural systems to obtain optimum yield of wood products over the long-term using intensive even-aged management practices Provide associated opportunities for wildlife enhancement, grazing, minerals exploration and development, and disersed recreation

Manage red fir stands to increase water yield and to prolong the snow melt period

Description

Management Area Number 24 contains 131,795 acres of high site timber lands that are capable, available, and suitable (CAS) for scheduled harvest Sites are generally better than Forest Survey Class 5 Forest-wide Visual Quality Objectives apply to these lands This Management Area provides the most productive timber land base in the Forest

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Recreation		
5 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Roaded Natural	Provide for moderate evidence of the sights and sound of man	Manage to an ROS Class of Roaded Natural
16 - Visual Quality Objective - Partial Retention	Attempt to meet the existing Visual Quality Objective of Partial Retention in Background distance zones without constraining timber activities	Base size, shape, and dispersion of harvest units primarily on other than visual considerations, i e , wildlife, watershed, and timber Partial Retention Background will normally be attained as long as other resource constraints are imposed
17 - Visual Quality Objective - Modification	Attempt to meet the existing Visual Quality Objective of Modification in Middleground and Background without constraining timber activities.	Base size, shape, and dispersion of harvest activities primarily on other than visual considerations Modification Middleground and Background will normally be attained as long as other resource constraints are imposed
18 - Visual Quality Objective - Maximum Modification	Meet the Visual Quality Objective of Maximum Modification This rating has no effect on timber activities	Base size, shape, and dispersion on other than visual considerations in all distance zones
23 - Installation or Construction of Interpretive Services not on Interpretive Services Sites	Provide interpretation of intensive even-aged forest management	Develop wayside exhibits, interpretive trails, and publications that explain timber management practices and benefits and are identified in district and Forest-wide interpretive plans

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
25 - Dispersed Recreation Management	Provide dispersed recreation activities that are consistent with even-aged timber management objectives	
Fish and Wildlife		
40 - Wetlands Habitat Improvement and Maintenance	Improve or maintain habitat for wetland species	Increase targeted wetland species through habitat management
43 - Habitat Improvement - Vegetation Enhancement	Enhance productivity of forage and cover plants for wildlife	Design projects to improve habitat capability for Management Indicator Species Encourage mast and browse production to the extent that timber productivity is not significantly reduced
47 - Structural Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Maintenance	Improve the habitat capability of wildlife species through structural improvement.	Design improvements to increase habitat capabilities for Management Indicator Species
Range		
51 - Range Planning and Analysis	Analyze forage produced in connection with timber management activities Allow grazing under existing permits or new allotments.	Permit grazing on areas of 60 percent slope or less that produce at least 50 pounds of usable forage per acre, provided that through analysis and allotment management planning, grazing is found to be compatible with any active reforestation projects.
52 - Range Management	Administer grazing allotments to achieve proper use of forage resources while avoiding unacceptable browsing or trampling damage to plantations Maintain protection of soil and water quality	Accept damage to conifer seedlings to planned limits Conduct allotment inspections, readiness checks, and utilization checks
53 - Range Improvement - Nonstructural	Seed and fertilize roads, landings, and areas disturbed by logging activities	Apply to intermittently-used unsurfaced roads, landings, and other areas that are not needed for timber production
54 - Range Improvement - Structural	Install all types of structural range improvements to meet allotment management objectives	Construct temporary fences (2-3 year duration) by the Forest Service around selected plantations to ensure seedling establishment

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
55 - Range Improvement -	Maintain improvements to serve both range and timber needs	Maintain improvements established for the management of livestock on the allotment (permittee) Maintain temporary fences around plantations (Forest Service)
Timber		
58 - Clearcut Cutting Method	Clearcut poorly stocked and understocked stands	Give priority to stands that have the poorest growth in relation to their potential according to site and age Perform clearcutting when residual understory will not meet Regional stocking standards after removal of overstory and treatment of fuels
	Clearcut existing fully stocked and regenerated stands based on economic scheduling	Schedule additional harvest through regular FORPLAN allocation Follow the Standards and Guidelines outlined under Forest-wide Practice 56 for the size, shape, and dispersion of harvest units
59 - Shelterwood Cutting Method - Seed Step	Apply shelterwood cutting in stands to be regenerated where artificial regeneration would be difficult if the stand had been clearcut, and if natural or artificial regeneration is obtainable with the improved microclimate resulting from the shelterwood trees	Leave approximately 5 to 15 trees per acre Follow the Standards and Guidelines under Forest-wide Practice 56 for the size, shape, and dispersion of harvest units Stands to be harvested under seed step shelterwood must have sufficient basal area in dominant, wind-firm, genetically desirable trees to provid adequate seed production
60 - Shelterwood Cutting Method - Removal Step	Apply to stands predicted to meet Regional stocking standards after harvest of overstory and treatment of fuels	Meet Regional stocking standards after overstory removal Use artificial regeneration to meet standards, if necessary Where regeneration is established by seed step cutting, remove overstory as soo as Regional stocking standards can be met
61 - Intermediate Cutting Method - Sanitation and Salvage	Harvest current mortality and additional mortality expected before next entry when economically and environmentally practical	Remove trees with a high probability of dying within 10 years Avoid damage to residual stand and reduction in growing stock

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
		Accomplish prompt salvage of all economically accessible mortality except where protection of soil, wildlife, and residual timber values will preclude it.
62 - Intermediate Cutting Method - Commercial Thinning	Maximize yields from stands prior to final harvest by periodic removal of excess stocking	Maintain basal area between desired levels and 90 percent of maximum Schedule entry, during this Plan period, into all immature, merchantable stands that exceed desired stocking levels and that are suitable for tractor logging
63 - Intermediate Cutting Method - Predominant Removal	Develop even-aged stands where scattered old growth trees presently exist over an immature, well-stocked understory.	Remove scattered overstory trees from well-stocked stands that are mostly over 50 years of age Apply this cutting method when overstory volumes are light, generally lower than 10,000 board feet per acre
75 - Tree Improvement	Establish and maintain progeny test sites to determine productive potential of genetic plant material	Intensively manage competing vegetation within progeny test sites to keep tree vigor high while maintaining sufficient ground cover to prevent soil degradation Keep insect, disease, and animal damage within acceptable limits by application of integrated pest management
77 - Release and Weeding	Manage competing vegetation in juvenile stands to maintain growth approximately at site potential	Base the method, timing, and intensity of treatment upon interdisciplinary study of effective alternatives Select treatment method that meets resource management objectives in the most cost-effective way Apply release treatment to new stands as soon as conifer growth reduction is foreseen, when costs and environmental impacts are least, and effectiveness is greatest

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
		Apply fertilizers where testing has shown nutrient deficiencies exist and where an environmental assessment has shown economic returns are substantial and environmental impacts are minimal Coordinate release treatments with other current or subsequent treatments to reduce costs and improve growth For example, fertilization after release may prevent the need for a subsequent release treatment, also, preventing large brush from developing may permit the early use of prescribed fire to manage competition
78 - Precommercial Thinning	Manage stocking in sapling stands to attain conditions suitable for commercial thinning at the earliest age possible.	Follow Regional guidelines for stocking after precommercial thinning Perform precommercial thinning as soon as a sapling stands (1) exceed stocking levels, (2) are expected to experience only minor losses to mortality, and (3) are expressing tree dominance Precommercially thin before trees are 15 feet tall or 15 years old, whichever comes first, and preferably before they are 10 feet tall or 10 years old
Water and Soils		
86 - Soil Support Services	Protect soils subject to high surface runoff or having potential for unacceptable surface or mass movement because of steep or unstable slopes	Maintain at least 70 percent ground cover on slopes lying downhill from areas of high surface runoff such as lava caps, rock outcrops, and shallow soils underlain by impervious bedrock
87 - Soil Resource Maintenance and Improvement	Optimize soil productivity through the planning, implementation, and upkeep of projects	Initiate soil resource maintenance and improvement measures when less than 85 percent of the activity area exceeds acceptable soil condition standards

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Minerals and Geology		
88 - Minerals Management - Locatables	Meet minerals needs consistent with intensive high-site even-aged timber management	Limit tree removal to the minimum necessary to support claim development
	Coordinate access with existing or planned access roads	Design mitigation or restoration measures to restore timber productivity Remove facilities no longer needed for minerals purposes
89 - Minerals Management - Leasables	Meet minerals needs consistent with intensive high-site even-aged timber management	Limit tree removal to the minimum necessary to support lease development
	Coordinate access with existing or planned access roads	Design mitigation or restoration measure to restore productivity Remove facilities no longer needed for minerals purposes
90 - Minerals Management - Minerals Materials	Minimize impacts on intensive even-aged timber management	Design specific and strategically located regional sites for stockpiling and disposal sites Obtain additional road material from road widening and realignment projects Attempt to develop timber road surfacing materials on intermingled low timber sites
91 - Geologic Inventory and Evaluation	Protect all slopes from unacceptable surface or mass movement	Modify harvest practices and road facility developments to maintain vegetative stabilization of the soil where standard even-aged management practices would result in excessive soil loss due to slope
Lands		
96 - Special Use Management - Nonrecreation	Issue Special Use Permits that are generally compatible with intensive even-aged timber management	Give priority to those types of Special Use Permits that will facilitate timber and minerals management activities Avoid shrinking the producing timber land base unless no alternative to the Special Use Permit is practical

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
98 - Power Related Licenses and Permits	Coordinate power projects and the moderate visual constraint	Minimize impacts on Forest resources and the transportation system Mitigate for the loss of timber production This management area, though mixed with other general forest types, is a window for transportation-utility corridors Where possible, rights-of-way should be shifted to low site timber lands
Facilities		
106 - Trail Construction and Reconstruction	Provide short-loop trails in this part of the General Forest Zone Provide the opportunity for the public to view and experience intensive even-aged forest management.	Make most short-loop trails approximately 2-5 miles, although the loop may tie into existing system trails Maintain at Level II Allow foot, equestrian, and motorized travel Specifically identify equestrian use Such trails shall be approved and signed for horses
108 - Transportation Management - Trails	Protect existing system trails and maintain them during timber management operations	Maintain trails now on the Forest Development Transportation System on their existing alignment during timber sale and silvicultural operations Return trail tread to its original condition and remove slash for 10 feet each side of the trail Use Maintenance Level I timber sale roads (which parallel or obliterate system trails) as trails unless it is essential that such roads be kept open Allow temporary interruptions to public use of the trails during timber sale and silvicultural operations Post signs to inform the public of the temporary closure Retain the desired visual quality objective along Sensitivity Level 1 trails

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Protection		
111 - Fire Management	Determine allowable fire size objectives for this management area	Use appropriate suppression strategies at a least cost effect to meet resource objectives
112 - Activity Fuels	Minimize environmental impacts and resource losses caused by wildfire Use of prescribed fire is acceptable to meet resource objective	Consider all fuel treatment methods in conjunction with the use of fire mechanical, chemical, and manual Select on the basis of costs, outputs, and environmental effects Treat activity fuels to a level and frequency that will sustain timber outputs identified in the Forest Plan Treatment objectives shall be those specified in stand management prescriptions for the area being treated Consider treatment standards for both existing conditions and the predicted effects of future management activities surrounding the project area
114 - Natural Fuels Management	Use of prescribed fire is acceptable to meet resource objectives	Consider all fuel treatments in conjunction with the use of fire mechanical, chemical, or manual Select on the basis of costs, outputs, and environmental effects Treat natural fuels to a level and frequency that will permit attainment of the outputs identified in the Forest Plan Treatment project objectives shall be those specified in stand management prescriptions for the area being treated Treatment standards for natural fuels will consider both existing conditions and the predicted effect of future management activities in the area surrounding the project area

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MANAGEMENT AREA NUMBER 25

UNEVEN-AGED TIMBER

Management Emphasis

Apply an uneven-aged system of timber management where individual or small groups of trees are removed Emphasize management in red fir stands to increase water yields and to prolong snow melt period Maintain a high level of water and visual quality Provide opportunities for wildlife enhancement, grazing, minerals exploration and development, and dispersed recreation

Description

Management Area Number 25 contains 25,401 acres of high and low site timber lands that are capable, available, and suitable (CAS) for scheduled uneven-aged harvest Sites are generally capable of producing greater than 20 cubic feet per acre Uneven-aged timber management is incorporated into the plan to obtain an even flow of timber outputs. This system retains wildlife habitat in a condition that favors some late successional stage species

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Recreation		
4 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum-Semiprimitve Motorized	Provide for moderate evidence of sights and sounds of man in areas surrounding trails inside Management Area Number 25	Manage to an ROS Class of Semi-primitive Motorized in the vicinity of trails
5 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Roaded Natural	Provide for moderate evidence of the sights and sounds of man	Manage to an ROS Class of Roaded Natural This is the desired level
6 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Rural		Manage to an ROS Class of Rural This is a minimum acceptable level
13 - Visual Resource Inventory and Planning	Provide project level data to aid in meeting VQO's	Mitigate visual loss resulting from approved major projects such as highway widening or realignment, transmission lines, mining operations, dams, reservoirs, conduits, penstocks, etc. Coordinate closely with proponents Start mitigation during the planning and design stage
15 - Visual Quality Objective - Retention	Maintain the visual character of Retention for the pleasure of the viewing public	Manage to a VQO of Retention This is the desired level Practices or projects that will result in Partial Retention are not acceptable

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
16 - Visual Quality Objective - Partial Retention	Temporarily maintain the visual character of Partial Retention	Manage to a VQO of Partial Retention on those portions of this Management Area that do not currently meet Retention. This is an acceptable level until opportunity exists to upgrade to Retention
19 - Visual Resource Improvement	Mitigate or restore visual quality reductions	Allow a short-term reduction to Partial Petention, when absolutely necessary, on approved major nontimber projects that conflict with the Retention objective Required detailed grading and revegetation plans from project proponents that return the impacted areas to Retention within a reasonable time
23 - Installation or Construction of Interpretive Services not on Interpretive Service Sites	Provide information and interpretive material to interpret resources and activities	Prepare wayside exhibits, interpretive trails, and publications for visitor use that interpret uneven-aged management and its benefits
25 - Dispersed Recreation Management	Provide for dispersed recreation activities that are consistent with a VQO of Retention	Designate sites or areas where public wood cutting will reduce fuel buildup, minimize visual impacts, and lower the cost of disposal
Fish and Wildlife		
40 - Wetlands Habitat Improvement and Maintenance	Improve or maintain habitat for wetland species	Increase targeted wetland species through habitat management
43 - Habitat Improvement - Vegetation Enhancement	Enhance productivity of forage and cover plants for wildlife.	Design projects to enhance habitat capability for Management Indicator Species Encourage mast and browse production to the extent that timber productivity is not significantly reduced
47 - Structural Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Maintenance	Improve the habitat capability of wildlife species through structural improvements	Design improvements to increase habitat capabilities for Management Indicator Species

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Range		
51 - Range Planning and Analysis	Make analyses to determine if increases in forage production are warranted Generally forage increases resulting from selection cutting are minor	Analyze these areas as part of grazing allotments under Allotment Management Plans
52 - Range Management	Generally make no specific change in the management intensity of grazing Achieve proper use of grazing resources consistent with VQO's	Conduct allotment inspections, utilization checks and surveys
53 - Range Improvement - Nonstructural	Make reseeding and fertilizing of specified roads and landings the primary activity to provide forage and watershed protection consistent with VQO's	Treat roads and landings that will be closed to vehicle use to rest them for the next timber entry
54 - Range Improvement - Structural	Construct all forms of range improvements needed for the management of livestock on the allotment	Construct new improvements based on objectives in approved Allotment Management Plans.
55 - Range Improvement - Maintenance	Maintain improvements to meet range management objectives and VQO's	Make maintenance the responsibility of the permittee.
Timber		
64 - Selection Cutting Method	Manage stands under an uneven-aged individual tree selection or small group opening pattern to produce scheduled yields of forest products.	Harvest trees individually or in small groups generally less then two acres Create a visual diversity distribution of tree sizes which results in regular, sustained yields of timber Maintain a species composition that is most productive for the site, and that enhances and maintains vegetative diversity Leave some old, large-character trees for variability and interest Thin merchantable and submerchantable trees to maintain growth and reduce mortality. Remove dead, dying, and diseased tree in addition to removing trees to meet size and spacing objectives

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
66 - Special Cutting - Other	Meet VQO's over time by managing forest vegetation in a manner that provides as much wood fiber production as possible	Harvest trees singly or in groups to create or maintain desired visual-silvicultural stand structure and vigor Cutting will generally result in the creation of uneven-aged or irregular stands Some of the types of harvest activities that occur are salvage, sanitation, thinning, small group selections, high risk cutting, favoring of certain species or sizes of trees, and overwood removal Utilize special cutting to open identified vistas and views
67 - Snowpack Cutting Methods	Improve water yields by applying occasional snowpack cutting in association with uneven-aged management	Integrate snowpack cutting with overall uneven-aged patterns Within these logical units, create harvest openings of approximately one-half to two acres that are oriented to the road systems
77 - Release and Weeding	Eliminate competing vegetation and improve conifer stocking consistent with uneven-aged selection and visual quality Perform timber stand improvement to maintain or improve stand vigor	Manage conifer stocking, and control competing vegetation Maintain conifer height and diameter growth commensurate with site, as per apropriate yield tables Use all available release and weeding methods Leave damaged but sound trees as visual character trees in the Foreground view area
78 - Precommercial Thinning	Eliminate competing vegetation and improve conifer stocking consistent with uneven-aged selection and visual quality	Remove competing vegetation by hand, mechanical, and chemical methods Thin submerchantable trees that have poor genetic characteristics, are damaged and diseased, or are surplus to desired stocking by tree class

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Water and Soils		
86 - Soil Support Services	Protect soils subject to high surface runoff or having potential for unacceptable surface or mass movement because of steep or unstable slopes	Maintain at least 70 percent ground cover on slopes lying downhill from areas of high surface runoff such as lava caps, rock outcrops, and shallow soils underlain by impervious bedrock
87 - Soil Resource Maintenance and Improvement	Return degraded soil areas to approximately their original productivity level.	Initiate rehabilitation efforts when ground skidding equipment has adversely impacted more than 15 percent of area of harvest or when impacts of skid roads, landings, etc., are excessive
Minerals and Geology		
88 - Minerals Management - Locatables	Meet minerals needs while maintaining VQO's	Limit tree removal to a minimum Lease activities are generally not compatible with Retention
	Coordinate access with existing or planned access roads	Design mitigation or restoration measures to meet VQO's and restore timber productivity Remove facilities no longer needed for mining purposes
89 - Minerals Management - Leasables	Meet minerals needs consistent with uneven-aged timber management	Limit tree removal to a minimum
	Coordinate access with existing or planned access roads	Design mitigation or restoration measures to meet VQO's and restore timber productivity Remove facilities no longer needed for minerals purposes
90 - Minerals Management - Mineral Materials	Minimize the visual impact of accessing and removing saleable minerals materials	Design specific and strategically located sites for stockpiling and disposal. Obtain additional material from road widening and realignment projects Attempt to obtain mineral materials from designated borrow sites outside of Management Area Number 25

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
91 - Geologic Inventory and Evaluation	Protect slopes from unacceptable mass movement	Modify harvest practices and road facility developments to maintain vegetative stabilization of the soil where standard uneven-aged management practices would result in excessive soil loss due to slope stability
Lands		
96 - Special Use Management - Nonrecreation	Issue Special Use Permits that will meet VQO's	All Special Use Permits should facilitate timber, minerals, and other resource activities to the extent reasonably possible Issue such permits only when absolutely necessary
98 - Power Related Licenses and Permits	Do not allow major power projects that are incompatible with VQO's	Minimize impacts in keeping with visual quality, water quality, and wildlife habitat objectives Mitigate the loss of timber production This is an avoidance area for transportation-utility corridors unless mitigation retains VQO's
Facilities		
106 - Trail Construction and Reconstruction	Provide short-loop trails in this part of the General Forest Zone Provide the opportunity for the public to view and experience typically uneven-aged forest management	Make most short-loop trails approximately 2-5 miles, although the loop may tie into existing system trails Maintain at Level II Allow foot, equestrian, and motorized travel Specifically identify equestrian use Such trails shall be approved and signed for horses
108 - Transportation Management - Trails	Protect existing system trails and maintain them during timber management operations	Maintain trails now on the Forest Development Transportation System on their existing alignment during timber sale and silvicultural operations Return trail tread to its original condition and remove slash for 10 feet each side of the trail

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
		Use Maintenance Level I timber sale roads (which parallel or obliterate system trails) as trails unless it is essential that such roads be kept open Allow temporary interruptions to public use of the trails during timber sale and silvicultural operations Post signs to inform the public of the temporary closure Retain the desired VQO along Sensitivity Level 1 trails
Protection		
111 - Fire Management	Determine allowable fire size objectives for this Management Area.	Use appropriate suppression strategies at a least cost effort to meet resource objectives
112 - Activity Fuels	Minimize environmental impacts and resource losses caused by wildfire	Consider all fuel treatment methods in conjunction with the use of fire mechanical, chemical, and manual Select on the basis of costs, outputs, and environmental effects Treat activity fuels to a level and frequency that will sustain timber outputs identified in the Forest Plan Treatment objectives shall be those specified in stand management prescriptions for the area being treated Consider treatment standards for both existing conditions and the predicted effects of future management activities surrounding the project area
114 - Natural Fuels Management	Minimize environmental impacts and resource losses caused by wildfire Use of prescribed fire is acceptable to meet resource objectives.	Consider all fuel treatments in conjunction with the use of fire mechanical, chemical, or manual Select on the basis of costs, outputs, and environmental effects

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MANAGEMENT AREA NUMBER 26

LOW SITE TIMBER

Management Emphasis

Apply management practices that maintain timber productivity typically without using more intensive forestry practices such as clearcutting and shelterwood cutting. All silvicultural systems are applicable, including even-aged and uneven-aged management Maintain a high level of visual and water quality Provide opportunities for moderate amounts of wildlife enhancement, grazing, minerals exploration and development, and dispersed recreation

Description

Management Area Number 26 contains 23,844 acres of low site timber lands that are capable, available, and suitable (CAS) for scheduled harvest Sites are generally poorer than Forest Survey Class 5 Low site timber lands have a potential yield of 20 to 50 cubic feet per acre per year Cutting is employed to perpetuate existing stands in an even-aged or uneven-aged condition. Where soils are sensitive and even-aged stand reestablishment is uneconomical, uneven-aged silviculture will be practiced

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Recreation		
5 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum-Roaded Natural	Provide for moderate evidence of the sights and sounds of man	Manage to an ROS Class of Roaded Natural
15 - Visual Quality Objective - Retention	Make Visual Quality Objectives subordinate to timber management, however, the nature of low site harvesting permits the attainment of a high level of visual quality	Manage to a Visual Quality Objective of Retention where timber practices will result in that condition in most foreground areas and in all middleground areas (except where existing conditions are lower) This is the desired level
16 - Visual Quality Objective - Partial Retention	Make Visual Quality Objectives subordinate to timber management, however, the nature of low site harvesting permits the attainment of Partial Retention or a higher condition	Manage to a Visual Quality Objective of Partial Retention when timber management practices will result in that condition This is an acceptable level
25 - Dispersed Recreation Management	Manage for recreation activities that are consistent with low site timber management objectives	
Fish and Wildlife		
40 - Wetlands Habitat Improvement and Maintenance	Improve or maintain habitat for wetland species.	Increase targeted wetland species through habitat management
43 - Habitat Improvement - Vegetation Enhancement	Enhance productivity of forage and cover plants for wildlife	Design projects to improve habitat capability for Management Indicator Species

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
		Encourage mast and browse production
47 - Structural Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Maintenance	Improve the habitat capability of wildlife species through structural improvements	Follow Standards and Guidelines for structural wildlife improvements Design improvements to increase habitat capabilities for Management Indicator Species
Range		
51 - Range Planning and Analysis	Maintain moderate grazing within the capacity of the site	Analyze forage on 60 percent or less slopes and on sites that produce at least 50 pounds of usable forage per acre
52 - Range Management	Administer grazing allotments to achieve proper use of forage and to provide for protection of other resources	Generally place salt within this zone on slopes less than 35 percent to encourage livestock to graze outside of stream, meadow, or riparian areas
53 - Range Improvement - Nonstructural	Limit this practice to seeding and fertilizing on open areas not occupied by trees	Treat to 0-35 percent slopes on soils capable of producing grass
54 - Range Improvement - Structural	Construct all forms of range improvements needed for the management of livestock on the allotment	Construct new improvements based on objectives in approved Allotment Management Plans
55 - Range Improvement - Maintenance	Maintain improvements to meet range management objectives	Make maintenance the responsibility of the permittee
Timber		
58 - Clearcut Cutting Method	Clearcut poorly stocked and understocked stands when artificial regeneration success is assured	Give priority to stands that have the poorest growth in relation to their potential according to site and age, and stands in which successful artificial regeneration is obtainable Perform clearcutting when residual understory will not meet Regional stocking stand- ards after removal of overstory and treatment of fuels and when successful artificial regeneration is obtainable

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
59 - Shelterwood Cutting Method - Seed Step	Apply shelterwood cutting in stands to be regenerated where artificial regeneration would be difficult if the stand had been clearcut, and if natural or artificial regeneration is obtainable with the improved microclimate resulting from the shelterwood trees	Leave approximately 5 to 15 trees per acre Follow the Standards and Guidlines under Forest-wide Practice 56 for the size, shape, and dispersion of harvest units Stands to be harvested under seed step shelterwood must have sufficient basal area in dominant, wind-firm, genetically desirable trees to provide adequate seed production
60 - Shelterwood Cutting Method - Removal Step	Apply to stands predicted to meet Regional stocking standards after harvest of overstory and treatment of fuels.	Meet Regional stocking standards after overstory removal Use artificial regeneration to meet standards, if necessary Where regeneration is established by seed step cutting, remove overstory as soon as Regional stocking standards can be met
61 - Intermediate Cutting Method - Sanitation and Salvage	Harvest current mortality and additional mortality expected before next entry when economically and environmentally practical.	Remove trees with a high probability of dying within 10 years. Avoid damage to residual stand and reduction in growing stock Accomplish prompt salvage of all economically accessible mortality except where protection of soil, wildlife, and residual timber values will preclude it.
63 - Intermediate Cutting Method - Predominant Removal	Develop even-aged stands where scattered old growth trees presently exist over an immature, well-stocked understory	Remove scattered overstory trees from well-stocked stands that are mostly over 50 years of age Apply this cutting method when overstory volumes are light, generally lower than 10,000 board feet per acre
68 - Low Site Stand Maintenance	Harvest timber in a way that will perpetuate stands without intensive forestry practices on sites with sensitive soils or where more intensive even-aged and uneven-aged systems are uneconomical. This is the most appropriate practice for low site timber stands.	Designate trees for cutting for the following purposes: Remove dead, dying, and high risk trees. Reduce stocking within small groups to maintain or improve growth. Remove mature and over-mature trees to release younger replacement trees

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
		Uneven-aged stand characteristics generally will develop from this cutting Make decisions on trees to be cut recognizing that intervals between entries may be 20 years or longer in many stands Leave a sufficient number of trees to provide a source of seed from desired species
74 - Natural Stand Reestablishment	Manage stands to a low investment level in reforestation	Design harvest to encourage natural regeneration and perpetuate uneven-aged stands Use hand, mechanical, and chemical site preparation methods On better sites interspersed with low sites, plant seedlings if the area is large enough to be managed efficiently
77 - Release and Weeding	Manage stands to a low investment level in timber stand improvement	Do not practice timber stand improvement on low sites Where better sites are interspersed with low sites, apply limited treatment if the area is large enough to be managed efficiently Use hand, mechanical, and chemical methods
78 - Precommercial Thinning	Manage stands to a low investment level in precommercial thinning	Thin when economically justifiable such as in stagnated stands where productivity would otherwise remain low to none Use hand, mechanical, and chemical methods for follow-up control of competing vegetation
Water and Soils		
86 - Soil Support Services	Protect soils subject to high surface runoff or having potential for unacceptable surface or mass movement because of steep or unstable slopes	Maintain at least 70 percent ground cover on slopes lying downhill from areas of high surface runoff such as lava caps, rock outcrops, and shallow soils underlain by imperrious bedrock

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
87 - Soil Resource Maintenance and Improvement	Optimize soil productivity through the planning, implementation, and upkeep of projects	Initiate soil resource maintenance and improvement measures when less than 85 percent of the activity area exceeds acceptable soil condition standards
Minerals and Geology		
90 - Mineral Management - Minerals Materials	Give high priority to getting materials to surface roads from designated borrow sites in Management Area Number 26.	Strategically locate regional borrow and disposal sites in Management Area Number 26, if possible Obtain additional materials from road widening and realignment projects as an alternative
91 - Geologic Inventory and Evaluation	Protect geological hazard areas from unacceptable surface or mass movement.	Modify harvest practices to maintain vegetative stabilization of the soil where low site timber practices would result in excessive soil loss because of slope (generally over 70 percent) or geologic instability.
Lands		
98 - Power Related Licenses and Permits	This area should be checked closely for erosion hazard due to the fragile quality of some low site soils	Evaluate project proposals to minimize the impacts on forest resources, especially those that are sensitive because of soil conditions Do not mitigate loss of timber production. This area is a window for transportation-utility corridors.
Facilities		
106 - Trail Construction and Reconstruction	Provide short-loop trails in this part of the General Forest Zone Provide the opportunity for the public to view and experience typically uneven-aged forest management.	Make most short-loop trails approximately 2-5 miles, although the loop may tie into existing system trails Maintain at Level II Allow foot, equestrian, and motorized travel. Specifically identify equestrian use. Such trails shall be approved and signed for horses.

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
108 - Transportation Management - Trails	Protect system trails and maintain them during timber management operations	Maintain trails now on the Forest Development Transportation System on their existing alignment during timber sale and silvicultural operations Return trail tread to its original condition and remove slash for 10 feet each side of the trail Use Maintenance Level I timber sale roads (which parallel or obliterate system trails) as trails unless it is essential that such roads be kept open Allow temporary interruptions to public use of the trails during timber sale and silvicultural operations Post signs to inform the public of the temporary closure Do not change the Visual Quality Objective of the area where system trails are within timber cut units.
Protection		
111 - Fire Management	Determine allowable fire size objectives for this management area	Use appropriate suppression strategies at a least cost effort to meet resource objectives
112 - Activity Fuels	Minimize environmental impacts and resource losses caused by wildfire Use of prescribed fire is acceptable to meet resource objective	Consider all fuel treatment methods in conjunction with the use of fire mechanical, chemical, and manual Select on the basis of costs, outputs and environmental effects. Treat natural fuels to a level and frequency that will permit attainment of the outputs identified in the Forest Plan Treatment project objectives shall be those specified in stand management prescriptions for the area being treated Consider treatment standards for both existing conditions and the predicted effect of future management activities in the area surrounding the project area

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MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
114 - Natural Fuels Management	Minimize environmental impacts and resource losses caused by wildfire Use of prescribed fire is acceptable to meet resource objectives	Consider all fuel treatments in conjunction with the use of fire. mechanical, chemical, or manual Select on the basis of costs, outputs, and environmental effects Treat natural fuels to a level and frequency that will permit attainment of the outputs identified in the Forest Plan Treatment project objectives shall be those specified in *stand management prescriptions for* the area being treated Consider treatment standards for both existing conditions and the predicted effect of future management activities in the area surrounding the project area

MANAGEMENT AREA NUMBER 28

MEADOW MANAGEMENT

Management Emphasis

Maintain and improve grass and herbaceous cover in meadows to protect and enhance wildlife habitat, protect water quality, and maintain grazing capacity

Description

Management Area Number 28 contains 2,937 acres of land, which supports a permanent cover of grass or forbs and is interspersed with timberlands and other vegetative types

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Recreation		
3 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Semi-primitive Nonmotorized 4 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Semi-primitive Motorized 5 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Roaded Natural	Make the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum consistent with the surrounding Management Areas Locate developed recreation facilities outside this Management Area	Maintain or improve the existing Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
9 - Cultural Resources Inventory and Evaluation	Identify all significant cultural properties that may be affected by meadow management Conduct inventories to expand the data base on non-forested environments	Apply Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines
15 - Visual Quality Objective - Retention 16 - Visual Quality Objective - Partial Retention 17 - Visual Quality Objective - Modification 18 - Visual Quality Objective - Maximum Modification	Accept a range of visual conditions Provide a natural appearing landscape consistent with meadow management projects	On a project basis or through visual resource management, improve meadows and their adjacent landscapes to create and enhance views and vistas of meadows near areas of concentrated public use
19 - Visual Resource Improvements	Increase the viewing pleasure of the public	Provide special mitigation in foreground distance zones such as flush cut stumps, complete slash disposal, grading, seeding, etc , to meet the approved Visual Quality Objective

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
23 - Installation or Construction of Interpretive Services not on Interpretive Services Sites	Provide information and education materials that interpret meadow management activities	Develop wayside exhibits, interpretive trails, publications, and signs that interpret the meadow management practices and benefits
25 - Dispersed Recreation Management	Manage for low concentrations of public use	Favor recreation activities that require no facilities and emphasize short duration stays Coordinate hunter access needs with meadow management projects
28 - Closed Off-Road Vehicle Management	Prohibit motor vehicle use on meadows	Temporarily open portions of meadows to facilitate installation of improvements or fuelwood removal when ground is firm.
Fish and Wildlife		
40 - Wetlands Habitat Improvement and Maintenance	Improve or maintain habitat for wetland species.	Follow standards and guidelines for wetland improvements addressed in Forest Service Handbook 2609 11, Chapter 30
42 - Habitat Improvement - Old Growth	Provide habitat for wildlife species associated with late successional and old growth forests. These habitats may be associated with stands at the edge of meadows	Maintain old growth management areas in medium to high quality condition according to the Habitat Quality Criteria for old growth forests
44 - Snag and Down Log Management	Provide intensive snag management in key areas for Management Indicator Species that are highly dependent upon snags around meadows	Provide, as a minimum, an average of four snags per acre greater than 24 inches diameter breast height within 500 yards from the meadow edge If existing snag density is marginal, recruit suitable snags and consider construction of artificial nests Maintain as a minimum, a density of three downed logs per acre, 20 inches in diameter by 10 feet in length, in forest types at the edge of the meadow

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
46 - Meadow Vegetation Management	Provide cover and forage for wildlife species dependent on meadows and the adjacent forest edge Maintain the integrity of the meadow ecosystem.	Maintain a meadow edge of the following dimensions· At least 100 feet from the perimeter of all meadows 1 0 acre or larger 25 to 75 feet from the perimeter of meadows 0 1 to 0 9 acres in size Within this meadow edge, provide the following vegetative structure Maintain at least 60 percent of capable, available, and suitable (CAS) land in timber 100 years old or older (minimum level) Maintain uneven-aged timber up to 250 years old over 80 percent of the CAS land (maximum level) Maintain a canopy closure of 60 to 80 percent Keep meadow vegetation in medium to high quality condition according to the Habitat Quality Criteria (less than 15 percent bare ground or pavement in the meadows) Avoid constructing new roads within the meadow perimeter and consider closing or eliminating existing roads
47 - Structural Wildlife Habitat - Improvement and Maintenance	Improve the habitat capability for wildlife species through structural improvement	Use standards and guidelines for structural improvements for wildlife found in Forest Service Handbook 2609 11 Design improvements to increase habitat capabilities that support fish and wildlife

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MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Range		
51 - Range Planning and Analysis	Provide analysis and planning to maintain forage availability	Prepare project-specific environmental analyses using interdisciplinary team involvement and cooperation with the grazing permittee to develop objectives for the Allotment Management Plan Include a benefit-cost analysis Use the stocking rate of one AUM per acre, or the actual if less, to provide extra protection of watershed and wildlife values.
52 - Range Management	Develop and implement grazing systems and management techniques to achieve best use of the meadow grazing resource consistent with soil protection, water quality, and wildlife and fisheries habitat needs	Make these meadows key areas for range analysis, annual readiness inspections, periodic utilization measurements, and condition and trend studies. Prohibit salting in meadows.
53 - Range Improvement - Nonstructural	Use all treatment methods to obtain forage production	Conduct site-specific analyses on meadows for nonstructural improvement opportunities (meadows are generally 0-15 slope)
54 - Range Improvement - Structural	Use fencing as the primary range structure to manage the season of use, numbers of livestock, and percent of forage utilized by grazing livestock Locate other range structures or facilities outside the meadow area	Make a benefit-cost analysis for proposed structures. Perform construction by the grazing permittee and Forest Service under cooperative agreement
55 - Range Improvement - Maintenance	Maintain improvements so that facilities continue to serve their purpose and meet range management objectives	Maintain improvements by the permittee
Timber		
66 - Special Cutting - Other	Remove timber that is encroaching on meadows	To the extent possible, harvest merchantable timber to Regional utilization standards

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
69 - Ground Based Harvest System	Employ special techniques to prevent damage to meadow soils and vegetation	Use seasonal restrictions, end-lining, and limitations on size and type of log skidders
Water and Soils		
81 - Water Yield Improvement	Practice water yield improvement where opportunities exist	Replace deep rooted species such as trees and brush with shallow rooted species such as grass and forbs Maintain active control over timing and intensity of grazing.
82 - Runoff Regulation	Practice runoff regulation where opportunities exist	Optimize water yield improvement by utilizing vegetative and structural measures that retard runoff and encourage infiltration into the aquifer.
83 - Watershed Maintenance and Rehabilitation	Stabilize, revegetate, and protect streambanks and channels in meadow areas as the key objective of intensive meadow management	Consider a disturbed area recovered when the ground cover density exceeds 70 percent, no active rill or gully erosion is present, and streambanks are stable
Lands		
96 - Special Use Management - Nonrecreation	Keep meadows free of Special Use Permit encumbrances	Give priority to those types of Special Use Permits that will facilitate the management of meadows Issue non-related Special Use Permits only when absolutely necessary
98 - Power Related Licenses and Permits	Give priority to retention of these meadows in a natural condition	Require power developers to avoid meadows by routing around them when the direct affects would disturb the natural environment Meadows are avoidance areas for physical placement of facilities related to transportation-utility corridors

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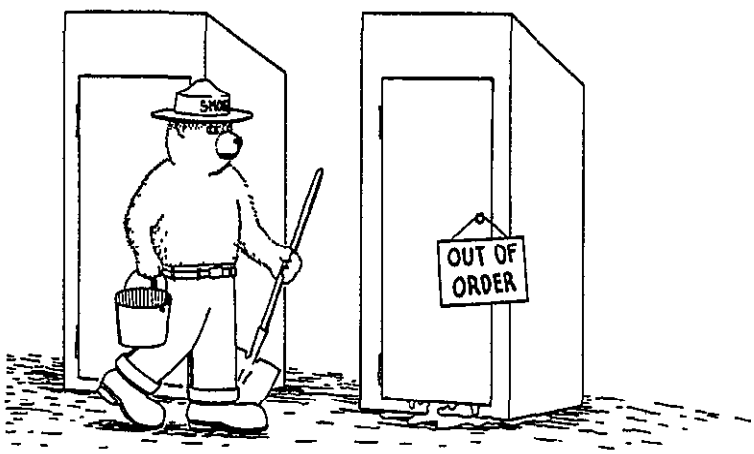
MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Facilities		
104 - Transportation Management - Roads Closed	Close roads to and across meadows	Temporarily open roads for administrative purposes, under Special Use Permit, or to construct and maintain improvements when conditions permit.
Protection		
111- Fire Management	Determine allowable fire size objectives for this management area.	Use appropriate suppression strategies at a least cost effort to meet resource objectives
112- Activity Fuels Management	Minimize environmental impacts and resource losses caused by wildfire. Use of prescribed fire is acceptable to meet resource objectives	Consider all fuel treatment methods in conjunction with the use of fire mechanical, chemical, and manual Treat activity fuels to a level and frequency that will sustain resource outputs identified in the this Plan
114 - Natural Fuels Management	Minimize environmental impacts and resource losses caused by wildfire Use of prescribed fire is acceptable to meet resource objectives	Consider all fuel treatment methods in conjunction with the use of fire mechanical, chemical, and manual Treat natural fuels to a level and frequency that will permit attainment of the outputs identified in this Plan Let soil type and condition govern actual fuel treatment methods.



MANAGEMENT AREA NUMBER 29

MAINTENANCE

Management Emphasis

Limit management activities Keep lands in their existing condition except for protection and minor, non-intensive maintenance activities Retain healthy conditions in forested areas by salvaging dead and dying trees Provide for wildlife habitat needs, dispersed recreation, and livestock grazing, and minerals exploration and development

Description

Management Area Number 29 contains 27,817 acres This is comprised of forested lands whose growth is less than 20 cubic feet per acre per year Mortality losses are minimized by intermediate salvage cutting of dead and dying trees unless needed to protect soil, wildlife, or residual timber values Other acres in Management Area Number 29 include bodies of water, barren lands, and brush and grass lands not assigned to Meadow Management or Type Conversion Management Area Prescriptions.

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Recreation		
5 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Roaded Natural	Provide for moderate evidence of the sights and sounds of man	Manage to an ROS Class of Roaded Natural
15 - Visual Quality Objective - Retention 16 - Visual Quality Objective - Partial Retention 17 - Visual Quality Objective - Modification 18 - Visual Quality Objective - Maximum Modification	Accept a range of visual conditions from Retention to Maximum Modification Conform to Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines Maintain a natural appearing landscape	Meet the Visual Quality Objective shown in the planning data base In the event of extensive salvage harvesting due to insect or disease epidemic, develop specific mitigation measures to retain or restore Retention and Partial Retention areas Include flush cut stumps, harvest equipment limitations, special felling patterns, selected location and dispersion of burn piles, etc Modification and Maximum Modification are consistent with Maintenance
25 - Dispersed Recreation Management	Manage for a low concentration of recreation use	Favor activities that require no facilities and are of short length of stay
Fish and Wildlife		
47 - Wildlife Habitat Improvement and Maintenance	Improve the habitat capability of wildlife species through structural improvements	Design improvements to increase habitat capabilities for Management Indicator Species

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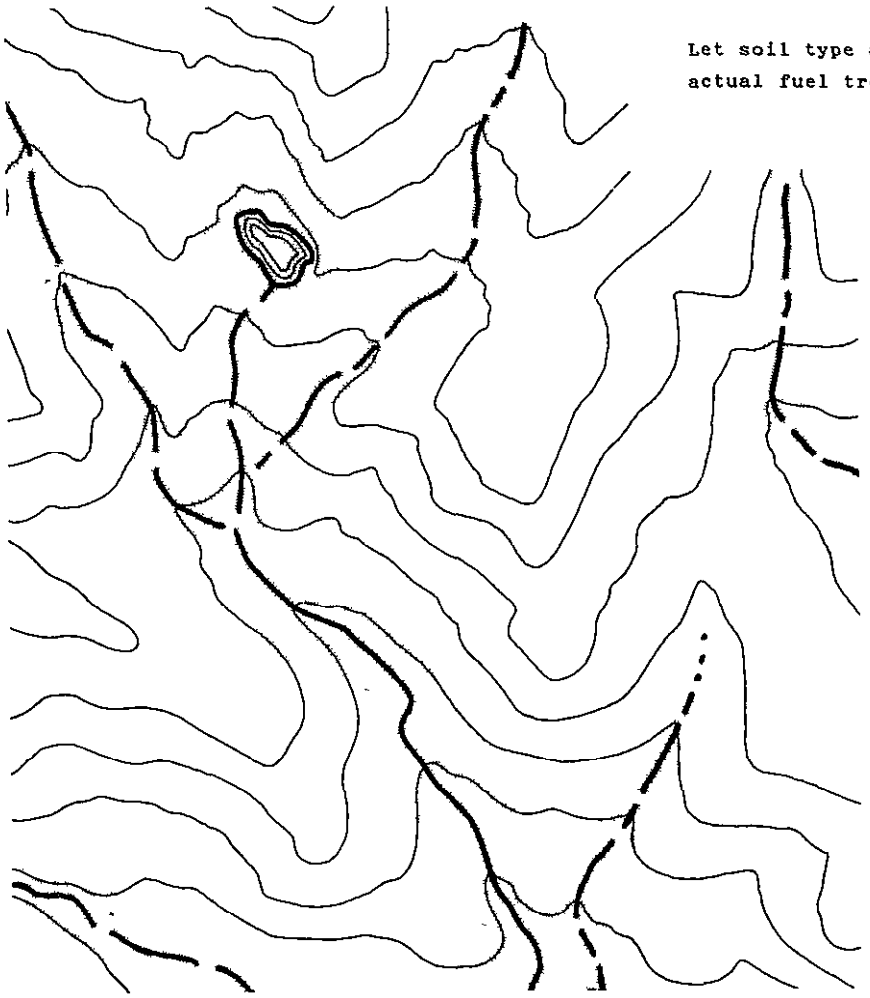
MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Range		
51 - Range Planning and Analysis	Provide low investment maintenance of existing livestock grazing allotments.	Permit issuance and fee collection only
51 - Range Management	Emphasize stewardship or extensive systems of grazing	Conduct minimal spot checks for forage readiness or utilization.
54 - Range Improvement - Maintenance	Maintain existing improvements only	Make maintenance the responsibility of the permittee.
Timber		
61 - Intermediate Cutting Method - Sanitation and Salvage	Minimize losses due to mortality	Harvest dead and dying trees and trees with a high probability of dying within 10 years except where needed to protect soil, wildlife, or residual timber values
69 - Ground Based Harvest System 70 - Cable Harvest System 71 - Skyline Harvest System 72 - Special Harvest System	Apply the most efficient harvest system, considering yarding costs, environmental effects, and minimal road construction.	Use systems that normally can operate from existing roads
Water and Soils		
86 - Soil Support Services	Protect soils with a thin mantle and subject to high surface runoff.	Maintain at least 70 percent effective ground cover on slopes lyin downhill from areas of high surface runoff such as lava caps, rock outcrops, and shallow soils underlain by impervious bedrock Require one-end suspension of logs during yarding.
Minerals and Geology		
90 - Minerals Management - Minerals Materials	Give high priority to getting materials to surface roads from designated borrow sites in Management Area Number 29	Strategically locate regional borrow and disposal sites on slopes of 15 or less, where adequately screened from view and away from stream cours and critical wildlife habitat.

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Lands		
98 - Power Related Licenses and Permits	Coordinate power projects and related facilities with other maintenance activities taking place in this Management Area Number 29.	Minimize impacts on resources. This area is a window for transportation-utility corridors
Facilities		
106 - Trail Construction and Reconstruction	Provide short-loop trails in this part of the General Forest Zone Provide the opportunity for the public to view and experience essentially unmanaged forest conditions.	Make most short-loop trails approximately 2-5 miles, although the loop may tie into existing system trails Maintain at Level II Allow foot, equestrian, and motorized travel Specifically identify equestrian use Such trails shall be approved and signed for horses
108 - Transportation Management - Trails	Protect and maintain system trails during maintenance activities	Maintain trail grades and alignment to standards during sanitation-salvage timber sale operations. Return trail tread to its original condition and remove slash for 10 feet each side of trail Allow temporary interruptions to public use of the trails during maintenance harvesting Post appropriate signs to inform the public of the temporary closure
Protection		
111 - Fire Management	Determine allowable fire size objectives for this management area	Use appropriate suppression strategies at a least cost effort to meet resource objectives. Keep area burned below 200 acres per decade at fire intensity levels 5 and 6

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
112 - Activity Fuels Management	Minimize environmental impacts and resource losses caused by wildfire.	Consider all fuel treatment methods. mechanical, chemical, and manual Treat activity fuels to a level and frequency that will sustain timber outputs identified in the Forest Plan Let soil type and condition govern actual fuel treatment methods.
114 - Natural Fuels Management	Minimum environmental impacts and resource losses caused by wildfire. Use of prescribed fire is acceptable to meet resource objectives	Consider all fuel treatment methods mechanical, chemical, or manual Treat natural fuels to a level and frequency that will permit attainment of the outputs identified in the Forest Plan Let soil type and condition govern actual fuel treatment methods



MANAGEMENT AREA NUMBER 30

STREAMSIDE MANAGEMENT ZONE

Emphasis

Maintain high water quality in lakes and streams by establishing a natural filter zone between the water and soil disturbing activities Preserve aquatic values Provide for wildlife, grazing, minerals exploration and development, timber, and recreation use that is compatible with high water quality Give special attention to the management of lands adjacent to surface waters on the Forest, including development and maintenance of fisherman access trails

Description

Management Area Number 30 contains 27,200 acres of high site timber land that are capable, available, and suitable (CAS) for scheduled harvest The Streamside Management Zone (SMZ) helps protect water quality and the riparian and aquatic habitats SMZ's are discrete areas adjacent to streams or lakes that are managed primarily to meet water quality objectives and incidentally meet other specific objectives SMZ's vary in width relative to the class of the stream and its stability

The Streamside Management Zone concept is one of the Best Management Practices (BMP) prescribed to meet water quality objectives established by Public Law 92-500, Section 208, California State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Under a broad interpretation, flood plains that fall within the intent of Executive Order 11988 are covered by the Streamside Management Zone

The Standards and Guidelines for the size and extent of the Streamside Management Zone are defined in Practice 83 of Management Area Number 30 Riparian areas are always included within the Streamside Management Zone As a minimum, riparian areas are defined to be (1) areas 100-feet horizontal distance from the edge of standing bodies of water, (2) areas a horizontal distance of 100 feet on both sides of perennial stream channels, and (3) all wetlands

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Recreation		
2 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Primitive 3 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Semiprimitive Nonmotorized 4 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Semiprimitive Motorized 5 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Roaded Natural 6 - Recreation Opportunity Spectrum - Rural	Incorporate a full range of Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classes	Retain the existing ROS Class that the Streamside Management Zone passes through

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MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
15 - Visual Quality Objective - Retention	Provide a natural appearing stream-side setting.	Make Retention the desired Visual Quality Objective along Sensitivity Level 1 (Retention) streams
16 - Visual Quality Objective - Partial Retention	Provide a natural appearing stream-side zone	Make Partial Retention the minimum Visual Quality Objective along Sensitivity Level 2 (Partial Retention) streams Partial Retention shall also be acceptable where minor administrative or recreation improvements are found along an otherwise Sensitivity Level 1 stream
17 - Visual Quality Objective - Modification	Provide a natural appearing stream-side zone	Modification is an acceptable Visual Quality Objective
19 - Visual Resource Improvement	Provide a natural appearing stream-side zone in Sensitivity Level 1 and 2 areas	Mitigate impacts thath lower the inventoried Visual Quality Objective.
20 - Developed Recreation and Visitor Information Services Site Construction and Rehabilitation	Develop sites only where water quality is not impaired and riparian dependent resources are not irreversibly impacted Apply to Forest Service operated facilities and those under Special Use Permit or Concession.	With the exception of bridges, docks, boat ramps, and temporary structures such as picnic tables and fire rings, place all structures (particularly rest rooms) at least 100 feet from lakes and streams or above the 100 year flood plain, whichever is greater
24 - Developed Recreation	Operate sites in a manner that is compatible with water quality objectives	Give preference to public service facilities over individual or preferential type private sector uses
25 - Dispersed Recreation Management	Permit dispersed recreation to the extent that activities are compatible with maintaining water quality	Manage and meet Standards and Guidelines as shown under Practice Number 83, Watershed Maintenance and Rehabilitation
27 - Restricted Off-Road Vehicle Management	Confine ORV use to designated roads, trails, and crossings.	Confine use to the dry seasons on stabilized roads and trails Allow over-the-snow travel Limit stream crossings to stable rock or gravel areas where stream bank damage will be minimal

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
		Locate stream crossings at right angles to the stream to prevent stream diversions
Fish And Wildlife		
36 - Stream Fisheries Habitat Improvement and Maintenance - Structural Improvements	Direct improvement and maintenance activities to enhance cold water (trout) stream fisheries	Use stream structural improvements to increase fisheries values where costs are commensurate with benefits Structures shall not decrease the existing stability of the stream channel
37 - Stream Fisheries Habitat Improvement and Maintenance - Nonstructural Improvements	Direct improvement and maintenance activities to enhance cold water (trout) stream fisheries	Follow Standards and Guidelines for stream improvements in Chapter 10, Forest Service Handbook 2609 11
38 - Lake Fisheries Habitat Improvement and Maintenance - Structural	Direct improvement and maintenance activities to enhance warm water and cold water lake fisheries	Design structures to increase natural reproduction of targeted
39 - Lake Fisheries Habitat Improvement and Maintenance - Nonstructural	Direct improvement and maintenance activities to enhance warm water and cold water lake fisheries	Coordinate with the California State Department of Fish and Game
40 - Wetlands Habitat Improvement and Maintenance	Improve or maintain habitat for wetland species	Increase targeted wetland species through habitat management
42 - Habitat Improvement - Old Growth	Provide habitat for late successional wildlife species associated with old growth forests	Maintain selected old growth stands in high quality condition The size of stands (total area inside and outside SMZ) will be greater than 100 acres where possible
43 - Habitat Improvement - Vegetation Enhancement	Provide medium to high quality cover and forage for fish and wildlife species associated with riparian habitats	Maintain an average riparian corridor width of 100 feet on both sides of perennial streams Retain the following vegetative structure within the riparian strip unless project interdisciplinary teams determine otherwise:

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
		Uneven-aged timber predominantly 100 to 250 years old, with maximum opening two acres in size or 3 chains along the streambank Canopy closure of 40 to 70 percent One or more species of riparian hardwoods, in young and mature age classes, over 20 percent of the area by crown cover At least 25 percent of the total ground cover in shrubs, forbs, grasses, and small trees
44 - Snag and Down Log Management	Improve habitat for featured species by providing an intensive level of snag and down log management.	Leave four or more snags per acre greater than 24-inch diameter breast height when available stems ar present in the stands As a minimum, maintain an average density of three downed logs per acre 20 inches in diameter by 10 feet in length, in all forest types This is equivalent to one log per acre, 32 feet in length, or 2 logs pe acre, 16 feet in length, or any combination thereof.
47 - Structural Wildlife Habitat and Maintenance	Improve the habitat capability.	Design improvements to increase habitat capabilities for Management Indicator Species
Range		
51 - Range Planning and Analysis	Continue grazing but establish specific direction to meet water quality standards and fish and wildlife needs These areas are key but sensitive forage producing areas within grazing allotments	Coordinate grazing use on sensitive sites to meet water quality and fish and wildlife objectives

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
52 - Range Management	Manage these key forage areas to achieve proper range use and provide for water quality and fish and wildlife needs Protect riparian dependent resources from grazing damage	Define proper use as 50 percent of annual forage production Do not permit salting in these zones Readiness and utilization studies are essential. Incorporate condition and trend surveys into proper management.
53 - Range Improvement - Nonstructural	Include small scale removal of competing meadow vegetation such as lodgepole pine, poisonous plants, and brushy hardwoods Seed, with native species where possible, mulch and apply light fertilization	Treat areas of less than 1 acre (large scale intensive management activities are covered under Management Area 28, Meadow Management) Perform activities by hand
54 - Range Improvement - Structural	Use fencing as specified in Allotment Management Plans for the management, control or exclusion of livestock Locate other structural improvements outside of this zone	Construct fences by cooperative agreement with the grazing permittee
55 - Range Improvement - Maintenance	Maintain existing fences	Make maintenance the responsibility of the permittee as part of the Allotment Management Plan unless needed to specifically exclude livestock Otherwise make maintenance the responsibility of the Forest Service to protect other resource investments
Timber		
65 - Special Cutting - Streamside Management Zone	Harvest merchantable timber with the objective of maintaining the stream-protective characteristics of the vegetation while utilizing the timber productivity of the site Manage to meet some of the mature timber habitat needs of wildlife Protect riparian vegetation for dependent wildlife species	Remove trees singly or in groups to improve stand vigor Provide shade for the stream bed and retain ground cover in order to minimize deposition of sediment into the stream Do not harvest trees if it will damage riparian vegetation within the Streamside Management Zone, or trees that contribute to stream bank or Streamside Management Zone stability. Occasionally regeneration harvesting may be appropriate in poorly stocked stands Consult an interdisciplinary team or appropriate specialists when these areas exceed 2 acres in size or extend more than 3 chains along the streambank

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
69 - Ground Based Harvest System 70 - Cable Harvest System 71 - Skyline Harvest System 72 - Special Harvest System	Utilize harvest systems that protect residual trees, retain sufficient ground cover and protect streamside values	Unless planned for by an interdisciplinary team during the environmental analysis process, exclude ground based skidding equipment from the Streamside Management Zone However, if it can be demonstrated that the residual vegetation and ground cover will not be adversely affected, occasional access may be permitted on a site specific basis If the ground cover or integrity of the Streamside Management Zone is impaired by such entry, mitigation will be required
73 - Artificial Stand Reestablishment	Maintain stocking of coniferous species on all suitable timber land.	Encourage natural regeneration, but where needed to maintain productivity, practice artificial regeneration and control of competing vegetation Limited plant and site specific hand applications of pesticides may be proposed within the SMZ, however, the State Water Quality Control Board must be consulted regarding all pesticide projects within 100 feet of flowing streams If mutually deemed appropriate, a monitoring program will be initiated
74 - Natural Stand Reestablishment	Maintain stocking of coniferous species on all suitable timber land.	Attempt to get adequate stocking through natural seedfall Perform supplemental planting if seedfall is not sufficient. Limited plant and site specific hand applications of pesticides may be proposed within the SMZ; however, the State Water Quality Control Board must be consulted regarding all pesticide projects within 100 feet of flowing streams. If mutually deemed appropriate, a monitoring program will be initiated
77 - Release and Weeding	Perform timber stand improvement to maintain stand vigor	Manage conifer stocking and control competing vegetation. Maintain conifer height and diameter growth commensurate with site, as per appropriate yield tables Limited

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
		plant and site specific hand applications of pesticides may be proposed within the SMZ, however, the State Water Quality Control Board must be consulted regarding all pesticide projects within 100 feet of flowing water If mutually deemed appropriate, a monitoring program will be initiated.
78 - Precommercial Thinning	Perform thinnings to achieve adequate spacing of precommercial size stands	Remove excess stocking by hand or mechanical methods within the SMZ Limit site specific chemical thinning within the SMZ, but the State Water Quality Control Board must be consulted regarding all chemical use within 100 feet of flowing streams
Water and Soils		
81 - Water Yield Improvement	Assure that activities for water yield improvement such as timber harvesting and type conversions are compatible with water quality and fish and wildlife objectives	Meet Standards and Guidelines as shown in Practices 42, 43, 44, and 83 of Management Area Number 30
82 - Runoff Regulation	Assure that activities for runoff regulation are compatible with water quality objectives	Meet Standards and Guidelines as shown under Practice 83
83 - Watershed Maintenance and Rehabilitation	Maintain or restore stable watershed conditions by limiting the area and degree of soil disturbance and vegetation removal	Manage Streamside Management Zones to protect water sources from the impacts of upstream and upslope soil vegetation disturbances Establish and maintain Streamside Management Zones for all Class I, II, and III stream channels and lake shores The SMZ width varies with stream class and watershed stability, as follows

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES

Guidelines for Establishing SMZ's 1/

Stream Class	Stability 2/ Soil/Slope	Recommended Width From Streambank Perennial	Intermittent
I	Stable	200-300	150-250
	Unstable	300-600+	250-500+
II	Stable	100-200	100-150+
	Unstable	200-400+	150-300+
III	Stable	100-150	100-100+
	Unstable	100-250+	100-200+

1/ SMZ Width should be established on the ground using the table above as a guide and should be fitted to the topography of the area In the application of these guidelines it is expected that actual widths will approximate those in the table The horizontal distances shown are for one side of the stream only. See Class IV guidelines under Forest-wide Standards and Guidelines

2/ Within the SMZ ground cover density shall not be reduced below 60 percent for stable watershed conditions and 70 percent for all other conditions

		Limit the season or entirely prohibit gold dredging where this use degrade water quality and is damaging to the fishery
85 - Water Rights Use/ Management	Secure water rights for the permament water holes or direct draft water sources Plan water hole development on a wateshed basis.	Maintain complete records and update every year
Minerals and Geology		
91 - Geologic Inventory and Evaluation	Protect geological hazard areas from unacceptable surface or mass movement	Modify harvest and road facility development to maintain stabilization of the soil where standard practices would result in excessive soil loss because of geologic instability (generally slopes over 70 percent).

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
Lands		
98 - Power Related Licenses and Permits	Accommodate power project proposals The Streamside Management Zone, by definition, is the Forest area most heavily impacted by power projects	Assess all project proposals to reduce or minimize both direct and indirect impacts. Class I streams will have the highest potential for development Class II and III are next Class IV streams have only limited potential Coordinate with the California State Department of Fish and Game and Water Quality Control Board regarding instream flows related to fisheries, disturbance of riparian vegetation, water quality maintenance, and recreation needs. This area is a window, with mitigation, for transportation-utility corridors
Facilities		
100 - Timber Access Road Development - Construction and Reconstruction 101 - General Resource Access Road Development - Construction and Reconstruction	Design road construction and reconstruction to be compatible with water quality objectives	Where practicable, locate roads at right angles to the Streamside Management Zone Provide full stabilization Design to pass the 50-year flood without significant damage If significant damage to the ripariain and aquatic habitat would occur from failure of the road crossing, design a route of failure that will do the least damage (stabilized overflow dip, ripraped fill slope, etc.).
106 - Trail Construction and Reconstruction	Design trail construction and reconstruction to be compatible with water quality objectives while providing fisherman access to streams	Locate destination trails at right angles to the SMZ. Consider building parallel trails for fisherman access to remedy bank erosion problems in areas of concentrated public use
Protection		
111 - Fire Management	Determine allowable fire size objectives for this management area	Use appropriate suppression strategies at a least cost effort to meet resource objective

MANAGEMENT PRACTICE	GENERAL DIRECTION	STANDARDS/GUIDELINES
112 - Activity Fuels Management	Minimize environmental impacts and resource losses caused by wildfire	Perform low intensity broadcast burning as the preferred fuel treatment method. If broadcast burning is not feasible, use jackpot piling and burning, chipping, crushing, or removal as long as 60-70 percent ground cover is present prior to the normal runoff period. If ground cover is reduced below 50 percent, use seeding, mulching, and slashing to bring the ground cover up to the 60-70 percent level required to meet water quality objectives
114 Natural Fuels Management	Minimize environmental impacts and resource losses caused by wildfire Use of prescribed fire is acceptable to meet resource objectives.	Allow low intensity broadcast burning for fuel treatment if 60-70 percent ground cover is maintained If natural fuel treatment reduces ground cover below 50 percent, use seeding, mulching, and slashing to bring ground cover up to 60-70 percent