Ecological Restoration Implementation Strategy Stanislaus National Forest

"We are not responsible for this or that resource; we are responsible for the forest as a whole."

Aldo Leopold

Where We've Been

Aldo Leopold's words above beautifully describe the path the Stanislaus National Forest (NF) has been on for many years. Thousands of acres have received ecological restoration treatments (mechanical thinning, shredding, etc.) and several more thousand have had prescribed burns or wildfires used to restore the natural fire regime to the forest. For years, we have approached our projects on a landscape level, allowing us to complete much meadow, aspen, road, noxious weed, recreation, and trail enhancement work while creating thousands of acres of resilient forest.

The Stanislaus NF always strives to restore a process, not a condition at a single point in time, which is why small non-commercial log removal is a part of all our timber sales, and prescribed burning always follows these mechanical treatments within a few years. The Forest has been very efficient at restoring acres, but one major need is funding to complete follow-up prescribed burning every seven years or so in these areas recovering from years of fire exclusion.

Ecological Restoration projects using collaborative groups have been going on since the 1990's here and the recent emphasis placed on this process by the Washington and Regional Offices has only further encouraged us to accelerate this approach to land and resource management. In 1997, two very different groups formed on the Stanislaus National Forest: Our Back Yard or OBY was created by a group of concerned citizens to help determine the desired condition after the 1973 Granite Fire, which was replanted into a successful plantation, but was in need of the next step.

Out of this collaboration and vision, Granite became one of the first Stewardship projects in the nation and thousands of acres were thinned for fuels reduction and fire protection, 7 million board feet were taken to nearby mills, roads were decommissioned, and meadows restored. At about the same time, the Pinecrest Pathways Future Search Conference brought together 47 community members to create vision statements for the Pinecrest Recreation Area. This information would be used a few years later as the basis for the relicensing of the dam and for recreation improvements in the area.

In addition to a history of strong collaborative groups, the Stanislaus NF is fortunate to have several wood processing facilities including a large timber mill, a fencing plant, two biomass (small log) power plants, a shavings processor, and a landscaping bark plant. These facilities and our ability to continually provide material to them is a critical means for us to meet the triple bottom-line of sustaining a resilient forest, supporting local communities, and enhancing local economies, while providing a unique and special place in the world.

Three Rivers, Three Stories: Tales of Collaboration

A man fly fishes the pristine waters of the Middle Fork Stanislaus River hoping to catch a trout.

Middle Fork Stanislaus River

The Stanislaus National Forest is uniquely positioned to provide clean water and air, spectacular vistas, diverse recreation experiences, remote wilderness opportunities, interpretive programs and historic sites, timber and other products to local mills, and jobs for our community. The Mokelumne and Tuolumne Rivers provide the drinking water to over 4 million people in the San Francisco and East Bay areas, and other smaller water districts use water from the Stanislaus River and its tributaries. As the collection and storage area for the water used by millions of downstream users, the Forest relies on meadows to store and slowly release that water. These "sponges" are water retention areas and filters as well as critical habitat for many special plant and animal species. The oxygen produced from the millions of trees on the Forest and the carbon each tree has sequestered and continues to uptake each year helps to mediate climate change (see attached tree diagram). Recreation on the Forest exceeds 1.8 million visitors a year, running the gamut from thousands of people on a lake boating, fishing or sunbathing, to fishing a creek in the remote backcountry. The three Wilderness areas on the Forest offer pristine experiences and opportunities for solitude. Outdoor recreation experiences are endless on the Stanislaus NF.

Today, the Stanislaus National Forest works with three different collaborative groups to help guide the management of the Forest and ensure healthy resilient lands regardless of ownership. Following is a brief description of each, showing the varied partners with whom we work, and each effort's unique objectives (see the attached map for locations).

The Stanislaus River

In 1999, Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) and Tri-Dam Project formed the Stanislaus Planning Action Team (SPLAT) to recommend resource measures in their licensing process for three dams and their adjacent large reservoirs which are within or originate on the Forest. The Forest Service was also a member of this group which held over 100 meetings, all open to the public, over a 5 year period. This group and its various subcommittees lead the way in establishing variIous plans and changes to the management of these reservoirs, including restoring year round natural flows to improve fisheries and riparian habitats downstream of the dams while meeting the business needs of the utility companies. The collaborative process is ongoing and recreation improvements in the area are just beginning. Several million dollars of facility upgrades (all paid for

by PG&E and Tri-Dam) will be invested over the next several years. Projects include the construction of a new campground in the Beardsley Canyon area, upgrading all existing campgrounds and day use areas, and restoration of trails. The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission license that was issued in conjunction with this effort will last for 38 years, making this a critical and long-term process for the Forest, recreational users, the utility companies, and their customers whose homes may run on electricity produced in the Stanislaus National Forest.

The Mokelumne River

The Amador Calaveras Consensus Group (ACCG) is a collaborative effort of diverse community members working to create healthy forests and watersheds, fire-safe communities, and sustainable local economies. The Mokelumne River is the source of drinking water to the East Bay. The ACCG was convened in December, 2008 and operates within California's Amador and Calaveras counties in and adjacent to the Mokelumne River watershed. The Forest Service is one member of this amazing group of community leaders, and was asked to join by a local county supervisor.

A man, his daughter and their dog visit the Highland Lakes campground on the Stanislaus NF.

Mokelumne River Headwaters: Upper Highland Lake

Because of this effort, the ACCG received one of ten nationwide Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP) grants that the Forest Service awarded in January, 2012. This program provides matching funding for a wide variety of ecological projects including reduced risk of uncharacteristically destructive fire and threats to lives and property, restored cultural sites, streams, meadows, and enhanced forest vegetation (see attached table for a list of these projects by year).

The Tuolumne River

The Yosemite Stanislaus Solutions (YSS) collaborative group was formed in December, 2010 to assist the Stanislaus National Forest in developing restoration plans across the landscape regardless of ownership patterns, in the southern part of the Forest (see attached map). The diverse group of stakeholders includes federal, state, county, tribal, municipal water and power entities, environmental organizations and private landowners. The mission of YSS is to restore and maintain healthy forests and watersheds, establish fire-safe communities, and support a sustainable local economy. An example of one critical area within the YSS collaborative is Hetch Hetchy Reservoir which provides the drinking water to San Francisco residents. Approximately one third of the land within the YSS boundary burned in 1987 and succeeding years. Since then, the majority of this land has been successfully reforested, but 25 years later has a high potential to burn again due to the thick and contiguous density of the plantation trees.

The Stanislaus National Forest partnered with the Sierra Nevada Conservancy (a State Agency) to initiate this opportunity where participants can identify, craft, and prioritize the elements of restoration. Recognition of the importance of maintaining high water quality to all downstream users is a key component. This collaborative process will enable the Stanislaus NF to develop a science-based restoration approach that goes far beyond what any one group could accomplish on its own.

Tuolumne River Canyon

Ecological Restoration on the Stanislaus Today

Indigenous Stewardship, Meadow Restoration:

Prior to the 2001 Darby Fire, archaeological field investigations noted that this Meadow contained flora and fauna at a magnitude that once sustained one of the largest village complexes of Native Americans on the Stanislaus National Forest. In the years since the fire, the meadow's functionality and ethno- botanical diversity noticeably declined due to post-fire conditions, lack of canopy, invasive species and meadow down-cutting.

This project is working to improve the ethno-botanical component through a close partnership with the Me-Wuk tribe by restoring native plant communities, improving meadow function, and enhancing indigenous stewardship opportunities. Most of the work has been done by the local Me-Wuk fire crews and the Calaveras Healthy Impact Products Solutions crew (CHIPS). It is an ongoing partnership with the local tribe and a wonderful example of successful collaboration and restoration.

Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk fire crew remove encroaching pine trees from a meadow.

Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk fire crew accomplishing meadow restoration

Niagara Aspen Restoration:

This project restored approximately 50 acres of aspen community that had been declining due to conifer encroachment and fire suppression over the past 100 years. Aspen rely on fire to keep them healthy and resilient by killing off the conifers and allowing young vigorous coppices (sprouting seedlings) to become established and to continually come into the stands over time. This restoration work is being accomplished through the use of volunteer groups and a small timber sale.

Miller Unit pre-treatment condition; note no young aspen

Miller Unit Aspen growth ten years later

Returning Fire to the Landscape:

The Stanislaus National Forest has used prescribed burns on thousands of acres over the past 20 years as part of our effort to reduce fuels and restore natural fire regimes to the forest. These photos show one example of an area that has been burned twice over the past 15 years following a mechanical treatment which delivered logs and biomass to our local mills. Fire is an integral part of a resilient forest and plays a critical role in our ecological restoration program. It reduces fuels and destructive fire potential which protects local communities and landscapes, and recycles nutrients into the soil which creates fertile seed beds for plants and tree seedlings.

South Beardsley Canyon prior to reintroduction of fire

Post fire, first entry in 1998

Post fire, second entry in 2011

Into the Future:

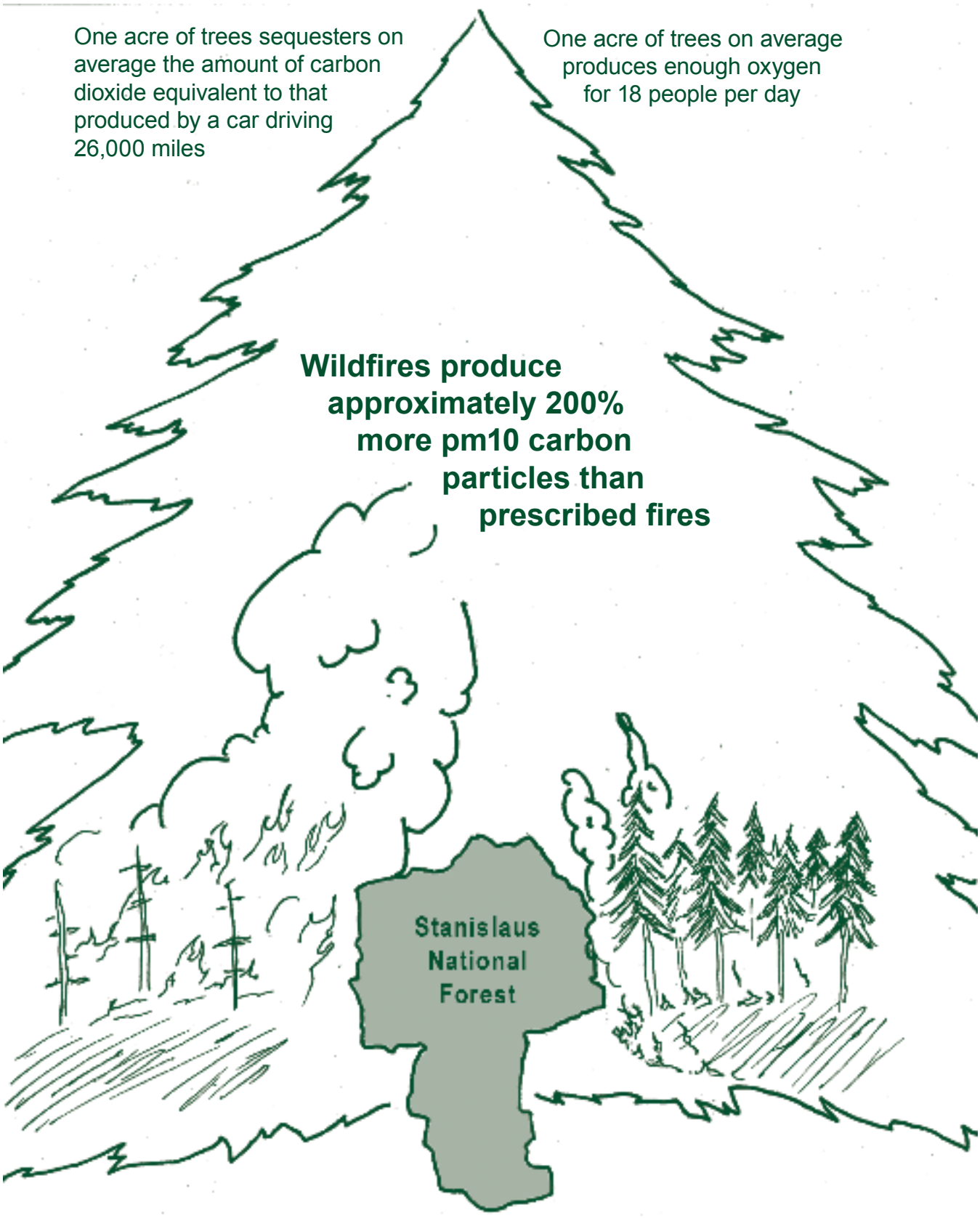
The Stanislaus National Forest has a multitude of opportunities for partners to do work on the Forest that:

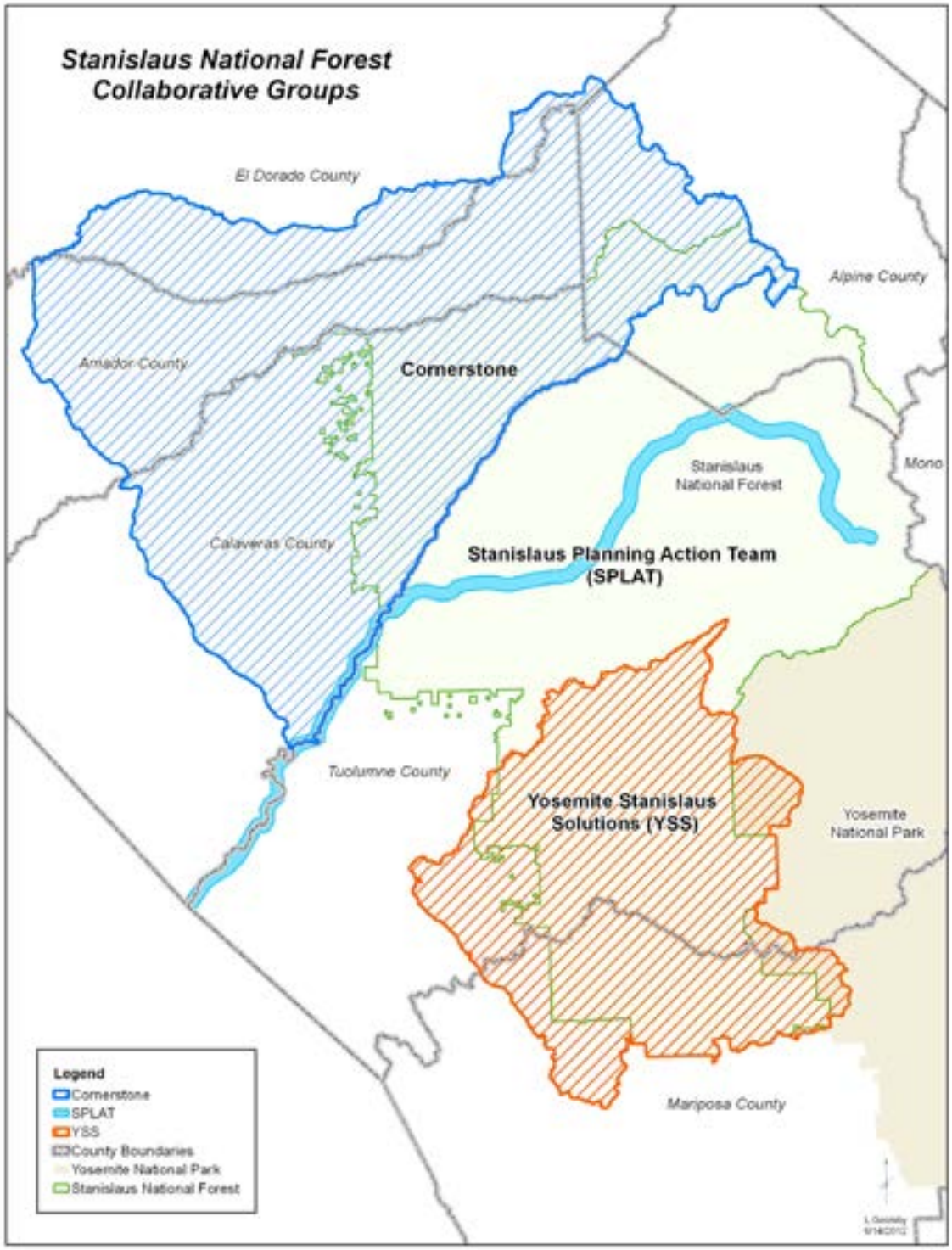
- keeps or increases the Forest's capacity to recycle the precious element of water: capturing and purifying it, then releasing it slowly over time to eventually provide drinking water, electricity, and irrigation of crops for thousands of downstream souls.
- actively manages the forest, its trees, grasses, and plants. These elements purify the air and moderate the climate of earth, in addition to providing a myriad of other things such as homes for animals, wood products for human use, and a diversity of environs for centuries to come.
- provides the opportunity – through stunning vistas, forests of solitude, streams running with fish, campgrounds to touch the earth - for humans to revitalize spirit and soul.

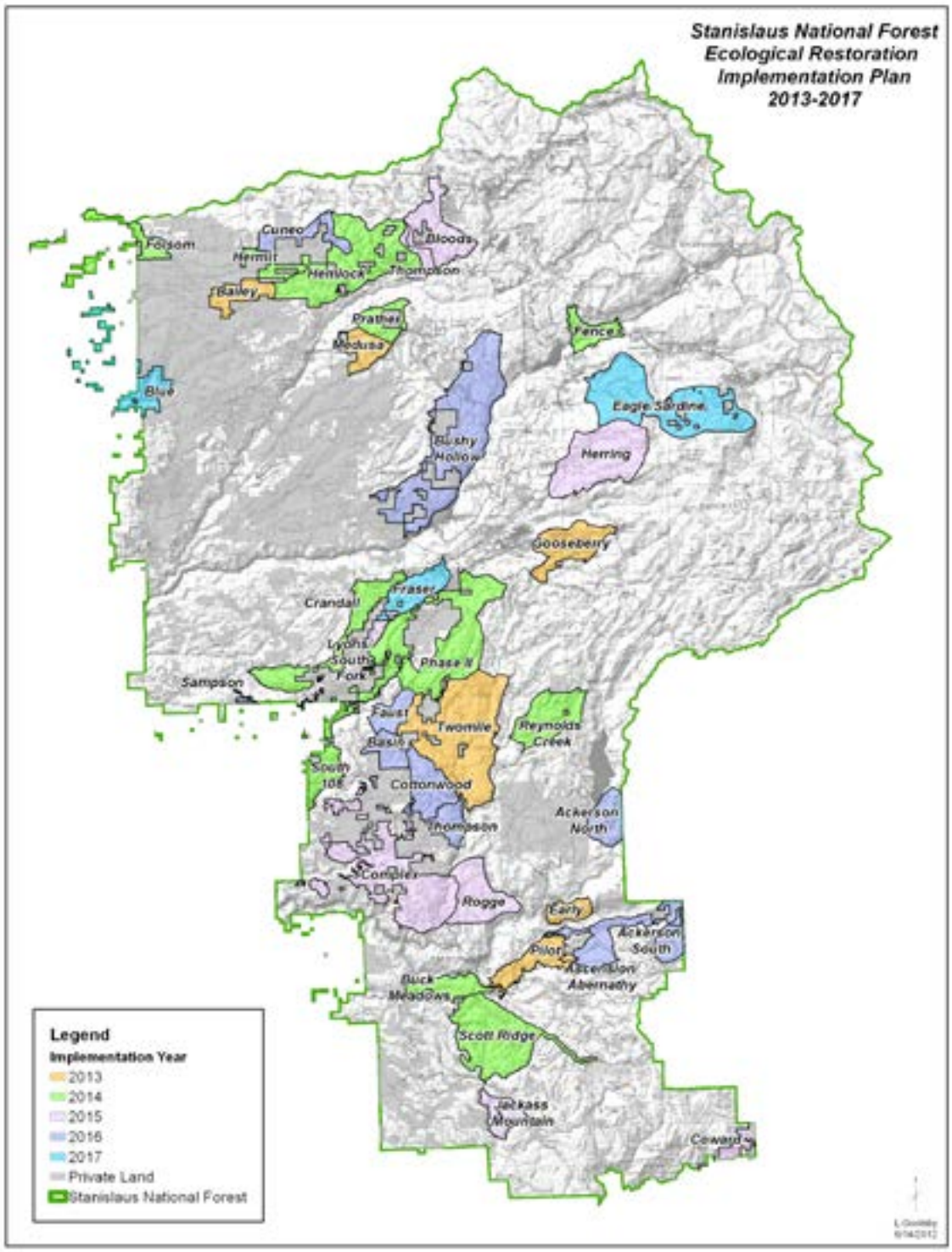
Please see the table and accompanying map at the end of this chapter for an extensive list of planned ecological restoration activities on the Forest for the next five fiscal years.

We invite you to bring your vision and mission, and explore how it can be realized in partnership with the Stanislaus National Forest.

Middle Fork Stanislaus River


One acre of trees sequesters on average the amount of carbon dioxide equivalent to that produced by a car driving 26,000 miles
One acre of trees on average produces enough oxygen for 18 people per day
Wildfires produce approximately 200% more pm10 carbon particles than prescribed fires
Stanislaus National Forest


Stanislaus National Forest
Collaborative Groups
El Dorado County
Alpine County
Amador County
Cornerstone
Mono
Stanislaus
National Forest
Calaveras County
Stanislaus Planning Action Team
(SPLAT)
Tuolumne County
Yosemite Stanislaus
Solutions (YSS)
Yosemite
National Park
Mariposa County
Legend
Cornerstone
SPLAT
YSS
County Boundaries
Yosemite National Park
Stanislaus National Forest


Stanislaus National Forest
Ecological Restoration
Implementation Plan
2013-2017
Folsom
Cuneo
Hermit
Hemlock
Bloods
Thompson
Bailey
Prather
Medusa
Fence
Blue
Eagle Sardine
Bushy Hollow
Herring
Gooseberry
Fraser
Crandall
Lyons
South Fork
Phase II
Sampson
Faust
Twomile
Reynolds Creek
Basin
South 108
Cottonwood
Thompson
Acherson North
Complex
Rogge
Early
Acherson South
Pilot
Ascension
Abernathy
Buck Meadows
Scott Ridge
Jackass Mountain
Coward
Legend
Implementation Year
2013
2014
2015
2016
2017
Private Land
Stanislaus National Forest

Project	Emphasis Area	Acres/Miles	NEPA Status	Collaboration	Comments
2013 Projects					
Twomile Ecological Restoration Project	Fuels Reduction	1,835 acs	Appeal Period ends 6/15/12	Environmental and Industry Groups and Tribal/State/County Governments and Other interested parties	Biomass removal; Machine and hand pile & burn; underburn
		185 acs			Prescribed burn only
	Forest Restoration	5,570 acs			Mechanically thin, biomass removal, masticate, herbicide application & burn
	Weed treatments	5 acs			
	Road Improvements	85 miles			
	Fuels Reduction	4,050 acs			Thinning in natural stands
		1,634 acs			Thinning in plantations
	Meadow Restoration	72 acs			
Twomile Ecological Restoration - Motorized Trails	Road and Trail improvements	22 miles	Appeal Period ends 8/6/12	Environmental and Industry Groups and Tribal/State/County Governments and Other interested parties	
Twomile Ecological Restoration - Transporation	Road Improvements	82 miles	Developing Proposed Actions	Environmental and Industry Groups and Tribal/State/County Governments and Other interested parties	
Gooseberry Ecological Restoration	Forest Health	2,000 acs	Scoping Completed	Dodge Ridge Winter Sports Area, local and statewide environmental groups	Disease and mistletoe reduction
	Fuels Reduction	2,500 acs			Some stands are burn only, no mechanical treatment prior to burning
	Meadow Restoration	14.5 acs		As above plus the Range Permittee	3 separate meadows have gully restoration proposed
	Aspen Restoration	190 acs		As above plus Backcountry Horsemen	7 separate stands. These will be "fenced" to protect from cattle grazing for the first few years
	Campground Improvement	12 acs			Kerrick Corral Horse Camp, coordinating with Horse Users
	Road Improvements	37 miles			Includes 1.74 miles of decomissioning for resource protection

Project	Emphasis Area	Acres/Miles	NEPA Status	Collaboration	Comments
Bailey Forest Health/Cornerstone Project	Forest Health	330 acs	5/27/2011	ACCG	Amador-Calaveras Consensus Group (ACCG) Project. Falls within the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP) Cornerstone Project Area.
	Road/Watershed Improvements	40 miles			Reduce sedimentation and improve soil stability through road reconstruction, realignment, and decommissioning
	Cultural/Sensitive Site Enhancement and Protection	20 acs			Hand cut, pile, and burn fuels within archeological sites to reduce susceptibility to wildfire damage and enhance existing conditions.
	Fuelbreak Maintenance/ Construction	20 miles			Shredding/mastication and control burning
	Prescribed Burning	250 acs			Moore Creek and Shovel Grave areas
	Noxious Weed Control	91 acs			Hand cutting and herbicide treatments
	Fuels Reduction	400 acs			Treating biomass and brush within stands
Reynolds Creek	Aspen Restoration	unknown	Developing Proposed Actions	YSS	Removal of encroaching conifers
	Forest Health				White Pine Blister Rust, mistletoe, and root disease
	Meadow Restoration				
	Forest Health				Planting of incense cedar and fir
	Oak Enhancement				
	Road Improvements				
	Noxious Weed Control				
Pilot & Early Fire Areas Restoration	Oak Enhancement	unknown	Developing Proposed Actions	YSS	
	Noxious Weed Control				
	Forest Health				Planting conifers in suitable sites
	Cultural/Sensitive Site Enhancement and Protection				
	Fuels Reduction				Includes broadcast burning
	Forest Health				Thinning in natural stands
	Road Improvements				
	Meadow Restoration				

Project	Emphasis Area	Acres/Miles	NEPA Status	Collaboration	Comments
China Flat Healthy Forest Restoration	Fuels Reduction/Forest Health	389 acs	7/11/2008	Interested Publics	Shredding of 20 year old plantations. Within the Forest's number one priority watershed, Bean Creek (North Fork of the Merced River) and Yosemite Stanislaus Solutions (YSS) Collaborative area
		430 acs			Shredding and/or biomassing of 20 year old plantations. Within the Yosemite Stanislaus Solutions (YSS) Collaborative area
		1,632 acs			Hand thinning, piling, and burning within 20 year old plantations. Within YSS
		4,606 acs			Broadcast burning, reintroducing fire. Within YSS
	Road Improvements	31 miles			Within YSS
Peach Growers Fuel Reduction	Fuels Reduction	98 acs	2007	Interested Publics	Hand thin, pile, and burn. Within YSS
		704 acs			Broadcast burning, reintroducing fire. Within YSS
	Wildlife Enhancement	8 acs			
Long Shanahan Fuel Reduction and Forest Health Project	Fuels Reduction	470 acs	2007	Interested Publics	Dense natural stands, plantations, and decadent brushfields near homes. Shred. Within YSS
		178 acs			Hand Thin stands similar to above. Within YSS
		799 acs			Underburn. Within YSS
	Road Improvements	11.8 miles			Decommission 0.4 miles, reconstruct/block 11.4 miles
Middle Fork Fuel Reduction and Forest Health Project	Fuels Reduction	809 acs	2007	Interested Publics	Shredding of natural stands. Within YSS
		1,001 acs			Broadcast burning, reintroducing fire. Within YSS
		179 acs			Machine pile and burn. Within YSS
	Road Improvements	19.4 miles			Reconstuct 19.4 miles. Within YSS
Big Creek Plantation Commercial Thin	Fuels Reduction	29 acs	2007	Interested Publics	Plantation thinning. Within YSS
Bear Mountain Fuel Reduction and Forest Health Project	Fuels Reduction	176 acs	2006	Interested Publics	Machine pile and burn in naturl previous thinned stands. Within YSS
		18 acs			Hand Thin, within YSS
		1,683 acs			Prescribed burn within YSS
Monotti Urban Fuel Reduction and Plantation Thinning	Fuels Reduction and Forest Health	2,481 acs	2011	Interested Publics	Shredding and/or biomassing of 20 year old plantations. Within the Yosemite Stanislaus Solutions (YSS) Collaborative area and Bean Creek, Forest's #1 priority watershed
		277 acs			Tractor/grapple pile and burn in plantations. Within YSS and priority watershed
		272 acs			Hand thinning, piling, and burning within 20 year old plantations. Within YSS and #1 priority watershed
		140 acs			Broadcast burning, reintroducing fire. Within YSS and #1 priority watershed
	Noxious Weed Control	100 acs			
	Road improvements	23.2 miles			Decommission 0.6 miles of road, and reconstruct 22.6 miles. Within YSS and #1 priority watershed

Project	Emphasis Area	Acres/Miles	NEPA Status	Collaboration	Comments
Soldier Creek Healthy Forest Restoration Project	Fuels Reduction	1,103 acs	2009	Interested Publics	Shredding of natural stands treated 10 years ago. Within YSS
		110 acs			Machine pile and burn. Within YSS
		2,124 acs			Broadcast burning, reintroducing fire. Within YSS.
	Road improvements	2.5 miles			Reconstruction work. Within YSS
Experimental Forest Underburn	Fuels Reduction/ Science	68 acs	Jul-10	Local Environmental Groups & Industry Groups	Part of the ongoing study in this area.
Gap Burn	Fuels Reduction	800 acs	Developing Proposed Action	Interested Publics	Prescribed burn within untreated stands.
Wilderness Habitat Restoration	Yellow Legged Frog Restoration	10 acs	Done	Interested Publics	Lakes within the Emigrant Wilderness
FERC Day Use Improvements	Campground and Day Use Restoration	40 acs	Done	SPLAT and interested publics	Includes Pinecrest Day Use Area, construction of new campground in Beardsley Canyon, Beardsley Day Use Improvements
White Fire Precommercial Thinning	Fuels Reduction and Forest Health	113 acs	1/15/2009	Local Environmental Groups	Shredding of trees and brush
Strawberry Fuels Reduction	Fuels Reduction	675 acs	10/18/2007	Local Environmental and Industry Groups	Shredding of trees and brush
Crandall Fuel Reduction and Forest Health Improvement	Fuels Reduction	164 acs	7/24/2007	Local Environmental and Industry Groups	Shred units: 3205, 3301, 3304. This will complete shredding in Crandall
Crandall Fuel Reduction and Forest Health Improvement	Fuels Reduction	300 acs	7/24/2007	Local Environmental and Industry Groups	Underburn units: 1301, 2801, 2802, 2901, 2305, 2306, 2401, 2402
Phase II Fuel Reduction, Forest Health and Road Management	Fuels Reduction	137 acs	5/29/2009	Local Environmental and Industry Groups	Shred units: 3280, 3281
South 108 Fuel Reduction, Forest Health and Road Management	Fuels Reduction	274 acs	6/10/2005	Local Environmental and Industry Groups	Units: 16, 20; 215 ac. Shred, 59 ac. Handcut
2014 Projects					
Fence Ecological Restoration Partnership	Fuels Reduction/Forest Health	1,500 acs	Developing Proposal	Local Environmental & Industry Groups	Thinning and biomass removal
	Meadow Restoration	9 acs			3 Meadows to repair, including a fen being impacted by road run off
	Road Improvements	8 miles			Road run off is impacting resources and causing yearly road damage
	Aspen Stand Enhancement	4 acs			Removal of conifers (competition) from within aspen stands
	Dispersed Camping Improvements	3 acs			Identifying and creating sites for camping while protecting resources

Project	Emphasis Area	Acres/Miles	NEPA Status	Collaboration	Comments
Hermit/Folsom Compartments Forest Health Treatments/Cornerstone Project	Forest Health/Fuels Reduction	380 acs	Developing Proposal	ACCG	Thinning and biomass removal and mastication (shredding)
	Road/Watershed Improvements	2.5 miles			Mokelumne River Road Crossing Removal and road reconstruction
	Cultural/Sensitive Site Enhancement and Protection	10 acs			Hand cut, pile, and burn fuels within archeological sites to reduce susceptibility to wildfire damage and enhance existing conditions.
	Fuelbreak Maintenance/ Construction	120 acs			Shredding/mastication and control burning. One mile of new fuel break on Bailey Ridge.
	Prescribed Burning	250 acs			Grave, Moore Creek, Airola, and Garnet areas
	Noxious Weed Control	84 acs			Hand cutting and herbicide treatments
	Trail Construction	5 miles			New construction on 5 miles of Mokelumne Coast to Crest Trail
Wilderness Habitat Restoration	Yellow Legged Frog Restoration	10 acs	Done	Interested Publics	Lakes within the Emigrant Wilderness
Wilderness Noxious Weed Eradication	Noxious Weed Control	10 acs	Developing Proposal	Interested Publics	Wilderness enchancement
Wilderness Meadow Restoration	Meadow Restoration	100 acs	Developing Proposal	Interested Publics	Wilderness enchancement
Shell Meadow Restoration	Meadow Restoration	3 acs	Developing Proposed Action	Interested Publics	Gully Restoration, repair down cutting
Crab & Pine Underburn	Fuels Reduction/Forest Health	1,000 acs	Developing Proposal	Interested Publics	Follow up to mechanical thinning treatment
Lyons/SouthFork Fuels Reduction Project	Fuels Reduction	270 acs	9/14/2006	Environmental and Industry Groups and Tribal/State/County Governments and Other interested parties	Shred units: 9, 10, 13, 15, 16 (KV funding available)
South 108 Fuel Reduction, Forest Health and Road Management	Fuels Reduction	1,286 acs	6/10/2005	Environmental and Industry Groups and Tribal/State/County Governments and Other interested parties	Shred units: 101, 1501, 1502, 1602, 1604, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2101, 2102, 2104, 2303, 2801, 2901, 2904, 2905, 3001, 3104, (Appropriated $); 109, 113, 202, 204, 207, 2105, 2106, 2902, 3102, 3106 (KV $)
2015 Projects					
Complex Ecological Restoration and WL Habitat Improvement	Forest Health/WL Habitat improvement	12,000 acres	Developing Proposed Actions	Environmental and Industry Groups and Tribal/State/County Governments and Other interested parties	Thinning of plantations and some natural stands
	Fuels Reduction	6,000 acs			Shred and underburn
	Weed treatments	unknown			Invasive weed control
	Meadow Restoration	unknown			Possible areas: Wet Meadow, Indian Spring, Walton Cabin Spring

Project	Emphasis Area	Acres/Miles	NEPA Status	Collaboration	Comments
Twomile Ecological Restoration - Meadow Restoration	Meadow Restoration	8 acs	Appeal Period ends 8/6/12	Environmental and Industry Groups and Tribal/State/County Governments and Other interested parties	Wolfin Meadow - Main and North; Upper Fahey Meadow South and Lower; 2N55 Meadow
Shovel Grave Compartment Forest Health Project/Cornerstone Project	Forest Health/Fuels Reduction	325 acs	Developing Proposal	ACCG	Thinning and biomass removal and mastication (shredding) brush in plantations
	Forest Health/Fuels Reduction	1,150 acs			Thinning and biomass removal, approximately 8.5 MMBF produced
	Road/Watershed Improvements	25.5 miles			Decommission two washed out road stream crossings moving sediment into the Mokelumne River. Reduce sedimentation and improve soil stability through road reconstruction, realignment, and decommissioning.
	Meadow Restoration	3 acs			Reduce sedimentation/head cutting within Mattley Meadow
	Cultural/Sensitive Site Enhancement and Protection	5 acs			Hand cut, pile, and burn fuels within archeological sites to reduce susceptibility to wildfire damage and enhance existing conditions.
	Fuelbreak Maintenance/ Construction	40 acs			Shredding/mastication and control burning. Two miles of new fuel break on Bailey Ridge.
	Prescribed Burning	250 acs			Grave, Moore Creek, Airola, and Garnet areas
	Noxious Weed Control	90 acs			Hand cutting and herbicide treatments
	Trail Construction	5 miles			New construction on 5 miles of Mokelumne Coast to Crest Trail
Rogge	All Resources	1,500 acs	Developing Proposed Actions	YSS	Ecological Restoration Project within old fire area
Jackass	All Resources	500 acs	Developing Proposed Actions	YSS	Ecological Restoration Project within old fire area
Coward	All Resources	500 acs	Developing Proposed Actions	YSS	Ecological Restoration Project within old fire area
Trail of the Ancient Dwarves	Restoration and Improvement	1 mile	Developing Proposed Actions	YSS	
Strawberry Underburn	Fuels Reduction	1,800 acs	10/18/2007	Local Environmental & Industry Groups	Follow up treatment to mechanical thinning and shredding projects
BeeHart Underburn	Fuels Reduction	2,000 acs	Developing Proposed Actions	Interested Publics	Second follow up burn. Ecological Restoration of site too
Sampson Fuel reduction project	Fuels Reduction	558 acs	6/16/2003	None	Shred units: 104B, 104J, 104N, 104Q, 104U, 104W, 104X, 109
2016 Projects					
Basin/Cottonwood/Faust/Thompson	All Resources	11,000 acs	Start NEPA FY2014	Interested Publics	Forest Health, Fuel Reduction, Wildlife Habitat improvement, invasive plant control, roads

Project	Emphasis Area	Acres/Miles	NEPA Status	Collaboration	Comments
Brushy Hollow Ecological Restoration Partnership	All Resources	10,000 acs	Start NEPA FY2015	Interested Publics	Forest Health, Fuel Reduction, Meadow Restoraion, Road Improvements, Wildlife Habitat improvement, invasive plant control This will be an all lands approach with SPI who owns many acres of inholdings in this area.
Cuneo Compartment Forest Health Treatments/Cornerstone Project	Forest Health/Fuels Reduction	220 acs	Developing Proposal	ACCG	Thinning and biomass removal and mastication (shredding) brush in plantations
	Forest Health/Fuels Reduction	2,100 acs			Thinning and biomass removal, approximately 7 MMBF produced
	Road/Watershed Improvements	20 miles			Reduce sedimentation and improve soil stability through road reconstruction, realignment, and decommissioning.
	Cultural/Sensitive Site Enhancement and Protection	20 acs			Hand cut, pile, and burn fuels within archeological sites to reduce susceptibility to wildfire damage and enhance existing conditions.
	Fuelbreak Maintenance/ Construction	55 acs			Shredding/mastication and control burning. Establish 2 miles of new fuel break on Bailey Ridge.
	Prescribed Burning	300 acs			Grave, Moore Creek, Airola, and Garnet areas
	Noxious Weed Control	400 acs			Hand cutting and herbicide treatments
	Trail Construction	5 miles			New construction on 5 miles of Mokelumne Coast to Crest Trail
Ackerson	All Resources	500 acs	Developing Proposal	YSS	Plantations, forest health and fuels reduction
Abernathy & Ascension	All Resources	2,000 acs	Developing Proposal	YSS	Forest Health and Ecological Restoration Project
2017 Projects					
Garnet Hill/Blue Creek Compartment Forest Health Treatments/ Cornerstone Project	Forest Health/Fuels Reduction	200 acs	Developing Proposal	ACCG	Thinning and biomass removal and mastication (shredding) brush in plantations
	Forest Health/Fuels Reduction	2,200			Thinning and biomass removal, approximately 8.5 MMBF produced
	Road/Watershed Improvements	20 miles			Reduce sedimentation and improve soil stability through road reconstruction, realignment, and decommissioning.
	Fuelbreak Maintenance/ Construction	25 acs			Shredding/mastication and control burning. Establish 2 miles of new fuel break on Bailey Ridge.
	Prescribed Burning	300 acs			Grave, Moore Creek, Airola, and Garnet areas
	Noxious Weed Control	300 acs			Hand cutting and herbicide treatments
	Trail Construction	5 miles			New construction on 5 miles of Mokelumne Coast to Crest Trail
Eagle/Sardine Ecological Restoration Partnership	All Resources	10,000 acs	Developing Proposal	Interested Publics	Forest Health, Fuel Reduction, Meadow Restoraion, Road Improvements, Wildlife Habitat improvement, invasive plant control This will be an all lands approach with private landowners covering several hundred acres of inholdings in this area.