

APPENDIX J – ALTERNATIVE A STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
1	FP	IV-18		<p>In resolving conflicts, the following list of resources or uses are in order of priority and will normally apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Highest priority will be given to the protection of water quality and the enhancement of the clarity of water in Lake Tahoe. b) Protection of threatened and endangered plant and animal species native to the area; c) Preservation of cultural resources determined or believed to be of significance; d) Achievement of air quality standards for health, and visibility, and to prevent the adverse impacts of atmospheric deposition upon water quality; e) Maintenance of viable populations of wildlife; f) Achievement of diverse vegetation communities; g) Establishment of a variety of outdoor recreation facilities and uses at a level that assures a "fair share" of the basin capacity; h) Harvesting and treatment of timber stands to maintain health and diversity of the vegetation and to provide for the safety of people and property; i) Lowest priority will be given to forage grazing.
2	FP	IV-18		<p>Selection of management practices to achieve forest goals and objectives and to resolve problems will be made at the project level based upon site specific analysis. Normally, procedures established in the National Environmental Policy Act and regulations of the Council of Environmental Quality 40CFR 1500-1508 will be used for analysis and documentation.</p>
3	FP	IV-18		<p>Program and project development will be guided by both this forest plan and by the TRPA Regional Plan for the Tahoe Basin. Define the process for TRPA review of national forest activities by Memorandum of Understanding between the two agencies.</p>
4	FP	IV-18		<p>Support the attainment of the Environmental Thresholds established for the Tahoe Basin (see Appendix E). Operate within Forest Service authority toward achievement of the thresholds regardless of the status of regional government in the area.</p>
5	FP	IV-18		<p>Assist adjoining national forest in assessment of projects outside the Lake Tahoe Basin where there is potential for adverse affects upon achievement of environmental threshold standards. Recommend mitigation measures.</p>

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
6	FP	IV-19	1	Give priority for recreation uses that are the most highly dependent upon the special resources of the area.
7	FP	IV-19	2	Protect and enhance potential recreation sites for future development.
8	FP	IV-19	3	Locate new recreational facilities on class 4-7 land capability and in proximity to necessary access and utilities.
9	FP	IV-19	4	Evaluate potential hazards and determine necessary mitigations during planning of all projects.
10	FP	IV-19	5	Locate visitor information services in areas of concentrated use or near entry points to the basin.
11	FP	IV-19	6	Base the type, location, and rate of recreation development on demand for such use. This will not exceed the 'fair share' of 4,550 PAOT of additional development. All or a portion of this capacity may be provided by private concessionaire.
12	FP	IV-19	7	Prepare a traffic analysis for each new recreation site which would produce more than 200 trips per day. Prepare a traffic analysis when existing sites that produce substantial traffic are proposed for reconstruction. TRPA criteria for a traffic analysis will be used including modeling that estimates the effects of the project upon level of service at key intersections, effects upon air quality, and effects upon traffic flow. Plan offsetting mitigation measures for the impacts.
13	FP	IV-19	8	Design facilities for service by transit operation. Those facilities that are near the lake shore should also be serviceable by shuttle type boats.
14	FP	IV-19	9	Provide open space between developed sites and between sites and urban areas. The space should be sufficient to keep the effects of one from diminishing the quality of experiences in the other. In situations where there is insufficient space, other measures, including alternative sites, should be considered to buffer effects.
15	FP	IV-19	10	Locate recreation uses which produce high noise levels away from recreation activities where low noise levels are important and away from critical wildlife habitat.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
16	SNFPA	62	82, 87, 89	<i>Mitigate impacts where there is documented evidence of disturbance to the nest or den site from existing recreation, off highway vehicle route, trail, and road uses (including road maintenance). Evaluate proposals for new roads, trails, off highway vehicle routes, and recreational and other developments for their potential to disturb nest or den sites</i>
17				2. Dispersed Recreation Facility Construction
18	FP	IV-19	1	Plan for and construct approximately 2,230 PAOT of facilities such as trailheads in support of dispersed recreation. (Nearly 80% of this development is to provide for existing use rather than to expand use). <u>Such facilities may be located on land capability classes 1-7. When located on class 1-3 land, the following findings must be made: a) The project by its very nature must be sited on environmentally sensitive land; b) There is no feasible alternative which avoids encroachment on these lands; and c) The impacts are fully mitigated through the application of BMP and restoration of comparably disturbed land at the rate of 1.5 to 1 for disturbance beyond that which is allowed for the Land Capability System (added by FP amendment #1, 6/1/1990)</u>
19	FP	IV-19	2	Increase opportunity for hiking and riding outside of Desolation Wilderness with particular attention to those areas which have been, for lack of access or public ownership, poorly accessed in the past.
20				3. Development and Administration of Private Sector Recreation
21	FP	IV-20	1	Consider new private sector recreation use proposals including recreation events on the merits of each case. Applicants must demonstrate that private land is not available, capable, or suitable. Proponents will normally be expected to do their own environmental analysis and submit the documentation in an environmental assessment or impact statement acceptable to the Forest Supervisor.
22	FP	IV-20	2	Manage developed sites so that the number of occupants at any one time does not exceed the designed capacity.
23	FP	IV-20	3	Continue existing resort developments so long as they serve a public need that cannot be met on non-national forest system lands or where the resort development offsets the need for substantial capital investment by the Forest Service to meet public recreation demand.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
24	FP	IV-20	4	Allow new organization camps to be located in the Mt. Tallac Tract.
25	FP	IV-20	5	Arrange for removal of existing private structures (piers, boathouses, rafts, moorings, etc.) on lakeshore unless: a) they are necessary for the reasonable enjoyment of associated special use permits that are planned for continued use, and b) the need cannot reasonably be met through community or public facilities.
26	FP	IV-20	6	Allow new public use facilities on lakeshore as necessary to provide for recreation access to and enjoyment of the lake and shore areas. New structures for private purposes will not be allowed on lakeshore or other waterfront.
27	FP	IV-20	7	Do not permit new recreation residences including those upon unoccupied lots within existing recreation residence tracts.
28	FP	IV-20	8	Evaluate the suitability of recreation residence reconstruction case by case if destroyed by fire, snowloading, or other causes.
29	FP	IV-20	9	Permits for recreation residences within 100-year flood plain, avalanche path, unstable areas, or other hazardous situation, require a clause stating that substantial damage caused by the hazard will cause the permit to be revoked. No additions to existing improvements will be authorized for residences in such circumstances.
30	FP	IV-20	10	Continue existing recreation residences until a future use determination indicates one or more of the following conditions exist: a) The site is suitable for producing goods and services for which there is a demonstrated current or projected public need at that location; b) Substantial physical or psychological conflict with public recreation uses exists or is probable in the future, that cannot be mitigated in other ways; c) Unacceptable environmental effects upon water, air, or scenic quality, cultural resources or threatened and endangered species that cannot be mitigated or that the permittee is unwilling to mitigate; d) Significant natural hazards to the users of the site, now or in the future.
31	FP			<i>Recreation residences will not be allowed to expand in size to handle larger numbers of people or allowed additional impervious surface coverage. The exception is where the Forest Service or other regulatory agencies require additions to the residence for such improvements as toilet facilities. Modifications to assist persons with disabilities may be considered. If the required addition cannot be accommodated within the existing land coverage, additional coverage may be authorized.</i>

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
32	FP	IV-20	13	Manage the waiver to total waste water export granted by the Lahontan Water Quality Control Board for Echo Lakes; Angora Lakes; Lily Lake; Fish Hatchery Tract; and Lots 1, 19-23, 33, 35, and 62-63 of Fallen Leaf Lake Tract. (Order #6-70-48). Requirements of the waiver are: a) Seasonal occupancy be normally limited to the summer months; b) Toilet wastes be exported from the Lake Tahoe Basin or incinerated; c) Solid wastes be exported from the Lake Tahoe Basin; d) No automatic washing machines, dishwashers, or garbage disposals be used; e) Only natural soaps or phosphate free cleaning agents be used; f) Food wastes be exported from the Lake Tahoe Basin or incinerated; g) Wash waters be discharged to leaching areas located a minimum of 100 feet from any surface water with a soil mantle adequate for percolation.
33	FP	IV-20	14	If the Lahontan Water Quality Control Board waiver (order # 6-70-48) is revoked, require the permittees to find acceptable methods for treating sewage or terminate the permits in ten years. The basis for the waiver was the finding that: a) The continued operation of septic tanks, cesspools, or other means of waste disposal in such areas will not, individually or collectively, directly or indirectly affect the quality of the waters of lake Tahoe, and b) The sewerage of such area would have a damaging effect upon the environment.
34	FP	IV-21	15	Uses accessory to a permitted use, such as old privies, buildings and garages, outside storage of building materials, etc. will be evaluated as to need and appropriateness to the site. Inclusion or removal of the accessory uses in the permit, will be based upon the evaluation.
35	FP	IV-21	16	When renewing permits or making significant amendments, provisions will be made to incorporate the latest requirements for mitigating the environmental impacts of the activity or installation. These requirements will include, but are not limited to, incorporating Best Management Practices, visual improvements, noise management and mitigation of air and traffic impacts.
36	FP	IV-21	17	Arrange for a program for sharing maintenance costs on roads and trails serving both special use sites and general public use, on a basis proportionate to use. Agreements will be developed with individual permittees or associations of permittees to perform the maintenance.
37				4. Downhill Skiing

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
38	FP	IV-21	1	Expansion of existing ski facilities shall be permitted based upon an approved master plan for the future facilities. The plan must demonstrate that: 1) the expansion is consistent with the availability of accommodations and infrastructure to support visitors when they are off the ski area, 2) the expansion does not result in any enlargement of total parking facilities for personal automobiles in the Lake Tahoe Basin, and 3) the expansion is consistent with all other goals and policies of the TRPA Regional Plan and all other standards and guidelines of this forest plan. Existing master plans will be amended to account for the above criteria. Expansion shall not exceed 12,400 PAOT of additional capacity from all ski areas on national forest land
39	FP	IV-21	2	Proposals for ski area development at any sites not approved in this forest plan will not be considered until this plan is revised in the next round of planning. Stevens Peak, Waterhouse Peak, Blackwood and Freel were potential ski areas that will not be considered.
40				5. Developed Recreation and VIS Site Operation, Maintenance and Protection
41	FP	IV-21	1	Manage developed sites so that the number of occupants does not exceed the design capacity. Provide standard service level throughout the primary use period (June 15 through Labor Day). Sites may be operated at low standard or closed to public use outside of this primary use period.
42	FP	IV-21	2	Provide a coordinated system of interpretive facilities and programs that efficiently meet the needs of target audiences. Develop interagency interpretive facilities and programs where feasible.
43	FP	IV-21	3	Stress understanding of the natural and cultural environment and forest management practices in interpretive programs. Emphasize self-guided interpretation that involves people as an integrated part of the natural environment. Use the interpretive program to aid in understanding the special management required to protect Lake Tahoe.
44				6. Dispersed Recreation and VIS Site Operation, Maintenance and Protection
45	FP	IV-22	1	Manage developed sites so that the number of occupants does not exceed the design capacity. Provide standard service level throughout the primary use period (June 15 through Labor Day). Sites may be operated at low standard or closed to public use outside of this primary use period.

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46	FP	IV-21	2	Provide a coordinated system of interpretive facilities and programs that efficiently meet the needs of target audiences. Develop interagency interpretive facilities and programs where feasible.
47	FP	IV-21	3	Stress understanding of the natural and cultural environment and forest management practices in interpretive programs. Emphasize self-guided interpretation that involves people as an integrated part of the natural environment. Use the interpretive program to aid in understanding the special management required to protect Lake Tahoe.
48				7. Dispersed Recreation Management - Summer
49	FP	IV-22	1	Give priority to the following actions to facilitate dispersed recreation activities: a) Maintain a variety of environmental conditions (ROS classes) to satisfy different visitor interests (see ROS map); b) Minimize adverse resource impacts from concentrated dispersed use by developing resource or social carrying capacity limits as needed; c) Assure access to locations offering dispersed recreation attractions where environmental and social conditions permit; d) Provide information to visitors about the variety of recreation opportunities and regulations regarding the management of national forest lands; e) Enhance the opportunities by building and maintaining where appropriate, trails, trailheads, and other support facilities to provide for multiple kinds of dispersed recreational opportunities; f) Identify potential summer and winter OHV routes that can be developed consistent with environmental and management guidelines, <i>including protection of water quality and critical wildlife habitat</i> , with special emphasis placed on minimizing conflicts between users and urban areas.
50	FP	IV-22	2	Allow opportunities for dispersed undeveloped camping. Annually review the camping closures, through an interdisciplinary process, to assure that the purpose for the closures is being achieved. Revise Forest Supervisor's orders for closures as necessary.
51	FP	IV-22	3	Hazard tree removal will meet the standards required for developed sites where intensity of dispersed use is comparable to a developed site.
52	FP	IV-22	4	Cooperate with other jurisdictions to manage highway traffic for enjoyable travel. Generally, peak use traffic flow shall not exceed level of service 'C' in the Roaded Natural ROS Class Areas and level of service 'D' within Rural ROS Class Areas. (Levels refer to Federal Highway Administration Standards.)

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53	FP	IV-22	5	Minimize conflict between dispersed recreation user groups, including those operating under special use permits. Deny a special use when such use would not be compatible with desired ROS class of the area or where public recreation use is already at a high level.
54	FP	IV-22	6	Manage density of use so as not to exceed the level where resource damage becomes unacceptable on the lower Truckee River, at the east shore beaches, and at other environmentally sensitive but highly attractive dispersed recreation sites. Where the number of recreationists results in unacceptable degradation of the site and the only solution would be to develop facilities inappropriate to the target ROS class, visitor rationing may be imposed.
55	FP	IV-22	7	Allow mountain bicycles on system roads and trails except within wilderness areas, where they are prohibited. Further study the impacts of this relatively new use of trails to better determine the environmental effects and appropriate regulations. Where necessary to prevent environmental degradation or user conflict, trails may be closed to mountain bike use. Encourage mountain bikes to remain on developed roads and trails.
56	FP	IV-22	8	Develop direction for management of the Tahoe Rim Trail including regulations for use of the trail, facility and signing design, maintenance and patrol, and education programs. Defer issuance of outfitter guide permits on completed segments of the Tahoe Rim Trail for five years after construction or until completion of a Rim Trail management plan, which ever occurs first.
57	FP	IV-22	9	Provide a system of system roads and trails designed to meet the needs of a wide variety of off-highway vehicles. Allow summer off-highway vehicle use only on designated (marked) forest system roads and trails that are managed for this use. Summer OHV use is not permitted on Forest System roads and trails that have been administratively closed and marked as such by gates, signing, fencing or other means of designation. Summer OHV use will not be permitted on trails unless they are signed or otherwise marked as a motorized trail. OHVs will only be permitted to access the national forests through designated trailheads or roadways. Random access through public lands will not be allowed

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58	FP	IV-23	10	Roads and trails will be closed when there is a finding that adverse resource impacts are occurring that cannot be reasonably mitigated, and where OHV use is significantly conflicting with established urban areas adjacent to the national forest. Soil, water and other resource monitoring will be instituted as part of the Unit OHV program
59	FP	IV-23	11	Summer OHV road and trail system opportunities will be provided in those areas identified in the Management Area Directions for the LTBMU and on the Summer OHV Management Map. Emphasis of the OHV system will be to divert use away from sensitive areas, to direct use away from private land interface and to provide routes that encourage access to suitable OHV use areas. Consistent monitoring of user compliance will be maintained.
60	FP	IV-23	12	Suitable conditions for summer OHV use of designated roads and trails will exist when road or trail surface is sufficiently dry to prevent resource damage. All roads and trails are closed to motorized use when wet conditions would lead to resource damage.
61	FP	IV-23	13	Maintain a public information program to inform and involve OHV users regarding the implementation of OHV regulations and direction. Maintain an active program of patrol and maintenance on designated routes, and of law enforcement to minimize unlawful OHV use.
62	SNFPA	59	69	<i>Prohibit wheeled vehicle travel off of designated routes, trails, and limited off highway vehicle(OHV) use areas. Unless otherwise restricted by current forest plans or other specific area standards and guidelines, cross-country travel by over-snow vehicles would continue.</i>
63	SNFPA	62	82, 87, 89	<i>Mitigate impacts where there is documented evidence of disturbance to the nest or den site from existing recreation, off highway vehicle route, trail, and road uses (including road maintenance). Evaluate proposals for new roads, trails, off highway vehicle routes, and recreational and other developments for their potential to disturb nest or den sites.</i>
64				8. Dispersed Recreation Management - Winter

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
65	FP	IV-23	1	Give priority to the following actions to facilitate dispersed recreation activities: a) Maintain a variety of environmental conditions (ROS classes) to satisfy different visitor interests (see ROS map); b) Minimize adverse resource impacts from concentrated dispersed use by developing resource or social carrying capacity limits as needed; c) Assure access to locations offering dispersed recreation attractions where environmental and social conditions permit; d) Provide information to visitors about the variety of recreation opportunities and regulations regarding the management of national forest lands; e) Enhance the opportunities by building and maintaining where appropriate, trails, trailheads, and other support facilities to provide for multiple kinds of dispersed recreational opportunities; f) Identify potential summer and winter OHV routes that can be developed consistent with environmental and management guidelines, with special emphasis placed on minimizing conflicts between users and urban areas.
66	FP	IV-23	2	Allow opportunities for dispersed undeveloped camping. Annually review the camping closures, through an interdisciplinary process, to assure that the purpose for the closures is being achieved. Revise Forest Supervisor's orders for closures as necessary.
67	FP	IV-23	3	Hazard tree removal will meet the standards required for developed sites where intensity of dispersed use is comparable to a developed site.
68	FP	IV-23	4	Cooperate with other jurisdictions to manage highway traffic for enjoyable travel. Generally, peak use traffic flow shall not exceed level of service 'C' in the Roaded Natural ROS Class Areas and level of service 'D' within Rural ROS Class Areas. (Levels refer to Federal Highway Administration Standards.)
69	FP	IV-23	5	Minimize conflict between dispersed recreation user groups, including those operating under special use permits. Deny a special use when such use would not be compatible with desired ROS class of the area or where public recreation use is already at a high level.
70	FP	IV-23	6	Manage density of use so as not to exceed the level where resource damage becomes unacceptable on the lower Truckee River, at the east shore beaches, and at other environmentally sensitive but highly attractive dispersed recreation sites. Where the number of recreationists results in unacceptable degradation of the site and the only solution would be to develop facilities inappropriate to the target ROS class, visitor rationing may be imposed.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
71	FP	IV-23	7	Allow mountain bicycles on system roads and trails except within wilderness areas, where they are prohibited. Further study the impacts of this relatively new use of trails to bet determine the environmental effects and appropriate regulations. Where necessary to prevent environmental degradation or user conflict, trails may be closed to mountain bike use. Encourage mountain bikes to remain on developed roads and trails.
72	FP	IV-23	14	The winter OHV management map shows those areas where snowmobiles and other over-the-snow vehicles are permitted and those areas closed to winter motorized use. Over-the-snow vehicles are permitted only where at least six inches of snow covers the ground. Modifications of the Winter OHV Management Map may be made following project level planning and preparation of an environmental analysis.
73	Visual and Cultural Resources			
74	9. Visual Quality Restoration or Improvement			
75	FP	IV-24	1	Schedule rehabilitation of sites that do not meet the adopted Visual Quality Objectives except where natural processes are expected to provide adequate restoration by the year 2005.
76	FP	IV-24	2	Increase opportunities to view Lake Tahoe or other scenic attractions from highways, vista points, and other planned locations.
77	FP	IV-24	3	Include mitigation measures for all activities where the activity would alter the landscape beyond the adopted Visual Quality Objective.
78	FP	IV-24	4	Participate with State and local jurisdictions in the design of highway corridors to provide an aesthetically pleasant drive through the basin, opportunities to appreciate the lake as a focal point, and to emphasize the natural rather than the man' made environment. Initiate enhancement action as well as restorative action. (Refer to the TRPA visual quality system for roadways.)
79	FP	IV-24	5	Establish procedures with local governments that encourage depositing of refuse at authorized disposal site and discourages unauthorized dumping caused by high fees or inconveniences resulting from mandatory export from the basin.

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80	FP	IV-24	6	Design recreation or special use construction on the lakeshore (above high water line) to preserve the visual character of shorezone. (Refer to the TRPA visual quality system for the shorezone.)
81	FP	IV-24	7	Signs installed on the forest will be maintained, removed, or replaced if determined to be distracting to near view visual standards.
82				10. Cultural Resource Management
83	FP	IV-24	1	Conduct surveys and inventories to identify the presence or absence of archaeological, historical, or other cultural resource properties, giving priority to planned activity areas, in a manner consistent with the National Historic Preservation Act. Prepare written reports documenting survey coverage, methods, and recordation using guidelines from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the Forest Service, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP).
84	FP	IV-24	2	Evaluate properties to assess their scientific, ethnic, or historic significance by applying the National Register of Historic Places criteria of eligibility. Assess the effects of each undertaking on significant historic properties. In consultation with the SHPO and the ACHP if necessary, develop mitigation measures alleviate adverse impacts on significant properties.
85	FP	IV-24	3	Protect all identified cultural properties until they are evaluated, with all unevaluated properties being treated as eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places and afforded the same consideration as national register properties. Evaluate the historical and architectural significance of all buildings scheduled for removal.
86	FP	IV-24	4	Conduct compliance inspections of special use operations and project activities with stipulations or conditions regarding known cultural resources. Ensure confidentiality of most site locations to minimize threat of thefts and vandalism. Prevent natural physical deterioration where possible.

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87	FP	IV-24	5	Enhance cultural resources through scientific study and interpretation of their significant values, for increased public education and enjoyment. Avoid and/or protect Native American religious or burial sites; and encourage the reestablishment of traditional ties to Lake Tahoe by the Washoe Tribe through such means as the construction of a cultural center near Taylor Creek. Rehabilitate or restore historic structures for interpretive or other purposes.
88	Wilderness			
89	11. Management of Wilderness Resource			
90	FP	IV-25	1	Provide the opportunity for public use, enjoyment, and understanding of the wilderness at a level of visitation that assures availability of solitude, and a primitive, unconfined recreation experience. Maintain stable watersheds, indigenous plants and animals, and other features essential to preserving natural conditions.
91	FP	IV-25	2	Maintain a high level of freedom for movement and activity once a visitor has entered the wilderness. Employ constraints when necessary to maintain the wilderness resource.
92	FP	IV-25	3	Reduce the impact of nonconforming activities or improvements so that the imprint of these works is not noticeable.
93	FP	IV-25	4	Require outfitter guides to participate in the maintenance of wilderness trails and camps.
94	FP	IV-25	5	Evaluate the need to set an upper limit on the number of outfitter guide special use permits within designated Wilderness. Issue no new outfitter guide permits within Desolation Wilderness. Issue no permits for competitive recreation events within Wilderness areas.
95	FP	IV-25	6	Evaluate major emission sources which might affect the Class I airshed; including sources not on Federal land. Inventory and assess identified air quality related values (AORV) and the effects of air pollution on them.

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96	FP	IV-25	7	Consider insect and plant disease control only when necessary to prevent a) unacceptable or unnatural loss of the wilderness resource due to exotic pests, b) unacceptable damage to resources on adjacent lands, and c) any threat to continued lawful uses of, or activities in, the area. If control is necessary, it will be carried out using techniques which have the least adverse impact on the wilderness resource and are compatible with wilderness management direction.
97	Wildlife and Fish			
98	12. Nonstructural Wildlife Habitat Management			
99	FP	IV-26	1	Protect or improve habitat through coordination with other management activities.
100	FP			<i>When timber management is selected to modify forest habitat, the location and extent of openings and the potential for type conversion, reforestation, and timber stand improvement will be evaluated and selected as necessary to ensure that wildlife objectives are achieved.</i>
101	SNFPA	51	10	<i>Determine down woody material retention levels on an individual project basis, based on desired conditions. Emphasize retention of wood in the largest size classes and in decay classes 1, 2, and 3. Consider the effects of follow-up prescribed fire in achieving desired down woody material retention levels</i>
102	SNFPA	51-52	11	<i>Determine snag retention levels on an individual project basis for vegetation treatments. Design projects to implement and sustain a generally continuous supply of snags and live decadent trees suitable for cavity nesting wildlife across a landscape. Retain some mid- and large diameter live trees that are currently in decline, have substantial wood defect, or that have desirable characteristics (teakettle branches, large diameter broken top, large cavities in the bole) to serve as future replacement snags and to provide nesting structure.</i>
103	FP	IV-26		Provide cover for a variety of species by retaining at least two slash piles per acre in areas lacking other suitable wildlife cover except where fire hazard or visual management standards would be exceeded.

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104	FP	IV-26		Provide adequate advance posting and notification when seasonal closures are used to protect habitat, especially nesting sites, of species sensitive to human activity. Duration of closure will be as short as feasible where recreation opportunities are in demand.
105	FP	IV-26		Require non-degradation of existing deciduous tree types, wetland, and meadow habitat. Increase the acreage in these riparian associations where opportunities are present.
106	FP	IV-26		Maintain the present acreages of the seven seral stages in the mixed conifer and the red fir timber types while producing increases in seral stages 1 & 2 through vegetation management activities.
107	FP			Evaluate opportunities to manage and improve diversity through timber management and wildlife habitat improvement activities on a watershed or management area level, as well as basinwide.
108	FP			In created openings larger than two acres, 4 – 6 % of the green stand, preferably in dispersed clumps, will be retained for snag recruitment, except in areas where it would conflict with objectives for type conversion. In openings smaller than two acres, retention of trees for snag recruitment will be considered in project planning.
109	FP	IV-26		Establish maximum beaver population levels for zones or watersheds and manage so as not to exceed the level as described in the <u>Beaver Management Plan for the LTBMU</u> , 1980. Decisions for population control in a zone will be based upon food cache and colony size estimates, or upon the new occupancy of areas undesirable for beaver.
110	SNFPA	54	33	<i>Conduct surveys in compliance with the Pacific Southwest Region's survey protocols during the planning process when proposed vegetation treatments are likely to reduce habitat quality in suitable California spotted owl habitat with unknown occupancy . Designate California spotted owl protected activity centers (PACs) where appropriate based on survey results</i>
111	SNFPA	59	71	<i>Within the assessment area or watershed, locate fuels treatments to minimize impacts to PACs. PACs may be re-mapped during project planning to avoid intersections with treatment areas, provided that the re-mapped PACs contain habitat of equal quality and include known nest sites and important roost sites. Document PAC adjustments in biological evaluations</i>

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112	SNFPA	59	71	<i>When treatment areas must intersect PACs and choices can be made about which PACs to enter, use the following criteria to preferentially avoid PACs that have the highest likely contribution to owl productivity.</i>
113	SNFPA	60	72	<i>Mechanical treatments may be conducted to meet fuels objectives in protected activity centers (PACs) located in WUI defense zones. In PACs located in WUI threat zones, mechanical treatments are allowed where prescribed fire is not feasible and where avoiding PACs would significantly compromise the overall effectiveness of the landscape fire and fuels strategy. Mechanical treatments should be designed to maintain habitat structure and function of the PAC.</i>
114	SNFPA	60	73	<i>While mechanical treatments may be conducted in protected activity centers (PACs) located in WUI defense zones and, in some cases, threat zones, they are prohibited within a 500-foot radius buffer around a spotted owl activity center within the designated PAC. Prescribed burning is allowed within the 500-foot radius buffer. Hand treatments, including handline construction, tree pruning, and cutting of small trees (less than 6 inches dbh), may be conducted prior to burning as needed to protect important elements of owl habitat. Treatments in the remainder of the PAC use the forest-wide standards and guidelines for mechanical thinning.</i>
115	SNFPA	60	74	<i>In PACs located outside the WUI, limit stand-altering activities to reducing surface and ladder fuels through prescribed fire treatments. In forested stands with overstory trees 11 inches dbh and greater, design prescribed fire treatments to have an average flame length of 4 feet or less. Hand treatments, including handline construction, tree pruning, and cutting of small trees (less than 6 inches dbh), may be conducted prior to burning as needed to protect important elements of owl habitat.</i>
116	SNFPA	53	16	<i>Outside of WUI defense zones, salvage harvests are prohibited in PACs and known den sites unless a biological evaluation determines that the areas proposed for harvest are rendered unsuitable for the purpose they were intended by a catastrophic stand-replacing event</i>

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117	SNFPA	60	75	<i>For California spotted owl PACs: Maintain a limited operating period (LOP), prohibiting vegetation treatments within approximately ¼ mile of the activity center during the breeding season (March 1 through August 31), unless surveys confirm that California spotted owls are not nesting. Prior to implementing activities within or adjacent to a California spotted owl PAC and the location of the nest site or activity center is uncertain, conduct surveys to establish or confirm the location of the nest or activity center.</i>
118	SNFPA	60	76	<i>For northern goshawk PACs: Maintain a limited operating period (LOP), prohibiting vegetation treatments within approximately ¼ mile of the nest site during the breeding season (February 15 through September 15) unless surveys confirm that northern goshawks are not nesting. If the nest stand within a protected activity center (PAC) is unknown, either apply the LOP to a ¼-mile area surrounding the PAC, or survey to determine the nest stand location.</i>
119	SNFPA	60	77	<i>The LOP may be waived for vegetation treatments of limited scope and duration, when a biological evaluation determines that such projects are unlikely to result in breeding disturbance considering their intensity, duration, timing and specific location. Where a biological evaluation concludes that a nest site would be shielded from planned activities by topographic features that would minimize disturbance, the LOP buffer distance may be modified</i>
120	SNFPA	61	78, 79	<i>Breeding season limited operating period restrictions may be waived, where necessary, to allow for use of early season prescribed fire in up to 5 percent of California spotted owl and northern goshawk PACs per year on a forest.</i>
121	SNFPA	61	80	<i>For California spotted owl PACs: Conduct vegetation treatments in no more than 5 percent per year and 10 percent per decade of the acres in California spotted owl PACs in the 11 Sierra Nevada national forests. Monitor the number of PACs treated at a bioregional scale.</i>
122	SNFPA	61	81	<i>For northern goshawk PACs: Conduct mechanical treatments in no more than 5 percent per year and 10 percent per decade of the acres in northern goshawk PACs in the 11 Sierra Nevada national forests.</i>

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
123	SNFPA	54	34	<i>Conduct surveys in compliance with the Pacific Southwest Region's survey protocols during the planning process when vegetation treatments are likely to reduce habitat quality are proposed in suitable northern goshawk nesting habitat that is not within an existing California spotted owl or northern goshawk PAC. Suitable northern goshawk nesting habitat is defined based on the survey protocol</i>
124	FP	IV-26		Identify potential bald eagle nesting sites and manage to encourage reestablishment of four pairs. Sites will consist of mature or overmature conifer stands, within 1/2 mile of large bodies of water, and with relative freedom from human disturbance.
125	FP	IV-27		Reintroduce one Peregrine falcon pair to a potential nest site. Prohibit rock climbing on nesting cliffs between April 1 and July 31. Construct no trails or roads to the top or base of nesting cliffs.
126	FP	IV-27		Manage wetlands suitable for waterfowl nesting for low level human disturbance from March 1 to June 30, excepting the Pope Beach recreation site, which may be opened beginning Memorial Day weekend. Harassment of nesting waterfowl by domestic animals (especially dogs) must be controlled.
127	FP	IV-27		Protect mule deer fawning areas by constructing no permanent roads within 100 feet of meadow edges and by avoiding meadow crossings. Keep road density to less than five linear miles per square mile of land area.
128	FP	IV-27		Work with local communities to control domestic animals that conflict with wildlife.
129	SNFPA	54	32	<i>Detection of a wolverine or Sierra Nevada red fox will be validated by a forest carnivore specialist. When verified sightings occur, conduct an analysis to determine if activities within 5 miles of the detection have a potential to affect the species. If necessary, apply a limited operating period from January 1 to June 30 to avoid adverse impacts to potential breeding. Evaluate activities for a 2-year period for detections not associated with a den site.</i>
130	SNFPA	54	35	<i>Conduct additional surveys to established protocols to follow up reliable sightings of great gray owls.</i>

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
131	SNFPA	54	60	<i>For historically occupied willow flycatcher sites, assess willow flycatcher habitat suitability within the meadow. If habitat is degraded, develop restoration objectives and take appropriate actions (such as physical restoration of hydrological components, limiting or re-directing grazing activity, and so forth) to move the meadow toward desired conditions.</i>
132	SNFPA	58	56	<i>For occupied and historically occupied willow flycatcher sites: Initiate a 4-year cycle for willow flycatcher surveys. Conduct surveys to established protocols in all sites the first year. Second year surveys will be conducted in those sites where willow flycatchers were not found. Surveys will not be conducted in the third and fourth years. The survey cycle will then be repeated. For conditionally occupied sites: Surveys will be conducted in the first year. If willow flycatchers are found, these sites will be managed as occupied sites. If not found, these sites will be surveyed in the second year. If birds are not found in the second year, these sites will be dropped from the willow flycatcher site database</i>
133	SNFPA	58	57	<i>In meadows with occupied willow flycatcher sites, allow only late-season grazing (after August 15) in the entire meadow.</i>
134	SNFPA	58	58	<i>Standard and guideline #57 above may be waived if an interdisciplinary team has developed a site- specific meadow management strategy. This strategy is to be developed and implemented in partnership with the affected grazing permittee. The strategy objectives must focus on protecting the nest site and associated habitat during the breeding season and the long-term sustainability of suitable habitat at breeding sites. It may use a mix of management tools, including grazing systems, structural improvements, and other exclusion by management techniques to protect willow flycatcher .</i>
135	SNFPA	58	61	<i>Evaluate site condition of historically occupied willow flycatcher sites. Those sites that no longer contain standing water on June 1 and a deciduous shrub component and cannot be reasonably restored may be removed from the willow flycatcher site database</i>

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
136	SNFPA	58	62	<i>As part of the project planning process, survey emphasis habitat within 5 miles of occupied willow flycatcher sites to determine willow flycatcher occupancy. Emphasis habitat is defined as meadows larger than 15 acres that have standing water on June 1 and a deciduous shrub component. Use established protocols to conduct these surveys. If these surveys determine willow flycatcher occupancy, add these to the database of occupied willow flycatcher sites and include them in the 4-year survey cycle of willow flycatcher sites described above</i>
137	SNFPA	62	83	<i>Apply a limited operating period, prohibiting vegetation treatments and road construction within ¼ mile of an active great gray owl nest stand, during the nesting period (typically March 1 to August 15). The LOP may be waived for vegetation treatments of limited scope and duration, when a biological evaluation determines that such projects are unlikely to result in breeding disturbance considering their intensity, duration, timing and specific location. Where a biological evaluation concludes that a nest site would be shielded from planned activities by topographic features that would minimize disturbance, the LOP buffer distance may be reduced</i>
138	SNFPA	61	84	<i>In meadow areas of great gray owl PACs, maintain herbaceous vegetation at a height commensurate with site capability and habitat needs of prey species. Follow regional guidance to determine potential prey species and associated habitat requirements at the project level</i>
139	SNFPA	61	85	<i>Protect fisher den site buffers from disturbance with a limited operating period (LOP) from March 1 through June 30 for vegetation treatments as long as habitat remains suitable or until another Regionally-approved management strategy is implemented. The LOP may be waived for individual projects of limited scope and duration, when a biological evaluation documents that such projects are unlikely to result in breeding disturbance considering their intensity, duration, timing, and specific location</i>
140	SNFPA	61	86	<i>Avoid fuel treatments in fisher den site buffers to the extent possible. If areas within den site buffers must be treated to achieve fuels objectives for the urban wildland intermix zone, limit treatments to mechanical clearing of fuels. Treat ladder and surface fuels to achieve fuels objectives. Use piling or mastication to treat surface fuels during initial treatment. Burning of piled debris is allowed. Prescribed fire may be used to treat fuels if no other reasonable alternative exists.</i>

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
141	SNFPA	62	88	<i>Protect marten den site buffers from disturbance from vegetation treatments with a limited operating period (LOP) from May 1 through July 31 as long as habitat remains suitable or until another Regionally-approved management strategy is implemented. The LOP may be waived for individual projects of limited scope and duration, when a biological evaluation documents that such projects are unlikely to result in breeding disturbance considering their intensity, duration, timing, and specific location.</i>
142	SNFPA	63	98	<i>Within 500 feet of known occupied sites for the California red-legged frog, Cascades frog, Yosemite toad, foothill yellow-legged frog, mountain yellow-legged frog, and northern leopard frog, design pesticide applications to avoid adverse effects to individuals and their habitats.</i>
143				13. Early Successional Stage Vegetation Management
144	FP	IV-27	1	Develop and maintain a watershed by watershed inventory of where and when forest openings up to five acres in size could be introduced to produce greatest benefits for vegetative diversity and wildlife habitat. Use this inventory to establish priorities for the timber management program.
145	FP	IV-27	2	Schedule treatments to produce early successional stages through prescribed fire, precommercial cutting or other methods if the minimum desired acreage (400 new acres by 1996) cannot be achieved through the timber program.
146	SNFPA	58	60	<i>For historically occupied willow flycatcher sites, assess willow flycatcher habitat suitability within the meadow . If habitat is degraded, develop restoration objectives and take appropriate actions (such as physical restoration of hydrological components, limiting or re-directing grazing activity, and so forth) to move the meadow toward desired conditions.</i>
147				14. Old Growth Management
148	FP	IV-27	1	Maintain 5% or more of the land area in the mixed conifer type, and in the red fir type, in old growth (seral stage 4C) to support dependent wildlife species and to provide visual variety. Continue to preserve most of the 4G stands and size 6 trees.
149	FP	IV-27	2	Old growth stands that are larger than 40 acres and are within 1/2 mile of water will be protected and maintained for wildlife.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
150	SNFPA	53	27	<i>Minimize old forest habitat fragmentation. Assess potential impacts of fragmentation on old forest associated species (particularly fisher and marten) in biological evaluations.</i>
151	SNFPA	54	28	<i>Assess the potential impact of projects on the connectivity of habitat for old forest associated species.</i>
152	SNFPA	54	29	<i>Consider retaining forested linkages (with canopy cover greater than 40 percent) that are interconnected via riparian areas and ridgetop saddles during project-level analysis.</i>
153	SNFPA	54	31	<i>Identify areas for acquisition, exchange, or conservation easements to enhance connectivity of habitat for old forest associated species.</i>
154				15. Nonstructural Fish Habitat Management
155	FP			<i>Where beaver populations are negatively impacting the fishery resource, appropriate measures will be taken in cooperation with the State to control the localized population.</i>
156	FP			<i>Large woody debris will be left or repositioned in stream channels unless channel stability needs dictate otherwise</i>
157	FP	IV-27		Obtain water availability assurance for instream flows sufficient to meet fisheries' needs.
158	FP	IV-28		Determine with the TRPA and State fish and wildlife agencies the streams that will be maintained as excellent habitat and those that will be maintained in good condition. Schedule restoration to improve streams that are below the desired habitat condition.
159	FP	IV-28		Removal of debris from streams in order to stabilize the channel will be planned to obtain maximum improvement for fish habitat.
160	FP	IV-28		Maintain stream channel entrances to Lake Tahoe and Fallen Leaf Lake to allow unobstructed access of fish to upstream spawning sites.
161	FP	IV-28		Maintain shaded bank conditions on rainbow trout streams by maintaining at least 50% of the stream bank site potential for herbaceous and shrub cover and at least 25% of the site potential for tree cover. Where natural tree cover is less than 20%, 80% of the potential should be retained. Thirty five to 70% of the stream should be shaded from 11:00 AM to 4:00 PM.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
162	FP	IV-28		Manage lakeshore activities to keep disturbance from power boats at a low level in shallow water areas, especially prime lake spawning areas.
163	SNFPA	63	101	<i>Ensure that culverts or other stream crossings do not create barriers to upstream or downstream passage for aquatic-dependent species. Locate water drafting sites to avoid adverse effects to in stream flows and depletion of pool habitat. Where possible, maintain and restore the timing, variability, and duration of floodplain inundation and water table elevation in meadows, wetlands, and other special aquatic features.</i>
164	SNFPA	63	104	<i>In stream reaches occupied by, or identified as “essential habitat” in the conservation assessment for, the Lahontan and Paiute cutthroat trout and the Little Kern golden trout, limit streambank disturbance from livestock to 10 percent of the occupied or “essential habitat” stream reach. (Conservation assessments are described in the record of decision.) Cooperate with State and Federal agencies to develop streambank disturbance standards for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species. Use the regional streambank assessment protocol. Implement corrective action where disturbance limits have been exceeded.</i>
165	SNFPA	64	108	<i>Determine if the level of coarse large woody debris (CWD) is within the range of natural variability in terms of frequency and distribution and is sufficient to sustain stream channel physical complexity and stability. Ensure proposed management activities move conditions toward the range of natural variability.</i>
166				16. Structural Wildlife Habitat Improvement
167	FP	IV-28	1	Secure water rights for wildlife water impoundments and other improvements.
168				17. Structural Fish Habitat Management
169	FP	IV-28	1	Assure fish movement past dams and other structures on streams where such would be feasible and cost effective.
170	FP	IV-28	2	Secure water rights for dam construction and operation.
171				18. Protection and Enhancement of Threatened and Endangered and Sensitive Plant Habitat

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
172	FP	IV-28		Manage sensitive plants to ensure that species do not become threatened or endangered because of Forest Service activities. Prepare recovery plans for newly discovered populations.
173				<i>Establish Grass Lake as a Research Natural Area.</i>
174	FP	IV-28		Permit no collection of sensitive plant species except when authorized by the Regional Forester.
175	FP	IV-28		Manage uncommon plant communities to preserve their natural characteristics, specifically Osgood Swamp, Grass Lake, and Freel Cushion Plant Community.
176	FP	IV-28		Modify or exclude uses not compatible with survival of threatened or endangered species.
177	FP	IV-28		Require use of plant species native to the area or species approved for local use when revegetating disturbed sites and landscaping improvements.
178	FP	IV-28		Protect known populations of <u>Rorippa subumbellata</u> on beaches receiving high level of recreation use by fencing or other means to exclude disturbance. Artificially supplement natural propagation on natural habitat. Details of management are found in LTBMU Interim Management Prescriptions for this species, 1982.
179	FP	IV-28		Protect known populations of <u>Lewisia pygmaea</u> subsp. <u>longipetala</u> ; <u>Corex paucifructus</u> ; <u>Draba asterophora</u> v. <u>asterophora</u> ; and <u>Draba asterophora</u> v. <u>macrocarpa</u> as detailed in LTBMU Interim Management Prescriptions, 1981.
180	SNFPA	65	118	<i>Prohibit or mitigate ground-disturbing activities that adversely affect hydrologic processes that maintain water flow, water quality, or water temperature critical to sustaining bog and fen ecosystems and plant species that depend on these ecosystems. During project analysis, survey, map, and develop measures to protect bogs and fens from such activities as trampling by livestock, pack stock, humans, and wheeled vehicles.</i>
181	Range			
182	19. Range Allotment Management			
183	FP	IV-29	1	Reserve sufficient forage for grazing by recreation livestock (horses and mules) in allotments used by cattle and sheep. The amount to be reserved will be determined based upon estimates of current and projected equestrian or packer use.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
184	FP	IV-29	2	Limit grazing or modify the grazing management system on deteriorating ranges to assist recovery.
185	FP	IV-29	3	Administer existing grazing allotments to achieve proper use and compatibility with other resource values.
186	FP	IV-29	4	Do not fill an allotment when non-use is taken by the permittee.
187	FP	IV-29	5	Consider the effects upon water quality, riparian areas, wildlife and fish before permitting grazing on a vacant allotment.
188				20. Range Pasture Management
189	FP	IV-29	1	Study pastures near the lakeshore, or in other areas where meadow lands are serving as a last filtering system for sediment and nutrients carried by surface water, to determine if special utilization standards or management practices should be applied.
190	FP	IV-29	2	Do not permit pastures for individually owned private livestock.
191	SNFPA	58	59	<i>In willow flycatcher sites receiving late-season grazing, monitor utilization annually using regional range analysis and planning guide. Monitor willow flycatcher habitat every 3 years using the following criteria: rooting depth cores for meadow condition, point intercepts for shrub foliar density, and strip transects for shrub recruitment and cover. Meadow condition assessments will be included in a GIS meadow coverage. If habitat conditions are not supporting the willow flycatcher or trend downward, modify or suspend grazing.</i>
192	SNFPA	58	63	<i>Evaluate proposals for new concentrated stock areas (for example, livestock handling and management facilities, pack stations, equestrian stations, and corrals) located within 5 miles of occupied willow flycatcher sites.</i>
193	SNFPA	65	117	<i>Assess the hydrologic function of meadow habitats and other special aquatic features during range management analysis. Ensure that characteristics of special features are, at a minimum, at Proper Functioning Condition, as defined in the appropriate Technical Reports (or their successor publications</i>

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
194	SNFPA	65	118	<p><i>Prohibit or mitigate ground-disturbing activities that adversely affect hydrologic processes that maintain water flow, water quality, or water temperature critical to sustaining bog and fen ecosystems and plant species that depend on these ecosystems. During project analysis, survey, map, and develop measures to protect bogs and fens from such activities as trampling by livestock, pack stock, humans, and wheeled vehicles. Criteria for defining bogs and fens include, but are not limited to, presence of: (1) sphagnum moss (Spagnum spp.), (2) mosses belonging to the genus Meesia, and (3) sundew (Drosera spp.) Complete initial plant inventories of bogs and fens within active grazing allotments prior to re-issuing permits</i></p>
195	SNFPA	65	119	<p><i>Locate new facilities for gathering livestock and pack stock outside of meadows and riparian conservation areas. During project-level planning, evaluate and consider relocating existing livestock facilities outside of meadows and riparian areas. Prior to re-issuing grazing permits, assess the compatibility of livestock management facilities located in riparian conservation areas with riparian conservation objectives</i></p>
196	SNFPA	65	120	<p><i>Under season-long grazing: For meadows in early seral status: limit livestock utilization of grass and grass-like plants to 30 percent (or minimum 6-inch stubble height). For meadows in late seral status: limit livestock utilization of grass and grass-like plants to a maximum of 40 percent (or minimum 4-inch stubble height); Determine ecological status on all key areas monitored for grazing utilization prior to establishing utilization levels. Use Regional ecological scorecards and range plant list in regional range handbooks to determine ecological status. Analyze meadow ecological status every 3 to 5 years. If meadow ecological status is determined to be moving in a downward trend, modify or suspend grazing. Include ecological status data in a spatially explicit Geographical Information System database; intensive grazing systems (such as rest-rotation and deferred rotation) where meadows are receiving a period of rest, utilization levels can be higher than the levels described above if the meadow is maintained in late seral status and meadow-associated species are not being impacted. Degraded meadows (such as those in early seral status with greater than 10 percent of the meadow area in bare soil and active erosion) require total rest from grazing until they have recovered and have moved to mid- or late seral status.</i></p>

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
197	SNFPA	66	121	<i>Limit browsing to no more than 20 percent of the annual leader growth of mature riparian shrubs and no more than 20 percent of individual seedlings. Remove livestock from any area of an allotment when browsing indicates a change in livestock preference from grazing herbaceous vegetation to browsing woody riparian vegetation</i>
198				21. Range Improvements
199	FP	IV-29	1	Permanent fences constructed in significant foreground view areas (such as highway corridors, recreation sites or urban fringes) will be of rustic design. Split rail or pole will be preferable to wire on wood post. Steel post and wire is generally unacceptable in high visibility areas, but useable when set back inconspicuously in heavily wooded areas.
200	FP	IV-29	2	Prevent livestock from entering recreation and urbanized areas, highway corridors, areas of steep or otherwise sensitive soils, and where riparian and other resource values could be damaged.
201	FP	IV-29	3	Consider snow conditions when designing type and stoutness of fence.
202	SNFPA	55	50	<i>To protect hardwood regeneration in grazing allotments, allow livestock browse on no more than 20 percent of annual growth of hardwood seedlings and advanced regeneration. Modify grazing plans if hardwood regeneration and recruitment needs are not being met</i>
203	SNFPA	56	51	<i>Grazing utilization in annual grasslands will maintain a minimum of 60 percent cover. Where grasslands are in satisfactory condition and annual precipitation is greater than 10 inches, manage for 700 pounds residual dry matter (RDM) per acre. Where grasslands are in satisfactory condition and annual precipitation is less than 10 inches, manage for 400 pounds RDM per acre. Where grasslands are in unsatisfactory condition and annual precipitation is greater than 10 inches, manage for 1,000 pounds RDM per acre; manage for 700 pounds RDM per acre where grasslands are in unsatisfactory condition and precipitation is less than 10 inches. Adjust these standards, as needed, based on grassland condition. This standard and guideline only applies to grazing utilization</i>
204	SNFPA	56	52	<i>Where professional judgment and quantifiable measurements find that current practices are maintaining range in good to excellent condition, the grazing utilization standards above may be modified to allow for the Forest Service, in partnership with individual permittees, to rigorously test and evaluate alternative standards</i>

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
205				Timber
206				22. Timber Management (General)
207				<i>When timber management is selected to modify forest habitat, the location and extent of openings and the potential for type conversion, reforestation, and timber stand improvement will be evaluated and selected as necessary to ensure that wildlife objectives are achieved and to achieve optimum benefits for visual quality, recreation, and watershed protection.</i>
208				<i>In created openings larger than two acres, 4 – 6% of the green stand, preferably in dispersed clumps, will be retained for snag recruitment, except in areas where it would conflict with objectives for type conversion. In openings smaller than two acres, retention of trees for snag recruitment will be considered in project planning</i>
209	FP	IV-30	1	Use a full range of timber management practices including openings up to 5 acres, to maintain or enhance the multiple use values that have been identified in this plan. See Appendix D for additional discussion of silvicultural systems. Review land suitability for timber production at least every 15 years.
210	FP	IV-30	2	Planning for where, when and how timber will be cut will be conducted on a watershed by watershed basis. Introduction of forest openings shall be based on an inventory of early successional stage needs (see practice 13).
211	FP	IV-30	3	Utilize as much of a harvested tree as possible to keep residual treatment to a minimum.
212	FP	IV-30	4	Tractors may normally operate on slopes up to 30%. Cable and aerial systems shall normally be used on slopes greater than 30%.
213	FP	IV-30	5	Prohibit tractors in SEZ except where a firm, protective base of compacted snow or ice is present or where crossings exist that are designed to prevent adverse impact.
214	FP	IV-30	6	Avoid commercial log hauling on weekends and holidays.
215	FP	IV-30	7	Treat conifer stumps with borax within four hours of cutting to reduce the spread of <u>Fomes annosus</u> in developed recreation sites, administrative sites, and other high use areas where losses to this disease threaten the special value of the site.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
216	FP	IV-30	8	Provide firewood users with information that assists in achievement of TRPA visibility standard through particulate control. Included would be use of Best Available Control Technology (BACT) such as preparation of firewood for burning, use of high efficiency stoves, control of combustion, and information on special devices that can be attached to woodburning appliances.
217	FP	IV-30	9	Close temporary roads, or access ways created through public or commercial timber management activities, to prevent vehicle travel as soon as practical and/or upon completion of the use.
218	FP	IV-30	10	Incorporate Best Management Practices into the construction of landings or other temporary improvements for logging that involve earth moving, to help drain, stabilize and revegetate upon completion of logging activities.
219	FP		11	Selection of any particular method for pest treatment will be made at the project level based upon a site-specific analysis of the relative effectiveness, the environmental effects, and the cost of the feasible alternatives.
220	SNFPA	60	75	<i>For California spotted owl PACs: Maintain a limited operating period (LOP), prohibiting vegetation treatments within approximately ¼ mile of the activity center during the breeding season (March 1 through August 31), unless surveys confirm that California spotted owls are not nesting. Prior to implementing activities within or adjacent to a California spotted owl PAC and the location of the nest site or activity center is uncertain, conduct surveys to establish or confirm the location of the nest or activity center.</i>
221	SNFPA	60	76	<i>For northern goshawk PACs: Maintain a limited operating period (LOP), prohibiting vegetation treatments within approximately ¼ mile of the nest site during the breeding season (February 15 through September 15) unless surveys confirm that northern goshawks are not nesting. If the nest stand within a protected activity center (PAC) is unknown, either apply the LOP to a ¼- mile area surrounding the PAC, or survey to determine the nest stand location.</i>

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
222	SNFPA	60	77-78	<i>The LOP may be waived for vegetation treatments of limited scope and duration, when a biological evaluation determines that such projects are unlikely to result in breeding disturbance considering their intensity, duration, timing and specific location. Where a biological evaluation concludes that a nest site would be shielded from planned activities by topographic features that would minimize disturbance, the LOP buffer distance may be modified.</i>
223	SNFPA	61	79	<i>Breeding season limited operating period restrictions may be waived, where necessary, to allow for use of early season prescribed fire in up to 5 percent of California spotted owl and northern goshawk PACs per year on a forest.</i>
224	SNFPA	61	80	<i>For California spotted owl PACs: Conduct vegetation treatments in no more than 5 percent per year and 10 percent per decade of the acres in California spotted owl PACs in the 11 Sierra Nevada national forests. Monitor the number of PACs treated at a bioregional scale.</i>
225	SNFPA	61	81	<i>For northern goshawk PACs: Conduct mechanical treatments in no more than 5 percent per year and 10 percent per decade of the acres in northern goshawk PACs in the 11 Sierra Nevada national forests.</i>
226	SNFPA	61	83	<i>Apply a limited operating period, prohibiting vegetation treatments and road construction within ¼ mile of an active great gray owl nest stand, during the nesting period (typically March 1 to August 15). The LOP may be waived for vegetation treatments of limited scope and duration, when a biological evaluation determines that such projects are unlikely to result in breeding disturbance considering their intensity, duration, timing and specific location. Where a biological evaluation concludes that a nest site would be shielded from planned activities by topographic features that would minimize disturbance, the LOP buffer distance may be reduced.</i>
227	SNFPA	62	88	<i>Protect marten den site buffers from disturbance from vegetation treatments with a limited operating period (LOP) from May 1 through July 31 as long as habitat remains suitable or until another Regionally-approved management strategy is implemented. The LOP may be waived for individual projects of limited scope and duration, when a biological evaluation documents that such projects are unlikely to result in breeding disturbance considering their intensity, duration, timing, and specific location.</i>

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
228				23. Regeneration Harvest (Selection Cutting)
229	FP	IV-30	1	Allow this practice to be applied on land capability classes 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 that are accessed or can be efficiently accessed in the future.
230	FP	IV-30	2	Do not allow openings created by timber harvesting to exceed five acres. An opening is created when most of the vegetation is removed from an area larger than one acre. Naturally occurring areas of permanent low growth vegetation or barrens are not considered openings.
231	FP	IV-30	3	Regeneration openings will no longer exist when the average tree reaches 4 1/2 feet in height and the number of trees free to grow exceeds 200 per acre in red and white fir forest and 150 per acre in mixed conifer forest.
232	FP	IV-31	4	Disperse openings throughout the forest setting. Preferably, openings will not be adjoining. Where this is not practical, openings may have up to 15% contact on their periphery.
233	FP	IV-31	5	Allow the use of harvest techniques to maintain old growth conditions for dependent wildlife except during the nesting period or other critical periods.
234				24. Sanitation Salvage Cut
235	FP	IV-31	1	Allow this practice to be applied on all land capability classes including stream environment zones that are accessed.
236	SNFPA	52	13	<i>Determine the need for ecosystem restoration projects following large, catastrophic disturbance events (wildfire, drought, insect and disease infestation, windstorm, and other unforeseen events). Objectives for restoration projects may include limiting fuel loads over the long term, restoring habitat, and recovering economic value from dead and dying trees. In accomplishing restoration goals, long-term objectives are balanced with the objective of reducing hazardous fuel loads in the short term.</i>
237	SNFPA	52	13	<i>Salvage harvest of dead and dying trees may be conducted to recover the economic value of this material and to support objectives for reducing hazardous fuels, improving forest health, reintroducing fire, and/or re-establishing forested conditions.</i>

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
238	SNFPA	52	13	<i>Design projects to reduce potential soil erosion and the loss of soil productivity caused by loss of vegetation and ground cover. Examples are activities that would: (1) provide for adequate soil cover in the short term; (2) accelerate the dispersal of coarse woody debris; (3) reduce the potential impacts of the fire on water quality; and (4) carefully plan restoration/salvage activities to minimize additional short-term effects.</i>
239	SNFPA	52	13	<i>Design projects to protect and maintain critical wildlife habitat. Examples are activities that would: (1) avoid areas where forest vegetation is still largely intact; (2) provide for sufficient quantities of large snags; (3) maintain existing large woody material as needed; (4) provide for additional large woody material and ground cover as needed; (5) accelerate development of mature forest habitat through reforestation and other cultural means; and (6) provide for a mix of seral stages over time.</i>
240	SNFPA	52	13	<i>Design projects to manage the development of fuel profiles over time. Examples are activities that would: (1) remove sufficient standing and activity generated material to balance short-term and long-term surface fuel loading; and (2) protect remnant old forest structure (surviving large trees, snags, and large logs) from high severity re-burns or other severe disturbance events in the future.</i>
241	SNFPA	52	13	<i>Design projects to recover the value of timber killed or severely injured by the disturbance. Examples are activities that would: (1) conduct timber salvage harvest in a timely manner to minimize value loss; (2) minimize harvest costs within site-specific resource constraints; and (3) remove material that local managers determine is not needed for long-term resource recovery needs.</i>
242	SNFPA	52	14	<i>In post fire restoration projects for large catastrophic fires (contiguous blocks of moderate to high fire lethality of 1,000 acres or more), generally do not conduct salvage harvest in at least 10 percent of the total area affected by fire</i>
243	SNFPA	52	15	<i>Use the best available information for identifying dead and dying trees for salvage purposes as developed by the Pacific Southwest Region Forest Health Protection Staff</i>
244	SNFPA	53	16	<i>Outside of WUI defense zones, salvage harvests are prohibited in PACs and known den sites unless a biological evaluation determines that the areas proposed for harvest are rendered unsuitable for the purpose they were intended by a catastrophic stand-replacing event</i>

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
245	SNFPA	53	17	<i>Consider ecological benefits of retaining small patches of mortality in old forest emphasis areas</i>
246				25. Special Cut
247	FP	IV-31	1	This practice may be applied on all land capability classes, including stream environment zones, following analysis and documentation in an environmental assessment that demonstrates the project is necessary to meet resource objectives and that the proposed treatment methods provide adequate resource protection.
248				26. Thinning
249	FP	IV-31	1	Allow this practice to be applied on land capability classes 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 that are accessed, or can be efficiently accessed in the future, where the cut trees can be harvested for consumptive purposes.
250	SNFPA	50	6	<i>For all mechanical thinning treatments, design projects to retain all live conifers 30 inches dbh or larger. Exceptions are allowed to meet needs for equipment operability</i>
251	SNFPA	51	7	<i>The following 8 items apply to mechanical thinning treatments in mature forest habitat (CWHR types 4M, 4D, 5M, 5D, and 6) outside WUI defense zone, and do not apply to the eastside pine type</i>
252	SNFPA	51	7	<i>Design projects to retain at least 40 percent of the existing basal area. The retained basal area should generally be comprised of the largest trees</i>
253	SNFPA	51	7	<i>Where available, design projects to retain 5 percent or more of the total treatment area in lower layers composed of trees 6 to 24 inches dbh within the treatment unit.</i>
254	SNFPA	51	7	<i>Design projects to avoid reducing pre-existing canopy cover by more than 30 percent within the treatment unit. Percent is measured in absolute terms (for example, canopy cover at 80 percent should not be reduced below 50 percent.</i>
255	SNFPA	51	7	<i>Within treatment units, at a minimum, the intent is to provide for an effective fuels treatment.</i>
256	SNFPA	51	7	<i>Where existing vegetative conditions are at or near 40 percent canopy cover, projects are to be designed remove the material necessary to meet fire and fuels objectives.</i>

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
257	SNFPA	51	7	<i>Within California spotted owl Home Range Core Areas: Where existing vegetative conditions permit, design projects to retain at least 50 percent canopy cover averaged within the treatment unit. Exceptions are allowed in limited situations where additional trees must be removed to adequately reduce ladder fuels, provide sufficient spacing for equipment operations, or minimize re-entry. Where 50 percent canopy cover retention cannot be met for reasons described above, retain at least 40 percent canopy cover averaged within the treatment unit.</i>
258	SNFPA	51	7	<i>Outside of California spotted owl Home Range Core Areas: Where existing vegetative conditions permit, design projects to retain at least 50 percent canopy cover within the treatment unit. Exceptions are allowed where project objectives require additional canopy modification (such as the need to adequately reduce ladder fuels, provide for safe and efficient equipment operations, minimize re-entry, design cost efficient treatments, and/or significantly reduce stand density.) Where canopy cover must be reduced below 50 percent, retain at least 40 percent canopy cover averaged within the treatment unit.</i>
259	SNFPA	51	7	<i>Within California spotted owl PACs, where treatment is necessary, remove only material needed to meet project fuels objectives. Focus on removal of surface and ladder fuels.</i>
260	SNFPA	51	8	<i>For mechanical thinning treatments outside defense zones in the eastside pine type: in mature forest habitat (CWHR types 4M, 4D, 5M, 5D, and 6), design projects to retain 30 percent of the existing basal area . The retained basal area should be generally comprised of the largest trees. Projects in the eastside pine type have no canopy cover retention standards and guidelines</i>
261	SNFPA	51	9	<i>Standards and guidelines # 6, 7, and 8 above apply only to mechanical thinning harvests specifically designed to meet objectives for treating fuels and/or controlling stand densities</i>
262				27. Timber Stand Improvement
263	FP	IV-31	1	Allow this practice to be applied on land capability classes 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 that are accessed, or can be efficiently accessed in the future, except within developed recreation sites.
264				28. Reforestation

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
265				<i>Created openings will not be reforested when type conversion for vegetative diversity is determined appropriate in the project level planning</i>
266	FP	IV-32		Site preparation before reforestation will disturb only enough of the ground cover (grasses, forbs, shrubs and litter) to provide a planting bed. On harvest areas, disturbance from the logging operation should provide adequate ground preparation. Additional preparation may be planned if determined necessary following site specific analysis.
267	SNFPA	49-50		<i>Where young plantations (generally Pacific Southwest Region size classes 0x, 1x, 2x) are included within area treatments, apply the necessary silvicultural and fuels reduction treatments to: (1) accelerate the development of key habitat and old forest characteristics, (2) increase stand heterogeneity, (3) promote hardwoods, and (4) reduce risk of loss to wildland fire . In size class 2x plantations, treatments should be designed to reduce fire intensity, rate of fire spread and tree mortality. Design a sequence of fuel reduction projects to achieve the following standards: 3 inches and smaller surface fuel load: less than 5 tons per acre, less than 0.5 foot fuel bed depth, stocking levels that provide well-spaced tree crowns (for example, approximately 200 trees per acre in 4 inch dbh trees, less than 50 percent surface area with live fuels (brush); tree mortality less than 50 percent of the existing stocking under 90th percentile fire weather conditions (2x type only).</i>
268	SNFPA	52	12	<i>Promote shade intolerant pines (sugar and Ponderosa) and hardwoods.</i>
269	Water			
270	29. Water Use Management			
271	FP	IV-33	1	Arrange for and secure water rights for existing and foreseeable future Forest Service consumptive uses, including administrative, recreation, agriculture, erosion control, irrigation, and evaporative losses.
272	FP	IV-33	2	Obtain water availability assurances for existing and foreseeable future non-consumptive uses, including minimum instream flows and reservoir level maintenance for fish, wildlife, boating, swimming, and aesthetics.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
273	FP	IV-33	3	Prevent loss of groundwater quality and quantity, and where possible, through the development of a groundwater management plan in cooperation with other agencies. Where groundwater is found to be degrading, initiate measures to determine causes, effects and mitigation measures.
274	FP	IV-33	4	Conduct a geologic and geotechnical analysis of all groundwater development projects which may adversely impact the groundwater table.
275	FP	IV-33	5	Work towards connecting domestic water supply systems at developed recreation and administrative sites to commercial water systems, if quality, volume, and cost of operation significantly improve existing conditions.
276	FP	IV-33	6	Implement water conservation measures at developed recreation and administrative sites.
277	FP	IV-33	7	Use plants which do not require long term irrigation in order to conserve water in revegetation projects.
278				30. Water Quality Maintenance and Improvement
279	FP	IV-33		Utilize the land capability system as described in <u>Land Capability Classification of the Lake Tahoe Basin, Calif/Nev, A Planning Guide</u> , Bailey, 1974, as a guide for locating and planning the kind and intensity of management activities.
280	FP	IV-33		Ensure that permanent land disturbance and impervious surface coverage does not exceed that recommended by the land capability system. Consider disturbance that partially and/or temporarily impairs the ability of soil to resist erosion and absorb, utilize and store nutrients as recoverable and not subject to the same limits as impervious coverage.
281	FP	IV-33		Implement Best Management Practices (BMP) to meet water quality objectives and maintain and improve the quality of surface water on the forest. Methods and techniques for applying the BMP will be identified during project level environmental assessments and incorporated into the associated project plan and implementation documents. (See Appendix H).
282	FP	IV-33		Prohibit soil disturbing activities from October 15 to May 1 of each year. Waivers will be granted individually. Assure that permanent or temporary erosion control measures are in place for the winter season.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
283	FP	IV-33		Manage existing naturally functioning stream environment zones (SEZ) lands in their natural hydrologic condition with few exceptions.
284	FP	IV-33		Identification and mapping of stream environment zone (SEZ) will be through the determination of: a) Wetlands, meadows, and other areas of riparian vegetation; b) One hundred year flood plain; c) Ephemeral stream courses and soil areas associated with high runoff or high water tables; and d) Area within 25 feet of first order stream, 50 feet of second order stream, and 100 feet of third order stream.
285	FP	IV-33		Permit outdoor recreation facilities in SEZ and on land capability classes 1, 2 and 3 where they are a part of long range development plans, where the nature of the activity must be so sited, where there is no feasible alternative, where it is fully mitigated, and where disturbed SEZ beyond allowed coverage is restored at 150% of the amount disturbed.
286	FP	IV-34		Permit public works projects (roads, trails, utilities, etc.) in SEZ and on land capability classes 1, 2 and 3 where necessary for health, safety or environmental protection, where there is no reasonable alternative, where the impacts are fully mitigated and where disturbed SEZ beyond allowed coverage is restored at 150% of the amount disturbed.
287	FP	IV-34		Permit replacement of existing land coverage in SEZ where the project will reduce impacts on SEZ and will not impede restoration efforts.
288	FP	IV-34		Insure that temporary erosion control measures will be in place prior to commencing any soil disturbing activities.
289	FP	IV-34		Do not allow solid and liquid wastes to be discharged on or in the soil or water, with the exception of vegetative debris from forest management practices, clean earth and rock disposed of in approved locations, and wastes for which special waivers have been granted by state water quality protection agencies.
290	FP	IV-34		Permit no effluent disposal areas or dumps on national forest land.
291	FP	IV-34		Maintain emergency caches for hazardous material cleanup in cooperation with other agencies.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
292	FP	IV-34		Ensure that vegetation and soil remain undisturbed in the unstable area of the shorezone, except as necessary for public safety or to provide for uses that by their nature require location within the shorezone. (The unstable area of the shorezone is where littoral and/or wave action processes have their greatest influence. The area may vary considerably in width.)
293	FP	IV-34		Manage the use of chemical and biological materials used to aid in snowmaking so as not to degrade either surface or groundwater.
294	FP	IV-34		Restore damaged watersheds and sites contributing to water quality degradation. Schedule restoration of land identified in the watershed improvement needs inventory to be completed within 20 years. The priority for restoration will be 1) stream environment zones; 2) shorezones; and 3) high hazard land.
295	FP	IV-34		Attain an overall 5% increase in the acreage of naturally functioning SEZ land in the basin by restoring disturbed SEZ land.
296	FP	IV-34		Use fertilizer only where necessary to establish vegetation associated with restoration of disturbed areas and to maintain existing turf. Utilize the TRPA guidelines for fertilizer use.
297	FP	IV-34		Assist special use permittees in the planning and design of Best Management Practices to apply to the area of their permitted use to meet water quality standards.
298	SNFPA	63	95	<i>For waters designated as “Water Quality Limited” (Clean Water Act Section 303(d)), participate in the development of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) and TMDL Implementation Plans. Execute applicable elements of completed TMDL Implementation Plans.</i>
299	SNFPA	63	96	<i>Ensure that management activities do not adversely affect water temperatures necessary for local aquatic- and riparian-dependent species assemblages</i>
300	SNFPA	63	97	<i>Limit pesticide applications to cases where project level analysis indicates that pesticide applications are consistent with riparian conservation objectives.</i>
301	SNFPA	63	99	<i>Prohibit storage of fuels and other toxic materials within RCAs and CARs except at designated administrative sites and sites covered by a Special Use Authorization. Prohibit refueling within RCAs and CARs unless there are no other alternatives. Ensure that spill plans are reviewed and up-to-date.</i>

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
302				31. Road or Trail Closures
303	FP	IV-34	1	Use temporary road closures where necessary to protect water quality until the road is reconstructed to suitable standard.
304	FP	IV-34	2	Employ seasonal closure to restrict vehicle travel when the road surface can be damaged or water quality may be adversely effected. Specific information concerning closure of roads by gates is contained in the LTBMU Gate Management Plan, July 1982, and is periodically amended. Location of the gate, period of closure, type of lock, and authorization for entry are contained in the plan.
305				32. Water Flow Timing
306	FP	IV-34	1	Coordinate with California Department of Fish and Game in the operation and maintenance of small water regulating dams installed to maintain stream flows for fish.
307				33. Water Yield Improvement
308	FP	IV-34	1	Permit weather modification to increase precipitation unless it is shown that the modification will produce permanent substantial changes in the land use or significant adverse environmental effects.
309	Minerals			
310				34. Minerals Management
311	FP	IV-35	1	Approve locatable mineral operations under a plan of operations which assures that water quality and other environmental factors can be maintained or enhanced. Consider on a site specific basis through NEPA procedures.
312	FP	IV-35	2	Authorize extraction of leasable minerals through lease documents only where water quality and other environmental factors can be maintained or enhanced. Consider on a site specific basis through NEPA procedures.
313	FP	IV-35	3	Approve no extraction of common variety minerals on currently undeveloped sites. Extraction may be authorized on sites where material had been previously removed, provided that (1) the plan for removal demonstrates partial or full rehabilitation of the site; and (2) that water quality and other environmental factors will be maintained or enhanced throughout the extraction process.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
314	FP	IV-35	4	Stockpiling of rock, soil and other earthen material, removed from grading operations, may be approved. Measures will be employed that prevent stockpiled material from being washed into stream channels or adding nutrients to, or otherwise adversely effecting, groundwater. Preferred locations for stockpiling will be on sites where the material could be used in onsite rehabilitation if not reused elsewhere.
315	FP	IV-35	5	Insure that mineral operators meet appropriate laws and regulations (36 CFR 228 and 293.14) that apply. Work with the state, regional and local governments in the development and review of "Plans of Operation".
316	FP	IV-35	6	Prior to authorizing operations within withdrawn areas, valid existing rights will be verified. Valid existing rights will be recognized, but the integrity for which the area was set aside will be maintained.
317	SNFPA	58	64	<i>Ensure that plans of operation, reclamation plans, and reclamation bonds address the costs of: (1) removing facilities, equipment, and materials; (2) isolating and neutralizing or removing toxic or potentially toxic materials; (3) salvaging and replacing topsoil; and (4) preparing the seed bed and revegetating to meet the objectives of the land allocation in which the operation is located</i>
318	SNFPA	59	65	<i>Ensure that mine owners and operators limit new road construction, decommission unnecessary roads, and maintain needed roads consistent with Forest Service roads policy and management direction for the land allocation</i>
319	SNFPA	59	66	<i>Require mine reclamation to be conducted in a timely manner</i>
320	SNFPA	59	67	<i>Inspect and monitor mining-related activities on a regular basis to ensure compliance with laws, regulations, and operating plans. Base the frequency of inspections and monitoring on the potential severity of mining activity-related impacts</i>
321	SNFPA	59	68	<i>During mining-related activities, limit the clearing of trees and other vegetation to the minimum necessary. Clearing of vegetation should be pertinent to the approved phase of mineral exploration and development</i>
322				Lands
323				35. Land and Resource Management Planning

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
324	FP	IV-35		Augment the Interior Department's National Natural Landmark program (administered by the Park Service) by: a) cooperating in the evaluation of the entire Lake Tahoe area as a Priority 1 rated candidate for status in the river and lakes major theme; b) considering Grass Lake Moss Bog for status if it does not become a part of the Research Natural Area system; c) considering the addition of national forest land to the Emerald Bay State Park registered area; d) considering the inclusion of Osgood Bog and the Freel Peak Cushion Plant Community into the system.
325	FP	IV-35		Direct the Special Interest Area program by:a) managing the Tallac Historic Site as a SIA; b) evaluating Emerald Bay, Osgood Bog, Freel Peak Cushion Plant Community, and Taylor Creek Wetlands during this planning period for inclusion into the system; c) monitoring Grass Lake Moss Bog, Hell Hole, Floating Island Lake, Pope and Baldwin Marshes, Cave Rock, Glacial Moraine Deposits, and Ward and Blackwood Canyons and managing them to protect their special features for possible future evaluations; d) identifying new areas having promise for inclusion.
326	FP	IV-36		Plan recreation development with the states of Nevada and California with the following goals: a) Compatibility of development; b) Comparable fees; c) Consistency of rules with which the public must comply (Laws governing national forest lands are different than the state laws governing the state parks and therefore exact uniformity is not possible).
327	FP	IV-36		To the extent feasible, data should be assembled and measured in a manner comparable with that used by the TRPA.
328				<i>Implement the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act by conducting an eligibility assessment for the Truckee River. If the river, or segment thereof, is eligible, schedule a suitability assessment. Until a decision is made regarding the river's status, the following interim management will be in effect:</i>
329				<i>1. To the extent that the Forest Service is authorized under law to control stream impoundments and diversions, the free flowing characteristics of the Truckee River will not be modified.</i>
330				<i>2. Outstandingly remarkable values for the Truckee River will be identified, protected and, to the extent practicable, enhanced.</i>

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
331				<i>3. Management and development of the Truckee River and its corridor will not be modified to the degree that potential eligibility or classification will be affected (i.e., cannot be changed from wild to scenic or scenic to recreational)</i>
332				36. Special Land Use (Non-Recreation)
333	FP	IV-36	1	Consider new land use proposals on the merits of each case. Applicants must demonstrate that private land is not available, capable, or suitable. Proponents will normally be expected to do their own environmental analysis and submit the documentation in an environmental assessment or impact statement acceptable to the Forest Supervisor. (Utilities necessary to provide adequate, reliable service for the urban development approved in the TRPA Regional Plan will be considered as essential public services).
334	FP	IV-36	2	Consider applications for electronic facilities and antenna sites different than the above sites on a case by case basis.
335	FP	IV-36	3	Direct applicants for major trans-Sierra right-of-way to established corridors such as Interstate 80 as the preferred location.
336	FP	IV-36	4	Obligate the minimum amount of land for a period no greater than needed to exercise the privileges granted. Improvements will be designed to utilize a minimum of land coverage.
337	FP	IV-36	5	Locate all types of transmission lines outside of view areas where possible and require joint use of existing rights-of-way unless the proponent can clearly show joint use is not practical.
338	FP	IV-36	6	Install power distribution lines up to 33kv underground in existing or new roadway prisms unless the proponent can clearly show that this is not practical or another method of installation would cause less long term environmental damage.
339	FP	IV-36	7	Insure that existing above ground utilities will normally be undergrounded by priorities established in the R-5 Undergrounding Master Plan.
340	FP	IV-36	8	Coordinate the review of applications for power licenses with FERC, TRPA, and other agencies. Process applications for uses associated with a license through special use procedures.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
341	FP	IV-36	9	Represent permittees in deliberations with the TRPA for project review. Exceptions to this rule include, but are not confined to, cases where the project is partially on non-national forest land.
342	FP	IV-36	10	Require a permit applicant to obtain permission to cross private land where a public right of way does not exist.
343				37. Withdrawals
344	FP	IV-37	1	In compliance with PL 94-579 (Section 204), review all existing withdrawals in conjunction with the Secretary of Interior to determine the need and validity for continuation. Recommend revocation of those no longer needed. Complete the review by October 21, 1991.
345	FP	IV-37	2	Initiate withdrawals from mineral and other forms of entry for administrative sites, developed public recreation areas, special interest areas, national natural landmarks, wetlands, and areas highly valued for use by the public.
346	SNFPA	66	123	<i>Determine which critical aquatic refuges or areas within critical aquatic refuges are suitable for mineral withdrawal. Propose these areas for withdrawal from location and entry under U.S. mining laws, subject to valid existing rights, for a term of 20 years</i>
347	SNFPA	66	124	<i>Approve mining-related plans of operation if measures are implemented that contribute toward the attainment or maintenance of aquatic management strategy goals</i>
348				38. Rights-of-Way
349	FP	IV-37	1	Acquire rights-of-way for roads, trails, or utilities where those of State, county, municipal, or special service jurisdictions are inadequate for Forest Service use.
350	FP	IV-37	2	Obtain full public access except in the few instances where administrative access will be sufficient.
351				39. Property Boundary Location
352	FP	IV-37	1	Maintain corner and boundary markers.
353	FP	IV-37	2	Maintain land title and survey records.
354				40. Cooperative Technical Assistance

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
355	FP	IV-37	1	Serve as part of the Advisory Planning Commission of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency.
356	FP	IV-37	2	Serve on all technical review teams involving wildland resource management in the basin.
357				41. Landownership Adjustment - L&WCF and other Authority
358	FP	IV-38	1	Expand national forest land ownership in the basin through purchase, donation and/or exchange in order to achieve the balance of long term public benefits sought in this plan and that of the TRPA Regional Plan.
359	FP	IV-38	2	Allow national forest land in the basin to be exchanged for other lands that serve higher public use. In such exchanges, preference will be given to other public agencies which devote land to public use.
360	FP	IV-38	3	Insure that recreation capacity acquired through acquisition will be considered an increase to the national forest "fair share".
361				42. Land Acquisition Santini-Burton Act 96-586
362	FP	IV-38	1	Acquire tracts of land that are eligible because of environmental sensitivity. These lands are: stream environment zone; land capability class 1, 2 and 3; unimproved man modified land causing unacceptably high rates of sedimentation; and shorezone classes 1, 2 and 3. For details, reference the 63 Land Acquisition Program maps.
363	FP	IV-38	2	Coordinate the Forest Service acquisition program with the similar programs in California and Nevada so as not to duplicate effort. Offers to purchase will be made to any willing seller.
364	FP	IV-38	3	Decide transfers to state or local jurisdiction on a case-by-case basis until criteria are developed. The Act authorizes the Forest Service to transfer parcels to units of state and local governments where such parcels are found unsuitable for national forest administration.
365				Soils
366				43. Soil Resource

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
367	FP	IV-39	1	Maintain surface litter, duff, and adequate coarse woody debris to maintain organic matter reserves and recycle nutrients.
368	FP	IV-39	2	Maintain protective groundcover (duff, litter, or slash) or vegetative cover to minimize soil erosion. Areas in which the soil resource is continuously impacted by recreation use will be considered an ongoing priority.
369	FP	IV-39	3	Minimize soil displacement when grading slopes or when piling brush or slash.
370	FP	IV-39	4	Where past management activities have reduced soil productivity, improve soil productivity by respreading displaced topsoil, by using tillage to increase porosity, by increasing nutrient supplies through the addition of fertilizer (utilizing the TRPA guidelines for fertilizer use), or by increasing nutrient holding capacity through the addition of organic matter.
371	FP	IV-39	5	Where soils are susceptible to compaction and puddling, minimize the area covered by heavy equipment or operate when soils are least susceptible to damage.
372	SNFPA	52	13	<i>Design projects to reduce potential soil erosion and the loss of soil productivity caused by loss of vegetation and ground cover. Examples are activities that would: (1) provide for adequate soil cover in the short term; (2) accelerate the dispersal of coarse woody debris; (3) reduce the potential impacts of the fire on water quality; and (4) carefully plan restoration/salvage activities to minimize additional short-term effects</i>
373	SNFPA	66	122	<i>Recommend restoration practices in: (1) areas with compaction in excess of soil quality standards, (2) areas with lowered water tables, or (3) areas that are either actively down cutting or that have historic gullies. Identify other management practices, for example, road building, recreational use, grazing, and timber harvests, that may be contributing to the observed degradation</i>
374	Facilities			
375	44. Road Construction and Reconstruction			
376	FP	IV-40	1	Prohibit road building in areas of high mass soil instability. Areas of moderate instability will be engineered to protect water quality and scenic value. Site specific geotechnical analysis will be used to provide recommendations for road building.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
377	FP	IV-40	2	Integrate parking facilities with a road system at wilderness and other trailheads, viewpoints, special attractions, and recreation sites.
378	FP	IV-40	3	Limit construction to slopes of less than 30% except for short segments where necessary to bridge steep terrain within otherwise moderately sloped areas. Allow reconstruction of roads on slopes exceeding 30% where BMP are fully utilized to mitigate impacts.
379	FP	IV-40	4	Prioritize forest system road reconstruction in following order: 1. Public safety - elimination of known hazards; 2. Correction of water quality problems; a. Reduce or eliminate impacts in stream environment zones; b. Installation of drainage; c. Stabilize road surface, ditches, cuts and fills; 3. Protect road investment; 4. Produce planned outputs; 5. Improve quality of recreation and administrative services; 6. Expand recreation service.
380	FP	IV-40	5	Stabilize soils along the existing transportation system, obliterate and stabilize unneeded roads.
381	FP	IV-40	6	Share construction and reconstruction costs on roads serving both special use sites and general public use sites or areas on a basis proportionate to use.
382	FP	IV-40	7	Roads that are managed to provide OHV opportunities will be reconstructed to provide a challenging experience for recreationists while providing resource protection. In some cases roads presently passable to passenger cars will be reconstructed so they are passable only to four-wheel drive or high clearance vehicles.
383	SNFPA	59	70	<i>To protect watershed resources, meet the following standards for road construction, road reconstruction, and road relocation: (1) design new stream crossings and replacement stream crossings for at least the 100-year flood, including bedload and debris; (2) design stream crossings to minimize the diversion of streamflow out of the channel and down the road in the event of a crossing failure; (3) design stream crossings to minimize disruption of natural hydrologic flow paths, including minimizing diversion of streamflow and interception of surface and subsurface water; (4) avoid wetlands or minimize effects to natural flow patterns in wetlands; and (5) avoid road construction in meadows.</i>
384	SNFPA	61	82	<i>Mitigate impacts where there is documented evidence of disturbance to the nest site from existing recreation, off highway vehicle route, trail, and road uses (including road maintenance). Evaluate proposals for new roads, trails, off highway vehicle routes, and recreational and other developments for their potential to disturb nest sites.</i>

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
385	SNFPA	61	83	<i>Apply a limited operating period, prohibiting vegetation treatments and road construction within ¼ mile of an active great gray owl nest stand, during the nesting period (typically March 1 to August 15) . The LOP may be waived for vegetation treatments of limited scope and duration, when a biological evaluation determines that such projects are unlikely to result in breeding disturbance considering their intensity, duration, timing and specific location. Where a biological evaluation concludes that a nest site would be shielded from planned activities by topographic features that would minimize disturbance, the LOP buffer distance may be reduced.</i>
386	SNFPA	62	87, 89	<i>Mitigate impacts where there is documented evidence of disturbance to the den site from existing recreation, off-highway vehicle route, trail, and road uses (including road maintenance). Evaluate proposals for new roads, trails, off-highway vehicle routes, and recreational and other developments for their potential to disturb den sites.</i>
387				45. Temporary Road Construction
388	FP	IV-40	1	Construct temporary roads when there is only a one-time need for a transportation facility. Obliterate the road and return to resource production within one year of the use when the one-time need is fulfilled.
389	FP	IV-40	2	Locate and design temporary roads with the least amount of cut and fill, and the fewest stream or water channel crossings, so that the land can be restored with no permanent impact.
390				46. Road Maintenance
391	FP	IV-40	1	Give priority for maintenance the following order: 1. Public safety - elimination of known hazards. 2. Correction of water quality problems. a. Reduce or eliminate impacts in stream environment zones. b. Installation of drainage. c. Stabilize road surface, ditches, cuts and fills. 3. Protect road investment. 4. Produce planned outputs. 5. Improve quality of recreation and administrative services. 6. Expand recreation service.
392	FP	IV-41	2	Stabilize cut and fill slopes; protect drainage structures and drainage ways; provide sediment trapping devices; install infiltration trenches.
393	FP	IV-41	3	Obliterate and stabilize unneeded roads.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
394	FP	IV-41	4	Share maintenance costs on roads serving both special use sites and general public use sites and areas on a basis proportionate to use. Develop agreements with individual permittees, or associations of permittees, to perform the maintenance required.
395				47. Trail Construction/Reconstruction
396	FP	IV-41	1	All trails receiving significant use will be managed as part of the trail system according to the Trails Management Handbook, or closed and rehabilitated. Trails not meeting construction standards will be reconstructed. Special use permittees will be allowed to use only system trails. Where construction or reconstruction of trails is required for uses under permit, permittee will bear cost of required work.
397	FP	IV-41	2	Increase the trail system outside of wilderness for recreation use.
398	FP	IV-41	3	Construct the Rim Trail to encircle the Lake Tahoe Basin approximately on the hydrographic boundary as described in concept within a Decision Notice and EA dated July 1983. The trail and primary feeders will be all-purpose design class. Construction and maintenance will be through the Tahoe Rim Trail Association, a volunteer group.
399	FP	IV-41	4	The Summer Off Highway Vehicle Management Map shall provide general guidance on where and in what priority OHV routes will be studied for construction. Zones 1 and 2 will normally provide no summer OHV opportunities and no new routes will be considered. Zone 3 presently provides OHV opportunities and the construction of short segments designed to enhance existing routes by the creation of loops will be considered. Though existing roads and trails may be designated for OHV use, no major new OHV routes will be constructed. Zone 4 presently provides OHV opportunities and may have the potential for constructing major OHV systems after study. In this zone, trail relocation and construction will have highest priority to be considered as part of system planning during the first decade. In zones 3 and 4, many routes presently being used will be closed and revegetated where unacceptable social or environmental affects are occurring and cannot be mitigated. The Summer OHV Management Map will be updated when completed transportation system planning results in changes in management strategy.
400	FP	IV-41	5	Determine priorities and establish a schedule to rehabilitate system trails to include water quality standards applicable in the basin. The standard requires more cross-drains and protective surfacing than would be typical on system trails.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
401	FP	IV-41	6	OHV trails will be designed and managed to ensure that trails will not exceed 48" in design width to only accomodate ATV, quad or smaller sized OHVs. OHV trails will be designated away from urban areas and away from foot trails whenever possible to avoid conflicts with residents. OHV trails shall be signed to a level that clearly identifies the route as designated throughout its length. Unauthorized trails that feed into existing designated routes will be identified and closed to OHV use.
402	FP	IV-41	7	OHV trails will be designed when appropriate and environmentally feasible, to form "loops," to enhance user enjoyment. Access to OHV trail systems shall be through designated trailheads with opportunities for limited parking where appropriate. OHV trail systems will require bridges or similar structures when designated over streams. Fencing and similar barriers will be constructed as appropriate to minimize random access to the OHV trail system.
403	FP	IV-41	8	OHV trails will be monitored for resource impacts, especially concerning soil and water quality. Trails will be closed if user impacts create resource impacts that cannot be mitigated.
404	FP	IV-41	9	Trails constructed through unstable terrain will utilize geologic evaluation and geotechnical design to minimize potential impacts.
405				48. Trail Maintenance
406	FP	IV-42	1	Use the LTBMU Trail Management Plan, Nov. 25, 1980, as a guide for short and long range direction for maintenance of trails.
407	FP	IV-42	2	Define each system trail by design class (All-purpose, Principal Wilderness, Primitive Hiker-Horse, Primitive Hiker, or Special Purpose) and assign a maintenance level from 1 to 5. Existing trails not presently in the system will be evaluated individually to determine appropriateness of inclusion. Existing non-system trails determined to not meet standards for inclusion in the system shall be closed and rehabilitated to prevent resource degradation.
408	FP	IV-42	3	Manage the Hawley Grade Trail and the Pope-Baldwin Bicycle Trail as National Recreation Trails.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
409	FP	IV-42	4	Manage the Pacific Crest Trail as described in the <u>Pacific Crest Trail Maintenance Plan</u> , LTBMU and Eldorado National Forest, September 1981.
410	FP	IV-42	5	OHV system trails will be managed in accordance with standards and guidelines as found in FSH 7709 Trails Handbook. OHV trails must be carefully maintained to ensure that signing is well maintained throughout the system. Vandalized or weathered signs will be replaced as a priority maintenance element whenever they are discovered. During maintenance inspections unauthorized OHV trail routes will be identified should they develop, and will be closed as appropriate. Emphasis will be placed on limiting average OHV trail width to 48". Reverse grading will be encouraged over the installation of waterbars on OHV trail systems to divert water runoff. Logs of sufficient diameter to form a "backstop" will be used to stabilize deep banking turns on OHV routes. Areas where the tread has been displaced by OHV activity will be stabilized where appropriate using cinder blocks or similar tread stabilizing materials. Routes will be rerouted as appropriate to change grade or slope where OHV activity is creating adverse resource impacts.
411	FP	IV-42	6	Trails that are developed and used primarily by special use permittees will be maintained to Forest Service standards by the permittees. Where special use permittees and the general public share the use of trails, expense of maintenance will be shared proportionate to use.
412				49. Facility Construction/Reconstruction
413	FP	IV-42	1	Comply with state energy efficiency standards; install TRPA approved woodburning stoves and other appliances; and encourage the use of solar energy opportunities.
414	FP	IV-42	2	Confine developments to land capability classes 4-7 except where the nature of the improvement requires development in environmentally sensitive areas (class 1, 2 and 3 and SEZ).
415	FP	IV-42	3	Locate, design and maintain structures, signs, and lighting to harmonize with surrounding natural features or to enhance the characteristics of the manmade environment where such is dominant.
416				50. Facility Operation and Maintenance
417	FP	IV-42	1	Utilize appropriate BMP to provide soil stability, runoff infiltration, and revegetation.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
418	FP	IV-42	2	Retrofit facilities to comply with State energy efficiency standards where feasible; install TRPA approved woodburning stoves and other appliances when existing units are replaced; and encourage the use of solar energy.
419	FP	IV-42	3	Retrofit all administrative sites to incorporate BMP's when construction or reconstruction occurs, or by the year 2000, whichever occurs first.
420	Protection			
421	51. Fire Prevention			
422	FP	IV-43	1	Manage vegetation and plan uses with full recognition of the need to provide reasonable protection from wildfire.
423	FP	IV-43	2	Give priority to fireproofing and fuel reduction measures in developed recreation sites, areas of concentrated public use, areas adjacent to urbanized development, and areas of fuel concentration that exceed established standards.
424	52. Fire Detection and Suppression			
425	FP	IV-43	1	The wildfire response strategy for areas within or adjacent to urbanized areas with associated high values at risk is "Control" of all wildfires at Fire Intensity Level (FIL) 1 with a maximum size objective of 1/4 acre or less and at FIL 2-5 control of all fires at 2 acres or less.
426	FP	IV-43	2	The wildfire response strategy for areas of forested lands outside of urbanized areas, but not including high elevation alpine areas, is "Containment" of fires at all FIL's with a maximum size objective of 10 acres.
427	FP	IV-43	3	The wildfire response strategy for high elevation alpine areas exhibiting non-continuous fuels and natural barriers is "Confinement" of all fires at all FIL with a maximum size objective of 25 acres.
428	FP	IV-43	4	Fire intensity, fire spread potential, the probability of adverse resource effects and air quality considerations will dictate the maximum wildfire size and response strategy on forested lands outside of urbanized areas and on high elevation alpine areas.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
429	FP	IV-43	5	Use all types of firefighting equipment in emergencies when there is threat to human life and property or where the resource value saved is clearly greater than the damage done through its use. In other than these conditions, disturbance to soil and stream environment zones and to visual quality, will be minimized.
430	FP	IV-43	6	Coordinate fire management with other protection agencies and districts.
431	FP	IV-43	7	Take prompt measures after forest fires to reduce adverse effects on water quality, scenic quality, recreation use, wildlife, and timber health.
432	FP	IV-43	8	Encourage all private development within the national forest to be in a fire protection district.
433	FP	IV-43	9	Respond to structural fires in situations involving threat to life, property, or national forest resources when local suppression forces are inadequate or non existent. Otherwise structural fire suppression is the responsibility of local fire service agencies.
434	FP	IV-43	10	Follow federal, state, and local air quality rules and regulations when burning buildings planned for disposal. Utilize BACT to assure that air quality effects are kept to a low level.
435				53. Fuel Treatment
436	FP	IV-44	1	Assist in maintaining the clear, clean air important to the aesthetic enjoyment of the area and the health of the people through the regulation of open burning.
437	FP	IV-44	2	Adhere to Federal, State, regional and local guidelines regarding air quality including the LTBMU Smoke Management Plan.
438	FP	IV-44	3	Employ techniques for managing the generation of smoke including achievement of complete combustion, and proper timing for venting to highest elevation and dispersal from the basin. Fuels will normally not be burned for one summer season after cutting to allow sufficient time for drying.
439	FP	IV-44	4	Use nonburning techniques, such as lopping and scattering, whenever residual fuel loads will be acceptable, especially where the slash will help to protect the soil.
440	FP	IV-44	5	Leave at least two slash piles per acre for wildlife cover.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
441	FP	IV-44	6	Treat activity fuels in the near view of high use travel corridors, recreation sites, and urbanized areas. Cleanup need not be 100%. The debris, after two year of deterioration or utilization for campfires, should not appear dominant in the landscape. Scattering of fuels will be preferable, but unburned piles at a density of five per acre or less would normally be acceptable where a forest canopy remains.
442	FP	IV-44	7	Slash will not normally be buried.
443	FP	IV-44	8	Locate activity fuel burning beyond 50 feet of any stream channel or standing water.
444	SNFPA	49	1	<i>Strategically place area fuels treatments across the landscape to interrupt fire spread and achieve conditions that: (1) reduce the size and severity of wildfire and (2) result in stand densities necessary for healthy forests during drought conditions. Complete a landscape-level design of area treatment patterns prior to project-level analysis. Develop treatment patterns using a collaborative, multi-stakeholder approach. Determine the size, location, and orientation of area fuels treatments at a landscape-scale, using information about fire history, existing vegetation and fuels condition, prevailing wind direction, topography, suppression resources, attack times, and accessibility to design an effective treatment pattern. The spatial pattern of the treatments is designed to reduce rate of fire spread and fire intensity at the head of the fire.</i>
445	SNFPA	49	1	<i>Strategic placement of fuels treatments should also consider objectives for locating treatment areas to overlap with areas of condition class 2 and 3, high density stands, and pockets of insect and disease. Avoid PACs to the greatest extent possible when locating area treatments. Incorporate areas that already contribute to wildfire behavior modification, including timber sales, burned areas, bodies of water, and barren ground, into the landscape treatment area pattern. Identify gaps in the landscape pattern where fire could spread at some undesired rate or direction and use treatments (including maintenance treatments and new fuels treatments) to fill identified gaps.</i>

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
446	SNFPA	50	4	<i>Vegetation within treatment areas should be modified to meet desired surface ladder, and crown fuel conditions as well as stand densities necessary for healthy forests during drought conditions. Site specific prescriptions should be designed to reduce fire intensity, rate of fire spread, crown fire potential, mortality in dominant and co-dominant trees, and tree density. Managers should consider such variables as the topographic location of the treatment area, slope steepness, predominant wind direction, and the amount and arrangement of surface, ladder, and crown fuels in developing fuels treatment prescriptions</i>
447	SNFPA	49	2	<i>Design mechanical treatments in brush and shrub patches to remove the material necessary to achieve the following outcomes from wildland fire under 90th percentile fire weather conditions: (1) wildland fires would burn with an average flame length of 4 feet or less and (2) fire line production rates would be doubled. Treatments should be effective for more than 5 to 10 years</i>
448	SNFPA	50	5	<i>Design a sequence of fuel reduction treatments in conifer forest types (including 3x plantation types) to achieve the following standards within the treatment area: • an average of 4-foot flame length under 90th percentile fire weather conditions. • surface and ladder fuels removed as needed to meet design criteria of less than 20 percent mortality in dominant and co-dominant trees under 90th percentile weather and fire behavior conditions. • tree crowns thinned to meet design criteria of less than 20 percent probability of initiation of crown fire under 90 th percentile weather conditions.</i>
449	SNFPA	59	71	<i>Within the assessment area or watershed, locate fuels treatments to minimize impacts to PACs. PACs may be re-mapped during project planning to avoid intersections with treatment areas, provided that the re-mapped PACs contain habitat of equal quality and include known nest sites and important roost sites. Document PAC adjustments in biological evaluations.</i>

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
450	SNFPA	60	72	<i>When treatment areas must intersect PACs and choices can be made about which PACs to enter, use the following criteria to preferentially avoid PACs that have the highest likely contribution to owl productivity. Lowest contribution to productivity: PACs presently unoccupied and historically occupied by territorial singles only; PACs presently unoccupied and historically occupied by pairs, PACs presently occupied by territorial singles; PACs presently occupied by pairs. Highest contribution to productivity: PACs currently or historically reproductive. Historical occupancy is considered occupancy since 1990. Current occupancy is based on surveys consistent with survey protocol (March 1992) in the last 2-3 years prior to project planning. These dates were chosen to encompass the majority of survey efforts and to include breeding pulses in the early 1990s when many sites were found to be productive. When designing treatment unit intersections with PACs, limit treatment acres to those necessary to achieve strategic placement objectives and avoid treatments adjacent to nest stands whenever possible.</i>
451	SNFPA	60	72	<i>If nesting or foraging habitat in PACs is mechanically treated, mitigate by adding acreage to the PAC, equivalent to the treated acres, using adjacent acres of comparable quality, wherever possible.</i>
452	SNFPA	60	72	<i>Mechanical treatments may be conducted to meet fuels objectives in protected activity centers (PACs) located in WUI defense zones. In PACs located in WUI threat zones, mechanical treatments are allowed where prescribed fire is not feasible and where avoiding PACs would significantly compromise the overall effectiveness of the landscape fire and fuels strategy. Mechanical treatments should be designed to maintain habitat structure and function of the PAC.</i>
453	SNFPA	60	73	<i>While mechanical treatments may be conducted in protected activity centers (PACs) located in WUI defense zones and, in some cases, threat zones, they are prohibited within a 500-foot radius buffer around a spotted owl activity center within the designated PAC. Prescribed burning is allowed within the 500-foot radius buffer. Hand treatments, including handline construction, tree pruning, and cutting of small trees (less than 6 inches dbh), may be conducted prior to burning as needed to protect important elements of owl habitat. Treatments in the remainder of the PAC use the forest-wide standards and guidelines for mechanical thinning.</i>

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
454	SNFPA	60	74	<i>In PACs located outside the WUI, limit stand-altering activities to reducing surface and ladder fuels through prescribed fire treatments. In forested stands with overstory trees 11 inches dbh and greater, design prescribed fire treatments to have an average flame length of 4 feet or less. Hand treatments, including handline construction, tree pruning, and cutting of small trees (less than 6 inches dbh), may be conducted prior to burning as needed to protect important elements of owl habitat.</i>
455	SNFPA	60	75	<i>For California spotted owl PACs: Maintain a limited operating period (LOP), prohibiting vegetation treatments within approximately ¼ mile of the activity center during the breeding season (March 1 through August 31), unless surveys confirm that California spotted owls are not nesting. Prior to implementing activities within or adjacent to a California spotted owl PAC and the location of the nest site or activity center is uncertain, conduct surveys to establish or confirm the location of the nest or activity center</i>
456	SNFPA	60	76	<i>For northern goshawk PACs: Maintain a limited operating period (LOP), prohibiting vegetation treatments within approximately ¼ mile of the nest site during the breeding season (February 15 through September 15) unless surveys confirm that northern goshawks are not nesting. If the nest stand within a protected activity center (PAC) is unknown, either apply the LOP to a ¼-mile area surrounding the PAC, or survey to determine the nest stand location</i>
457	SNFPA	60	77	<i>The LOP may be waived for vegetation treatments of limited scope and duration, when a biological evaluation determines that such projects are unlikely to result in breeding disturbance considering their intensity, duration, timing and specific location. Where a biological evaluation concludes that a nest site would be shielded from planned activities by topographic features that would minimize disturbance, the LOP buffer distance may be modified.</i>
458	SNFPA	61	78	<i>Breeding season limited operating period restrictions may be waived, where necessary, to allow for use of early season prescribed fire in up to 5 percent of California spotted owl PACs per year on a forest.</i>
459	SNFPA	61	79	<i>Breeding season limited operating period restrictions may be waived, where necessary, to allow for use of early season prescribed fire in up to 5 percent of northern goshawk PACs per year on a forest.</i>

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
460	SNFPA	61	80	<i>For California spotted owl PACs: Conduct vegetation treatments in no more than 5 percent per year and 10 percent per decade of the acres in California spotted owl PACs in the 11 Sierra Nevada national forests. Monitor the number of PACs treated at a bioregional scale.</i>
461	SNFPA	61	81	<i>For northern goshawk PACs: Conduct mechanical treatments in no more than 5 percent per year and 10 percent per decade of the acres in northern goshawk PACs in the 11 Sierra Nevada national forests.</i>
462	SNFPA	60	85	<i>Protect fisher den site buffers from disturbance with a limited operating period (LOP) from March 1 through June 30 for vegetation treatments as long as habitat remains suitable or until another Regionally-approved management strategy is implemented. The LOP may be waived for individual projects of limited scope and duration, when a biological evaluation documents that such projects are unlikely to result in breeding disturbance considering their intensity, duration, timing, and specific location.</i>
463	SNFPA	60	86	<i>Avoid fuel treatments in fisher den site buffers to the extent possible. If areas within den site buffers must be treated to achieve fuels objectives for the urban wildland intermix zone, limit treatments to mechanical clearing of fuels. Treat ladder and surface fuels to achieve fuels objectives. Use piling or mastication to treat surface fuels during initial treatment. Burning of piled debris is allowed. Prescribed fire may be used to treat fuels if no other reasonable alternative exists.</i>
464	SNFPA	62	88	<i>Protect marten den site buffers from disturbance from vegetation treatments with a limited operating period (LOP) from May 1 through July 31 as long as habitat remains suitable or until another Regionally-approved management strategy is implemented. The LOP may be waived for individual projects of limited scope and duration, when a biological evaluation documents that such projects are unlikely to result in breeding disturbance considering their intensity, duration, timing, and specific location.</i>
465				54. Prescribed Fire
466	FP	IV-44	1	Do not use unplanned ignition prescribed fire.
467	FP	IV-44	2	Adhere to Federal, Regional, State and local guidelines regarding air quality including the LTBMU Smoke Management Plan.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
468	FP	IV-44	3	Employ techniques for managing the generation of smoke including achievement of complete combustion and proper timing for venting to highest elevation and dispersal from the basin.
469	FP	IV-44	4	Design prescribed fire activities to avoid adverse affect on soil and water resources and minimize charring of downed woody material retained for wildlife. Flame height will not exceed two feet within 50 feet of stream courses or on wetlands unless higher intensities are required to achieve specific objectives.
470	SNFPA	64	109	<i>Within CARs, in occupied habitat or “essential habitat” as identified in conservation assessments for threatened, endangered, or sensitive species, evaluate the appropriate role, timing, and extent of prescribed fire. Avoid direct lighting within riparian vegetation; prescribed fires may back into riparian vegetation areas. Develop mitigation measures to avoid impacts to these species whenever ground-disturbing equipment is used</i>
471	SNFPA	64	110	<i>Use screening devices for water drafting pumps. (Fire suppression activities are exempt during initial attack.) Use pumps with low entry velocity to minimize removal of aquatic species, including juvenile fish, amphibian egg masses and tadpoles, from aquatic habitats</i>
472	SNFPA	64	111	<i>Design prescribed fire treatments to minimize disturbance of ground cover and riparian vegetation in RCAs. In burn plans for project areas that include, or are adjacent to RCAs, identify mitigation measures to minimize the spread of fire into riparian vegetation. In determining which mitigation measures to adopt, weigh the potential harm of mitigation measures, for example fire lines, against the risks and benefits of prescribed fire entering riparian vegetation. Strategies should recognize the role of fire in ecosystem function and identify those instances where fire suppression or fuel management actions could be damaging to habitat or long-term function of the riparian community</i>
473	SNFPA	64	112	<i>Post-wildfire management activities in RCAs and CARs should emphasize enhancing native vegetation cover, stabilizing channels by non-structural means, minimizing adverse effects from the existing road network, and carrying out activities identified in landscape analyses. Post-wildfire operations shall minimize the exposure of bare soil</i>

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
474	SNFPA	64	113	<i>Allow hazard tree removal within RCAs or CARs. Allow mechanical ground disturbing fuels treatments, salvage harvest, or commercial fuelwood cutting within RCAs or CARs when the activity is consistent with RCOs. Utilize low ground pressure equipment, helicopters, over the snow logging, or other non-ground disturbing actions to operate off of existing roads when needed to achieve RCOs. Ensure that existing roads, landings, and skid trails meet Best Management Practices. Minimize the construction of new skid trails or roads for access into RCAs for fuel treatments, salvage harvest, commercial fuelwood cutting, or hazard tree removal</i>
475	SNFPA	65	114	<i>As appropriate, assess and document aquatic conditions following the Regional Stream Condition Inventory protocol prior to implementing ground disturbing activities within suitable habitat for California red-legged frog, Cascades frog, Yosemite toad, foothill and mountain yellow-legged frogs, and northern leopard frog</i>
476	SNFPA	65	115	<i>During fire suppression activities, consider impacts to aquatic- and riparian-dependent resources. Where possible, locate incident bases, camps, helibases, staging areas, helispots, and other centers for incident activities outside of RCAs or CARs. During pre-suppression planning, determine guidelines for suppression activities, including avoidance of potential adverse effects to aquatic-and riparian-dependent species as a goal</i>
477	SNFPA	65	116	<i>Identify roads, trails, OHV trails and staging areas, developed recreation sites, dispersed campgrounds, special use permits, grazing permits, and day use sites during landscape analysis. Identify conditions that degrade water quality or habitat for aquatic and riparian-dependent species. At the project level, evaluate and consider actions to ensure consistency with standards and guidelines or desired conditions</i>
478				55. Law Enforcement
479				Review and amend the LTBMU Law Enforcement Action Plan annually through an interdisciplinary process. Forest Supervisors orders issued to provide specific restrictions beyond the general provisions of the Code of Federal Regulations will be reviewed annually.
480				56. Forest Pest Management

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
481	FP	IV-45	1	Follow an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach during the planning and implementation of resource management activities, particularly those influencing the vegetation. Under this IPM approach, a full range of pest management alternatives, including cultural, biological, mechanical and chemical methods, will be considered and analyzed on a site-specific, project level basis. The treatment method(s) will be selected through the environmental analysis process which will consider the environmental effects, treatment efficacy and cost effectiveness of each alternative. Monitoring and enforcement plans to implement specific measures will be determined during this site and project-specific process. Pest detection, surveillance, evaluation, prevention, suppression, and post-action evaluation are integral components of the integrated pest management approach (36 CFR 219.27 (a) (3)).
482				57. Geologic Inventory & Evaluation, Geotechnical Investigation
483	FP	IV-45	1	Identify and give priority to areas that need more detailed geologic hazard information. Complete the Forest Geologic Resource Inventory, including landslide hazards and risk assessment, earthquake and volcanic hazard assessment, snow avalanche hazard assessment, and geologic special interest area inventory and analysis.
484	FP	IV-45	2	Use the Geologic Resource Inventory, when completed, or other available geologic hazard and resource information for preliminary assessment of projects which impact unstable land or snow avalanche areas, disturb the land surface, or develop geologic resources. Provide geologic and geotechnical evaluation of projects with a potential to initiate or accelerate landslide or snow avalanche. Avoid or provide special treatment on unstable areas to avoid triggering mass movement.
485	FP	IV-45	3	Allow no land disturbing activities on highly unstable areas.
486	FP	IV-45	4	Avoid earthquake fault zones whenever possible when designing roads and other facilities.
487	FP	IV-45	5	Develop site-specific mitigation measures where potential slope instability is identified.
488				58. Riparian and Stream Environment Zone (SEZ) Management

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
489	SNFPA	62	91	<i>Designate riparian conservation area (RCA) widths as described in Part B of this appendix. The RCA widths displayed in Part B may be adjusted at the project level if a landscape analysis has been completed and a site-specific RCO analysis demonstrates a need for different widths.</i>
490	SNFPA	62	92	<i>Evaluate new proposed management activities within CARs and RCAs during environmental analysis to determine consistency with the riparian conservation objectives at the project level and the AMS goals for the landscape. Ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are enacted to (1) minimize the risk of activity-related sediment entering aquatic systems and (2) minimize impacts to habitat for aquatic- or riparian-dependent plant and animal species.</i>
491	SNFPA	62	93	<i>Identify existing uses and activities in CARs and RCAs during landscape analysis. At the time of permit reissuance, evaluate and consider actions needed for consistency with RCOs.</i>
492	SNFPA	62	94	<i>As part of project-level analysis, conduct peer reviews for projects that propose ground-disturbing activities in more than 25 percent of the RCA or more than 15 percent of a CAR.</i>
493	SNFPA	63	95	<i>For waters designated as “Water Quality Limited” (Clean Water Act Section 303(d)), participate in the development of Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) and TMDL Implementation Plans. Execute applicable elements of completed TMDL Implementation Plans.</i>
494	SNFPA	63	96	<i>Ensure that management activities do not adversely affect water temperatures necessary for local aquatic- and riparian-dependent species assemblages.</i>
495	SNFPA	63	97	<i>Limit pesticide applications to cases where project level analysis indicates that pesticide applications are consistent with riparian conservation objectives.</i>
496	SNFPA	63	99	<i>Prohibit storage of fuels and other toxic materials within RCAs and CARs except at designated administrative sites and sites covered by a Special Use Authorization. Prohibit refueling within RCAs and CARs unless there are no other alternatives. Ensure that spill plans are reviewed and up-to-date.</i>

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
497	SNFPA	63	100	<i>Maintain and restore the hydrologic connectivity of streams, meadows, wetlands, and other special aquatic features by identifying roads and trails that intercept, divert, or disrupt natural surface and subsurface water flow paths. Implement corrective actions where necessary to restore connectivity.</i>
498	SNFPA	63	101	<i>Ensure that culverts or other stream crossings do not create barriers to upstream or downstream passage for aquatic-dependent species. Locate water drafting sites to avoid adverse effects to in stream flows and depletion of pool habitat. Where possible, maintain and restore the timing, variability, and duration of floodplain inundation and water table elevation in meadows, wetlands, and other special aquatic features.</i>
499	SNFPA	63	102	<i>Prior to activities that could adversely affect streams, determine if relevant stream characteristics are within the range of natural variability. If characteristics are outside the range of natural variability, implement mitigation measures and short-term restoration actions needed to prevent further declines or cause an upward trend in conditions. Evaluate required long-term restoration actions and implement them according to their status among other restoration needs.</i>
500	SNFPA	63	103	<i>Prevent disturbance to streambanks and natural lake and pond shorelines caused by resource activities (for example, livestock, off-highway vehicles, and dispersed recreation) from exceeding 20 percent of stream reach or 20 percent of natural lake and pond shorelines. Disturbance includes bank sloughing, chiseling, trampling, and other means of exposing bare soil or cutting plant roots. This standard does not apply to developed recreation sites, sites authorized under Special Use Permits and designated off-highway vehicle routes.</i>
501	SNFPA	63	104	<i>In stream reaches occupied by, or identified as “essential habitat” in the conservation assessment for, the Lahontan and Paiute cutthroat trout and the Little Kern golden trout, limit streambank disturbance from livestock to 10 percent of the occupied or “essential habitat” stream reach. (Conservation assessments are described in the record of decision.) Cooperate with State and Federal agencies to develop streambank disturbance standards for threatened, endangered, and sensitive species. Use the regional streambank assessment protocol. Implement corrective action where disturbance limits have been exceeded.</i>

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
502	SNFPA	64	105	<i>At either the landscape or project-scale, determine if the age class, structural diversity, composition, and cover of riparian vegetation are within the range of natural variability for the vegetative community. If conditions are outside the range of natural variability, consider implementing mitigation and/or restoration actions that will result in an upward trend. Actions could include restoration of aspen or other riparian vegetation where conifer encroachment is identified as a problem.</i>
503	SNFPA	64	106	<i>Cooperate with Federal, Tribal, State and local governments to secure in stream flows needed to maintain, recover, and restore riparian resources, channel conditions, and aquatic habitat. Maintain in stream flows to protect aquatic systems to which species are uniquely adapted. Minimize the effects of stream diversions or other flow modifications from hydroelectric projects on threatened, endangered, and sensitive species.</i>
504	SNFPA	64	107	<i>For exempt hydroelectric facilities on national forest lands, ensure that special use permit language provides adequate in stream flow requirements to maintain, restore, or recover favorable ecological conditions for local riparian- and aquatic-dependent species.</i>
505	SNFPA	64	109	<i>Within CARs, in occupied habitat or “essential habitat” as identified in conservation assessments for threatened, endangered, or sensitive species, evaluate the appropriate role, timing, and extent of prescribed fire. Avoid direct lighting within riparian vegetation; prescribed fires may back into riparian vegetation areas. Develop mitigation measures to avoid impacts to these species whenever ground-disturbing equipment is used.</i>
506	SNFPA	64	110	<i>Use screening devices for water drafting pumps. (Fire suppression activities are exempt during initial attack.) Use pumps with low entry velocity to minimize removal of aquatic species, including juvenile fish, amphibian egg masses and tadpoles, from aquatic habitats.</i>
507	SNFPA	64	111	<i>Design prescribed fire treatments to minimize disturbance of ground cover and riparian vegetation in RCAs. In burn plans for project areas that include, or are adjacent to RCAs, identify mitigation measures to minimize the spread of fire into riparian vegetation. In determining which mitigation measures to adopt, weigh the potential harm of mitigation measures, for example fire lines, against the risks and benefits of prescribed fire entering riparian vegetation. Strategies should recognize the role of fire in ecosystem function and identify those instances where fire suppression or fuel management actions could be damaging to habitat or long-term function of the riparian community.</i>

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
508	SNFPA	64	112	<i>Post-wildfire management activities in RCAs and CARs should emphasize enhancing native vegetation cover, stabilizing channels by non-structural means, minimizing adverse effects from the existing road network, and carrying out activities identified in landscape analyses. Post-wildfire operations shall minimize the exposure of bare soil.</i>
509	SNFPA	64	113	<i>Allow hazard tree removal within RCAs or CARs. Allow mechanical ground disturbing fuels treatments, salvage harvest, or commercial fuelwood cutting within RCAs or CARs when the activity is consistent with RCOs. Utilize low ground pressure equipment, helicopters, over the snow logging, or other non-ground disturbing actions to operate off of existing roads when needed to achieve RCOs. Ensure that existing roads, landings, and skid trails meet Best Management Practices. Minimize the construction of new skid trails or roads for access into RCAs for fuel treatments, salvage harvest, commercial fuelwood cutting, or hazard tree removal.</i>
510	SNFPA	64	114	<i>As appropriate, assess and document aquatic conditions following the Regional Stream Condition Inventory protocol prior to implementing ground disturbing activities within suitable habitat for California red-legged frog, Cascades frog, Yosemite toad, foothill and mountain yellow-legged frogs, and northern leopard frog.</i>
511	SNFPA	65	115	<i>During fire suppression activities, consider impacts to aquatic- and riparian-dependent resources. Where possible, locate incident bases, camps, helibases, staging areas, helispots, and other centers for incident activities outside of RCAs or CARs. During pre-suppression planning, determine guidelines for suppression activities, including avoidance of potential adverse effects to aquatic-and riparian-dependent species as a goal.</i>
512	SNFPA	65	116	<i>Identify roads, trails, OHV trails and staging areas, developed recreation sites, dispersed campgrounds, special use permits, grazing permits, and day use sites during landscape analysis. Identify conditions that degrade water quality or habitat for aquatic and riparian-dependent species. At the project level, evaluate and consider actions to ensure consistency with standards and guidelines or desired conditions.</i>

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
513	SNFPA	65	117	<i>Assess the hydrologic function of meadow habitats and other special aquatic features during range management analysis. Ensure that characteristics of special features are, at a minimum, at Proper Functioning Condition, as defined in the appropriate Technical Reports (or their successor publications): (1) "Process for Assessing PFC" TR 1737-9 (1993), "PFC for Lotic Areas" USDI TR 1737-15 (1998) or (2) "PFC for Lentic Riparian-Wetland Areas" USDI TR 1737-11 (1994).</i>
514	SNFPA	65	118	<i>Prohibit or mitigate ground-disturbing activities that adversely affect hydrologic processes that maintain water flow, water quality, or water temperature critical to sustaining bog and fen ecosystems and plant species that depend on these ecosystems. During project analysis, survey, map, and develop measures to protect bogs and fens from such activities as trampling by livestock, pack stock, humans, and wheeled vehicles. Criteria for defining bogs and fens include, but are not limited to, presence of: (1) sphagnum moss (<i>Spagnum</i> spp.), (2) mosses belonging to the genus <i>Meessia</i>, and (3) sundew (<i>Drosera</i> spp.) Complete initial plant inventories of bogs and fens within active grazing allotments prior to re-issuing permits.</i>
515	SNFPA	65	119	<i>Locate new facilities for gathering livestock and pack stock outside of meadows and riparian conservation areas. During project-level planning, evaluate and consider relocating existing livestock facilities outside of meadows and riparian areas. Prior to re-issuing grazing permits, assess the compatibility of livestock management facilities located in riparian conservation areas with riparian conservation objectives.</i>

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
516	SNFPA	65	120	<i>Under season-long grazing: For meadows in early seral status: limit livestock utilization of grass and grass-like plants to 30 percent (or minimum 6-inch stubble height). For meadows in late seral status: limit livestock utilization of grass and grass-like plants to a maximum of 40 percent (or minimum 4-inch stubble height). Determine ecological status on all key areas monitored for grazing utilization prior to establishing utilization levels. Use Regional ecological scorecards and range plant list in regional range handbooks to determine ecological status. Analyze meadow ecological status every 3 to 5 years. If meadow ecological status is determined to be moving in a downward trend, modify or suspend grazing. Include ecological status data in a spatially explicit Geographical Information System database. Under intensive grazing systems (such as rest-rotation and deferred rotation) where meadows are receiving a period of rest, utilization levels can be higher than the levels described above if the meadow is maintained in late seral status and meadow-associated species are not being impacted. Degraded meadows (such as those in early seral status with greater than 10 percent of the meadow area in bare soil and active erosion) require total rest from grazing until they have recovered and have moved to mid- or late seral status.</i>
517	SNFPA	66	121	<i>Limit browsing to no more than 20 percent of the annual leader growth of mature riparian shrubs and no more than 20 percent of individual seedlings. Remove livestock from any area of an allotment when browsing indicates a change in livestock preference from grazing herbaceous vegetation to browsing woody riparian vegetation.</i>
518	SNFPA	66	122	<i>Recommend restoration practices in: (1) areas with compaction in excess of soil quality standards, (2) areas with lowered water tables, or (3) areas that are either actively down cutting or that have historic gullies. Identify other management practices, for example, road building, recreational use, grazing, and timber harvests, that may be contributing to the observed degradation.</i>
519				59. Forest-Wide Noxious Weed Management
520	SNFPA	54	36	<i>Inform forest users, local agencies, special use permittees, groups, and organizations in communities near national forests about noxious weed prevention and management.</i>
521	SNFPA	54	37	<i>Work cooperatively with California and Nevada State agencies and individual counties (for example, Cooperative Weed Management Areas) to: (1) prevent the introduction and establishment of noxious weed infestations and (2) control existing infestations.</i>

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
522	SNFPA	55	38	<i>As part of project planning, conduct a noxious weed risk assessment to determine risks for weed spread (high, moderate, or low) associated with different types of proposed management activities. Refer to weed prevention practices in the Regional Noxious Weed Management Strategy to develop mitigation measures for high and moderate risk activities.</i>
523	SNFPA	55	39	<i>When recommended in project-level noxious weed risk assessments, consider requiring off-road equipment and vehicles (both Forest Service and contracted) used for project implementation to be weed free. Refer to weed prevention practices in the Regional Noxious Weed Management Strategy.</i>
524	SNFPA	55	40	<i>Minimize weed spread by incorporating weed prevention and control measures into ongoing management or maintenance activities that involve ground disturbance or the possibility of spreading weeds. Refer to weed prevention practices in the Regional Noxious Weed Management Strategy.</i>
525	SNFPA	55	41	<i>Conduct follow-up inspections of ground disturbing activities to ensure adherence to the Regional Noxious Weed Management Strategy.</i>
526	SNFPA	55	42	<i>Encourage use of certified weed free hay and straw. Cooperate with other agencies and the public in developing a certification program for weed free hay and straw. Phase in the program as certified weed free hay and straw becomes available. This standard and guideline applies to pack and saddle stock used by the public, livestock permittees, outfitter guide permittees, and local, State, and Federal agencies.</i>
527	SNFPA	55	43	<i>Include weed prevention measures, as necessary, when amending or re-issuing permits (including, but not limited to, livestock grazing, special uses, and pack stock operator permits).</i>
528	SNFPA	55	44	<i>Include weed prevention measures and weed control treatments in mining plans of operation and reclamation plans. Refer to weed prevention practices in the Regional Noxious Weed Management Strategy. Monitor for weeds, as appropriate, for 2 years after project implementation (assuming no weed introductions have occurred).</i>
529	SNFPA	55	45	<i>Conduct a risk analysis for weed spread associated with burned area emergency rehabilitation (BAER) treatments. The BAER team is responsible for conducting this analysis. Monitor and treat weed infestations for 3 years after the fire.</i>

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
530	SNFPA	55	46	<i>Consult with American Indians to determine priority areas for weed prevention and control where traditional gathering areas are threatened by weed infestations.</i>
531	SNFPA	55	47	<i>Complete noxious weed inventories, based on regional protocol. Review and update these inventories on an annual basis.</i>
532	SNFPA	55	48	<i>As outlined in the Regional Noxious Weed Management Strategy, when new, small weed infestations are detected, emphasize eradication of these infestations while providing for the safety of field personnel.</i>
533	SNFPA	55	49	<i>Routinely monitor noxious weed control projects to determine success and to evaluate the need for follow-up treatments or different control methods . Monitor known weed infestations, as appropriate, to determine changes in weed population density and rate of spread.</i>
534	Blackwood	IV-58		Expand Kaspian campground by 50 PAOT.
535	Blackwood	IV-58		Restrict OHV use in this management area to roads and designated routes. Inform OHV users of the sensitivity of the watershed.
536	Blackwood	IV-58		Keep management area open to over-the-snow vehicle use. Issue no winter motorized outfitter guide permits.
537	Blackwood	IV-58		Protect suitable habitat for goshawk and spotted owl.
538	Blackwood	IV-58		Improve the ability for fish to migrate in this stream past the concrete diversion structure, and improve limited habitat.
539	Blackwood	IV-58		Prohibit livestock grazing for at least the duration of this plan. Continue to allow sheep crossing from the Tahoe NF to a truck loading site in Blackwood in the fall, provided that no watershed damage occurs as a result.
540	Blackwood	IV-58		Intensive timber management activities will not occur during this plan period.
541	Blackwood	IV-58		Allow this practice where necessary to prevent insect and disease outbreaks from escalating into epidemic proportions.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
542	Blackwood	IV-58		The Barker Pass road will be utilized as a major log haul route from the Tahoe National Forest. However, it will not be realigned or upgraded to a standard that could make it a new trans-Sierra highway. Existing OHV roads will be managed to preserve or enhance quality OHV opportunities.
543	Desolation	IV-64		Maintain closure to OHV use and mountain bicycles. Issue no new outfitter guide permits or competitive recreation events permits.
544	Desolation	IV-64		Use the Desolation Wilderness Management Plan except for the fire management portion to specifically guide management activities for the area.
545	Desolation	IV-64		Evaluate major emission sources which might affect the Class I airshed, including sources not on Federal land. Inventory and assess identified air quality related values (AQRV) of visibility, bryoria lichen species and acidity of water.
546	East Shore Beaches	IV-69		Construct a boat-in day use site at Skunk Harbor, with capacity of 25 PAOT.
547	East Shore Beaches	IV-69		Provide parking and associated improvements for 850 PAOT at suitable locations off Highway 28 to eliminate the roadside parking. Plan parking nodes with Nevada Department of Transportation and the Division of Parks and Recreation.
548	East Shore Beaches	IV-69		Designate scenic vista points along Highway 28.
549	East Shore Beaches	IV-69		Assure that not all the parking is used by beach users, but that some is reserved for emergency roadside stops and for scenic viewing.
550	East Shore Beaches	IV-69		Prohibit overnight camping and OHV use. Emphasize management programs to minimize littering along the beaches and trails. Regularly maintain trail improvements to protect fragile soils and vegetation from heavy public use.
551	East Shore Beaches	IV-69		Maintain closure to over-the-snow vehicles north of Skunk Harbor. No permits for winter motorized outfitter guides will be issued.
552	East Shore Beaches	IV-69		Restore the highway foreground view with nodal parking.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
553	East Shore Beaches	IV-69		Evaluate and interpret the Newhall house and outbuilding at Skunk Harbor. Manage as appropriate through recordation, interpretation, and/or preservation. Evaluate significance of Slaughterhouse Canyon railroad grade, and interpret grade if desirable.
554	East Shore Beaches	IV-69		Maintain roads for administrative purposes and allow for access to the private homes at Secret Harbor.
555	East Shore Beaches	IV-69		Install barriers or other devices to prevent roadside parking where it has been determined to be a visual, safety and water quality management problem.
556	Echo Lakes	IV-75		Develop an Echo Summit vista with a capacity of 50 PAOT.
557	Echo Lakes	IV-75		Expansion will not exceed 40 PAOT above the current level for Echo Lake and Echo Summit parking.
558	Echo Lakes	IV-75		Recreation residences, organization camps, and resorts will not be enlarged in capacity or in land coverage.
559	Echo Lakes	IV-75		A single future use determination will be made for all the private sector improvements in this management area since all term permits expire on January 31, 1991, and their continuance substantially determines the character of the area for the future.
560	Echo Lakes	IV-75		Manage the old Camp Harvey West site at the west end of Upper Echo Lake as a dispersed recreation area. Maintain use at a level that allows natural watershed and vegetation rehabilitation to progress.
561	Echo Lakes	IV-75		Maintain the closure to OHV activity. Vehicles may travel on forest development roads.
562	Echo Lakes	IV-75		Maintain the camping closure.
563	Echo Lakes	IV-75		Maintain the closure to over-the-snow vehicles. Owners of private land and recreation residences may travel on the forest development roads when they are snow covered to gain access, but not for recreational purposes. No permits for winter motorized outfitter guides will be issued.
564	Echo Lakes	IV-75		Cooperate with El Dorado County on their ordinance that closes avalanche prone areas along Highway 50 to over-the-snow travel (motorized or nonmotorized).
565	Echo Lakes	IV-75		Maintain the camping closure.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
566	Echo Lakes	IV-75		Continue to work with CalTrans to improve the appearance of the maintenance yard on Echo Summit to enhance the highway entry corridor to Lake Tahoe.
567	Echo Lakes	IV-75		Develop cost sharing arrangements with cabin and resort owners for the road to Echo Lake that was removed from county maintenance in 1984.
568	Echo Lakes	IV-75		No sewer collection line will be constructed to serve the recreation residences around Echo Lake.
569	Emerald Bay	IV-81		Maximum expansion of developed facilities will be limited to 25 PAOT over present at Inspiration Point. At the same time, upgrade the interpretation at the site, reduce environmental impacts and make it safer.
570	Emerald Bay	IV-81		Plan the future use of the Emerald Bay recreation residence tract prior to the expiration of the permits in 1991.
571	Emerald Bay	IV-81		Recreation residences will not be enlarged in capacity or in land coverage.
572	Emerald Bay	IV-81		This area is closed to OHV use.
573	Emerald Bay	IV-81		Overnight camping is permitted only in designated Forest Service and State Park campgrounds. No new outfitter guide permits will be issued.
574	Emerald Bay	IV-81		This area is closed to over-the-snow vehicle use. No new winter outfitter guide permits will be issued.
575	Emerald Bay	IV-81		Continue to explore efficient and effective ways to restore the large landslide area to visual quality objectives.
576	Emerald Bay	IV-81		Cut trees if necessary to maintain or improve the view from Inspiration Point.
577	Emerald Bay	IV-81		Support CalTrans' efforts to explore effective, efficient and visually acceptable ways to stabilize the highway cuts and fills and the landslide area.
578	Emerald Bay	IV-81		Work with the California Department of Parks and Recreation and CalTrans to plan for the mix of uses in this management area.
579	Emerald Bay	IV-81		Evaluate the national forest lands around the bay in this planning period to determine if they warrant classification as a Special Interest Area. These lands will also be studied for potential inclusion into the State Park's National Natural Landmark registry.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
580	Emerald Bay	IV-81		Explore opportunities to improve management through land exchanges with the State Parks.
581	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		Increase recreation capacity by the following amounts:
582	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		Camp Richardson Campground 770 PAOT
583	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		Fallen Leaf Boat Launch 43 PAOT
584	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		Fallen Leaf Picnic/Vista 72 PAOT
585	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		Expand capacity beyond the present level of use at trailhead parking sites to:
586	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		Angora Ridge Winter 15 PAOT
587	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		Mt Tallac 48 PAOT
588	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		Glen Alpine 50 PAOT
589	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		Consider opportunities for use of public transit, or other alternatives, before constructing or reconstructing parking sites.
590	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		Proposed new development will include: Washoe Cultural Center 118 PAOT
591	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		New organization camp 360 PAOT
592	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		Manage Camp Richardson Resort under the terms of the decision notice dated May 28, 1982.
593	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		Plan the future use of the recreation residences prior to the expiration of their permits. The permits at Spring Creek, Alpine Falls, Stanford, and Fallen Leaf Lodge tracts expire in 2001. Those at Lily Lake, Fish Hatchery, Angora Lakes, and part of Fallen Leaf tract expire in 1991.
594	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		Because of the high cost and environmental effects of sewerage in the remote, fragile area, the unsewered tracts will not be connected to the STPUD system. If sewerage should someday be required, and if alternate technological solutions are unacceptable, residences in those affected tracts will be terminated. Enforce the conditions of the existing waiver.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
595	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		Electrical service will not be extended to Lot 6 of Fish Hatchery Tract because it is so remote from other development.
596	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		Manage Camp Richardson Corral under terms of the special use permit. Work with the permittee to develop a plan for shared management and maintenance of the trails used by the permittee.
597	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		Implement the plan for the Tallac Historic Site approved in 1980, to provide for public use and enjoyment, while preserving the historically significant aspects of the estates. Where it doesn't conflict with public access the structures and grounds will be made available for a variety of adaptive uses to help generate restoration and maintenance funds. Valhalla's main house will be used as a community resource, managed by the Tahoe Tallac Association, to accommodate non-profit cultural and educational events, ceremonies, performances, meetings or exhibits appropriate to its scale and harmonious with the ambient atmosphere desired for the complex. Encourage the Tahoe Tallac Association to evaluate the feasibility of converting the boathouse into a small community theater. Begin restoring and refurbishing the Pope main house and kitchen to portray an interpretive example of a 1920's summer resort at Lake Tahoe in such a manner that it may also be used for a variety of adaptive uses. The outbuildings may be used for interpretation, public demonstration and exhibition, storage, office space, bath-rooms, or barracks. The Baldwin/McGonagle Estate main house will contain the Tallac Museum, collections curation, and office and work space for interpretive and museum specialists. The outbuildings will be used for educational, interpretive, historical, residential, facilities maintenance or storage purposes.
598	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		Visitor information and interpretive services in this area will be focused at the Lake Tahoe Visitor Center and will include programs and activities throughout the area. The environmental education program will be expanded to year round.
599	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		Maintain the existing parking at Pope and Baldwin beaches for the duration of this plan. Consider opportunities for use of shuttle service that might lead to a reduction in parking on the barrier beach.
600	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		Vehicle use will be limited to Forest Service system roads, subject to other closures. No OHV routes or trails will be designated in this management area. Camping will be prohibited except in developed campgrounds and designated dispersed campsites.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
601	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		This management area is open to over-the-snow vehicles except north of Highway 89; at Angora Lakes; from Fallen Leaf Road east to South Lake Tahoe and north of Tahoe Mountain; and west of Lily Lake. No outfitter guide permits for winter motorized use will be issued.
602	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		Protect the Washoe Cemetery from damage that could occur as a result of intensive recreation use and other activities.
603	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		Complete National Register Nominations for Glen Alpine Springs Resort, Camp Richardson, and Angora Lookout. Evaluate the significance of Fredericks House, the Old Mill, the prehistoric sites, and the Tallac Resort site. Manage these sites and the three estates in a manner appropriate to their historic significance through recordation, research, interpretation, restoration, preservation and/or appropriate levels of maintenance. Work with cooperating associations such as the Tahoe Tallac Association, the Lake Tahoe Historical Society, and the Historic Preservation of Glen Alpine Springs Incorporated to accomplish necessary work on these buildings.
604	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		Assist the Washoe Tribe in reestablishing their ties with the Lake Tahoe area.
605	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		Preserve the Washoe cultural resource values along Taylor Creek, for 1/2 mile south of Highway 89, for potential interpretation.
606	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		Manage the bald eagle winter forage area at Taylor Creek for low human disturbance from mid-October to February. Maintain large dominant trees and snags for perching, especially those near water.
607	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		Evaluate the suitability of the two storied stands near Fallen Leaf Lake for bald eagle nest sites.
608	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		Restrict recreation use in the Pope and Baldwin wildlife sanctuaries during goose nesting season.
609	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		Implement the Pope Marsh Management Prescription, approved on September 17, 1982, which calls for installation of nesting islands or platforms and other devices to enhance water-fowl habitat. Develop similar plans for Taylor Creek and Baldwin marshes.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
610	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		Seek modifications in the MOU with the Fallen Leaf Protection Association on regulation of Fallen Leaf Lake outflow if monitoring indicates that proper conditions are not being maintained in Taylor Creek for Kokanee salmon spawning and egg and fry survival and habitat for brown trout.
611	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		Maintain the fish barrier between Taylor Creek and Fallen Leaf Lake to prevent transmittal to Lake Tahoe of a whirling disease caused by <u>Myxosoma cerebralis</u> parasite prevalent in Fallen Leaf Lake.
612	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		Continue management efforts to protect existing and potential habitat of <u>Rorippa subumbellata</u> on the lakeshore. Prohibit mechanical raking and cleaning of the beaches on these habitat sites.
613	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		Consider the long term effects on the marsh ecosystem before approving any discharge of water into Pope Marsh from the Tahoe Keys treatment plant.
614	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		The Tallac Historic Site would be designated a Special Interest Area and Taylor Creek Wetlands would be evaluated for future SIA designation in this planning period.
615	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		Enlarge the Baldwin employee mobile home park.
616	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		Manage the reservoir at Fallen Leaf Lake to fulfill four objectives. In descending order, the objectives are: 1) abide by rules set forth in our Memorandum of Understanding with the Fallen Leaf Protection Association, 3/6/72; 2) provide for instream flow in Taylor Creek; 3) provide for flood protection; and 4) provide for other specific water levels desired by the protection association. No objective of lower order will be met until the higher ones are fulfilled.
617	Fallen Leaf	IV-87		Supporting documents are: EA for Low Water Management 5/3/81; Minimum Flow needs for Taylor Creek 6/81; Hydrologic Analysis and Operating Plan for Fallen Leaf Lake 6/81.
618	Freel	IV-97		Proposed expansion is 65 PAOT for Fountain Place Trailhead.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
619	Freel	IV-97		OHV activity is allowed on designated system roads and trails. Existing designated roads include the Fountain Place Road, and Hell Hole Jeep Trail. Armstrong Pass Trail (18E09), Tucker Flat Trail (18E02), Hell Hole Trail (18E12), Star Lake Trail (18E01) and the Tahoe Rim Trail will be managed for non-motorized summer recreation. Expansion of summer OHV opportunities will be considered only in the area managed for timber stand maintenance.
620	Freel	IV-97		The area north of Fountain Place road is closed to over-the-snow vehicles. The area south of Fountain Place road, including the trail to Armstrong Pass, is open to over-the-snow vehicles.
621	Freel	IV-97		Maintain option to introduce Lahontan cutthroat trout into upper reaches of Saxon and Trout Creek.
622	Genoa	IV-102		Provide trailhead parking for approximately 35 PAOT, in the vicinity of Daggett Pass.
623	Genoa	IV-102		Allow OHV activity on designated routes only. Maintain the Genoa Peak Road for high clearance and four wheel drive use only. Add roughness and challenge to the road while protecting water quality.
624	Genoa	IV-102		Allow over-the-snow vehicles throughout the entire area. Issue no new outfitter guide permits for motorized winter use.
625	Genoa	IV-102		Enhance the mule deer habitat with vegetation management.
626	Heavenly Valley	IV-107		Revise the 1966 Heavenly Valley Ski Area Master Development Plan to incorporate the requirements of the revised forest plan and the revised TRPA Regional Plan.
627	Heavenly Valley	IV-107		Allow an aerial tramway or other conveyance from the casino core area to East Peak or to the California base facilities to be considered for skier access to the mountain.
628	Heavenly Valley	IV-107		Maximum enlargement of the ski area will be 5,400 SAOT over the present level inside the basin and 3,600 SAOT outside the basin.
629	Heavenly Valley	IV-107		Use the "Summer Site Operation Plan", 1984 and as annually amended, as a guide for administration of erosion control projects, visual rehabilitation, run improvements, and lift construction or reconstruction.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
630	Heavenly Valley	IV-107		Use the "Operation and Avalanche Plan", 1973, as amended, as a guide for administration of winter activities within the ski area.
631	Heavenly Valley	IV-107		Explore opportunities to make the area more accessible for non-motorized dispersed recreation.
632	Heavenly Valley	IV-107		Maintain the OHV closure.
633	Heavenly Valley	IV-107		Maintain the camping closure.
634	Heavenly Valley	IV-107		Maintain the OHV closure.
635	Heavenly Valley	IV-107		Defer tree removal for visual enhancement until there is substantial groundcover of vegetation on ski trails in the areas planned for visual treatment.
636	Heavenly Valley	IV-107		Use a test section to determine effectiveness of visual restoration techniques before employing on all trails.
637	Heavenly Valley	IV-107		Structures and improvements will be attractive and harmonious with a rural mountain ski development setting as viewed in the foreground.
638	Heavenly Valley	IV-107		Assure that the major mule deer migration corridor is not obstructed.
639	Heavenly Valley	IV-107		Aerial techniques or over-the-snow skidding will be the standard method for yarding.
640	Heavenly Valley	IV-107		Obtain water rights sufficient to irrigate stabilization projects and for snowmaking.
641	Heavenly Valley	IV-107		Continue to treat the sources of soil erosion.
642	Heavenly Valley	IV-107		Emphasize use of native drought-tolerant species in revegetation projects.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
643	Heavenly Valley	IV-107		Assure that use of fertilizer, snow augmentation chemicals and irrigation water is not excessive.
644	Heavenly Valley	IV-107		Activities designed to enhance the quality of skiing, such as run widening and terrain modification, will proceed in concert with stabilization of disturbed areas.
645	Lower Truckee River	IV-113		Coordinate the development of recreational facilities and uses on the 64 Acres with local governments and citizen groups and with the State Parks, CalTrans, and TRPA. Development of the 64 Acres will accommodate no more than 245 PAOT of new public recreation use.
646	Lower Truckee River	IV-113		Recreation residences will not be allowed to enlarge in capacity or in land coverage.
647	Lower Truckee River	IV-113		No overnight camping in this management area. No permits for winter outfitter guides will be issued.
648	Lower Truckee River	IV-113		Use the EIS prepared for the 64 Acre tract by the Bureau of Reclamation and the Forest Service EA "A Plan for the Sixty-four Acre Tract" (Nov. 1986) as a guide for site development on the tract.
649	Lower Truckee River	IV-113		Allow the "chimney" portion of the 64 Acres tract north of the river to be utilized for public services.
650	Lower Truckee River	IV-113		Title to national forest and private lands along the river had been clouded by the "Lanfar Deed", which claimed for Sierra Pacific Power Company (SPP) title to lands within 100 feet of the river. In a suit and appeal filed by Sierra Pacific (May & June 1985) the courts found that SPP Company's rights consist of no more than an easement for water and power purposes.
651	Marlette	IV-118		Proposed expansion is 200 PAOT in the vicinity of Spooner Lake. Present plans call for campgrounds, visitor center, trailhead and snow play area.
652	Marlette	IV-118		Direct overnight camping to areas outside the Marlette Lake watershed.
653	Marlette	IV-118		Maintain the OHV closure. Vehicles may travel on forest development roads west of Highways 50 and 28.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
654	Marlette	IV-118		Provide parking for winter access at Spooner Summit including a snowmobile staging area.
655	Marlette	IV-118		The management area is closed to over-the-snow vehicles except the Slaughterhouse Canyon area. No new outfitter guide permits will be issued.
656	Marlette	IV-118		Continue to improve the visual appearance of the Spooner Summit Fire Station.
657	Marlette	IV-118		In cooperation with the Nevada State Parks, evaluate the significance of the historic Slaughterhouse Canyon and associated railroad grade, and provide interpretation of the grade.
658	Marlette	IV-118		Assure that activities occurring within the Marlette Lake watershed are not detrimental to the domestic water supply of Carson City.
659	Marlette	IV-118		Seek withdrawal of the Marlette Lake watershed from mineral prospecting and development.
660	Marlette	IV-118		Work with the State of Nevada toward public ownership of the entire Marlette Lake watershed to protect the domestic water supply.
661	Marlette	IV-118		Cooperatively plan and implement land exchanges with the Nevada State Park System to improve each agency's ability to serve the public.
662	Marlette	IV-118		Cooperate with the State of Nevada in the maintenance of a forest road system adequate for administrative purposes. Keep vehicular travel, such as to Snow Valley Peak electronic site (Toiyabe National Forest), at a low level so as not to detract from the nonmotorized recreation experience.
663	Marlette	IV-118		Reconstruct the abandoned road from Highway 28 to Marlette Lake Dam as a nonmotorized hiking and riding trail.
664	Marlette	IV-118		Develop a historic/recreation trail from Highway 28 into Slaughterhouse Canyon.
665	Marlette	IV-118		Either construct a new fire station at Spooner Summit administrative site or move to co-locate with the Tahoe-Douglas Fire District Station nearby if the opportunity is provided.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
666	Martis	IV-125		Recreation capacity is proposed to increase by 750 PAOT. Precise location and nature of facilities will be determined in project level planning. Potential sites will be managed to preserve options for future development.
667	Martis	IV-125		The Kings Beach OHV area should be managed as described in that Environmental Assessment Report. The Kings Beach OHV area will be limited to 75 PAOT, and Brockway Summit Trailhead parking will be limited to 90 PAOT.
668	Martis	IV-125		The Rim Trail and associated staging area, feeder trails, and trailheads will be given full consideration in planning this area but should not overly constrain other activities such as wildlife habitat improvement, watershed restoration or timber harvest.
669	Martis	IV-125		A system of summer OHV routes will be designated to provide high quality opportunities away from residential areas where resource concerns can be mitigated. Most routes will be designated on existing roads, however short segments may be constructed to complete loops and avoid highly sensitive areas.
670	Martis	IV-125		The area is open to over-the-snow vehicles. Issue no new outfitter guides for winter motorized use.
671	McKinney	IV-130		Maximum capacity for facilities on national forest land will not exceed 650 PAOT.
672	McKinney	IV-130		Approval of new skiing improvements will be through a master development plan.
673	McKinney	IV-130		Recognize the national significance of the McKinney-Rubicon Road in making decisions for the road standard. OHV use will be limited to system roads. Develop an OHV staging area for the McKinney-Rubicon Road.
674	McKinney	IV-130		Maintain area open to over-the-snow vehicles. Issue no motorized outfitter guide permits.
675	McKinney	IV-130		Upgrade McKinney Creek to excellent condition for migratory fish habitat.
676	McKinney	IV-130		Coordinate with the Tahoe National Forest in administration of the Miller Lake Allotment to assure BMP and compliance with water quality standards.
677	McKinney	IV-130		Follow up as necessary until the revegetation is established to ensure that road closures are maintained.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
678	Meeks	IV-134		Design and construct trailhead parking for the Meeks Creek trail into Desolation. Parking should be off of the highway to improve the scenic corridor.
679	Meeks	IV-134		Maintain closure to OHV use.
680	Meeks	IV-134		Maintain closure to over-the-snow vehicles.
681	Meeks	IV-134		Evaluate the historical significance of the older structures at Meeks Bay Resort and the cabins across Highway 89 from the resort, and manage them appropriately.
682	Meeks	IV-134		Evaluate potential for managing a portion of the area for bald eagle nesting.
683	Meeks	IV-134		Create openings throughout the Meeks Creek meadow to improve waterfowl and other riparian habitat needs.
684	Meeks	IV-134		Remove barriers to fish migration along Meeks Creek.
685	Meeks	IV-134		Construct water impoundments in Meeks Creek meadow to enhance waterfowl nesting and foraging.
686	Meeks	IV-134		Install a structure in Meeks Creek below the highway bridge to aid fish migration.
687	Meeks	IV-134		Use this practice to create wildlife openings and to utilize the timber in Meeks Creek meadow.
688	Meeks	IV-134		Obtain the necessary water rights to water impoundments for waterfowl habitat.
689	Meeks	IV-134		Install water quality improvement measures at the resort and on roads.
690	Meeks	IV-134		Maintain the road closure to Lost Lake.
691	Meeks	IV-134		Obtain an unrestricted administrative right-of-way along the south side of Meeks Creek meadow for resource management.
692	Meeks	IV-134		Work with the California State Parks and Recreation Department to achieve improved management through land adjustments.
693	Meiss	IV-140		Establish capacities for use in areas that attract visitation beyond the physical capability of the land or the ability of the land to produce a quality experience.
694	Meiss	IV-140		Closed to all vehicles.

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695	Meiss	IV-140		Closed to all vehicles. Issue no new winter outfitter guide permits.
696	Meiss	IV-140		Provide for management and protection of the historic Meiss Meadow cabin and barn while still allowing its use by the range permittee and outfitter guide.
697	Meiss	IV-140		Protect or improve wildlife habitat in meadow areas.
698	Meiss	IV-140		Assist the California Department of Fish and Game in the reintroduction of the Lahontan cutthroat trout.
699	Meiss	IV-140		Improve fish habitat in meadow areas.
700	Meiss	IV-140		Limit timber management activities to prevention of catastrophic losses in the forest.
701	Mt. Rose	IV-144		Provide parking for dispersed recreation facilities in the vicinity of Tahoe Meadow, not to exceed 100 PAOT.
702	Mt. Rose	IV-144		Open to OHV activities on system roads only.
703	Mt. Rose	IV-144		Open to over-the-snow vehicles except within designated wilderness. Issue no permits for winter motorized outfitter guides.
704	Mt. Rose	IV-144		Assure that dispersed recreation use does not reach a level damaging to sensitive plants in high elevation areas.
705	Roundhill	IV-149		Expansion of the Nevada Beach recreation area will be limited to an additional 500 PAOT. Expansion of Zephyr Cove Resort will be limited to an additional 560 PAOT. Amount of expansion for Round Hill Pines Resort is to be determined in a master development plan. Development at the Zephyr Cove North site near Skyland is proposed at 130 PAOT.
706	Roundhill	IV-149		Require the permittee to reconstruct, maintain, and operate the Zephyr Cove Resort in accordance with the direction in the future use determination, January 1987.
707	Roundhill	IV-149		Allow the Zephyr Cove Resort permittee to prepare and submit a master plan for expansion of the resort within the standards of this and the TRPA Regional Plan.
708	Roundhill	IV-149		Work with the Zephyr Cove Resort permittee to develop a plan for shared management and maintenance of trails used as part of the stable operation.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
709	Roundhill	IV-149		Maintain closure to OHV activity. Maintain closure to overnight camping outside the developed sites.
710	Roundhill	IV-149		Snowmobile activities are allowed except in Rabe Meadow and the vicinity of Round Hill Pines Resort. Issue no outfitter guide permits for motorized winter use.
711	Roundhill	IV-149		Evaluate the historical significance of the Round Hill Pines Resort. Nominate Zephyr Lookout to the National Register of Historic Places, and preserve, maintain, and interpret its historical values.
712	Roundhill	IV-149		As part of the water use evaluation and resolution, consider reducing instream diversions to increase stream flows for fish. Obtain domestic water supply from the lake instead.
713	Roundhill	IV-149		Reintroduce <i>Rorippa subumbellata</i> populations to historic sites such as at Nevada Beach and Zephyr Cove.
714	Roundhill	IV-149		Utilize TRPA Instream Flow Study data to set flow levels for one study stream within this area. File for appropriate water rights.
715	Roundhill	IV-149		Study the feasibility of interconnecting public recreation sites with trails.
716	Tahoe Valley	IV-158		Recreation expansion is proposed to add an additional 545 PAOT in developed facilities. Develop project level plans to determine the precise nature, location and size of facilities at the Saxon Creek site. Work closely with other agencies in providing appropriate information programs and facilities for travelers entering the Tahoe Basin on Highway 50.
717	Tahoe Valley	IV-158		Construct parking and other facilities to accommodate 315 PAOT (46 PAOT of which are an expansion over present use outside of an improved facility).
718	Tahoe Valley	IV-158		Based upon the analysis conducted by the Forest Service, as documented in the Environmental Assessment for the proposed Rainbow Tract land exchange, August 31, 1979, the subject area will remain in public ownership and will continue to be managed by the Forest Service. Permits will authorize continued recreation use through 1999. The new permits will be subject to modifications or mitigating measures that may be required to protect the environment or to conform to then current Forest Service policies.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
719	Tahoe Valley	IV-158		Conduct a future use determination (FUD) for Bridge Recreation Residence Tract before the permits terminate in 1991, and for Upper Truckee Tract before the permits terminate in 1989.
720	Tahoe Valley	IV-158		Recreation residences will not be allowed to enlarge in capacity or land coverage.
721	Tahoe Valley	IV-158		OHVs are permitted on designated roads and trails only. Routes will not be designated where conflicts between existing residential areas and users may be exacerbated. Resource monitoring and law enforcement programs will be expanded. OHV trails will be accessed from designated system roads and trailheads only; random access from residential streets will be discouraged. Maintain closures of Christmas Valley, Harootunian tract, and Al Tahoe to Ski Run areas to summer OHV use.
722	Tahoe Valley	IV-158		Camping permitted in developed campgrounds and designated dispersed sites only.
723	Tahoe Valley	IV-158		The area is open to over-the-snow vehicles except for Grass Lake, the north slopes of Waterhouse Peak, the western side of Christmas Valley, and in the vicinity of Pioneer Trail and Black Bart.
724	Tahoe Valley	IV-158		Continue to allow cross country skiing on Grass Lake Moss Bog when the area is designated as a Research Natural Area as long as the bog is not suffering adversely from this activity.
725	Tahoe Valley	IV-158		Cooperate with El Dorado County and the local community in Meyers on the preparation and implementation of the Highway 50 corridor scenic restoration plan.
726	Tahoe Valley	IV-158		Interpret the historic Hawley Grade Trail. Evaluate the historical significance of the Upper Truckee Ranger Station, and protect and interpret its historic values.
727	Tahoe Valley	IV-158		Improve conditions on the Upper Truckee River for migratory and resident trout.
728	Tahoe Valley	IV-158		Waterfowl nesting islands and tubs at Pope Marsh will be maintained. Tubs will be replaced by nesting islands in cooperation with the California Department of Fish and Game.
729	Tahoe Valley	IV-158		Maintain the Upper Truckee Ranger Station pasture and the Cookhouse Meadow pasture primarily for Forest Service administrative use. Develop and implement plans to rehabilitate both pastures to improve forage and watershed condition.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
730	Tahoe Valley	IV-158		Assist the Regional Research Natural Area committee in preparing a specific plan for management of Grass Lake Moss Bog when the area is included in the Research Natural Area System by the Chief. In the meantime, manage the area as if it were an RNA.
731	Tahoe Valley	IV-158		Evaluate Osgood Bog in this planning period for potential Special Interest Area designation.
732	Urban Lots	IV-164		Closed to OHV activities. Vehicles may travel on system roads designated open.
733	Urban Lots	IV-164		Closed to overnight camping.
734	Urban Lots	IV-164		Closed to over-the-snow vehicle activity.
735	Urban Lots	IV-164		Closed to overnight camping.
736	Urban Lots	IV-164		Limit tree cutting to those posing an identified threat to life or property, or to those that threaten the health of the adjoining forest until a management plan is prepared for the community forest.
737	Urban Lots	IV-164		Where case-by-case analysis identifies a parcel to be transferred to local or State government, other nearby parcels should also be transferred as a package.
738	Ward	IV-169		Development of new recreation facilities is projected at 280 PAOT over present level.
739	Ward	IV-169		Expansion of winter parking at Page Meadows will be 14 PAOT over present level.
740	Ward	IV-169		A vista point and trailhead parking for access along Stanford Rock ridge will be provided in the SE 1/4 of Section 23, and will be served by the road 15N47.
741	Ward	IV-169		Approve new skiing improvements for the Alpine Meadows/Deer Park expansion into this area through a master development plan meeting Forest Service and TRPA standards. Maximum capacity for new facilities on national forest land at the site will be 5,000 PAOT. Base facilities will be limited to warming huts, food service, first aid, and equipment storage. Construction of new lodges, public parking lots, or ticket sales offices will not be allowed within the basin.
742	Ward	IV-169		OHV use is allowed only on designated system roads. All trails are closed to motorized use.

Reference Number	Source (Forest-Wide, Mgmt Area, SNFPA)	Page	S&G number	Standard/Guideline
743	Ward	IV-169		Until ski area expansion occurs, Stanford Ridge will be managed for semi-primitive nonmotorized forms of recreation.
744	Ward	IV-169		Allow over-the-snow vehicles except in Page Meadow.
745	Ward	IV-169		Remove barriers to migratory fish in Ward Creek.
746	Ward	IV-169		Road 15N47 to Stanford Rock will remain closed until an adequate stream crossing is constructed over Ward Creek. Upon completion of the stream crossing and improvement of the road, public access will be allowed to a vista point and trailhead parking near the 1/4 corner for Sections 23 and 24. From this point to Stanford Rock the road will be for administrative use only.
747	Watson	IV-175		Development is projected at 425 PAOT at Cedar Flat and at 750 PAOT at Kings Beach.
748	Watson	IV-175		10 PAOT expansion at Watson Lake undeveloped campground is planned.
749	Watson	IV-175		Expansion of Northstar ski area is limited to 1,000 PAOT.
750	Watson	IV-175		This management area is open to overnight camping; however, some areas may be closed following project level planning. Demand for OHV use will be provided on existing roads and trails. No new OHV trails will be constructed.
751	Watson	IV-175		The area is open to over-the-snow vehicles. Coordinate public and outfitter guide dispersed winter sports opportunities to prevent conflict between motorized and nonmotorized activities.

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