

Management Direction

Introduction

This chapter describes management direction that will guide administration and use of the Cleveland National Forest until the Forest Plan is amended or revised. Management direction is the guidance Forest personnel will use to achieve the desired results. Direction also informs the public and other agencies of future programs, facilitating understanding and cooperation.

All National Forests, including the Cleveland, are guided by direction from numerous sources. Laws passed by Congress, such as the National Environmental Policy Act, National Forest Management Act, Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act, Threatened and Endangered Species Act, and others provide direction for certain aspects of management.

Additionally, the Forest Service has developed regulations and policies for the management of resources in response to legislation or management needs. This direction is contained in the Code of Federal Regulations and Forest Service Manuals (FSM) and Handbooks (FSH) and covers a wide range of direction for managing Forest resources.

At the national level, the Resources Planning Act (RPA) program gives broad direction. At the Regional level, the Regional Guide gives direction for management as well as target levels of output for various resources on each National Forest.

The Forest will continue to be guided by the laws, regulations, policies, and guidelines mentioned. This Forest Plan supplements, but does not replace the direction from these sources. The Plan generally does not restate this direction, except for manual or policy statements where it was felt necessary to clarify treatment of an issue or concern.

The first level of direction in the Plan are the "Forest Goals" (section B). Goals provide the broad, overall direction for the type and amount of goods and services that the Forest will provide in the future. The "Forest Goals" are followed by a discussion of the "Future Condition of the Forest" (section C), "Acreage Allocations of the Management Areas" (section D), and "Outputs and Costs" (section E).

Through the annual budgeting and work planning processes the management direction will be turned into visible results. These processes will allow for annual adjustments and changes to be made within the overall Plan direction to reflect current priorities. The degree to which proposed objectives in the Plan are met will depend upon the appropriation of funds by Congress and allocation to the Forest through budget procedures.

The Forest Plan is intended to serve as a guiding document for project level planning that will occur prior to conducting the activities proposed. Projects will still require an environmental analysis.

Forest Goals

AIR QUALITY

Continue cooperation with local air quality control agencies.

ENERGY

Manage Forest land use and resources to support National energy policies, including development of energy self-sufficiency.

FACILITIES

Develop and maintain the Forest transportation system for the through traveling public, while providing safe, efficient routes for recreationists.

Provide support facilities to meet Forest management requirements.

FIRE AND FUELS

Emphasize both fuels treatments and an efficient fire organization to minimize wildfire losses.

FISH

Increase habitat capability to provide for diverse and viable fish communities.

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Inventory, evaluate, and protect cultural resources in accordance with legislative and administrative direction. Foster enhancement of cultural resources through interpretation, adaptive reuse, scientific research, and education.

LANDS

Make land adjustments as needed to consolidate ownerships and/or provide for more efficient management of the development of Forest lands.

Acquire road and trail rights-of-way in order to provide for public access to National Forest land.

MINERALS

Provide for minerals and energy activities in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

RANGE

Increase forage use by increasing forage production, expanding existing allotments, and creating new allotments when necessary.

RECREATION

Provide a full range of developed and dispersed recreation opportunities at levels within the physical limits and resource capabilities of the Forest (not conflicting with higher priority land and water uses) and striving, where possible, to meet projected demands.

Expand interpretive services programs and activities.

RIPARIAN AREAS

Protect and enhance riparian areas, and improve degraded areas, giving emphasis to riparian-dependent resources.

SENSITIVE PLANTS

Maintain and enhance the viability of sensitive plant species.

SPECIAL AREAS

Meet Regional Forester targets for Research Natural Area designation. Designate Special Interest Areas where appropriate.

VEGETATION

Manage chaparral lands to meet multiple resource program needs.

Manage conifer forest and broadleaf woodland vegetation types in all-age appearing stands to maintain or enhance the health and vigor of the trees and to provide favorable conditions for wildlife and fish, recreation, and fuels management.

VISUAL RESOURCES

Meet Adopted Visual Quality Objectives in all areas.

WATER AND SOILS

Maintain or enhance water quality to meet or exceed beneficial use requirements.

Maintain long-term soil productivity and prevent permanent degradation of soils.

WILDERNESS RESOURCES

Manage Agua Tibia, San Mateo Canyon, Pine Creek, and Hauser areas as wilderness.

Manage wilderness to maintain wilderness character at desired capacities.

WILDLIFE

Provide for diverse and viable wildlife communities through increased habitat improvement.

Emphasize achievement of Forest-wide wildlife habitat diversity of chaparral through prescribed fire.

Achieve Forest recovery levels for threatened and endangered species.

Future Condition of the Forest

Economic Element

The Forest's contribution to the three-county economy would increase with larger budget expenditures, increases in market-valued outputs on which Receipt Act payments into county revenues are based, and in the generation of income and jobs.

Forage production will increase, as will fuelwood outputs, and there will be opportunity for biomass production. Infrastructure support will expand with extension of the road system by 185 miles.

Following are key economic data summaries for the first decade and for the planning period.

First Decade	MM\$/Year	Planning Horizon	MM\$
Forest Budget	11.2	Discounted Benefits	788.4
Receipts Act Payments	0.3	Discounted Costs	322.6
Income Generated	38.7	(Benefit/Cost Ratio = 2.44)	
(Number of Jobs = 1,966)		(Present Net Value = 465,8)	

Social Element

The entire area in the Cleveland's sphere-of-influence is experiencing continued growth, and the population is projected to reach 8 million by the year 2030. But it is the areas in close proximity to the Forest where the greatest growth is occurring, particularly in land development. Open space is rapidly being diminished. These trends will impact the Forest with increased demands for infrastructure support and for recreation.

An expanded road system will provide public access and a very active land program. Land consolidation and line location, will reduce the potential for conflicts with interface residents. The trail system will at most double. This, and additional wilderness established in 1984, will increase opportunities and meet the demand for dispersed recreation. The development of new recreational complexes will meet demand for developed recreation until the fifth decade. An intensive fire management program will reduce the potential for loss from wildfire and the protection of environmental quality will enhance both recreational experience and the quality of life for interface residents.

As demand increases, interpretive services will be called on to educate and inform the public, with the purpose of encouraging in visitors an appreciation and concern for the environment and participation in the protection of its resources.

Resource Element

AIR QUALITY

Smoke from prescribed fire could adversely affect air quality, however the impacts are localized and temporary. Prescribed fire will be conducted only under suitable air quality conditions. The average annual area burned by wildfire is expected to decline from the current levels resulting in fewer short-term associated impacts on air quality. Planned Forest activities should result in no significant decrease in air quality.

BIOMASS

Due to the uncertainty of the effects of harvesting on species composition, nutrient cycling, and fire dependent annual species, only experimental harvesting will be conducted to support research until it is shown to be advisable environmentally and economically.

DIVERSITY

Age class diversity, resulting from plan implementation, will be improved due to reduced wildfire acreage and size, and increased prescribed fire. Although the prescribed burn unit sizes will vary, over 90 percent of the prescribed burning acreage will be in large units, greater than 300 acres, which will improve wildlife habitat diversity Forest-wide but not maximize it. Fire exclusion has created an unnatural accumulation of dead and down material. There would be some reduction in small diameter wood, but not enough to lower habitat quality. Snag numbers would remain stable or increase slightly in some areas as snags become more evenly distributed. Mast-producing hardwoods would be managed for increased diversity and would be maintained or increased through the timber stand improvement program. Some localized reduction might occur due to recreation activities, but overall, hardwoods should remain stable. Some decline in optimum quality of rock outcrops, caves, and cliffs would occur due to increased recreation.

ENERGY

Demand for local economical energy will provide the stimulus for increased interest in non-traditional energy sources. Demand for use of solar, wind and biomass energy sources will probably expand as technology makes them more economical. It is expected that the demand for additional energy transmission lines across the Forest will also grow.

There are too many unknowns to predict future effects. Interest and demand cannot be projected with enough accuracy to estimate the effects of future developments on Forest management and resources. Each proposal for energy development or transmission will be subject to an environmental assessment. Although no hydro-electric generation exists, the potential exists for this technology using existing water reservoirs. These reservoirs may also be used as energy storage facilities for solar and wind energy generation projects. Special use permits would be subject to the Forest-wide and management area direction detailed in the Plan.

FACILITIES

1. Transportation

Future demand on the transportation system is not certain. It is anticipated that demand will increase proportionate to the demand for increased recreation, both dispersed and developed, on National Forest lands. With the continued population growth in southern California and the existing energy situation it is estimated that this increase will be significant. County master plans also reflect this growth in their circulation elements. Short-and long-range highway construction proposals adjacent to and -through the Forest, and the ensuing development adjacent to these routes, would contribute to increased use of the National Forest. Examples include the completion of I-15 and the proposed corridor that would tie State Highway 91 with State Highway 74 on the west side of the Santa Ana mountains. Given the condition of the existing system and the projected increase in demand, it follows that existing facilities will need to be upgraded or traffic regulated to assure user safety on Forest Development Roads. The latter alternative, however, would result in limited use of the National Forest rather than responding to rising user demand. Since most of the road system is essentially in place, further capacity increases will be obtained by reconstructing selected high use roads to multi-lane widths or to a higher standard and acquiring appropriate public access easements on roads across private lands. Needed improvements will include realignment, widening, surfacing, and the construction of turnouts and turnarounds. Although most of the Forest has physical road access of some kind, new roads could be constructed where management plans dictate a need. Limiting factors requiring consideration are slope, soil, private land and/or administrative restrictions (i.e. roadless areas). Needed routes will be selected based on technical feasibility and cost effectiveness considerations.

2. Structures

Little growth in the Forest work force is expected. Consequently there should be little if any need for additional support facilities. Continuing emphasis will be on replacing or refurbishing existing facilities in response to land management practices and the encroachment of subdivisiondevelopments. There may be emphasis to construct additional water impoundments on or adjacent to the Cleveland National Forest lands.

FIRE AND FUELS

The fire management organization will emphasize a balanced program of fire suppression and fuels management with an expected reduction of wildfire acreage between 35 to 40 percent over

the planning period. The following average fire management organization funding distribution will be achieved: aviation, 7 percent; fuels, 11 percent; detection, 1 percent; prevention, 10 percent; and presuppression, 71 percent.

Urbanization, within and adjacent to the Forest will continue to increase impacts on the land. The risk of fire will increase as more people use it for recreation opportunities. However, the size of fires will decrease as fuels management activities in critical areas break up vast expanses of continuous fuels to a level at which the increased risk of fire can be tolerated. Fuels treatments will average more than 7,500 acres per year and an additional 91 miles of fuelbreaks will be constructed and added to the existing 113 mile system.

Development and implementation of fire management area plans for use of planned or unplanned ignition prescribed fire along with a schedule for required maintenance of these areas will contribute to decreased overall fire risk. New and innovative programs will be developed in all areas of suppression and fuels activities as a result of applied computerized management systems.

In wilderness the Forest will permit lightning caused fires to play, as nearly as possible, their natural ecological role within wilderness. The Forest will reduce to an acceptable level the risks and consequences of wildfire within wilderness or escape from wilderness. Prescribed fire will be used to meet these objectives.

FISH

Plan implementation will result in the improvement of some riparian areas, and stability in others. Improvements will occur in areas currently degraded or showing a downward condition trend. Increased prescribed burning will reduce chances of watershed damage by wildfire, and sedimentation will thus be lessened after the first decade. Water yield will increase over time and some direct fisheries habitat will improve. Overall, rainbow trout and arroyo chub population trends will remain stable or increase slightly.

FOREST PESTS

The Integrated Pest Management approach will be used under each alternative. Vegetation management provides the best opportunities to prevent and reduce the amount and impact of pest-related damage, although direct activities against pests may be necessary in specific situations.

In stands which are stressed due to overstocking or existing pest complexes timber stand improvement activities will be performed to solve problems which are causing the trees to be stressed. Thinning stands to reduce competition for the limited available moisture is the most common practice. Management of understory shrubs and fuels is also important. All stands determined to be in need of treatment from a detailed silvicultural examination will have a site specific prescription developed. Site specific prescriptions will be developed by a silviculturist where management actions could affect the susceptibility of oaks to armillaris root disease and other pathogens. These stands will be treated with the most economical method which meets long-term stand objectives. Excess downed wood resulting from prescribed treatments will be available for fuelwood use in accessible areas.

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

Cultural and historical sites will continue to be inventoried due to specific project needs. Beyond

specific projects, legislative acts and administrative policy prescribe that inventory will accelerate to increase the area surveyed beyond the current low level (3.6 percent of the Forest area). Cultural resources will be managed in accordance with FSM direction and Forest standards and guidelines. More interpretive facilities are scheduled for the Laguna Mountain Recreation Area, affording opportunities for the enhancement of prehistoric and historic resources available there.

LANDS

The future is expected to be little different from the present. The availability of private land for exchange or purchase is expected to remain about the same as the present level. Development of private land outside and adjacent to the National Forest boundary will continue to create impacts on the Forest lands. Demand for special use permits, especially for electronic sites, will continue to increase along with the population growth.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Future impacts on law enforcement will be driven primarily by population trends. Since recreational opportunities will increase to meet demand within the capabilities of the land, the number of violations and problems related to recreational activities will increase proportionately with population increases in and around the Forest. Violations related to developed recreation uses (non-compliance with user fees, parking, illegal fires, etc.) are expected to increase by approximately 50 percent by the end of the planning period. Similarly, violations related to dispersed recreation (illegal campfires, camping, off-road vehicle use, etc.) are expected to increase approximately 75 percent by the end of the planning period. The increased amount of wilderness areas on the Forest are expected to increase wilderness violations (entry without a permit, use of motorized vehicles, etc.) by approximately 6 times, however, this will still be a small percentage of the total violations on the Forest. The potential for conflicting uses of National Forest lands, such as; shooting, hiking, camping, off road vehicle use, hunting and grazing, will increase in some areas. This will probably not be unmanageable since capacities and opportunities will be increased to meet demands in most cases. Impacts on local law enforcement agencies will remain proportionate to population changes. The addition of 18,000 grazing animal unit months by the end of the planning period is expected to increase the number of violations related to grazing allotments (damaged fences, livestock loss, vandalism to facilities, etc.). Increased fuelwood production will increase permit-related violations proportionately with the number of permits issued while non-permit related violations will still increase based on population increases. The addition of 247 miles of trails and 185 miles of roads will provide greater access to National Forest land and tend to disperse violations over a significantly larger area of the Forest. This will make enforcement of laws and regulations related to the Forest more difficult due to larger areas for Forest officers to cover. Alternative means of patrolling (e.g. horses or motorcycles) in some areas of the Forest may need to be considered. This is especially true in wilderness areas and along off-road vehicle routes.

Over the planning period, the number and capabilities of Forest Service law enforcement personnel will need to be increased in order to meet the demands of increased workloads. In general these increases will be responsive to workloads changed by population trends, although in some cases special adjustments might be required.

MINERALS

The future is expected to be little different from the present. However, this could change if significant mineral discoveries are made on lands open to mineral entry, though at this time no evidence supports that possibility. Mining activity is expected to remain at low levels. Most prospecting activity will be recreational in pursuit of gold and gems. Demand for common variety materials might increase greatly by the end of the planning period. This will depend on the amount of building activity and the availability of material from other lands. Common variety materials would be made available as long as associated land disturbance was compatible with resource values and met management standards and guidelines. This could limit the supply available, depending on the material needed and its location. Mineral, oil, and gas leasing is not now occurring nor is it anticipated in the future.

RANGE

Local livestock operators have continually used Federal lands for over 100 years. Hence, they have become dependent upon these grazing lands for ranching and economic stability.

Future management of National Forest System lands will continue to provide a strong grazing program that will allow for an increase in available forage to help supplement the demand for grazing land within the livestock industry.

Future management, in addition to providing for increased red meat production and rancher stability, will fully realize the opportunities to utilize livestock as an economically efficient tool to meet other resource objectives. This includes, but is not limited to, reduction of flashy fuels, reduction of herbaceous competition with planted trees and modification of vegetation for wildlife habitat improvement.

RECREATION

As funds are available, both developed and dispersed recreation facilities will be provided to meet the demand within the capabilities of the land. During the first decade the emphasis will be on providing facilities and controls to open the recently purchased land in Laguna Meadow to appropriate public use. Planned facilities include the Laguna arrival complex with a visitor center, picnic area, viewing decks, trailhead parking, nature trails, hiking trails and remote camping facilities. Later stages of the plan will provide additional campgrounds and additional day use facilities such as bicycle trails. An extensive interpretive program will expand the visitors' recreation horizons through increased awareness of the opportunities available, by developing recreation skills, and by generating greater appreciation of nature. Also during the first decade planning will be undertaken with Orange County to provide several regional parks on National Forest land financed by the county. In later decades, the Fry Creek recreation area on the Palomar Ranger District will be expanded to provide additional camping and a greater variety of recreation activities.

A broad range of dispersed recreation activities will also be provided. An expanded trail network will be built to meet the rapidly growing desire for hiking and horseback riding. Remote camping permits will continue to be required for those dispersed recreation users who wish to stay overnight in the Forest. There will be an increase in the number of miles of off-road vehicle (ORV) routes with an emphasis on loop routes. The designated "non-street legal" ORV routes that presently occur on roads open to cars and trucks will be closed as additional ORV trails are built. Additional ORV cross-country opportunities will also be provided by expanding the Corral

Canyon Area from 1200 acres to 1800 acres. Shooting will continue to be regulated with controls necessary to protect the resources and the safety of the other Forest users. The snowplay capacity of the Laguna Mountain area will be increased by making remote trailhead parking areas available for winter use.

RIPARIAN AREAS

Riparian areas will be managed to maximize vegetation diversity and reduce conflicts with non-dependent resources. Grazing will be reduced by shifting use away from riparian areas to the surrounding chaparral lands as treatments provide increased forage in these areas. This will improve oak regeneration potential and leave more residual herbaceous vegetation cover in riparian areas. Losses due to wildfire will be reduced by managing understory fuels, reducing wildfire acres, and developing age class mosaics in the surrounding chaparral. Riparian areas shown through inventory to need improvement will be treated.

SENSITIVE PLANTS

An active management program consisting of chaparral age class management, fuelbreak construction, timber stand improvement, trail and road construction, and recreation development will provide the opportunity to conduct sensitive plant surveys over a high percentage of the Forest through the project planning process. The Cuyamaca cypress will receive special protection through designation of the King Creek Site (700 acres) as a Research National Area. As information is collected on individual species habitat management plans will be developed for those species which could be adversely affected by management actions. Protection and direct improvement will be employed where appropriate to ensure perpetuation of viable populations of all sensitive species.

SOILS

Soil productivity will be enhanced over the long-term indirectly as a result of the expected reduction of wildfire. While prescribed burning will increase, impacts to soils will be less than that caused by wildfire and an overall maintenance of productivity is expected to result. Watershed restoration and soil improvement programs will treat an average of 50 acres per year, beginning with the most critical areas.

SPECIAL AREAS

Three areas will be evaluated and, if appropriate, recommended for establishment as Research Natural Areas (RNAs). The areas are King Creek Site (Cuyamaca cypress), Organ Valley Site (Englemann oak), and Agua Tibia Site (big cone Douglas-fir).

The Guatay Mountain (Tecate Cypress) and the West Fork of the San Luis Rey River are recommended for establishment as Special Interest Areas.

Three other vegetation types, Tecate cypress, chemise and coastal sage chaparral, will be evaluated for possible recommendation as Research Natural Areas. Since there is a possibility that more representative sites for the three vegetation types will be found there instead of on the Cleveland National Forest, evaluations will be coordinated with the San Bernardino National Forest and will include Bureau of Land Management lands administered by the Forest Service in the Otay Mountain area.

VEGETATION

1. Broadleaf Woodland

Grazing will be shifted away from existing high use areas improving the chance for oak regeneration and allowing shrub and herbaceous layers to recover. Direct protection of oaks will be utilized as needed to ensure regeneration.

2. Chaparral

The most significant change in vegetation will be in the distribution of age classes in chaparral as prescribed burns averaging 6,000 to 7,000 acres per year are implemented across the Forest. Large continuous stands of old growth chaparral will be broken up into a mosaic of different successional stages. An additional 3,700 acres of type conversion of chaparral to grass will be implemented for fuelbreak construction in areas with high fire protection needs. Coordinated resource and fire management planning will continue to be emphasized to improve treatment effectiveness and reduce costs.

3. Timber and Fuelwood

Through implementation of approximately 700 acres of timber stand improvement treatments the volume of fuelwood available will increase to 4,625 cords (see Appendix H for detail on allowable sale quantity, estimated acres of treatment by method, suitable land classification and growing stock estimates). Sales of fuelwood to the public will increase. Stands with poor public access will be sold to commercial fuelwood operators. It is expected that demand will still exceed supply for pine, oak, and cedar. Opportunities for increased utilization of chaparral as a fuelwood resource will be explored in addition to its possible use as a biomass energy resource.

The type and intensity of use that a particular area receives ultimately determines timber management goals. Since there are a wide variety of uses ranging from large campgrounds at one extreme to fairly remote areas visited only by hikers at the other, silvicultural treatments obviously will differ from area to area.

In spite of these differences, there are several basic elements of stand structure and composition that are appropriate on the Cleveland National Forest. These elements or "building blocks" describe conditions which are desirable in stands managed principally for recreational use, watershed protection, and wildlife habitat. These conditions need not be rigorously met in every area. Rather, they will serve as departure points when developing silvicultural prescriptions for specific areas based on an on-the-ground analysis of needs.

The elements of forest structure which are important in meeting the goals established for timber stands on the Cleveland National Forest are as follows:

- an all-aged or irregular-size structure;
- old growth trees retained as long as possible;
- controlled stocking levels;
- mixed species composition;
- healthy vigorous trees; and,
- near natural appearance.

See Appendix H for a discussion of treatment methods appraisal to achieve each of these elements

of forest structure.

VISUAL RESOURCES

The most apparent change will be due to the construction of 3,700 acres of fuelbreak. Prescribed burning is expected to create some textural variety in the brush covered slopes. The visual quality in some areas will be improved with the continued emphasis on the undergrounding of utility lines and the visual rehabilitation of past projects that do not meet the Adopted Visual Quality Objectives.

WATER

Total Forest water yield is expected to increase slightly. Annual water yield will be about 2,600 acre feet above background over the 50-year planning period, roughly a 3 percent increase. Consequently, the Forest's water supply capability relative to the large demand in southern California will essentially not change. Vegetation management on some watersheds may result in significant sustained increases for local communities or agricultural water uses. Vegetation management may be considered, especially for increasing water yield on suitable areas where local water supply agencies propose and support such action, but the Forest is not expected to initiate water yield improvements solely for Forest management purposes. Water quality will be enhanced indirectly as a result of significantly reducing wildfire over the planning period. Annual sediment production is expected to decline an average of roughly 5 percent below the current estimated yield. Water quality monitoring will increase to evaluate the consequences of the increased level of Forest management activities.

WILDERNESS RESOURCES

Four wilderness areas, totaling 76,474 acres, will preserve and protect 18 percent of the Forest in near-natural conditions. The California Wilderness Act, passed in September, 1984, added the San Mateo Canyon Wilderness area on the Trabuco Ranger District, and the Pine Creek and Hauser Wilderness areas on the Descanso Ranger District. Prior to this the Forest had only one wilderness, the Agua Tibia, located on the Palomar Ranger District. Wilderness management plans will be developed for each of these areas.

Vegetation management plans to minimize the frequency and intensity of wildfires will be developed for each wilderness and will be implemented upon approval of the Chief of the Forest Service. User limitations will be established as needed to protect the environment and to ensure the availability of opportunities for solitude and the self-reliance characteristic of primitive recreation experiences.

An improved network of trails and trailheads will expand the accessible areas, increasing user capacity and encouraging more dispersed use. Wilderness recreation opportunities will be provided on all three Ranger Districts and in a variety of settings, including streambanks in the Pine Creek and San Mateo areas and conifer-covered peaks in the Agua Tibia.

WILDLIFE

Implementation of the plan provides more wildlife emphasis over the planning period than under current management. Habitat diversity would increase, but not be optimized. Riparian and broadleaf woodland areas would be actively managed for protection and improvement. Human disturbance to wildlife will increase, but key wildlife areas will be protected. Population levels of

all management indicator species/groups would remain stable or increase slightly. Mule deer numbers would increase for four decades, then decline slightly and stabilize at a level approximately 17 percent above the current baseline numbers. Plan implementation provides habitat for stable or slightly increasing populations of bald eagles and peregrine falcon.

Acreage Allocations of the Management

Areas

RNA	Research Natural Areas	1,750
D	Developed Recreation Complex	15,850
W	Wilderness	76,474
U	Unroaded General Forest	87,811
R	Roaded General Forest	238,169

Outputs and Costs

Table 4-1

AVERAGE ANNUAL OUTPUTS AND COSTS BY DECADE

Base	1980								
Year	RPA Goals		D E C A D E S						
Resource Elements	1982	1990	2030	1	2	3	4	5	
RECREATION									
Developed Public (M RVD)		460	920	1,630		811	917	1,059	
	1,225	1,310							
Developed Private (MRVD)		487	750	800		662	751	800	
	800	800							
Dispersed (M RVD)		1,222	1,230	2,400		1,587	1,893	2,267	
	2,685	2,751							
Wilderness (M RVD)	6			42		55	69	69	69
ORV									
Open (M Acres) ¹	1.56		2.16		2.16	2.16	2.16	2.16	
Closed (M Acres)	386.80		384.79		384.79	384.79	384.79		
	384.79								
Restricted (M Acres)	31.69			33.10		33.10			
	33.10	33.10	33.10						
(Miles)	107		111		111				
	111	111	111						
Visual quality Index	27.08			26.80		26.85			
	26.95	27.05	27.15						

¹ Limited by steep, 160X+ rocky slopes, approximately 98X of Wildomar (360 ac) is useable, and 95X of Corral Canyon (1800 ac).

² Use in restricted areas is limited to designated routes and trails; thus the total mileage shown is useable.

WILDLIFE AND FISH

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Threatened and Endangered Species:

-Bald Eagle (Individuals) 10	12	
12 16 16 16		
-Peregrine Falcon (Pairs) 0	1	1
1 1 1		
<i>Wildlife--Other Than Threatened and Endangered:</i>		
-Deer (Individuals) 3,496	3,700	
3,700 4,000 4,100 4,100		
-Resident Fish (M Pounds) 1,500	1,500	
1,700 1,700 1,800 1,900		
-Spotted Owls (Pairs) 13	13	
13 13 13 13		

outputs end Costs

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Table 4-1 (continued)

AVERAGE ANNUAL OUTPUTS AND COSTS BY DECADE

Base 1980

Year RPA Goals D E C A D E S

<i>Resource Elements</i>	<i>1982</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>2030</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
.	-							

Direct Habitat Improvement (WFUD):

- Deer	2,800	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,450	1,425		
- All Other Wildlife	7,800	2,350			2,350	2,525	2,600	2,575

Species (Except T&E)

- Resident Fish (Except T&E)	900	900	1,000	1,100	1,100	1,200		
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Induced Habitat Improvement (WFUD):

-Deer	1,900	3,925	3,925	4,225	4,350			
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4,300

-All Other Wildlife 5,400 7,050 7,075 7 600 7,800

7,725

Species (Except T&E)

-Resident Fish (Except T&E) 0 0 0 0 0 0

Habitat Improvement (Acres/Structures):

-Deer 315/5 2075/3.5 2075/2.7 1900/4.5
2075/4.0 1450/3.5

-All Other Wildlife 315/5 2075/3.5 2075/2.7 1900/4.5 2075/4.0
1450/3.5

Species (Except T&E)

-Resident Fish (Except T&E) /0 /1.0 /1.0 /1.2 /1.3 /1.2

Grazing (M AUM) 16.1 12 13 19 21 21 21 21

TIMBER - -

Sales Offered (M MBF) 3.1 4.9 (Volume Included under fuelwood)

Reforestation (Acres) 150 202 236 100 100 100 100
100

Timber Stand Improvement 241 536 547 700 700 700 700
700

(Acres)

Fuelwood (Cords) 2,400 4,625 4,625 4,625 4,625
4,625

Biomass (M MCF) 0 0 0 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2
1.2

WATER ----- - - - - -

Quality (M Acre-feet at Standards) 97 88 90 99 101 101 101 101

Increased Quantity (M Acre-feet) 1.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0

Sediment Yield (MM Tons) 2.1 2.0 2.2 2.0 2.1

Watershed Improvement 40 90 100 50 50 50 50 50
(Acres)

outputs end Costs 4-

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Table 4-1 (continued)

AVERAGE ANNUAL OUTPUTS AND COSTS BY DECADE

-1

Base 1980

Year RPA Goals D E C A D E S

Resource Elements 1982 1990 2030 1 2 3 4

5

LANDS AND MINERALS

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Minerals (Operating Plans) 4 12 15 4 4 4 4 4

Land Acquisition (Acres) 200 2,000 0 250 250 250 250
250

HUMAN RESOURCES

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Programs (Enrollees) 31 31 31 31 31 31 31

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FIRE AND FUELS

Fuel Treatment (Acres) 3,750 600 500 7,900 7,900 7,600 8,500 6,200

Expected Acres Burned by Wildfire:

<i>-Intensity Class 1</i>	3	3	2	3	3		
<i>-Intensity Class 2</i>	28		29	28	29	28	
<i>-Intensity Class 3</i>	29		28	27	28	28	
<i>-Intensity Class 4</i>	11		12	11	12	12	
<i>-Intensity Class 5</i>	49		49	48	49	47	
<i>-Intensity Class 6</i>	5,281		6,578	5,083	6,378	6,482	
<i>-Total (Intensity Classes 1-6)</i>	5,400		6,700	5,200	6,499	6,600	

FACILITIES

.....

Trail Construction/ Reconstruction (Miles) 7.5 5 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0

Road Construction/ Reconstruction/ROW 0.4 0 0 1.2 0.9 0.9 0.25 0.20

Acquisition (Miles)

Full Public Access (Miles) 0.2 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0

Road Maintenance (Miles) 460 481 521 560 596 629

Dams and Reservoirs (Number):

<i>-Forest Service</i>	8		8	8	8		
<i>-Other Federal</i>	0		0	0	0		
<i>-Other State and Local</i>	4		5	5	5	5	
<i>-Private</i>	6		6	6	6		

Administrative Sites (Number):

<i>-Forest Service Owned</i>	26		26	26			
	26		26				

<i>-Leased</i>	2	2	2 2	2		
	2					
<i>TOTAL BUDGET (MM \$)</i>	9.5	11.4	11.0	13.0	13.0	
	12.9					

Decade 1 is the period 1986 through 1995.

Forestwide Standards and Guidelines

PHYSICAL

Air resources

Prescribe burn only on "Burn Days" designated by local air quality control agencies unless a specific exemption is approved.

Monitor AQRV's (Air Quality Related Values) to determine trends in Class I Wilderness areas. As research becomes available implement resource protection techniques including review of PSO (Prevention of Significant Deterioration) applications to prevent increase in level of pollutants affecting wilderness and other forest resources.

Geology, mineral, and energy resources

Locatable and saleable minerals extraction may be authorized by approval of a plan of operation.

Impose reasonable conditions in mineral extraction operating plans for protecting surface resources and reclaiming disturbed areas consistent with the statutory rights of claimants, leaseholders, and permittees.

Minerals projects, developments and activities should have a geological reconnaissance report approved by the Manager, South Zone Minerals Area Management.

Process proposed mineral operating plans in a timely manner, giving priority to the exploration and development of energy, strategic, and critical materials.

Saleable and leasable minerals may be authorized where not in conflict with management objectives.

Access for mineral exploration and development is generally unrestricted subject to the mitigation of impacts to surface resources; exceptions are Wilderness, Special Areas, and other appropriated land.

Access for mineral exploration and development to Wilderness, Special Areas, and other appropriated land, is subject to valid existing rights. It is restricted to the extent that the integrity of the area involved must be maintained. The specific restrictions for the areas of concern are contained in the prescriptions.

ENERGY

Encourage energy development as long as the development is consistent with other standards and guidelines.

In the implementation of National Forest management programs, ensure that energy conserving practices are applied.

Support solar, wind, and hydro energy proposals, but with regard for a minimum of environmental and visual disturbance.

Paleontological resources

Soils

Restore degraded watershed areas identified in the Forest Watershed Improvement Needs (WIN) inventory.

- a. Give highest priority for treatment to active streambank or gully erosion in riparian and meadow areas.
- b. Update the WIN inventory every 2 years and establish and/or revise the priority for treatment for each problem area identified.

Improve long-term soil productivity and decrease soil erosion through a rotational prescribed burning program that will reduce losses from wildfire. Rotational prescribed burning will have less severe impact on the soil resource over the long term than unpredictable large-scale wildfires which usually burn under the hottest, most extreme weather conditions, and which create the most severe soil damage in terms of loss of cover and the creation of hydrophobic water-repellent conditions.

Water and aquatic resources

Riparian and aquatic ecosystems include terrestrial, semi-aquatic (land/water interface), and aquatic components and habitats. Riparian areas vary drastically ranging from the typical willow lined perennial flowing stream through sparsely vegetated intermittent waterways to sandy washes which may only flow during storm events.

The riparian management zones where particular management sensitivity is warranted include the traditional riparian corridor along streams, and also include areas of unstable soils, wetlands, intermittent headwater streams, floodplains, and other areas where proper ecologic functioning is crucial to maintenance of healthy riparian systems.

To assist in defining these riparian zones the following minimum area sizes shall be used in anadromous watersheds:

Fish bearing streams and lakes:	300 feet from each bank
Perennial non-fish bearing streams:	150 feet from each bank
Ponds, reservoirs, wetlands > 1 acres:	150 feet from each bank
Intermittent streams, wetlands < 1 acres, and landslide areas	100 feet from each bank

For all other non-anadromous watersheds the standard riparian definition from the Forest Plan shall apply, which is: " As a minimum, riparian areas are defined as: 1) areas 100 feet from the edge of standing bodies of water; 2) areas 100 feet, on each side, of perennial stream channels; and 3) all wetlands."

Protect and meet water quality standards and protect soil productivity by limiting sediment increases resulting from management activities to no greater than 10 percent above current levels on municipal watersheds and 20 percent on non-municipal watersheds as determined by sediment yield modeling techniques.

Best Management Practices (BMP) will be implemented to meet water quality objectives and to maintain and improve the quality of surface water on the Forest. Methods and techniques for applying the BMPs will be identified during project level environmental assessments and incorporated into the associated project plan and implementation document. See Appendix I, Water Quality Management: Best Management Practices.

Secure water rights for existing and foreseeable future Forest Service consumptive uses following federal and state procedures.

Using Regional methodology, quantify non-consumptive water needs prior to project or permit activity which may affect availability of flows. Incorporate instream flow needs requirements in future water diversion permits. Obtain agreements for streamflows with appropriate water regulatory agencies.

Consider the cumulative effects of all existing vegetation treatments or disturbed areas, including wildfire, on potential flooding and sedimentation when planning, conducting, and scheduling vegetation treatments. In order to prevent detrimental cumulative effects use the following guidelines:

- a. Manage for no more than 40 percent of the vegetation in a watershed to be less than 5 years of age. The boundaries of the watershed are defined in "Probable Peak Discharge and Erosion Rates from Southern California Watersheds" t5].
- b. Allow no more than 20 percent of the vegetation in a watershed to be manipulated during any one year.

Consider water yield improvement opportunities in the design of vegetation management activities and use as part of the project economic analysis when appropriate.

Conduct a Forest-wide inventory of riparian areas determining the location, extent, condition, and trend of all areas by 1988. Inventory all perennial streams and sections of intermittent and ephemeral stream channels that have riparian vegetation and delineate those sections that should be managed as riparian areas.

As a minimum, riparian areas are defined to be:

- 1) areas that are a horizontal distance of 100 feet from the edge of standing bodies of water;
 - 2) areas that are a horizontal distance of 100 feet on each side of perennial stream channels; and,
 - 3) all wetlands.
- a. Sections of intermittent and ephemeral stream channels will also be defined as riparian areas when identified and delineated as such in the riparian areas inventory, based on presence or absence of riparian vegetation and stream channel characteristics.
 - b. Until the riparian inventory is completed, the extent of riparian area within a project site will be determined on a case-by-case basis, using the criteria developed for the Forest-wide inventory and based on the definitions given above.

(Standard) Management activities or practices may occur if riparian area goals can be met. Prior to initiating any activity in riparian areas (except in fire emergencies), an interdisciplinary team will assess the effects. Resource impacts must be mitigated in favor of the dependent resources (see glossary). Mitigating measures may include, but are not limited to the following:

- a. restrict entry
- b. revegetation

- c. replacement of lost habitat
- d. public information and contact
- e. visitor capacity management
- f. relocation of incompatible facilities
- g. maintenance of wildlife corridors

Vegetation management (removal or alteration) shall be restricted to no more than a 30% reduction in the potential ground cover that would occur at any given time. Potential ground cover is that which would occur under natural conditions. Vegetation treatments designed to rejuvenate or protect riparian vegetation which would only temporarily alter vegetation cover will not be limited.

Ensure habitat conditions necessary for maintenance of populations of least Bell's vireo management indicator species (MIS) and the riparian-dependent bird species MIS group. Maintain the following conditions on riparian areas:

- a. Maintain multi-layered, diverse stands of uneven-aged vegetation (both horizontal and vertical strata) consistent with site potential. The highest density of vegetation is preferred in the mid-and under-stories;
- b. Retain snags and nest cavity trees unless they constitute a safety hazard;
- c. Retain natural openings and edges;
- d. Retain optimum vegetative cover on at least 80 percent of the riparian streambanks in each watershed;
- e. Avoid vegetation treatments during bird breeding and nesting seasons (~~March 1 through June 30~~);
- f. Maintain vegetative corridors for wildlife movement; and,
- g. Retain at least 60 percent cover within a 2 to 6 foot-height zone in scattered dense shrub thickets in known or potential least Bell's vireo habitat.

Initiate site-specific improvement activities where riparian areas do not meet the conditions described above or as identified in the Riparian Condition and Trend Inventory, Watershed Improvement Need Inventory or site specific planning. Improvement activities include but are not limited to:

- a. restricted entry
- b. revegetation
- c. replacement of lost habitat
- d. relocation of compatible facilities/activities
- a. e.instream habitat improvement
- e. watershed restoration

Design road and trail, including off-road vehicle route, crossings to affect the minimum area possible and meet Standard Guideline 3.

Prohibit off-road vehicle activities in riparian areas with the exception of roads and trail crossings.

Limit using fire retardants or earth moving equipment in riparian areas during fire suppression activities.

Maintain fisheries habitat conditions for management indicator species (rainbow trout and arroyo chub) as follows:

- a. Retain optimum vegetation cover on at least 80 percent of the streambanks;
- b. Provide for minimum instream flow requirements in streams with self-sustaining fisheries by coordination or formal agreement with water control entities; and,
- c. Maintain aquatic corridors for fish movement.

BIOLOGICAL

Biodiversity

Complete ecological evaluations and, if appropriate, recommend to the Chief the establishment of three Research Natural Areas (RNAs) which are:

- a. King Creek Site (Cuyamaca cypress);
- b. Organ Valley Site (Englemann oak); and,
- c. Aqua Tibia Site (big cone Douglas-fir).

Protect the three potential RNA sites until establishment or non-selection has been completed.

Designate two areas as Special Interest Areas: Guatay Mountain Site [Tecate cypress and associated hairstreak butterfly (Mitours thornei)] and the West Fork of the San Luis Rey River (wild trout).

Consider other areas for RNA or SIA designation.

Proposed, threatened, endangered, and sensitive species

Identify critical habitat for threatened and endangered species and prescribe measures to prevent the destruction or adverse modification of such habitat. Apply management prescriptions that will provide high and medium capable habitat (as defined in habitat capability models) sufficient for recovery of threatened and endangered species.

Allow no ground disturbing activities in known or potential Stephen's kangaroo rat habitat.

Plan vegetation management practices to protect or enhance sensitive plant species.

Emphasize sensitive plant species habitat protection and improvement in resource management and fire suppression activities.

Prevent the destruction or adverse modification of habitat determined to be critical for sensitive plant species.

Ensure close cooperation with surrounding land owners and development of compatible land management objectives through the Coordinated Resource Planning process and other cooperative planning efforts. This will ensure consideration of the Riverside County General Plan for specific plans in the area of sensitive plants shown on the vegetation resources advisory map. Also riparian area standards and guidelines will provide protection for these areas.

Range

1. In chaparral and annual grassland vegetation types, retain 100 to 300 pounds of residual forage per acre (air dry weight) in grazed areas. In broadleaf woodland, conifer forest, and perennial grassland vegetation types, retain 300 to 600 pounds of residual forage per acre (air dry weight) in grazed areas.

Develop livestock grazing system and management practices which meet riparian area objectives, and may include, but not be limited to:

- a. move salting away from riparian areas
- b. move water sites away from riparian areas
- c. vary season of use

Increase forage use by increasing vegetation management, expanding existing allotments, and creating new allotments when necessary.

Adjust grazing use to allow increased amounts of high quality wildlife habitat and expansion of ORV activities in some areas currently used by livestock.

Proposals to significantly adjust livestock grazing use will be analyzed through the allotment planning and environmental analysis process.

(CSS_MOU): Change grazing allotment boundaries, where practical, to exclude grazing from areas of coastal sage scrub in areas designated to support the preserve system (all lands below 3000').

Silviculture

If a given vegetation type/successional stage combination is below long-term minimum levels, manage to achieve the required amounts as soon as possible, but within the planning horizon.

Ensure prescribed distribution of vegetation type/successional stage combinations to subunits of the Forest.

Apply specific silvicultural strategies as outlined in the Mount Laguna and Palomar Mountain long range silvicultural plans [7,8].

Provide and maintain in each vegetation type at least 10 percent of each successional stage. For the primary vegetation types these are:

<u>Vegetation Type</u>	<u>Successional Stages</u>
Broadleaf Chaparral	early 0-10 years mid 11-30 years late 31+ years

Chamise Chaparral	early 0-5 years mid 6-15 years late 15+ years
Coastal Sage Chaparral	early 0-3 years mid 4-10 years late 11+
Conifer Forest and Broadleaf Woodland	See treatment methods outlined in Appendix B.

For treatments with a rejuvenation objective, establish site-specific prescriptions and guidelines which will ensure that selected treatment methods will re-establish the existing or potential plant community on the site. Considerations such as season of treatment, intensity of burns, and extent of treatments will be assessed through the project planning process. This applies to all vegetation treatments except fuelbreak construction.

Special forest products

Wildlife

In conifer forest and broadleaf woodland vegetation types, retain an average of 2 or more down logs per acre at least 13 inches in diameter and preferably greater than 20 feet in length per acre.

To the extent possible, within the conifer forest and broadleaf woodland vegetation types, provide, maintain, and manage for an average of 1.5 snags per acre with the following specifications:

- a. 1.2 snags per acre between 15 and 24 inches dbh and greater than 20 feet high; and,
- b. 0.3 snags per acre greater than 24 inches dbh and greater than 20 feet high.

Protect all identified spotted owl territories:

- a. In known spotted owl and accipiter nesting and roosting core areas retain more than 60 percent over-story canopy closure and 60 to 80 percent closure in the mid-story; and,
- b. Retain generally more than 40 percent over-story canopy closure in the foraging area.

Emphasize achievement of Forest-wide wildlife habitat diversity of chaparral through prescribed burning.

Ensure that existing wildlife water sources remain available for wildlife use and create new ones as deemed necessary.

Minimize human/livestock/wildlife interactions at water sources.

Coordinate with other resources to minimize vegetative treatments and human disturbances in key wildlife areas, which include capture nest or roost sites, deer fawning areas, wildlife water developments, and rock outcrops.

DISTURBANCE PROCESSES

Fire

Emphasize both fuels treatments and an effective organization to minimize wildfire losses.

Plan for adequate protection from wildfire to life, property, and natural resources.

Encourage local ordinances designed to afford protection to life, property, and natural resources from catastrophic wildfires.

Encourage reciprocal agreements with other agencies and organizations to provide more cost efficient and effective fire prevention, fire detection, fuels management, and fire suppression programs.

Aggressively attack wildfire, consistent with initial attack policy and escaped fire situation analyses.

Apply the following standards to fuelbreak construction and main-tenance:

- a. Maintain fuelbreaks at least 300 feet wide, having no more than 3 tons of fuels per acre;
- b. Design fuelbreaks using irregular widths, shapes, and patterns to meet Adopted Visual Quality Objectives and wildlife management objectives; and,
- c. Retain patches of mid-and late-successional stage chaparral of at least one acre or larger for each 10 acres of fuelbreak where slopes are less than 60 percent.

Establish fire management areas for treatment by prescribed fire, either by planned or unplanned ignition, where management prescriptions and practices for fire protection and fire use are practical and necessary, to ensure that land management goals can be met with full consideration for all environmental factors.

Insects and disease

A full range of alternatives, including mechanical, cultural, biological, and chemical methods, will be considered on a project level basis. The method will be selected through the environmental analysis process which will consider environmental effects, efficacy of treatment, and costs of the feasible alternatives. Herbicides will be selected only if their use is essential to meet management objectives. Monitoring and enforcement plans to implement specific measures will be determined during this process.

Undesirable species

SOCIAL

Developed recreation

Manage Mount Laguna, Fry Creek-Observatory, Blue Jay-El Cariso, San Juan Canyon, Trabuco, and Black Star as developed recreation complexes.

Expand existing developed sites and construct new ones to meet projected demand.

Treat vegetation in inventoried future recreation development sites in accordance with a prescription unique to that site and its intended future use.

Terminate recreation special use permits when a higher public need is justified by future use determinations.

Plan no new recreation residence tracts.

Complete historical evaluations on each recreation residence tract prior or during the future use determination or, if no future use determination, prior to 1990.

Revert any recreation residence tract lots that are unoccupied back to National Forest multiple-use purposes.

Ensure that permits for recreation residences within 100-year floodplains contain a clause stating that if the residences are substantially damaged by a flood, the permit will be revoked. Permittees will be so notified.

Permit no additions to existing recreation residence structures that encroach in 100-year floodplains.

Maximize use of information facilities which do not require staffing.

Dispersed recreation

Continue the use of dispersed overnight visitor permits.

Monitor dispersed use and revise area capacities if necessary, to ensure that resource damage does not occur.

Maintain Forest trails for user safety and convenience and to protect resources.

Provide additional off-road vehicle (ORV) opportunities at a level not conflicting with other multiple-use objectives.

- a. Increase opportunities through a system of designated routes and trails.
- b. Maintain existing open ORV areas. Allow the expansion of Corral Canyon to approximately 1,800 acres. Plan no new open areas.
- c. Off-road vehicle routes and areas are shown on the accompanying ORV map. When monitoring shows a greater than 10 percent change from the impacts predicted in the off-road vehicle project EAs review and possible revise of the off-road vehicle map. Revisions to the map may be made only by a Forest Supervisor Decision Notice based on an environmental analysis with public involvement.

General recreation

Provide new recreation opportunities only after full consideration of the opportunities provided by others, both public and private.

Use volunteers in visitor services activities and programs where possible.

Ensure that all elements of the interpretive services program (signs, interpretive trails, brochures, information stations, etc.) are in character with the environment where they are located.

Emphasize self-service or volunteer operated information and visitor services facilities and programs.

When monitoring indicates an area with a severe law enforcement problem, act, where possible, to eliminate or reduce the problem. Some strategies which could be used include increased public contact, information and education efforts, closure, personnel training efforts, and cooperative assistance with other agencies.

Heritage resources

Inventory

- a. Complete the cultural resources inventory as specified by legislative or management directives. The inventory shall include cultural resource properties, extent of inventoried land area, and curatorial and archival collections.
- b. Complete a sample inventory of the Forest as determined by RPA updates to aid in identifying the cultural resource potential for the Forest for land management purposes. Whenever possible this inventory will be done in conjunction with project work or with post-wildfire rehabilitation.
- c. Interdisciplinary environmental analysis of any Forest project will address cultural resources and a documented archaeological reconnaissance will be required. Reconnaissance will be conducted by qualified personnel as specified in FSM 2351.4. Reconnaissance will occur concurrently with initial studies for land disposal action. Any development or land use which may alter, damage, destroy or remove from management any cultural resource will have a documented archaeological reconnaissance report (FSM 2361.1(1) R-5 sup.) with information forwarded to the Archaeological Site Survey Regional Office.
- d. The cultural resource overview and inventory will be kept current and updated on an annual basis to reflect changes in legislation, management objectives, and Regional or Forest research designs.

Evaluation

- a. A set number of inventoried Class II cultural resource properties will be targeted for evaluation during each fiscal year.
- b. Evaluations of cultural properties will be done in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Qualified personnel will apply the criteria of eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places to determine significance.

Protection and Enhancement

- a. Class I properties will be assessed to determine compatibility or conflicts with present or proposed land uses. Specific management plans will consider, but are not limited to the following: -administrative closures; -physical protection measures; - monitoring/patrolling; -impact mitigation; -adaptive reuse; -research; -interpretive programs; -special cultural resource areas or zones; and, -uses within other protective management zones.
- b. The Forest shall use cultural resources for interpretive programs whenever management options exist, and shall foster active programs of research through the issuance of special use permits or Antiquity Act permits to qualified institutions, organizations and individuals, and through the identification of opportunities for research.
- c. Until evaluation occurs all known cultural resource properties shall be classified as Class II and shall be afforded the same consideration as Class I resource properties.
- d. Confidentiality of cultural resource site locations will be maintained to aid in their protection.
- e. A program of information exchange between cultural resources and other resource management people will be maintained to insure prompt consideration of cultural resources during any emergency undertaking (i.e., fire suppression and vandalism). A program of field supervision during fire suppression and rehabilitation will be initiated.
- f. A set number of inventoried cultural resources will be targeted for visitation each fiscal year to assess the status of the cultural resource and propose specific management plans whenever necessary or evaluate the effectiveness of management plans in effect.

Recreation opportunity spectrum

Scenery management

Proposed activities or developments which would cause deviation from the Adopted Visual Quality Objectives will require a Forest Supervisor Decision Notice based on an environmental analysis.

Maintain foregrounds and middlegrounds of the scenic corridors of the following travel routes to retention and/or partial retention visual objectives: a. Officially designated county scenic highways; and, b. California State Scenic Highway System routes as per September 1970 Master Plan.

Ensure that sites not meeting Adopted Visual Quality Objectives are rehabilitated.

Ensure that all permitted uses contain provision for meeting Adopted Visual Quality Objectives.

Wilderness resources

ADMINISTRATIVE

Infrastructure

Develop and maintain the Forest transportation system for the through-traveling public while providing safe, efficient routes.

Provide additions to the transportation system to provide public access to public land and developed recreation sites.

Upgrade segments of roads not safe for public use and maintain roads at a safe, environmentally suitable level.

Effect road closures and/or obliterate unneeded roads as necessary for public safety or resource protection considerations.

Consider jurisdiction changes to the state or counties when overall management of the Forest road system would become more cost effective. Encourage transfer of appropriate facilities to affected entities.

As permittee use on Forest roads expands, manage traffic to minimize user conflict and encourage maintenance agreements with permittees.

Coordinate Forest highway project proposals and allocation of Forest highway funds with affected agencies.

Address requests for subdivision access over National Forest System roads as follows:

- a. Where county jurisdiction and maintenance would be appropriate, request that the county accept a USDA easement and maintenance responsibility for the road;
- b. Where access is to remain under Forest Service jurisdiction and public use is regulated, address a letter indicating such restrictions to the county. Issue a road-use permit, assigning maintenance responsibilities and required work to a property owner's association when actual road use is to occur; and,
- c. Where access remains under Forest Service jurisdiction and public use is not regulated, address a letter indicating such condition to the county. The letter will request that the county show the following clause on the parcel map: "Access is across National Forest land administered under U.S. Department of Agriculture regulations. The Forest Service may at any time regulate use by imposing seasonal road closure or other restrictions."

Maintain recreation and administrative facilities to a healthy and safe standard that complies with national, state, and local codes. Make energy efficient, and/or replace if necessary.

Base facilities maintenance and replacement on the following priorities:

- a. Correct inventoried health and safety items;
- b. Eliminate inventoried maintenance backlogs;
- c. Accomplish annual recurrent maintenance;
- d. Replace condemned facilities if a continued need exists and no feasible alternatives are available. If construction funds are not available, continue rehabilitation/refurbishing work necessary to maintain facilities at habitation standards and perpetuate the life of the structure; and,
- e. Provide new facilities where need can be justified.

Real estate

Emphasize the consolidation of land through land adjustment procedures to provide protection of rare and endangered plants, wildlife including habitat, and watersheds. Consideration will also be given to reduce administrative management costs and the amount of property lines to be identified and maintained.

Expand the land line location program to provide accurate knowledge of property lines necessary for management activities. Survey and post Forest property boundaries in accordance with established priorities.

~~Continue implementing the Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service interagency land management transfer program in the project area.~~

Ensure that close relations are kept with local, state, and other federal agencies, such that land use and management decisions are coordinated to the greatest extent possible.

Ensure that the needs of scientific research are allowed for to the greatest extent possible when these needs do not unreasonably conflict with other management activities.

Consider the needs of observatories when implementing or reaffirming activities which might affect dark sky qualities.

Designate special interest areas when appropriate sites are identified through future planning.

Special uses

Consider new special use permits or easements only when suitable private land is not available and such use does not conflict with management objectives.

Ensure that special use permits contain provisions for visual rehabilitation and require permittees to meet Visual Quality Objectives.

Place new or replacement power lines, 33 kV or less, telephone lines, and television cables underground in keeping with other management objectives.

Transportation and utility corridors

Consider the need for transportation and utility corridors when addressing requests for lineal rights-of-way across National Forest land.

Acquire road and trail rights-of-way for facilities needed for the Forest transportation system.

Coordination

Ensure close cooperation with surrounding landowners and development of compatible land management objectives through the Coordinated Resource Planning process and other cooperative planning efforts.

(CSS_MOU): Develop a coordinated management plan for the Black Mountain Unit (including CSS around Pamo Valley) with the San Dieguito River Parkway Joint Powers Authority, City of San Diego, San Diego County, SANDAG, and other agencies involved in the NCCP. This may require a Forest plan amendment to implement.

Conduct fully integrated resource inventories based on ecological type information to facilitate communication and reduce duplication of data gathering.

CNF Management Area Direction

The management area prescriptions in this section describe the direction, practices and activities that will apply to the five Forest management areas: General Forest Unroaded-Natural Setting (U); General Forest Roaded (R); Developed Recreation Complex (D); Wilderness (W); and Special Areas (S). The Forest-wide standards and guidelines listed in Section F will also apply to the management areas wherever appropriate.

Each management area prescription includes the following parts:

THEME -This is a narrative describing the general management emphasis for the area highlighting individual resource goals and direction that will apply.

MANAGEMENT AREA DESCRIPTION - This part provides a graphic and tabular display of the acreage of each Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) class and vegetation type that occurs on the management area.

DESIRED CONDITION – A brief statement of the desired condition.

STANDARDS & GUIDELINES -Specific resource direction statements are listed. These may describe the emphasis for each resource program or provide guidelines for management. The practices applicable to the management area are listed. Vegetation types or other specific areas within the management area to which each practice will be applied are shown. The treatment methods that may be applied to each vegetation type to achieve the management area objectives are listed. The appropriate standards for management of each vegetation type are also given.

The management areas are shown on the accompanying map. Each management prescription applies to one kind of management area, all of which, with the exception of Management Area S, occur on all three Ranger Districts. Each management area contains a variety of vegetation types, topographic conditions, and ROS classes. Management direction and practices unique to individual vegetation types or areas within the management area are distinguished in the management area prescription where appropriate.

The management areas were delineated considering the following basic characteristics:

- Suitability for a range of management practices and activities and possessing features that accommodate motorized public access on designated routes (Area R);
- Suitability for a more limited range of management practices and activities while allowing retention of an unroaded, natural-appearing environment (Area U);
- Suitability for providing developed recreation opportunities (Area D);
- Wilderness attributes (Area W); and,
- Special botanical features or characteristics (Area S).

Other Maps

For further direction within the management areas several other maps are used. They accompany these documents in a package labeled:

MAP PACKET

Land & Resource Management Plan

Cleveland National Forest

They include further direction on:

Adopted Visual Quality Objectives

Facilities

Recreation Opportunity Spectrum Objectives

Off Road Vehicles

Management Areas

Table 3.1
Cleveland National Forest
Management Practices Allowed on each Management Area

Practice	Management Area from LRMP				
	Roaded	Unroaded	Developed Rec	RNA's & SA	Wilderness
Facility Construction	Y	N	Y	N	N
Facility Maintenance	Y	N	Y	N	N
Facility Rehabilitaiton	Y	N	Y	N	N
Dispersed Camping (Car)	Y	N	Y*	N	N
Dispersed Camping (Foot)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Dispersed Use (General)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Trail Construction	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Trail Maintenance	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Visual Resource Improvement	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Vehicular Use	Y	N	Y	N	N
New Rec Residence	N	N	N	N	N
Existing Rec Residence	Y	N	Y	N	N
OHV Designated Route	Y	N	N	N	N
OHV Open Area	Y	N	N	N	N
Wildlife Habitat Improvement	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Livestock Grazing	Y	Y	Y	N	Y**
Livestock Range Improvement	Y	Y	Y	N	Y**
Range Type Conversion	N	N	N	N	N
Reforestation	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Timber Stand Improvement	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Fuelwood Harvesting	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Biomass Harvesting	Y	N	N	N	N
Water and Soil Improvement	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Road Construction	Y	N	Y	N	N
Road Reconstruction	Y	N	Y	N	N
Road Maintenance	Y	N	Y	N	N
Treatment of Naural Fuels	Y	Y	Y	Y***	Y
Fuelbreak Construction	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Fuelbreak Maintenance	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Fire Suppression	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Law Enforcement	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Special Uses	Y	N****	Y	N	N
Minerals	Y	Y	Y	N*****	N
Land Exchange	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Land Acquisition	Y	Y	Y	N	N

* All but Laguna Rec Area

** All but Agua Tibia Wilderness

*** Limited to target species needs

**** Only tempoary uses allowed

***** If withdrawn as recommended

Management Area U

General Forest, Unroaded Natural Setting

Theme

Management of this area emphasizes maintaining natural qualities and conditions for wildlife and dispersed non-motorized recreation opportunities.

Management Area Description

The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) objective is primarily Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, with inclusions of Semi-Primitive Motorized, generally along the roads forming the boundaries of these areas.

RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM %

SPNM	SPM	RN
03	5	2

PERCENT OF LAND BASE

21% General Forest Unroaded

VEGETATION TYPE DISTRIBUTION

Broadleaf Chaparral	43,343
Chamise Chaparral	23,402
Coastal Sage	3,086
Broadleaf Woodland	7,809
Conifer Forest	3,084
Riparian	929
Grassland	1,158
Total	87,811 acres

Desired Condition

Visual quality will be stressed and no permanent above-ground special uses will be allowed except for improvements necessary for mineral activities. Permanent roads will not be constructed and public access by vehicle will not be permitted.

Recreation user access will be by existing trails, and improved by constructing new trails in some areas. Trails will be designed to avoid impacts to riparian areas. Opportunities to view or hunt wildlife will be emphasized.

Livestock grazing will be concentrated in chaparral areas. Conflicts between grazing and wildlife management goals will be alleviated by fencing, water developments, or adjustments in the period of use to control livestock.

Vegetation will be managed for a variety of purposes including wildlife habitat, watershed protection, range forage improvement, and the reduction of fuels hazard. Vegetation treatments

will be designed and constructed to maintain a predominantly natural-appearing environment and standards will strive toward high quality conditions for wildlife species.

Standards and Guidelines

1. Special Interest Area -West Fork of the San Luis Rey River

The West Fork of the San Luis Rey River Area is designated a Special Interest Area pursuant to Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 294.1(a) and authority vested in the Regional Forester, Chief, Forest Service, upon approval of the Cleveland National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan.

2. Range

- a. Allow grazing at a level compatible with achieving wildlife habitat and recreation management objectives.
- b. Develop forage and structural improvements to direct livestock use to chaparral vegetation types.

3. Vegetation

- a. Manage broadleaf woodland and conifer forest stands according to standards defined in Appendix B to: -maintain an irregular size structure; -retain old growth trees; -control stocking levels; -provide a mixed species composition; -maintain healthy, vigorous trees; and -maintain a near natural appearance.
- b. Minimize the potential for damage from forest pests.

4. Wildlife and Fish

- a. Emphasize habitat improvement through a combination of direct treatments and coordination with other resource activities. Achieve the habitat diversity conditions defined by the vegetation management standards in part E (pages 4-37 and 4-38) of this management prescription. Use direct habitat improvements and incorporate wildlife habitat management objectives into vegetation management projects done primarily for other purposes.
- b. Maintain and/or enhance wildlife habitat diversity by application of structural and non-structural practices in all vegetation types.

5. Fire and Fuels

- a. Reduce hazardous fuels accumulations through age class management in chaparral.
- b. Construct and maintain fuelbreaks as necessary to meet resource management objectives. Construction and design will meet Adopted Visual Quality Objectives.
- c. ~~The allowable wildfire size (acres) objectives and suppression strategies for fire intensity levels are:~~

<u>Intensity Level(s)</u>	<u>Maximum Allowable Size</u>	<u>Suppression Strategy</u>
1-2	500	Contain
3	300	Contain
4-6	10	Control

6. Recreation

- a. Emphasize Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized recreation opportunities, including remote camping.
- b. Allow no motorized recreation activity.
- c. Construct trails to access presently inaccessible areas, as appropriate.
- d. Locate new trails to minimize conflicts with wildlife in riparian areas.

7. Scenery Management

The Adopted Visual Quality Objectives are shown on the accompanying map.

8. Infrastructure

- a. Allow vehicle use of temporary roads for administrative and emergency purposes.
- b. Construct only temporary roads for administrative and emergency purposes.
- c. Close and rehabilitate roads when they are no longer needed.

Unroaded Areas

Barker Valley	Noble Canyon
Caliente	San Diego River
Goldwater	Sawtooth
Cutca Valley	Sill Hill
Eagle Peak	South Hauser
No Name	Trabuco Hot Springs

PRACTICES

The resource management practices that will occur on the management area are listed below. The land classes or specific areas within the management area to which the practices may be applied are also specified. Practices in riparian areas will be conducted according to the Forest-wide standards and guidelines.

<u>Practice</u>	<u>Applicable Land Classes or Areas</u>
1. Trail Construction and Maintenance	All vegetation types.
2. Visual Resource Improvement	All vegetation types.
3. Wildlife Habitat Improvement	All vegetation types.
4. Livestock Grazing	Concentrated in chaparral vegetation.
5. Range Improvement	Principally in chaparral vegetation.
6. Reforestation	Broadleaf woodlands, conifer forest, and suitable chaparral sites.
7. Timber Stand Improvement	Broadleaf woodlands and conifer forest.
8. Fuelwood Harvesting	Broadleaf woodland, conifer forest, and broadleaf chaparral vegetation types.
9. Soil and Water Improvement	All vegetation types.
10. Temporary Road Construction	All areas; for emergency or administrative purposes only.
11. Treatment of Natural Fuels	All vegetation types.
12. Fuelbreak Construction and Maintenance	All vegetation types.
13. Fish Habitat Improvement	Riparian areas and aquatic corridors.

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT: TREATMENT METHODS AND STANDARDS

1. Chaparral Vegetation Types (broadleaf, coastal sage, and chamise)

Treatment Methods

Rejuvenation. Vegetation management in chaparral will be, with few exceptions, rejuvenation by prescribed burning. All chaparral vegetation within the management area will be considered for burning on a rotational basis. However, some chaparral areas will be excluded from prescribed burning as determined by project level analysis for reasons such as human safety or soil sensitivity. Mechanical rejuvenation is allowed but only a very slight amount is expected to occur as necessary to meet resource management objectives for the area.

<u>Rejuvenation Method</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
Prescribed Burning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildlife Habitat Improvement • Range Forage Improvement • Water and Soil Improvement • Natural Fuels Treatment • Visual Resource Improvement
Mechanical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range Forage Improvement • Natural Fuels Treatment

Type Conversion. Type conversions of chaparral to grass and other herbaceous species may be done only for Fuelbreak construction. Type conversion of chaparral to broadleaf woodland and conifer forest vegetation types may be done for reforestation in historical conifer or broadleaf woodland areas.

<u>Type Conversion Method</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
Prescribed Burning and Mechanical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -Fuelbreak Construction and Maintenance • -Range Forage Improvement and Maintenance • -Water Yield Enhancement • -Reforestation
Hand Treatment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuelbreak Construction and Maintenance
Livestock Grazing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuelbreak and Forage Improvement and Maintenance

b. Management Standards

Within each vegetation type, manage for at least 20 percent of each successional stage:

<u>Vegetation Type</u>	<u>Successional Stage</u>	<u>Average Expected Rotation Age</u>
Broadleaf Chaparral	Early 0-10 years	57 years
	Mid 11-30 years	
	Late 31+ years	
Chamise Chaparral	Early 0-5 years	34 years
	Mid 6-15 years	
	Late 16+ years	
Coastal Sage Chaparral	Early 0-3 years	17 years
	Mid 4-10 years	
	Late 11+ years	

2. Broadleaf Woodland and Conifer Forest Vegetation Types

a. Treatment Methods

The following treatment methods will be used to achieve the overall conditions described in Appendix B and the specific wildlife habitat conditions specified under part "b" below.

<u>Method</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
Prescribed Burning (understory burning)	-Timber Stand Improvement -Wildlife Habitat Improvement -Natural Fuels Treatment -Fuelbreak Construction
Pruning, Hand or Mechanical Thinning	-Timber Stand Improvement
Tree Planting	-Reforestation -Wildlife Habitat Improvement
Group Selection Harvest	-Stand Regeneration

b. Management Standards

Maintain the following conditions on at least 75 percent of the broadleaf woodland and conifer forest vegetation types in each National Forest System watershed (Forest-wide standards and guidelines will apply to 100 percent of the vegetation types):

- Canopy Closure 70 percent or more canopy closure of mature trees where it exists in the overstory.
- Oak Trees A continuing supply of acorn-producing oak trees which are generally greater than 21 inches dbh and older than 80 years.
- Understory Cover 20 percent or more ground cover of varying age classes in the shrub understory.
- Size of Openings Human-made openings to 300 feet or less in width. Natural openings and edges where possible.
- Number of Openings At least one opening of 2 acres or less for each 40 acres.
- Disturbance Avoidance of heavy disturbance during bird breeding or nesting periods, March 15 through June 30.
- Snags An average of 4 snags or nest cavity trees per acre greater than 20 inches dbh.
- Down Logs An average of at least 5 down logs per acre at least 13 inches in diameter and greater than 20 feet in length.

Management Area R

General Forest, Roaded

Theme

Management of this area emphasizes a variety of resource activities and outputs. Both market and non-market benefits are desired and to this end activities will be modified to ensure that wildlife and other non-market benefits occur at greater than the minimum level.

Management Area Description

This management area includes a variety of land types but primarily encompasses all areas where motorized public access is allowed. It is predominantly composed of Semi-Primitive Motorized and Roaded Natural Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) classes with inclusions of Roaded Modified and Rural in the more developed areas, and a small amount of Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized in more remote areas (see the ROS objective map).

RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM %

SPNM	SPM	RN	RM	R
7%	23%	66%	3%	12%

PERCENT OF LAND BASE

56% General Forest Roaded

VEGETATION TYPE DISTRIBUTION

Broadleaf Chaparral	113,277
Chamise Chaparral	80,863
Coastal Sage	24,029
Broadleaf Woodland	10,428
Conifer Forest	4,908
Riparian	1,916
Grassland	12,762
Total	238,169 acres

Desired Condition

Both dispersed and developed recreation opportunities will be emphasized. Existing motorized routes will be maintained or improved to facilitate safe driving and trails will be developed to provide access to presently inaccessible non-motorized areas. Parking lots at trailheads will be constructed, as appropriate. Off-road vehicle (ORV) activities will be allowed on designated routes and open areas. Existing developed recreation sites will be maintained or upgraded and new sites may be constructed.

Vegetation management will occur for a variety of purposes including fuels management, livestock forage improvement, and wildlife habitat improvement.

Standards and Guidelines

1. Special Interest Area -Guatay Mountain

The Guatay Mountain Botanical Area is designated a Special Interest Area pursuant to Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 294.1(a) and authority vested in the Regional Forester, Chief, Forest Service, upon approval of the Cleveland National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan.

2. Range

- a. Permit livestock grazing.
- b. Expand existing allotments or create new ones, where compatible with other uses.
- c. Develop forage and structural improvements when compatible with other resource objectives.

3. Vegetation

- a. Manage broadleaf woodland and conifer forest stands to achieve conditions specified in Appendix B: -maintain an irregular size structure; -retain old growth trees; -control stocking levels; -provide a mixed species composition; -maintain healthy, vigorous trees; and, -maintain a near natural appearance.
- b. Minimize the potential for damage from forest pests.

4. Wildlife and Fish

- a. Emphasize habitat improvement through a combination of direct treatments and coordination with other resource activities. Achieve at least minimum habitat diversity conditions as defined in the vegetation management standards in part E (pages 4-43 and 4-44) of this management area prescription. Use direct habitat improvements and incorporate wildlife habitat management objectives into vegetation management projects done primarily for other purposes (fuels, range, or timber management).
- b. Maintain and/or enhance wildlife habitat diversity by application of structural and non-structural practices in all vegetation types.

5. Fire and Fuels

- a. Reduce hazardous fuels accumulations through age class management.
- b. Construct and maintain fuelbreaks as necessary to meet fire management objectives. Construction and design will meet Adopted Visual Quality Objectives.

- e. ~~The allowable wildfire size (acres) objectives and suppression strategies for fire intensity levels are:~~

Intensity	Maximum	Suppression
Level(s)	Allowable Size	Strategy

~~Urban Interface:~~

1-6	10	Control
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~~All Other Areas:~~

1-2	500	Contain
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3	300	Contain
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4-6	10	Control
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6. Recreation

- In Semi-Primitive Motorized ROS areas rehabilitate sub-standard sites and develop new sites for trailheads and minor parking areas as needed and as funds become available.
- In Roaded Natural, Roaded Modified, and Rural ROS areas maintain existing and construct new recreational facilities, including camp and picnic grounds, and trailheads. Rehabilitate sub-standard facilities.
- Allow motorized camping in remote areas under permit.
- Construct new hiking, equestrian, and off-road vehicle trails, including trailhead facilities, providing access to inaccessible areas, as appropriate and consistent with wildlife goals.
- Allow for restricted off-road-vehicle (ORV) use on designated routes and open areas as shown on the ORV plan map as long as they are compatible with other resource and activity management goals.
- Expand ORV opportunities where environmentally feasible and where there are no other activity conflicts through use of volunteers and State ORV fund assistance.

7. Scenery Management

- The visual quality objectives are shown on the accompanying map.
- Improve the visual condition of landscapes to meet or exceed the standards established by the Adopted Visual Quality Objectives where managed landscape alterations are currently visible.

8. Infrastructure

- Allow motorized public access on Forest system roads and designated routes and trails.
- Construct or reconstruct roads where necessary to improve access for recreation opportunities when compatible with the non-market objectives of the area.
- In Semi-Primitive Motorized ROS areas roads will be predominantly single lane, unsurfaced and low speed.
- In Roaded Natural, Roaded Modified, and Rural ROS areas roads will generally be paved and multi-laned for through traffic as well as providing convenient access to

facilities.

9. Real Estate

- a. Obtain public access to NFS lands using easement acquisition of existing roads and trails and through new road construction.
- b. Recommend the Guatay Mountain Site (Tecate cypress) as a Special Interest Area, and develop unique management direction upon approval.

PRACTICES

The resource management practices that will occur on the management area are listed below. The land classes or specific areas within the management area to which the practices may be applied are also listed. Practices in riparian areas will be conducted according to the Forest-wide standards and guidelines.

<u>Practice</u>	<u>Applicable Land Classes or Areas</u>
1. Recreation Facility and Site:	
a. Construction	ROS Classes RN, RM, and SPM; primarily broadleaf woodland and conifer forest.
b. Maintenance	All sites meeting standards.
c. Rehabilitation	All sites not meeting standards.
2. Trail Construction and Maintenance	All ROS classes and vegetation types.
3. Visual Resource Improvement	Primarily fuelbreaks or other significant vegetation modifications.
4. Wildlife Habitat Improvement	All vegetation types.
5. Livestock Grazing	All vegetation types.
6. Range Improvement	All vegetation types.
7. Reforestation	Broadleaf woodlands and conifer forest.
8. Timber Stand Improvement	Broadleaf woodlands and conifer forest.
9. Fuelwood Harvesting	Broadleaf woodlands, conifer forest, and broadleaf chaparral vegetation types.
10. Biomass Harvesting	Chaparral vegetation types.
11. Water and Soil Improvement	Sites identified in WIN inventory.
12. Vehicular Use	Forest system roads and designated trails. ORV open areas.
13. Road Construction and Reconstruction	All areas.
14. Treatment of Natural Fuels	All vegetation types.

15. Fuelbreak Construction	All vegetation types. and Maintenance
16. Fish Habitat Improvement	Riparian areas and aquatic corridors.

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT: TREATMENT METHODS AND STANDARDS

1. Chaparral Vegetation Types (broadleaf, coastal sage, and chamise)

Treatment Methods

Rejuvenation. Vegetation management in chaparral will be, with few exceptions, rejuvenation by prescribed burning. All chaparral vegetation within the management area will be considered for burning on a rotational basis. However, some chaparral areas will be excluded from prescribed burning as determined by project level analysis for reasons such as human safety or soil sensitivity. Rejuvenation by mechanical methods will be used on a small number of sites where conditions do not favor burning.

<u>Rejuvenation Method</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
Prescribed Burning	-Wildlife Habitat Improvement -Range Forage Improvement -Water and Soil Improvement -Natural Fuels Treatment -Visual Resource Improvement
Mechanical	-Range Forage Improvement -Natural Fuels Treatment -Biomass Harvesting

Type Conversion. Type conversions of chaparral to grass and other herbaceous species will be done only for Fuelbreak construction on the management area. Type conversion of chaparral to broadleaf woodland and conifer forest vegetation types may be done for reforestation on historical conifer or broadleaf woodland areas.

<u>Type Conversion Method</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
Prescribed Burning and Mechanical	-Fuelbreak Construction and Maintenance -Range Forage Improvement and Maintenance -Water Yield Enhancement -Reforestation
Hand Treatment	-Fuelbreak Construction and Maintenance
Livestock Grazing	-Fuelbreak and Forage Improvement Maintenance

Management Standards

Within each vegetation type, provide and maintain at least 10 percent of each successional stage (Forest-wide standard):

<u>Vegetation Type</u>	<u>Successional Stage</u>	<u>Average Expected Rotation Age</u>
Broadleaf Chaparral	Early 0-10 years	57 years
	Mid 11-30 years	
	Late 31+ years	
Chamise Chaparral	Early 0-5 years	34 years
	Mid 6-15 years	
	Late 16+ years	
Coastal Sage Chaparral	Early 0-3 years	17 years
	Mid 4-10 years	
	Late 11+ years	

2. Broadleaf Woodland and Conifer Forest Vegetation Types

a. Treatment Methods

The following treatment methods will be used to achieve the overall conditions described in Appendix B and the specific wildlife habitat conditions specified under part "b" below.

<u>Method</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
Prescribed Burning (understory burning)	-Timber Stand Improvement -Wildlife Habitat Improvement -Natural Fuels Treatment -Fuelbreak Construction
Pruning, Hand or Mechanical Thinning	-Timber Stand Improvement
Group Selection Harvest Tree Planting	-Stand Regeneration -Reforestation -Wildlife Habitat Improvement

b. Management Standards

Maintain the following conditions on at least 75 percent of the broadleaf woodland and conifer forest vegetation types in each National Forest System watershed (Forest-wide standards and guidelines will apply to 100 percent of the vegetation types):

- Canopy Closure 40 percent or more canopy closure of mature trees where it exists in the overstory.
- Oak Trees A continuing supply of acorn-producing oak trees which are generally greater than 21 inches dbh and older than 80 years.
- Understory Cover 20 percent or more ground cover of varying age classes in

- the shrub understory.
- Size of Openings Human-made openings, except for fuelbreaks, to 300 feet or less inwidth. Natural openings and edges where possible.
- Disturbance Avoidance of heavy disturbance during bird breeding or nesting periods, March 15 through June 30.
- Snags An average of 1.5 snags or nest cavity trees greater than 20 inches dbh per acre (Forest-wide standard).
- Down Logs An average of at least 2 down logs per acre at least 13 inches in diameter and greater than 20 feet in length.

Management Area D

Developed Recreation Complex

Theme

Management of this area emphasizes developed recreation on areas with potential to provide high quality recreation opportunities. Both existing and proposed developed recreation complexes are included. Proposed sites will be managed to maintain their recreation values, including site attractiveness, until developed.

Management Area Description

The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum objective is primarily Roaded Natural. Some inclusions of Semi-Primitive Motorized and Rural also occur and some complexes have an area for Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized opportunities (see the ROS objective map).

RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM %

SPNM	SPM	RN	R
21%	4%	58%	17%

PERCENT OF LAND BASE 4%

VEGETATION TYPE DISTRIBUTION

Broadleaf Chaparral	4,190
Chamise Chaparral	1,031
Coastal Sage	1,686
Broadleaf Woodland	760
Conifer Forest	6,760
Riparian	545
Grassland	878
Total	15,850 acres

Desired Condition

Developed recreation opportunities will include overnight camping and picnicking. Extensive trail networks may be designed and constructed within some complexes to offer hiking opportunities and to link the developed areas to remote back country areas. Interpretive facilities may be constructed to provide information on the opportunities available.

Existing facilities will be expanded or new facilities constructed as demand rises and as funding becomes available.

Vegetation management will primarily be done by prescribed burning to reduce fuels hazard and will be closely coordinated with recreation objectives. Site preparation, reforestation and control of competing vegetation will be utilized in the broadleaf woodland and conifer forest vegetation types.

Wildlife habitat management will emphasize maintaining viable populations in riparian areas, and may include improvements to enhance wildlife viewing opportunities in other areas. Where it exists, livestock grazing will be permitted to the extent that it is compatible with recreation uses.

Standards and Guidelines

1. Vegetation

- a. Manage broadleaf woodland and conifer forest stands as needed to achieve an aesthetically appealing and safe condition suitable for developed recreation use. Manage for overall conditions specified in Appendix B.
- b. Apply specific silvicultural strategies as outlined in the Mount Laguna and Palomar Mountain long-range silvicultural treatment plans for stands covered by those plans.
- c. Regulate fuelwood harvesting as necessary to maintain wildlife minimum management requirements for snags, and dead-and-down material.
- d. Minimize the potential for damage from forest pests.

2. Wildlife and Fish

- a. Conduct habitat improvements in conformance with recreation objectives for the area.
- b. Accomplish habitat improvement primarily through coordination with other resource activities. Achieve at least minimum habitat diversity conditions as defined in the vegetation management standards in part E of this management area prescription.
- c. Emphasize management for non-game species of fish and wildlife to enhance recreational viewing opportunities.
- d. Emphasize retention of at least Forest-wide standards and guidelines in riparian areas.

3. Fire and Fuels

- a. Reduce hazardous fuels accumulations through age class management.
- b. Construct and maintain fuelbreaks as necessary to meet fire management objectives. Construction and design will meet Adopted Visual Quality Objectives.
- c. ~~The allowable wildfire size (acres) objectives and suppression strategies for fire intensity~~

levels are:

<u>Intensity</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Suppression</u>
<u>Level(s)</u>	<u>Allowable Size</u>	<u>Strategy</u>
1-2	20	Contain
3-6	10	Control

4. Recreation

- a. Develop implementation plans for proposed complexes.
- b. In Roaded Natural and Rural ROS classes, maintain existing, and construct new recreational facilities, including picnic areas, campgrounds, trailheads, and visitor information service centers, in accordance with site plans.
- c. Develop a trail system within the complex that ties to the planned Ranger District trail network, when possible.
- d. Limit recreation horseback riding to designated trails.
- e. Allow no off-road vehicle activities.

5. Scenery Management

The visual quality objectives are shown on the accompanying map.

6. Infrastructure

- a. Allow motorized public access on Forest system roads and designated routes and trails in Semi-Primitive Motorized, Roaded Natural, and Rural ROS areas.
- b. Construct and maintain roads in Roaded Natural and Rural ROS areas as necessary to provide access to planned recreation facilities. Roads will generally be paved and multi-laned for through traffic as well as providing convenient access to facilities.

Developed Recreation Complexes

- Black Star Canyon
- Blue Jay-El Cariso
- Fry Creek-Observatory
- Laguna Mountain
- San Juan Canyon
- Trabuco Canyon

PRACTICES

The resource management practices that will occur on the management area are listed below. The land classes or specific areas within the management area to which the practices may be applied are also listed. Practices in riparian areas will be conducted according to the Forest-wide standards and guidelines.

<u>Practice</u>	<u>Applicable Land Classes or Areas</u>
-----------------	---

1. Recreation Facility and Site:	
a. Construction	ROS Classes RN and R only; primarily broadleaf woodland and conifer forest.
b. Maintenance	All sites meeting standards.
c. Rehabilitation	All sites not meeting standards.
2. Trail Construction and Maintenance	All ROS classes and vegetation types.
3. Visual Resource Improvement	Primarily fuelbreaks or other significant vegetation modifications.
4. Wildlife Habitat Improvement	All vegetation types.
5. Livestock Grazing	All vegetation types.
6. Range Improvement	All vegetation types.
7. Reforestation	Broadleaf woodlands and conifer forest, and suitable chaparral sites.
8. Timber Stand Improvement	Broadleaf woodlands and conifer forest.
9. Fuelwood Harvesting	Broadleaf woodland, conifer forest, and broadleaf chaparral vegetation types.
10. Biomass Harvesting	Chaparral vegetation types.
11. Water and Soil Improvement	Sites as identified in WIN inventory.
12. Vehicular Use	SPM, RN, and R ROS classes. Forest system roads and designated trails.
13. Road Construction and Reconstruction	SPM, RN, and R ROS classes.
14. Treatment of Natural Fuels	All vegetation types.
15. Fuelbreak Construction	All vegetation types. and Maintenance

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT: TREATMENT METHODS AND STANDARDS

1. Chaparral Vegetation Types (broadleaf, coastal sage, and chamise)

Treatment Methods

Rejuvenation. Vegetation management in chaparral will predominantly be rejuvenation by prescribed burning. All chaparral vegetation within the management area will be considered for burning on a rotational basis. However, some chaparral areas will be excluded from prescribed burning as determined by project level analysis for reasons such as human safety or soil sensitivity. Rejuvenation by mechanical methods will be used on a small number of sites where conditions do not favor burning.

<u>Rejuvenation Method</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
Prescribed Burning	-Wildlife Habitat Improvement -Range Forage Improvement -Water and Soil Improvement -Natural Fuels Treatment -Visual Resource Improvement
Mechanical	-Range Forage Improvement -Natural Fuels Treatment -Biomass Harvesting

Type Conversion Type conversions of chaparral to grass and other herbaceous species will be done only for Fuelbreak construction on the management area. Type conversion of chaparral to broadleaf woodland and conifer forest vegetation types may be done for reforestation on historical conifer or broadleaf woodland areas.

<u>Type Conversion Method</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
Prescribed Burning and Mechanical	-Fuelbreak Construction and Maintenance -Reforestation
Hand Treatment	-Fuelbreak Construction and Maintenance
Livestock Grazing	-Fuelbreak Maintenance

Management Standards

Within each vegetation type, provide and maintain at least 10 percent of each successional stage (Forest-wide standard).

<u>Vegetation Type</u>	<u>Successional Stage</u>	<u>Average Expected Rotation Age</u>
Broadleaf Chaparral	Early 0-10 years	57 years
	Mid 11-30 years	
	Late 31+ years	
Chamise Chaparral	Early 0-5 years	34 years
	Mid 6-15 years	
	Late 16+ years	
Coastal Sage Chaparral	Early 0-3 years	17 years
	Mid 4-10 years	
	Late 11+ years	

2. Broadleaf Woodland and Conifer Forest Vegetation Types

a. Treatment Methods

The following treatment methods will be used to achieve the overall conditions described in Appendix B and the specific wildlife habitat conditions specified under part "b" below.

<u>Method</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
Prescribed Burning (understory burning)	-Timber Stand Improvement -Wildlife Habitat Improvement -Natural Fuels Treatment -Fuelbreak Construction
Pruning, Hand or Mechanical Thinning	-Timber Stand Improvement
Group Selection Harvest	-Stand Regeneration
Tree Planting	-Reforestation -Wildlife Habitat Improvement

b. Management Standards

Maintain the following conditions on at least 75 percent of the broadleaf woodland and conifer forest vegetation types in each National Forest System watershed (Forest-wide standards and guidelines will apply to 100 percent of the vegetation types):

- Canopy Closure 40 percent or more canopy closure of mature trees where it exists in the overstory.
- Oak Trees A continuing supply of acorn-producing oak trees which are generally greater than 21 inches dbh and older than 80 years.
- Understory Cover 20 percent or more ground cover of varying age classes in the shrub understory.
- Size of Openings Human-made openings, except for fuelbreaks, to 300 feet or less in width. Natural openings and edges where possible.
- Disturbance Avoidance of heavy disturbance during bird breeding or nesting periods, March 15 through June 30.
- Snags An average of 1.5 snags or nest cavity trees greater than 20 inches dbh per acre (Forest-wide standard).
- Down Logs An average of at least 2 down logs per acre at least 13 inches in diameter and greater than 20 feet in length.

***Recommendations to Forest Plan Revision in relationship to Recreation Residences
from Rec Res IDT***

- 1. All the tracts lie within the geographic areas should be covered by one Management Area rather than two. It also should be a separate one to better reflect the characteristics of the that area. The prescriptions should emphasize management of the Recreation Residences.***
- 2. Recreation Residences within critical habitat for threatened and endangered species should try and accommodate both the species and the Recreation Residences. The FS shall amend the LRMP to allow minimal or reduce impacts on the Arroyo Toad in recreation residences San Juan, Holy Jim, Trabuco, Hot Springs, and Pine Creek.***

- 3. Vegetation management (removal or alteration) shall be restricted to no more than a 30% reduction in the potential ground cover that would occur at any given time except for cabin lots where the lot would be less than 30% but the whole drainage would show a better %. Recreation residences shall retain native vegetative cover on a minimum of 50% on all tracts and lots while maintaining defensible space for wildfires.*
- 4. Maintaining or retaining the optimum vegetative cover on at least 80 percent of the riparian streambanks in each watershed would be hard to do in the lots associated with Recreation Residences. A lower % would be a more realistic goal.*
- 5. The FS shall amend the LRMP to require that all recreation residences shall meet current county waste water standards in each respective county.*
- 6. The FS shall amend the LRMP to the effect that as modifications or improvements are made to existing cabins current building codes will be met and building permits will be obtained.*
- 7. The FS shall amend the LRMP to that Noncompliance deficiencies would be resolved in accordance with FS policies prior to issuing a permit to a new owner.*
- 8. The FS shall amend the LRMP to the effect that recreation residences destroyed in a catastrophic event will conduct an analysis to determine whether rebuilding should be allowed.*

Management Area W

Wilderness

Theme

Management of these areas will emphasize preservation of wilderness characteristics and values.

Management Area Description

The Recreation Opportunity Spectrum objective is Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized.

Desired Condition

Human activity will be limited to a level that will protect wilderness values. Wildlife habitat will be protected to assure viable game and non-game populations. Prescribed burning will be employed to restore and maintain wilderness values, subject to approval by the Chief of the Forest Service. Grazing use will be allowed to continue where it currently exists.

Standards and Guidelines

APPLICABLE TO ALL WILDERNESS

1. Range
 - a. Allow livestock grazing.
 - b. Allow construction and maintenance of livestock facilities.
2. Vegetation

Upon approval by the Regional Forester, use prescribed burning to re-establish or maintain natural growth patterns and diversity, or other wilderness values.

3. Wildlife and Fish

Emphasize natural ecological processes for natural distribution and abundance of native species.

4. Fire and Fuels

- a. Establish effective communication with wilderness users to minimize wildfire starts and provide for user safety.
- b. Allow no open campfires.
- c. Motorized vehicle and equipment use is allowed for emergency purposes only.
- d. Require that aerial tankers use water or retardant with fugitive dye on fires whenever possible.
- e. ~~The allowable wildfire size (acres) objectives and suppression strategies for fire intensity levels are:~~

<u>Intensity Level(s)</u>	<u>Maximum</u>	<u>Suppression Allowable Size</u>	<u>Strategy</u>
1-2		75	Contain
3	50		Contain
4-6		10	Control

5. Recreation

- a. Provide adequate trailhead facilities adjacent to wilderness.
- b. Develop carrying capacities specific to each wilderness area and manage to those capacities.
- c. Monitor established wilderness area carrying capacities over time and modify if needed.
- d. Limit hikers to 15 persons per group.
- e. Allow no camping within 100 feet of live streams, except at designated sites.
- f. Designate campsites within 100 feet of live streams only when natural features make this necessary.
- g. Institute a pack-in, pack-out litter policy.
- h. Sign trails only as necessary for informed progressive travel.
- i. Limit equestrian users to 8 persons per group.
- j. Allow no tying, picketing, hobbling, or loose herding of recreation livestock within 100 feet of streams.
- k. Allow no pack and saddle stock on trails that are not maintained for stock use.
- l. Expand trail systems.
- m. Manage remnants of roads as trails.
- n. Locate new trails to minimize impacts on wildlife habitat diversity.

6. Scenery Management

The Preservation Visual Quality Objective is adopted.

APPLICABLE TO AGUA TIBIA WILDERNESS ONLY

1. Range
Allow no livestock grazing
2. Recreation
 - a. Limit carrying capacity to 60 persons overnight.
 - b. Upon completion of the trail system, raise the carrying capacity to 135 persons.
 - c. Validate the estimated carrying capacity and change if necessary.
 - d. Provide primitive camping opportunities near the wilderness and encourage their use.

Wilderness Areas

San Mateo	39,540
Agua Tibia	15,934
Hauser	8,000
Pine Creek	13,000

PRACTICES

The resource management practices that will occur on the management area are listed below. The land classes or specific areas within the management area to which the practices may be applied are also specified.

<u>Practice</u>	<u>Applicable Land Classes or Areas</u>
1. Trail Construction and Maintenance	All areas.
2. Livestock Grazing	All vegetation types. All wilderness but Aqua Tibia.
3. Water and Soil Improvement	All areas.
4. Range Improvement	All vegetation types. All wilderness but Aqua Tibia.
5. Prescribed burning	All vegetation types.

Prescribed burning would be conducted to restore or maintain natural conditions throughout the wilderness areas. Some areas may be excluded from prescribed burning treatment upon site-specific analysis because of vegetation or soil conditions. Burning will be conducted to accomplish wilderness fuels management objectives. Forest-wide standards and guidelines applicable to vegetation management and diversity will apply and guide the application of prescribed burning.

Management Area RNA

Research Natural Areas

Theme

Management of RNAs emphasizes protection and enhancement of botanical features for research. Management direction stresses maintaining natural conditions and protecting the features for which they are established. Additional site specific direction for each will be incorporated into their establishment documents or subsequent management plans.

Management Area Description

See establishment records.

Desired Condition

See establishment records.

Standards and Guidelines

1. Minerals

Recommend for withdrawal from mineral entry if not already withdrawn.

2. Range

Permit no livestock grazing.

3. Vegetation

Permit no vegetation management activities except as required to restore or maintain the biological condition for which the area was established.

4. Wildlife and Fish

- a. Emphasize ecological processes for natural distribution and abundance of native species.
- b. Apply minimum habitat diversity requirements to prescribed burning done to enhance or maintain resource values.

5. Fire and Fuels

- a. ~~The allowable wildfire size (acres) objectives and suppression strategies for fire intensity levels are:~~

Intensity	Maximum	Suppression
<u>Level(s)</u>	<u>Allowable Size</u>	<u>Strategy</u>
1 - 6	10	Control

6. Recreation

- a. Public uses which contribute to modification of the area will be discouraged or expressly prohibited.
- b. Prohibit motorized vehicle use.

7. Scenery Management

Manage at the Preservation Visual Quality Objective level for maximum protection of the natural landscape.

8. Infrastructure

Road and trails will not be constructed within the RNA unless they specifically contribute to the research objectives of the area.

Research Natural Areas

- Agua Tibia (big cone Douglas-fir)
- King Creek (Cuyamaca cypress)
- Organ Valley (Englemann oak)

PRACTICES

The following practices may occur on the RNAs as necessary to maintain or protect the natural values of the areas.

<u>Practice</u>	<u>Applicable Land Classes or Areas</u>
1. Vegetation Management (Prescribed burning)	All vegetation types on all areas.
2. Soil and Water Improvement	All vegetation types.

VEGETATION MANAGEMENT STANDARDS

Prescribed burning will be compatible with protection of resources of each RNA. It may be used to maintain the natural processes within the areas. Some locations or vegetation communities within the RNAs may be excluded from prescribed burning as determined by site-specific analysis. Forest-wide standards and guidelines listed in this document and additional standards specified in the management plans for each area will apply.