

C. Forest Plan Direction

The Stanislaus National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan), as amended, directs the management of the Stanislaus National Forest. Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines (S&Gs) that specifically apply to Motorized Travel Management are listed below with their originating source indicated as follows:

- Stanislaus National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan, 1991 (**LMP 91**)
- Motor Vehicle Travel Management Forest Plan Amendment, 1998 (**MVTM**)
- Sierra Nevada Forest Plan Amendment, 2004 (**SNFPA**)

Forestwide Standards and Guidelines

Cultural Resources

Practices	General Direction	Standards and Guidelines
Cultural Resource Inventory and Evaluation (2-A) LMP 91	Complete a cultural resource inventory prior to any land disposal action or any Forest or Forest-permitted or assisted action, activity or program that has the potential of altering prehistoric or historic cultural values to identify all potentially eligible cultural properties which may be affected (36 CFR 219.24).	Field survey coverage intensity shall be determined according to the Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines on Archaeology and Historic Preservation and California Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Survey Guidelines. Follow site recording methods established by the California Office of Historic Preservation Archaeological Site Record Handbook. Follow the standards for inventory reports in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines on Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Perform controlled sample surveys in designated Wilderness. Consult with members of the potentially affected local Native American community to identify specific locations and issues.
	Assess the scientific, historic and ethnic significance for each cultural property before determining further treatment (36 CFR 219.24).	Use appropriate Programmatic Agreements and Treatment Plans whenever possible. Apply the National Register of Historic Places criteria in 36 CFR 60 and regulations in 36 CFR 63 to determine the eligibility of a cultural property to the National Register. Use FSM 2361, FSM 1680, and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's "Treatment of Archaeological Properties: A Handbook", and the traditional values of local Miwok, Washo and Paiute Indian communities as guidelines for evaluating significance.
	Evaluate the effect of Forest undertakings on the resource.	Apply the Criteria of Effect in 36 CFR 800, and follow FSM 2361 for determining the effect of an undertaking.
Cultural Resource Protection (2-B) LMP 91	All identified cultural resources are to be protected until they are evaluated. The integrity and significant values of eligible properties and National Historic Landmarks are to be protected. When necessary, mitigative excavation or data recovery may be accomplished.	Use the guidelines in FSM 2361 and FSM 1680 for developing and implementing protective measures. Comply with 36 CFR 800 regulations and follow the guidelines in 36 CFR 66, FSM 2361, and the 13 principles in the "Treatment of Archaeological Properties" Handbook (AHP). Conduct compliance inspections on all special use permits containing cultural resource stipulations or conditions. Protect documents, photographs and other information relevant to the administrative, social and contextual history of the Forest for research and public use. Utilize law enforcement patrols to help prevent site vandalism and conduct law enforcement investigations when cultural resources are impacted using ARPA, 36 CFR 261.9, and other applicable laws and regulations.

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<p>Cultural Resource Enhancement and Interpretation (2-C)</p> <p>LMP 91</p>	<p>Plan interpretation, research and restoration projects for the benefit of the public and of cultural resources.</p> <p>Treatments of cultural properties, including maintenance of historic properties, should be appropriate to their assessed values (as documented in the Statement of Significance in the Request for Determination of Eligibility and National Register nomination form), the state of knowledge and methods of cultural resource disciplines, and the public interest.</p> <p>The significant values of National Register and eligible historic structures shall be conserved by physical protection and maintenance or recording to professional standards if physical preservation is not possible.</p>	<p>Work with Interpretive Services to develop high quality brochures, publications and/or audio-visual presentations. Work with cooperators to develop high quality interpretive, stabilization, and/or restoration projects.</p> <p>Comply with 36 CFR 800 regulations and follow the guidelines in 36 CFR 66, FSM 2361 and the 13 principles in the "Treatment of Archaeological Properties" Handbook (ACHP).</p> <p>Issue permits under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (P.L. 96-95) for non-Federal archaeological research projects on the Forest.</p> <p>Encourage non-Federal research projects on the Forest. Encourage the Sierra Miwok, Washo, and Mono Lake Paiute to contribute to the Forest's cultural resource management activities, to enhance public understanding of their traditional and contemporary cultures.</p>

Fish and Wildlife

Practices	General Direction	Standards and Guidelines
<p>Bald Eagle (5-E)</p> <p>LMP 91</p>	<p>Meet the Forest's share of the bald eagle recovery plan goal of three active breeding sites.</p>	<p>Provide a ¼ mile buffer between target nest stands and developed recreation facilities. When nesting bald eagles are found, implement suitable restrictions on nearby activities based on the Regional habitat management guidelines and the habitat capability model for the species. Protect all historic and active nests, as required by the Bald Eagle Protection Act and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.</p>
<p>Recovery Species Management (5-L)</p> <p>LMP 91</p>	<p>Management activities will comply with the Endangered Species Act.</p>	<p>Conduct a Biological Evaluation for any project which may affect a species proposed for Federal listing.</p> <p>Modify or mitigate projects where necessary to avoid adverse impacts to habitats for species which are candidates or proposed for Federal listing.</p>
<p>Peregrine Falcon (5-L)</p> <p>LMP 91</p>	<p>Meet the Forest's share of the peregrine falcon recovery plan goals of two active breeding territories by providing superior nesting habitat at two nest sites.</p>	<p>For each peregrine falcon territory, avoid high levels of human activity near suitable nesting sites. When active nesting is found, restrict logging, road building and other disturbing activities within ½ mile of the nest site between March 1 and July 31.</p> <p>Manage territories to enhance habitat for common prey species such as band-tailed pigeons, woodpeckers, jays and robins. Utilize opportunities to fund peregrine reestablishment through hacking or cross-fostering until the species is delisted. Protect all historic and active nests, as required by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.</p>

Range

Practices	Standards and Guidelines
<p>Noxious Weed Management (9-E)</p> <p>SNFPA</p>	<p>Inform forest users, local agencies, special use permittees, groups, and organizations in communities near National Forests about noxious weed prevention and management.</p> <p>Work cooperatively with California and Nevada State agencies and individual counties (for example, Cooperative Weed Management Areas) to: (1) prevent the introduction and establishment of noxious weed infestations and (2) control existing infestations.</p> <p>As part of project planning, conduct a noxious weed risk assessment to determine risks for weed spread (high, moderate, or low) associated with different types of proposed management activities. Refer to weed prevention practices in the Regional Noxious Weed Management Strategy to develop mitigation measures for high and moderate risk activities.</p> <p>When recommended in project-level noxious weed risk assessments, consider requiring off-road equipment and vehicles (both Forest Service and contracted) used for project implementation to be weed free. Refer to weed prevention practices in the Regional Noxious Weed Management Strategy.</p> <p>Minimize weed spread by incorporating weed prevention and control measures into ongoing management or maintenance activities that involve ground disturbance or the possibility of spreading weeds. Refer to weed prevention practices in the Regional Noxious Weed Management Strategy.</p> <p>Conduct follow-up inspections of ground disturbing activities to ensure adherence to the Regional Noxious Weed</p>

Practices	Standards and Guidelines
	<p>Management Strategy.</p> <p>Encourage use of certified weed free hay and straw. Cooperate with other agencies and the public in developing a certification program for weed free hay and straw. Phase in the program as certified weed free hay and straw becomes available. This standard and guideline applies to pack and saddle stock used by the public, livestock permittees, outfitter guide permittees, and local, State, and Federal agencies.</p> <p>Include weed prevention measures, as necessary, when amending or re-issuing permits (including, but not limited to, livestock grazing, special uses, and pack stock operator permits).</p> <p>Include weed prevention measures and weed control treatments in mining plans of operation and reclamation plans. Refer to weed prevention practices in the Regional Noxious Weed Management Strategy. Monitor for weeds, as appropriate, for 2 years after project implementation (assuming no weed introductions have occurred).</p> <p>Conduct a risk analysis for weed spread associated with burned area emergency rehabilitation (BAER) treatments. The BAER team is responsible for conducting this analysis. Monitor and treat weed infestations for 3 years after the fire.</p> <p>Consult with American Indians to determine priority areas for weed prevention and control where traditional gathering areas are threatened by weed infestations.</p> <p>Complete noxious weed inventories, based on regional protocol. Review and update these inventories on an annual basis.</p> <p>As outlined in the Regional Noxious Weed Management Strategy, when new, small weed infestations are detected, emphasize eradication of these infestations while providing for the safety of field personnel.</p> <p>Routinely monitor noxious weed control projects to determine success and to evaluate the need for follow-up treatments or different control methods. Monitor known weed infestations, as appropriate, to determine changes in weed population density and rate of spread.</p>

Recreation

Practices	General Direction	Standards and Guidelines
Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (10-B) LMP 91	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) is a management concept that applies Forestwide. Every acre of National Forest land treated by this Forest Plan fits into one of the ROS classes listed below.	
1. ROS Primitive	Manage the area to be essentially free from evidence of man-induced restrictions and controls. Provide a range of primitive-recreation opportunities and experiences.	Meet the ROS objective of Primitive. Interaction between visitors is very low and the evidence of other users is minimal. Mechanized use is prohibited. Resource improvements will normally be limited to minimum, unobtrusive facilities. Road development and timber harvest are not permitted.
2. ROS Semi-primitive Non-motorized	Manage the area so that on-site controls are minimized and restrictions are subtle. Provide a range of semi-primitive non-motorized recreation opportunities and experiences.	Meet the ROS objective of Semi-primitive Non-motorized. Interaction between visitors is low but there is evidence of other users. Motorized use is normally prohibited. Resource improvements will normally be limited to minimum, unobtrusive facilities.
3. ROS Semi-primitive Motorized	Manage the area so that on-site controls and restrictions are evident but not dominant. Provide a range of semi-primitive motorized recreation opportunities and experiences.	Meet the ROS objective of Semi-primitive Motorized. Interaction between visitors is low to moderate and there is evidence of other users. Motorized use is normally allowed, but may be subject to seasonal restrictions. Resource improvements occur but are subordinate to the surrounding natural environment.
4. ROS Roaded Natural	Manage the area so there is only moderate evidence of the sights and sounds of man. Provide a range of roaded natural recreation opportunities and experiences.	Meet the ROS objective of Roaded Natural. Interaction between users is usually low to moderate with evidence of other users prevalent. Resource modification practices are evident. Conventional motorized use is provided for in construction standards And facilities designs. A full range of other resource activities is permitted to the extent that the general practice description is met.
5. ROS Rural	Manage the area to accommodate substantial modification of the natural environment. Provide a range of rural recreation opportunities and experiences.	Meet the ROS objective of Rural. Sights and sounds of man are evident. Interaction between users is moderate to high. Facilities are designed for use by large numbers of people and intensified for motorized use and parking. A full range of other resource activities is permitted to the extent that the general practice description is met.

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Motor Vehicle Travel Management (10-G) MVTM	Motor Vehicle Travel Management applies Forestwide. Every acre of National Forest treated by this Forest Plan fits into either the Closed or Restricted categories as shown below.	
1. Closed Motor Vehicle Travel Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Closed to motorized use <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consider temporary exceptions when threat to life or property dictate otherwise. 2. Consider temporary exceptions for administrative access. b. Conduct surveys, observe conditions and carry out rehabilitation, as needed, to eliminate evidence of, and access by, unauthorized motorized use. 	
2. Restricted Motor Vehicle Travel Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Social Setting <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Private Property: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Inventory, rank and acquire route rights-of-way as needed. b. Recognize private property during route inventory and revisions. c. Locate designated routes to avoid private property unless opportunities and agreements for a connected network of routes exist. d. Conduct surveys, observe conditions and carry out rehabilitation, as needed, to mitigate and minimize conflicts with private property caused by motorized use. 2. User Groups: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Seek partnerships with the State, industry, users and other federal and local agencies to develop a successful motorized recreation program. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Encourage users to work with local authorities to seek opportunities for hill climbs and motocross events on lands other than National Forest. 2. Stay in tune with motorized users. Users are essential in laying out road and trail networks and organized groups are interested in resource protection. User participation and support are essential ingredients to all motorized recreation management activities. 3. Work with user organizations and vehicle dealers to identify needs, utilize volunteers and spread a conservation ethic. 4. Strengthen work with the State and BLM to address joint management of trail networks and define roles. 5. Use Adopt-a-Trail to maintain routes. 6. Use public to monitor motorized use and report problems. b. Monitor public concerns and preferences to identify new issues. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain and update the Forest OHV mailing list and periodically make related information available to the public. 2. Create a file for public comments and agency responses and review for trends and issues. c. Use public participation to complete route inventories and make recommended changes in the route system. Include both users and non-users in this process. d. Conduct surveys, observe conditions and carry out rehabilitation, as needed, to mitigate and minimize conflicts with other user groups caused by motorized use. B. Resource Setting <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cultural Resources: Follow Forestwide Standards and Guidelines for Cultural Resources. In addition: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Complete cultural resource inventory and analysis as part of all site-specific motor vehicle travel management projects. b. Complete a module for motorized use and add to the programmatic agreement for the treatment of cultural resources. c. Conduct surveys, observe conditions and carry out rehabilitation, as needed, to mitigate and minimize damage to cultural resources caused by motorized use. 2. Fire: Follow Forestwide Standards and Guidelines for Fire. In addition: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Locate routes and manage motorized use to minimize conflicts with fuel break and other fire management activities. b. Emphasize good fire prevention practices in Forest Service generated public information material, news releases, and public service announcements. c. Conduct surveys, observe conditions and carry out rehabilitation, as needed, to mitigate and minimize fire losses caused by motorized use. 3. Fish and Wildlife: Follow Forestwide Standards and Guidelines for Fish and Wildlife. In addition: 	

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	<p>a. The wildlife areas subject to special management are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peregrine Falcon <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Implement a limited operating period (LOP), from February 1 through July 31, on all peregrine falcon territories active within the preceding five years, for at least 0.5 miles from the nest. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restrict motor vehicle activities and new road construction, during this LOP, according to a management plan for the area. b. Prohibit new motor vehicle activity within 200 feet of lake shorelines that are used by peregrine falcons. 2. Bald Eagle <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Within Designated Territories (delineated bald eagle management areas, or additional territories, based on nesting occupancy): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implement a LOP, from January 1 through August 31. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Apply LOP restrictions to motor vehicle activities on level 1 roads and OHV routes open to the general public. b. Allow new road construction, during the LOP, only when surveys determine no nesting activity. c. Encourage use of existing roads and skid trails for vegetation and fire management purposes. d. Construct new roads only for vegetation or fire management purposes; close these new roads following their management use. 2. Prohibit new motor vehicle activity in wetlands, streamside management zones, and within 200 feet of lake shorelines that are used by bald eagles. b. Outside Designated Territories (new active bald eagle nests outside of designated management territories): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. From January 1 through August 31, implement the following restrictions in a buffer area around the nest for a distance determined by the Wildlife Biologist on a site-specific basis. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Re-route existing OHV use to routes at a safe distance from the nest. b. Close or detour existing roads in the proximity of the nest site. c. Prohibit motor vehicle activities in the roost area. 3. California red-legged frog <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Within 300 feet of streams or ponds that have potential suitable habitat: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construct new roads or trails or use off-road routes for motorized vehicles only after conducting amphibian surveys to the most recent protocol for the frog. 2. Allow stream crossings only where the route, through the water, and the adjacent streamside areas are naturally resistant to tires or are hardened with rock or other materials. 4. Spotted Owl, Fisher, Marten, Goshawk, Great Gray Owl, Western Pond Turtle <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Active nests of sensitive raptors not otherwise protected in specified management areas): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide special measures to protect nests discovered close to motorized trails or 4WD routes where needed for nesting success. b. Within Fisher/Marten reproductive areas in Forest Plan Near Natural and Wildlife management areas. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construct new roads or trails or use existing off-road routes for motorized vehicles only where compatible with the road/trail density standards below, and where approved in the fisher/marten area management plan. c. In area adjacent to waters with known populations of western pond turtle: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construct new roads or trails or use existing off-road routes for motorized vehicles only if at least ¼ mile from occupied habitat or where approved by a Wildlife Biologist. 5. Early Successional Species (mule deer and associates) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Deer winter concentration areas or critical winter deer range may be closed to motorized use from 11/15 to 4/15. b. Deer summer concentration areas or critical summer deer range may be closed to motorized use from 4/15 to 8/1. 	<p>b. Conduct surveys, observe conditions and carry out rehabilitation, as needed, to mitigate and</p>

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	<p>minimize conflicts with fish and wildlife caused by motorized use.</p> <p>4. Range: Follow Forestwide Standards and Guidelines for Range. In addition:</p> <p>a. Conduct surveys, observe conditions and carry out rehabilitation, as needed, to mitigate and minimize conflicts with range caused by motorized use.</p> <p>5. Recreation: Follow Forestwide Standards and Guidelines (as amended) for Recreation. In addition:</p> <p>a. Designate a managed system of existing motorized routes maintained to standards.</p> <p>1. Conduct route condition ratings, using the Route Condition Rating form and its instructions.</p> <p>a. Utilize interdisciplinary skills and public participation.</p> <p>b. Manage routes as follows:</p> <p>1. For routes rated Green (OK): Sign open to motorized use with width restrictions, if any. Schedule maintenance to remain in Green.</p> <p>2. For routes rated Brown (Needs maintenance): Sign open to motorized use with width restrictions, if any. Schedule maintenance to move up to Green, with priorities set to avoid moving into Orange.</p> <p>3. For routes rated Orange (Needs Major Attention): Close to motorized use. Schedule maintenance, rehabilitation or mitigation to move up to Brown, then Green; or, obliterate.</p> <p>b. Designated Routes: include roads, routes and trails as described below. If resource damage or unresolvable conflicts are likely, the route should be repaired, relocated or closed. Designated routes may be installed, signed and maintained by Special Use Permittees.</p> <p>1. Off-Highway: include Motorcycle, ATV, OHV, 4WD and Combined Use routes as described below.</p> <p>a. Designated Motorcycle Routes: include narrow single track trails. Designated Motorcycle Routes are open only to single track vehicles less than 24 inches wide (Motorcycles Only).</p> <p>b. Designated ATV Routes: include narrow double track trails. Designated ATV Routes are open only to vehicles less than 50 inches wide (Motorcycles and ATVs Only).</p> <p>c. Designated OHV Routes: include full width roughly graded (level 2) Forest System roads which are open to public motorized use. Designated OHV routes also include other full width routes and trails which are open to motorized use. Designated OHV Routes are open to all vehicles, but not maintained for conventional highway vehicles.</p> <p>d. Designated 4WD Routes: include full width roads, routes or trails which are not maintained for conventional highway vehicles; 4WD travel is recommended.</p> <p>e. Designated Combined Use Routes: include portions of high standard roads for Combined Use by street legal and non-street legal vehicles.</p> <p>2. Over-Snow: include Wheeled Over-Snow (WOS) routes and Over-Snow Vehicle (OSV) routes as described below.</p> <p>a. Designated WOS Routes: include surfaced roads and other routes which are open for WOS use by ATVs.</p> <p>b. Designated OSV Routes: include roads, routes and trails which are open to motorized use. Cross-country over snow travel, by vehicles designed specifically for that purpose, will be permitted when there is 12 inches or more of snow and no contact is made with native soil or vegetation.</p> <p>c. Provide comprehensive user information and education programs.</p> <p>1. Renew the "Host" program emphasis and provide training.</p> <p>2. Include well done entry stations and bulletin boards at staging areas and contact stations.</p> <p>3. Provide professional quality signs, maps and brochures.</p> <p>4. Emphasize a conservation ethic through literature, handouts and radio announcements with the message being the same: tread lightly, stay on roads and trails to protect our sport, our meadows and our environment.</p> <p>5. Encourage motorized use in appropriate areas.</p> <p>d. Provide comprehensive project level planning, perhaps within a watershed analysis.</p> <p>1. Incorporate control measures such as fencing and rehabilitation measures for presently disturbed areas.</p> <p>2. Involve interdisciplinary skills and public participation in route condition ratings, nominations, designations, closures, construction and maintenance.</p> <p>3. Include sign planning, installation and maintenance in contracts for construction and maintenance of routes.</p>	

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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Strategically locate staging areas serving as trailheads near street legal access points. 5. Consider future changes, additional designations and route developments to enhance OHV opportunities for loop travel. 6. Consider other selected maintenance level 3, 4, and 5 Forest roads for Combined Use where this would enhance OHV opportunities. 7. Provide motorcycle and ATV trail riding opportunities in the Hull Creek, Crandall, Penny Pines, Liberty and Pilot Ridge areas. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> e. Prepare California Backcountry Discovery Trail (CBDT) nominations after project level analysis and sign routes that are accepted by the California Department of Parks and Recreation. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide maps and other information on CBDT segments. Include information on segments open to OSV use and other similar OSV opportunities. f. Seek opportunities to increase OSV route grooming as additional non-Forest Service funding is available. g. Conduct surveys, observe conditions and carry out rehabilitation, as needed, to mitigate and minimize conflicts with other recreationists caused by motorized use. <p>6. Riparian: Follow Forestwide Standards and Guidelines for Riparian. In addition:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conduct surveys, observe conditions and carry out rehabilitation, as needed, to mitigate and minimize damage to riparian areas caused by motorized use. <p>7. Sensitive Plants: Follow Forestwide Standards and Guidelines for Sensitive Plants. In addition:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Protect sensitive plants from motorized activities which might cause the plants to become federally threatened or endangered. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Allow OHV use through populations of sensitive plants only where the planned impacts are considered acceptable and where proliferation of routes into adjacent parts of the population does not occur. 2. Locate OHV staging areas where associated off-site use does not damage sensitive plants. b. Conduct surveys, observe conditions and carry out rehabilitation, as needed, to mitigate and minimize damage to sensitive plants caused by motorized use. <p>8. Soils: Follow Forestwide Standards and Guidelines for Soils. In addition:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conduct surveys, observe conditions and carry out rehabilitation, as needed, to mitigate and minimize soil loss caused by motorized use. <p>9. Special Areas: Follow Management Area Direction (as amended) for Special Interest Areas, Research Natural Areas, and Experimental Forest. In addition:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conduct surveys, observe conditions and carry out rehabilitation, as needed, to mitigate and minimize damage to special area values caused by motorized use. <p>10. Transportation: Follow Forestwide Standards and Guidelines for Transportation. The existing direction to manage the road system to protect wildlife and riparian values also applies to OHV routes and OSV routes. In addition:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prohibit non-street legal vehicles on roads or routes not designated for OHV use. b. Consider closing to all motorized use those roughly graded roads that do not enhance motorized opportunities. c. Comply with the Highway Safety Act and prepare Combined Use orders as necessary. d. Utilize seasonal closures to protect road and route surfaces. e. Develop entrance strategies to discourage normal passenger vehicle travel on designated OHV routes. f. Conduct surveys, observe conditions and carry out rehabilitation, as needed, to mitigate and minimize traffic conflicts caused by motorized use. <p>11. Vegetation: Follow Forestwide Standards and Guidelines for Diversity. In addition:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conduct surveys, observe conditions and carry out rehabilitation, as needed, to mitigate and minimize damage to vegetation caused by motorized use. <p>12. Visual Resource: Follow Forestwide Standards and Guidelines for Visual Resource. In addition:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conduct surveys, observe conditions and carry out rehabilitation, as needed, to mitigate and minimize damage to the visual resource caused by motorized use. <p>13. Water: Follow Forestwide Standards and Guidelines for Water. In addition:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Conduct surveys, observe conditions and carry out rehabilitation, as needed, to mitigate and minimize damage to water quality caused by motorized use. <p>14. Wild and Scenic Rivers: Follow Management Area Direction (as amended) for Wild and Scenic Rivers. In addition:</p>

Practices	General Direction	Standards and Guidelines
	<p>a. Conduct surveys, observe conditions and carry out rehabilitation, as needed, to mitigate and minimize damage to Wild and Scenic River values caused by motorized use.</p> <p>15. Wilderness: Follow Management Area Direction (as amended) for Wilderness. In addition:</p> <p>a. Conduct surveys, observe conditions and carry out rehabilitation, as needed, to eliminate evidence of, and access by, unauthorized motorized use.</p> <p>C. Management Setting</p> <p>1. Administration:</p> <p>a. Prohibit motorized use and close motorized routes in non-motorized areas.</p> <p>b. Prohibit cross-country overland OHV travel.</p> <p>c. Recognize OHV activities as legitimate uses of the National Forest and provide opportunities, where compatible the other direction and guidelines established in the Forest Plan and this Amendment.</p> <p>d. Manage OHV activities to meet the intent of the Executive Orders 11644 and 11989.</p> <p>e. Control and direct OHV use to protect resources, promote the safety of all users, and minimize conflicts among the various uses of the Forest (36 CFR 219.21 (g)).</p> <p>f. Resolve motorized activity problems presenting an immediate threat to life or property through an immediate closure to vehicle type(s) causing the problem.</p> <p>g. Include an evaluation of motorized activities in timber sale, reforestation, fuelbreak, fire suppression and other projects that may affect Motor Vehicle Travel Management. For traffic safety, roads or routes may be temporarily closed during management activities.</p> <p>h. Consider applications for organized events on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>i. Treat different types of motorized use fairly.</p> <p>1. Motor vehicle travel is restricted to designated routes. Manage motorized routes as open unless signed or physically closed.</p> <p>a. Cross country overland travel is not permitted.</p> <p>b. Cross country over snow travel, by vehicles designed specifically for that purpose, is permitted when there is 12 inches or more of snow and no contact is made with native soil or vegetation.</p> <p>2. Permit motor vehicle travel up to 100 feet from roads, routes and established travel ways for direct access to campsites, parking, woodcutting, or gathering forest products provided that:</p> <p>a. no resource damage occurs; and,</p> <p>b. such access is not otherwise prohibited.</p> <p>j. Provide consistent signing.</p> <p>1. Roads: Forest roads are signed as described below.</p> <p>a. Roads maintained for conventional highway vehicles: standard highway sign, or Forest Service sign with horizontal route number, installed at road intersections.</p> <p>b. Roads not maintained for conventional highway vehicles: standard Forest Service sign, or carsonite type marker (on Designated OHV Routes), with vertical route number, installed at road intersections.</p> <p>2. Off-Highway: Forest roads, routes and trails are signed as described below.</p> <p>a. Designated Motorcycle Routes: carsonite type marker with motorcycle symbol (vertical route number, if shown) installed at access points and intersections with other designated routes.</p> <p>b. Designated ATV Routes: carsonite type marker with ATV or motorcycle/ATV symbol (vertical route number, if shown) installed at access points and intersections with other designated routes.</p> <p>c. Designated OHV Routes: standard Forest Service sign, or carsonite type marker, with vertical route number, installed at access points and intersections with other designated routes.</p> <p>d. Designated 4WD Routes: standard Forest Service sign, or carsonite type marker, with 4WD (Jeep) symbol and vertical route number, installed at access points and intersections with other designated routes.</p> <p>e. Designated Combined Use Routes: yellow diamond shaped highway sign with ATV symbol in addition to standard signs indicating Combined Use by street legal and non-street legal vehicles, installed at both ends of the Combined Use segment.</p>	

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	<p>3. Over-Snow: Forest roads, routes and trails are signed as described below.</p> <p>a. Designated WOS Routes: ATV symbol installed at access points from winter parking areas.</p> <p>b. Designated OSV Routes: snowmobile symbol installed at access points from winter parking areas.</p> <p>4. Closed: Forest roads, routes and trails that are closed to motorized use are indicated by:</p> <p>a. the presence of closed signs, gates or barriers.</p> <p>2. Law Enforcement:</p> <p>a. Provide appropriate levels of enforcement:</p> <p>1. A Forest Service presence in the use area and application of law enforcement based on the need are essential.</p> <p>2. Forest Service personnel riding the type of vehicles used in the area; these contact persons must be well equipped with machine and safety gear and they must be qualified riders or drivers.</p> <p>b. Update Forest Orders and enforce closures and other restrictions.</p>	

Sensitive Plants

Practices	General Direction	Standards and Guidelines
<p>Sensitive Plants Interim and Recovery Management (12-A)</p> <p>LMP 91</p>	<p>Provide for protection and habitat needs of sensitive plants, so that Forest activities will not jeopardize their continued existence.</p>	<p>Protect sensitive plants from activities which might cause them to become Federally listed as Threatened or Endangered.</p> <p>Identify populations of sensitive plants which occur in areas planned for timber sales or other projects.</p> <p>Modify planned projects to avoid or minimize adverse impacts to sensitive plants.</p> <p>Where projects may jeopardize a sensitive plant species perform a Biological Evaluation, botanical investigation and develop management guidelines, as necessary, for the species involved.</p> <p>Conduct surveys and monitoring necessary to detect potentially damaging disturbances, changes in known populations and locations of new populations.</p>
<p>Sensitive Plant Surveys (12-A)</p> <p>SNFPA¹</p>	<p>Conduct field surveys for TEPS plant species early enough in the project planning process that the project can be designed to conserve or enhance TEPS plants and their habitat. Conduct surveys according to procedures outlined in the Forest Service Handbook (FSH 2609.25.11). If additional field surveys are to be conducted as part of project implementation, survey results must be documented in the project file.</p>	

Soils

Practices	General Direction	Standards and Guidelines
<p>Soil Support Services (13-A)</p> <p>LMP 91</p>	<p>Forest projects and activities shall be conducted to maintain or improve soil productivity. (36 CFR 219.27(a) (1), 219.27(a)(2), 219.27(b)(5), 219.27(f)). Forest Soil Quality Standards and Best Management Practices will be implemented.</p>	<p>Best Management Practices (BMPs)</p> <p>Implement BMPs to mitigate the environmental impacts of erosion, compaction, and soil displacement. Require special soil mitigation to use ground skidding equipment on slopes steeper than 35%. Require special soil mitigation to use ground skidding equipment on soils that erode, displace, or compact easily. Where actual or potential slope instability is identified, specific mitigating measures will be developed by an interdisciplinary team including a geologist.</p>

¹ 1920-2, April 19, 2005; Corrected Errata - SNFPA 2004 ROD - TEPS Plant Survey Standard and Guideline

Visual Resources

Practices	General Direction	Standards and Guidelines
<p>Visual Resource Inventory and Planning (17-A) LMP 91</p>	<p>Maintain current data files for: Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs), Visual Absorption Capability (VAC), and Existing Visual Condition (EVC).</p> <p>Provide visual resource recommendations to land managers and interdisciplinary team members who are assessing land altering projects with a VQO of Partial Retention or Retention.</p>	<p>Provide visual analysis using aerial photos, existing VAC maps, field analysis, computer perspective plots or simulations for projects with a VQO of Partial Retention or Retention.</p> <p>Predict future visual condition on a project basis.</p>
<p>Visual Quality Objectives (VQOs) (17-B) LMP 91</p>	<p>Manage areas to provide a characteristic natural appearing landscape commensurate with the description stated for each VQO practice. Resource management activities will be guided by the appropriate Landscape Management handbooks and Forest Landscape Architects' recommendations.</p> <p>VQOs are desired ratings outlined under the Forest Service system of Visual Resource Management. VQOs apply Forestwide; every acre of National Forest land treated by this Forest Plan fits into one of the VQO classes listed below (No Maximum Modification):</p>	<p>Meet the adopted VQO for all landscape altering projects.</p> <p>VQOs will be compatible with the applicable ROS classes.</p> <p>Maintain visual quality by including mitigation measures for all activities that have the potential to alter the landscape beyond the adopted Visual Quality Objective.</p> <p>Specific facility and vegetative treatment within major highway view sheds will be guided by approved View shed Plans.</p>
<p>1. VQO Preservation</p>	<p>Allow ecological changes only, except for trails.</p>	<p>Design and locate trails, trail bridges, and other trail related improvements as unobtrusive as possible in the landscape.</p>
<p>2. VQO Retention</p>	<p>Provide a natural appearing landscape where changes are not readily evident.</p>	<p>Foreground Distance Zone Impacts of management activities in highly visible foreground areas will be reduced through special treatments.</p> <p>Middleground and Background Zones Visual diversity shall relate to the concept of a "natural appearing forested landscape" in a sequence and continuity of a view in the middleground or background. Special cutting may be applied.</p>
<p>3. VQO Partial Retention</p>	<p>Provide a natural appearing landscape where changes are evident but are subordinate to the surrounding characteristic landscape.</p>	<p>Foreground Distance Zone Where safe, maintain old-growth specimen character trees in the immediate foreground distance zone.</p> <p>Visual diversity shall relate to the concept of a "natural appearing forested landscape" in a sequence and continuity of a view in the foreground.</p> <p>Special cutting permitted. Impacts of management activities in highly visible foreground areas will be reduced through special treatments.</p> <p>Middleground and Background Zones Visual diversity shall relate to the concept of a "natural appearing forested landscape" in a sequence and continuity of a view in the middleground or background.</p>
<p>4. VQO Modification</p>	<p>Allow for modified conditions where changes are readily evident and may dominate the surrounding characteristic landscape.</p>	

Water

Practices	General Direction	Standards and Guidelines
Water Quality Management (18-A) LMP 91	Comply with all applicable Federal and State water quality standards. Prevent or minimize as much as possible any water quality impacts which may be caused by Forest management activities. Achieve the goals for preventing or minimizing water pollution as stated in the Federal Clean Water Act. Implement water quality Best Management Practices (BMPs) as specified in the Management Agency Agreement with the California Water Resources Control Board for protection of non-point water pollution sources. Comply with applicable provisions of the Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) of the California Central Valley Regional Water Control Board.	Implement water quality Best Management Practices (BMPs) as needed for all Forest management activities. BMPs are a system of nearly 100 practices designed to minimize or prevent water pollution from Forest management activities. They cover such activities as timber harvest, road construction, mining, recreation, fire management and grazing. Monitor the implementation and effectiveness of BMPs in selected areas to determine if they are being carried out and if they are accomplishing their objectives. Analyze cumulative watershed effects (CWE) on all applicable proposed Forest management activities to determine off-site effects on the beneficial uses of water.

Management Area Direction

Wilderness and Proposed Wilderness

Practices	General Direction	Standards and Guidelines
ROS Primitive (10-B-1) LMP 91	Provide for very low interaction between visitors with a range of primitive recreation experiences. Evidence of other users is minimal.	Manage to a ROS Class of Primitive. This is the adopted ROS level for management of all Wilderness. The ROS Class of Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized is an acceptable interim level for certain areas within Wilderness.
Closed Motor Vehicle Travel Management (10-G-1) MVTM	Closed to motorized use.	Manage to Forestwide S&Gs for Closed Motor Vehicle Travel Management. Conduct surveys, observe conditions and carry out rehabilitation, as needed, to eliminate evidence of, and access by, unauthorized motorized use.
VQO Preservation (17-B-1) LMP 91	Allow ecological changes only. Trails, trail bridges, and other trail related improvements will be designed and located to be as obscure as possible.	Manage to the VQO of Preservation. This is adopted VQO level for all Wilderness.

Wild and Scenic Rivers and Proposed Wild and Scenic Rivers

Practices	General Direction	Standards and Guidelines
ROS Primitive (10-B-1) LMP 91	Provide for very low interaction between visitors with a range of primitive recreation experiences. Evidence of other users is minimal.	Manage to the ROS Class of Primitive. This is the adopted ROS level for all Wild Rivers within Wilderness.
ROS Semi-primitive Non-motorized (10-B-2) LMP 91	Provide for low interaction between visitors with a range of SPM recreation experiences. Evidence of other users is unobtrusive.	Manage to the ROS Class of Semi-primitive Non-motorized. This is the adopted ROS level for all Wild Rivers outside of Wilderness and some Scenic or Recreational rivers.
ROS Semi-primitive Motorized (10-B-3) LMP 91	Provide for low to moderate interaction between visitors with a range of SPM recreation experiences. Evidence of other users is moderate.	Manage to the ROS Class of Semi-primitive Motorized. This is the level for some Scenic Rivers.
ROS Roded Natural (10-B-4) LMP 91	Provide for moderate interaction between visitors with a range of roded natural recreation experiences. Evidence of other users is moderate.	Manage to a ROS Class of Roded Natural. This is the adopted ROS level for some Recreational Rivers and some Scenic Rivers.
Closed Motor Vehicle Travel Management (10-G-1) MVTM	Closed to motorized use.	Manage to Forestwide S&Gs for Closed Motor Vehicle Travel Management. Clark Fork Headwaters - Wilderness

Practices	General Direction	Standards and Guidelines
		<p>Clavey River Bell Creek (6 mile Wild portion) Lily Creek (9 mile Wild portion) 3N01 - Cottonwood Road (4 mile Wild portion) Cottonwood Road - Tuolumne (14 mile Wild portion)</p> <p>Middle Fork Stanislaus Kennedy Creek Clark Fork - Donnell Reservoir Sand Bar - North Fork Stanislaus</p> <p>North Fork Mokelumne Wilderness - Salt Springs Reservoir</p> <p>North Fork Stanislaus Highland Creek - Mckays (13 mile Wild portion) Mckays - Middle Fork Stanislaus</p> <p>South Fork Tuolumne</p> <p>Stanislaus</p> <p>Tuolumne Yosemite - Early Intake Cherry Creek - Lumsden Lumsden Area - Don Pedro</p> <p>Conduct surveys, observe conditions and carry out rehabilitation, as needed, to eliminate evidence of, and access by, unauthorized motorized use.</p>
<p>Restricted Motor Vehicle Travel Management (10-G-2) MVTM</p>	<p>Provide opportunities for motorized recreation compatible with Wild and Scenic River values as shown below.</p>	<p>Manage to Forestwide S&Gs for Restricted Motor Vehicle Travel Management. Use restrictions to protect Wild and Scenic River values.</p> <p>Clark Fork Wilderness - Middle Fork Stanislaus</p> <p>Clavey River Bell Creek (1 mile Scenic portion) Lily Creek (2 mile Scenic portion) Bell/Lily Confluence - 3N01 3N01 - Cottonwood Road (4 mile Scenic portion) Cottonwood Road - Tuolumne (2 mile Scenic portion)</p> <p>Middle Fork Stanislaus Deadman Creek Relief Reservoir - Clark Fork</p> <p>North Fork Mokelumne Highland Lake - Wilderness</p> <p>North Fork Stanislaus Highland Creek - Mckays (3 mile Recreational portion)</p> <p>Merced</p> <p>Tuolumne Early Intake - Cherry Creek Lumsden Area</p> <p>Niagara Creek Conduct surveys, observe conditions and carry out rehabilitation, as needed, to mitigate and minimize damage to Wild and Scenic River values caused by motorized use.</p>
<p>VQO Preservation (17-B-1) LMP 91</p>	<p>Provide a high quality visual setting where changes are unnoticed both within the Management Area and from the rivers.</p>	<p>Manage to a VQO of Preservation. This is the adopted VQO level for all Wild Rivers within Wilderness.</p>

Practices	General Direction	Standards and Guidelines
VQO Retention (17-B-2) LMP 91	Provide a high quality visual setting where changes are not readily evident.	Manage to a VQO of Retention. This is the adopted VQO level for Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers which are outside of Wilderness. Portions of some Scenic and Recreational Rivers exist in a condition equal to Partial Retention. This is an acceptable interim level, which will be upgraded to Retention over time through natural process and/or rehabilitation.

Near Natural

Practices	General Direction	Standards and Guidelines
ROS Semi-primitive Non-motorized (10-B-2) LMP 91	Provide for low interaction between visitors with a range of SPNM recreation opportunities. Evidence of other use is unobtrusive.	Manage to ROS Class of SPNM.
Closed Motor Vehicle Travel Management (10-G-1) MVTM	Closed to motorized use.	Manage to Forestwide S&Gs for Closed Motor Vehicle Travel Management. Conduct surveys, observe conditions and carry out rehabilitation, as needed, to eliminate evidence of, and access by, unauthorized motorized use.
VQO Retention (17-B-2) LMP 91	Provide a high quality visual setting where changes are not readily evident.	Manage to a VQO of Retention.

Wildlife

Practices	General Direction	Standards and Guidelines
ROS - Semi-primitive Motorized (SPM) (10-B-3) LMP 91	Provide for low to moderate levels of interactions between forest visitors with a range of Semi-primitive Motorized recreation experiences. Evidence of other use is moderate.	Manage to the ROS class of Semi-Primitive Motorized, consistent with wildlife values and implementation plans. This is the adopted ROS level for the Wildlife Management Areas.
ROS - Rooded Natural (RN) (10-B-4) LMP 91	Provide for moderate levels of inter- actions between Forest visitors with a range of rooded natural recreation experiences. Evidence of other use is moderate.	Manage to the ROS class of Rooded Natural, consistent with Wildlife values and implementation plans. This is the adopted ROS level for the Wildlife Management Areas where existing improvements represent the ROS Class of Rooded Natural.
Restricted Motor Vehicle Travel Management (10-G-2) MVTM	Provide opportunities for motorized recreation compatible with Wildlife values.	Manage to Forestwide S&Gs for Restricted Motor Vehicle Travel Management. Use restrictions to protect Wildlife values. Conduct surveys, observe conditions and carry out rehabilitation, as needed, to mitigate and minimize damage to Wildlife values caused by motorized use.
VQO - Retention (17-B-2) LMP 91	Maintain the visual character of the VQO Retention for the pleasure of the viewing public. Design land and vegetation disturbing projects to meet Retention.	Manage to a VQO of Retention. Base size, shape and dispersion of harvest units, road construction, and other resource disturbance on meeting Retention.
VQO – Partial Retention (17-B-3) LMP 91	Design land and vegetation disturbing projects to meet Partial Retention, in middleground distance zones where this is the VQO.	Base size, shape, and dispersion of harvest units, road construction and other resource disturbances on meeting middleground Partial Retention.

Special Interest Areas

Practices	General Direction	Standards and Guidelines
ROS Primitive (10-B-1) ROS Semi-primitive Non-motorized (10-B-2) ROS Semi-primitive Motorized (10-B-3) ROS Roded Natural (10-B-4) LMP 91	Maintain a range of recreation experiences, since classes vary between identified Special Interest Areas. Keep Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) levels at the adopted class.	Manage dispersed recreation in these areas to maintain or improve the adopted ROS classes, consistent with Special Interest Area values and implementation plans.
Closed Motor Vehicle Travel Management (10-G-1) MVTM	Closed to motorized use.	Manage to Forestwide S&Gs for Closed Motor Vehicle Travel Management: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Emigrant Road and Big Trees-Carson Valley Road Conduct surveys, observe conditions and carry out rehabilitation, as needed, to eliminate evidence of, and access by, unauthorized motorized use.
Restricted Motor Vehicle Travel Management (10-G-2) MVTM	Provide opportunities for motorized recreation compatible with SIA values.	Manage to Forestwide S&Gs for Restricted Motor Vehicle Travel Management. Use restrictions to protect SIA values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Column of the Giants ▪ Sonora Mono Toll Road ▪ Jordan Creek/Bower Cave ▪ Pacific Madrone ▪ Trumbull Peak ▪ Windelar Cave ▪ Bourland Trestle ▪ Bull Run ▪ Niagara Creek ▪ Jawbone Falls Conduct surveys, observe conditions and carry out rehabilitation, as needed, to mitigate and minimize damage to SIA values caused by motorized use.
VQO Preservation (17-B-1) LMP 91	Allow ecological changes only.	Manage to a VQO of Preservation. This is the adopted VQO level for Special Interest Areas within Wilderness.
VQO Retention (17-B-2) LMP 91	Maintain a near natural visual character. Provide a high quality visual setting where changes are not readily evident.	Manage to a VQO of Retention. This is the adopted VQO level for Special Interest Areas outside of Wilderness.

Research Natural Areas

Practices	General Direction	Standards and Guidelines
ROS Semi-primitive Non-motorized (10-B-2) LMP 91	Close RNAs to all mechanized use, except wheelchairs needed for barrier free access. Provide for low interaction between visitors with a range of SPNM recreation experiences. Evidence of other uses is unobtrusive.	Manage to ROS class of SPNM. This is the adopted ROS level for RNAs.
Closed Motor Vehicle Travel Management (10-G-1) MVTM	Closed to motorized use.	Manage to Forestwide S&Gs for Closed Motor Vehicle Travel Management. Conduct surveys, observe conditions and carry out rehabilitation, as needed, to eliminate evidence of, and access by, unauthorized motorized use.
VQO Preservation (17-B-1) LMP 91	Allow only ecological changes.	Manage to a VQO of Preservation. This is adopted VQO level for RNAs.

Experimental Forest

Practices	General Direction	Standards and Guidelines
ROS Rooded Natural (10-B-4) LMP 91	Provide for low to moderate interaction between Forest visitors with a limited range of Rooded Natural recreation experiences. Evidence of other uses is moderate.	Manage to the ROS Class of Rooded Natural. This is the adopted ROS level for the Experimental Forest.
Restricted Motor Vehicle Travel Management (10-G-2) MVTM	Provide opportunities for motorized recreation compatible with Experimental Forest values.	Manage to Forestwide S&Gs for Restricted Motor Vehicle Travel Management. Use restrictions to protect Experimental Forest values. Conduct surveys, observe conditions and carry out rehabilitation, as needed, to mitigate and minimize damage to Experimental Forest values caused by motorized use.
VQO Retention (17-B-2) VQO Partial Retention (17-B-3) LMP 91	Maintain a range of near natural through modified visual conditions, since the VQOs vary within an Experimental Forest. Keep VQOs at the adopted levels.	Manage to the adopted VQO level consistent with Experimental Forest values. Coordinate activities with PSW Forest and Range Experiment Station.

Scenic Corridor

Practices	General Direction	Standards and Guidelines
ROS - Rooded Natural (RN) (10-B-4) LMP 91	Provide for moderate interaction between visitors with a range of rooded natural recreation experience. Evidence of other use is moderate.	Manage to a ROS Class of Rooded Natural. This is the adopted ROS level for scenic corridors.
Restricted Motor Vehicle Travel Management (10-G-2) MVTM	Provide opportunities for motorized recreation compatible with Scenic Corridor values.	Manage to Forestwide S&Gs for Restricted Motor Vehicle Travel Management. Use restrictions to protect Scenic Corridor values. Conduct surveys, observe conditions and carry out rehabilitation, as needed, to mitigate and minimize damage to Scenic Corridor values caused by motorized use.
VQO - Retention (17-B-2) LMP 91	Maintain the visual character of Foreground Retention areas for the pleasure of the viewing public, where this is the VQO. Design land and vegetation disturbance projects to meet Retention, in Middleground distance zones where these is the VQO.	Manage to a VQO of Retention. Base size, shape, and dispersion of harvest units, road construction, and other resource disturbances on meeting Retention, where this is the adopted VQO.
VQO - Partial Retention (17-B-3) LMP 91	Design land and vegetation disturbance projects to meet Partial Retention, in Middleground distance zones where this is the VQO.	Base size, shape and dispersion of harvest units, road construction and other resource disturbances on meeting Partial Retention, where this is the adopted VQO.

General Forest (GF91)

Practices	General Direction	Standards and Guidelines
ROS Rooded Natural (RN) (10-B-4) LMP 91	Provide for moderate interaction between visitors with a range of Rooded Natural recreation experiences. Evidence of other use is moderate.	Manage to an ROS Class of Rooded Natural. This is the adopted ROS level for General Forest (GF91).
Restricted Motor Vehicle Travel Management (10-G-2) MVTM	Provide opportunities for motorized recreation compatible with General Forest (GF91) values.	Manage to Forestwide S&Gs for Restricted Motor Vehicle Travel Management. Use restrictions to protect General Forest (GF91) values.
VQO - Modification (M) (17-B-4) LMP 91	Management activities may visually dominate the surrounding characteristic landscape, but should borrow the form, line, color and texture of the natural surroundings.	Manage to a VQO of Modification. This is the adopted VQO level for General Forest (GF91).

Developed Recreation Sites

Practices	General Direction	Standards and Guidelines
ROS Roaded Natural (10-B-4) LMP 91	Provide for moderate interaction between forest visitors with a range of roaded natural recreation experiences. Evidence of other use is moderate. Retain site qualities that will not degrade future development opportunities on proposed sites.	Manage to the ROS Class of Rooded Natural. This is the adopted ROS level for developed recreation sites. Allow dispersed recreation on proposed sites in the interim and perform other multiple use activities that are compatible with preserving or improving site quality.
ROS Rural (10-B-5) LMP 91	Provide for moderate to high interaction between forest visitors with a range of rural recreation experiences. Evidence of other use is moderate to high	Manage to ROS Class of Rural. This is an acceptable level for certain developed sites. Administer facilities to accommodate large numbers of people for motorized use and parking.
Restricted Motor Vehicle Travel Management (10-G-2) MVTM	Provide opportunities for motorized recreation compatible with Developed Recreation Site values.	Manage to Forestwide S&Gs for Restricted Motor Vehicle Travel Management. Use restrictions to protect Developed Recreation Site values. Limit vehicle use to roads and parking areas. Allow administrative use of OHVs and OSVs in connection with operation of the sites. Allow non-street legal vehicle use for the purpose of accessing designated routes from staging areas.
VQO Partial Retention (17-B-3) LMP 91	Provide a natural appearing forest setting within the constraints of existing site character and its kind of use.	Manage to a VQO of Partial Retention. This is the adopted VQO for developed recreation sites. Maintain or construct recreation facilities and roads within the site in order to be as obscure as possible when viewed from within or immediately adjacent to the site. Plant and maintain the optimum amount of vegetation in order to keep a natural appearing setting that functionally and aesthetically satisfies visitors when viewed from within or immediately adjacent to the site.
VQO Modification (17-B-4) LMP 91		This is an acceptable VQO for certain developed sites, but preferably should be upgraded to Partial Retention where physical developments allow, by applying Partial Retention Standards and Guidelines to all areas of the developed site.

Winter Sports Sites

Practices	General Direction	Standards and Guidelines
ROS Rooded Natural (10-B-4) ROS Rural (10-B-5) LMP 91	Developed winter sports sites are so large and diverse that a range of ROS classes exist. Maintain recreation experience levels at the ROS class of Rooded Natural in outlying portions of the winter sports site.	Maintain lifts and other auxiliary facilities with the least impact on visitor experience. Use existing vehicle routes for permittee maintenance and administration.
Restricted Motor Vehicle Travel Management (10-G-2) MVTM	Provide opportunities for motorized recreation compatible with Winter Sports Site values.	Manage to Forestwide S&Gs for Restricted Motor Vehicle Travel Management. Use restrictions to protect Winter Sports Site values. Limit vehicle use to roads and parking areas. Allow administrative use of OHVs and OSVs in connection with operation of the sites.
VQO Partial Retention (17-B-3) LMP 91	Provide a natural appearing forest setting within the context of developed winter sports sites.	Through the master plan process, mitigate impacts to insure optimum visual quality after construction of facilities. Model expanded lifts, runs, and other improvements with potential impacts by computer graphic simulations and field checks. Prepare vegetative management plans for these sites. Manage to a VQO of Partial Retention. This is the adopted VQO level for developed winter sports sites.
VQO Modification (17-B-4) LMP 91		This is an acceptable VQO, but preferably should be upgraded to Partial Retention, where physical developments allow, by applying Partial Retention Standards and Guidelines to all areas of the winter sports sites.

Land Allocations (SNFPA)

Protected Activity Centers (PACs)

Mitigate impacts where there is documented evidence of disturbance to the nest site from existing recreation, off highway vehicle route, trail, and road uses (including road maintenance). Evaluate proposals for new roads, trails, off highway vehicle routes, and recreational and other developments for their potential to disturb nest sites.

Fisher and Marten Den Sites

Mitigate impacts where documented evidence of disturbance to the den site from existing recreation, off highway vehicle route, trail, and road uses (including road maintenance). Evaluate proposals for new roads, trails, off highway vehicle routes, and recreation and other developments for their potential to disturb dens.

Riparian Conservation Areas

Evaluate new proposed management activities within CARs and RCAs during environmental analysis to determine consistency with the riparian conservation objectives at the project level and the AMS goals for the landscape. Ensure that appropriate mitigation measures are enacted to (1) minimize the risk of activity-related sediment entering aquatic systems and (2) minimize impacts to habitat for aquatic- or riparian-dependent plant and animal species.

Maintain and restore the hydrologic connectivity of streams, meadows, wetlands, and other special aquatic features by identifying roads and trails that intercept, divert, or disrupt natural surface and subsurface water flow paths. Implement corrective actions where necessary to restore connectivity.

Ensure that culverts or other stream crossings do not create barriers to upstream or downstream passage for aquatic-dependent species. Locate water drafting sites to avoid adverse effects to in stream flows and depletion of pool habitat. Where possible, maintain and restore the timing, variability, and duration of floodplain inundation and water table elevation in meadows, wetlands, and other special aquatic features.

Prior to activities that could adversely affect streams, determine if relevant stream characteristics are within the range of natural variability. If characteristics are outside the range of natural variability, implement mitigation measures and short-term restoration actions needed to prevent further declines or cause an upward trend in conditions. Evaluate required long-term restoration actions and implement them according to their status among other restoration needs.

Prevent disturbance to streambanks and natural lake and pond shorelines caused by resource activities (for example, livestock, off-highway vehicles, and dispersed recreation) from exceeding 20 percent of stream reach or 20 percent of natural lake and pond shorelines. Disturbance includes bank sloughing, chiseling, trampling, and other means of exposing bare soil or cutting plant roots. This standard does not apply to developed recreation sites, sites authorized under Special Use Permits and designated off-highway vehicle routes.

Identify roads, trails, OHV trails and staging areas, developed recreation sites, dispersed campgrounds, special use permits, grazing permits, and day use sites during landscape analysis. Identify conditions that degrade water quality or habitat for aquatic and riparian-dependent species. At the project level, evaluate and consider actions to ensure consistency with standards and guidelines or desired conditions.

