

## Trails (RTL)

### Desired Conditions

- D-RTL-1 The Forest trail system provides a range of activities and experiences necessary to accommodate recreation uses while minimizing environmental and social impacts.
- D-RTL-2 Trails are managed for their intended primary purpose and to avoid use conflicts.
- D-RTL-3 The Forest provides non-motorized trail opportunities in a variety of forest settings.

### Objective

- O-RTL-1 Proposed non-motorized trails that meet user demand and other forest management direction will generally be considered.

### Standards & Guidelines

Also refer to direction in the Transportation Systems standards and guidelines.

- S-RTL-1 Designated trails over ice are prohibited.
- G-RTL-1 User-constructed trails will generally either be removed and the trail rehabilitated, or incorporated into the National Forest Trail System and managed to standard.
- G-RTL-2 During timber sale activities, combined use of roads or trails by logging trucks and motorized or non-motorized recreationists will generally be avoided when other routes are available.
- G-RTL-3 National Forest System winter trails will generally not be located on plowed roads.

## Off-Road Vehicles (ORV)

### Desired Conditions

- D-ORV-1 The Forest provides ORV road and trail riding opportunities with experiences in a variety of forest environments, while protecting natural resources.
- D-ORV-2 Allowed, restricted, and prohibited ORV uses are clearly defined to the public. Where practical, ORV policies are consistent with adjacent public land management agencies.
- D-ORV-3 On roads, trails, and in areas (cross-country) where ORV uses are prohibited, motorized access may be allowed for law enforcement, emergency, firefighting, maintenance, and other administrative purposes.

### Objectives

- O-ORV-1 The Forest will determine which existing OML 1 and OML 2 roads are appropriate or inappropriate for ORV use
- O-ORV-2 A maximum of 90 additional ATV trail miles and 100 over snow vehicle trail miles with associated trail facilities (trailhead parking, signs, toilets, etc.) may be added to the designated National Forest Trail system.

### Standards & Guidelines

Also refer to direction in the Wildlife and Transportation Systems standards and guidelines and to the glossary for ORV definitions

- S-ORV-1 ORV use on unclassified roads is prohibited.
- S-ORV-2 Motorized recreation use of designated National Forest System Trails is prohibited unless the trail is designated open for specific motorized uses such as for ATVs, OHMs, and over snow vehicles.
- S-ORV-3 The Forest will not develop ORV challenge, mud hole, or scramble areas.

- S-ORV-4 Cross-country ORV and over snow vehicle travel is prohibited.
- G-ORV-1 ORV use is generally prohibited on OML 3, 4, and 5 roads.
- G-ORV-2 Over snow vehicle use is generally prohibited on plowed National Forest System roads.
- G-ORV-3 Travel with ORVs is generally prohibited in ditches and on shoulders of National Forest System roads.
- G-ORV-4 Roads that are determined through site-specific analysis to have immitigable resource and social concerns and/or do not meet management objectives will be effectively closed.
- or managed sites would not be considered new access.
- G-RWA-1 To ensure appropriate amount of use in relation to the size of a body of water, a maximum of one public ramp access for 10 – 15 river miles may be provided for Recreation and Forested River segments. Generally, a maximum of one access site may be provided for Natural Environment Lakes.
- G-RWA-2 At lakes that are smaller than 150 acres, new ramp water accesses will generally not be constructed for use by vehicles or ORVs towing watercraft.
- G-RWA-3 Parking lots at lakes or rivers with access facilities will generally be provided, but are not required. The maximum number of parking spaces provided will generally be:

- a. One space per 20 acres on lakes up to 1,000 acres
- b. One space per 30 acres on lakes 1,000 to 1500 acres
- c. One space per 40 acres on lakes 1,500 to 5,000 acres

## Water Access (RWA)

### Desired Conditions

- D-RWA-1 The Forest provides a range of water access sites with related recreation opportunities on lakes and river segments. Levels of facility development are appropriate to the lake and river classifications and ROS class objectives. Some lakes and river segments do not have any developed water access sites.

### Objective

- O-RWA-1 Associated recreational, subsistence, and commercial water uses at water access sites will enhance or maintain water quality, TES species, and viable populations of native species and desirable non-native species.

### Standards & Guidelines

Refer to the glossary for lake and river classification definitions.

- S-RWA-1 A maximum of five new water accesses to bodies of water may be constructed. Reconstruction that would increase the capacity and type of use at a body of water is considered new access. Water access improvements that do not increase the capacity or type of use at user developed

- G-RWA-4 To maintain riparian resources and functions, lakes with less than 20 percent of the shoreline in public ownership will generally have low access development levels for facilities. (Also see G-RWA-9)
- G-RWA-5 On lakes smaller than 250 acres in size and where sensitive aquatic species associated with aquatic vegetation occur; new ramp water accesses will generally not be constructed for use by vehicles or ORVs towing watercraft.
- G-RWA-6 Lakes with no inlet or outlet will generally have low access development levels for facilities. (Also see G-RWA-9)
- G-RWA-7 At new water access sites and existing developed ramps, educational signs will generally be installed to inform users of the potential to transfer exotic species between bodies of water, and the effects of exotic species introductions on aquatic habitats, on terrestrial habitats, and on native species

