

San Gabriel Mountains National Monument Management Plan



Cover images include a bald eagle at San Gabriel Reservoir (upper left), an incense cedar at Little Rock Creek (upper middle), a young male Nelson's bighorn sheep in the Sheep Mountain Wilderness (upper right), and the view from the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail by Little Jimmy Trail Campground (bottom).

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San Gabriel Mountains National Monument Management Plan

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This is the Final Monument Plan. It has
incorporated pre-decisional instructions
from the Objection Period.

Contents

Chapter 1 – Introduction	1
Purpose of Monument Plan	1
Planning Area	1
Management Planning Overview	2
Relationship of this Land Management Plan to Other Planning Documents	2
Scope and Applicability of this Management Plan.....	3
Management Plan Organization, Content, and Terminology.....	4
Chapter 2 – San Gabriel Mountains National Monument Management Plan	6
Introduction	6
Vision	6
Management Direction	6
General.....	7
Goal	7
Transportation	7
Desired Conditions	7
Goal	7
Standard	7
Guideline	7
Management Approaches	8
Sustainable Recreation	9
Desired Conditions	9
Goals	9
Management Approaches	9
Visitor Experience, Information, and Environmental Education	9
Desired Conditions	9
Goals	9
Objective.....	9
Management Approaches	10
Heritage Resources	10
Desired Conditions	10
Goal	10
Standards	10
Guidelines.....	10
Management Approaches	11
Biological Resources.....	11
Desired Conditions	11
Goal.....	12
Mineral Resources	12
Suitability of Lands.....	12
Management Approaches	12
Designated Areas and Areas Recommended for Designation.....	12
Desired Conditions	12
Guidelines.....	12
Suitability of Lands	13
Land Use Zones.....	13
Suitability of Lands	13
Critical Biological Land Use Zone	13
Existing Wilderness Zone.....	19
Climate Change.....	21
Management Approaches	21

Chapter 3 – San Gabriel Mountains National Monument Transportation Plan.....	22
Current Transportation System	22
Challenges and Needs	23
Maintenance Strategy.....	23
Travel Analysis	24
Protection of Monument Objects	25
Cultural Resources.....	25
Recreational and Scenic Features.....	26
Scientific Features.....	26
Infrastructure	27
Watershed Values.....	27
Geologic Features.....	27
Diverse Wildlife and Aquatic Species	27
Vegetation Communities.....	27
Appendices	30
Appendix A. Presidential Proclamation	30
Presidential Proclamation -- San Gabriel Mountains National Monument	30
Appendix B. Protections for Categories of National Monument Objects of Interest.....	35
Protection of Vegetation Types.....	47
Special Status Species	47
Appendix C. Map of Protections within the Monument.....	50

Tables

Table 1. Suitable uses commodity and commercial uses by Land Use Zones, Angeles National Forest.....	2
Table 2. Suitable uses commodity and commercial uses by Land Use Zone, San Gabriel Mountains National Monument	13
Table 3. San Gabriel Mountains National Monument Critical Biological Land Use Zones (CBLUZ) Primary At-risk Species and Primary Uses.	14
Table 4. Descriptions for wilderness areas designated by Congress in 2009	19
Table 5. Summary of protections for objects of interest under the 2005 ANF Land Management Plan and 2019 Monument Plan.	35
Table 6. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service threatened and endangered species on the ANF ...	47
Table 7. Regional Foresters Sensitive Species list (plants) for the ANF	48
Table 8. Regional Forester's Sensitive Species list (wildlife) for the ANF	49

Figures

Figure 1. The San Gabriel Mountains National Monument is one Ranger District of two in the Angeles National Forest.....	5
Figure 2. Critical Biological Land Use Zone on the East Fork San Gabriel River.....	15
Figure 3. Critical Biological Land Use Zone in the North Fork San Gabriel River	16
Figure 4. Aliso Canyon CBLUZ does not include private lands or energy corridors.....	17
Figure 5. The expanded West Fork San Gabriel River Critical Biological Land Use Zone ...	18
Figure 6. Land use zones updated for wilderness designations made by Congress in 2009	20
Figure 7. The transportation network in the Monument	29
Figure 8. San Gabriel Mountains National Monument Protected Areas	50

Chapter 1 – Introduction

Purpose of Monument Plan

On October 10, 2014, President Barack Obama signed the Proclamation (appendix A) designating 346,177 acres of existing Federal lands as the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument (Monument). The Monument is the eighth National Monument under Forest Service management. The Proclamation described the historical, natural, and cultural significance of the features within the proclaimed area that warranted the special designation of a national monument. The Proclamation also directed that certain uses continue, including Tribal rights to utilize the lands in traditional manners. The Proclamation also acknowledges the continuation of valid existing rights and uses, such as utilities and water infrastructure.

The Proclamation directed that the administration of these activities continue, but in a manner consistent with the intent of the Proclamation. The Federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of the Monument were withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, and from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing, with the exception of valid existing mining rights.

To the extent allowed by applicable law, the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior shall manage valid Federal mineral rights existing within the monument as of the date of the proclamation in a manner consistent with the proper care and management of the objects protected by the proclamation. The USDA Forest Service will respect the valid existing rights associated with mineral and energy resources within the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument. Any proposed expansion of existing operations within the Monument would be subject to a mineral classification and Validity Examination.

The Proclamation mandated the preparation of a monument management plan within three years and a transportation plan, and further mandated the management framework is to be developed in a collaborative manner. The San Gabriel Mountain National Monument Management Plan (Monument Plan) was developed according the Forest Service planning regulations adopted in 2012, referred to in this document as the 2012 Forest Service Planning Rule.

The purpose of this Monument Plan is to provide strategic direction and guidance for future management of the Monument. It provides a basis for informed decision making, while guiding resource management, practices, uses, and framework for project development. The Monument Plan does not include specific projects and activity decisions. The Monument Plan is adaptive in that it can be amended to update management direction based on new knowledge and information.

This Monument Plan is strategic in nature and does not attempt to prescribe detailed management direction to cover every possible situation.

This Monument Plan has been prepared pursuant to the requirements of the National Forest Management Act of 1976, and the 2012 Forest Service planning regulations (36 CFR 219), as amended. This first chapter provides the introductory information, chapter 2 provides the management direction, and chapter 3 describes the transportation plan. This management plan is also accompanied by an environmental assessment (EA) as required by the regulations used in its development (36 CFR 219.13).

Planning Area

The Monument Plan planning area includes all National Forest System lands within the boundaries of the Monument in the northern and southeastern portions of the San Gabriel Mountain Range, approximately 30 miles northeast of downtown Los Angeles in southern California. The Monument encompasses 342,175 acres of the Angeles National Forest (ANF) and 4,030 acres of the land previously administered

and managed by the San Bernardino National Forest. The Regional Forester has assigned administrative and planning authority for the entire Monument area to the ANF. The amended ANF Land Management Plan (ANF LMP) will apply to National Forest System lands within the ANF administrative boundary, which now includes the entire Monument. The changes associated with the Monument Plan as the Forest Plan amendment will apply only to the Monument area.

Management Planning Overview

The USDA Forest Service (Forest Service) land management planning is an adaptive process that includes forest plan development, monitoring, and adjustment based on desired social, economic, and ecological conditions and the evaluation of impacts to those conditions. The overall purpose of planning is to ensure land management based on current information that guides land stewardship to best meet the needs of the public.

Relationship of this Land Management Plan to Other Planning Documents

The Monument Plan will amend the current Angeles National Forest Land Management Plan (ANF LMP). Specifically, the Angeles National Forest Land Management Plan direction listed below will be superseded by the new plan components in the Monument Plan:

1. “There is a low level of increase in roaded acres over time, as defined by road density analysis”
(from ANF LMP Part 1, Managed Recreation in a Natural Setting, Goal 3.1 – Provide for Public Use and Natural Resource Protection, page 33.)
2. “Habitat conditions are stable or improving over time as indicated by the status of management indicator species”
(from ANF LMP Part 1, Managed Recreation in a Natural Setting, Goal 3.1 – Provide for Public Use and Natural Resource Protection, page 35.)
3. Table 2.1.3 Suitable uses commodity and commercial uses, Angeles National Forest:

Table 1. Suitable uses commodity and commercial uses by Land Use Zones, Angeles National Forest

Activity or Use	Developed Areas Interface	Back Country	Back Country Motorized Use Restricted	Back Country Non-Motorized	Critical Biological	Wilderness	Experimental Forest
Oil and Gas Exploration and Development Areas	Suitable	Suitable	By Exception	By Exception	Not Suitable	Not Suitable	Not Suitable
Minerals Resources Exploration and Development	Suitable	Suitable	By Exception	By Exception	By exception	Not Suitable	Not Suitable

**By Exception = Conditions which are not generally compatible with the land use zone but may be appropriate under certain circumstances.*

(from ANF LMP Part 2, Suitable Land Use Zones, Land Use Zones, Table 2.1.3, page 6.)

4. “Maintain and improve habitat for fish, wildlife, and plants, including those with the following designations: game species, harvest species, management indicator species, and watch list species.

- Monitor management indicator species (MIS).”

(from ANF LMP Part 2, Appendix B – Program Strategies and Tactics, WL 2 - Management of Species of Concern, page 99.)

5. “Monitor and manage withdrawal status to document the condition of lands that could affect other actions (e.g., watershed protection, mining):
 - Review existing withdrawals to determine if continuation is consistent with the statutory objectives of the programs for which the lands were dedicated.
 - Recommend for withdrawal from mineral entry [Threatened, Endangered, and Protected] TEP key habitats in areas of mineral potential where habitat is not protected by any other means and would benefit by withdrawal. Protective measures will be maintained for the period of time needed to provide the necessary protection for TEP species and key habitats. Implement in occupied habitats for the arroyo toad, California red-legged frog, mountain yellow-legged frog, southwestern willow flycatcher, and least Bell's vireo.”

(from ANF LMP Part 2, Appendix B – Program Strategies and Tactics, Lands 4 – Mineral Withdrawals, page 122.)

- Limit withdrawals from mineral entry to maintain opportunities to access mineral and energy resources where environmentally sustainable and threatened, endangered, proposed, candidate, and sensitive species [TEPCS] are not impacted.
- Assure long-term access and availability for leasing of oil and gas resources from environmentally suitable lands for regional, statewide and national energy needs.

(from ANF LMP Part 2, Appendix B – Program Strategies and Tactics, ME 1 – Minerals Management, page 123.)

6. “S57: Free use rock, invertebrate fossil, and mineral collecting and mining for non-commercial personal uses must be approved by the authorized officer.”

(from ANF LMP Part 3, Plan Standards Required by (36 CFR 219), page 3)

The management direction contained in the rest of the ANF LMP will apply to the Monument, unless specifically noted in the Monument Plan.

Scope and Applicability of this Management Plan

The Monument Plan applies to all National Forest System lands and activities within the boundaries of the Monument. Future projects will be proposed, likely in partnership with organizational stakeholders, to fulfill the vision and make progress toward the management approaches, desired conditions, goals, and objectives of the ANF LMP and this Monument Plan. Whenever a specific project or activity is proposed, additional public involvement will occur, site-specific effects will be analyzed, and separate decisions will be made within the framework of the Monument plan.

The Monument Plan does not reiterate other existing laws, regulations, and policy that already provide protection of those Monument resources identified within the Proclamation, such as policies regarding heritage resources, balancing effects of projects with rare species and habitats, or closure of the San Dimas Experimental Forest to general use, except under permit for research or limited educational purposes.

Management Plan Organization, Content, and Terminology

The Monument Plan includes six plan components that guide future project and activity decision making: desired conditions, goals, objectives, standards, guidelines, and suitability of lands. All projects and activities within the Monument need to be consistent with these plan components.

A **desired condition** is a description of specific social, economic, and/or ecological characteristics of the plan area, or a portion of the plan area, toward which management of the land and resources should be directed. A desired condition description is specific enough to allow progress toward achievement to be determined but does not include a completion date.

A **goal** is a broad statement of intent, other than desired conditions, usually related to process or interaction with the public. Goals are expressed in broad, general terms, but do not include completion dates.

An **objective** is a concise, measurable, and time-specific statement of a desired rate of progress toward a desired condition or conditions. Objectives are based on reasonably foreseeable budgets.

A **standard** is a mandatory constraint on project and activity decision-making, established to help achieve or maintain the desired condition or conditions, to avoid or mitigate undesirable effects, or to meet applicable legal requirements.

A **guideline** is a constraint on project and activity decision-making that allows for departure from its terms, so long as the purpose of the guideline is met. Guidelines are established to help achieve or maintain the desired condition or conditions, to avoid or mitigate undesirable effects, or to meet applicable legal requirements.

Suitability of lands is determined for specific lands within the plan area. The lands are identified as suitable or not suitable for various uses or activities based on desired conditions applicable to those lands. Suitability of lands is not identified for every use or activity. If certain lands are identified as not suitable for a use, then that use or activity may not be authorized.

The Monument Plan also includes management approaches. Management approaches are considered to be other plan content. Management approaches describe the principal strategies and program priorities the ANF intends to use to carry out projects and activities under the Monument Plan. Management approaches may discuss potential processes such as analysis, assessment, inventory, project planning, or monitoring.

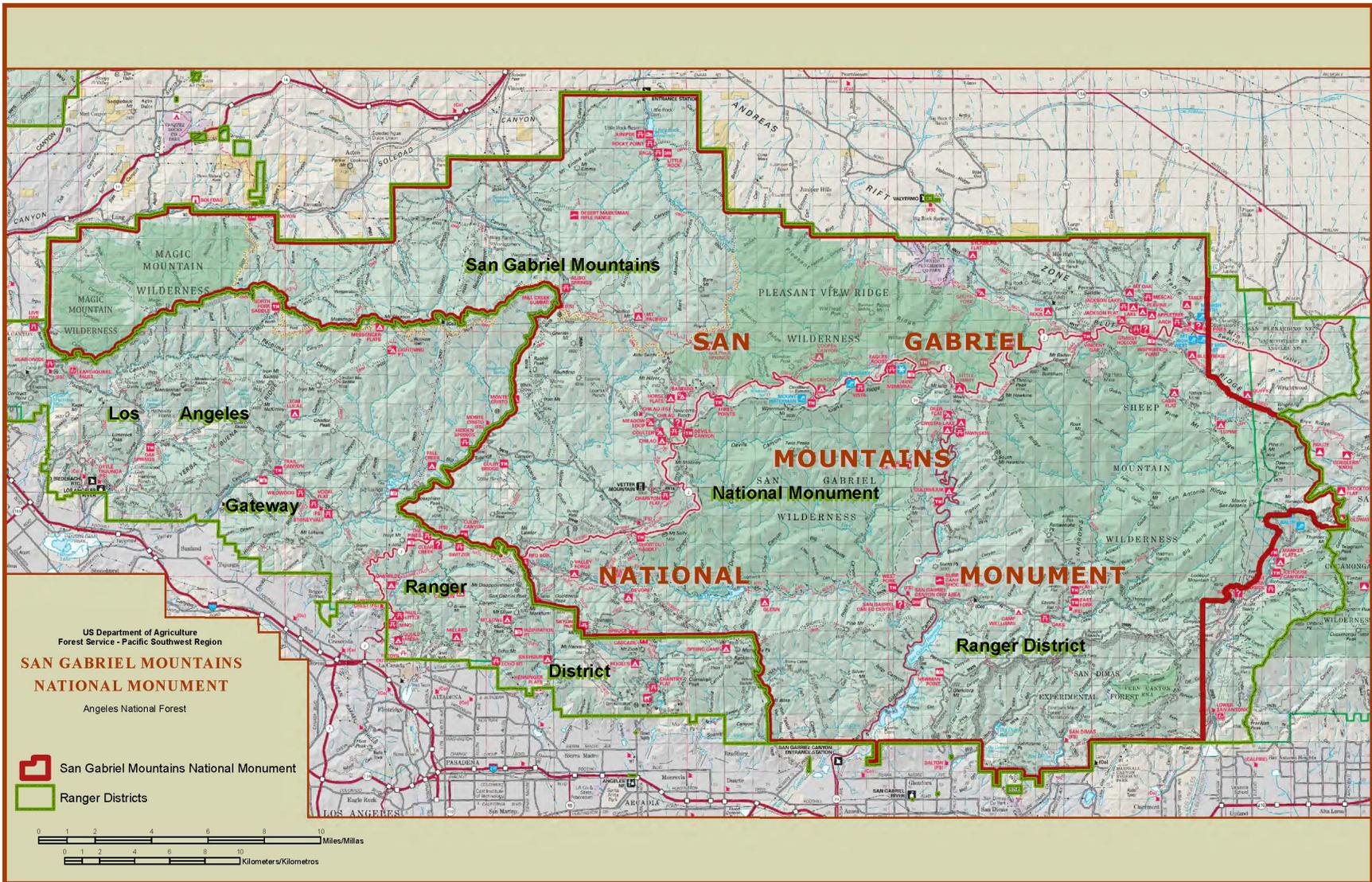


Figure 1. The San Gabriel Mountains National Monument is one Ranger District of two in the Angeles National Forest

Angeles National Forest
San Gabriel Mountains National Monument
Management Plan

Chapter 2 – San Gabriel Mountains National Monument Management Plan

Introduction

The Proclamation requires a management plan be written for the Monument and directs that the Monument Plan:

...provide for protection and interpretation of the scientific and historic objects identified above and for continued public access to those objects, consistent with their protection.

The scientific and historic objects identified in the Proclamation include cultural resources, recreational and scenic features, scientific features, diverse wildlife and aquatic species, vegetative communities, and infrastructure (Appendix B).

The direction contained in the ANF LMP will continue to apply within the Monument, unless specifically changed in this monument plan. Additional plan components are also listed below and will supersede the plan components listed in the ANF LMP.

Vision

The San Gabriel Mountains National Monument reflects a unique recreational and educational gateway to America's most urban national forest in the nation's most populous county. The Monument offers exceptional interpretation and educational opportunities that can elevate understanding of the region's natural and cultural heritage, while fostering new generations of environmental stewards. In addition to the natural and cultural wonders, the Monument includes critical infrastructure that sustains the surrounding metropolis, including flood control and water storage, delivery and diversion; energy development; utilities; and telecommunication facilities. This mix of natural wonders and infrastructure sets this Monument apart from others and highlights the vital need for biodiversity and access to open space existing in harmony with essential services that sustain quality of life for surrounding communities.

Diversity and inclusivity are reflected in the visiting public, agency employees, volunteers, and partners, who are integrated into the fabric of the Monument. This Monument is our Monument. A variety of sustainable recreation opportunities and well-maintained facilities are available to the public. A transportation plan promoting safe, manageable access opportunities accommodates visitor needs in balance with resource protection and user capacity considerations. Monument operations are conducted in close cooperation with surrounding communities. Management actions balance resource protection, recreation, water management, and infrastructure needs. Collaboration and partnerships enliven connections to local and regional organizations and communities to support protection of objects of interest, enhance recreation opportunities, and achieve ecological restoration goals. A resilient, healthy, and sustainable forest landscape accessible and welcoming to all who call Southern California home, for present and future generations, showcases this monument's importance and potential to the nation.

Management Direction

Management direction for the Monument includes plan components and management approaches. Plan components are intended to provide for social, economic, and ecological sustainability and multiple uses in an integrated manner. Plan components were developed to reduce or eliminate adverse impacts, as well as promote beneficial impacts from plan implementation.

General

Goal

1. Expand ANF network of partnerships to accomplish management aspirations, including improved interpretive materials and educational opportunities.

Transportation

Desired Conditions

1. The Monument is accessible through alternative transportation and public transportation options in coordination with other agencies and gateway communities to provide greater access for those who do not use personal vehicles, and for the benefit of reducing vehicle congestion, addressing parking capacity issues, and improving public safety.
2. Road density within the Monument remains stable or is decreasing. The number of automobiles in high-use areas decreases over time as a result of alternative modes of transportation.
3. Roads and trails are maintained to standard.
4. Sufficient access points and parking areas are provided to serve visitors to the Monument during peak seasons in a manner that minimizes adverse impacts to resources and the gateway communities and neighborhoods that surround the Monument.
5. Transportation connectivity to and within the Monument is improved through coordination with state, county, local, and regional government entities; municipalities; Tribal governments; other agencies; and the public.
6. The road and trail system is sufficient to provide a good balance of recreation opportunities for all users, including hikers, hunters, bicyclists, equestrians, off-highway vehicle (OHV) enthusiasts, and motorists, consistent with sustainable recreation practices.
7. The road and trail system includes easy-to-interpret signage that includes standard symbols recognized internationally. Up-to-date maps are available and in different media formats that clearly identify roads and trails, recreation opportunities, parking, and alternative transportation options that are understood by visitors who may not speak English.
8. The number of unauthorized roads and trails is decreased.

Goal

1. Evaluate alternative transportation and public transportation opportunities, including identifying programs that facilitate access from underserved communities, ways to link to public transportation options in gateway communities, and sites appropriate for bus access at key recreation areas.

Standard

1. Outside of the San Gabriel and Little Rock OHV areas, all vehicles are limited to designated roads and trails.

Guideline

1. Parking capacity should be considered during the planning of any new trail heads, including how parking may affect gateway communities when trails are located in their vicinity.

Management Approaches

1. Where appropriate, upgrade Road Management Objectives to maximize opportunities to improve roads and protect resources.
2. Analyze roads shown as “Likely Not Needed” in the roads analysis and travel analysis processes and determine if appropriate to decommission. Alternatively, roads not currently needed may be permitted with provisions to allow users authority to perform road maintenance to meet their operational needs.
3. Coordinate projects with California State Parks and the Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Program, including projects that maintain routes open to OHV use and restore areas of unauthorized off-highway vehicle uses.
4. Collaborate with gateway communities and local partners to manage potential impacts and maximize potential benefits associated with Monument designation by addressing issues such as identification of appropriate access points, parking capacity at access points, and alternative public transportation access options.
5. Coordinate with local, county, and state governments on transportation planning.
6. Coordinate with the Federal Highway Administration - Central Federal Lands Highway Division, and other regional transportation and planning agencies to improve access to the Monument.
7. Coordinate with Caltrans to improve transportation and wildlife connectivity within the Monument, while minimizing adverse resource effects.
8. Coordinate with transportation agencies to explore opportunities to connect with communities throughout Los Angeles County, working closely with Metro and Metrolink Stations and other regional, municipal, and local public or private transit systems.
9. Coordinate with the Federal Lands Collaborative Long-Range Transportation Planning effort to ensure it is responsive to the transit/transportation needs of the Monument.
10. Driving for pleasure is and will continue to be an important use within the Monument. For some members of the public with mobility limitations, driving may be the only means of experiencing the Monument.
11. Update the ANF’s motor vehicle use map as necessary to identify currently designated roads, trails and areas for public motor vehicle use.
12. Manage high visitor use and traffic congestion using the following strategies:
 - Consider using temporary one-way traffic flows and closures during peak volume periods, while utilizing adequate signage, guidance, and traffic controls consistent with established standards;
 - Evaluate the use of parking capacity limits;
 - Enforce parking capacity limits and locations established by the appropriate governing authority;
 - Prevent or limit parking in riparian areas to reduce resource damage; and
 - Explore opportunities to increase or better distribute parking capacity in key areas, including providing access by shuttles or other forms of public transportation. Parking locations should be clearly identified and delineated.

Sustainable Recreation

Desired Conditions

1. Recreation opportunities, including products, services, and the built environment, support the needs and expectations of the diverse population.
2. The Forest Service provides quality recreational settings and opportunities, allowing the growing and increasingly diverse visitor population to gain their desired recreation experiences throughout the Monument.
3. The Forest Service provides a comprehensive, well-maintained and sustainable trail system. Standard international symbols are used at trailheads and wayfinding points.
4. Public information and education is multilingual where possible to ensure communication meets information needs and conveys a message of public access.

Goals

1. Actively manage recreation in concentrated use areas to improve recreational quality. Avoid or reduce impact on special status species and aquatic species through improved management of dispersed recreation, designated river access points, transit stops, designated parking, and high-quality support infrastructure and visitor services.
2. Strategies aimed at provision of outreach, communication, and recreation service delivery for diverse groups will remain a priority of the Forest Service.

Management Approaches

1. Prioritize work with external partners to conduct sustainable recreation studies, develop recreation design plans, new products, or recreation design features to improve recreation management within the Monument and ensure relevance to the Monument's diverse visitor use base.
2. Evaluate the sustainable recreation carrying capacity in high use areas such as San Gabriel Canyon, following the Interagency Visitor Use Management Framework.

Visitor Experience, Information, and Environmental Education

Desired Conditions

1. The Forest Service provides visitors with culturally relevant and easily accessible information to guide and enrich their experience.

Goals

1. Maintain or increase the number of conservation education programs or events per year within the Monument.

Objective

1. Develop and implement the Master Visitor Reception, Interpretation, and Education Plan with an emphasis on outreaching to diverse youth within three years. The plan will focus on engagement of youth in outdoor recreation and conservation opportunities, educate them about Monument resources, help foster the next generation of public land stewards, and work toward achieving the Desired Conditions.

Management Approaches

1. Interpretation materials capture the rich cultural and natural history that shaped the area. Cultural history of groups including Native Americans, Spanish missionaries and colonialists, Mexican rancheros, Euro-Americans, and Asian settlers and prospectors. Interpretation of geological, botanical, wildlife, and aquatic features to be presented.
2. Public outreach and education uses contemporary social media, new technology, and culturally relevant media outlets. Engage schools, communities, universities, museums, and other educational institutions invested in elevating public awareness of the environment, conservation, and outdoor recreation. Engagement presents exceptional opportunities to re-imagine Angelenos' connections to their surrounding forests and open spaces.
3. Expand the use of multilingual information in outreach.

Heritage Resources

Desired Conditions

1. Cultural resources and historic properties are protected and preserved for cultural and scientific value and public benefit.
2. Priority Heritage Assets receive enhanced monitoring and protection, and enhance the Monument's distinct characteristics.
3. Cultural resources and historic properties are documented and protected, and heritage values and connections are promoted as an integral feature of the Monument.

Goal

1. The cultural resources identified in Management Approach 7 are to be enhanced through interpretative measures such as exhibits, displays, formal evaluation and National Register nominations and listing, protection and stabilization treatments, public education, and outreach efforts.

Standards

1. Cultural resources and historic properties within the Monument will be managed in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations at 36 CFR 800.
2. Pursuant to the Programmatic Agreement between the USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region (Region 5); California State Historic Preservation Officer; Nevada State Historic Preservation Officer; and the Advisory Council, all cultural resources within the Monument are treated as historic properties and assumed eligible for the National Register of Historic Places until formally evaluated and determined, through consensus, not eligible.

Guidelines

1. Projects within the Monument should be designed to avoid, or minimize, adverse effects or impacts to cultural resources and historic properties.
2. Cultural resources and historic properties should be protected during fire suppression and rehabilitation activities, where feasible.

Management Approaches

1. Review all recorded and documented cultural resources and historic properties located within the Monument. Identify at-risk cultural resources and historic properties for enhanced monitoring and protection as Priority Heritage Assets.
2. Assess and review documented and unevaluated cultural resources and historic properties to identify those resources that enhance the Monument’s distinct characteristics and cultural themes, as identified in the Proclamation. Regularly monitor those identified as at-risk every 5 years, at a minimum. Depending on the monitoring findings, at-risk cultural resources monitoring may occur at more frequent intervals. Manage these identified resources as Priority Heritage Assets. As new resources are identified within the Monument and determined to meet the criteria to be managed as Priority Heritage Assets, they will also be monitored on a 5-year cycle, or more frequently if necessary.
3. Use partnerships to develop and implement stewardship plans for identified Priority Heritage Assets, emphasizing those cultural resource and historic property sites specifically named in the Proclamation.
4. In consultation with Tribes, work to improve the interpretative potential of Native American resources within the Monument, focusing on traditional uses, Tribal history, and the current relationship of local Tribes to the San Gabriel Mountains.
5. Develop partnerships with local universities for student and faculty involvement, including research opportunities, field schools, internships, and other education programs that may assist the Monument with protection and management of cultural resources and historic properties.
6. Continue the Forest’s relationship with the Society for California Archaeology, and work cooperatively with the California Archaeological Site Stewardship Program to assist with site monitoring when feasible.
7. Evaluate the following cultural resources and historic properties for eligibility under the National Register of Historic Places: Aliso-Arrastre Special Interest Area; Eldoradoville, located along the East Fork of the San Gabriel River; Mt. Wilson Observatory; and San Dimas Experimental Forest. Prioritize the remaining cultural resources and historic properties for evaluation to determine their eligibility for listing. Nominate sites eligible for listing following evaluation.
8. Work with Biological Resources staff to map and identify Tribally significant plant species within the Monument in an effort to manage, protect, and promote plant gathering and harvesting by Tribal members.
9. Prioritize survey efforts and the identification of data gaps within the Monument to better manage cultural resources.

Biological Resources

Desired Conditions

1. Habitat conditions within the Monument are stable or improving over time as follows:
 - a. Within chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities, the total acreage that contains greater than 50 percent vegetative cover of nonnative annual grasses, is stable or reducing over time, when compared to the baseline (2011).
 - b. For each vegetation type, the number of acres with characteristics in Fire Regime Condition Class (FRCC) of 1 or -1 is increasing compared to 2016 acres.

- c. Tree mortality is evenly distributed across elevations.
 - d. The number of properly functioning watersheds is stable or increasing compared to the 2016 Watershed Condition Class scores.
2. Threatened and endangered species populations are moving towards recovery or down listing, and Forest Service Sensitive species populations are experiencing a stable or improving trend, when compared to baseline data (i.e., 2005 LMP species accounts or any more recent data up to 2018).

Goal

1. When Land Management Plan monitoring indicates that habitat conditions are degrading or destabilizing, corrective actions will be taken. Corrective actions may include, but are not limited to, restoration, modification of management actions, or other options suitable for the species or watershed affected.

Mineral Resources

Suitability of Lands

1. Free-use rock, invertebrate fossil, and mineral collecting and mining for non-commercial personal uses is not suitable within the Monument.

Management Approaches

1. Outreach to other law enforcement branches of local, state, and Federal agencies to coordinate enforcement efforts, including enforcement of unauthorized mining activities.
2. Develop partnerships with organizations to document resource damage in detail.
3. Develop an education program on the resource damage of illegal mining.

Designated Areas and Areas Recommended for Designation

Desired Conditions

1. Designated Wilderness and Recommended Wilderness within the Monument are maintained as a naturally evolving and natural-appearing landscape that provides for primitive and unconfined recreation use. The sense of remoteness and solitude is maintained.
2. The nature and purpose of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT) are to provide for outstanding journeys on foot or on horseback in the spectacularly wild landscapes of high Pacific mountain ridges. Tranquility and closeness with nature can be found consistently along the trail, evoking a feeling of extended retreat from civilization, even if only venturing out for a day.

Guidelines

1. New recreation events, such as foot races or horseback endurance events and fundraising events should be limited to designated crossings only on the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCT) within the Monument. Existing recreation events may be allowed to continue at current levels.
2. Within the Monument, new trails that are proposed to cross the PCT or to be built within the foreground of the PCT, should be designed to minimize conflicting uses and to minimize the scenic, aural, and resource impacts to the PCT.

Suitability of Lands

1. Within the Monument, the PCT foreground is not suitable for special-use authorizations for new communication sites and wind generation sites.
2. New roads are not suitable within the foreground of the PCT unless required by law to provide access to private lands or documented as the only prudent and feasible alternative.

Land Use Zones

Suitability of Lands

1. Mineral and energy resources exploration and development are not suitable within the Monument, except where valid rights already exist at the time of the Proclamation (table 2). Activities within permitted sediment placement sites are not considered mineral and energy resources exploration and development projects.

Table 2. Suitable uses commodity and commercial uses by Land Use Zone, San Gabriel Mountains National Monument

Activity or Use	Developed Areas Interface	Back Country	Back Country Motorized Use Restricted	Back Country Non-Motorized	Critical Biological	Wilderness	Experimental Forest
Oil and Gas Exploration and Development Areas¹	Not Suitable	Not Suitable	Not Suitable	Not Suitable	Not Suitable	Not Suitable	Not Suitable
Minerals and Mining Exploration and Development¹	Not Suitable	Not Suitable	Not Suitable	Not Suitable	Not Suitable	Not Suitable	Not Suitable

¹ With the exception of valid existing rights.

Critical Biological Land Use Zone

This zone includes areas on the ANF that are considered important for the protection of at-risk species. There are no changes to the definitions of Critical Biological Land Use Zones (CBLUZ) from the ANF LMP direction that apply to this zone (ANF LMP Part 2, p. 9). With the 2005 LMP, there are already six designated CBLUZs within the Monument boundary: South Fork Big Rock Creek, South Fork Little Rock Creek, Lower Little Rock Creek, Upper Big Tujunga, West Fork San Gabriel River, and Soledad Canyon. Three new CBLUZs and one expansion of the existing CBLUZ are proposed in the Monument Plan. See Table 2 and Figures 2 through 5.

Table 3. San Gabriel Mountains National Monument Critical Biological Land Use Zones (CBLUZ) Primary At-risk Species and Primary Uses.

CBLUZ	Primary Species Protected	Place	Primary Uses**
East Fork San Gabriel River	Santa Ana sucker	San Gabriel Canyon	CBLUZ location is from just above the Oaks day use site upstream to the private land parcel near the Bridge to Nowhere, including the Cattle Canyon tributary upstream to the upper extent of the Santa Ana designated critical habitat. This area is currently managed as a wild trout stream and this designation is retained. Existing transportation and other uses, such as hiking, fishing, and dispersed recreation will continue. Overnight camping is not allowed. Utility infrastructure operation and maintenance activities will continue.
North Fork San Gabriel River	Santa Ana sucker	San Gabriel Canyon	CBLUZ location is from the West Fork/North Fork confluence upstream to the northern extent of the Santa Ana sucker Designated Critical Habitat, including the Bichota Canyon tributary of the North Fork San Gabriel River. Existing uses such as hiking, fishing and dispersed recreation will continue. Overnight camping is not allowed. Utility infrastructure operation and maintenance activities will continue.
Aliso Canyon Creek	California red-legged frog	Soledad Front Country	The current West Wide Energy Corridor and the SCE transmission line corridors (Pardee-Vincent and Vincent-Mesa) are excluded from the CBLUZ and will be managed for utility infrastructure, including new and upgraded transmission lines. Expansion of these corridors would not be allowed without a Plan amendment. Maintenance of the existing electrical distribution lines within the CBLUZ will continue and is not in conflict with the CBLUZ. Existing road networks would be condensed where appropriate, reducing redundancy, while allowing ongoing maintenance of infrastructure. Access to utility corridors will be maintained while minimizing road infrastructure within the CBLUZ. Existing Transportation and other uses such as hiking, fishing and dispersed recreation will continue. Overnight camping is not allowed.
West Fork San Gabriel Canyon	Santa Ana Sucker	San Gabriel Canyon/Angeles Uplands East	CBLUZ location is Cogswell Dam downstream to the confluence of the North Fork and includes the lower segments of Big and Little Mermaids Canyon and Bear creek. This area is currently managed as a wild trout stream and this designation is retained. Management of the Cogswell Dam for flood control and water conservation including water release is not in conflict with the CBLUZ designation and is retained. Maintenance of the existing electrical distribution lines within the CBLUZ is not in conflict with the CBLUZ and is retained. Installation of toilets can be considered neutral or beneficial use. Administrative use and use of NFS Road 2N25 as a hiking and bicycle path will be retained. Maintenance and use of the disabled access fishing platforms along the West Fork will continue. Overnight camping is not allowed except at designated campgrounds (i.e. Glen Campground).”

**This is a partial list of activities associated with these CBLUZs. See Suitable Uses Tables in Part 2 of the ANF LMP (pp. 4-7) for a full description of all suitable uses within CBLUZs.

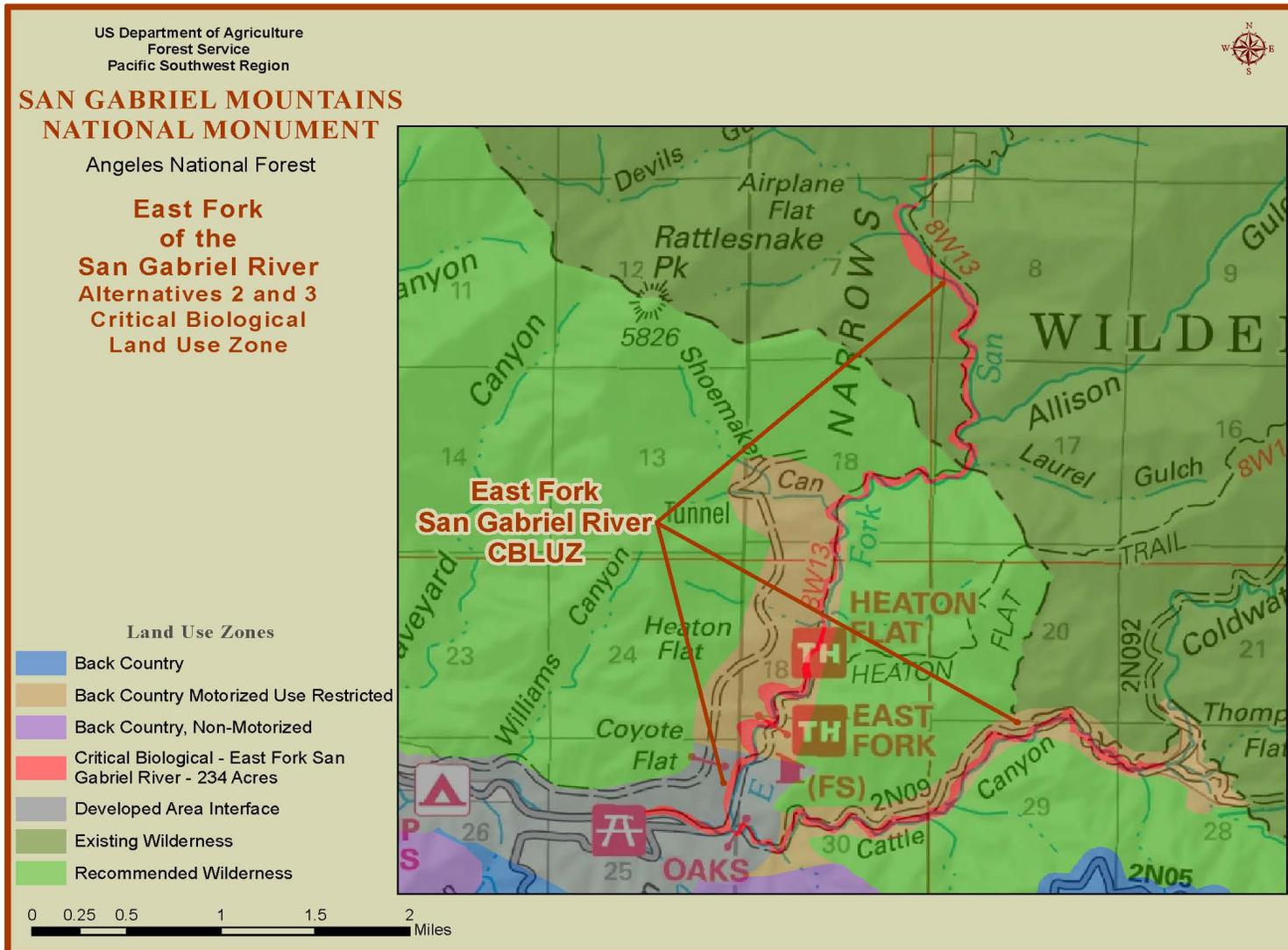


Figure 2. Critical Biological Land Use Zone on the East Fork San Gabriel River

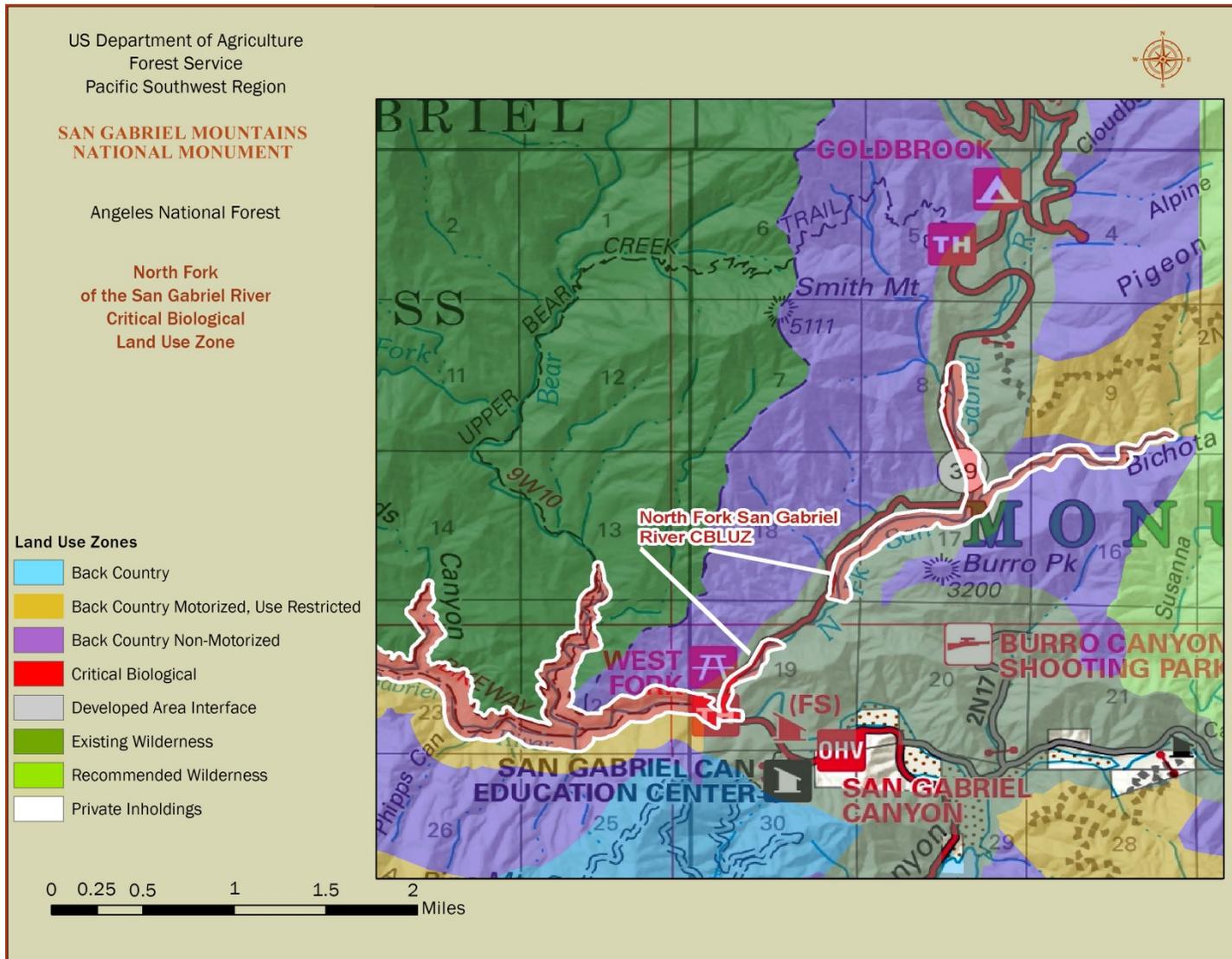


Figure 3. Critical Biological Land Use Zone in the North Fork San Gabriel River

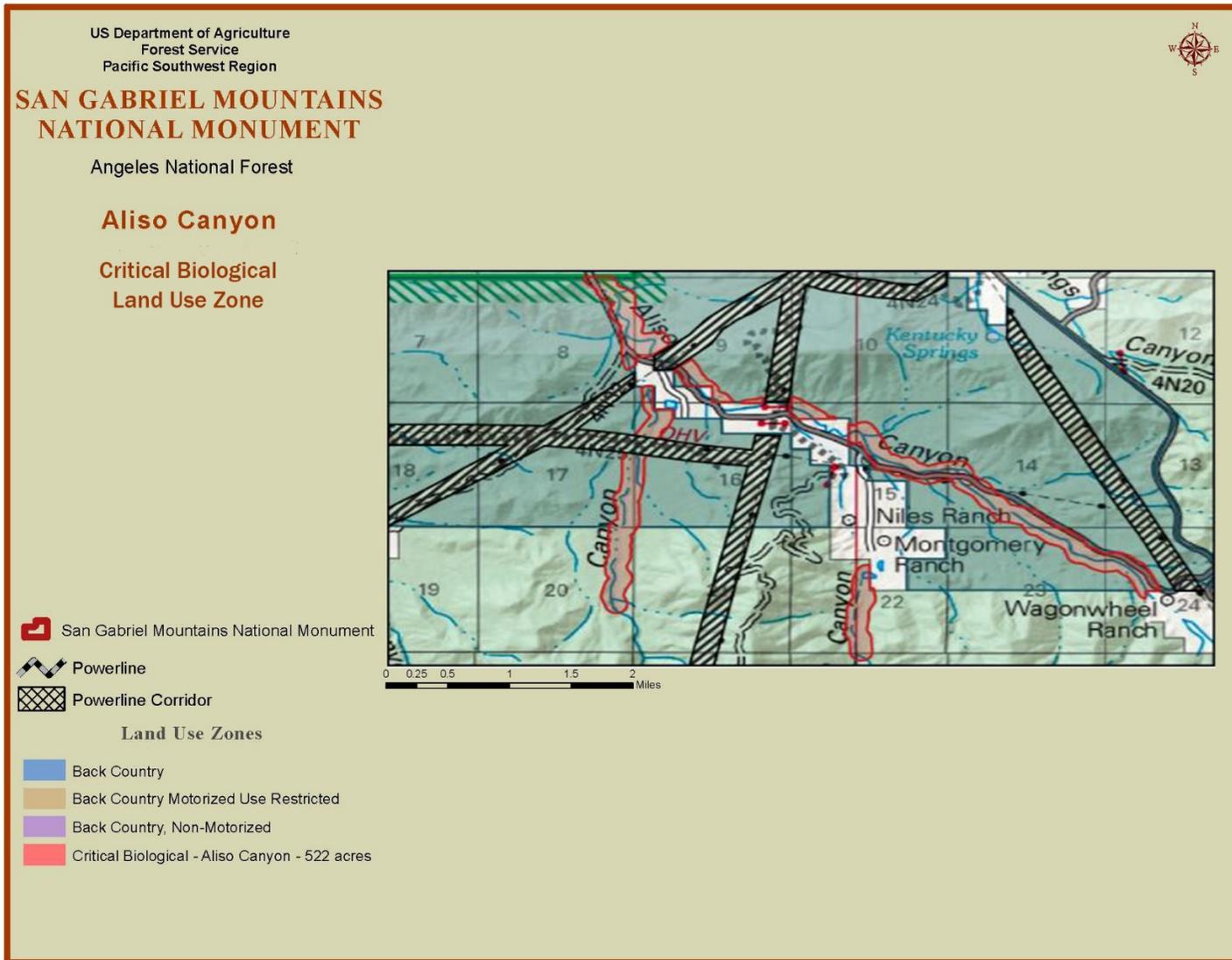


Figure 4. Aliso Canyon CBLUZ does not include private lands or energy corridors

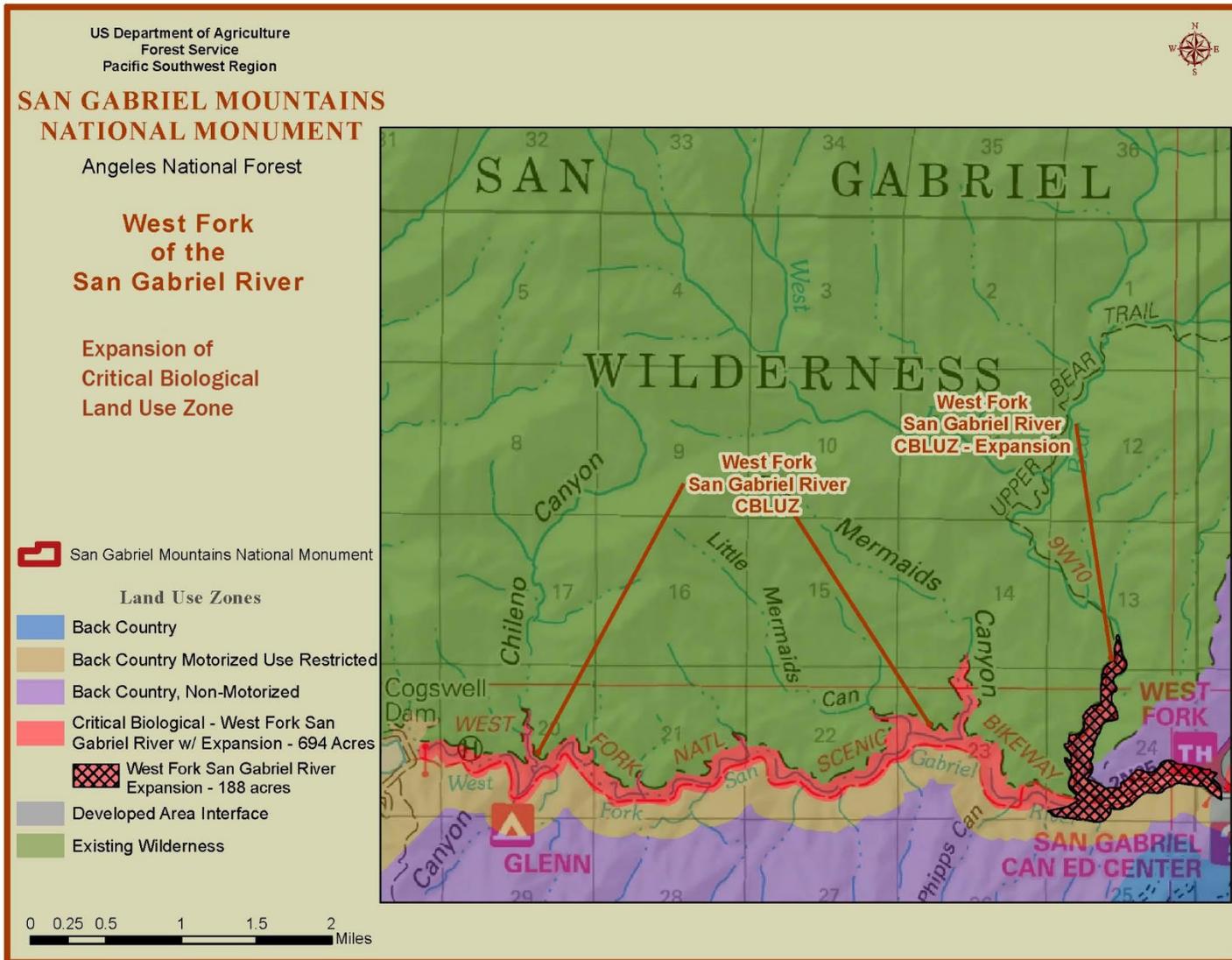


Figure 5. The expanded West Fork San Gabriel River Critical Biological Land Use Zone

Existing Wilderness Zone

This zone includes congressionally designated wildernesses. There are no changes to the ANF LMP direction that applies to this zone. However, two wilderness areas were designated since 2005 that occur within the Monument: Magic Mountain Wilderness and Pleasant View Ridge Wilderness. The portions of these two wilderness areas within the Monument will be zoned Existing Wilderness. The Pleasant View Wilderness will be part of the Angeles High Country Place and the Magic Mountain Wilderness will be part of the Soledad Front Country Place. The ANF LMP uses “places” to describe the theme, setting, desired conditions and program emphasis of an area. For a description of these two wilderness areas. See Table 4 and Figure 6.

Table 4. Descriptions for wilderness areas designated by Congress in 2009

Title	Place	Acres
Magic Mountain Wilderness	Soledad Front Country	11,938
<p>The United States Congress designated the Magic Mountain Wilderness in 2009. The Magic Mountain Wilderness is generally bounded by: Santa Clara Divide Road (3N17.7) on the south; Backcountry Discovery Trail 1 (3N37) on the east; and forest boundaries on the north and west. A closed road traverses the mountain from the community of Lange to Magic Mountain. This corridor separates the Magic Mountain Wilderness into two portions.</p> <p>The Magic Mountain Wilderness’s chaparral-covered hillsides and oak-studded canyons provide a scenic vista and suitable habitat for the California condor. The area also offers primitive recreational opportunities for the rapidly urbanizing Santa Clarita Valley. There are no officially designated trails within this wilderness. However, several social trails exist, which were created by visitor use.</p>		
Pleasant View Ridge Wilderness	Angeles High Country, Mojave Front Country	27,040
<p>The United States Congress designated the Pleasant View Ridge Wilderness in 2009. This wilderness area is located roughly 30 miles northeast of La Cañada, north of the Angeles Crest Highway where the San Gabriel Mountains slope north to meet the Mojave Desert. The area features 8,200-foot Mt. Williamson and other dramatic peaks, formidable cliffs, the headwaters of Little Rock and South Fork Big Rock Creeks (which provide Designated Critical Habitat for the endangered mountain yellow-legged frog), remote backcountry, and some of the most magnificent canyon country in the San Gabriel Mountains.</p> <p>The Pleasant View Ridge Wilderness is generally bounded by: California Highway 2 (Angeles Crest Scenic Byway) on the south; Little Rock Canyon on the west; and the forest boundary on the north; and High Desert National Recreation Trail (10W02 Burckhardt) on the northeast.</p> <p>The area can be accessed from California State Highway 2 at Vincent’s Gap, Islip Trailhead, Buckhorn Campground, and Three Points Trailhead and from the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail and High Desert National Recreation Trail.</p> <p>Trails going through this wilderness include: High Desert National Recreation Trail (10W02 Burckhardt), Islip Saddle (9W02), and Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail.</p>		

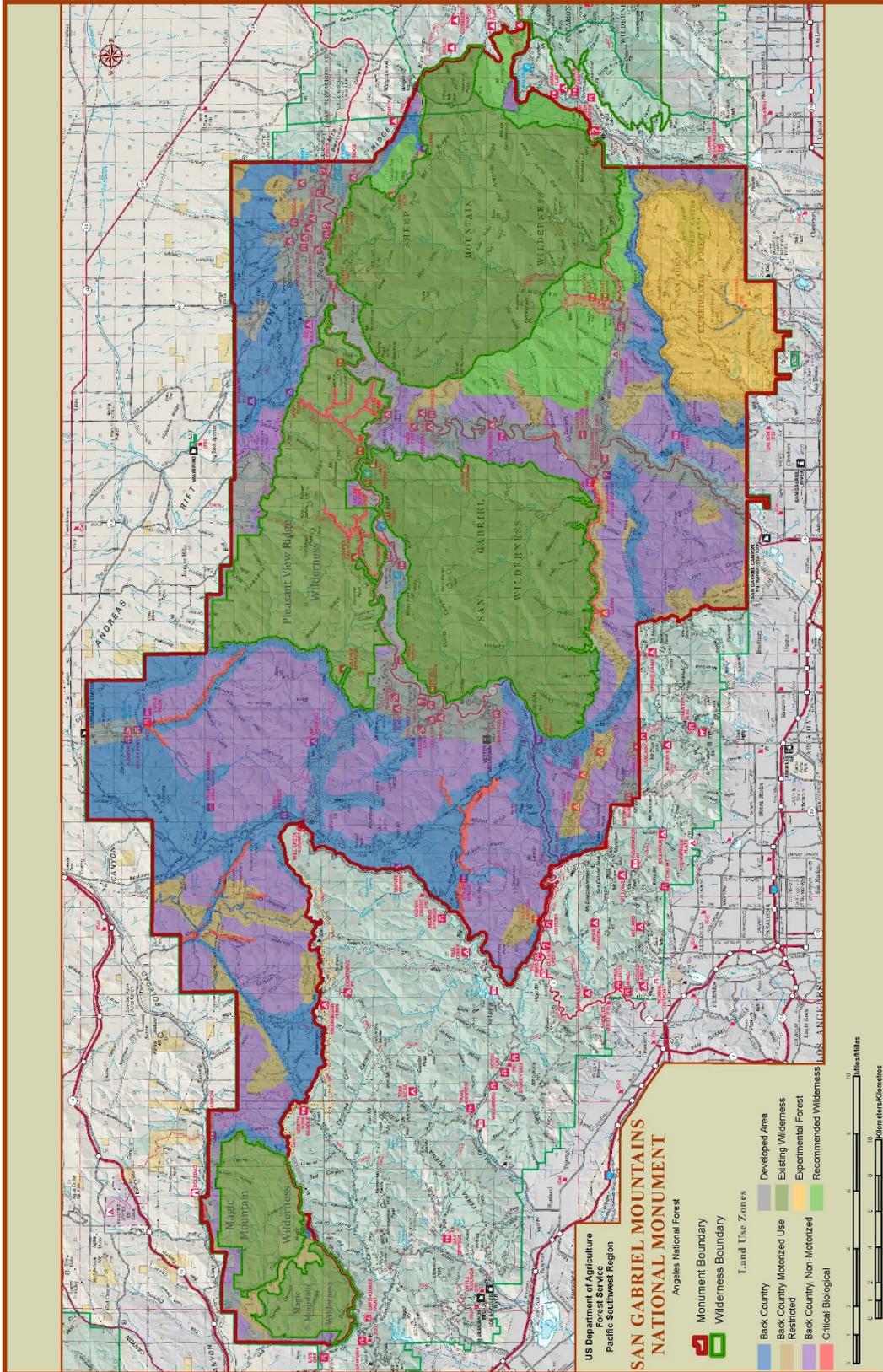


Figure 6. Land use zones updated for wilderness designations made by Congress in 2009

Climate Change

Management Approaches

1. Consider Forest Service climate change assessment and databases to inform management decisions (i.e., regional climate change trend reports; vulnerability assessments of key resources; adaptation strategies, management recommendations, and template for assessing climate change impacts and management options).
2. Continue reporting measures related to climate change adaptation and sustainable operations.
3. Educate the public about ecosystems and potential impacts of climate change and other stressors. Interpretation and conservation education materials and activities convey up-to-date and clear messages about impacts of climate change on biodiversity.

Chapter 3 – San Gabriel Mountains National Monument Transportation Plan

The Presidential Proclamation (2014) states:

The Secretary shall prepare a transportation plan that specifies and implements such actions necessary to protect the objects identified in this proclamation, including road closures and travel restrictions. For the purpose of protecting the objects identified above, except for emergency or authorized administrative purposes, the Secretary shall limit all motor vehicle use to designated roads, trails, and, in the Secretary's discretion, those authorized off-highway vehicular use areas existing as of the date of this proclamation.

The requirement to prepare a transportation plan is met through this chapter along with the plan components and management approaches listed above in the “Transportation” section.

The Monument Plan is a programmatic-level decision and does not directly authorize any project-level or site-specific actions. This transportation plan does not make any site-specific changes to the transportation system. Instead, it provides a framework by which to manage the transportation system and inform future decisions to support the management intent of the Monument Plan. Changes to the existing transportation system will only be made after appropriate site-specific environmental analysis.

This approach was taken because transportation planning for the entire forest occurs through a separate process required by the 2005 Travel Management Rule. This chapter summarizes the current transportation system within the Monument that was developed under this separate process. It also explains how the current system, along with new plan components and management approaches in the Monument Plan, provide protections for the categories of objects listed in the Proclamation.

The 2005 ANF LMP’s current management direction is consistent with the Proclamation direction to limit motorized vehicles to designated roads, designated trails, and designated open areas. This forest-wide direction continues to apply to the Monument area. Transportation Standard 1 was added to the Monument Plan (p. 8) to clarify that the only areas where off-highway vehicle (OHV) use is not limited to roads and trails are the San Gabriel and Little Rock OHV areas, which already existed at the time of the 2014 Proclamation.

Current Transportation System

Within the Monument there are over 519 total miles of existing roads under various jurisdictions. Of these, over 276 miles are open to motor vehicle use. While there are a number of public transportation options available in municipalities surrounding the Monument, there are currently no options for taking public transportation to and within the Monument.

Driving for pleasure is a popular activity on scenic routes through the Monument. For some older Americans and people with disabilities, driving may be the only means to experience the Forest. Highway 39 and Highway 2, Angeles Crest Scenic Highway, are major State routes providing access into and through the Monument. Angeles Forest Highway, Big Pines Highway, Big Tujunga Road, Upper Big Tujunga Road, Chantry Road, Little Tujunga Road, Sand Canyon Road, Mt. Baldy Highway, Glendora Mountain, Glendora Ridge Road and Santa Clara Divide Road are among USFS, county, or city roads which also provide scenic access into and through the Monument.

There are two designated open OHV areas within the Monument: the San Gabriel Canyon OHV area and the Little Rock OHV area. The San Gabriel Canyon OHV area includes 150 acres of rocky, sandy, reservoir land

and the Little Rock OHV area includes the Little Rock OHV trail. Outside of the two open OHV areas, all vehicles are limited to designated roads and trails.

The National Forest System roads within the Monument that are currently designated for motorized use, including OHV use, are shown on the Motor Vehicle Use Map (MVUM) for the ANF. This map is published as required by the Forest Service Travel Management Rule. See Figure 7 for the current MVUM for the Monument area only.

The non-motorized trail system within the Monument currently consists of approximately 243 miles of system trails that provide hiking, hunting, horseback riding, and mountain biking opportunities. The Monument has 87 miles of national trails, including the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail and the Silver Moccasin, Gabriellino, and High Desert National Recreation Trails. All trails, except the Pacific Crest Trail and trails within wilderness areas, are open to mountain bikes. The West Fork National Scenic Bikeway parallels more than 8 miles of the West Fork San Gabriel River. This gated, paved road provides a relatively flat, paved route for bicyclists of all abilities.

Challenges and Needs

The combination of steep terrain, geological features, and erodible soils in the Monument result in erosion hazard ratings of high or very high. As a result, proper maintenance and care of existing roads are critical to minimize effects due to erosion. Roads with inadequate design and maintenance of drainage features and with steep, cut banks can be a primary human-caused source of soil and water disturbances in montane environments. Generally, higher densities of roads within a watershed result in quicker run-off to the stream network and increase the risk of channel erosion and downstream sedimentation. Proper decommissioning of roads is necessary to achieve positive long-term effects through removal of chronic sources of erosion, sedimentation, and hydrologic modification. Any new roads or road relocation must be constructed with strict standards and guidelines, especially those that could influence Riparian Conservation Areas or watershed values, are located in landslide-prone areas, or could cause soil erosion.

Similarly, most trails are located on soils with either high or very high erosion hazard ratings. Trail maintenance and care are necessary to keep the integrity of the trails at a level to be used by the public in an uninterrupted manner. The proliferation of unauthorized roads and trails is an ongoing problem and results in unacceptable effects to soils and other resources. Many have been created by recreation use from communities immediately adjacent to the Monument or off-road vehicle travel. These trails contribute to lost soil productivity and increased soil erosion and compaction, both long- and short-term. It is important to remove these trails, restore the land in an expeditious manner, and prevent them from recurring.

Roads within the Monument are either maintained by the Forest Service, or by local government agencies or the state under a special use permit or easement. Special-use roads, such as roads leading to communication sites can be maintained by the permittee under a special-use permit.

Maintenance Strategy

The following strategies will be used to prioritize needed maintenance and to improve the ability to complete needed maintenance for roads managed by the Forest Service:

1. Public safety, natural resource protection, and cultural resource protections are the highest priorities for road maintenance.
2. Maintenance level 3 through 5 roads are higher priority for maintenance than are maintenance levels 1 and 2 roads, due to the higher potential loss of investment, generally higher traffic volumes and speeds, and resulting safety risks and liabilities.

3. Submit appropriate projects for maintenance, reconstruction, or rehabilitation funding when opportunities are available (agency funding, state grants, partnerships, and other sources).
4. Seek additional sources of funding to reduce the maintenance backlog and keep the road system in acceptable condition. Potential sources include Federal Highway Trust Fund through the national transportation bill, Green Sticker funds for roads open to OHV and appropriated funding or special funds designated for the Monument.
5. Partner with user groups, permittees, and other entities to accomplish needed road maintenance.
6. Consider closing roads not currently needed ('Likely Not Needed' designation in Subpart A Report) to reduce maintenance costs and resource conflicts. Some road prisms may be retained for future access needs (trail, fire access, etc.). Alternatively, roads not currently needed may be permitted with provisions to allow users the authority to perform road maintenance to meet operational needs.
7. Consider restricting vehicle access for certain roads to emergency use only. These roads would remain open to pedestrian, bicycle, and equestrian use, but would be maintained at a minimum level (ML 1) of service to reduce maintenance costs.
8. Consider opportunities to reduce the size of the road system by decommissioning individual roads or converting them to non-motorized trails.
9. Follow the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) planning process, including public involvement as appropriate, in decisions to close or decommission roads or trails.

Travel Analysis

During the planning process for the 2005 ANF LMP, a Roads Analysis Report was produced that, included evaluation criteria based on specific topics described in agency direction at the time. These topics continue to be relevant and included: ecosystem functions and processes; aquatic, riparian zones, and water quality; terrestrial wildlife; economics; minerals and range management, water production, and special forest products; special use permits; general public transportation; administrative uses; protection; road-related and unroaded recreation; passive use values; social issues; community protection for fire; and civil rights and environmental justice.

The risks and benefits of each road were compared, resulting in two categories of roads flagged for further study. The first group of roads identified contains those that may require mitigation. "High Priority for Mitigation" roads are those roads (or segments) that were found to have both higher risk scores and a high level of public or administrative importance. The second group of roads requiring further study is those with "High Risk and Low Importance." Roads that fall into this group pose significant risk to either species or watersheds and are of low importance to the public, ANF personnel, and special use permittees. The Roads Analysis Report was used to develop plan components in the 2005 LMP to protect resources. Table 394 of the Roads Analyses Report summarizes how the effects of the transportation system were addressed with the 2005 LMP (Roads Analyses Report, pp. 66-84).

In the 2005 ANF LMP Record of Decision, based on comments from the public, a key addition to the land use zones was added: Back Country Motorized Use Restricted. This zone was developed to allow for administrative and maintenance use, while prohibiting motorized public access. This zone addressed road impacts that came up through the roads analysis process by reducing sedimentation in Riparian Conservation Areas and erosion from high levels of motorized travel (2005 LMP Part 2, Table 2.1.2).

With the Monument Proclamation in 2014, the evaluation of roads and trails systems for the entire Forest were initiated. In April 2018, a Draft Travel Analysis Report was released along with the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument Management Plan. This report is a requirement of the 2005 Travel Management Rule, Subpart A—Administration of the Forest Transportation System.

The objective of travel analysis is to provide decision-makers with critical information to develop and manage transportation systems that are safe and responsive to public needs and desires, are affordable and efficiently managed, have minimal negative ecological effects on the land, and are in balance with available funding for needed management actions. The travel analysis process takes a forest-wide look at the road system, including the Monument area, considering various perspectives and factors. The process does not result in a decision, but rather a report that will inform future decision-making. The report provides a list of opportunities for potential changes to the road system, including changes to road operation strategies, road decommissioning, conversion to other uses, relocation, or additions to the road system. It articulates the reality of a declining road maintenance budget and potential short-comings for the upkeep (or lack thereof) of the road system.

As a part of the analysis, all ANF National Forest System roads were evaluated by an interdisciplinary team to determine roads that were “likely not needed.” Because the ANF completed a similar roads analysis process in 2005, as described above, that work was used to inform the travel analysis process. The roads identified by the interdisciplinary team as “likely not needed” were compared to the “high risk and low importance” roads identified in the 2005 Roads Analysis Report (RAP) and any changes were documented. “High risk and low importance” roads are those that are no longer needed to meet the needs of ANF mission-critical programs, or roads that pose significant risk to either species or watersheds and are of low importance to the public, forest administration, or special use permittees. Relevant criteria used for the 2005 roads analysis process were brought forward into the travel analysis process. The factors that led to the identification of roads as “likely not needed” can be found in the Draft Travel Analysis Report. Both the Draft Travel Analysis Report and 2005 Roads Analysis Report can be found in the project file at the Supervisor’s Office of the Angeles National Forest and on the ANF website.

Changes proposed to roads within the Monument will be informed by the Travel Analysis Report and possibly, additional travel analysis, along with site-specific project analysis. While the travel analysis process was not specific to the Monument, it evaluated the effects of the road system on various resources (e.g., plant and animal species, heritage resources, watersheds), which comprise the categories of objects of interest listed in the Proclamation. As such, the report identifies where potential changes to the roads system within the Monument may be needed to reduce risks to resources, which would also provide access and benefit to the Monument objects of interest. The Forest will engage with stakeholders and the public when proposing to make any actual changes to the road system.

Protection of Monument Objects

This section describes how the transportation plan for the Monument provides protections for the categories of objects of interest, along with existing direction in the 2005 LMP. An overarching protective feature within the Monument is that the transportation network be limited to current or decreasing road density (Transportation Desired Condition 2).

Cultural Resources

In the 2005 LMP, the importance of maintaining roads for access to cultural and historic sites, Tribal access to important Native American sites, and the identification and protection of historic roads were analyzed in the 2005 LMP EIS. The process resulted in standards, including S62, “protect the access to and the use of sensitive traditional tribal use areas”. In the LMP Part 2, strategies that can be emphasized during certain projects are delineated.

The Forest Heritage staff maintains spatial records of over 700 documented sites. By buffering each of these sites, a consolidated area can be delineated representing historic and prehistoric properties. In the Monument Plan, future transportation projects that intersect or could affect heritage or tribal resources will follow the 2018 Regional Programmatic Agreement, which manages all heritage resources as eligible historic properties (Heritage Standards 1 and 2; Heritage Guidelines 1 and 2). Before road maintenance occurs, the Heritage staff

reviews the proposed activities to ensure that impacts to historic properties are avoided or minimized. Prior to new construction, Heritage staff reviews the project area for any resource conflicts and, in accordance with the Programmatic Agreement, prescribes standard resource protection measures prior to and during project implementation. Examples of actions that are routinely taken include: temporary avoidance measures during implementation, temporary or long-term closures, use restrictions of vehicle weight class and type or number, maximum vehicular load and tire pressure on ground surfaces, exclusion by installation of barriers and gates, use of vegetation for screening or natural fencing, and capping or covering the site. Site-specific adaptive management strategies can prescribe site monitoring by Heritage staff during construction or maintenance, to ensure protective prescriptions are implemented. After incidents, such as fire or floods, heritage resources that are exposed and near roads and motorized trails are assessed and documented. If at risk, protective measures are put into place such as barriers, gate closures, fencing, and concealing wood straw. If project-related effects to cultural resources cannot be avoided, the regulations at 36 CFR 800 are followed, including consultation with the State Office of Historic Preservation (SHPO) to develop an effective treatment to resolve the effects. Examples include further documentation efforts, limited testing, or formal data recovery.

Recreational and Scenic Features

In the Roads Analyses Report accompanying the 2005 LMP, the transportation network benefits to recreational users and impacts on scenic features were evaluated. Scoring included whether the road or trail was important for users and whether mitigation for resource effects were needed.

The primary purpose for recreational uses and the transportation network within the Monument is to ‘provide a good balance of recreation opportunities’ (Transportation Desired Condition 6), while benefiting or minimizing adverse impacts to resources (Transportation Desired Conditions 4, 6, and 8, Standard 1, and Management Approaches 1, 2, 7, and 12 bullet 4). Maintaining roads and trails to standard has the effect of minimizing resource impacts (Sustainable Recreation Desired Condition 3 and Goal 1). Within the Monument, managing high visitor use and traffic congestion are approached with a variety of strategies (Transportation Management Approaches 7-9 and 12; Sustainable Recreation Goal 1). The Monument Plan emphasizes increased access through alternative means other than personal vehicles (Transportation Desired Conditions 1, 2, 4, 5, and 6 and Goal 1; Sustainable Recreation Goal 1).

Special land use designations within the Monument provide additional protections of recreational and scenic features with respect to the transportation system. This includes Congressionally-designated Wildernesses are summarized in the Monument Plan (Land Use Zones, Tables 2 & 3) as well as the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (Designated Areas Desired Condition 1, Guidelines 1 and 2).

Scientific Features

Retaining access to scientific features was considered in the 2005 Roads Analyses Report. Fire suppression, prevention, and prescribed fires are used to protect scientific features (e.g., species’ habitat), and protect sensitive ecosystems (e.g., riparian). Long-term maintenance of the transportation network is important to gain access to special uses for scientific purposes and for ecological restoration activities, e.g., USGS gauging stations, air quality stations. The transportation network is important for collecting seed and cones from naturally rust-resistant conifers, and accessing plant propagation material for endemic plants (e.g., limber pines, bigcone Douglas fir, rare plant sources).

Scientific objects of interest include Mt. Wilson Observatory and the San Dimas Experimental Forest. The Forest staff determined that there are multiple existing routes that are open to access Mt. Wilson. San Dimas Experimental Forest is currently closed for the general public. Not all roads within the San Dimas Experimental Forest are needed because there are sufficient alternative routes available. If projects for decommissioning roads are proposed, stakeholder input and environmental analyses will need to occur prior to any final project decision. As described above in the Maintenance Strategies, partnerships and funding

opportunities will be sought where declining budgets preclude maintenance which could negatively impact scientific objects (Maintenance Strategies of 3, 4, 5, and 6).

Infrastructure

The Proclamation lists critical infrastructure within the Monument that provides numerous benefits to people living in the nearby population centers, including flood control, water storage, delivery and diversion, telecommunications, and other utilities. It also acknowledges the contribution of these valid and existing rights and uses. Access to this infrastructure continues under the Monument's transportation plan.

Watershed Values

With respect to the transportation network, protection of watershed values includes protecting water quality, preserving hydrological processes, and maintaining aquatic and riparian habitat. This is achieved through proper siting away from streams and off unstable slopes, designing roads and trails with adequate drainage, maintaining drainage features on roads and trails, installing large enough pass-through flows at stream crossings, and installing protective erosion controls during projects or post-incidents. The ANF LMP already provides for these features. The Monument Plan provides additional direction that enhances these protections, specifically Transportation Desired Conditions 2-4, 6, and 8; Standard 1, Guideline 1, and Management Approaches 1, 3, 4, 7, and 12; Sustainable Recreation Desired Condition 3, Goal 1, and Management Approaches 1 and 2; Biological Resources Desired Condition 2.

Geologic Features

The Proclamation withdrew all of the Monument lands from mining and mineral extraction, except for valid existing rights. This precludes roads or trails from being built or used for new mining claims.

Diverse Wildlife and Aquatic Species

The 2005 LMP includes mitigation for species when new roads or trails are built, including S21 which directs a 2:1 mitigation ratio for California spotted owl territories; S22 directing linear structures to be designed for passage of fish and wildlife; and S25, which directs road and trail maintenance within the season of least impact in occupied habitats of threatened, endangered, proposed, candidate, and sensitive species.

The transportation section of the Monument Plan includes desired conditions to reduce the number of vehicles, maintain or reduce road density, maintain roads and trails to standard, provide adequate access points and parking areas, provide a sustainable transportation system, and reduce the number of unauthorized roads and trails (Desired Conditions 1-4, 6, 8). These plan components, along with the Monument Plan and existing 2005 LMP, help protect species and their habitat by mitigating impacts from the transportation system and reducing the number of vehicles. The transportation section also has several management approaches to protect wildlife and aquatic species (Management Approaches 1-4, 7-8, 11-12). Many of these include coordinating with partners to reduce negative impacts to resources and improving wildlife connectivity, as well as using the travel management process to continue to refine the transportation system as needed to protect resources. Risks to species was considered as part of the travel analysis process described above (and previous 2005 Roads Analysis Report), and helped inform the recommendations for potential changes to the transportation system in the future.

Vegetation Communities

Vegetation communities are affected by the transportation network when existing roads and trails accelerate erosion and landslides; when invasive weeds or fauna are brought in via the transportation system; when vehicles inadvertently start fires along roads. The existing 2005 LMP, project design features, and agency policies provide several protective measures. The Monument Plan provides additional direction that can indirectly protect vegetation communities by maintaining roads and trails to standard, decommissioning

unauthorized OHV routes, maintaining adequate parking so that vehicles are not parked within vegetation, and managing high-visitor use (Transportation Desired Conditions 2-4, 6, and 8; Standard 1; Guideline 1; Management Approaches 1, 3, 4, and 12).

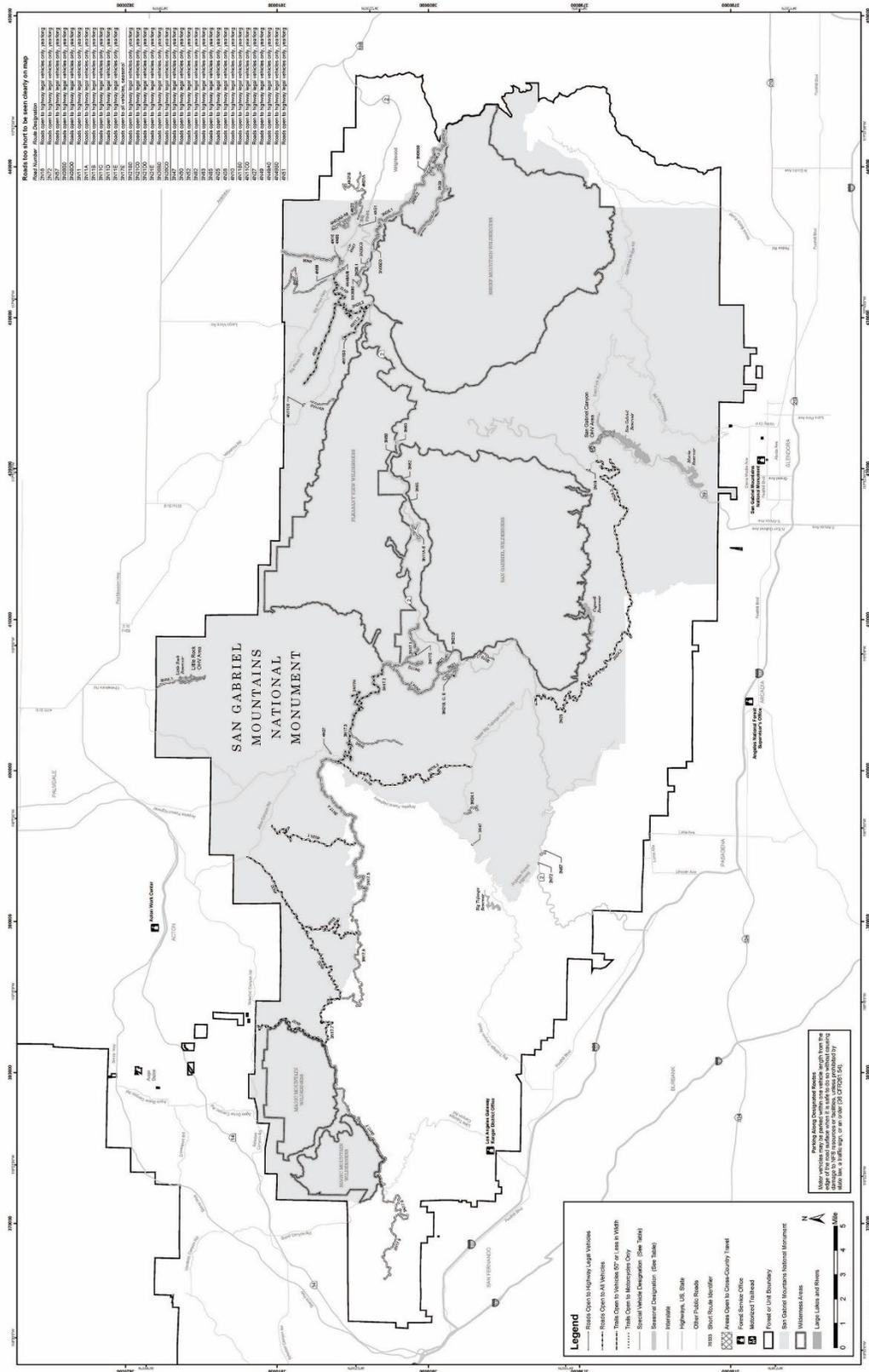


Figure 7. The transportation network in the Monument
 Angeles National Forest
 San Gabriel Mountains National Monument
 Management Plan
 29

Appendices

Appendix A. Presidential Proclamation

Presidential Proclamation -- San Gabriel Mountains National Monument

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SAN GABRIEL MOUNTAINS NATIONAL MONUMENT

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Known as the crown to the Valley of Angels, the peaks of the San Gabriel Mountains frame the Los Angeles skyline. Over 15 million people live within 90 minutes of this island of green, which provides 70 percent of the open space for Angelenos and 30 percent of their drinking water. Millions recreate and rejuvenate in the San Gabriels each year, seeking out their cool streams and canyons during the hot summer months, their snowcapped mountains in the winter, and their trail system and historic sites throughout the year.

The San Gabriels are some of the steepest and most rugged mountains in the United States. Situated adjacent to the mighty San Andreas Fault, the mountains are geologically active, migrating northwest at an average of 2 inches each year. Deep canyons, many with precious perennial streams, score the mountain peaks -- north toward the arid Mojave Desert and south to the temperate San Gabriel Valley.

The rich cultural history of these mountains echoes their striking geologic features and ecological diversity. Cultural resources represent successive layers of history, including that of Native Americans, Spanish missionaries and colonialists, Mexican rancheros, and Euro-American settlers and prospectors. Native American history runs deep, at least 8,000 years, exemplified by the Aliso-Arrastre Special Interest Area known for its heritage resource values, including several rock art and cupules features, the concentration of which is unique to southern California. Due to urban development and natural processes, this area also contains the best preserved example of a Gabrielino pictograph that characterizes the California Tradition of rock painting. Early European explorers' use of the area consisted mainly of early explorers traveling through the area. Over time, land grants, Spanish missions, and townsites surrounded the mountains, relying heavily on them for water, building supplies, and game.

By the 1840s, gold prospectors poured into the mountains. Large placer and lode mining operations were established in the San Gabriels, with mixed success. The historic mining town of Eldoradoville, located along the East Fork of the San Gabriel River, had at its peak in 1861 a population of over 500 miners, with general stores, saloons, and dance halls along with numerous mining camps of tents, wooden shacks, and stone cabins along the river.

In the early 20th century, responding to the burgeoning interest of urban dwellers in backcountry hiking and weekend rambling, a number of trails, lodges, and camps -- many of which were accessible only by horseback or on foot -- were constructed throughout the mountains. Remnants of these historic resorts, which attracted local residents and Hollywood stars alike, can still be seen and are important aspects of the region's social and cultural history.

Enthusiasm for recreating in the mountains continues today. The San Gabriels offer hundreds of miles of hiking, motorized, and equestrian trails, including several National Recreational Trails and 87 miles of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail. In the footprint of the resorts of the Great Hiking Era, many visitors

partake of Forest Service campgrounds built on the foundations of early 20th-century lodges and resorts. In a region with limited open space, the mountains are the backyard for many highly urbanized and culturally diverse populations within Los Angeles, underscoring the need for strong partnerships between this urban forest and neighboring communities.

The mountains have hosted world-class scientists, studying the terra firma at their feet as well as the distant galactic stars. Astronomer Edwin Hubble performed critical calculations from his work at the Mt. Wilson Observatory, including his discovery that some nebulae were actually galaxies outside our own Milky Way. Assisted by Milton Humason, he also discovered the presence of the astronomical phenomenon of redshift that proved the universe is expanding. Also on Mt. Wilson, Albert Michelson, America's first Nobel Prize winner in a science field, conducted an experiment that provided the first modern and truly accurate measurement of the speed of light. Closer to earth, the San Dimas Experimental Forest, established in 1933 as a hydrologic laboratory, continues the study of some of our earliest and most comprehensively monitored research watersheds, providing crucial scientific insights.

Although proximate to one of America's most urban areas, the region has untrammelled wilderness lands of the highest quality, including four designated wilderness areas: San Gabriel, Sheep Mountain, Pleasant View Ridge, and Magic Mountain. These lands provide invaluable backcountry opportunities for the rapidly expanding nearby communities and also provide habitat for iconic species including the endangered California condor and least Bells' vireo, and the Forest Service Sensitive Nelson's bighorn sheep, bald eagle, and California spotted owl. Inventoried roadless areas and lands recommended for designation as Wilderness also provide important habitat, including a connectivity corridor important for wide ranging species, such as the mountain lion.

The importance of the San Gabriels' watershed values was recognized early. As early as the late 1800s, local communities petitioned to protect the mountains for their watershed values. As a result, President Benjamin Harrison established the San Gabriel Timberland Reserve in 1892, the precursor to the Angeles National Forest. Reflecting the needs of the nearby population centers, the San Gabriels host an array of flood control and water storage, delivery, and diversion infrastructure, including six large retention dams as well as numerous telecommunications and utility towers.

The San Gabriels' rivers not only provide drinking water but are also areas of high ecological significance supporting rare populations of native fish, including the threatened Santa Ana sucker. The San Gabriel River supports rare arroyo chub and Santa Ana speckled dace, a species found only in the Los Angeles Basin. Little Rock Creek tumbles down from the northern escarpment to the Mojave Desert below and supports important populations of the endangered mountain yellow-legged frog and arroyo toad, as well as the threatened California red-legged frog. On the slopes of Mt. San Antonio, San Antonio Creek rushes through an alpine canyon studded with stalwart bigcone Douglas fir, and the magnificent 75-foot San Antonio Falls draw thousands of visitors every year.

In addition to rivers, the San Gabriels contain two scenic lakes, both formed by the area's remarkable geologic forces. The alpine Crystal Lake, found high in the mountains, was formed from one of the largest landslides on record in southern California. Jackson Lake is a natural sag pond, a type of pond formed between the strands of an active fault line -- in this case, the San Andreas.

Climatic contrasts in the San Gabriels range from the northern slope desert region, home to Joshua trees and pinyon pines, to high-elevation white fir and a notable stand of 1,000-year-old limber pines.

Vegetation communities, including chaparral and oak woodland, represent a portion of the rare Mediterranean ecosystem found in only 3 percent of the world. Mediterranean climate zones have high numbers of species for their area. The San Gabriels also provide suitable habitat for 52 Forest Service Sensitive Plants and as many as 300 California-endemic species, including Pierson's lupine and San Gabriel bedstraw, that occur only in the San Gabriel range.

Appendices

The mountains harbor several of California's signature natural vegetation communities, including the drought-tolerant and fire-adapted chaparral shrubland, which is the dominant community and includes scrub oaks, chamise, manzanita, wild lilac, and western mountain-mahogany. Mixed conifer forest is an associated vegetation community comprising Jeffrey pine, sugar pine, white fir, and riparian woodlands including white alder, sycamore, and willow. These communities provide habitat for numerous native wildlife and insect species, including agriculturally important pollinators, the San Gabriel Mountains slender salamander, San Bernardino Mountain kingsnake, song sparrow, Peregrine falcon, mule deer, and Pallid bat.

WHEREAS section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431) (the "Antiquities Act"), authorizes the President, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected; and

WHEREAS it is in the public interest to preserve and protect the objects of scientific and historic interest at the San Gabriel Mountains;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, BARACK OBAMA, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by section 2 of the Antiquities Act, hereby proclaim the objects identified above that are situated upon lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument (monument) and, for the purpose of preserving those objects, reserve as a part thereof all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States within the boundaries described on the accompanying map entitled, "San Gabriel Mountains National Monument" and the accompanying legal description, which are attached to and form a part of this proclamation.

These reserved Federal lands and interests in lands encompass approximately 346,177 acres, which is the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

All Federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries of the monument are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, leasing, or other disposition under the public land or other Federal laws, including location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, and from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing, other than by exchange that furthers the protective purposes of the monument, or disposition of materials under the Materials Act of 1947 in a manner that is consistent with the proper care and management of the objects protected by this proclamation.

The establishment of this monument is subject to valid existing rights. Lands and interests in lands within the monument's boundaries not owned or controlled by the United States shall be reserved as part of the monument upon acquisition of ownership or control by the United States. To the extent allowed by applicable law, the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior shall manage valid Federal mineral rights existing within the monument as of the date of this proclamation in a manner consistent with the proper care and management of the objects protected by this proclamation. Nothing in this proclamation shall be construed to alter the valid existing water rights of any party, including the United States.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be construed to interfere with the operation or maintenance, nor with the replacement or modification within the existing authorization boundary, of existing water resource, flood control, utility, pipeline, or telecommunications facilities that are located within the monument, subject to the Secretary of Agriculture's special uses authorities and other applicable laws. Existing water resource, flood control, utility, pipeline, or telecommunications facilities located within the monument may be expanded, and new facilities may be constructed within the monument, to the extent consistent with the proper care and management of the objects protected by this proclamation, subject to the Secretary of Agriculture's special uses authorities and other applicable law.

Appendices

The Secretary of Agriculture (Secretary) shall manage the monument through the Forest Service, pursuant to applicable legal authorities, consistent with the purposes and provisions of this proclamation.

The Secretary shall prepare, within 3 years of the date of this proclamation and in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, a management plan for the monument and shall promulgate such regulations for its management as deemed appropriate. The Secretary shall provide for maximum public involvement in the development of that plan, including, but not limited to, consultation with tribal, State, and local government, as well as community environmental conservation, health, and justice organizations. The plan shall provide for protection and interpretation of the scientific and historic objects identified above and for continued public access to those objects, consistent with their protection. To the maximum extent permitted by other applicable law and consistent with the purposes of the monument, the plan shall protect and preserve Indian sacred sites, as defined in section 1(b) of Executive Order 13007 of May 24, 1996, and access by Indian tribal members for traditional cultural, spiritual, and tree and forest product-, food-, and medicine-gathering purposes. Nothing in this proclamation shall be construed to enlarge or diminish the rights of any Indian tribe as defined in section 1(b) of Executive Order 13007.

The Secretary shall prepare a transportation plan that specifies and implements such actions necessary to protect the objects identified in this proclamation, including road closures and travel restrictions. For the purpose of protecting the objects identified above, except for emergency or authorized administrative purposes, the Secretary shall limit all motor vehicle use to designated roads, trails, and, in the Secretary's discretion, those authorized off-highway vehicular use areas existing as of the date of this proclamation.

The Secretary shall, in developing any management plans and any management rules and regulations governing the monument, consult with the Secretary of the Interior. The final decision to issue any management plans and any management rules and regulations rests with the Secretary of Agriculture. Management plans or rules and regulations developed by the Secretary of the Interior governing uses

Angeles National Forest within national parks or other national monuments administered by the Secretary of the Interior shall not apply within the monument.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be construed to enlarge or diminish the jurisdiction of the State of California with respect to fish and wildlife management.

Laws, regulations, and policies followed by the United States Forest Service in issuing and administering grazing permits or leases on all lands under its jurisdiction shall continue to apply with regard to the lands in the monument in a manner consistent with the proper care and management of the objects protected by this proclamation.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be construed to alter the authority or responsibility of any party with respect to emergency response activities within the monument, including wildland fire response. The Secretary may carry out vegetative management treatments within the monument, except that timber harvest and prescribed fire may only be used when the Secretary determines it appropriate to address the risk of wildfire, insect infestation, or disease that would endanger the objects identified above or imperil public safety.

Recognizing the proximity of the monument to Class B airspace and that a military training route is over the monument, nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to restrict general aviation, commercial, or military aircraft operations, nor the designation of new units of special use airspace or the establishment of military flight training routes, over the monument.

Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation, or appropriation; however, the monument shall be the dominant reservation.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of the monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

Appendices

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this tenth day of October, in the year of our Lord two thousand fourteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-ninth.

BARACK OBAMA

Appendix B. Protections for Categories of National Monument Objects of Interest

Table 5. Summary of protections for objects of interest under the 2005 ANF Land Management Plan and 2019 Monument Plan.

Categories of Objects of Interest (with examples from Proclamation)	2005 Angeles Land Management Plan Protections	2018 Monument Management Plan Added Protection	How Plans Provide Protections
<p>Cultural Resources –</p> <p>The San Gabriel Mountains contain a rich cultural history, including a unique concentration of several rock art and cupules features within the Aliso-Arrastre Special Interest Area, the remnants of the historic mining town of Eldoradoville on the East Fork of the San Gabriel River, and the remnants of historic resorts of the early 20th century, on which foundations the current Forest Service campgrounds are constructed.</p>	<p>General:</p> <p>LMP, Part 1, Vision (p. 6)</p> <p>LMP, Part 1, Forest Niche (p. 7)</p> <p>LMP, Part 1, Forest Goals and Desired Conditions, Managed Recreation in a Natural Setting, Goal 3.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desired condition related to increased knowledge of heritage resources (p. 35) • Heritage Site Protection Desired Conditions (p. 35) • Tribal and Native American Use Desired Conditions (p.35) <p>LMP, Part 1, Forest Goals and Desired Conditions, Natural Areas in an Urban Context, Goal 7.1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desired condition related to cultural features (p. 48) <p>LMP, Part 2, Program Emphasis and Objectives, Resource Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage Program emphasis (p. 25) • Table 2.1.5 Resource Management Performance Indicators, ANF (p. 25) – Number of Heritage Resources Managed to Standard <p>LMP, Part 2, Place-Based Program Emphasis (p. 35), emphasis on cultural resources described for various Places under Program Emphasis section, e.g., Angeles High Country (pp. 41-42)</p> <p>LMP, Part 2, Appendix B – Program Strategies and Tactics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tribal 1 (p. 90) • Her 1-3 (p. 108) 	<p>Heritage Resources Desired Conditions 1-3, Goal 1, Standards 1-2, Guidelines 1-2, Management Approaches 1-9 (pp. 11-12)</p>	<p>Current direction and strategies in the existing LMP protect cultural resources within the Monument by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emphasizing inventorying, evaluating, and protecting heritage resources. • Aiming to identify and mitigate activities that may adversely affect or do not complement significant cultural properties. • Protecting known sites to the highest standard until evaluated. • Working with tribes to support traditional and contemporary uses and access. • Providing opportunities to work with the public in the stewardship of sites. • Protecting Special Interest Areas that were designated for cultural resources. <p>The new direction added through the Monument Management Plan augments some of the protections already in place under the existing LMP.</p> <p>The Heritage Program continues to maintain sites to standard.</p>

Appendices

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fac 1 (p. 115) • Lands 2 (p. 119) <p>LMP, Part 3, Cultural and Historic Standards (p.13)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S60-62 <p>Aliso-Arrastre Special Interest Area:</p> <p>LMP, Part 2, Suitable Land Uses, Special Designation Overlays, Special Interest Areas (p. 14)</p> <p>LMP, Part 2, Place-Based Program Emphasis, Soledad Front Country, Desired Condition (p. 70)</p> <p>LMP, Part 2, Appendix A – Special Designation Overlays, Special Interest Areas, Aliso-Arrastre (p.85)</p> <p>LMP, Part 2, Appendix B – Program Strategies and Tactics, SD 4 (p. 107)</p> <p>Management for Special Interest Areas further described in the FEIS, Vol. 2, Appendix G (p. 266)</p>		
<p>Recreational and Scenic Features – The Monument offers campgrounds and an extensive trail system, which contains 87 miles of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail and several national recreation trails. Four designated wilderness areas are within the Monument (San Gabriel, Sheep Mountain, Pleasant View Ridge, and Magic Mountain), providing backcountry experiences. The Monument offers</p>	<p>General:</p> <p>LMP, Part 1, Vision (p. 6)</p> <p>LMP, Part 1, Forest Niche (pp. 7-8)</p> <p>LMP, Part 1, Managed Recreation in a Natural Setting, Goal 3.1 Recreation Desired Conditions (p. 34)</p> <p>LMP, Part 2, Suitable Land Uses</p> <p>Table 2.1.2 Suitable Uses Public Use and Enjoyment (p. 4)</p> <p>Descriptions of management related to recreation and visitor use for each Land Use Zone (pp. 7-12)</p> <p>LMP, Part 2, Scenery Management System (p. 17)</p> <p>LMP, Part 2, Program Emphasis and Objectives, Public Use and Enjoyment (pp. 26-28)</p> <p>LMP, Part 2, Place-Based Program Emphasis (p. 35), emphasis and desired conditions for recreation and scenery described for various Places, e.g., Angeles High Country (pp. 41-42)</p> <p>LMP, Part 2, Appendix B – Program Strategies and Tactics</p>	<p>Goal 1 and Management all Transportation, all Sustainable Recreation, and Visitor Experience, Information, and Environmental Education</p>	<p>Current direction and strategies in the existing LMP provide for diverse recreation opportunities while protecting resources within the Monument by:</p> <p>Managing for high quality recreation opportunities and facilities that benefit diverse user groups and urban communities.</p> <p>Managing for a well-maintained and environmentally sustainable trail system that features scenic routes with a special emphasis on managing the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail and national recreation trails.</p> <p>Designating Land Use Zones, which allow for differing types of recreation within each zone.</p> <p>Managing recreation impacts by designating sites for target shooting, OHV use, developed campground sites.</p> <p>Restricting and providing mitigation measures for recreation activities to protect fish, wildlife, and plant species; soil, watersheds, riparian areas; and heritage resources.</p>

Appendices

<p>recreation opportunities for urban and culturally diverse populations. It attracts visitors to scenic areas, such as San Antonio Falls, Crystal Lake, and Jackson Lake.</p>	<p>REC 1-5 (pp. 110-114) LM 1-3 (p. 115) Fac 1 (p. 117) LMP, Part 3, Plan Standards, Aesthetic Management Standards S9-S10 (p. 6) LMP, Part 3, Plan Standards, Fish and Wildlife Standards When Implementing Recreation Activities, S34-S36 (pp. 8-9) When Implementing Land and Special-Uses Activities, S40-41 (p. 9) LMP, Part 3, Plan Standards, Soil, Water, Riparian and Heritage Standards When Implementing Recreation Activities, S50, (p. 11) LMP, Part 3, Plan Standards, Appendix D – Adaptive Mitigation for Recreation Uses (p. 63) Trail System, Including National Scenic and Recreation Trails: LMP, Part 1, Vision (p. 7) LMP, Part 1, Managed Recreation in a Natural Setting, Goal 3.1 Road and Trail System Desired Conditions (p. 35) LMP, Part 2, Suitable Land Uses Table 2.1.2 Suitable Uses Public Use and Enjoyment (p. 4) Descriptions of management related to trails for each Land Use Zone (pp. 7-12) LMP, Part 2, Program Emphasis and Objectives, Facility Operations and Maintenance (pp. 29-30) Roads and Trails Program emphasis (pp. 29-30) Table 2.1.7 Facilities Operations and Maintenance Performance Indicators, ANF (p. 30) – Miles of Trail Operated and Maintained to Standard LMP, Part 2, Place-Based Program Emphasis (p. 35), emphasis and desired conditions for trails described for various Places, e.g., Front Country (pp. 38), Angeles High Country (p. 42) LMP, Part 2, Forest-specific Design Criteria, Place-specific Standards</p>		<p>Requiring new facilities to avoid impacts to streams and other resources. Including Place-specific standards to ensure recreation quality while protecting habitat and wildlife from impacts. Emphasizing interpretation and education, community outreach, and partnerships. Preventing or reducing the spread of weeds through trail use or recreational activities. Managing for backcountry experiences. Restricting uses and activities within wilderness areas to maintain wilderness values. Requiring activities to meet Scenic Integrity Objectives. Because the 2005 LMP direction is comprehensive in providing sustainable recreation opportunities and protecting scenery resources, the new direction added through the Monument Management Plan focuses on: Providing opportunities that are responsive to shifting demographics and local communities with access considerations; Further emphasizing partnerships to meet goals; Management of dispersed recreation activities.</p>
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Appendices

	<p>ANF S1 – Pacific Crest Trail (p. 76)</p> <p>LMP, Part 2, Appendix B – Program Strategies and Tactics Trans 1 (p. 116) Trans 3 (p. 117)</p> <p>LMP, Part 3, Plan Standards, Fish and Wildlife Standards When Implementing All Activities, S25 (p. 8)</p> <p>LMP, Part 3, Appendix I – Land Adjustment Prioritization Guide, Priority 2 Acquisitions (p. 77)</p> <p>LMP, Part 3, Appendix M – National Forests of Southern California Weed Management Strategy (pp. 121-130)</p> <p>Wilderness and Backcountry Experience:</p> <p>LMP, Part 1, Forest Niche (p. 7)</p> <p>LMP, Part 1, Managed Recreation in a Natural Setting, Goal 3.2 Wilderness Desired Conditions (p. 37)</p> <p>LMP, Part 2, Suitable Land Uses Tables 2.1.1-2.1.4 (pp. 4-6)</p> <p>Descriptions of management related to existing and recommended wilderness and Inventoried Roadless Areas (pp. 11-13)</p> <p>LMP, Part 2, Forest-specific Design Criteria, Wilderness Standards ANF S2-3 (p. 76)</p> <p>LMP, Part 2, Appendix B – Program Strategies and Tactics SD 1 (p. 106)</p> <p>LMP, Part 3, Appendix B – Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics</p> <p>LMP, Part 3, Appendix E – Five-Step Project Screening Process for Riparian Conservation Areas</p> <p>Limitations on treatment methods to non-motorized and non- mechanized</p>		
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Appendices

	LMP, Part 3, Appendix J – Livestock Capability and Suitability Guidance Exclusion of grazing from wilderness areas that meet certain criteria		
Scientific Features – The Monument includes Mt. Wilson Observatory and the San Dimas Experimental Forest, both of which were established in the early 20th century and have contributed to important scientific discoveries.	General: LMP, Part 1, Forest Niche (p. 9) Mt. Wilson Observatory: LMP, Part 2, Place-Based Program Emphasis, The Front Country, Program Emphasis (p. 38) San Dimas Experimental Forest: LMP, Part 2, Suitable Land Uses Tables 2.1.1-2.1.4 (pp. 4-6) Experimental Forest management (p. 13) LMP, Part 2, Appendix A – Special Designation Overlays, Experimental Forest (pp. 87-88)	No change	There are many scientifically important features within the Monument. The current 2005 LMP provides protections through special designations such as a Special Interest Area, Research Natural Area, or Experimental Forest (See Figure 1). Mt Wilson Observatory is an active research institution, managed under special use permit. The San Dimas Experimental Forest is closed to the general public for ongoing research on fire ecology and chaparral processes. Under the Monument Plan, there is no change in management.
Infrastructure – Flood control and water storage, delivery and diversion infrastructure exist within the Monument, including six large retention dams. Numerous telecommunications and utility towers are also present, reflecting the needs of the nearby urban areas.	The purpose of the LMP is to provide a framework within which projects can be evaluated on bridging the gap between existing with desired conditions, or to manage for public demand: Part 1, Managers will work from within this strategic framework as they make decisions and propose site-specific projects that are designed to incrementally move the national forests toward the desired conditions. Project decisions must be consistent with the strategic direction, or must amend the plan. Site-specific projects may be the result of public demand (i.e., utilities including hydro-electric, transportation corridors, airports or more specific requests, such as groundwater extraction), or they can result from resource program needs (i.e., vegetative management, habitat projects, roads or trails construction). Projects will, in general, be proposed for implementation in order to bridge the gap between existing and desired conditions. Detailed analysis of resource trade-offs rightfully occurs at the project level where the extent of project requirements is known and can be assessed at the appropriate scale (p. 4).	No change	Current valid rights are not affected. Continued operations and maintenance, replacement and modification of utility structures continues within the existing authorizations. Expansion and new construction can occur subject to special use authorizations, ANF LMP, and this Monument Plan.

Appendices

<p>Watershed Values – The Monument provides drinking water for nearby population centers. The rivers, streams, lakes, and other water bodies within the Monument also provide important habitat, as well as recreation opportunities.</p>	<p>LMP, Part 1, Wilderness, Goal 3.2 (p. 36) LMP, Part 1, Watershed Function, Goal 5.1, (pp. 39-40) LMP, Part 1, Riparian Condition, Goal 5.2, (pp. 41-42) LMP, Part 2, Appendix B, Strategies and Tactics FH 1- Vegetation restoration (p. 101) FH 2- Prevention of Fire Induced Type Conversion (p. 101) LMP, Part 3, Soil, Water, Riparian and Heritage Standards When Implementing All Activities, S45-46, (p. 10) Applicable within Riparian Conservation Areas, S47-49, (p. 11) LMP, Part 3, Appendix A, Forest Service Directives (Manual and Handbook) along with other Laws, Regulations, Executive Orders and Memoranda, Agreements, Management Direction and State Authorities.</p>	<p>Watershed condition is affected by natural and anthropomorphic events. Conditions will be improved, albeit indirectly, by these elements of the Monument Plan: Transportation Desired Conditions 1-4, 8, S1, Guideline 1, and direct improvement will occur with Management Approach 1, 3. Sustainable Recreation Desired Condition 3, Goal 1, and Management Approach 1 are designed for improving watershed conditions when implemented. Mineral Resources Suitability of Lands 1 will preserve Monument features, and Management Approach 1 is intended to reduce resource impacts from unauthorized activities. And Land Use Zones restricting new</p>	<p>The LMP Part 1 Goal 5.1 – improve watershed conditions through cooperative management and 5.2 Improve riparian condition both articulate the general relationship between management actions and watershed health.</p> <p>Watershed is defined as the area contained within a drainage above a specific point of a stream. The watershed condition class is defined as good (Class 1), moderate (Class 2), or poor (Class 3). The LMP monitoring question specifically evaluates outcomes on sustaining Class 1 watersheds while reducing Condition Class 2 and Class 3 watersheds. Strategies and tactics for management activities that sustain Class 1 and maintain forest health and resilience are included in part 2 under WAT-1 watershed function and WAT-2 water management.</p> <p>Management of watershed are in the context of establishing riparian conservation areas (buffer zones), conserving aquatic species habitat, preventing erosion, promoting post-fire revegetation, reforestation in needed areas for erosion control, improving groundwater - recharge, minimizing diversion, maintaining connectivity, protecting high quality water sources, encouraging water conservation at facilities, eliminating impact to riparian area and water dependent species, etc.</p> <p>Part 3 of LMP has “soil, water, riparian and heritage” standards with specific design features when implementing projects. Water features on the landscape including both surface and ground water are assessed with a long-term goal of “reasonable use” and sustainability in mind. Effects to watersheds should be minimized when proposing new activities. Appendix E in part 3 describes a 5 step project screening process for riparian conservation areas.</p> <p>Further protections are afforded in the Monument Plan by designing and planning to reduce roads on the basis</p>
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Appendices

		mining and minerals' claims and the designation of new CBLUZ will result in neutral or beneficial watershed conditions. The Transportation Plan can result in reducing or redesigning the number of roads or trails impacting resources.	of resource impacts; redesigning parking and vehicle access to minimize resources, and by designing projects to be neutral or beneficial to resources in the CBLUZ. Providing the tools and foundation to manage recreation will provide benefits to soils and stream functionality.
<p>Geologic Features –</p> <p>The San Gabriel Mountains are geologically active. They include striking geologic features, including deep canyons with important perennial streams.</p>	<p>LMP, Part 1,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Watershed Function, Goal 1, Improve Watershed Health, includes geological and paleontological resources, (p. 40) <p>LMP, Part 2,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SIA -Devil's Punchbowl, Mt San Antonio, (p. 54), Aliso-Arrastre for paleontological environment (p. 55) Faults are described in Places <ul style="list-style-type: none"> San Andreas Fault, Angeles High Country and Mojave Front Country, (p. 72). San Gabriel Fault, San Gabriel Canyon, p 51 Appendix B, Cucamonga Wilderness, p 55 Appendix B, WAT-1, protect paleontological resources, (p. 102) 	Monument Plan, Mineral Resources, Suitability of lands 1.	<p>The geologic uniqueness of the San Gabriel Mountains have long been acknowledged. The extreme uplift results in a steep, elevation gain inducing higher levels of precipitation and with the fractured metamorphic rock, results in a large, surface-water supply and groundwater basins. Thus, the San Gabriel Mountains have perennial, cool-water streams, rare in Southern California. The 2005 LMP has designated an SIA, Devil's Punchbowl, for its geologic features.</p> <p>The Monument Proclamation withdrew all Monument lands from mining and surface mineral extraction. Because of this withdrawal, S57 is no longer applicable within the Monument such that no personal use collection of rock, fossils, and minerals is allowed.</p>
<p>Diverse Wildlife and Aquatic Species</p> <p>Several notable wildlife and aquatic species are located in the Monument, including:</p> <p>California condor, least Bells' vireo,</p>	<p>General:</p> <p>LMP Record of Decision, Key Factors of Decision Conservation of Plant and Animal Species (pp. 5 & 6, 9 & 10)</p> <p>LMP, Part 1, Biological Resource Condition, Goal 6.2, (p. 45) (MIS replaced in 2016)</p> <p>LMP, Part 1, Natural Areas in an Urban Context, Goal 7.1, (p. 46 &47)</p> <p>LMP, Part 2, Appendix B – Program Strategies and Tactics</p>	<p>Transportation, Desired Condition 4, 8, Standard 1, Management Approach 1, 7, 12 regarding parking in riparian areas,</p> <p>Sustainable Recreation, Goal 1,</p>	<p>The current 2005 LMP provides guidance in the form of strategies, tactics, and standards for resource protection at the project implementation level, and tries to balance protection of resources with human uses and activities managed by the FS.</p> <p>Part 3 of the LMP provides standards for the protection of various resources including wildlife and habitat. In addition it also provides guidance in appendix B, C, D, E, F, G, H and M, All fish and Wildlife Standards for</p>

Appendices

<p>Nelson’s bighorn sheep, bald eagle, California spotted owl, Santa Ana sucker, Arroyo chub, Santa Ana speckled dace, mountain yellow-legged frog, Arroyo toad, pollinators, San Gabriel Mountains slender salamander, San Bernardino Mountain kingsnake, song sparrow, peregrine falcon, mule deer, and pallid bat.</p> <p>Many of these have a special status for protection.</p> <p>Wilderness, recommended wilderness, and inventoried roadless areas within the Monument play an important role in providing habitat and connectivity corridors for wide ranging species, such as the mountain lion.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AM-1- Land Management Plan Monitoring and Evaluation (p. 93) • AM 2- Forest-wide Inventory (p. 93 & 94) • WL-1-Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, Candidate, and Sensitive Species management • WL-2 Management of Species of Concern (p. 99) • IS 1- Invasive Species Prevention and Control (p. 100) • Lands 2 (p 119 & 120) <p>LMP, Part 3, Fish and Wildlife Standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When Implementing All activities, S11-33 (pp. 6-8) • When Implementing Recreation Activities, S34-35, (pp 8-9) • When implementing Fire Management Activities, S37-39, (p. 9) • When Implementing Lands and Special-Uses Activities, S40-44, (pp 9 & 10) <p>LMP, Part 3, Soil, Water, Riparian and Heritage Standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When Implementing All Activities, S 45-46, (P. 10) • Applicable within Riparian Conservation Areas, S47-49, (p. 11) • When Implementing Recreation Activities, S50, (p.11) and Appendix D-Adaptive Mitigation for Recreation Uses, (pp. 63 & 64) • When Implementing Livestock Grazing Activities, S51-56, Table 3-2, (pp 11&12) <p>LMP Part 3, Other Design Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appendix B-Minimum Impact Suppression Tactics, (pp 55 & 56) • Appendix C-Monitoring Requirements (replaced in 2016) • Appendix E-Five-Step Project Screening Process for Riparian Conservation Areas includes Riparian Conservation Area Guidance, (pp 65 &66) • Appendix F-Guidelines for Aerial Application of Retardants and Foams in Aquatic Environments, (pp 67 & 68) 	<p>management Approach 2</p> <p>Visitor Experience, Information, and Environmental Education Goal 1, Objective 1</p> <p>Biological Resources, Desired Conditions 1 & 2 with Goal 1;</p> <p>Mineral Resources, Suitability of Lands 1, Management Approaches 1-3</p> <p>Land Use Zones, Suitability of Lands 1, Critical biological Land Use Zone, Existing Wilderness Zone</p> <p>Climate Change 3, (p 22)</p> <p>Current Transportation System, Road Maintenance, (p 23), Maintenance Strategy 1, 3, 6 (p. 24)</p>	<p>conservation of habitat features, specifically Standards 11-50, and 57-58 provide protection for wildlife species and their habitat. Together, the Standards and Appendices provide more guidelines and restrictions designed to protect species and maintain key features of their habitats.</p> <p>Since the 2005 LMP, there have been more nationwide policies, rules, and regulations which govern the considerations and minimize the effects of management actions on species and habitats. For example, continued direction on prevention and treatment of invasive weeds continues with EO 13112, FSM 2900 (Invasive Species Management), and National Strategic Framework for Invasive Species Management.</p> <p>In the Monument Plan, the protection provided by the new CBLUZ designation will provide additional protection for species mentioned in the proclamation while still allowing for existing uses and new projects. This land use zone will restrict future development within these areas and require that projects are neutral or beneficial to the species protected. The restriction of eliminating overnight camping is an additional resource protection and potential tool for enforcement.</p> <p>Rare species protections are enhanced by the LMP, but the foundational protections is via law, policy, rule, and regulation. There are currently 57 plants, 4 birds, 6 mammals, 3 amphibians, 6 reptiles, 2 fish and 3 invertebrate species (see Appendix 3 or B1-3 in the Project Record) that are designated by the Regional Forester as Forest Service sensitive species (FSS). In addition, there are 6 plants, 5 birds, 2 fish, 3 amphibians, and 1 retile (See A3-11, A3-12) that are designated by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) as federally threatened or endangered on the ANF. We consider all of these species to be special status for a total of 98 species that have these designations. The Proclamation listed approximately</p>
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Appendices

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appendix G-Guidelines for Protection and Conservation of Bird Species at Mountain Top Communication Sites, USDA Forest Service 	<p>35 individual species, many of which are included in the 98 special status species. Each of the 98 special status species is evaluated at the project level for potential impacts on these species.</p> <p>Current Forest Service manual direction (FSM 2670) requires that the ANF “review all Forest Service planned, funded, executed, or permitted programs and activities for possible effects on endangered, threatened, proposed, or sensitive species”. For each project FSM 2670 also requires the development of “recommendations for removing, avoiding, or compensating for any adverse effects”, this is typically done by developing design criteria that are incorporated at the project level and are implemented on the ground during project implementation. These recommendations are typically included in decision documents and are then required to be implemented. All of the ecosystems on the ANF are used by at least one of the federally listed or FSS species. Therefore, we are conducting these biological evaluations for all actions across all habitat types across the entire Forest for these species. This analysis occurs during the NEPA/permitting phase and we analyze the indirect impact on the habitat for those species, as well as direct impacts on the species themselves as well as cumulative impacts from other past, present and future projects and develop project specific minimization measures to protect those species that are used during project implementation to minimize and avoid impacts.</p> <p>In addition to this process, anytime the ANF takes an action that may affect any species that is on the Endangered Species Act list we are required to complete consultation with the US Fish and Wildlife Service, pursuant to Section 7 of the ESA. The USFWS may require us to implement additional protective measures, monitoring or reporting in order to minimize impacts and track the baseline of these species.</p>
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Appendices

		<p>As a result of a remedy order the ANF has consulted with the USFWS on several ongoing routine operational and maintenance activities that we implement on a routine basis. The program areas that were analyzed were road and trail maintenance, administrative site operations and maintenance and developed and dispersed recreation. During the analysis for this consultation we developed avoidance and minimization measures that are implemented during these routine activities to minimize impacts on special status species. As a result of this consultation we were issued a biological opinion that had some additional monitoring and reporting requirements to the USFWS.</p> <p>See additional information below this table for a list of Threatened, Endangered, Proposed, Candidate, and Forest Service Sensitive Plants and Animals that may occur within the Angeles National Forest, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California (as of 2014).</p> <p>In subsequent LMP amendments, the monitoring plan put forward in 2005 was changed twice. Once, in response to a Remedy Order from the Courts, and then again, in keeping with the 2012 Planning Rule. In the most recent monitoring strategy, the concept of Management Indicator Species was no longer used, and instead there was an assignment of Focal species. There were many other features of the Monitoring Plan that updated the monitoring questions and outcome metrics in order to accommodate new scientific information and changed conditions (2014 LMP Amendment and administrative change to Appendix C-Monitoring Plan in 2016).</p> <p>The Monument Management plan acknowledged that the monitoring plan questions and metrics had been changed in 2016. In addition, the Goal is to take corrective actions when monitoring indicates that the habitat appears to be degrading or vegetation type-conversion is occurring.</p>
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<p>Vegetation Communities – The Monument includes several natural vegetation communities, including Mojave desert, chaparral shrubland, oak woodland, mixed conifer forest, and riparian woodlands. These communities include Bigcone Douglas fir, Joshua trees, pinyon pines, high-elevation white fir, ancient limber pines, Jeffrey pine, sugar pine, white alder, sycamore, willow, 52 Forest Service Sensitive plant species, and 300 plants endemic to California.</p>	<p>LMP, Part 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Protection, Goal 1.1, (p. 19) • Restoration of Forest Health, Goal 1.2 (pp. 20-29) • Invasive Species, Goal 2.1, (p. 31 & 32) <p>LMP, Part 2, Appendix B, Strategies and Tactics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IS 1 - Invasive Species Prevention and Control • FH 1 - Vegetation Restoration • FH 2 - Prevention of Fire Induced Type Conversion • FH 3 - Restoration of Forest Health • FH 4 - Insect and Disease Management <p>LMP, Part 3, Vegetation management Standards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S1, S2, S5, S6 (p. 3, 5) • Table 3.1, p 3. <p>More comprehensive strategies were in “Appendix M - National Forests of Southern California Weed Management Strategy”</p> <p>The vegetation communities and risks to those communities were summarized in ‘Habitat Status Reports’ with some discussion on factors that influence these communities and management considerations. This document can be found at https://www.fs.usda.gov/nfs/11558/www/nepa/101660_FSPLT3_4524611.pdf.</p> <p>Alpine and subalpine –This vegetation community has lodgepole pine, limber pine, and white fir with understory shrubs of chaparral plants. These ‘islands in the sky’ are geographically isolated, so that there is scientific value of endemic plants along with a high likelihood of responsiveness to climate change. Habitat status report notes that active restoration efforts will be needed if the habitats are degraded.</p> <p>Bigcone Douglas Fir – Stands of this species are found within many other vegetation communities, including lower montane forest, chaparral, and montane conifer forest. The major threat to these communities are fire return intervals, fire intensities due to higher fuel loads, and invasive plants which affect the fire regimes within the spatial areas. Evaluation occurs after each fire greater than 300 acres of the woodland stands and potential survivorship. Reforestation is planned for natural conifer</p>	<p>Main protections are included in the existing LMP.</p> <p>Monument plan biological resources section desirable condition and goals.</p>	<p>The LMP specifically analyzed for vegetation communities (total of 15), not singling out each species (FEIS volume 1 pp 83-108). The vegetation in the ANF are influenced heavily by human, interaction with fire and past management activities. Alteration of vegetation community is described in general ways: fire regime/ fire condition class, and invasive species.</p> <p>Also see additional information below this table.</p> <p>Fire regime/fire condition class In the current 2005 LMP, the fire regime and condition class were described (part 1). Specific monitoring questions are included in the LMP monitoring reporting requirement. Several outcome evaluation questions are included for goal 1.2: restoration of forest health. Questions such as: has the national forest been successful at maintaining long fire-free intervals in habitats where fire is naturally uncommon? For a complete list of question, see the 2016 version of appendix c of the LMP.</p> <p>Invasive species Invasive non-native species are animal and plant species with extraordinary capacity for multiplication and spread at the expense of native species. The invasive species are in many cases difficult to eradicate. The protection of native species would be more efficient when preventative measures are implemented to mitigate the spread of invasive species. The current LMP has a goal to reverse the trend of increasing loss of natural resources values due to invasive species. Several strategy and tactics are used invasive species prevention and control. The Forest keeps a running list of invasive animal and plant species B1-1, B1-2., and targets actions for eradication of the high priority weed and invasive faunal species.</p> <p>Protection of habitats The current LMP built in protection to the habitat of the biological resources (terrestrial wildlife, aquatic</p>
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	<p>woodland and plantations which will not regenerate on their own. In some cases, no reforestation is planned if natural survivorship and regeneration will occur.</p> <p>Oak woodland, savanna, and grassland – Along with oaks, there is a description of black walnut stands mixed with other woodlands in this section of the habitat status reports. The value of these woodlands are noted for biological richness of species, i.e., keystone species. Conservation concern is in the regeneration of oak woodlands. Management concerns for these woodlands are noted as nonnative annual grasses which compete with oak seedlings for moisture needs for growth, along with increased predation upon acorns by high populations of native predators.</p> <p>Another relevant factor is the increasing concern of foothill, private development adjacent to the National Forests. Monitoring of factors affecting oak-dominated ecosystems include tree mortality aerial surveys, processing of remote sensing of annual grasses of 50%+, and examining the departure from the natural range of variation for fire return intervals. Fuels reduction projects, reforestation, and restoration projects are then proposed within the limitations of budget and capacity.</p> <p>Riparian Habitats with white alder, sycamores, and willows. As noted in the above table protections plus Appendices 1 & 2.</p> <p>Sensitive species, and rare species. As noted in Appendices 1 & 2.</p>	<p>wildlife and botanical species). The vegetation and aquatic features are the foundation of habitat health for the diverse populations of plants and animals that live on the Forest. Activities to protect biological resources by habitat improvement comes in various forms, such as fuels reduction, invasive species removal, habitat restoration, and watershed improvement.</p> <p>Fuels reduction strategy, tactics and standards are articulated in part 2 and part 3 of the LMP. Fuels reduction in forested stands includes thinning, mastication, and prescribe burning for the purpose of preventing large wildland fire and preservation of habitat of native species. Fuels reduction in chaparral vegetation community or maintenance of fuelbreaks are providing better access for wildland fire suppression activities. When wildland fire are suppressed quickly, habitat for native species are protected from an uncontrolled burn and vegetation type conversion is avoided.</p> <p>Invasive species removal strategy, tactics and standards are included throughout the LMP. Invasive species removal directly benefit the protection of the native species. Appendix M in Part 3 of the LMP articulates the need to collaborate with partners on weed eradication management activities.</p> <p>Habitat restoration activities includes but not limited to vegetation restoration, reforestation, afforestation, post-fire rehabilitation, and forest health improvement by removing sources of invasive species. Strategy, tactics and standards are included in part 2 and part 3 of the LMP.</p>
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Protection of Vegetation Types

This section further explains existing protections for vegetation types from the 2005 LMP.

Plant species protections: In the Reading Room of the 2005 LMP, 1999 pp summarized the plant species described the conservation ranking, range, known distribution within the four Southern California Forests, and management considerations. In addition, the ANF-specific rare plants and vegetation types were catalogued. There are over 70 species that are given evaluation and protection during project analyses because they are on the Regional Forester's Sensitive Species list, revised in 2014. For each project, design criteria are incorporated in order to minimize the risk that the project effects will lead to Federal listing as threatened or endangered.

Vegetation/Ecosystem Evaluation and protections: For the 2005 LMP, the following vegetation types were evaluated: alpine and subalpine habitats, chaparral, coastal sage scrub, desert montane, desert scrub, lower montane forest, montane conifer forest, montane meadows, oak woodland, oak-savanna, oak-grassland, and riparian habitats. For each of these veg types, management considerations were listed in the FEIS.

S6 and Appendix M of Part 3 are written to minimize invasive weed introduction into ANF lands. In addition, there are other directives given which also directed protections from invasive weed introductions, e.g. Invasive Species EO 13112, FSM 2900 (Invasive Species Management), and National Strategic Framework for Invasive Species Management.

Maintaining riparian habitat and vegetation is a priority within the 2005 LMP with many standards, strategies, and desired conditions within the Places on the ANF. Effects to groundwater and surface water must be considered with tunnels, wells, and spring developments (S45 -S49 in LMP, Pt 3, pp 10-11).

Although most US FWS species are wildlife, the ANF has Federally listed plant species also which have protections specified by S29, S30, S31, S32, and S34 (LMP Pt 3, p8). In addition, Special Interest Areas designated for habitat or vegetation, cultural uses are also managed for those protections. Managing dispersed recreation is a method to protect sensitive plant resources. S35 discourages camping in meadows, and importantly, S35 also notes that motorized vehicle use must stay on designated routes. Coastal sage scrub habitat is protected by S39 (LMP Pt 3, p. 8).

Special Status Species

Table 6. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service threatened, endangered, and candidate species on the ANF

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status (Fed, CNPS)	Critical Habitat on ANF
Plants:			
Braunton's Milkvetch	<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>	FE, 1B.1	No
Slender-horned Spineflower	<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	FE, 1B.1	No
Nevin's Barberry	<i>Berberis nevinii</i>	FE, 1B.1	No
Thread-leaved Brodiaea	<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	FT, 1B.1	Yes (2-08-2011) (SDEF, 13 Ac)
San Fernando Valley Spineflower	<i>Chorizanthe parryi var. Fernandina</i>	FC/FSS/1B.1	No
Birds:			
California Condor	<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	FE	No
Least Bell's Vireo	<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	FE	No
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	FE	Yes (1-03-2013)
Coastal California Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	FT	Yes (12-19-2007)
Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	FT	No
Fish:			
Unarmored Threespine Stickleback	<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni</i>	FE	No

Appendices

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status (Fed, CNPS)	Critical Habitat on ANF
Santa Ana Sucker	<i>Catostomus santaanae</i>	FT	Yes (12-14-2010)
Amphibians:			
Arroyo Toad	<i>Anaxyrus (= Bufo) californicus</i>	FE	Yes (2-09-2011)
California Red-Legged Frog	<i>Rana draytonii</i>	FT	Yes (3-17-2010)
Mountain Yellow-Legged Frog	<i>Rana muscosa</i>	FE	Yes (9-14-2006)
Reptiles:			
Desert Tortoise	<i>Gopherus agassizii</i>	FT	No

Table 7. Regional Foresters Sensitive Species list (plants) for the ANF

Common Name	Scientific Name	CNPS Status ¹
Abrams' flowery puncturebract	<i>Acanthoscyphus parishii</i> var. <i>abramsii</i>	1B.2
San Gabriel manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>gabrielensis</i>	1B.2
Interior manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos parryana</i> ssp. <i>tumescens</i>	4.3
Crested Milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus bicristatus</i>	4.3
San Antonio Milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>antoniui</i>	1B.3
Scalloped Moonwort	<i>Botrychium crenulatum</i>	2B.2
Club-haired mariposa Lily	<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>clavatus</i>	4.3
Slender mariposa Lily	<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	1B.2
Late-flowered mariposa Lily	<i>Calochortus fimbriatus</i>	1B.3
Palmer's Mariposa Lily	<i>Calochortus palmeri</i> var. <i>palmeri</i>	1B.2
Alkali Mariposa Lily	<i>Calochortus striatus</i>	1B.2
Pygmy Poppy	<i>Canbya candida</i>	4.2
Mt. Gleason's paintbrush	<i>Castilleja gleasonii</i>	1B.2
Mojave paintbrush	<i>Castilleja plagiotoma</i>	4.3
Parry's spineflower	<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	1B.1
California saw-grass	<i>Cladium californica</i>	2B.2
Peirson's Spring Beauty	<i>Claytonia lanceolata</i> var. <i>peirsonii</i>	3.1
Mojave tarplant	<i>Deinandra mohavensis</i>	1B.3
Ewan's cinquefoil	<i>Drymocallis cuneifolia</i> var. <i>ewanii</i>	1B.3
San Gabriel River Dudleya	<i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>crebrifolia</i>	1B.2
San Gabriel Mountains Dudleya	<i>Dudleya densiflora</i>	1B.1
Many-stemmed Dudleya	<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	1B.2
Forest Camp Sandwort	<i>Eremogone macradenia</i> var. <i>arcuifolia</i>	No ranking
Southern Alpine Buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum kennedyi</i> var. <i>alpigenum</i>	1B.3
Johnston's Buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum microthecum</i> var. <i>johnstonii</i>	1B.3
San Gabriel Bedstraw	<i>Galium grande</i>	1B.2
Abram's alumroot	<i>Heuchera abramsii</i>	4.3
Urn-flowered alumroot	<i>Heuchera caespitosa</i>	4.3
Mesa horkelia	<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i>	1B.1
San Gabriel Mountains sunflower	<i>Hulsea vestita</i> ssp. <i>gabrielensis</i>	4.3
Pygmy hulsea	<i>Hulsea vestita</i> ssp. <i>pygmaea</i>	1B.3
California satintail	<i>Imperata brevifolia</i>	2.B1
Fragrant pitcher sage	<i>Lepechinia fragrans</i>	4.2
Ross' pitcher sage	<i>Lepechinia rossii</i>	1B.2
Short-sepaled lewisia	<i>Lewisia brachycalyx</i>	2B.2
Lemon Lily	<i>Lilium parryi</i>	1B.2
San Gabriel Linanthus	<i>Linanthus concinnus</i>	1B.2
Peirson's lupine	<i>Lupinus peirsonii</i>	1B.3
Jokerst's Monardella	<i>Monardella australis jokerstii</i>	1B.1

¹ CNPS Status verified 8-08-2013, <http://cnps.site.aplus.net/cgi-bin/inv/inventory.cgi>

Appendices

Common Name	Scientific Name	CNPS Status ¹
Hall's Monardella	<i>Monardella macrantha</i> ssp. <i>hallii</i>	1B.3
Rock Monardella	<i>Monardella saxicola</i>	4.2
Baja Navarretia	<i>Navarretia peninsularis</i>	1B.2
Robbins' nemacladus	<i>Nemacladus secundifloris robbinsii</i>	1B.2
Short-joint Beavertail	<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> var. <i>brachyclada</i>	1B.2
Woolly mountain-parsley	<i>Oreonana vestita</i>	1B.3
Rock Creek Broomrape	<i>Orobanche valida</i> ssp. <i>valida</i>	1B.2
Rock-loving oxytrope	<i>Oxytropis oreophila oreophila</i>	2B.3
San Bernardino grass-of-Parnassus	<i>Parnassia cirrata</i> var. <i>cirrata</i>	1B.3
Southern skullcap	<i>Scutellaria bolanderi</i> ssp. <i>austromontana</i>	1B.2
Parish's checkerbloom	<i>Sidalcea hickmanii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>	1B.2
Salt Spring checkerbloom	<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	2B.2
Chickweed starry puncturebract	<i>Sidothea caryophylloides</i>	4.3
Southern jewelflower	<i>Streptanthus campestris</i>	1B.3
Mason's neststraw	<i>Stylocline masonii</i>	1B.1
San Bernardino aster	<i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i>	1B.2
Sonoran maiden fern	<i>Thelypteris puberula</i> var. <i>sonorensis</i>	2B.2
Rigid fringe-pod	<i>Thysanocarpus rigidus</i>	1B.2

Table 8. Regional Forester's Sensitive Species list (wildlife) for the ANF

Common Name	Scientific Name
Birds:	
Northern Goshawk	<i>Accipiter gentilis</i>
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>
California Spotted Owl	<i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i>
Gray Vireo	<i>Vireo vicinior</i>
Mammals:	
Pallid Bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>
Townsend's Big-Eared Bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>
Fringed Myotis	<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>
Nelson's (San Gabriel Mountains) Bighorn Sheep	<i>Ovis canadensis nelsoni</i>
Tehachapi Pocket Mouse	<i>Perognathus alticolus inexpectatus</i>
Amphibians:	
San Gabriel Mountains Slender Salamander	<i>Batrachoseps gabrieli</i>
Yellow-Blotched Salamander	<i>Ensatina eschscholtzii croceater</i>
Reptiles:	
Western Pond Turtle	<i>Actinemys marmorata</i>
California Legless Lizard	<i>Anniella pulchra</i>
San Bernardino Ringneck Snake	<i>Diadophis punctatus modestus</i>
San Bernardino Mountain Kingsnake	<i>Lampropeltis zonata parvirubra</i>
Coastal Rosy Boa	<i>Lichanura orcutti</i>
Two-Striped Garter Snake	<i>Thamnophis hammondii</i>
Fish:	
Arroyo Chub	<i>Gila orcutti</i>
Santa Ana speckled dace	<i>Rhinichthys osculus</i> ssp. 8
Terrestrial Invertebrates:	
San Gabriel Mountains Elfín **	<i>Callophrys mossii hidakupa</i>
San Gabriel Mountains Blue Butterfly	<i>Plebejus saepiolus aureolus</i>
San Emigdio Blue Butterfly	<i>Plebulina emigdionis</i>

Appendix C. Map of Protections within the Monument

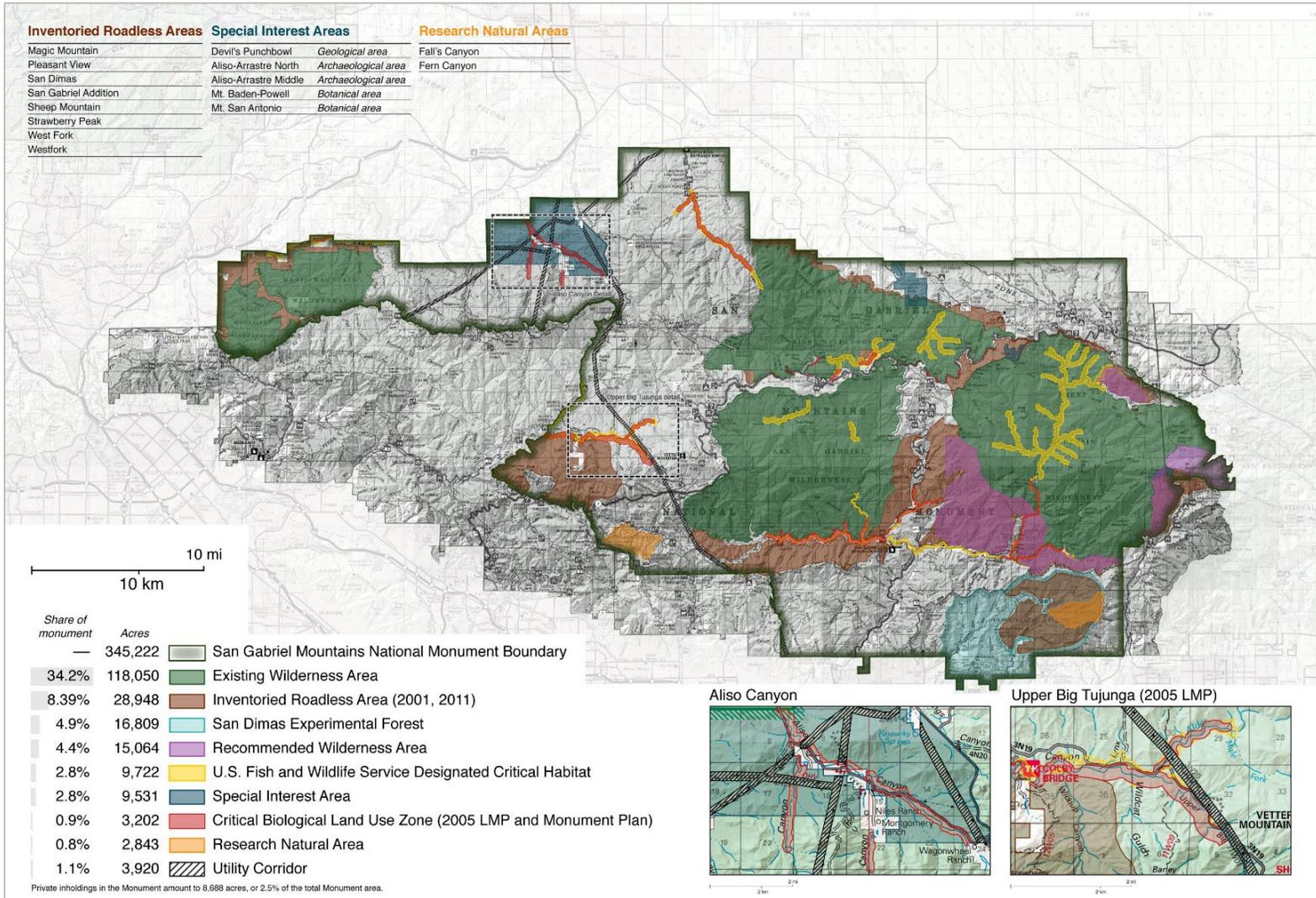


Figure 8. San Gabriel Mountains National Monument Protected Areas