

CHEAT SHEET

Recreation-Related direction in FSM 1920 and FSH 1909.12

General Direction		
FSM 1900 - Planning Chapter 20 LMP	1920.3 LMP Policy	<p>5. Use the current LMP as a starting point for revision, and make changes based on a need to do so.</p> <p>6. Provide all Service-wide direction necessary for planning assessments, plan development, plan revision, amendment, and monitoring is contained or referenced in this chapter, and supplements, or handbooks thereto.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 2310 is referenced in 1909.12_20, page 93 ○ 2380 & SMS HB are referenced in 1909.12_20, page 104 ○ BEIG is referenced in 1909.12_20, page 105
	1921.03 LMPs under 2012 Rule	<p>FSM 1921 must be used in conjunction with FSH 1909-12...</p> <p>Line Officers and relevant staff shall meet the requirements in 36 CFR 219, FSM 1921, and FSH 1909.12 when developing, revising, or amending plans.</p>
FSH 1909.12 Zero Code	Page 3-36 Page 21-23	<p>05 - Definitions</p> <p>05.1 Degree of Compliance or Restriction in this Handbook (<i>based on FSM 1110.8</i>)</p> <p>Differentiates whether mandatory (<i>must, shall</i>) vs. required unless justified reason (<i>should, ought</i>), prohibited (<i>may not</i>), permitted if (<i>may only</i>), optional (<i>may</i>). <i>Will...</i> does NOT convey restriction or mandate</p>
	Page 26-36	07. Use of Best Available Scientific Information (BASI) to inform the LMP Process
FSH 1909.12 Chapter 10 Assessment	Page 4	<p>10.2 – Objectives:</p> <p>1) ID and assess available & relevant info. for plan development/revision.</p> <p>c. relevant = must have demonstrated relationship to required topics and the LMP.</p> <p>4) Develop readiness to focus on topics appropriate to plan development/revision.</p>
	Page 5 Page 9-10	<p>10.4 – Responsibilities:</p> <p>9. Ensure concise findings useful to ID the need to change the plan</p> <p>11.1 – Spatial Scale - Spatial scales may vary by topic.</p> <p>1. Scales SHOULD: a. Adequately addresses interrelations btw. plan area and broader landscape b. Consider extent to which social, economic & ecological attributes of broader landscape support/are supported by the plan area</p>
	Page 11	<p>11.3 – Assessment Report</p> <p>4. Integrates the 15 required topics as appropriate</p>
	Page 29-30	8. IDs key assumptions, risks, areas of uncertainty, and how the assessment can inform the development of monitoring
	Page 43-67 Page 44-45	<p>12.32 – Consideration of Stressors – SHALL ID and assess stressors that directly/indirectly degrade ecological sustainability:</p> <p>k. ...impacts of human uses, including....outdoor recreation</p> <p>13 – Assessing Social and Economic Sustainability (Multiple Uses, Ecosystem Service, Infrastructure, & mgmt./operations)</p> <p>Exhibit 01 – Examples using Scenery and Rec. settings/opportunities/activities</p>

General Direction *(continued)*

FSH 1909.12 Chapter 20 LMP Development	Page 6	21.11 – General Steps for Developing or Revising Plans Responsible Official SHOULD complete the plan development or revision, from the public notice of the assessment to final plan approval, within 4 years .
	Page 32-53 Page 32	22 – Requirements for Integrated Plan Content The Planning Rule defines “integrated resource management” as multiple use management that recognizes the interdependence of ecological resources and is based on the need for integrated consideration of ecological, social, and economic factors (36CFR 219.19).
	Page 33	What is essential is that as a whole, the combined plan components meet the requirements of the Rule for ecological integrity, diversity of plant and animal communities, multiple use management, ecologically sustainable production of goods and services, and they contribute to economic and social sustainability. The integration of plan components means that all plan components work together toward achieving or maintaining desired conditions.
	Page 34-46 Page 37	22.1 – Plan Components (DCs, Objectives, Standards, Guidelines, Suitability) 22.11 - DCs The set of DCs must reflect the capability of the plan area and the fiscal capability of the Agency. DCs are fundamental to determining monitoring strategies and requirements.
	Page 38	DCs MUST contain enough detail so the condition of on-the-ground achievement is clear and progress can be measured. DCs MUST be achievable even if time exceeds plan period SHOULD assist in determining uses & types of management actions that may be proposed to move toward/achieve.
	Page 38-39	22.12 – Objectives MUST be outcome designed to progress toward/attain DCs; MUST be measureable with timeframes; SHOULD be expressed as outcomes, not actions; MUST be attainable within the fiscal capability of the unit...
	Page 41	22.14 Guidelines Are not absolute but allow for departure from their terms so long as the underlying purposes are met. SHOULD clearly describe the circumstances and manner in which to apply so other options can be used to meet the intended purpose.
	Page 42	22.15 Suitability Helps determine if future projects and activities are consistent with DCs Plans should not include any suitability or nonsuitability statement for the use of management tools.
FSH 1909.12 Chapter 30 Monitoring	Page 4-5 Page 5	Monitoring program includes plan-level and broader-scale monitoring . Plan level monitoring informed by assessment. Monitoring questions and associated indicators evaluate if plan components effective and appropriate & if management is effective in maintaining/moving toward DCs and objectives
	Page 6	References FSM 1940: IM&A Activities
	Page 9	Development SHOULD start early in planning process....during assessment
	Page 14	Plan Monitoring Program MUST be within the financial and Technical Capability of the Administrative unit.
	Page 15	Indicators SHOULD use the same units of measure as standardized data stored in FS corp. data systems...

	RECREATION-RELATED TOPICS			
	Distinctive Roles & Contributions	Sustainable Recreation	Scenic Character	Ecosystem Services
FSM 1920 LMP			<p>1921.03 Policy (Page 10)</p> <p>2. Responsible Officials... MUST:</p> <p>c. Use the Scenery Management System (SMS) in all plan revisions to address scenic character and develop scenery-related plan direction UNLESS the Responsible Official provides written justification and obtains concurrence from the Regional Forester.</p>	
FSH 1909.12 Zero-code		<p>05 - Definitions (Page 20)</p> <p>Sustainable Recreation: The set of recreation settings and opportunities on the NFS that is ecologically, economically, and socially sustainable for present and future generations (36 CFR 219.19).</p> <p>(Page 17)</p> <p>Recreation Setting: The social, managerial, and physical attributes of a place that, when combined, provides a distinct set of recreation opportunities. The FS uses ROS ...(36 CFR 219.19).</p> <p>Recreation Opportunities: An opportunity to participate in a specific recreation activity in a particular recreation setting to enjoy desired recreation experiences and other benefits that accrue. Recreation opportunities include non-motorized, motorized, developed, and dispersed recreation on land, water, and in the air (36 CFR 219.19).</p>	<p>05 – Definitions (Page 18)</p> <p>Scenic Character): A combination of the physical, biological, and cultural images that gives an area its scenic identity and contributes to its sense of place. Scenic character provides a frame of reference from which to determine scenic attractiveness and to measure scenic integrity (36 CFR 219.19).</p>	<p>05 – Definitions (Page 9)</p> <p>Ecosystem Services: Benefits people obtain from ecosystems, including:</p> <p>4. Cultural Services, such as educational, <i>aesthetic</i>, spiritual, and cultural heritage values, <i>recreational experiences</i>, and tourism opportunities.</p> <p>(Page 13)</p> <p>Key Ecosystem Services: Ecosystem Services provided by the plan area that are important in the broader landscape outside the plan area and are likely to be influence by the LMP.</p>

	DR&Cs	Sustainable Recreation	Scenic Character	Ecosystem Services (E.S.)
FSH 1909.12 Chapter 10 - Assessment		<p>11-Assessments (Page 7) Rule requirements SHALL ID and evaluate existing info. relevant to: (b)(9) Recreation settings, opportunities, access, and scenic character (Page 58) 13.4 - Assessing Recreation Settings, Opportunities and Access, and Scenic Character The IDT SHALL identify & evaluate available info. about rec. settings & opportunities, including seasonal variation, using ROS. SHOULD assess the extent to which the plan area meets the demand for rec. opportunities and the ability to sustain these rec. settings, opportunities, access, and scenic character. (Page 59) 1. SHOULD ID and evaluate additional available info. about recreation and scenic character of the plan area SUCH AS: a - j 2. SHOULD consider how influences outside the plan area may influence the demand for rec. in the plan area or the ability of the plan area to meet those demands. The IDT SHOULD CONSIDER: a - g</p>	<p>11-Assessments (Page 7) Rule Requirements: SHALL ID and evaluate existing info. relevant to: (b)(9) Recreation settings, opportunities, access, and scenic character (Page 58) 13.4 - Assessing...and Scenic Character The Team SHALL also ID and evaluate available info. both the existing and potential scenic character of the plan area based on maps and other info. using SMS SHOULD assess the extent to which the plan area ... ability to sustain ... scenic character. (Page 59) 1. SHOULD ID and evaluate additional available info. about ... scenic character of the plan area SUCH AS: f - g</p>	<p>11-Assessments (Page 7) Rule requirements: SHALL ID/evaluate existing info. relevant to: (b)(7) Benefits people obtain from the NFS planning area (ecosystem services) (Page 47-48) 13.12 – Ecosystem Services To focus the assessment and, ultimately, the plan development, the Resp. Official SHOULD ID and evaluate key ecosystem services provided by the plan area. Key Ecosystem Services are those that are important in the area(s) of influence or the broader landscape and that are likely to be influenced by the LMP. Key ecosystem services IDed in the assessment are expected to be the initial set ecosystem services considered in the plan development SHOULD ID and evaluate info. of each key ecosystem service: scale, condition and trends, drivers and stressors, influences from outside plan area, and relationship to social, cultural and economic conditions.</p>

	DR&C	Sustainable Recreation	Scenic Character	Ecosystem Services
FS HB 1909.12 Chapter 20 – Land Management Plan	<p>(Page 6-32) 21-Developing, Revising, Amending, or Administratively Changing a Plan</p> <p>(Page 6) 21.11 – Steps 2. Describing the Plan area’s DR&C</p> <p>(Page 8) 21.12 – Considerations when Preparing New/Revised Plans 2. Before or as part of the process of developing plan components – SHOULD complete: b. Description of the plan area’s DR&C</p> <p>(Page 32-57) 22 – Requirements for Integrated Plan Content Plan components SHOULD reflect the unit’s DR&C. 36 CFR 219.7 (f)(1)(ii)</p> <p>(Page 37) 22.11 DCs SHOULD be developed with the context of the Plan area’s DR&C...</p>	<p>(Page 53-120) 23- Resource Requirements for Integrated Plan Components</p> <p>(Page 92) 23.23a - Sustainable Recreation Resources and Opportunities to Connect People with Nature The Planning Rule requires plan components including standards and guidelines for integrated resource management to provide for ecosystem services and multiple use (including outdoor recreation) ; and plan components including standards and guidelines for: Sustainable recreation: including recreation settings, opportunities, and access: and scenic character. Recreation opportunities may include non-motorized, motorized, developed, and dispersed recreation on land, water, and in the air.</p> <p>(Page 92-97) 1.IDT should: a. review info. the assessment, need for change, and DR&Cs related to recreational settings, opportunities, and access. b. consider how sustainable recreation is related to achievement of the plan area’s ecological sustainability and contribution to social and economic sustainability. Consider compatibility of rec. uses and how uses will influence ecological conditions. c. develop plan components that are within the authority of the FS, inherent capability of the land and fiscal capability of the unit (36CFR219.1(g). Fiscal capability should recognize contributions of partners.</p>	<p>(Page 53-120) 23- Resource Requirements for Integrated Plan Components</p> <p>(Page 92) 23.23a - Sustainable Recreation Resources and Opportunities to Connect People with Nature The Planning Rule requires plan components including standards and guidelines for integrated resource management to provide for ecosystem services and multiple use (including outdoor recreation) ; and plan components including standards and guidelines for: Sustainable recreation: including ... and scenic character.</p> <p>Guidance pertaining to scenic character is described in section 23.23f.</p> <p>(Page 104) 23.23f – Scenery, Aesthetic Values, Viewsheds, and Geologic Features The Planning Rule requires plan components including standards or guidelines to provide for scenic character.</p> <p>When developing plan components, the Responsible Official SHALL take into account scenic character...</p>	<p>(Page 53-120) 23- Resource Requirements for Integrated Plan Components</p> <p>(Page 89) 23.21b – Ecosystem Services Rule requires plan components, including stds. or guidelines to provide for integrated resource management...to provide for ecosystem services and multiple use.</p> <p>The Plan SHOULD describe the DCs for key ES. When developing plan objectives, the IDT SHOULD consider the linkage between key ecosystem services and how plan objectives would contribute to the intended achievement of the level, quality, or delivery of key ES.</p>

	DR&Cs	Sustainable Recreation	Scenic Character	E.S.
<p>FS HB 1909.12</p> <p>Chapter 20 – continued</p>	<p>(Page 48) 22.32 The Planning Rule requires LMPs to (ii) describe the plan area's DRC (36CFR 219.7(f)(1))</p> <p>(Page 49) 22.32 ...provides a foundation for DCs and objectives. DCs and objectives SHOULD address all important roles SHOULD describe DR&C early in the planning phase</p>	<p>d. The IDT uses ROS to define recreation settings & categorize... <i>At the forest scale, sustainable recreation is derived through the integrated planning process and emerges as the resultant set of desired ROS classes.</i> (page 97) (1) MAY create subclasses and seasonal Classes (2) Encouraged to use new approaches for managing recreation...proactive in developed a coherent system of satiable and socially compatible recreation opportunities.</p> <p>(Page 97-99) 2. The plan MUST include plan components, including standards or guidelines, to provide for sustainable recreation integrated with other plan components as described in 23.21a. To meet this requirement: a. MUST include DCs for sustainable recreation using mapped desired ROS classes. <i>The set of desired ROS classes is the result of an integrated planning process in which recreation contributes to social, economic, and ecological sustainability.</i> b. MAY include additional plan components to supplement and complement achieving desired ROS classes. c. MAY include objectives where existing ROS settings differ from desired ROS. Objectives may also be designed for activities to alter the condition of recreation areas, dispersed sites, infrastructure or services to achieve sustainable DCs for recreations. d. SHOULD include suitability determinations for motorized – consistent with desired ROS. e. MAY include suitability of lands for mechanized and non-motorized opportunities appropriate within desired ROS settings. f. MAY include suitability determinations for types of rec. facilities, access, infrastructure, and special users appropriate within each desired ROS setting. g. SHOULD include standards or guidelines where restrictions are needed to ensure achievement/movement toward desired ROS. Stds/guidelines can also apply to specific Desired ROS settings, opportunities, trails, dev. rec. I&E opportunities, dispersed rec, special uses or other rec. activities. h. MAY include plan component for specific ROS classes, MAs, GAs, designated areas, or other places.</p>	<p>(Page 105) 1. Plan components SHOULD: b. consider including concepts of scenic integrity, stability, and sustainability at multiple scales. c. Consider aesthetics in the design, construction, and maintenance of infrastructure, facilities, projects or activities. <i>BEIG reference</i> d. Integrate maintaining or restoring scenic character with other plan components to collectively achieve sustainability.</p> <p>(Page 105-106) 2. The plan MUST include plan components including stds. or guidelines to provide for scenic character... a. MUST include a description of desired scenic character based on SMS... (1) DCs describing scenic character SHOULD include SIOs that describe the degree to which desired attributes of the scenic character are to remain. SIOs SHOULD be assigned throughout the plan area. (2) DCs MAY also describe scenic stability, etc.... b. SHOULD contain stds. or guidelines as needed to avoid or mitigate undesirable effects incompatible with desired scenery conditions. Standards or guidelines can apply to multiple scales, specific management activities, construction, facility development...etc.</p>	

	DR&Cs	Sustainable Recreation	Scenic Character	Ecosystem Services
FS HB 1909.12 Chapter 30 – Monitoring	<p>(Page 10)</p> <p>32.1 – Developing a Plan Monitoring Program</p> <p>The plan area’s DR&Cs within the broader landscape MAY be used to focus and prioritize monitoring questions and indicators.</p>	<p>(Page 9)</p> <p>32.1 – Developing a Plan Monitoring Program (2 of 8 Rule requirements)</p> <p>(a)(5) Must have ?s & indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (v) Status of visitor use, satisfaction & progress in meeting rec. objectives (vii) Progress toward DCs/objectives in plan including providing multiple use opportunities <p>(Page 13)</p> <p>Exhibit 01</p> <p>Recreation Example showing links between an example plan component, Monitoring Questions, and Indicators (ROS and NVUM).</p> <p>(Page 24)</p> <p>32.13d – Identifying Monitoring Questions and Indicators for Visitor Satisfaction, and Recreation Objectives.</p> <p>Plan Monitoring MUST contain one or more questions & indicators to address visitor use, satisfaction, and progress toward meeting recreation objectives.</p> <p>1. Purpose of monitoring is to evaluate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. progress toward achieving DCs and objectives for sustainable recreation b. contributions of multiple uses, ESs, infrastructure, and unit operations to social & economic sustainability. <p>2. Examples...</p> <p>(Page 25)</p> <p>ROS (FSM 2310)...MAY be used for monitoring recreational settings, sustainable recreation opportunities....to the extent that they are applied in plan components.</p> <p>NVUM results may be used for visitor-related monitoring. Infra may be used to monitor opportunities of recreation sites, facilities, and interpretive services.</p>	<p>(Page 24)</p> <p>32.13d – Identifying Monitoring Questions and Indicators for Visitor Satisfaction, and Recreation Objectives.</p> <p>Plan Monitoring MUST contain one or more questions & indicators to address visitor use, satisfaction, and progress toward meeting recreation objectives.</p> <p>2. Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> g. Are existing scenic resources meeting or trending toward desired conditions for scenic resources? <p>(Page 25)</p> <p>SMS MAY be used for monitoring scenic character to the extent that they are applied in plan components.</p>	<p>(Page 24)</p> <p>32.13d – Identifying Monitoring Questions and Indicators for Visitor Satisfaction, and Recreation Objectives.</p> <p>1. Purpose of monitoring is to evaluate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. contributions of multiple uses, ecosystem services, infrastructure, and unit operations to social & economic sustainability.