

Monongahela National Forest

Administrative Correction 1

May 21, 2008

Changes to Typographical Errors in Goal SW02, Standard SW36, Goal FM03, Objective WF07, Objective WF08, Goal HR01, Standard 5145, Standard 6222, Guideline 8123, and Lands and Special Uses Management Direction Linkages

Administrative corrections are defined at 36 CFR 219.7(b) and may be made at any time and are not plan amendments or revisions. Administrative corrections include the following:

- 1) Corrections and updates of data and maps;
- 2) Corrections of typographical errors or other non-substantive changes;
- 3) Changes in the monitoring program and monitoring information;
- 4) Changes in timber management projections or other projections of uses and activities;
- 5) Other changes in the plan document or set of documents that are not substantive changes in the plan components.

Forest Plan Chapter II, page II-9

Forest Plan Goal SW02, part d): Provide information to aid in multiple-use management on that does not impair the productivity of the land, and

Change to: Provide information to aid in multiple-use management that does not impair the productivity of the land, and

Rationale for Change: Deleted the word “on” because it was a typographical error.

Forest Plan Chapter II, page II-12

Forest Plan Standard SW36: When stream crossing structures are removed, stream channels shall be restored to their near-natural morphology (width, depth, and gradient associations for streambeds, bands, floodplains, and terraces). Disturbed soil shall be stabilized.

Change to: When stream crossing structures are removed, stream channels shall be restored to their near-natural morphology (width, depth, and gradient associations for streambeds, **streambanks**, floodplains, and terraces). Disturbed soil shall be stabilized.

Rationale for Change: Replaced “bands” with the correct word “streambanks”.

Forest Plan Chapter II, page II-15

Forest Plan Goal FM03: Reduce wildfire risk to communities, municipal water supplies, and at-risk federal land by maintaining or restoring fire-resilient forest stands.”

Change to: Reduce wildfire risk to **communities**, municipal water supplies, and at-risk federal land by maintaining or restoring fire-resilient forest stands.

Rationale for Change: Corrected the misspelling of the word “communities”.

Forest Plan Chapter II, page II-30

Objectives WFO7 and WFO8 contain the letter “O” instead of the number “0”.

Change to: WF**0**7 and WF**0**8.

Rationale for Change: Corrected the typographical error.

Forest Plan Chapter II, page II-38

Forest Plan Goal HR01, part c): Manage heritage activities in a manner consistent with any current or future Programmatic Agreement entered into under their terms of 36 CFR 800: Protection of Historic Properties..

Change to: Manage heritage activities in a manner consistent with any current or future Programmatic Agreement entered into under **the** terms of 36 CFR 800: Protection of Historic Properties.

Rationale for Change: Corrected the misspelling of the word “the”.

Forest Plan Chapter II, page II-53

The last row in the table for Lands and Special Uses: See also Vegetation Goal VE15, Scenery Goal SM01, Vegetation Standards VE13, VE22, VE25, VE26; Soil and Water Standard SW34, TEP Species Standards TE16, TE36, TE45, TE63; Recreation Standard RC28, Heritage Resources Standards HR05 and HR06, Minerals Standard MG18, Roads and Facilities Standards RF04 and RF28, Soil and Water Guideline SW61, Vegetation Guideline VE21, Scenery Guideline SM07, Heritage Resources Guideline HR12, Range Guideline RA07.

Change to: See also Vegetation Goal VE15, Scenery Goal SM01, Vegetation Standards VE13 **and** VE22; Soil and Water Standard SW34, TEP Species Standards TE16, **TE38**, TE45, **TE48**; Recreation Standard RC28, Heritage Resources Standards HR05 and HR06, Minerals Standard MG18, Roads and Facilities Standards RF04 and **RF27**, Soil and Water Guideline SW61, Vegetation Guidelines VE21 **and** **VE25**, Scenery Guideline SM07, Heritage Resources Guideline HR12, Range Guideline RA07.

Rationale for Change: Updated and corrected linkages to related Forest-wide direction.

Forest Plan Chapter III, page III-30

Forest Plan Standard 5145: Existing authorized roads shall be closed to public motorized use. Infrequent administrative use may occur, and motorized use by permittees, lessees, contactors, and cooperators may be authorized with appropriate controls and limitations.

Change to: Existing authorized roads shall be closed to public motorized use. Infrequent administrative use may occur, and motorized use by permittees, lessees, **contractors**, and cooperators may be authorized with appropriate controls and limitations.

Rationale for Change: Corrected the misspelling of the word “contractors”.

Forest Plan Chapter III, page III-44

Forest Plan Standard 6222, part c): Use native vegetation as prescribed in FW Guideline VE05.

Change to: Use native vegetation as prescribed in FW Guideline **VE06**.

Rationale for Change: Corrected the typographical error.

Forest Plan Chapter III, page III-56

Forest Plan Guideline 8123: New openings should use native vegetation as prescribed in Guideline VE05.

Change to: New openings should use native vegetation as prescribed in Guideline **VE06**.

Rationale for Change: Corrected the typographical error.

The above corrections are all for typographic errors (36CFR 219.7(b)(2)).

Corrected pages II-9, II-12, II-15, II-30, II-38, II-53, III-30, III-44, and III-56 are attached.

Soil and Water Resources

Forest Service Manual and Handbook management direction for soil and water resources is in FSM 2500 - Watershed and Air Management, and FSM 3500 - Cooperative Watershed Management; and in FSH 2500, 2509.13 - Burned-Area Emergency Rehabilitation, FSH 2509.18 - Soil Management, and FSH 2509.22 - Soil and Water Conservation.

DESIRED CONDITIONS

Soil protective cover, soil organic matter, and coarse woody material are at levels that maintain the natural infiltration capacity, moisture regime, and productivity of the soil. Soils also have adequate physical, biological, and chemical properties to support desired vegetation growth. Exposed mineral soil and soil compaction from human activity may be present but are dispersed and do not impair the productivity and fertility of the soil.

Wetlands and floodplains function as detention/retention storage areas for floodwaters, sources of organic matter, and habitat for aquatic and riparian species. Improving watershed conditions contribute to the de-listing of water quality limited water bodies to meet Clean Water Act requirements and state water quality management rules. Stream channel and bank stability is protected during management activities.

Streams are in dynamic equilibrium; that is, stream systems normally function within natural ranges of flow, sediment movement, temperature, and other variables that provide for healthy aquatic systems. The physical integrity of aquatic systems, stream banks, channel substrates and other habitat components are intact and stable. Where channel shape is modified (e.g., road crossings), the modification preserves channel stability and function. Streamside vegetation contributes to the protection and maintenance of water quality, water quantity, nutrient inputs, and physical channel integrity to support channel function, aquatic biota, aquatic and wildlife habitat, floodplain function, aesthetic values and designated uses.

Management Direction for Soil and Water		
Type	Number	Direction Description
Soils		
Goal	SW01	Maintain, restore, or improve soil quality, productivity, and function. Manage soil disturbances from management activities such that they do not result in long-term loss of inherent soil quality and function.
Goal	SW02	Collect, interpret, and display information on Forest soils to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the kinds and intensities of soil resource inventories needed, Identify relationships between soil types and the growth of trees or other vegetation, Predict effects to soil and water resources caused by various management options applied to specific tracts of land, Provide information to aid in multiple-use management that does not impair the productivity of the land, and Identify limitations on management practices and mitigation measures by soil mapping unit for activities that have potential to impact soil and water resources.

Management Direction for Soil and Water												
Type	Number	Direction Description										
Goal	SW31	Maintain, enhance, or restore vegetation conditions that provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ecological functions of riparian, wetland, and aquatic ecosystems. b) Canopy conditions that regulate riparian and stream temperature regimes for native and desired non-native fauna and flora. c) Natural recruitment potential for large woody debris and other sources of nutrient inputs to aquatic ecosystems. d) Bank and channel stability and structural integrity. e) Habitat and habitat connectivity for aquatic and riparian-dependent species and upland species that use riparian corridors. f) Buffers to filter sediment. 										
Goal	SW32	During watershed or project-level analysis, assess existing or proposed road stream crossings for effects to stream channel form and function, including channel stability, passage of storm flows and associated debris, and passage of aquatic organisms. Prioritize crossings to address or correct identified concerns.										
Goal	SW33	During watershed or project-level analysis, identify and prioritize measures to mitigate resource damage caused by existing facilities.										
Standard	SW34	No programmed timber harvest shall occur within the channel buffers identified in the table in SW37. Tree removal from the buffers may only take place if needed to meet aquatic or riparian resource management needs, or to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Provide habitat improvements for aquatic or riparian species, or threatened, endangered, sensitive, and locally rare species; b) Provide for public or worker safety; c) Construct or renovate an approved facility; d) Construct temporary road, skid road, or utility corridor crossings; e) Conduct aquatic or riparian-related research, or f) Allow for cable yarding. 										
Standard	SW35	Where new roads and skid roads cross stream channels, channel and bank stability shall be maintained.										
Standard	SW36	When stream crossing structures are removed, stream channels shall be restored to their near-natural morphology (width, depth, and gradient associations for streambeds, streambanks, floodplains, and terraces). Disturbed soil shall be stabilized.										
Standard	SW37	<p>During project-level planning and implementation, determine channel buffers for streams that would potentially be affected by proposed activities. The following table represents default buffer widths to be applied to both sides of the channel.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Stream Classification</th> <th>Buffer Width</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Perennial</td> <td>100 feet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Large Intermittent (>50-acre drainage area)</td> <td>100 feet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Small Intermittent (<50-acre drainage area)</td> <td>50 feet</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ephemeral</td> <td>25 feet</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Buffer widths may be adjusted based on interdisciplinary review and site-specific field investigation. The buffers shall, at a minimum, encompass the riparian area defined on the basis of soils, vegetation and hydrology and the ecological functions and values associated with the riparian area.</p>	Stream Classification	Buffer Width	Perennial	100 feet	Large Intermittent (>50-acre drainage area)	100 feet	Small Intermittent (<50-acre drainage area)	50 feet	Ephemeral	25 feet
Stream Classification	Buffer Width											
Perennial	100 feet											
Large Intermittent (>50-acre drainage area)	100 feet											
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Ephemeral	25 feet											
Standard	SW38	The removal of large woody debris is allowed if it poses a risk to water quality, degrades habitat for aquatic or riparian wildlife species, or when it poses a threat to public safety (e.g., water recreation), private property, or Forest Service infrastructure (e.g., bridges). The need for removal is determined on a case-by-case basis with consideration for aquatic and riparian resource needs.										
Standard	SW39	Use no-till cultivation methods for wildlife opening maintenance within channel buffers.										

Fire Management

Forest Service Manual and Handbook direction for fire management is in FSM 5100 – Fire Management, and in FSH 5109.

DESIRED CONDITIONS

Fire is used as a tool to achieve and maintain desired vegetative conditions and fuel levels. Fire is actively suppressed where necessary to protect life, investments, and valuable resources. Fire operates within fire regimes appropriate to the vegetation type and management objectives, and helps maintain fire-adapted ecosystems. Pre-fire suppression conditions are maintained or restored where consistent with management prescription emphasis.

Management Direction for Fire Management		
Type	Number	Direction Description
Goal	FM01	Make firefighter and public safety the first priority in all fire management activities.
Goal	FM02	Provide for Forest fire prevention and protection consistent with public safety, resource values and management objectives. a) Contribute to national, regional or local fire prevention, suppression, and prescribed fire efforts by providing resources, expertise, and training. b) Participate in fire prevention programs or efforts, such as Firewise, that reduce the risks of wildfire in the wildland-urban interface.
Goal	FM03	Reduce wildfire risk to communities, municipal water supplies, and at-risk federal land by maintaining or restoring fire-resilient forest stands.
Goal	FM04	Maintain or restore late successional stands to a pre-fire suppression condition consistent with management prescription emphasis and desired conditions.
Goal	FM05	Establish a framework for restoring and maintaining the role of fire in fire-adapted ecosystems. During watershed and project level planning, identify and prioritize opportunities to maintain, enhance, or restore fire-adapted ecosystems.
Goal	FM06	Use prescribed fire to establish, maintain, control, or restore forest vegetation (e.g., oak regeneration and fire-resilient stands), wildlife openings, savannahs, and grazing allotments.
Goal	FM07	Prepare a Fire Management Action Plan to help implement Forest Plan Fire Management direction. Identify available resources and plan-specific prevention, detection, suppression, and prescribed burning actions based on the Fire Regime Condition Class and the following: a) An analysis of probable fire locations. b) Expected fire intensities. c) Potential net resource value changes. d) Risk to health and safety.
Goal	FM08	Design and implement prescribed fire projects so that emissions do not hinder the state from meeting air quality standards and attaining visibility goals.
Objective	FM09	Over the next 10 years use prescribed fire on 10,000 to 30,000 acres. Emphasize use in areas to reduce hazardous fuels and fire risk to property or investments, and/or in areas to maintain, restore, or enhance wildlife habitat or other ecosystem components.

Management Direction for Wildlife and Fish		
Type	Number	Direction Description
Goal	WF04	Manage cold water streams to maintain or restore suitable habitat and native aquatic communities. a) During watershed or project-level analysis, identify and prioritize opportunities to improve water temperature and other habitat conditions. b) Restore connectivity in currently fragmented habitat where the risk of genetic contamination, predation, or competition from undesired fish species is not a concern. c) Use stream improvement structures where desirable to maintain or improve pool/riffle ratios, stream cover, and bank stability.
Goal	WF05	Maintain, enhance, or restore habitat for migratory birds, with an emphasis on Birds of Conservation Concern for the Appalachian Mountains Bird Conservation Region, as identified by USFWS. During watershed or project-level analysis, identify current and proposed activities that are likely to affect populations of Birds of Conservation Concern.
Goal	WF06	In conjunction with ongoing inventory and monitoring efforts, and in coordination with monitoring conducted by WVDNR, Forest Service Research, Universities, and other interested organizations, monitor populations and habitats of RFSS, MIS, Birds of Conservation Concern, and other species of interest sufficient to inform watershed and project-level analyses of potential negative effects, as well as opportunities for maintenance, enhancement, or restoration of habitat.
Objective	WF07	Reduce aquatic habitat fragmentation associated with the Forest transportation system by correcting 30-50 passage barriers, according to aquatic priorities, over the next 10 years. Correct existing passage problems with bridges, open bottom arches, or other structures that restore or simulate channel conditions that facilitate upstream and downstream passage of aquatic organisms, or remove barriers when roads are decommissioned or closed.
Objective	WF08	Actively restore aquatic and riparian habitat conditions in 30-50 miles of stream over the next 10 years. Activities that restore or improve the natural structure and function of channel and riparian conditions may include the installation of instream structures, large woody debris loading, riparian fencing, riparian planting, and bank and channel stabilization.
Objective	WF09	Maintain at least 50,000 acres of mid-late and late successional (>80 years old) mixed mesophytic and cove forest to meet habitat needs for cerulean warbler, a Management Indicator Species.
Objective	WF10	Maintain at least 150,000 acres of 50-150 year old oak and pine-oak forest in MPs 3.0 and 6.1 to meet habitat needs for wild turkey, a Management Indicator Species.
Objective	WF11	Maintain at least 20,000 acres of mid-late and late successional (>80 years old) spruce forest to provide optimum habitat for West Virginia northern flying squirrel, a Management Indicator Species. The long-term objective is to increase mid-late and late successional spruce forest to at least 40,000 acres.
Objective	WF12	Maintain at least 560 miles of coldwater stream habitat capable of supporting wild, naturally producing brook trout, a Management Indicator Species.
Standard	WF13	For management actions that have been identified by the Forest Service as likely to cause a negative effect on RFSS or Birds of Conservation Concern populations, negative effects shall be avoided or minimized to the maximum extent practical while still accomplishing the purpose of the project or action. Unavoidable negative effects shall be mitigated to the extent practical and consistent with the project purpose.

Heritage Resources

Forest Service Manual management direction for the Heritage Program and cultural resources is in FSM 2360. Direction can also be found in the National Heritage Strategy.

DESIRED CONDITIONS

Heritage resources are identified and their eligibility as historic properties for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) determined. If warranted, eligible sites are nominated for listing in the NRHP. Qualified researchers and scholars are provided access to data needed to further our knowledge of the prehistory and history of the area of the Forest and the region.

People visiting the National Forest can find opportunities to explore, enjoy, and learn about cultural heritage. As visitors travel through landscapes and experience diverse environments and cultures, they can make a personal connection with the land and people and have the opportunity to reflect on the relevance of the past and the land to their daily lives.

Management Direction for Heritage Resources		
Type	Number	Direction Description
Goal	HR01	<p>Emphasize the protection of historic properties, completion of the Forest-wide heritage resources inventory, and evaluation of heritage resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identify heritage resources at the earliest stages of project planning and, when appropriate, evaluate their significance as historic properties eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. b) Preserve, protect, stabilize, monitor, interpret and, when appropriate, mitigate for loss of, or adverse effects to, historic properties. c) Manage heritage activities in a manner consistent with any current or future Programmatic Agreement entered into under the terms of 36 CFR 800: Protection of Historic Properties. d) Nominate historic properties for inclusion in the NRHP. e) Refine the current predictive model by incorporating up to date site location, geologic, hydrologic, soil and topographic data in a corporate database.
Goal	HR02	<p>Identify opportunities for appropriate use and interpretation of heritage resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Increase public awareness, involvement, and appreciation of heritage resources through the expansion of stewardship and public service programs. b) Curate artifacts and records on Forest and make them available for study by qualified researchers.
Goal	HR03	<p>Integrate archeological and historic knowledge into all levels of Forest planning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Incorporate current archeological and historic knowledge into the Forest's Cultural Resources Overview. b) Provide prehistoric and historic contexts for project-level planning that document the influences that human activities have had on past ecosystems.
Standard	HR04	<p>Unevaluated heritage resources must be treated as eligible historic properties until evaluated.</p>

Management Direction for Lands and Special Uses		
Type	Number	Direction Description
Guideline	LS32	Where feasible, special use rights-of-way on NFS lands should provide wildlife food and cover plants. Vegetation on rights-of-way may be selectively maintained to benefit wildlife and species diversity. The use or unintentional introduction of non-native invasive species should be aggressively avoided.
Guideline	LS33	Fill, consisting of soil and rock materials (not including topsoil) should normally not be sold, disposed of, or removed from NFS lands, unless it is in the public interest. When circumstances warrant, however, fill may be sold or otherwise distributed under a minerals permit.
Guideline	LS34	Commercial service developments and occupancy under permit may continue when in agreement with area objectives. New commercial development should not occur on NFS lands, unless the use of that land is necessary to provide high quality public services that are compatible with the area's objectives.
Guideline	LS35	Authorization holders may be required to post a bond to cover future project costs of road decommissioning associated with new structures such as dams, towers, and large buildings.
Guideline	LS36	Negative effects of special use practices or facilities should be mitigated, where feasible, through measures such as changes in management strategy or practices, discontinuance, relocation, closure, or alteration.

See also Vegetation Goal VE15, Scenery Goal SM01, Vegetation Standards VE13 and VE22, ; Soil and Water Standard SW34, TEP Species Standards TE16, TE38, TE45, TE48; Recreation Standard RC28, Heritage Resources Standards HR05 and HR06, Minerals Standard MG18, Roads and Facilities Standards RF04 and RF27, Soil and Water Guideline SW61, Vegetation Guidelines VE21 and VE25, Scenery Guideline SM07, Heritage Resources Guideline HR12, Range Guideline RA07.



Management Direction for 5.1 – Recommended Wilderness		
Type	Number	Direction Description
Guideline	5131	Recreation special use permits, including outfitter guide operations, should provide SPNM opportunities or at least be consistent with the desired ROS setting.
2800 – Minerals		
Standard	5132	Federal oil, gas, and coal leases may only be issued if subject to a stipulation that prohibits surface occupancy.
Guideline	5133	Coordinate private operations and mitigation measures to the extent allowed by deed and law in order to minimize adverse effects on wilderness attributes.
Guideline	5134	Extra restrictions, such as timing of operations, may be needed to minimize impacts inconsistent with the desired ROS setting or to limit disturbance to wildlife.
3400 – Integrated Pest Management		
Guideline	5135	Insects and diseases may be controlled to maintain wilderness attributes, and protect adjacent land values and landowner safety. Integrated Pest Management methods should be used to minimize or prevent the development of pest or pathogen problems. Where problems are unavoidable, a solution should be selected that provides the most beneficial method based on effectiveness, safety, environmental protection, and cost.
5100 – Fire		
Standard	5136	Wildfires shall typically be suppressed.
Guideline	5137	Motorized and mechanized equipment and vehicles may be used for suppression activities, although hand tools and low impact techniques are preferred. Bulldozers and other heavy earth-moving equipment should not be used unless necessary to protect the lives or property of adjacent landowners.
Guideline	5138	Prescribed fire may be used to help restore or maintain fire-dependent ecosystems, wildlife openings, or range allotments.
5400 – Land Ownership		
Standard	5139	Lands allotted to this prescription shall not be candidates for exchange.
7160 – Signs		
Guideline	5140	Trail signs and blazing may be provided, but they should be kept to the minimum needed for visitor safety or resource protection.
7300 – Buildings and Structures		
Standard	5141	No buildings or structures shall be constructed, except as required by outstanding or reserved rights. Existing shelters are allowed.
7710 - Transportation System Planning		
Goal	5142	Reduce existing roads through any one or combination of the following strategies: a) Decommission roads where they are no longer needed for management/access, b) Restore roads to productivity where needed, c) Convert roads to trails and/or linear wildlife openings, or d) Allow roads to return to productivity and natural appearance on their own.
Standard	5143	No new roads shall be constructed except as required or allowed by statute, outstanding or reserved rights, or existing permits, leases, or contracts.
Standard	5144	Roads that are constructed for exceptions listed in Standard 5143 shall be built to the minimum standard needed to protect other resources and provide for user safety, and shall normally be decommissioned and rehabilitated at the end of operations or need.
Standard	5145	Existing authorized roads shall be closed to public motorized use. Infrequent administrative use may occur, and motorized use by permittees, lessees, contractors, and cooperators may be authorized with appropriate controls and limitations.
Guideline	5146	Existing authorized roads may be maintained to provide for necessary administrative and authorized access.

Management Direction for 6.2 – Backcountry Recreation		
Type	Number	Direction Description
2200 – Range		
Goal	6208	Design and implement forage management practices to be consistent with the desired SPNM recreation settings and opportunities.
Guideline	6209	Range improvements may occur on existing allotments to provide a viable grazing opportunity and to maintain the visual and recreation benefits of the openings.
Guideline	6210	Encroaching woody vegetation and non-native invasive herbaceous species may be controlled as specified in the appropriate NEPA document.
2310 – Recreation System Planning		
Standard	6211	Recreation planning shall be consistent with the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) settings and opportunities for semi-primitive non-motorized (SPNM).
2350 – Recreation: General Forest Areas		
Goal	6212	Provide facilities and trails that are consistent with SPNM opportunities and settings.
Guideline	6213	Recreation facilities should be relatively uncommon, and they should be designed to blend in with the natural environment.
Guideline	6214	Trail densities should not exceed 4 miles per square mile to help maintain semi-primitive opportunities. Mechanized trail construction equipment may be used.
Guideline	6215	Trails should be constructed to Trail Class I, II or III standards. Trail bridges may be used to protect resources and to provide for visitor safety consistent with the degree of risk posed by these areas. Bridge construction and design should be consistent with the SPNM setting.
Guideline	6216	Trails should be maintained to Trail Class I, II or III standards. Power and mechanical tools may be used for trail maintenance.
Guideline	6217	Appropriate uses for SPNM opportunities and settings may include, but are not limited to: hiking, backpacking, camping, nature study, bicycling, mountain climbing, horseback riding, fishing, hunting, and cross-country skiing.
2360 - Special Interest Areas		
Guideline	6218	Interpretation of remote cultural and natural resources may be allowed and should be consistent with SPNM recreation emphasis.
2380 – Scenery Management		
Standard	6219	SPNM recreation areas shall be managed consistent with the Scenery Management System Integrity Objective of High. Deviations to the Moderate Scenic Integrity Objective are allowed to maintain recreation values, provide for public safety, or to restore ecological communities or natural habitat structure.
2500 – Water and Soil		
Guideline	6220	Watershed improvement or restoration may occur to reduce soil erosion and/or to improve surface and ground water quality. Watershed improvement projects should be designed to blend in with the natural environment and the SPNM setting.
2600 – Wildlife Management		
Goal	6221	Provide habitat for native or desired non-native species of game and non-game wildlife. Manage existing openings and grasslands to enhance backcountry recreational opportunities, including wildlife viewing and hunting.
Standard	6222	New wildlife habitat improvements are only allowed if they: a) Are compatible with the SPNM recreation setting, b) Can be built and maintained without additional system roads, and c) Use native vegetation as prescribed in FW Guideline VE06.
Guideline	6223	Maintenance of existing wildlife habitat improvements may continue.
2630 - Fish Habitat		
Standard	6224	a) Fish management practices—such as fish stocking, stream liming, and stream habitat improvement or protection—are subject to the following constraints designed to help

Management Direction for 8.1 – Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks NRA		
Type	Number	Direction Description
Standard	8107	Range improvements are permitted on existing allotments to provide a viable grazing opportunity and to maintain the visual and recreation benefits of the openings.
Standard	8108	Encroaching woody vegetation and non-native invasive herbaceous species may be controlled as needed on existing allotments
2310 – Recreation System Planning		
Goal	8109	Develop a management plan for the Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Recreation Area. This document will provide the desired ROS zoning indicated throughout this management direction.
Standard	8110	Recreation planning shall be consistent with the desired Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) opportunities and settings.
2320 – Develop Recreation Sites in the Public Sector		
Goal	8111	Provide facilities and trails that are consistent with the desired ROS setting.
2350 – Recreation: General Forest Areas		
Goal	8112	Provide facilities and trails that are consistent with the desired ROS setting.
Guideline	8113	In areas managed for SPNM opportunities, recreation facilities should be relatively uncommon, and they should be designed to blend in with the natural environment.
Guideline	8114	Trail densities should not exceed 4 miles per square mile in Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, 6 miles per square mile in Roaded Natural, and no maximum limit within Rural ROS settings.
Guideline	8115	Appropriate uses in areas managed for SPNM opportunities may include, but are not limited to hiking, backpacking, camping, nature study, bicycling, mountain climbing, horseback riding, fishing, hunting, and cross-country skiing.
2380 – Scenery Management		
Goal	8116	Design management activities to blend with the natural character of the landscape.
Goal	8117	Manage the NRA to provide moderate to very high scenic integrity, consistent with the ROS setting.
2470 – Silvicultural Systems		
Goal	8118	Identify and evaluate opportunities to restore ecological communities and natural habitat structure.
Guideline	8119	Uneven-aged silviculture, thinning, and prescribed fire are the preferred methods for restoration of ecological communities and natural habitat structure in accessible stands.
2500 – Water and Soil		
Guideline	8120	Watershed improvement or restoration is permitted for the purpose of reducing soil erosion and improving surface and ground water quality.
Guideline	8121	Watershed improvement projects should be designed to blend in with the natural environment and be consistent with the desired ROS setting within the NRA.
2600 – Wildlife Management		
Goal	8122	Provide habitat for native or and desired non-native species. Manage wildlife openings and grasslands to enhance recreational opportunities, including wildlife viewing and hunting.
Guideline	8123	New openings should use native vegetation as prescribed in Guideline VE06.
2630 - Fish Habitat		
Standard	8124	Addition of limestone fines to improve water quality and fish habitat is allowed.
Standard	8125	In areas managed as SPNM, addition of limestone fines to improve water quality and fish habitat shall only be allowed where existing roads provide access, or through delivery by other feasible means consistent with the SPNM setting.
Guideline	8126	Fish management practices, such as fish stocking and stream habitat improvement or protection should be consistent with the desired ROS setting within the NRA