The Eastern Sierra Recreation Collaborative

"ESRC Proposed Recreation Strategy"



Mono County Collaborative Planning Team
January 29, 2015

2012 Planning Rule for Land Management Planning for the National Forest System.



Land management planning for the National Forest System



Federal Register/Vol. 77, No. 68/Monday, April 9, 2012/Rules and Regulations

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

RIN 0596-AD02

National Forest System Land

AGENCY: Forest Service, USDA. ACTION: Final rule and record of

SUMMARY: The U.S. Department of Agriculture is adopting a new National Forest System land management planning rule (planning rule). The new planning rule guides the development, mendment, and revision of land management plans for all units of the National Forest System (NFS). consisting of 155 national forests, 20 grasslands, and 1 prairie.

This planning rule sets forth process

and content requirements to guide the development, amendment, and revision of land management plans to maintain and restore NFS land and water ecosystems while providing for ecosystem services and multiple uses. The planning rule is designed to ensure that plans provide for the sustainability of ecosystems and resources: meet the need for forest restoration and conservation, watershed protection, and species diversity and conservation; and assist the Agency in providing a sustainable flow of benefits, services, and uses of NFS lands that provide jobs and contribute to the economic and social sustainability of communities. DATES: Effective Date: This rule is effective May 9, 2012.

ADDRESSES: For more information including a copy of the final PEIS, refer to the World Wide Web/Internet at: http://www.fs.usda.gov/planningrule. More information may be obtained on written request from the Director, Ecosystem Management Coordination Staff Forest Service USDA Mail Stop 1104, 1400 Independence Avenue SW., Washington, DC 20250–1104.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ecosystem Management Coordination

staff's Assistant Director for Planning Ric Rine at (202) 205–1022 or Planning Specialist Regis Ternev at (202) 205-

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

This document records the decision that the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) reached in determining the Iternative that best meets the purpos and need for a new planning rule. The

analyses presented in the Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement, National Forest System Land Management Planning (USDA, Forest Service, 2011) (PEIS). The PEIS was prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA).

For the reasons set out in the discussion that follows, the Department hereby promulgates a regulation establishing a National Forest System land management planning rule as described in Modified Alternative A of the National Forest System Land Management Planning Rule Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (USDA Forest Service, 2011) with clarifications, and the supporting record. The planning rule describes the process the Forest Service will use for development, amendment, and revision of national forest and grassland plans. It also sets out requirements for the structure of those plans and includes requirements for their content.

This planning rule replaces the final 2000 land management planning rule (2000 rule) as reinstated in the Code of Federal Regulations on December 18, 2009 (74 FR 67062).

The following outline shows the contents of the preamble which states the basis and purpose of the rule, includes responses to comments received on the proposed rule, and serves as the record of decision for this rulemaking.

Introduction and Background Purpose and Need for the New Rule Public Involvement
Summary of Alternatives Considered by the Agency

The Environmentally Preferred Alternative Decision and Rationale Compliance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as Amended

- Regulatory Certifications Regulatory Planning and Review
- Agency Cost Impacts
 Efficiency and Cost-Effectiveness
- Impacts Distributional Impacts
- Proper Consideration of Small Entities
- · Energy Effects Environmental Impacts
- · Controlling Paperwork Burdens on the
- Consultation with Indian Tribal
- Governments · Takings of Private Property
- Civil Justice Reform
 Unfunded Mandates
 Environmental Justice

The mission of the Forest Service is to sustain the health diversity and productivity of the Nation's forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations. Responsible officials for each national forest, grassland, and prairie will follow the direction of the planning rule to develop, amend, or revise their land management plans.

The new planning rule provides a process for planning that is adaptive and science-based, engages the public, and is designed to be efficient, effective and within the Agency's ability to implement. It meets the requirements under the National Forest Management Act (NFMA), the Multiple-Use Sustained-Yield Act (MUSYA), and the Endangered Species Act, as well as all other legal requirements. It was also developed to ensure that plans are consistent with and complement existing, related Agency policies that guide management of resources on the National Forest System (NFS), such as the Climate Change Scorecard, the Watershed Condition Framework and the Sustainable Recreation Framework.

The planning rule framework includes three phases: Assessment, plan development/amendment/revision, and monitoring. The framework supports an integrated approach to the management of resources and uses, incorporates the landscape-scale context for management, and will help the Agency to adapt to changing conditions and improve management based on new information and monitoring. It is intended to provide the flexibility to respond to the various social, economic and ecologic needs across a very diverse system, while including a consistent set of process and content requirements for NFS land management plans. The Department anticipates that the Agency will use the framework to keep plans current and respond to changing conditions and new information over

The planning rule requires the use of best available scientific information to inform planning and plan decisions. It also emphasizes providing meaningful opportunities for public participation early and throughout the planning process, increases the transparency of decision-making, and provides a platform for the Agency to work with the public and across boundaries with other land managers to identify and

share information and inform planning The final planning rule reflects key themes expressed by members of the public, as well as experience gained through the Agency's 30-year history

April 9, 2012

- **Three Part Cycle**
 - **Assessment**
 - Plan revision or
 - **Amendment**
 - Monitoring

115 Pages Long

"These three phases are complementary. The intent is to allow the Forest Service to adapt management to changing conditions and encourage more frequent amendments based on new information and monitoring."

"The final planning rule strengthens the role of public involvement in the planning process and provides numerous opportunities for public participation and dialogue."

"It requires working with the public, partners, landowners, other government agencies, and Tribes in each phase of the planning process."



Selecting Methods

"Collaborative Alternative Team (CAT)"



You are here: Home · Past Posts · Collaborative Effort on the Inyo Forest Road Plan

Collaborative Effort on the Inyo Forest Road Plan

by Tom Woods on September 1, 2009 in Past Posts

Inyo National Forest Supervisor Jim Upchurch has reached a decision on the issue of how to manage dirt roads and vehicle trails. Considering how acrimonius discussions of forest roads have been in the past, so far the plan has been received well.



Despite the fact that some dirt roads will be closed under this decision, at the Inyo Supervisors meeting on Tuesday, board members appeared supportive of the work that went into the Inyo National Forest Travel Management Plan.

After all the often contentious public meetings over the years, Upchurch chose the compromise plan, known as Alternative 6. This alternative was the plan that a diverse group, members of the Friends of the Inyo, the Advocates for

Access to Public Lands, Inyo Supervisors and individuals, had publicly recommended to Upchurch.

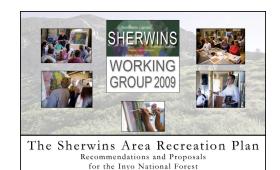
There are about 3600 miles of dirt roads and tracks on the Inyo National Forest. About 660 miles of routes and roads are set to be closed under this plan. Some of these roads may be used by people, but others go nowhere, some are over-grown, others still are unneeded duplicates of





The Sherwins Area Recreation Plan

Recommendations and Proposals for the Inyo National Forest



as developed by

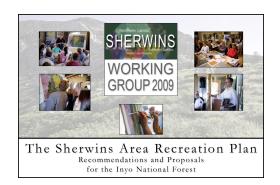
The Sherwins Working Group

November 3, 2009



The Sherwins Area Recreation Plan

Recommendations and Proposals for the Inyo National Forest



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The Sherwins Working Group

November 3, 2009

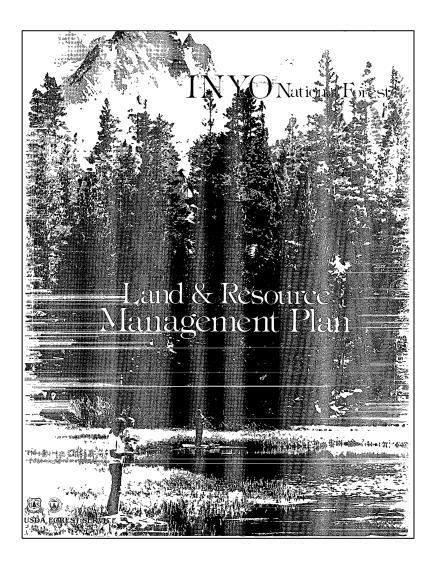




"Increased collaboration provides benefits throughout the planning process and well into implementation.

Analysis time may be shortened, administrative objections and the time needed to resolve them may be reduced, and projects developed under the resulting plans may be better understood and supported."

National Forest System Land Management Planning - Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 68 / Monday, April 9, 2012



∎Inyo National Forest∎

Pacific Southwest Region USDA Forest Service

Land and Resource Management Plan

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DENNIS W. MARTIN

PAUL F. BARKER Regional Forester

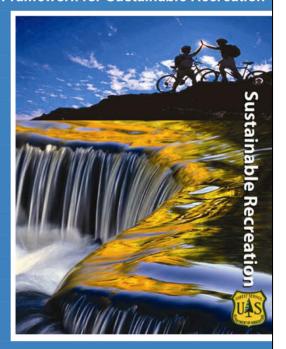


This Forest Plan establishes the management direction and associated long-range goals and objectives for the linyo National Forest for the next ten to fifteen years.

"Eight national forests have been selected to be 'Early Adopters' and the first to revise their land management plans using the 2012 planning rule... California's Inyo, Sequoia and Sierra National Forests will begin revising their plans this spring..."

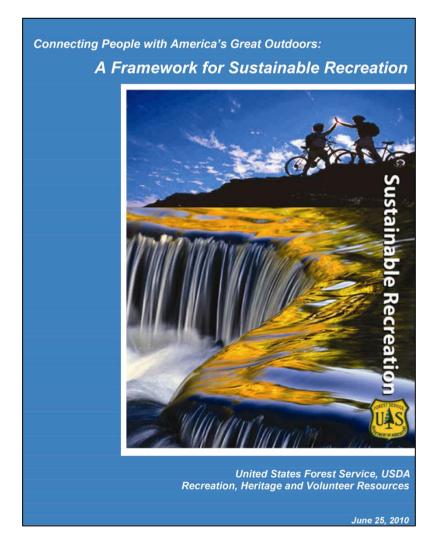
Connecting People with America's Great Outdoors:

A Framework for Sustainable Recreation



United States Forest Service, USDA Recreation, Heritage and Volunteer Resources

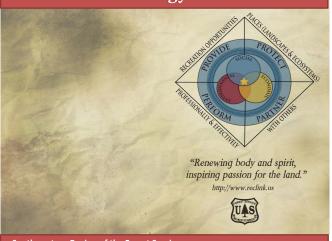
June 25, 2010



Document Produced by the USFS - 2010

- Provide a diverse range of quality natural and cultural resource based recreation opportunities in partnership with people and communities.
- Protect the natural, cultural, and scenic environment for present and future generations to enjoy.
- Partner with public and private recreation benefit providers that - together - we meet public needs and expectations.
- Perform and plan by implementing systems and processes to ensure: effective decisions, sound investments, and accountability; collaborative approaches to integrated solutions across the landscape; and enhanced professionalism of our workforce.

Southwestern Region Sustainable Recreation Strategy



Southwestern Region of the Forest Service Feburay, 2014

Prepared by the Southwestern Sustainable Recreation Strategy Team:

Chris W Furr District Ranger, Tres Piedras Ranger District, Carson National Forest

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Sharon Wallace Public Services Staff Officer, Tonto National Forest

Troy Waskey Former Recreation Staff, Carson National Forest

DRAFT - Deschutes National Forest Sustainable Recreation Situation Assessment

Purpose of Assessment

The National Forests and Grasslands provide the greatest diversity of outdoor recreation opportunities in the world, connecting people with nature in an unmatched variety of settings, activities and traditional beliefs. The growing challenge of sustaining outdoor recreation opportunities requires a clear national vision and a bold strategy to meet the environmental, social and economic needs of present and future generations. To address this need, the Forest Service developed A Framework for Sustainable Recreation (final release June 25, 2010) http://fsweb.wo.fs.fed.us/rhwr/index.shtml.

The Framework focuses on three spheres that frame sustainability – environmental, social and economic. It establishes Guiding Principles intended to help deliver the mission/vision of the Framework, and ten Focus Areas which comprise high leverage actions that can help achieve a sustainable recreation program.

The purpose of the situation assessment is to evaluate the current situation of the recreation program and identify a strategy that will help the Deschutes meet the Forest Service mission identified in the Framework:

"To sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the nation's forest and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations."

Utilizing the Guiding Principles and Focus Areas identified in the Framework, the situation assessment helps determine:

Where to focus energy and leverage actions in order to move forward.

Overview of Recreation on the Deschutes

In the Pacific Northwest Region (Region 6), the national forests of Oregon and Washington are proximate to large population centers as well as small rural communities. Markets for outdoor recreation include urban populations from the Portland and Seattle metropolitan areas as well as a local and international client base. Due to the wide range of visitors, recreation and tourism is not only important on a local level, but also within a larger geographic context. Consequently, Region 6 forests are well suited to provide leadership for building partnerships and citizen stewards on a local and regional scale.



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Southwestern Region Sustainable Recreation Strategy

Southwestern Sustainable Recreation Strategy

R3 Southwestern Region



GOAL

To achieve a sustainable recreation program, essential to advancing the mission of the Forest Service, with a diverse and engaged public that enjoys and actively cares for the National Forests and Grasslands of the Southwest.

LEADERSHIP

Leadership that is committed, focused, disciplined and shared, with an allocation and performance model and workforce that are aligned with our goal.2.5

leadership

at all

and sta

CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS WE

Our agency and the diverse communities and partners we serve are engaged and able, together, to make better decisions and successfully implement programs.

ACTION

Action Plans, developed and implemented with our diverse communities and partners, which deliver a sustainable recreation program.



NECESSARY CONDITIONS

Interested diverse communities and partners are engaged with us.

Mutual commitment to building and maintaining long-term relationships leadership and responsibiliti es with our diverse communities and partners. A Forest and Grassland specific sustainable recreation action plan.

A support team and a tool box for developing an adaptable sustainable recreation action plan.

Funds set aside to help forests and the RO complete their plans.

monitoring progress, meeting established

discipline, by

helping and holding each

other

performance model and reward system.

A clear description of the goal of

Enhanced and

workforce (both

eded skills that

e in alignmer

line and staff).

When hiring

search out

ith the

sustainable framework

well-trained

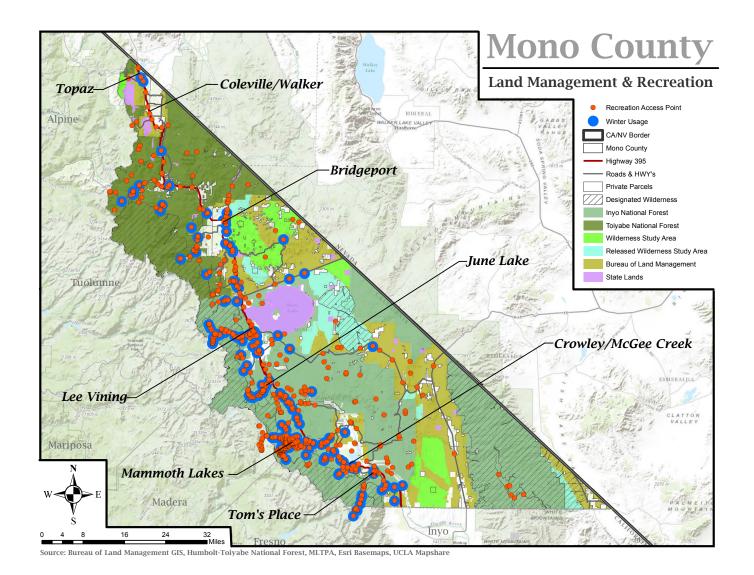
We make decisions and build only after fully evaluating the consequences.

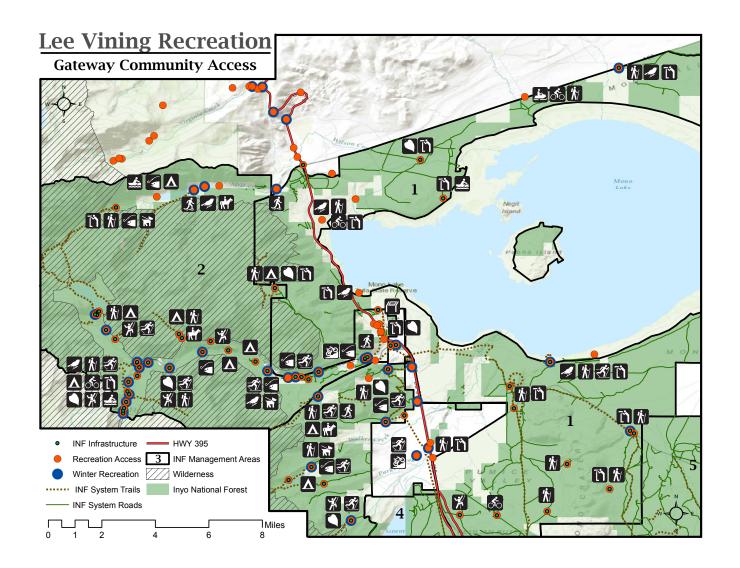
Employees have the training, tools and skills to convene and engage the diversity of communities and partners

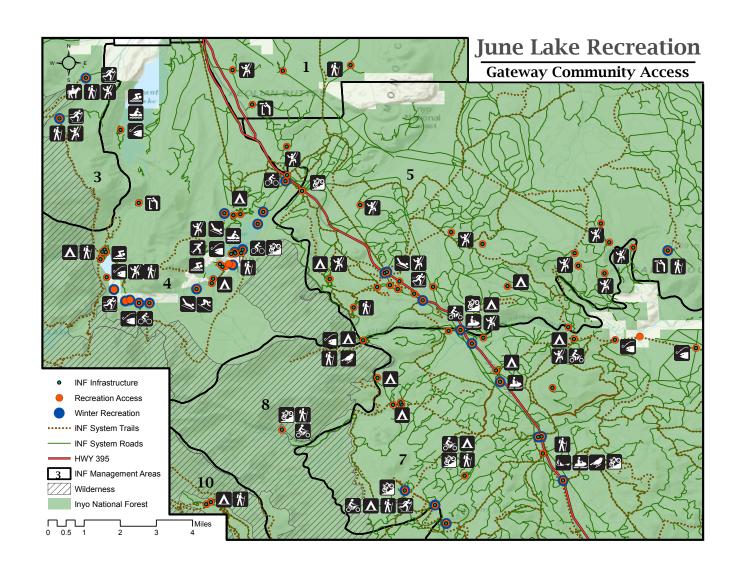
A regional and forest public engagement approach and communication plan. Regional Leadership Team review of action plans and active support for their implementation, including considering special sustainability funding initiatives.

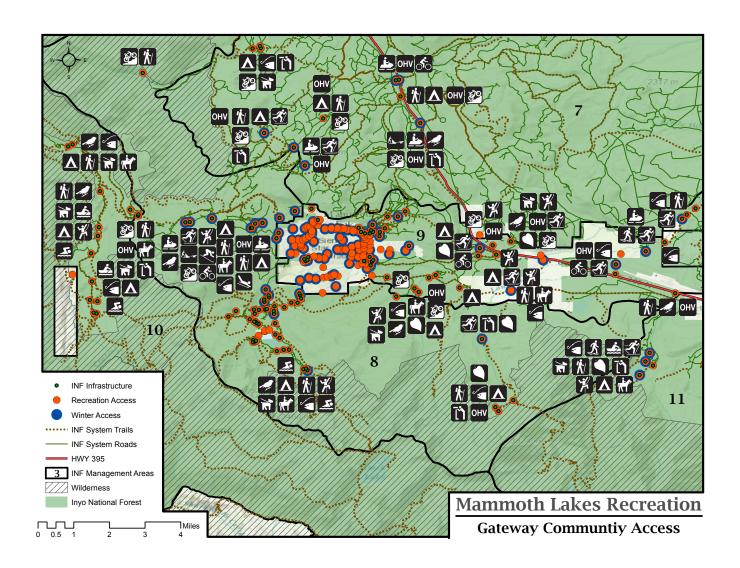


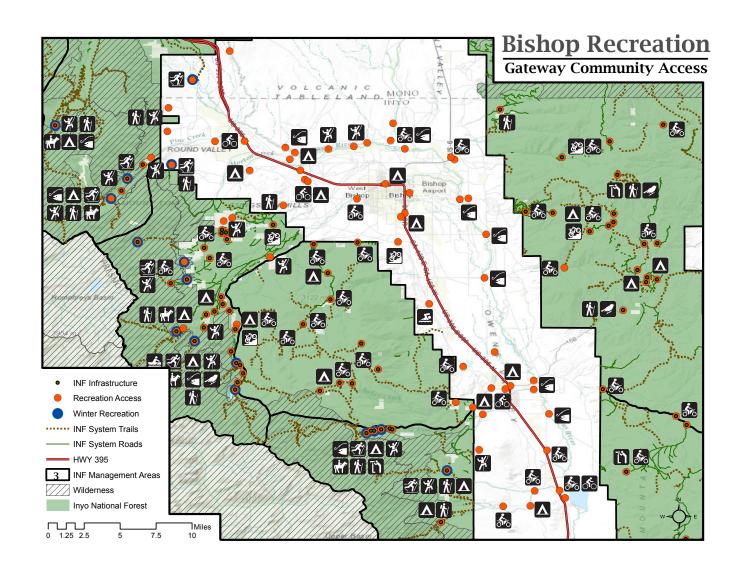


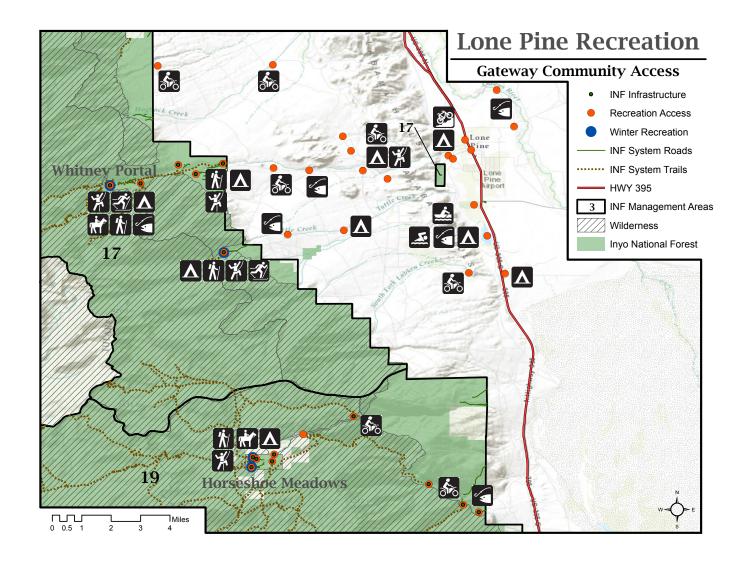


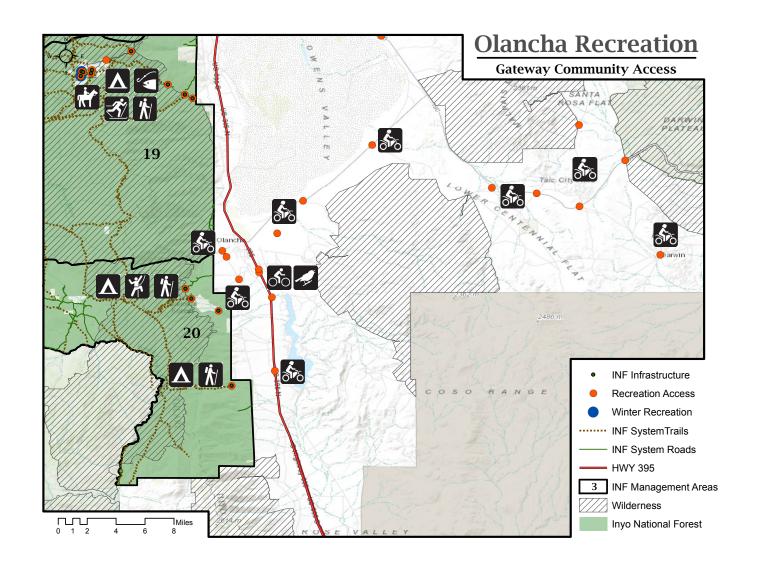


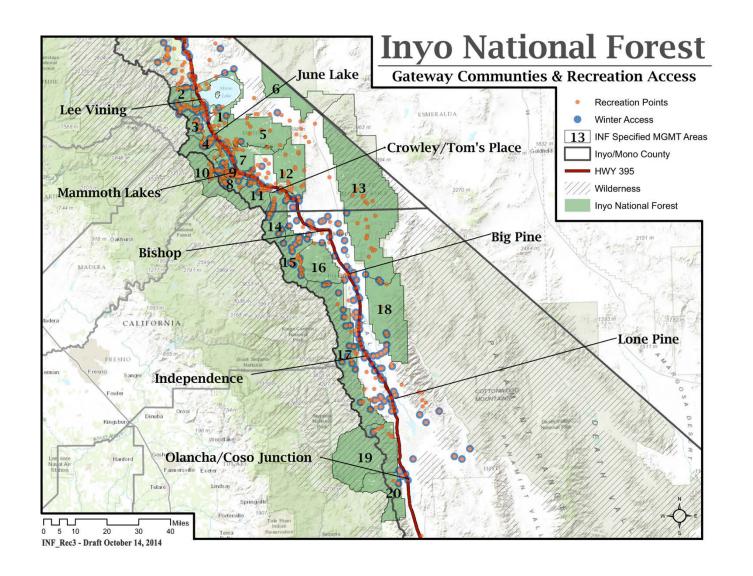














"Kick Off Meeting"



Oct 14, 2014 - Bishop - Cerro Coso Community College

WHAT RECREATION VALUES, PRINCIPLES, OR GUIDELINES DO WE WANT TO SEE INCLUDED IN THE INYO NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN REVISION?

STEWARDSHIP AND	DIVERSE USE AND	RESOURCE	COMMUNICATION	HEALTHY AND	ACCESS FOR
PARTNERSHIP	EXPERIENCES	PROTECTION	INFRASTRUCTURE	SUSTAINABLE	ALL
 ☑ Culture Of Partnership and Citizen Stewardship ☑ Maintain Positive Passion of Users ☑ Community Stewardship of the Forest (and Vice Versa) ☑ Facilitate Opportunities for Stewardship ☑ Designated Role for Communities and Groups ☑ Not Limited by Agency (USFS) Lack of Resources ☑ Instill a Land Ethic to Engender Ownership and Responsibility 	 ☑ Allowance for Broad Recreation Users & Types ☑ Provide for a Diversity of Experiences ☑ Respecting Others' Values & Differences ☑ Provide for Primitive Recreation Opportunities ☑ Balanced, Sustainable Opportunities for High Quality Recreation Experiences ☑ Solitude 	 ☑ Better Management of Wilderness and Front Country Alike ☑ Protection of rare and Sensitive Plant and Animal Species & Habitat ☑ Manage the Forest to Avoid Catastrophic Wildfire ☑ Common Sense Site Specific Management ☑ Limit Night Lighting – Forests Should Be Dark 	 ☑ Education on the Trail and Clear Signage ☑ Adequate Signage ☑ Maps Based on Type of Use ☑ Welcoming, Functioning, Well-Maintained Facilities ☑ Caring, Ample, Professional USFS Staff That Fosters Problem Solving Through Creativity 	 ✓ Healthy & Contiguous Habitat for Wildlife Dispersal ✓ No Negative Impact to Environment or Resources ✓ Maintain and Preserve Health of Land, Plants, & Animals Through Sustainable Use ✓ Balance Recreation with Preservation ✓ Solitude 	 ☑ Diverse, Accessible, Welcoming Language & Information



Oct 28 2014 - Big Pine - Big Pine Town Hall
Oct 30 2014 - June Lake - June Lake Community Center

"Drafting a Recreation Strategy"



Nov 12, 2014 - Bishop - Cerro Coso Community College



- (i) **Desired conditions.** 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. Desired conditions must be described in terms that are specific enough to allow progress toward their achievement to be determined, but do not include completion dates.
- (ii) **Objectives.** An objective is a concise, measurable, and time---specific statement of a desired rate of progress toward a desired condition or conditions. Objectives should be based on reasonably foreseeable budgets.
- (iii) **Standards.** 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.
- (iv) Guidelines. 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. (§ 219.15(d)(3)). Guidelines are established to help achieve or maintain a desired condition or conditions, to avoid or mitigate undesirable effects, or to meet applicable legal requirements.

National Forest System Land Management Planning - Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 68 / Monday, April 9, 2012

"Finalizing a Recreation Strategy"



Jan 14, 2015 - Bishop - Cerro Coso Community College

"ESRC Proposed Recreation Strategy"



Eastern Sierra Recreation Collaborative Proposed Recreation Strategy

Prepared in Support of the Inyo National Forest Management Plan Revision

January 26, 2015

http://eastsierrarec.org

http://mltpa.org/advocacy/esrc-public-meeting-information













Eastern Sierra Recreation Collaborative Proposed Recreation Strategy

Prepared in Support of the Inyo National Forest Management Plan Revision

January 26, 2015

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http://mltpa.org/advocacy/esrc-public-meeting-information











52 Desired Conditions Spread over the 6 ESRC "Values, Principles and Guidelines" that make up the ESRC "Recreation Lens"

ESRC Value = Stewardship and Partnership

Desired Conditions		Objectives	Standards	Guidelines	
1.	Community Steward Programs	Establish community financed interpretive programs to educate public about ecology, history, LNT, culture of an area	Assign appropriate staff person to facilitate agreements with INF to provide volunteers	Interpretive staff either paid or provided by volunteers	
2.	Forest Service collaboration with community groups	-INF will actively collaborate with community groups to address management and recreation goals -INF should also collaborate with tribal leadership as to management and location of sacred land and burial sites	Partnerships should include a broad variety of groups to represent the diversity of uses and interests on the forest	The INF and community groups will have established partnership structures to facilitate communication	
3.	Repair trails and bridges with community stewardship as appropriate	Engage more partners for front country & backcountry trail repair and maintenance by doubling MOU's in the next 5 years	Create outreach program to engage partners – clearly communicate project guidelines	Identify and publish/ promote projects that could be implemented by partners	
4.	Stewardship opportunities for visitors and residents	-Expand on the ground stewardship capacity through establishment of local stewardship groups in each "gateway community" -Provide 20 stewardship projects for out of town groups per year	Ensure projects occur in each community and addresses more than one "use"	-Streamline and prioritize facilitation of local and regional groups stewardship project requests -Where possible provide free or low cost facilities for stewardship groups (e.g. campground)	
5.	Improve partnerships and their ability to work on forest	INF hires or designates a coordinator specifically to work with partnership groups	INF being proactive in seeking out partnership objectives	Develop with partners a volunteer stewardship corps	



Eastern Sierra Recreation Collaborative Proposed Recreation Strategy

Prepared in Support of the Inyo National Forest Management Plan Revision

January 26, 2015

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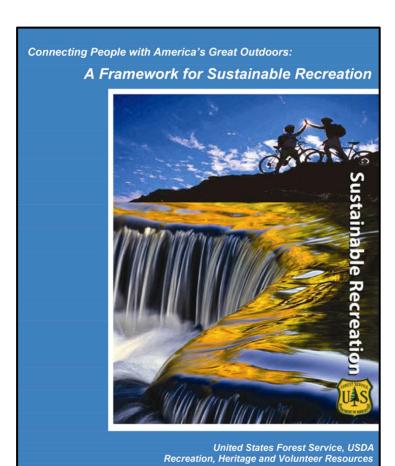












June 25, 2010

WHAT RECREATION VALUES, PRINCIPLES, OR GUIDELINES DO WE WANT TO SEE INCLUDED IN THE INYO NATIONAL FOREST MANAGEMENT PLAN REVISION?

STEWARDSHIP AND	DIVERSE USE AND	RESOURCE	COMMUNICATION	HEALTHY AND	ACCESS FOR
PARTNERSHIP	EXPERIENCES	PROTECTION	INFRASTRUCTURE	SUSTAINABLE	ALL
 ☑ Culture Of Partnership and Citizen Stewardship ☑ Maintain Positive Passion of Users ☑ Community Stewardship of the Forest (and Vice Versa) ☑ Facilitate Opportunities for Stewardship ☑ Designated Role for Communities and Groups ☑ Not Limited by Agency (USFS) Lack of Resources ☑ Instill a Land Ethic to Engender Ownership and Responsibility 	 ☑ Allowance for Broad Recreation Users & Types ☑ Provide for a Diversity of Experiences ☑ Respecting Others' Values & Differences ☑ Provide for Primitive Recreation Opportunities ☑ Balanced, Sustainable Opportunities for High Quality Recreation Experiences ☑ Solitude 	 ☑ Better Management of Wilderness and Front Country Alike ☑ Protection of rare and Sensitive Plant and Animal Species & Habitat ☑ Manage the Forest to Avoid Catastrophic Wildfire ☑ Common Sense Site Specific Management ☑ Limit Night Lighting – Forests Should Be Dark 	 ☑ Education on the Trail and Clear Signage ☑ Adequate Signage ☑ Maps Based on Type of Use ☑ Welcoming, Functioning, Well-Maintained Facilities ☑ Caring, Ample, Professional USFS Staff That Fosters Problem Solving Through Creativity 	 ✓ Healthy & Contiguous Habitat for Wildlife Dispersal ✓ No Negative Impact to Environment or Resources ✓ Maintain and Preserve Health of Land, Plants, & Animals Through Sustainable Use ✓ Balance Recreation with Preservation ✓ Solitude 	 ☑ Diverse, Accessible, Welcoming Language & Information



January 27, 2015

Mr. Randy Moore Regional Forester, Pacific Southwest Region U.S. Forest Service 1323 Club Drive Vallejo, CA 94592

Dear Randy,

The Eastern Sierra Recreation Collaborative (ESRC) was established with the general purpose of enhancing regional recreation opportunities through focused engagement and collaboration with the stakeholders and gateway communities of the Eastern Sierra. The USFS "Framework for Sustainable Recreation" was an inspirational document for the ESRC, and while recreation is a significant driver of the Eastern Sierra's economic and social vitality, implementation of the USFS "Framework for Sustainable Recreation" offers National Forests across the country with opportunities to leverage untapped capacities in pursuit of all aspects of the diverse USFS mission, from recreation and rural economic development to the ecological restoration and maintenance of the health, beauty, and resilience of National Forests and Grasslands.

In support of the Inyo National Forest Management Plan Revision process, ESRC convened diverse recreation enthusiasts for a series of professionally facilitated public meetings producing an "ESRC Proposed Recreation Strategy" for consideration by the U.S. Forest Service. The "ESRC Proposed Recreation Strategy" and the "ESRC Recreation Values, Principles, and Guidelines" have been finalized and are attached for your review and consideration. We are also including a copy of the USFS "Framework for Sustainable Recreation", as the efforts of the ESRC cannot be considered complete without consideration of this document.

On behalf of over seventy individuals who drafted the "ESRC Proposed Recreation Strategy" and the "ESRC Recreation Values, Principles, and Guidelines" that have informed the ESRC's efforts, we request that you consider the following:

1. A reasonable extension of the release date of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) and the accompanying Draft Alternatives sufficient to allow staffs of Region 5 and the three early adopter forests the opportunity to actively engage stakeholders to integrate the USFS "Framework for Sustainable Recreation" into the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) and the accompanying Draft Alternatives. The USFS "Framework for Sustainable Recreation" only increases in relevance with today's "facts on the ground," and because it proactively anticipates future conditions for public lands and the USFS, the ESRC recommends that the USFS "Framework for Sustainable Recreation" be strategically

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January 27, 2015

Mr. Ed Armenta Forest Supervisor Inyo National Forest 351 Pacu Lane, Suite 200 Bishop, CA 93514

Dear Ed,

This letter comes to you on behalf of the Eastern Sierra Recreation Collaborative (ESRC), which was established for the general purpose of enhancing regional recreation opportunities through focused engagement and collaboration with the stakeholders and gateway communities of the Eastern Sierra. With your encouragement to enhance the Inyo National Forest Management Plan Revision process, ESRC convened diverse recreation enthusiasts for a series of professionally facilitated public meetings to draft an "ESRC Proposed Recreation Strategy" for consideration by the Inyo NF. The "ESRC Proposed Recreation Strategy" and the "ESRC Recreation Values, Principles, and Guidelines' have now been finalized and are attached to this letter for your review and consideration. We are also including a copy of the USFS "Framework for Sustainable Recreation", as the efforts of the ESRC cannot be considered complete without consideration of this document.

On behalf of over seventy individuals who drafted the "ESRC Proposed Recreation Strategy" and the "ESRC Recreation Values, Principles, and Guidelines" that have informed the ESRC's efforts, we request your consideration of the following proposals. A letter to Regional Forester Randy Moore has been drafted requesting that he consider the following as well:

1. A reasonable extension of the release date of Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) and the accompanying Draft Alternatives sufficient to allow staffs of Region 5 and the three early adopter forests opportunities to actively engage with the ESRC and the "ESRC Proposed Recreation Strategy" in order to integrate recreation perspectives into the draft alternatives. The "ESRC Proposed Recreation Strategy" has been intentionally drafted per the requirements of the "2012 Planning Rule", offering management-level concepts for USFS consideration. If additional time is allotted, the ESRC would welcome the opportunity to actively engage with the Inyo NF planning team to assist with the integration of the "ESRC Proposed Recreation Strategy" so as to better articulate the role of recreation in the DEIS Draft Alternatives. The Travel Management Plan decision on the Inyo National Forest is a regional illustration of the value of community-based collaborative efforts, and it would appear that the "2012 Planning Rule" was crafted with these types of outcomes in mind. The collaborative incorporation of appropriate elements of the "ESRC Proposed Recreation Strategy", along with the USFS "Framework for Sustainable Recreation", is a strategic

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"A reasonable extension of the release date of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS)"

- To strategically integrate the USFS "Framework for Sustainable Recreation" into the DEIS
- To strategically integrate the "ESRC Proposed Recreation Strategy" into the DEIS
- To consider the implications of the collaborative engagement with "early adopter" forests which may serve as a model for collaborative efforts across the country.

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What's the next Collaborative Opportunity for the MCPT and the Eastern Sierra Region?



Thank You!

