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## **APPENDIX F**

### **BLM and Forest Service Supporting Documentation**

- Appendix F.1. Evaluation of Project Consistency with Federal Land Management Plans of the USDOJ Bureau of Land Management and USDA Forest Service**
  - Appendix F.2. Forest Service Proposed Amendments and CMP**
  - Appendix F.3. Late Successional Reserves Crossed by the PCGP Project on National Forest System Lands**
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## **APPENDIX F.1**

### **Evaluation of Project Consistency with Federal Land Management Plans of the USDOJ Bureau of Land Management and USDA Forest Service**

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**Jordan Cove Natural Gas Liquefaction and  
Pacific Connector Gas Pipeline Project  
Draft EIS**

**Appendix F1**

**Evaluation of Project Consistency with  
Federal Land Management Plans of the  
USDOI Bureau of Land Management and USDA Forest Service**

**Pacific Connector Gas Pipeline**

**Prepared for:**

**USDOI Bureau of Land Management and USDA Forest Service**

**Prepared by:**

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**March 2019**

# Appendix F1

## Evaluation of Project Consistency with Federal Land Management Plans of the USDOl Bureau of Land Management and USDA Forest Service

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# **Resource Management Plan Consistency Evaluations for the Northwestern and Coastal Oregon (Coos Bay District, Roseburg District-Swiftwater Field Office) and Southwestern Oregon (Lakeview District-Klamath Field Office, Medford District, Roseburg District-South River Field Office) BLM Administrative Units**

## **1.0 PROJECT CONSISTENCY WITH BLM RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANS**

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) as amended, and its implementing regulations in Title 43, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 1600 requires all projects on BLM lands to be consistent with the Resource Management Plan (RMP) of the administrative unit where the project occurs. Where projects would not be consistent with the underlying RMP, the project cannot be implemented unless the RMP is amended to make provision for the project, or the project is modified to be consistent with RMP direction.

The Pacific Connector Project crosses BLM lands that are managed under two separate RMPs. The Coos Bay District and the Roseburg District-Swiftwater Field Office are managed according to the provisions of the Northwestern and Coastal Oregon RMP. The Lakeview District-Klamath Field Office, Medford District and the Roseburg District-South River Field Office are managed according to the provisions of the Southwestern Oregon RMP. This appendix documents review and evaluation of each RMP for BLM lands crossed by the Pacific Connector project. For each RMP element, a determination was made regarding (1) its applicability to the Project, (2) the consistency of the Project with the standard, and (3) in each table for each relevant element are the portion or portions of the DEIS that address the standard (expressed as EIS sections, EIS appendices, and POD attachments) and the relevant location of the EIS section where the element is addressed.

The applicability of each element was identified by relevant stage or stages of the PCGP Project (i.e., preconstruction, construction, restoration, and operation). The consistency of each standard was identified and expressed by adherence to agency-approved plans, designs, and procedures, application of agency-approved BMPs, careful and studied selection of the pipeline route, and implementation of agency-approved, off-site mitigation measures. This column is completed if an RMP amendment would be part of the agency decision-making process to ensure compliance with respective RMP. Column four identifies the specific RMP amendment that would be required.

Where certain sections of the RMP are not applicable, specific elements have been excluded to reduce the size of the tables (e.g., Adaptive Management Areas). On each table, the specific elements are presented in column one by RMP section (topic). In column two (“Applicable”) of each table, the applicability of each element was identified by relevant stage or stages of the PCGP Project as follows:

- P Pre-construction
- C Construction
- R Restoration (includes offsite mitigation actions)
- O Operation
- N Not Applicable to any stage

Most of the relevant elements are applicable to more than one stage of the PCGP Project. In such cases, the codes are presented as above.

The consistency of each relevant element is expressed in column three (“Consistent”) of each table as follows:

- P Consistent via agency-approved plans, designs & procedures
- B Consistent via application of BMPs
- R Consistent via route selection
- M Consistent via offsite mitigation actions
- A Inconsistent, RMP amendment required

Most of the relevant standards achieve consistency by adherence to more than one consistency criterion. In such cases, the codes are presented as above. Included for each relevant element in column four of each table (“Comments”) are the portion or portions of the DEIS that address the element, expressed as follows:

- EIS section
- EIS appendix
- POD attachment

For each inconsistent Project action, the RMP plan amendment required to address the standard is specifically identified in column four.

TABLE 1			
Northwestern and Coastal Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction - 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
<b><i>Land Use Allocations — Congressionally Reserved Lands and National Conservation Lands</i></b>			
<u>Management Objectives</u>			
Preserve the wilderness character of designated Wilderness Areas.	N		
Preserve wilderness characteristics in Wilderness Study Areas in accordance with defined standards until these lands become designated as Wilderness or other purposes.	N		
Protect and enhance the free-flowing condition, water quality, and outstanding remarkable values of eligible, suitable, and designed Wild and Scenic River corridors.	N		
Provide protection to Wild and Scenic River corridors that are suitable for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system.	P, C, R	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.8.1 EIS Sec. 4.9.2
Provide protection to Wild and Scenic River corridors that are eligible but have not yet been studied for suitability as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system pending suitability evaluations.	P, C, R	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.8.1 EIS Sec. 4.9.2
<u>Management Direction</u>			
In designated Wilderness Areas, exclude all defined prohibited uses of Wilderness unless they have been demonstrated to be the minimum necessary to administer the area for the purposes of the Wilderness Act.	N		
Manage wildfires in designated Wilderness Areas using minimum impact suppression techniques wherever practicable, while providing for the safety of firefighters and the public and meeting fire management objectives. Address prohibited uses of Wilderness in wildfire management consistent with BLM Manual 6340.	N		
Provide for the enjoyment and appreciation of the resources, qualities, values, and associated settings and primary uses within National Trail rights-of-way and for which National Trails are designated.	N		
Enhance, promote, and protect the scenic, natural, and cultural resource values associated with current and future designated National Scenic and Historic Trails.	P, C, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.1 EIS Sec. 4.8.1 POD Att. S
Conduct silviculture treatments in National Trail management corridors only as needed to protect or maintain recreation setting characteristics or to achieve recreation objectives	N		
Conduct management actions in Wild and Scenic River corridors only if consistent with designated or tentative classifications and if any reductions in outstandingly remarkable values would be temporary and outstandingly remarkable values would be protected or enhanced over the long term.	N		

TABLE 1			
Northwestern and Coastal Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction - 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
During wildfire management operations, use strategies and tactics that would protect outstandingly remarkable values and classifications within Wild and Scenic River corridors, except where the wildlife is deemed a threat to human safety or private property, or where use is essential for wildlife control, as deemed by the Incident Commander.	N		
Conserve and develop the scenic, natural, and historic values of the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area and allow the continued use of the area for the purposes for which it was designated.	N		
<b>Land Use Allocations — District-Designated Reserves</b>			
<u>Management Objectives</u>			
Maintain the values and resources for which the BLM has reserved these areas from sustained-yield timber production.	P	P, B, A	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.4.1 & 4.4.2 POD Att. I POD Att. P POD Att. TU Amendment-District Designated Reserve EIS Section 2.1.3.1
<u>Management Direction</u>			
Manage constructed facilities and infrastructure, such as seed orchards, roads, communication sites, quarries, buildings, and maintenance yards, as needed for purposes for which the BLM constructed them.	P	A	Amendment-District Designated Reserve EIS Section 2.1.3.1
Maintain access to roads to facilities by removing hazard trees and blowdown. Such logs may be retained as down woody material, moved for placement in streams for fish habitat restoration, or removed through a commercial harvest or special forest products sale.	C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.1.2 EIS Sec. 2.6.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3 EIS Sec. 4.10.3 POD Att. I POD Att. Y
Manage seed orchards consistent with the Seed Orchard Records of Decision for Integrated Pest Management.	N		
<b>Land Use Allocations — District-Designated Reserves-Areas of Critical Environmental Concern</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Land Use Allocations — District-Designated Reserves – Timber Production Capability Classification</b>			
<u>Management Direction</u>			
Manage areas identified as unsuitable for sustained-yield timber production through the Timber Production Capability Classification system, for other uses if those uses are compatible with the reason for which the BLM has reserved these lands.	P	P,B	EIS Sec. 4.2.2 & 4.2.3 POD Att. I

TABLE 1			
Northwestern and Coastal Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction - 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
Maintain access to roads to facilities by removing hazard trees and blowdown. Such logs may be retained as down woody material, moved for placement in streams for fish habitat restoration, or removed through a commercial harvest or special forest products sale.	C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.1.2 EIS Sec. 2.6.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3 EIS Sec. 4.10.3 POD Att. I POD Att. Y
Apply silviculture or fuels treatments, including prescribed fire, that restore or maintain community-level structural characteristics, promote desired species composition, and emulate ecological conditions produced by historic fire regimes, in areas identified as unsuitable for sustained-yield timber production.	N		
Designate additional lands as District-Designated Reserve – Timber Production Capability Classification through updates to the Timber Production Capability Classification system and remove those lands from the Harvest Land Base when examinations indicate that those lands meet the criteria for reservation.	N		
Un-designate lands as District-Designated Reserve – Timber Production Capability Classification and return those lands to Harvest Land Base through updates to the Timber Production Capability Classification system and remove those lands from the Harvest Land Base when examinations indicate that those lands do not meet the criteria for reservation.	N		
<b>Land Use Allocations — District-Designated Reserves-Lands Managed for their Wilderness Characteristics</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Land Use Allocations — Harvest Land Base</b>			
<u>Management Objectives</u>			
Manage forest stands to achieve continual timber production that can be sustained through a balance of growth and harvest.	N		
Offer for sale the declared Allowable Sale Quantity of timber.	N		
Recover economic value from timber following disturbances, such as fires, windstorms, disease, or insect infestations.	N		
In harvested or disturbed areas, ensure the establishment and survival of desirable trees appropriate to the site and enhance their growth.	R	P, B	POD Att. I POD Att. P
Enhance the economic value of timber in forest stands.	N		
<u>Management Direction</u>			
Conduct silviculture treatments to contribute timber volume to Allowable Sale Quantity.	N		
Conduct silviculture treatments to enhance timber values and to reduce fire risks and insect and disease outbreaks.	N		

TABLE 1			
Northwestern and Coastal Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction - 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
Conduct regeneration harvest for reasons including attainment of Allowable Sale Quantity, age class distribution, insect and disease infestations, change primarily hardwood stands to a mix of conifer and hardwood species, increase species diversity, restore and maintain habitat for Bureau Special Status Species, growing space for hardwoods, produce complex early-successional ecosystems, reset stand development in overly dense stands.	N		
Conduct commercial thinning for reasons including attainment of Allowable Sale Quantity, adjust stand composition, reduce stand susceptibility to issues like wildlife and disease, improve stand merchantability, increase species diversity, promote stand complexity, create growing space for Bureau Special Status plants, create growing space for hardwoods and pines.	N		
Maintain stand densities through commercial thinning to promote stand vigor and health, as specified in the RMP.	N		
During commercial harvest, except timber salvage, and except for safety, operational, or fuels reduction reasons, retain existing snags and down woody material as specified in the RMP.	N		
When implementing commercial harvest, except timber salvage, in stands with less than 26 snags per acre over 10 inches DBH and less than 8 snags per acre over 20 inches DBH on average across the harvest unit, create new snags within 1 year of completion to the specifications described in the RMP.	N		
Employ site preparation methods such as mechanical treatments, manual treatments, and prescribed burns to prepare newly harvested and inadequately stocked areas for regeneration of desirable tree species.	N		
Manually apply supplemental nutrients where necessary to enhance vigor and growth of desired vegetation. Do not use aerial application methods.	R	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.4.1 POD Att. I
If not suitable for commercial removal, allow cut hazard trees to be available for habitat restoration purposes in any land use allocation, including off-site from the location where such hazard trees are cut.	C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.4.2 POD Att. I POD Att. U
Where trees are cut for yarding corridors, skid trails, road construction, maintenance, and improvement, retain cut trees in adjacent stands as down woody material, move cut trees for placement in streams for fish habitat restoration, or sell trees at the discretion of the BLM. For trees of a certain age or size as described in the RMP keep as down woody material in adjacent stands.	C, R, O	P, B,	EIS Sec. 4.4.2 POD Att. I POD Att. U
Where trees are cut for right-of-way permits, retain cut trees in adjacent stands as down woody material, move cut trees for placement in streams for fish habitat restoration, or sell trees to the right-of-way permittee, at the discretion of the BLM and consistent with valid existing rights. For trees of a certain age or size as described in the RMP keep as down woody material in adjacent stands.	C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.4.2 POD Att. I POD Att. U

TABLE 1			
Northwestern and Coastal Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction - 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
<b>Land Use Allocations — Harvest Land Base – Low Intensity Timber Area (LITA)</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Land Use Allocations — Harvest Land Base – Moderate Intensity Timber Area (MITA)</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Land Use Allocations — Late-Successional Reserve</b>			
<u>Management Objective</u>			
Maintain nesting-roosting habitat for the northern spotted owl and nesting habitat for the marbled murrelet.	P, C, R, O	A	Amendment-District Designated Reserve EIS Section 2.1.3.1
Promote the development of nesting-roosting habitat for northern spotted owl in stands that do not currently support northern spotted owl nesting and roosting.	N		
Promote the development of nesting habitat for the marbled murrelet in stands that do not currently meet nesting habitat criteria.	N		
Promote the development and maintenance of foraging habitat for the northern spotted owl, including creating and maintaining habitat to increase diversity and abundance of prey for the northern spotted owl.	N		
<u>Management Direction</u>			
Manage for large blocks of northern spotted owl nesting-roosting habitat that supports clusters of reproducing spotted owls, are distributed across the variety of ecological conditions, and are spaced to facilitate the movement and survival of spotted owls dispersing between and through the blocks.	N		
In stands that are currently northern spotted owl nesting-roosting habitat, maintain nesting-roosting habitat function, regardless of northern spotted owl occupancy.	P, C, R, O	A	Amendment-District Designated Reserve EIS Section 2.1.3.1
Protect stands of older, structurally-complex conifer forest. Such stands are a subset of, and represent the highest value, northern spotted owl nesting-roosting habitat.	P	A	Amendment-District Designated Reserve EIS Section 2.1.3.1
Undertake activities such as individual tree removal, including the felling of hazard trees and stream logs, and the construction of linear and non-linear rights-of-way or other facilities, including communication sites, as long as northern spotted owl nesting-roosting habitat continues to support northern spotted owl nesting and roosting at the stand level and supports dispersal movements.	P, C, R, O	A	Amendment-District Designated Reserve EIS Section 2.1.3.1
Protect marbled murrelet occupied stands. Prohibit activities in occupied stands except the activities described in the RMP which includes restoration and rights-of-way construction or maintenance as long as stands continue to support marbled murrelet nesting.	P, C, R, O	A	Amendment-District Designated Reserve EIS Section 2.1.3.1

TABLE 1			
Northwestern and Coastal Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction - 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
During silviculture treatment of stands retain existing snags and down woody material to the specifications described in the RMP.	N		
Cut or tip individual live trees and move for placement in streams for fish habitat restoration.	N		
Do not conduct timber salvage, except when necessary to protect public safety, or to keep roads and other infrastructure clear of debris.	C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.4.2 POD Att. I POD Att. U
Maintain access to roads and facilities by removing hazard trees and blowdown. Such logs may be retained as down woody material, moved for placement in streams for fish habitat restoration, or removed through a commercial harvest or special forest products sale.	C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.1.2 EIS Sec. 2.6.2 EIS Sec. 4.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.10.3 POD Att. I POD Att. U POD Att. Y
Where trees are cut for yarding corridors, skid trails, road construction, maintenance, and improvement, retain cut trees in adjacent stands as down woody material, move cut trees for placement in streams for fish habitat restoration, or sell trees, at the discretion of the BLM. Retain large or old trees as down woody material as specified in the RMP.	C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.1.2 EIS Sec. 2.6.2 EIS Sec. 4.4.2 POD Att. I POD Att. U POD Att. Y
Where trees are cut for rights-of-way permits, retain cut trees in adjacent stands as down woody material, move cut trees for placement in streams for fish habitat restoration, or sell trees to the right-of-way permittee, at the discretion of the BLM and consistent with valid existing rights. Retain large or old trees as down woody material as specified in the RMP.	C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.1.2 EIS Sec. 2.6.2 EIS Sec. 4.4.2 POD Att. I POD Att. U POD Att. Y
In stands that are not northern spotted owl nesting-roosting habitat, apply silviculture treatments to speed the development of northern spotted owl nesting-roosting habitat or improve the quality of northern spotted owl nesting-roosting habitat in the stand or in the adjacent stand in the long term. Limit silviculture treatments as specified in the RMP.	N		
Utilize integrated vegetation management in designing and implementing treatments. Conducted integrated vegetation management for the reasons specified in the RMP.	N		
In stands $\geq$ 10 acres treated with selection harvest or commercial thinning, conduct harvest and do not create group selection openings as specified in the RMP.	N		
In stands $<$ 10 acres treated with selection harvest or commercial thinning, do not create group selection openings more than 2.5 acres in size.	N		
Use natural or artificial regeneration or both to reforest group selection openings created from selection harvest or commercial thinning with a mixture of species appropriate to the site to an average density across the group selection openings of at least 75 trees per acre within 5 years of harvest.	N		

TABLE 1

**Northwestern and Coastal Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction - 2016**

Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
When conducting commercial harvest, in stands with less than 64 snags per acre > 10" DBH and less than 19 snags per acre > 20" DBH on average across the harvest unit, create new snags as specified in the RMP within 1 year of completion of yarding the timber in the timber sale.	N		
When conducting fuels reduction or prescribed fire treatments, retain down woody material at levels specified in the RMP. Meet down wood levels as an average at the scale of the treatment area following the treatment.	N		
<b>Land Use Allocations — Riparian Reserve</b>			
<u>Management Objectives</u>			
Contribute to the conservation and recovery of ESA-listed fish species and their habitats and provide for the conservation of Bureau Special Status fish and other Bureau Special Status riparian-associated species.	P, R	P, B, M	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.5.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.1-4.6.5 EIS Sec. 4.7.3 EIS App. F EIS App. H POD Att. L
Maintain and restore natural channel dynamics, processes, and the proper functioning condition of riparian areas, stream channels, and wetlands by providing forest shade, sediment filtering, wood recruitment, stream bank and channel stability, water storage and release, vegetation diversity, nutrient cycling, and cool and moist microclimates.	P, R	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.2, 4.3.3 & 4.3.4 EIS Sec. 4.5.2 EIS App. F EIS App. H POD Att. I POD Att. BB
Maintain water quality and streamflows within the range of natural variability, to protect aquatic biodiversity, provide quality water for contact recreation and drinking water sources.	P, R	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.2, 4.3.3 & 4.3.4 EIS Sec. 4.5.2 EIS App. F EIS App. H POD Att. I POD Att. BB
Meet Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) water quality criteria.  (Note: This is a requirement of the RMP however compliance is the responsibility of the proponent who must secure a Clean Water Act Section 401 permit from the State of Oregon as a condition of the Right of Way Grant..)	P, C, R	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.2, 4.3.3 & 4.3.4 EIS Sec. 4.5.2 EIS App. F EIS App. H POD Att. I POD Att. BB

TABLE 1			
Northwestern and Coastal Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction - 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
Maintain high quality water and contribute to the restoration of degraded water quality for 303(d)-listed streams.	P, R	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.2, 4.3.3 & 4.3.4 EIS Sec. 4.5.2 EIS App. F EIS App. H POD Att. I POD Att. BB
Maintain high quality waters within ODEQ-designated Source Water Protection watersheds.	P, R	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.2, 4.3.3 & 4.3.4 EIS Sec. 4.5.2 EIS App. F EIS App. H POD Att. I POD Att. BB
<u>Management Direction</u>			
Prohibit timber salvage, except when necessary to protect public safety, or to keep roads and other infrastructure clear of debris.	O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.10.2 EIS App. I POD Att. P POD Att. Y
Maintain access to roads and facilities by removing hazard trees and blowdown from roads and facilities. Retain such logs as down woody material within adjacent stands or move for placement in streams for fish habitat restoration, unless removal of logs, including through commercial harvest, is necessary to maintain access to roads and facilities.	C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.10.2 EIS App. I POD Att. P POD Att. Y
Allow yarding corridors, skid trails, road construction, stream crossings, and road maintenance and improvement where there is no operationally feasible and economically viable alternative to accomplish other resource management objectives.	P, C, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.10.2 EIS App. I POD Att. P POD Att. Y
Where trees are cut for yarding corridors, skid trails, road construction, maintenance, and improvement in the Inner Zone or Middle Zone, retain cut trees in adjacent stands as down woody material or move cut trees for placement in streams for fish habitat restoration, at the discretion of the BLM. In the Outer Zone or in Riparian Reserves with non-stream features retain cut trees as described above or sell trees at the discretion of the BLM. For large or old trees retain as down woody material as described in the RMP.	C, R	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.10.2 EIS App. I POD Att. P POD Att. Y

TABLE 1

## Northwestern and Coastal Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction - 2016

Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
Where trees are cut for right-of-way permits in the Inner Zone, Middle Zone, retain cut trees in adjacent stands as down woody material or move cut trees for placement in streams for fish habitat restoration. In the Outer Zone keep as down woody material, place in streams for fish habitat, or sell to right-of-way permittee at discretion of BLM and with valid existing rights. For large and old trees retain as described in the RMP.	C, R	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.10.2 EIS App. I POD Att. P POD Att. Y
Use site-specific BMPs to maintain water quality during land management actions, including discretionary actions of other crossing BLM-administered lands.	C,R	P, B	POD Att. I POD Att. X POD Att. BB
In new recreational developments, install sanitation systems that maintain water quality.	N		
Do not operate ground-based machinery for timber harvest within 50 feet of stream, except where machinery is on improved roads, designated stream crossings, or where equipment entry into the 50-foot zone would not increase the potential for sediment delivery into the stream.	N		
Do not operate ground-based machinery for timber harvest on slopes > 35 percent. See RMP for exceptions for machinery with tracks.	N		
During silviculture treatment of stands, retain existing snags and down woody material as specified in the RMP.	N		
Implement sudden oak death (SOD) eradication activities that do not exceed canopy cover specifications or amounts as specified in the RMP.	N		
Cut or tip individual live trees and move for fish habitat restoration.	N		
Cut or tip individual live trees directly into the stream channel for fish habitat restoration.	N		
Tree tipping: when conducting commercial thinning in any portion of the Outer Zone in a stand in all watershed classes, cut or tip from 0 to 15 square feet of basal area per acre of live trees, averaged across the Riparian Reserve portion of the treated stand. Leave cut or tipped trees on site as specified in the RMP.	N		
Promote beaver habitat restoration where the presence of beaver and their associated dams would improve fish and aquatic habitat.	R	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.5.1
Along ponds and wetlands < 1 acre and constructed water impoundments of any size, treat vegetation as needed for habitat restoration, access, or safety.	C, R	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.2, 4.3.3 & 4.3.4 EIS Sec. 4.5.2 EIS App. F EIS App. H POD Att. I POD Att. BB

TABLE 1			
Northwestern and Coastal Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction - 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
For constructed water impoundments and constructed ponds, follow inspection guidelines, dredge as necessary, and maintain vegetation, access, and plumbing as specified in the RMP.	N		
Riparian Reserve distances vary depending on intermittency of streams, bearing of fish, and size of wetlands. See RMP for Riparian Reserves distance calculations.	P	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.3.2 & 4.3.3 EIS App. F EIS App. H POD Att. BB
For fish-bearing and perennial streams in the Inner Zone do not thin stands except as specified in the RMP.	N		
For fish-bearing and perennial streams in the Outer Zone thin stands as needed to provide trees that would function as stable wood in the stream. Maintain canopy cover and density as specified in the RMP.	N		
For intermittent, non-fish-bearing streams, do not thin stands in the Inner Zone except as specified in the RMP.	N		
For intermittent, non-fish-bearing streams, thin stands as needed in the Middle Zone and Outer Zone as needed to provide trees that would function as stable wood in the stream. Maintain canopy cover and density as specified in the RMP.	N		
<b>Land Use Allocations — Administrative Actions</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Resource Programs — Air Quality</b>			
<u>Management Objectives</u>			
Protect air quality related values in Federal mandatory Class I areas.	P	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.12.1 POD Att. B
Prevent exceedances of National, State, or local ambient air quality standards.	C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.12.1 POD Att. B
<u>Management Direction</u>			
Comply with the Oregon Smoke Management Plan when implementing prescribed burning activities.	C	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.12.1 POD Att. B POD Att. R
Use BMPs to reduce dust from unpaved road surfaces during extended management operations, such as timber sales and wildfire management actions/activities.	C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.12.1 POD Att. B
Follow State Implementation Plan requirements for activities that could negatively affect the status of air quality non-attainment or maintenance areas.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.12.1 POD Att. B

TABLE 1			
Northwestern and Coastal Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction - 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
<b>Resource Programs — Cultural Resources</b>			
<u>Management Objectives</u>			
Preserve and protect significant cultural resources and ensure that they are available for appropriate uses by present and future generations.	P, C	P, B, M	EIS Secs. 4.11.1-4.11.3 POD Att. Z
Reduce imminent threats and resolve potential conflicts from natural or human-caused deterioration or potential conflict with other resources by ensuring that all authorizations for land and resource use comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.	P	R	EIS Secs. 4.11.1-4.11.5 POD Att. Z
<u>Management Direction</u>			
Evaluate all documented cultural resources for National Register of Historic Places eligibility. For all sites that are listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, protect sites through avoidance or other protection measures.	P, C	P, B	EIS Secs. 4.11.1-4.11.3 POD Att. Z
Conduct public education and outreach activities and develop materials in order to educate and interpret for the public the cultural and historic resources within the decision area.	N		
Assign all cultural resources into one of the use allocations specified in the RMP.	N		
<b>Resource Programs — Fire, Fuels, and Wildfire Response</b>			
<u>Management Objective</u>			
Respond to wildfires in a manner that provides for public and firefighter safety while meeting land management objectives by utilizing the full range of fire management options.	N		
Fire management strategies would be risk-based decisions that consider firefighter and public safety, values at risk, management objectives, and costs that are commensurate with the identified risk.	N		
Actively manage the land to restore and maintain resilience of ecosystems to wildfire and decrease the risk of uncharacteristic, large, high-intensity/high-severity wildfires.	N		
Manage fuels to reduce wildfire response consistent with the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy.	N		
Participate with communities bordering Federal lands in partnership with local, State, and Federal stakeholders to reduce risks and threats from wildland fire.	N		
<u>Management Direction</u>			
Take immediate action to suppress all unplanned human-caused ignitions at the lowest cost commensurate with the protection of firefighter and public safety and welfare and resulting in the fewest negative consequences to natural and cultural resources.	C, R, O	P, B	EIS Secs. 4.4.1 & 4.4.2 POD Att. K

TABLE 1			
Northwestern and Coastal Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction - 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
Allow application of the full range of fire management options in responding to natural ignitions or escaped prescribed fires. These fires may be used to achieve management objectives as specified in the RMP.	N		
Conduct wildfire rehabilitation and restoration actions to protect and sustain ecosystems, ecosystem services, public health and safety, and infrastructure adversely affected by fire management operations or direct fire effects.	N		
Treat both management activity fuels and natural hazardous fuels for any of the reasons specified in the RMP such as reducing potential fire behavior.	N		
Treat fuels in a way that increase intervals between future maintenance treatments.	N		
Create fuel beds or fuel breaks that reduce potential for high-intensity/high-severity fire spread within the wildland urban interface or in close proximity to highly valued resources.	N		
Prior to applying prescribed fire, take necessary mitigation actions to reduce impacts to Bureau Special Status Species wildlife and plants and their habitats.	N		
Conduct necessary vegetation maintenance treatments to ensure that fire management operations are able to access existing natural and human-made strategic infrastructure.	N		
<b>Resource Programs — Fisheries</b>			
<u>Management Objectives</u>			
Improve the distribution and quantity of high-quality fish habitat across the landscape for all life stages of ESA-listed, Bureau Special Status Species, and other fish species.	N		
Maintain and restore access to stream channels for all life stages of aquatic species.	P, C, R, O	P, B,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.3.2 EIS Sec. 4.5.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.1-4.6.5 EIS App. F EIS App. H POD Att. L POD Att. BB
<u>Management Direction</u>			
Restore degraded spawning, rearing, and holding habitat for fish using a combination of accepted techniques including but not limited to log and boulder placement in stream channels, tree tipping, and gravel enhancement.	P, R	P, B,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.3.2 EIS Sec. 4.5.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.1-4.6.5 EIS App. F EIS App. H POD Att. L POD Att. BB

TABLE 1			
Northwestern and Coastal Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction - 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
Remove or modify human-caused fish passage barriers to restore access to stream channels for all life stages for native aquatic species.	P, R	P, B,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.3.2 EIS Sec. 4.5.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.1-4.6.5 EIS App. F EIS App. H POD Att. L POD Att. BB
<b>Resource Programs — Forest Management</b>			
<u>Management Objectives</u>			
Enhance the health, stability, growth, and vigor of forest stands.	N		
In harvested or disturbed areas, ensure the establishment and survival of desired vegetation appropriate to the site.	N		
Facilitate safe and efficient forestry operations for the BLM, reciprocal right-of-way agreement holders, and permittees.	N		
<u>Management Direction</u>			
Promote the establishment and survival of desirable vegetation through stand maintenance treatments.	N		
Apply thinning or prescribed fire to forest stands as needed to achieve appropriate stocking and density levels.	N		
Use genetically improved native trees for reforestation when available.	R	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.4.2 POD Att. I POD Att. U
Fall and move live or dead trees as needed for safety or operational reasons, including but not limited to, the creation of landings, yarding corridors, or skid trails within or adjacent to nearby harvest units, hazard tree removal, and road construction, improvement, or maintenance.	C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.4.2 EIS App. I POD Att. P POD Att. U
Allow road construction, maintenance, improvement, and decommissioning as well as construction of skid trails and yarding corridors based on operational needs and consistent with valid existing rights.	P, C, R, O	P, B	Cite Transportation POD and Road Use because it is non-exclusive except for PARs AND TARs EIS Sec. 4.10.2 POD Att. Y
Allow management activities in density management study sites that are compatible with study objectives.	N		

TABLE 1			
Northwestern and Coastal Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction - 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
<b>Resource Programs — Hydrology</b>			
<u>Management Objectives</u>			
Maintain water quality within the range of natural variability that meets ODEQ water quality standards for drinking water, contact recreation, and aquatic biodiversity.	P, C, O	P, B,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.3.1-4.3.4 EIS Sec. 4.5.2 POD Att. BB
<u>Management Direction</u>			
Select and implement site-level BMPs to maintain water quality for BLM actions and discretionary actions of others crossing BLM-administered lands.	P, C, R	P, B,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.3.1-4.3.4 EIS Sec. 4.5.2 POD Att. BB
Design culverts, bridges, and other stream crossings for a 100-year flood event and for standards for ESA-listed fish and other requirements described in the RMP.	P	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.3.1-4.3.4 EIS Sec. 4.5.2 EIS Secs. 4.10.1 & 4.10.2 POD Att. Y POD Att. BB
Implement road improvements, storm proofing, maintenance, or decommissioning to reduce or eliminate chronic sediment inputs to stream channels and waterbodies.	P, C, R, O	P, B,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.3.1-4.3.4 EIS Sec. 4.5.2 EIS Secs. 4.10.1 & 4.10.2 POD Att. I POD Att. Y POD Att. BB
Suspend commercial road use where the road surface is deteriorating due to vehicle rutting or standing water, or where turbid runoff is likely to reach stream channels.	P, C, R, O	P	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.3.1-4.3.4 EIS Sec. 4.5.2 EIS Secs. 4.10.1 & 4.10.2 POD Att. I POD Att. Y POD Att. BB
Decommission roads that are no longer needed for resource management and are at risk of failure for are contributing sediment to streams, consistent with valid existing rights.	N		

TABLE 1			
Northwestern and Coastal Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction - 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
<b>Resource Programs — Invasive Species</b>			
<u>Management Objectives</u>			
Prevent the introduction of invasive species and the spread of existing invasive species infestations.	C, R, O	P, B	EIS Secs. 4.5.1 & 4.5.2 POD Att. N POD Att. W
Prevent the introduction and spread of sudden oak death infestations.	C, R, O	P, B	EIS Secs. 4.5.1 & 4.5.2 EIS App. I POD Att. N POD Att. W
<u>Management Direction</u>			
Implement measures to prevent, detect, and rapidly control new invasive species infestations.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Secs. 4.5.1 & 4.5.2 EIS App. I POD Att. N POD Att. W
Use manual, mechanical, cultural, chemical, and biological treatments to manage invasive species infestations.	C, R, O	P, B	EIS Secs. 4.5.1 & 4.5.2 EIS App. I POD Att. I POD Att. N POD Att. W
Treat invasive plants and host species for invasive forest pathogens in accordance with the Records of Decision for the Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program Environmental Impact Statement and the Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on Bureau of Land Management Lands in Oregon Environmental Impact Statement.	C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.4.1 EIS App. I POD Att. N POD Att. W
Apply state-of-the-art, integrated pest management prescriptions for the treatment of all identified sudden oak death infection sites.	C, R, O	P, B	EIS Secs. 4.5.1 & 4.5.2 EIS App. I POD Att. N POD Att. W
<b>Resource Programs — Lands, Realty, and Roads</b>			
<u>Management Objectives</u>			
Make land tenure adjustments to facilitate the management of resources and enhance public resource values.	N		
Provide legal access to BLM-administered lands and facilities to support resource management programs.	N		
Provide needed rights-of-way, permits, leases, and easements over BLM-administered lands in a manner that is consistent with Federal and State laws.	P	P	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.3 EIS App. F

TABLE 1			
Northwestern and Coastal Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction - 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
Protect lands that have important resource values or substantial levels of investment by withdrawing them, where necessary, from the implementation of nondiscretionary public land and mineral laws.	N		
Provide a road transportation system that serves resource management needs and casual use needs for both BLM-administered lands and adjacent privately owned lands.	N		
<u>Management Direction</u>			
Retain lands in Land Tenure Zone 1 (Zone 1) under BLM administration. Lands in Zone 1 including areas as specified in the RMP.	N		
Make lands in Land Tenure Zone 2 (Zone 2) available for exchange to enhance public resource values, improve management capabilities, or reduce the potential for land use conflict. Lands in Zone 2 are not in the other two Zone categories.	N		
Make lands in Land Tenure Zone 3 (Zone 3) available for disposal using appropriate disposal mechanisms. Lands in Zone 3 include those as specified in the RMP.	N		
Assign to Zone 3 survey hiatuses and unintentional encroachments discovered in the future.	N		
Assign to Zone 3 patented lands with reversionary interests reserved by the United States that are relinquished back to Federal ownership.	N		
Assign to Zone 3 land boundary adjustments due to river movement discovered in the future, which meets the disposal criteria defined the RMP.	N		
The BLM may dispose of lands designated in Zones 2 and 3 that provide habitat for ESA-listed species, including critical habitat, only following consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Services and upon a determination that such action is consistent with relevant law and maximizes public resource values.	N		
As required by the Oregon Public Lands Transfer and Protection Act, do not reduce through disposal, exchange, or sale the acres of O&C lands of all classifications, and the acres of O&C and public domain lands that are available for harvesting.	N		
Acquire or dispose of lands to facilitate resource management objectives as opportunities occur. See the Land Tenure Adjustment Criteria section in the RMP.	N		
Make available for disposal the public domain lands in Zones 2 and 3 that have been classified under Section 7 of the Taylor Grazing Act.	N		
Manage newly acquired lands for the purpose for which they were acquired or in a manner that is consistent with management objectives for adjacent BLM-administered lands or other BLM-administered lands having similar resource values.	N		

TABLE 1			
Northwestern and Coastal Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction - 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
Where the BLM has administrative responsibility on lands managed by other agencies, the BLM will administer those lands in accordance with interagency agreements.	N		
Issue permits, as identified under the FLPMA for a variety of uses, such as, but not limited to, stockpile and storage sites and as tools to authorize unintentional trespass situations pending final resolution.	N		
Do not use land use authorizations for landfills or other waste disposal facilities.	N		
Use land-use authorizations to resolve agricultural or occupancy trespasses, where appropriate.	N		
Recognize existing rights-of-way, permits, leases, and easements as valid uses.	P	P, R	EIS Sec. 4.10.2 EIS App. F POD Att. Y
Limit withdrawals to the area needed and restrict only those activities needed to accomplish the purposes of the withdrawal.	N		
Process formal land withdrawals being relinquished by the BLM or other Federal agency according to the procedures stated under 43 CFR 2372.	N		
Right-of-way exclusion areas include those as described in the RMP such as Wilderness Study Areas and lands designated as Wilderness.	P	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.7.1-4.7.3 POD Att. T
Right-of-way avoidance areas include those as described in the RMP such as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and Recreation Management Areas. Only grant right-of-way in avoidance areas if values for which the land was designated are maintained and there are no feasible alternatives.	P	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.7.1-4.7.3 POD Att. T
Grant rights-of-way in utility corridors as the preferred location for energy transmission or distribution facilities. Corridors would generally be 1,000 feet on each side of the centerline. Do not conflict with existing utility corridors.	P	P, R	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.7.1-4.7.3
Construct communication facilities on existing developed communication sites where they do not conflict with other management objectives. Require a site plan for applications for communication facilities on undeveloped communication sites.	P	P	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.7.1-4.7.3 POD Att. D
Expand existing communication sites and develop new sites. Prioritize the use of existing sites and facilities for accommodating the need for additional capacity.	P	P	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.7.1-4.7.3 POD Att. D
Construct new permanent or temporary roads, which may include major culverts and bridges, where needed to meet resource management objectives, to established BLM engineering designs standards and apply BMPs.	P, C	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.10.2 POD Att. Y

TABLE 1			
Northwestern and Coastal Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction - 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
Maintain existing roads, including major culverts and bridges, to provide access for both resource management and casual use activities while protecting water quality and facility investments, and providing user safety, to established BLM maintenance standards and apply BMPs.	C, O	P, B	EIS Secs. 4.10.1-4.10.3 POD Att. Y
Remove hazard and downed trees along roads for safety or operational reasons.	C, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.4.2 POD Att. I POD Att. U
Fully decommission or obliterate roads with no future resource management need. Decommission roads not currently needed for resource management but that will be used and maintained again in the future and apply BMPs.	N		
<b>Resource Programs — Livestock Grazing</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Resource Programs — Minerals</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Resource Programs — Leasable Minerals: Oil, Gas, or Coalbed Natural Gas Resource</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Resource Programs — Locatable Minerals</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Resource Programs — Salable Minerals</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Resource Programs — Paleontological Resources</b>			
<u>Management Objectives</u>			
Protect and preserve significant localities from natural or human-caused deterioration or potential conflict with other resources.	P, C	P, B, M	EIS Secs. 4.11.1-4.11.3 POD Att. Z
Provide appropriate scientific, educational, and recreational uses, such as research and interpretive opportunities, for paleontological resources.	N		
<u>Management Direction</u>			
Protect all paleontological resources through avoidance or other protection measures, consistent with BLM Handbook 8270-1.	P, C	P, B, M	EIS Secs. 4.11.1-4.11.3 POD Att. Z
Conduct public education, outreach activities, and develop materials to educate the public on paleontological resources existing within the decision area.	N		

TABLE 1			
Northwestern and Coastal Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction - 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
<b>Resource Programs — Rare Plants and Fungi</b>			
<u>Management Objectives</u>			
Provide for conservation and contribute toward the recovery of plant species that are ESA-listed or candidates.	P	P, B	EIS Secs. 4.6.1-4.6.5 EIS App. F EIS App. I POD Att. J
Support the persistence and resilience of natural communities, including those associated with forests, oak woodlands, shrublands, grasslands, cliffs, rock outcrops, talus slopes, meadows, and wetlands.	P	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.4.1 POD Att. I
Provide for the conservation of Bureau Special Status plant and fungi species.	P	P, B	EIS Secs. 4.6.1-4.6.5 EIS App. F EIS App. I POD Att. J
Support the persistence and resilience of oak species within oak woodlands and within mixed hardwood/conifer communities.	P	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.4.1 POD Att. I
<u>Management Direction</u>			
Manage ESA-listed species consistent with recovery plans, conservation agreements, species management plans, and designated critical habitat and species-specific or project-specific conservation measures developed with USFWS such as habitat protection and action intensity reduction to recover species populations.	P	P, B, R	EIS Sec. 4.6.1-4.6.4 EIS App. F EIS App. I POD Att. J
Manage ESA candidate and Bureau Sensitive species consistent with any conservation agreements or strategies including the protection and restoration of habitat, alteration of the type, timing, and intensity of actions, and other strategies designed to conserve populations of the species.	P	P, B, R	EIS Sec. 4.6.1-4.6.4 EIS App. F EIS App. I POD Att. J
Manage habitat to maintain populations of ESA-listed, proposed, and candidate plant species.	P	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.6.1-4.6.4 EIS App. F EIS App. I POD Att. J
Prior to implementing actions that could result in habitat modifications or species disturbance in the suitable habitat of any ESA-listed, proposed, or candidate plant species, or Bureau Sensitive plant species, conduct surveys to determine species presence. Use information on known sites and other details as specified in the RMP.	P	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.6.1-4.6.5 EIS App. F EIS App. I POD Att. J
Maintain or restore natural processes, native species composition, and vegetation structure in natural communities through actions such as applying prescribed fire, thinning, removing encroaching vegetation, and other actions described in the RMP.	N		

TABLE 1			
Northwestern and Coastal Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction - 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
When re-vegetating degraded or disturbed areas, utilize locally adapted seeds and native plant materials as specified in the RMP.	R	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.4.1 POD Att. I
Manage mixed hardwood/conifer communities to maintain and enhance oak persistence and structure by removing competing conifers, thinning, and prescribed fire, to the extent consistent with management direction for the land use allocation.	N		
Manage mixed conifer communities to maintain and enhance ponderosa, Jeffrey, and sugar pine persistence and structure by removing competing conifers, thinning, and prescribed fire, to the extent consistent with management direction for the land use allocation.	N		
Create new and augment existing populations of ESA-listed, proposed, and candidate plant species and Bureau Sensitive plant and fungi species to meet recovery plan or conservation objectives.	N		
<b>Resource Programs — Recreation and Visitor Services</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Recreation and Visitor Services-Significant Caves</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Resource Programs — Soil Resources</b>			
<u>Management Objectives</u>			
Maintain or enhance the inherent soil functions of managed ecosystems.	N		
Provide landscapes that stay within natural soil stability failure rates during and after management activities.	N		
<u>Management Directions</u>			
Apply BMPs as needed to maintain or restore soil functions and soil quality and limit detrimental soil disturbance.	C, R, O	P, B	EIS Secs. 4.2.1- 4.2.3 EIS App. G POD Att. I
Limit detrimental soil disturbance from forest management operations to less than 20 percent of the harvest unit area and apply mitigation if this is exceeded.	N		
Avoid road construction and timber harvest on unstable slopes where there is a high probability to cause a shallow, rapidly moving landslide that would likely damage infrastructure or threaten public safety.	P, C	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.1.2 EIS Sec. 4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.4.2
Do not till soils where tillage will cause soils to become unstable due to increasing the soil moisture content.	R	P, B	EIS Secs. 4.2.1- 4.2.3 EIS App. G POD Att. I

TABLE 1			
Northwestern and Coastal Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction - 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
<b>Resource Programs — Sustainable Energy</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Resource Programs — Sustainable Energy-Biomass Energy Development</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Resource Programs — Sustainable Energy-Wind Energy Development</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Resource Programs — Sustainable Energy-Geothermal Energy Development</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Resource Programs — Sustainable Energy-Sustainable Energy Transmission Corridors</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Resource Programs — Trails and Travel Management</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Resource Programs — Visual Resource Management</b>			
<u>Management Objectives</u>			
Protect scenic values on public lands where visual resources are an issue or where high-value visual resources exist.	P	R	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.8.2 EIS App. K
Prohibit activities that would disrupt the existing character of the landscape in Visual Resource Management Class I areas.	P	R	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.8.2 EIS App. K
Retain the existing character of the landscape in Visual Resource Management Class II areas.	P	R	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.8.2 EIS App. K
Partially retain the existing character of the landscape in Visual Resource Management Class III areas.	P	R	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.8.2 EIS App. K
Allow for major modification of the existing character of the landscape in Visual Resource Management Class IV areas.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.8.2 EIS App. K

TABLE 1			
Northwestern and Coastal Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction - 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
<u>Management Direction</u>			
Only allow activities that are found to meet visual resource management objectives using the Visual Resource Contrast Rating system.	P	P, B, R	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.8.2 EIS App. K
Visual Resource Management Class I includes areas such as Wilderness Areas and Designated Wild and Scenic Rivers (see RMP for a full list). Manage them in accordance with natural changes and prohibit activities that would lower the class.	N		
Visual Resource Management Class II includes Scenic Rivers and eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers and National Trail Management Corridors (see RMP for a full list). Manage these areas for low levels of change	N		
Visual Resource Class III includes Recreational Rivers and Special Recreation Management Areas (see RMP for full list). Manage these areas for moderate levels of change but don't allow changes to dominate the landscape.	N		
Visual Resource Management Class IV includes all other lands not in other classes. Manage these areas for high levels of change and may dominate the landscape.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2 EIS Secs.4.8.1 & 4.8.2 EIS App. K
<b>Resource Programs — Wildlife</b>			
<u>Management Objectives</u>			
Conserve and recover species that are ESA-listed, proposed, or candidates, and the ecosystems on which they depend.	P	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.6.1-4.6.5 EIS App. F EIS App. I POD Att. J POD Att. L
Implement conservation measures that reduce or eliminate threats to Bureau Sensitive species to minimize the likelihood of and need for the ESA listing of these species.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.6.1-4.6.5 EIS App. F EIS App. I POD Att. J POD Att. L
Conserve or create habitat for species addressed by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and ecosystems on which they depend.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R	EIS Sec. 4.5.1 EIS Secs. 4.6.1-4.6.4 EIS App. F EIS App. I

TABLE 1			
Northwestern and Coastal Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction - 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
<u>Management Direction</u>			
Manage habitat for species that are ESA-listed, or are candidates for listing, consistent with recovery plans, conservation agreements, and designated critical habitat.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.6.1-4.6.5 EIS App. F EIS App. I POD Att. J POD Att. L
Implement conservation measures to mitigate specific threats to Bureau Sensitive species during the planning of activities and projects. Conservation measures include altering the type, timing, location, and intensity of management actions.	C, R, O	P, B, R	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.6.1-4.6.5 EIS App. F EIS App. I POD Att. J POD Att. L
Utilize information on known sites of ESA-listed wildlife when conducting fire management operations that could result in habitat modification or species disturbance.	N		
Manage naturally occurring special habitats to maintain their ecological function, such as seeps, springs, wetlands, natural ponds, vernal pools/ponds, natural meadows, rock outcrops, caves, cliffs, talus slopes, mineral licks, oak savannah, woodlands, sand dunes, and marine habitats.	P	P, B	EIS Secs. 4.3.1-4.3.4 EIS Sec. 4.4.1 EIS Secs. 4.5.1 & 4.5.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.1-4.6.5 EIS App. F EIS App. H EIS App. I POD Att. I POD Att. BB
Mange human-made special habitats as wildlife habitat when compatible with their engineered function, such as bridges, buildings, quarries, pump chances/heliponds, abandoned mines, and reservoirs to the extent practicable consistent with safety and legal requirements.	P, O	P, B	EIS Secs. 4.3.1-4.3.4 EIS Sec. 4.4.1 EIS Secs. 4.5.1 & 4.5.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.1-4.6.5 EIS App. F EIS App. H EIS App. I POD Att. I POD Att. BB
Prior to implementing actions that could result in habitat modification or species disturbance in habitat for the Fender's blue butterfly, Oregon silverspot butterfly, Taylor's checkerspot butterfly, streaked horned lark, Lower Columbia River distinct population segment of Columbian white-tailed deer, or western snowy plover, conduct surveys to determine species presence.	P	P	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.6.1-4.6.5

TABLE 1

## Northwestern and Coastal Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction - 2016

Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
Manage Fender's blue butterfly, Oregon silverspot butterfly, Taylor's checkerspot butterfly, streaked horned lark, Lower Columbia River distinct population segment of Columbian white-tailed deer, and western snowy plover consistent with recovery plans, critical habitat and developed conservation measures. Do not endorse actions that would adversely affect these species.	N		
Manage designated critical habitat for the western snowy plover consistent with recovery plans, critical habitat, and other approved plans and measures. Do not endorse actions that would adversely affect critical habitat for this species unless done in accordance with an approved recovery plan or other approved plan.	N		
<b>Resource Programs — Wildlife: Bald and Golden Eagles</b>			
Protect known bald eagle or golden eagle nests and bald eagle winter roosting areas. Prohibit activities that will disrupt bald eagles or golden eagles that are actively nesting. See RMP for activity allowances and prohibitions.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.6.1-4.6.5
<b>Resource Programs — Wildlife: Bats</b>			
Protect known maternity colonies and hibernacula for Bureau Sensitive bat species within caves, mines, bridges, and buildings with a 250-foot buffer. See RMP for specific prohibitions.	P, C, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.6.4
Prohibit blasting during periods of reproduction and hibernation within 1 mile of known maternity colonies and hibernacula for Bureau Sensitive bat species within caves, abandoned mines, bridges, and buildings.	C	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 2.4.1 & 2.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4
Where white-nose syndrome is found in the bats residing within caves, abandoned mines, bridges, and buildings, prohibit human access except for monitoring, education, or research purposes.	N		
<b>Resource Programs — Wildlife: Deer or Elk Management Area (Salem District)</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Resource Programs — Wildlife: Fisher</b>			
Do not approve, fund, or carry out actions that would disrupt normal fisher behaviors associated with known natal or maternal denning sites, except when done in accordance with an approved recovery plan or other applicable plan or strategy.	P, C, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.6.1
Manage known natal or maternal denning sites in a manner that would not adversely affect fisher except when taking actions that are necessary to treat or protect stands from sudden oak death. Follow measures in RMP for other actions where there are documented fisher natal or maternal dens.	P, C, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.6.1

TABLE 1			
Northwestern and Coastal Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction - 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
Within 5 <sup>th</sup> field-watersheds (HUC 10) where fisher are documented by the BLM to occur, favor retaining trees that have structures that are typically used as denning or resting sites by fisher.	P, C	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.1 POD Att. P POD Att. U
<b>Resource Programs — Wildlife – Gray Wolf</b>			
Restrict activities that create noise or visual disturbance(s) above ambient conditions within one mile of known active gray wolf dens from April 1 to July 15.	P, C, O	P, B	EIS Sec.1.5 EIS Sec. 4.6.1 POD Att. B
<b>Resource Programs — Wildlife: Marbled Murrelet</b>			
Except as stated under Option 3 (see RMP), and except when needed to protect human safety and property, prohibit activities that disrupt marbled murrelet nesting at occupied sites when conducting activities within all land uses allocations within 35 miles of the Pacific Coast and when conducting activities within reserved land use allocations between 35-50 miles of the Pacific Coast.	P, C, R,O	A	Amendment-District Designated Reserve EIS Section 2.1.3.1
Before modifying nesting habitat or removing nesting structure in all land use allocations within 35 miles of the Pacific Coast and in LSR/RR between 35-50 miles of the Pacific Coast and outside of exclusion areas C and D (see RMP), assess the analysis area for marbled murrelet nesting structure. See RMP for nesting analysis structure and options for surveys and protection.	P, C, R, O	A	Amendment-District Designated Reserve EIS Section 2.1.3.1
<b>Resource Programs — Wildlife: Northern Spotted Owl</b>			
Manage habitat conditions for northern spotted owl movement and survival between and through large blocks of northern spotted owl nesting-roosting habitat.	N		
Do not authorize timber sales that would cause the incidental take of northern spotted owl territorial pairs or resident singles from timber harvest until implementation of a barred owl management program consistent with the assumptions contained in the Biological Opinion on the RMP has begun.	N		
<b>Resource Programs — Wildlife: Pacific Coast Distinct Population Segment of the Western Snowy Plover</b>			
Do not authorize or construct additional discretionary roads and trails within designated critical habitat or within western snowy plover habitat.	P	R	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.6.1 EIS Secs. 4.10.1-4.10.3 POD Att. Y
Restore snowy plover nesting habitat.	N		
Restrict the timing and location of beach access or activities to avoid disruption of normal snowy plover nesting and nesting behaviors.	N		

TABLE 2			
Southwestern Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction – 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
<b><i>Land Use Allocations — Congressionally Reserved Lands and National Conservation Lands</i></b>			
<u>Management Objectives</u>			
Conserve, protect, and restore the identified outstanding cultural, ecological, and scientific values of National Conservation Lands and other congressionally designated lands.	N		
Preserve the wilderness character of designated Wilderness Areas.	N		
Preserve wilderness characteristics in Wilderness Study Areas in accordance with non-impairment standards as defined under the management policy for Wilderness Study Areas until congress either designates these lands or releases them for other purposes.	N		
Protect and enhance the free-flowing condition, water quality, and outstanding remarkable values of eligible, suitable, and designed Wild and Scenic River corridors.	N		
Provide protection to Wild and Scenic River corridors that are suitable for inclusion as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system until Congress makes a decision on designation.	P, C, R	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.8.1 EIS Sec. 4.9.2
Provide protection to Wild and Scenic River corridors that are eligible but have not yet been studied for suitability as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system pending suitability evaluations.	P, C, R	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.8.1 EIS Sec. 4.9.2
<u>Management Direction</u>			
In designated Wilderness Areas, exclude all defined prohibited uses of Wilderness unless they have been demonstrated to be the minimum necessary to administer the area for the purposes of the Wilderness Act.	N		
Manage wildfires in designated Wilderness Areas using minimum impact suppression techniques wherever practicable, while providing for the safety of firefighters and the public and meeting fire management objectives. Address prohibited uses of Wilderness in wildfire management consistent with BLM Manual 6340.	N		
Provide for the enjoyment and appreciation of the resources, qualities, values, and associated settings and primary uses within National Trail rights-of-way and for which National Trails are designated.	N		
Enhance, promote, and protect the scenic, natural, and cultural resource values associated with current and future designated National Scenic and Historic Trails.	P, C, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.1 EIS Sec. 4.8.1 POD Att. S
Conduct silviculture treatments in National Trail management corridors only as needed to protect or maintain recreation setting characteristics or to achieve recreation objectives.	N		

TABLE 2			
<b>Southwestern Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction – 2016</b>			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
Conduct management actions in Wild and Scenic River corridors only if consistent with designated or tentative classifications and if any reductions in outstandingly remarkable values would be temporary and outstanding remarkable values would be protected or enhanced over the long term.	N		
During wildfire management operations, use strategies and tactics that would protect outstandingly remarkable values and classifications within Wild and Scenic River corridors, except where the wildlife is deemed a threat to human safety or private property, or where use is essential for wildlife control, as deemed by the Incident Commander.	N		
<b><i>Land Use Allocations — District-Designated Reserves</i></b>			
<u>Management Objectives</u>			
Maintain the values and resources for which the BLM has reserved these areas from sustained-yield timber production.	P	P, B, A	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.4.1 & 4.4.2 POD Att. I POD Att. P POD Att. U Amendment-District Designated Reserve EIS Section 2.1.3.1
<u>Management Direction</u>			
Manage constructed facilities and infrastructure, such as seed orchards, roads, communication sites, quarries, buildings, and maintenance yards, as needed for purposes for which the BLM constructed them.	P	A	Amendment-District Designated Reserve EIS Section 2.1.3.1
Maintain access to roads to facilities by removing hazard trees and blowdown. Such logs may be retained as down woody material, moved for placement in streams for fish habitat restoration, or removed through a commercial harvest or special forest products sale.	C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.1.2 EIS Sec. 2.6.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3 EIS Sec. 4.10.3 POD Att. I POD Att. Y
Manage seed orchards consistent with the Seed Orchard Records of Decision for Integrated Pest Management.	N		
<b><i>Land Use Allocations — District-Designated Reserves-Areas of Critical Environmental Concern</i></b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b><i>Land Use Allocations — District-Designated Reserves – Timber Production Capability Classification</i></b>			
<u>Management Direction</u>			
Manage areas identified as unsuitable for sustained-yield timber production through the Timber Production Capability Classification system, for other uses if those uses are compatible with the reason for which the BLM has reserved these lands.	P	P,B	EIS Sec. 4.2.2 & 4.2.3 POD Att. I

TABLE 2			
Southwestern Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction – 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
Maintain access to roads to facilities by removing hazard trees and blowdown. Such logs may be retained as down woody material, moved for placement in streams for fish habitat restoration, or removed through a commercial harvest or special forest products sale.	C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.1.2 EIS Sec. 2.6.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3 EIS Sec. 4.10.3 POD Att. I POD Att. Y
Apply silviculture or fuels treatments, including prescribed fire, that restore or maintain community-level structural characteristics, promote desired species composition, and emulate ecological conditions produced by historic fire regimes, in areas identified as unsuitable for sustained-yield timber production.	N		
Designate additional lands as District-Designated Reserve – Timber Production Capability Classification through updates to the Timber Production Capability Classification system and remove those lands from the Harvest Land Base when examinations indicate that those lands meet the criteria for reservation.	N		
Un-designate lands as District-Designated Reserve – Timber Production Capability Classification and return those lands to Harvest Land Base through updates to the Timber Production Capability Classification system and remove those lands from the Harvest Land Base when examinations indicate that those lands do not meet the criteria for reservation.	N		
<b>Land Use Allocations — District-Designated Reserves-Lands Managed for their Wilderness Characteristics</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Land Use Allocations — Eastside Management Area: Harvest Land Base</b>			
<u>Management Objectives</u>			
Manage forest stands to achieve continual timber production that can be sustained through a balance of growth and harvest.	N		
Offer for sale the declared Allowable Sale Quantity of timber.	N		
Recover economic value from timber following disturbances, such as fires, windstorms, disease, or insect infestations.	N		
In harvested or disturbed areas, ensure the establishment and survival of desirable trees appropriate to the site and enhance their growth.	R	P, B	POD Att. I POD Att. P
Enhance the economic value of timber in forest stands.	N		
<u>Management Direction</u>			
Conduct silviculture treatments to contribute timber volume to Allowable Sale Quantity.	N		
Conduct silviculture treatments to enhance timber values and to reduce fire risks and insect and disease outbreaks.	N		

TABLE 2			
Southwestern Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction – 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
During commercial harvest, except timber salvage, and except for safety, operational, or fuels reduction reasons, retain existing snags and down woody materials as specified in the RMP.	N		
When implementing commercial harvest, except timber salvage, in stands with less than 26 snags per acre over 20 inches DBH and less than 8 snags per acre over 20 inches DBH, create new snags as specified in the RMP.	N		
Employ site preparation methods such as mechanical treatments, manual treatments, and prescribed burns to prepare newly harvested and inadequately stocked areas for the regeneration of desirable tree species.	N		
Manually apply supplemental nutrients where necessary to enhance vigor and growth of desired vegetation. Do not use aerial application methods.	R	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.4.1 POD Att. I
If not suitable for commercial removal, allow cut hazard trees to be available for habitat restoration purposes in any land use allocation, including off-site from the location where such hazard trees are cut.	C, R, O	P, B,	EIS Sec. 4.4.2 POD Att. I POD Att. U
Where trees are cut for yarding corridors, skid trails, road construction, maintenance, and improvement, retain cut trees in adjacent stands as down woody material, move cut trees for placement in streams for fish habitat restoration, or sell trees at the discretion of the BLM. For trees of a certain age or size as described in the RMP keep as down woody material in adjacent stands.	C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.4.2 POD Att. I POD Att. U
Where trees are cut for right-of-way permits, retain cut trees in adjacent stands as down woody material, move cut trees for placement in streams for fish habitat restoration, or sell trees to the right-of-way permittee, at the discretion of the BLM and consistent with valid existing rights. For trees of a certain age or size as described in the RMP keep as down woody material in adjacent stands.	C, R, O	P, B,	EIS Sec. 4.4.2 POD Att. I POD Att. U
<b>Harvest Land Base – Low Intensity Timber Area (LITA)</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Harvest Land Base – Moderate Intensity Timber Area (MITA)</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Harvest Land Base – Uneven-aged Timber Area (UTA)</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Land Use Allocations — Late-Successional Reserve</b>			
<u>Management Objective</u>			
Maintain nesting-roosting habitat for the northern spotted owl and nesting habitat for the marbled murrelet.	P, C, O		

TABLE 2			
Southwestern Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction – 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
Promote the development of nesting-roosting habitat for northern spotted owl in stands that do not currently support northern spotted owl nesting and roosting.	N		
Promote the development of nesting habitat for the marbled murrelet in stands that do not currently meet nesting habitat criteria.	N		
Promote the development and maintenance of foraging habitat for the northern spotted owl, including creating and maintaining habitat to increase diversity and abundance of prey for the northern spotted owl.	N		
<u>Management Direction</u>			
Manage for large blocks of northern spotted owl nesting-roosting habitat that supports clusters of reproducing spotted owls, are distributed across the variety of ecological conditions, and are spaced to facilitate the movement and survival of spotted owls dispersing between and through the blocks.	N		
In stands that are currently northern spotted owl nesting-roosting habitat, maintain nesting-roosting habitat function, regardless of northern spotted owl occupancy.	P, C, R, O	A	Amendment-District Designated Reserve EIS Section 2.1.3.1
Protect stands of older, structurally-complex conifer forest. Such stands are a subset of, and represent the highest value, northern spotted owl nesting-roosting habitat.	P	A	Amendment-District Designated Reserve EIS Section 2.1.3.1
Undertake activities such as individual tree removal, including the felling of hazard trees and stream logs, and the construction of linear and non-linear rights-of-way or other facilities, including communication sites, as long as northern spotted owl nesting-roosting habitat continues to support northern spotted owl nesting and roosting at the stand level and supports dispersal movements.	P, C, R, O	A	Amendment-District Designated Reserve EIS Section 2.1.3.1
Protect marbled murrelet occupied stands. Prohibit activities in occupied stands except the activities described in the RMP which includes restoration and rights-of-way construction or maintenance as long as stands continue to support marbled murrelet nesting.	P, C, R, O	A	Amendment-District Designated Reserve EIS Section 2.1.3.1
During silviculture treatment of stands retain existing snags and down woody material to the specifications described in the RMP.	N		
Cut or tip individual live trees and move for placement in streams for fish habitat restoration.	, N		
Do not conduct timber salvage, except when necessary to protect public safety, or to keep roads and other infrastructure clear of debris.	C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.1.2 EIS Sec. 2.6.2 EIS Sec. 4.4.2 POD Att. I POD Att. U

TABLE 2

## Southwestern Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction – 2016

Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
Maintain access to roads and facilities by removing hazard trees and blowdown. Such logs may be retained as down woody material, moved for placement in streams for fish habitat restoration, or removed through a commercial harvest or special forest products sale.	C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.1.2 EIS Sec. 2.6.2 EIS Sec. 4.4.2 POD Att. I POD Att. U POD Att. Y
Where trees are cut for yarding corridors, skid trails, road construction, maintenance, and improvement, retain cut trees in adjacent stands as down woody material, move cut trees for placement in streams for fish habitat restoration, or sell trees, at the discretion of the BLM. Retain large or old trees as down woody material as specified in the RMP.	C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.1.2 EIS Sec. 2.6.2 EIS Sec. 4.4.2 POD Att. I POD Att. U POD Att. Y
Where trees are cut for rights-of-way permits, retain cut trees in adjacent stands as down woody material, move cut trees for placement in streams for fish habitat restoration, or sell trees to the right-of-way permittee, at the discretion of the BLM and consistent with valid existing rights. Retain large or old trees as down woody material as specified in the RMP.	C, R, O		EIS Sec. 2.1.2 EIS Sec. 2.6.2 EIS Sec. 4.4.2 POD Att. I POD Att. U POD Att. Y
In stands that are not northern spotted owl nesting-roosting habitat, apply silviculture treatments to speed the development of northern spotted owl nesting-roosting habitat or improve the quality of northern spotted owl nesting-roosting habitat in the stand or in the adjacent stand in the long term. Limit silviculture treatments as specified in the RMP.	N		
Utilize integrated vegetation management in designing and implementing treatments. Conducted integrated vegetation management for the reasons specified in the RMP.	N		
In stands $\geq$ 10 acres treated with selection harvest or commercial thinning, conduct harvest and do not create group selection openings as specified in the RMP.	N		
In stands $<$ 10 acres treated with selection harvest or commercial thinning, do not create group selection openings more than 2.5 acres in size.	N		
Use natural or artificial regeneration or both to reforest group selection openings created from selection harvest or commercial thinning with a mixture of species appropriate to the site to an average density across the group selection openings of at least 75 trees per acre within 5 years of harvest.	N		
When conducting commercial harvest, in stands with less than 64 snags per acre $>$ 10" DBH and less than 19 snags per acre $>$ 20" DBH on average across the harvest unit, create new snags as specified in the RMP within 1 year of completion of yarding the timber in the timber sale.	N		
When conducting fuels reduction or prescribed fire treatments, retain down woody material at levels specified in the RMP. Meet down wood levels as an average at the scale of the treatment area following the treatment.	N		

TABLE 2

## Southwestern Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction – 2016

Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
<b><i>Land Use Allocations — Riparian Reserve – Dry</i></b>			
<u>Management Objectives</u>			
Enable forests to: (1) recover from past management measures, (2) respond positively to climate-driven stresses, wildfire and other disturbance with resilience, (3) ensure positive or neutral ecological impacts from wildfire, and (4) contribute to northern spotted owl recovery.	P, C, R, O	A	EIS Sec. 4.4.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.1-4.6.4 EIS App. I POD Att. I POD Att. P POD Att. U Amendment-District Designated Reserve EIS Section 2.1.3.1
Reduce the risk of loss of key late-successional structure through the development of vertical and horizontal heterogeneity.	N		
Increase diversity of stocking levels and size classes within the stand and the landscape.	N		
<u>Management Direction</u>			
Apply selection harvest or commercial thinning treatments to at least 4,500 acres per decade in the South River Field Office of Roseburg District.	N		
Apply selection harvest or commercial thinning treatments to at least 17,000 acres per decade in the Medford District.	N		
When treating stands with integrated vegetation management, retain dominant Douglas-fir and pine trees that are over 36 inches DBH and were established prior to 1850 and madrone, bigleaf maple, and oak trees over 24 inches DBH except where falling is necessary for safety or operational reasons and retain these cut trees in the stand.	N		
Treat fuels to improve, enhance, or maintain landscape and ecosystem resilience. Identify sites for fuels treatments based on risk of large-scale high-intensity/high-severity fire, operationally strategic locations, or proximity to highly valued resources and assets.	N		
Modify fuel beds to produce characteristic fire behavior and fire effects representative of the fire regime. Implement interim fuels treatments in areas that are highly departed from natural conditions in order to facilitate prescribed fire in the future.	N		
Apply prescribed fire in low/mixed severity or high-frequency fire regimes to emulate historic fire function and processes. Apply prescribed fire across the landscape to create a mosaic of spatial and temporal stand conditions and patterning. Based on site-specific considerations, take measures to prevent and control fire regime altering species.	N		
Apply prescribed fire and mechanical or hand fuels treatments to reduce the potential for uncharacteristic wildfires. Apply maintenance treatments at appropriate intervals to retain or improve fire-resistant conditions.	N		

TABLE 2			
Southwestern Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction – 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
<b><i>Land Use Allocations — Riparian Reserve – (West of Highway 97)</i></b>			
<u>Management Objectives</u>			
Contribute to the conservation and recovery of ESA-listed fish species and their habitats and provide for the conservation of Bureau Special Status fish and other Bureau Special Status riparian-associated species.	P, R	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.1-4.6.5 EIS App. F EIS App. I POD Att. J POD Att. L POD Att. BB
Maintain and restore natural channel dynamics, processes, and the proper functioning condition of riparian areas, stream channels, and wetlands by providing forest shade, sediment filtering, wood recruitment, stream bank and channel stability, water storage and release, vegetation diversity, nutrient cycling, and cool and moist microclimates.	P, R	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.3.1-4.3.4 EIS Sec. 4.5.2 EIS App. F EIS App. I POD Att. I POD Att. BB
Maintain water quality and streamflows within the range of natural variability, to protect aquatic biodiversity, provide quality water for contact recreation and drinking water sources.	P, R	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.3.1-4.3.4 EIS Sec. 4.5.2 EIS App. F EIS App. I POD Att. I POD Att. BB
Meet Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) water quality criteria.	N		
Maintain high quality water and contribute to the restoration of degraded water quality for 303(d)-listed streams.	P, R	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.3.1-4.3.4 EIS Sec. 4.5.2 EIS App. F EIS App. I POD Att. I POD Att. BB
Maintain high quality waters within ODEQ-designated Source Water Protection watersheds.	P, R	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.3.1-4.3.4 EIS Sec. 4.5.2 EIS App. F EIS App. I POD Att. I POD Att. BB

TABLE 2			
Southwestern Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction – 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
<u>Management Direction</u>			
Prohibit timber salvage, except when necessary to protect public safety, or to keep roads and other infrastructure clear of debris.	O	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.4.2 EIS Secs. 4.10.1 & 4.10.2 POD Att. P POD Att. U POD Att. Y
Maintain access to roads and facilities by removing hazard trees and blowdown from roads and facilities. Retain such logs as down woody material within adjacent stands or move for placement in streams for fish habitat restoration, unless removal of logs, including through commercial harvest, is necessary to maintain access to roads and facilities.	C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.4.2 POD Att. I POD Att. U
Allow yarding corridors, skid trails, road construction, stream crossings, and road maintenance and improvement where there is no operationally feasible and economically viable alternative to accomplish other resource management objectives.	P, C	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.4.2 EIS Secs. 4.10.1 & 4.10.2 POD Att. P POD Att. U POD Att. Y
Where trees are cut for yarding corridors, skid trails, road construction, maintenance, and improvement in the Inner Zone or Middle Zone, retain cut trees in adjacent stands as down woody material or move cut trees for placement in streams for fish habitat restoration, at the discretion of the BLM. In the Outer Zone or in Riparian Reserves with non-stream features retain cut trees as described above or sell trees at the discretion of the BLM. For large or old trees retain as down woody material as described in the RMP.	C, R	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.4.2 POD Att. I POD Att. U
Where trees are cut for right-of-way permits in the Inner or Middle Zone retain cut trees in adjacent stands as down woody material, move cut trees for placement in streams for fish habitat restoration, or sell trees to right-of-way permittee as necessary for fuel reduction. In the Outer Zone keep as down woody material, place in streams for fish habitat, or sell trees to right-of-way permittee at BLM discretion and with valid existing rights. For large and old trees retain as described in the RMP.	C, R	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.4.2 POD Att. I POD Att. U
Use site-specific BMPs to maintain water quality during land management actions, including discretionary actions of other crossing BLM-administered lands.	C, R	P, B	POD Att. I POD Att. X POD Att. BB
In new recreational developments, install sanitation systems that maintain water quality.	N		
Do not operate ground-based machinery for timber harvest on slopes > 35 percent. See RMP for exceptions for machinery with tracks.	N		
During silviculture treatment of stands, retain existing snags and down woody material as specified in the RMP.	N		
Cut or tip individual live trees and move for fish habitat restoration.	N		

TABLE 2			
Southwestern Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction – 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
Cut or tip individual live trees directly into the stream channel for fish habitat restoration.	N		
Tree tipping: when conducting commercial thinning in any portion of the Outer Zone in a stand in all watershed classes, cut or tip from 0 to 15 square feet of basal area per acre of live trees, averaged across the Riparian Reserve portion of the treated stand. Leave cut or tipped trees on site as specified in the RMP.	N		
Promote beaver habitat restoration where the presence of beaver and their associated dams would improve fish and aquatic habitat.	R	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.5.1
Along ponds and wetlands < 1 acre and constructed water impoundments of any size, treat vegetation as needed for habitat restoration, access, or safety.	C, R	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.2, 4.3.3 & 4.3.4 EIS Sec. 4.5.2 EIS App. H POD Att. I POD Att. BB
For constructed water impoundments and constructed ponds, follow inspection guidelines, dredge as necessary, and maintain vegetation, access, and plumbing as specified in the RMP.	N		
Riparian Reserve distances vary depending on intermittency of streams, bearing of fish, unstable areas, and size of wetlands. See RMP for Riparian Reserves distance calculations.	P	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.3.2 & 4.3.3 EIS App. H POD Att. BB
<b>Land Use Allocations — Riparian Reserve – Moist</b>			
For fish-bearing and perennial streams in the Inner Zone do not thin stands except as specified in the RMP.	N		
For fish-bearing and perennial streams in the Outer Zone thin stands as needed to provide trees that would function as stable wood in the stream. Maintain canopy cover and density as specified in the RMP.	N		
For intermittent, non-fish-bearing streams, do not thin stands in the Inner Zone except as specified in the RMP.	N		
For intermittent, non-fish-bearing streams, thin stands as needed in the Middle Zone and Outer Zone as needed to provide trees that would function as stable wood in the stream. Maintain canopy cover and density as specified in the RMP.	N		
<b>Land Use Allocations — Riparian Reserve – Dry</b>			
<u>Management Objectives</u>			
See Riparian Reserve (West of Highway 97)			
<u>Management Direction</u>			
See Riparian Reserve (West of Highway 97)			

TABLE 2			
Southwestern Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction – 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
In all subwatershed classes apply low or moderate-severity prescribed burns where needed to invigorate native deciduous tree species. Moderate severity prescribed burns as specified in the RMP and apply non-commercial tree thinning to adjust fuel loads as necessary to achieve desired fire effects prior to prescribed burning.	N		
When conducting fuels or prescribed fire treatments, retain down woody material at levels specified in the RMP. Down woody material retention standards would be met as an average at the scale of the treatment area and is not intended to be attained on every acre.	N		
For fish-bearing and perennial streams in the Inner Zone do not thin stands except as specified in the RMP.	N		
For fish-bearing and perennial streams in the Outer Zone thin stands as needed to provide trees that would function as stable wood in the stream. Maintain canopy cover and density as specified in the RMP. Apply fuels reduction treatments and make available for the sale the merchantable timber from thinning and other treatments.	N		
For intermittent, non-fish-bearing streams, do not thin stands in the Inner Zone except as specified in the RMP.	N		
For intermittent, non-fish-bearing streams, thin stands as needed in the Middle Zone and Outer Zone as needed to provide trees that would function as stable wood in the stream. Maintain canopy cover and density as specified in the RMP. Apply fuels reduction treatments, remove cut or tipped as needed for safety or operation in the Middle Zone, and make available for the sale the merchantable timber from thinning and other treatments in the Outer Zone.	N		
<b>Land Use Allocations — Administrative Actions</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Resource Programs — Air Quality</b>			
<u>Management Objectives</u>			
Protect air quality related values in Federal mandatory Class I areas.	C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.12.1 POD Att. B
Prevent exceedances of National, State, or local ambient air quality standards.	C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.12.1 POD Att. B
<u>Management Direction</u>			
Comply with the Oregon Smoke Management Plan when implementing prescribed burning activities.	C	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.4.2 POD Att. U POD Att. Q

TABLE 2			
<b>Southwestern Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction – 2016</b>			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
Use BMPs to reduce dust from unpaved road surfaces during extended management operations, such as timber sales and wildfire management actions/activities.	C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.12.1 POD Att. B
Follow State Implementation Plan requirements for activities that could negatively affect the status of air quality non-attainment or maintenance areas.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.12.1 POD Att. B
<b>Resource Programs — Cultural Resources</b>			
<u>Management Objectives</u>			
Preserve and protect significant cultural resources and ensure that they are available for appropriate uses by present and future generations.	P, C	P, B, M	EIS Secs. 4.11.1-4.11.3 POD Att. Z
Reduce imminent threats and resolve potential conflicts from natural or human-caused deterioration or potential conflict with other resources by ensuring that all authorizations for land and resource use comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.	P	R	EIS Secs. 4.11.1-4.11.5 POD Att. Z
<u>Management Direction</u>			
Evaluate all documented cultural resources for National Register of Historic Places eligibility. For all sites that are listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, protect sites through avoidance or other protection measures.	P, C	P, B	EIS Secs. 4.11.1-4.11.3 POD Att. Z
Conduct public education and outreach activities and develop materials in order to educate and interpret for the public the cultural and historic resources within the decision area.	N		
Assign all cultural resources into one of the use allocations specified in the RMP.	N		
<b>Resource Programs — Fire, Fuels, and Wildfire Response</b>			
<u>Management Objective</u>			
Respond to wildfires in a manner that provides for public and firefighter safety while meeting land management objectives by utilizing the full range of fire management options.	N		
Fire management strategies would be risk-based decisions that consider firefighter and public safety, values at risk, management objectives, and costs that are commensurate with the identified risk.	N		
Actively manage the land to restore and maintain resilience of ecosystems to wildfire and decrease the risk of uncharacteristic, large, high-intensity/high-severity wildfires.	N		
Manage fuels to reduce wildfire response consistent with the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy.	N		
Participate with communities bordering Federal lands in partnership with local, State, and Federal stakeholders to reduce risks and threats from wildland fire.	N		

TABLE 2			
Southwestern Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction – 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
<u>Management Direction</u>			
Take immediate action to suppress all unplanned human-caused ignitions at the lowest cost commensurate with the protection of firefighter and public safety and welfare and resulting in the fewest negative consequences to natural and cultural resources.	C, R, O	P, B	EIS Secs. 4.4.1 & 4.4.2 POD Att. K
Allow application of the full range of fire management options in responding to natural ignitions or escaped prescribed fires. These fires may be used to achieve management objectives as specified in the RMP.	N		
Conduct wildfire rehabilitation and restoration actions to protect and sustain ecosystems, ecosystem services, public health and safety, and infrastructure adversely affected by fire management operations or direct fire effects.	N		
Treat both management activity fuels and natural hazardous fuels for any of the reasons specified in the RMP such as reducing potential fire behavior.	N		
Treat fuels in a way that increase intervals between future maintenance treatments.	N		
Create fuel beds or fuel breaks that reduce potential for high-intensity/high-severity fire spread within the wildland urban interface or in close proximity to highly valued resources.	N		
Prior to applying prescribed fire, take necessary mitigation actions to reduce impacts to Bureau Special Status Species wildlife and plants and their habitats.	N		
Conduct necessary vegetation maintenance treatments to ensure that fire management operations are able to access existing natural and human-made strategic infrastructure.	N		
<b>Resource Programs — Fisheries</b>			
<u>Management Objectives</u>			
Improve the distribution and quantity of high-quality fish habitat across the landscape for all life stages of ESA-listed, Bureau Special Status Species, and other fish species.	N		
Maintain and restore access to stream channels for all life stages of aquatic species.	P, C, R, O	P, B,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.3.2 EIS Sec. 4.5.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.1-4.6.5 POD Att. L POD Att. BB

TABLE 2			
Southwestern Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction – 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
<u>Management Direction</u>			
Restore degraded spawning, rearing, and holding habitat for fish using a combination of accepted techniques including but not limited to log and boulder placement in stream channels, tree tipping, and gravel enhancement.	P, R	P, B,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.3.2 EIS Sec. 4.5.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.1-4.6.5 POD Att. L POD Att. BB
Remove or modify human-caused fish passage barriers to restore access to stream channels for all life stages for native aquatic species.	P, R	P, B,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.3.2 EIS Sec. 4.5.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.1-4.6.5 POD Att. L POD Att. BB
<b>Resource Programs — Forest Management</b>			
<u>Management Objectives</u>			
Enhance the health, stability, growth, and vigor of forest stands.	N		
In harvested or disturbed areas, ensure the establishment and survival of desired vegetation appropriate to the site.	N		
Facilitate safe and efficient forestry operations for the BLM, reciprocal right-of-way agreement holders, and permittees.	N		
<u>Management Direction</u>			
Promote the establishment and survival of desirable vegetation through stand maintenance treatments.	N		
Apply thinning or prescribed fire to forest stands as needed to achieve appropriate stocking and density levels.	N		
Use genetically improved native trees for reforestation when available.	R	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.4.2 POD Att. I POD Att. U
Fall and move live or dead trees as needed for safety or operational reasons, including but not limited to, the creation of landings, yarding corridors, or skid trails within or adjacent to nearby harvest units, hazard tree removal, and road construction, improvement, or maintenance.	C, R, O	PB	Stantec to add EIS Sec. 2.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.4.2 EIS App. F EIS App. I POD Att. P POD Att. U
Allow road construction, maintenance, improvement, and decommissioning as well as construction of skid trails and yarding corridors based on operational needs and consistent with valid existing rights.	P, C, R, O	PB	EIS Sec. 4.10.2 POD Att. Y
Allow management activities in density management study sites that are compatible with study objectives.	N		

TABLE 2			
Southwestern Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction – 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
<b>Resource Programs — Hydrology</b>			
<u>Management Objectives</u>			
Maintain water quality within the range of natural variability that meets ODEQ water quality standards for drinking water, contact recreation, and aquatic biodiversity.	P, C, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.3.1-4.3.4 EIS Sec. 4.5.2 POD Att. BB
<u>Management Direction</u>			
Select and implement site-level BMPs to maintain water quality for BLM actions and discretionary actions of others crossing BLM-administered lands.	P, C, R	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.3.1-4.3.4 EIS Sec. 4.5.2 POD Att. BB
Design culverts, bridges, and other stream crossings for a 100-year flood event and for standards for ESA-listed fish and other requirements described in the RMP.	P	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.3.1-4.3.4 EIS Sec. 4.5.2 EIS Secs. 4.10.1 & 4.10.2 POD Att. Y POD Att. BB
Implement road improvements, storm proofing, maintenance, or decommissioning to reduce or eliminate chronic sediment inputs to stream channels and waterbodies.	P, R	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.3.1-4.3.4 EIS Sec. 4.5.2 EIS Secs. 4.10.1 & 4.10.2 POD Att. I POD Att. Y POD Att. BB
Suspend commercial road use where the road surface is deteriorating due to vehicle rutting or standing water, or where turbid runoff is likely to reach stream channels.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.3.1-4.3.4 EIS Sec. 4.5.2 EIS Secs. 4.10.1 & 4.10.2 POD Att. I POD Att. Y POD Att. BB
Decommission roads that are no longer needed for resource management and are at risk of failure for are contributing sediment to streams, consistent with valid existing rights.	N		
<b>Resource Programs — Invasive Species</b>			
<u>Management Objectives</u>			
Prevent the introduction of invasive species and the spread of existing invasive species infestations.	C, R, O	P, B	EIS Secs. 4.5.1 & 4.5.2 POD Att. N POD Att. W

TABLE 2			
Southwestern Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction – 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
<u>Management Direction</u>			
Implement measures to prevent, detect, and rapidly control new invasive species infestations.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Secs. 4.5.1 & 4.5.2 POD Att. N POD Att. W
Use manual, mechanical, cultural, chemical, and biological treatments to manage invasive species infestations.	C, R, O	P, B	EIS Secs. 4.5.1 & 4.5.2 POD Att. I POD Att. N POD Att. W
Treat invasive plants and host species for invasive forest pathogens in accordance with the Records of Decision for the Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program Environmental Impact Statement and the Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on Bureau of Land Management Lands in Oregon Environmental Impact Statement.	C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.4.1 POD Att. N POD Att. W
<b>Resource Programs — Lands, Realty, and Roads</b>			
<u>Management Objectives</u>			
Make land tenure adjustments to facilitate the management of resources and enhance public resource values.	N		
Provide legal access to BLM-administered lands and facilities to support resource management programs.	N		
Provide needed rights-of-way, permits, leases, and easements over BLM-administered lands in a manner that is consistent with Federal and State laws.	P	P	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.3  EIS App. F
Protect lands that have important resource values or substantial levels of investment by withdrawing them, where necessary, from the implementation of nondiscretionary public land and mineral laws.	N		
Provide a road transportation system that serves resource management needs and casual use needs for both BLM-administered lands and adjacent privately owned lands.	N		
<u>Management Direction</u>			
Retain lands in Land Tenure Zone 1 (Zone 1) under BLM administration. Lands in Zone 1 including areas as specified in the RMP.	N		
Make lands in Land Tenure Zone 2 (Zone 2) available for exchange to enhance public resource values, improve management capabilities, or reduce the potential for land use conflict. Lands in Zone 2 are not in the other two Zone categories.	N		
Make lands in Land Tenure Zone 3 (Zone 3) available for disposal using appropriate disposal mechanisms. Lands in Zone 3 include those as specified in the RMP.	N		
Assign to Zone 3 survey hiatuses and unintentional encroachments discovered in the future.	N		

TABLE 2			
Southwestern Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction – 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
Assign to Zone 3 patented lands with reversionary interests reserved by the United States that are relinquished back to Federal ownership.	N		
Assign to Zone 3 land boundary adjustments due to river movement discovered in the future, which meets the disposal criteria defined the RMP.	N		
The BLM may dispose of lands designated in Zones 2 and 3 that provide habitat for ESA-listed species, including critical habitat, only following consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Services and upon a determination that such action is consistent with relevant law and maximizes public resource values.	N		
As required by the Oregon Public Lands Transfer and Protection Act, do not reduce through disposal, exchange, or sale the acres of O&C lands of all classifications, and the acres of O&C and public domain lands that are available for harvesting.	N		
Acquire or dispose of lands to facilitate resource management objectives as opportunities occur. See the Land Tenure Adjustment Criteria section in the RMP.	N		
Make available for disposal the public domain lands in Zones 2 and 3 that have been classified under Section 7 of the Taylor Grazing Act.	N		
Manage newly acquired lands for the purpose for which they were acquired or in a manner that is consistent with management objectives for adjacent BLM-administered lands or other BLM-administered lands having similar resource values.	N		
Where the BLM has administrative responsibility on lands managed by other agencies, the BLM will administer those lands in accordance with interagency agreements.	N		
Issue permits, as identified under the FLPMA for a variety of uses, such as, but not limited to, stockpile and storage sites and as tools to authorize unintentional trespass situations pending final resolution.	N		
Do not use land use authorizations for landfills or other waste disposal facilities.	N		
Use land-use authorizations to resolve agricultural or occupancy trespasses, where appropriate.	N		
Recognize existing rights-of-way, permits, leases, and easements as valid uses.	P, R	P	EIS Sec. 4.10.2 POD Att. Y
Limit withdrawals to the area needed and restrict only those activities needed to accomplish the purposes of the withdrawal.	N		
Process formal land withdrawals being relinquished by the BLM or other Federal agency according to the procedures stated under 43 CFR 2372.	N		
Right-of-way exclusion areas include those as described in the RMP such as Wilderness Study Areas and lands designated as Wilderness and other unique areas as specified in the RMP.	P	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.7.1-4.7.3 POD Att. T

TABLE 2			
Southwestern Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction – 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
Right-of-way avoidance areas include those as described in the RMP such as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and Recreation Management Areas. Only grant right-of-way in avoidance areas if values for which the land was designated are maintained and there are no feasible alternatives.	P	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.7.1-4.7.3 POD Att. T
Grant rights-of-way in utility corridors as the preferred location for energy transmission or distribution facilities. Corridors would generally be 1,000 feet on each side of the centerline. Do not conflict with existing utility corridors.	P	P, R	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.7.1-4.7.3
Construct communication facilities on existing developed communication sites where they do not conflict with other management objectives. Require a site plan for applications for communication facilities on undeveloped communication sites.	P	P	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.7.1-4.7.3 POD Att. D
Expand existing communication sites and develop new sites. Prioritize the use of existing sites and facilities for accommodating the need for additional capacity.	P	P	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.7.1-4.7.3 POD Att. D
Construct new permanent or temporary roads, which may include major culverts and bridges, where needed to meet resource management objectives, to established BLM engineering designs standards and apply BMPs.	P, C	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.10.2 POD Att. Y
Maintain existing roads, including major culverts and bridges, to provide access for both resource management and casual use activities while protecting water quality and facility investments, and providing user safety, to established BLM maintenance standards and apply BMPs.	C, O	P, B	EIS Secs. 4.10.1-4.10.3 POD Att. Y
Remove hazard and downed trees along roads for safety or operational reasons.	C, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.4.2 POD Att. I POD Att. U
Fully decommission or obliterate roads with no future resource management need. Decommission roads not currently needed for resource management but that will be used and maintained again in the future and apply BMPs.	N		
<b>Resource Programs — Livestock Grazing</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Resource Programs — Minerals</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Resource Programs — Leasable Minerals: Oil, Gas, or Coalbed Natural Gas Resource</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Resource Programs — Locatable Minerals</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Resource Programs — Salable Minerals</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			

TABLE 2			
<b>Southwestern Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction – 2016</b>			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
<b><i>Resource Programs — Paleontological Resources</i></b>			
<u>Management Objectives</u>			
Protect and preserve significant localities from natural or human-caused deterioration or potential conflict with other resources.	P, C	P, B	EIS Secs. 4.11.1-4.11.3 POD Att. Z
Provide appropriate scientific, educational, and recreational uses, such as research and interpretive opportunities, for paleontological resources.	N		
<u>Management Direction</u>			
Protect all paleontological resources through avoidance or other protection measures, consistent with BLM Handbook 8270-1.	P, C	P, B	EIS Secs. 4.11.1-4.11.3 POD Att. Z
Conduct public education, outreach activities, and develop materials to educate the public on paleontological resources existing within the decision area.	N		
<b><i>Resource Programs — Rare Plants and Fungi</i></b>			
<u>Management Objectives</u>			
Provide for conservation and contribute toward the recovery of plant species that are ESA-listed or candidates.	P	P, B	EIS Secs. 4.6.1-4.6.5 EIS App. F EIS App. I POD Att. J
Support the persistence and resilience of natural communities, including those associated with forests, oak woodlands, shrublands, grasslands, cliffs, rock outcrops, talus slopes, meadows, and wetlands.	P	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.4.1 POD Att. I
Provide for the conservation of Bureau Special Status plant and fungi species.	P	P, B	EIS Secs. 4.6.1-4.6.5 EIS App. F EIS App. I POD Att. J
Support the persistence and resilience of oak species within oak woodlands and within mixed hardwood/conifer communities.	P	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.4.1 POD Att. I
<u>Management Direction</u>			
Manage ESA-listed species consistent with recovery plans, conservation agreements, species management plans, and designated critical habitat and species-specific or project-specific conservation measures developed with USFWS such as habitat protection and action intensity reduction to recover species populations.	P	P, B, R	EIS Sec. 4.6.1-4.6.4 EIS App. F EIS App. I POD Att. J
Manage ESA candidate and Bureau Sensitive species consistent with any conservation agreements or strategies including the protection and restoration of habitat, alteration of the type, timing, and intensity of actions, and other strategies designed to conserve populations of the species.	P	P, C, R	EIS Sec. 4.6.1-4.6.4 EIS App. F EIS App. I POD Att. J

TABLE 2			
Southwestern Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction – 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
Manage habitat to maintain populations of ESA-listed, proposed, and candidate plant species.	P	P, B, R	EIS Sec. 4.6.1-4.6.4 EIS App. F EIS App. I POD Att. J
Prior to implementing actions that could result in habitat modifications or species disturbance in the suitable habitat of any ESA-listed, proposed, or candidate plant species, or Bureau Sensitive plant species, conduct surveys to determine species presence. Use information on known sites and other details as specified in the RMP.	P	P	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.6.1-4.6.5 EIS App. F EIS App. I POD Att. J
Maintain or restore natural processes, native species composition, and vegetation structure in natural communities through actions such as applying prescribed fire, thinning, removing encroaching vegetation, and other actions described in the RMP.	N		
When re-vegetating degraded or disturbed areas, utilize locally adapted seeds and native plant materials as specified in the RMP.	R	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.4.1 POD Att. I
Manage mixed hardwood/conifer communities to maintain and enhance oak persistence and structure by removing competing conifers, thinning, and prescribed fire, to the extent consistent with management direction for the land use allocation.	N		
Manage mixed conifer communities to maintain and enhance ponderosa, Jeffrey, and sugar pine persistence and structure by removing competing conifers, thinning, and prescribed fire, to the extent consistent with management direction for the land use allocation.	N		
Create new and augment existing populations of ESA-listed, proposed, and candidate plant species and Bureau Sensitive plant and fungi species to meet recovery plan or conservation objectives.	N		
<b>Resource Programs — Recreation and Visitor Services</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Resource Programs — Recreation and Visitor Services-Significant Caves</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Resource Programs — Recreation and Visitor Services-Formerly Used Defense Sites</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Resource Programs — Soil Resources</b>			
<u>Management Objectives</u>			
Maintain or enhance the inherent soil functions of managed ecosystems.	N		
Provide landscapes that stay within natural soil stability failure rates during and after management activities.	N		

TABLE 2			
Southwestern Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction – 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
<u>Management Directions</u>			
Apply BMPs as needed to maintain or restore soil functions and soil quality and limit detrimental soil disturbance.	C, R, O	P, B	EIS Secs. 4.2.1-4.2.3 EIS App. G POD Att. I
Limit detrimental soil disturbance from forest management operations to less than 20 percent of the harvest unit area and apply mitigation if this is exceeded.	N		
Avoid road construction and timber harvest on unstable slopes where there is a high probability to cause a shallow, rapidly moving landslide that would likely damage infrastructure or threaten public safety.	P, C	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.1.2 EIS Sec. 4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.4.2
Do not till soils where tillage will cause soils to become unstable due to increasing the soil moisture content.	R		EIS Secs. 4.2.1-4.2.3 EIS App. G POD Att. I
<b>Resource Programs — Sustainable Energy</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Resource Programs — Sustainable Energy-Biomass Energy Development</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Resource Programs — Sustainable Energy-Wind Energy Development</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Resource Programs — Sustainable Energy-Geothermal Energy Development</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Resource Programs — Sustainable Energy-Sustainable Energy Transmission Corridors</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Resource Programs — Trails and Travel Management</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Resource Programs — Visual Resource Management</b>			
<u>Management Objectives</u>			
Protect scenic values on public lands where visual resources are an issue or where high-value visual resources exist.	P	R	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.8.2 EIS App. K

TABLE 2			
Southwestern Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction – 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
Prohibit activities that would disrupt the existing character of the landscape in Visual Resource Management Class I areas.	P	R	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.8.2 EIS App. K
Retain the existing character of the landscape in Visual Resource Management Class II areas.	P	R	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.8.2 EIS App. K
Partially retain the existing character of the landscape in Visual Resource Management Class III areas.	P	R	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.8.2 EIS App. K
Allow for major modification of the existing character of the landscape in Visual Resource Management Class IV areas.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.8.2 EIS App. K
<u>Management Direction</u>			
Only allow activities that are found to meet visual resource management objectives using the Visual Resource Contrast Rating system.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.8.2 EIS App. K
Visual Resource Management Class I includes areas such as Wilderness Areas and Designated Wild and Scenic Rivers (see RMP for a full list). Manage them in accordance with natural changes and prohibit activities that would lower the class.	N		
Visual Resource Management Class II includes Scenic Rivers and eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers and National Trail Management Corridors (see RMP for a full list). Manage these areas for low levels of change.	N		
Visual Resource Class III includes Recreational Rivers and Special Recreation Management Areas (see RMP for full list). Manage these areas for moderate levels of change but don't allow changes to dominate the landscape.	N		
Visual Resource Management Class IV includes all other lands not in other classes. Manage these areas for high levels of change and may dominate the landscape.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2 EIS Secs.4.8.1 & 4.8.2 EIS App. K

TABLE 2			
Southwestern Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction – 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
<b>Resource Programs — Wildlife</b>			
<u>Management Objectives</u>			
Conserve and recover species that are ESA-listed, proposed, or candidates, and the ecosystems on which they depend.	P	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.6.1-4.6.5 EIS App. F EIS App. I POD Att. J POD Att. L
Implement conservation measures that reduce or eliminate threats to Bureau Sensitive species to minimize the likelihood of and need for the ESA listing of these species.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.6.1-4.6.5 EIS App. F EIS App. I POD Att. J POD Att. L
Conserve or create habitat for species addressed by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and ecosystems on which they depend.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R	EIS Sec. 4.5.1 EIS Secs. 4.6.1-4.6.4 EIS App. F EIS App. I
<u>Management Direction</u>			
Manage habitat for species that are ESA-listed, or are candidates for listing, consistent with recovery plans, conservation agreements, and designated critical habitat.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.6.1-4.6.5 EIS App. F EIS App. I POD Att. J POD Att. L
Implement conservation measures to mitigate specific threats to Bureau Sensitive species during the planning of activities and projects. Conservation measures include altering the type, timing, location, and intensity of management actions.	C, R, O	P, B, R	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.6.1-4.6.5 EIS App. F EIS App. I POD Att. J POD Att. L
Utilize information on known sites of ESA-listed wildlife when conducting fire management operations that could result in habitat modification or species disturbance.	N		
Manage naturally occurring special habitats to maintain their ecological function, such as seeps, springs, wetlands, natural ponds, vernal pools/ponds, natural meadows, rock outcrops, caves, cliffs, talus slopes, mineral licks, oak savannah, woodlands, sand dunes, and marine habitats.	P	P, B	EIS Secs. 4.3.1-4.3.4 EIS Sec. 4.4.1 EIS Secs. 4.5.1 & 4.5.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.1-4.6.5 EIS App. F EIS App. H POD Att. I POD Att. BB

TABLE 2

## Southwestern Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction – 2016

Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
Mange human-made special habitats as wildlife habitat when compatible with their engineered function, such as bridges, buildings, quarries, pump chances/heliponds, abandoned mines, and reservoirs to the extent practicable consistent with safety and legal requirements.	P, O	P, B	EIS Secs. 4.3.1-4.3.4 EIS Sec. 4.4.1 EIS Secs. 4.5.1 & 4.5.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.1-4.6.5 EIS App. F POD Att. I POD Att. BB
Klamath Falls Field Office and Medford District: maintain or enhance Bureau Special Status Species wildlife habitat on rangelands.	P	P, B, R	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.6.1-4.6.5 EIS App. F EIS App. I POD Att. J POD Att. L
Prior to implementing actions that could result in habitat modification or species disturbance in habitat for the vernal pool fairy shrimp or Oregon spotted frog, conduct surveys to determine species presence.	P	R,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.6.1-4.6.5 EIS App. F EIS App. I POD Att. J POD Att. L
Manage vernal pool fairy shrimp and Oregon spotted frog consistency with recovery plans, conservation agreements, designated critical habitat, and species-specific and project-specific conservation measures developed with USFWS. Do approve for fund actions that would adversely affect vernal pool fairy shrimp or Oregon spotted frog, except when done in accordance with an approved plan or necessary for species conservation.	N		
Manage designated or proposed critical habitat for the vernal pool fairy shrimp and Oregon spotted frog consistent with recovery plans, conservation agreements, designated critical habitat, and species-specific and project-specific conservation measures developed with USFWS. Do no approve or fund actions that would adversely affect designated or proposed critical habitat for these species except if in agreement with an approved plan or for species conservation.	N		
<b>Resource Programs — Wildlife: Bald and Golden Eagles</b>			
Protect known bald eagle or golden eagle nests and bald eagle winter roosting areas. Prohibit activities that will disrupt bald eagles or golden eagles that are actively nesting. See RMP for activity allowances and prohibitions.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.6.1-4.6.5
<b>Resource Programs — Wildlife: Bats</b>			
Protect known maternity colonies and hibernacula for Bureau Sensitive bat species within caves, mines, bridges, and buildings with a 250-foot buffer. See RMP for specific prohibitions.	P, C, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.6.4
Prohibit blasting during periods of reproduction and hibernation within 1 mile of known maternity colonies and hibernacula for Bureau Sensitive bat species within caves, abandoned mines, bridges, and buildings.	C	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 2.4.1 & 2.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4

TABLE 2			
Southwestern Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction – 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
Where white-nose syndrome is found in the bats residing within caves, abandoned mines, bridges, and buildings, prohibit human access except for monitoring, education, or research purposes.	N		
<b>Resource Programs — Wildlife: Deer or Elk Management Area (Klamath Falls Field Office and Medford District)</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Resource Programs — Wildlife: Fisher</b>			
Do not approve, fund, or carry out actions that would disrupt normal fisher behaviors associated with known natal or maternal denning sites, except when done in accordance with an approved recovery plan or other applicable plan or strategy and when the action is necessary for conservation.	P	R	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.6.1
Manage known natal or maternal denning sites in a manner that would not adversely affect fisher. Conduct canopy cover specifications and denning structure protection as described in the RMP.	P	R	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.6.1
Within 5 <sup>th</sup> field-watersheds (HUC 10) where fisher are documented by the BLM to occur, favor retaining trees that have structures that are typically used as denning or resting sites by fisher.	P	R	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.1 POD Att. P POD Att. U
<b>Resource Programs — Wildlife: Gray Wolf</b>			
Restrict activities that create noise or visual disturbance(s) above ambient conditions within one mile of known active gray wolf dens from April 1 to July 15.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec.1.5 EIS Sec. 4.6.1 POD Att. B
In accordance with 43 CFR 4110, modify grazing leases, as appropriate, to include measures specified in the RMP when the USFWS determines gray wolf occupancy of a BLM grazing allotment and recommends the implementation of these measures as part of its wolf conservation strategy.	N		
<b>Resource Programs — Wildlife: Marbled Murrelet</b>			
Except as stated under Option 3 (see RMP), and except when needed to protect human safety and property, prohibit activities that disrupt marbled murrelet nesting at occupied sites when conducting activities within all land uses allocations within 35 miles of the Pacific Coast and when conducting activities within reserved land use allocations between 35-50 miles of the Pacific Coast.	P, C, R, O	A	Amendment-District Designated Reserve EIS Section 2.1.3.1
Before modifying nesting habitat or removing nesting structure in all land use allocations within 35 miles of the Pacific Coast and in LSR/RR between 35-50 miles of the Pacific Coast and outside of exclusion areas C and D (see RMP), assess the analysis area for marbled murrelet nesting structure. See RMP for nesting analysis structure and options for surveys and protection.	P	A	EIS Sec. 4.6.1-4.6.4 Amendment-District Designated Reserve EIS Section 2.1.3.1

TABLE 2			
Southwestern Oregon Approved Management Actions/Direction – 2016			
Element	Applicability	Consistency	EIS Section
<b>Resource Programs — Wildlife: Northern Spotted Owl</b>			
Manage habitat conditions for northern spotted owl movement and survival between and through large blocks of northern spotted owl nesting-roosting habitat.	P	P	
Do not authorize timber sales that would cause the incidental take of northern spotted owl territorial pairs or resident singles from timber harvest until implementation of a barred owl management program consistent with the assumptions contained in the Biological Opinion on the RMP has begun.	N		
<b>Resource Programs — Wildlife: Oregon Spotted Frog</b>			
Manage livestock grazing at sites occupied by Oregon spotted frogs to prevent direct impacts to eggs, tadpoles, or adults.	N		
<b>Resource Programs — Wildlife: Siskiyou Mountains Salamander</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Resource Programs — Wildlife: Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp</b>			
Do not authorize or construct additional discretionary roads and trails within designated critical habitat for the vernal pool fairy shrimp or within vernal pool fairy shrimp habitat.	P	R	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.6.1-4.6.5 EIS Secs. 4.10.1-4.10.2 POD Att. Y
<b>Resource Programs — Wildlife: Wild Horses</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			

# Land and Resource Management Plan Consistency Evaluations for the Umpqua, Rogue River and Winema National Forests

Actions on national forest system (NFS) must be consistent with the Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) of the administrative unit where the action occurs. This appendix provides a series of tables that document independent agency consistency evaluations of the Pacific Connector pipeline with management direction for the LRMPs of the Rogue River, Umpqua and Winema National Forests.

Each table is organized to list relevant components of the respective RMP or LRMP. For each element, a determination was made regarding (1) its applicability to the Project, (2) the consistency of the Project with the element, and (3) in each table for each relevant element are the portion or portions of the DEIS that address the standard (expressed as EIS sections, EIS appendices, and POD attachments). Column four identifies the specific LRMP amendment that would be required. Where certain sections of the LRMP are not applicable, specific elements have been excluded to reduce the size of the tables (e.g., Adaptive Management Areas).

On each table, the specific elements are presented in column one by LRMP section (topic). In column two (“Applicable”) of each table, the applicability of each element was identified by relevant stage or stages of the PCGP Project as follows:

- P Pre-construction
- C Construction
- R Restoration (includes offsite mitigation actions)
- O Operation
- N Not Applicable to any stage

The consistency of each relevant element is expressed in column three (“Consistent”) of each table as follows:

- P Consistent via agency-approved plans, designs & procedures
- B Consistent via application of BMPs
- R Consistent via route selection
- A Inconsistent, LRMP amendment required

The majority of the relevant standards consistency by adherence to more than one consistency criterion. In such cases, the codes are presented as above. Included for each relevant element in column four of each table (“Comments”) are the portion or portions of the DEIS that address the element, expressed as follows:

- EIS section
- EIS appendix
- POD attachment (note references to these attachments was revised to use a letter consistent with applicant filing)

For each inconsistent Project action, the LRMP plan amendment required to address the standard is specifically identified in column four.

TABLE 3			
Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<b>Recreation</b>			
<u>Developed Recreation:</u> Evaluate and authorize service by the private sector on National Forest lands that complement National Forest objectives.	N		
<u>Developed Recreation:</u> New recreation residence sites will not be permitted, except as allowed by Forest Service regulations.	N		
<u>Developed Recreation:</u> Consider the needs of elderly and physically challenged users in all construction or reconstruction of developed facilities in accordance with FSM direction.	N		
<u>Developed Recreation:</u> Continue to use sampling at developed sites as funds permit to determine visitor origin, extent of use and kinds of activities.	N		
<u>Developed Recreation:</u> Sites will be administered and maintained to provide visitor safety, sanitation, and protection of facility and site resources.	N		
<u>Developed Recreation:</u> Sites shall be managed to the following ROS classes: rural at Diamond Lake fee sites; roaded natural at non-fee developed sites; roaded natural on the remainder of the Forest.	N		
<u>Developed Recreation:</u> Existing sites shall be maintained or reconstructed to assigned ROS standards.	N		
<u>Developed Recreation:</u> Potential developed sites and acres shown in List IV-2 <sup>1</sup> and on the accompanying inventory map in the map packet shall be reserved for recreation occupancy and managed to the following standards: The ROS direction for both the existing and future condition shall be (1) rural for Diamond Lake sites; (2) roaded natural for Lemolo, Clearwater, North Umpqua River corridor, Little River, South Umpqua, and Brice/Sharps; and (3) roaded modified for other North Umpqua Ranger District sites.	N		
<u>Developed Recreation:</u> Potential developed sites and acres shown in List IV-2 <sup>1</sup> and on the accompanying inventory map in the map packet shall be reserved for recreation occupancy and managed to the following standards: Visual resource direction within the sites shall be partial retention and views from the sites will be managed to the sensitivity level of the corridor in which they are located.	N		

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<sup>1</sup> List IV-2: Potential Developed Sites, Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

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TABLE 3			
Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Developed Recreation:</u> Potential developed sites and acres shown in List IV-2<sup>1</sup> and on the accompanying inventory map in the map packet shall be reserved for recreation occupancy and managed to the following standards:</p> <p>Conceptual site plans shall be approved before any resource development occurs. Roads developed by projects shall be located to serve the planned recreation use as well as other resource needs. Mature and old growth timber may only be removed selectively to make the site safe for recreation occupancy. There will be no programmed salvage or harvest on these sites. Young conifers and hardwoods shall be utilized as necessary to provide future campsite screening and visually attractive cover.</p>	N		
<p><u>Developed Recreation:</u> Recreation old growth groves and acres shown in List IV-3<sup>2</sup> shall be managed to provide for their high interpretive values.</p>	N		
<p><u>Dispersed Roaded and Unroaded Recreation:</u> Emphasize “pack-in/pack-out” policy to reduce management costs and resource impacts.</p>	N		
<p><u>Dispersed Roaded and Unroaded Recreation:</u> List IV-4<sup>3</sup> displays roaded dispersed sites, special features and acres inventoried within roaded modified ROS forest settings. The management direction for these sites is:</p> <p>Manage to ROS roaded natural.</p>	N		
<p><u>Dispersed Roaded and Unroaded Recreation:</u> List IV-4<sup>3</sup> displays roaded dispersed sites, special features and acres inventoried within roaded modified ROS forest settings. The management direction for these sites is:</p> <p>Visual quality objective is modification in foreground seen areas and partial retention within the site and along the access trail.</p>	N		
<p><u>Dispersed Roaded and Unroaded Recreation:</u> List IV-4<sup>3</sup> displays roaded dispersed sites, special features and acres inventoried within roaded modified ROS forest settings. The management direction for these sites is:</p> <p>Programmed harvest which meets the visual requirements is allowed.</p>	N		
<p><u>Dispersed Roaded and Unroaded Recreation:</u> List IV-4<sup>3</sup> displays roaded dispersed sites, special features and acres inventoried within roaded modified ROS forest settings. The management direction for these sites is:</p> <p>Timber management activities (sale location, scheduling, harvest, timber stand improvement actions) should provide for the protection of activities that attract recreationists, such as huckleberry picking or wildlife viewing.</p>	N		

<sup>2</sup> List IV-3: Recreation Old Growth Groves Inventory, Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

<sup>3</sup> List IV-4: Roaded Dispersed Recreation Sites and Special Features, Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

TABLE 3

## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Dispersed Routed and Unrouted Recreation:</u> The Oregon Cascades Recreation Area (OCRA) shall be jointly managed by the Deschutes, Willamette and Umpqua National Forests as directed by the management plan shown in Appendix E <sup>4</sup> , and SPM no harvest and SPNM no harvest.	N		
<u>Dispersed Routed and Unrouted Recreation:</u> Unrouted recreation management areas (URMA - MA1) shall be managed in accordance with SPM-no harvest, SPNM-no harvest and unrouted concentrated direction.	N		
<u>Dispersed Routed and Unrouted Recreation:</u> Special interest areas shown in List IV-5 <sup>5</sup> shall be managed for public recreation emphasizing their special values.	N		
<u>Layng Creek Watershed:</u> Overnight camping, swimming and developed recreation sites will not be allowed.	N		
<u>Layng Creek Watershed:</u> Dispersed day use is permitted, but increased usage shall not be encouraged.	N		
<u>Layng Creek Watershed:</u> Control recreational vehicle use on roads during wet periods through a travel management plan. In the interim, wet-period travel will be restricted to paved or rockered roads.	N		
<u>Layng Creek Watershed:</u> ROS class for the Layng Creek municipal watershed is roaded modified, except for a portion of Hardesty Mountain, which is semi-primitive non-motorized.	N		
<u>Off-Road Vehicles:</u> Provide opportunities for ORV use on appropriate National Forest System lands. The use of off-road vehicles on the Forest shall conform to guidance in EO 11644 as amended by EO 11989 (FSM 2355.01) and Appendix F <sup>6</sup> .	N		
<u>Off-Road Vehicles:</u> Manage ORV use to minimize: a) disturbance to Wildlife habitat, b) recreation use conflicts, c) damage to soil and water resources, and d) damage to vegetation.	P, C, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Sec. 2.7.2 EIS Sec. 2.8 EIS Secs. 4.2.2.1 & 4.2.2.5 EIS Sec. 4.2.3 EIS Sec. 4.4.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.3 & 4.5.2.4 EIS Secs. 4.8.1.2 & 4.8.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.8.2.3 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.5 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. I POD Att. S POD Att. Y

<sup>4</sup> Appendix E: Oregon Cascades Recreation Area Management Plan, Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management

<sup>5</sup> List IV-5: Special Interest Areas, Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

<sup>6</sup> Appendix F: Recreation Travelway Management Guide, Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

TABLE 3			
<b>Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan</b>			
<b>Element</b>	<b>Applicable</b>	<b>Consistency</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<u>Off-Road Vehicles:</u> Site-specific recreational vehicle use will be in accordance with Appendix F <sup>6</sup> , titled Recreation Travelway Management Guide This document is a summary of prescriptive direction for motorized and non-motorized vehicles. Also see the Facilities (Transportation) standards and guidelines for additional discussion of road use, including licensing requirements.	N		
<u>Off-Road Vehicles:</u> A travel management plan will be prepared within three years of signature of the Forest Plan and will specify closures and restrictions of use on non-roaded areas, roads, and trails based on the broad direction summarized in Appendix F <sup>6</sup> in the Forest Plan.	N		
<u>Off-Road Vehicles:</u> Vehicle travel off roads is prohibited in the Layng Creek municipal watershed.	N		
<u>Trails</u> Selected potential trail corridors, shown on the inventory map on file in the Supervisor's Office, shall be given consideration for their integrity during ground-disturbing activities and management direction for the area. Those corridors will be cleared of any debris and slash caused by industrial activities.	N		
<u>Trails</u> Existing system trail tread must be relocated, reconstructed or restored after logging activities are concluded Logging slash will be cleaned up and signing restored.	N		
<u>Trails</u> In programming construction and reconstruction of trails, priorities shall be based in part on estimated use, public demand, other resource compatibility and ROS needs.	N		
<u>Trails</u> Full trail management for hikers will be allowed on existing system trails in the Layng Creek municipal watershed.	N		
<b>Visual Resources</b>			
Direction on the assignment of VQO's is contained in Management Area descriptions. Additional Visual resource direction for some recreation inventories is located in forestwide recreation standards and guidelines.	N		

TABLE 3

## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p>The Visual resource is defined by visual inventory units which are an aggregation of three inventory components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distance Zone <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>fg – foreground</li> <li>mg – middleground</li> <li>bg – background</li> </ul> </li> <li>Sensitivity Level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 – highest sensitivity</li> <li>2 – average sensitivity</li> <li>3 – low sensitivity</li> </ul> </li> <li>Variety Class <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A – distinctive</li> <li>B – common</li> <li>C – minimal</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>The sensitivity level assignments of routes, use areas and waterbodies on the Forest are shown in list IV-6 <sup>7</sup>and on the Forest Plan Inventory Map at the National Forest Headquarters.</p> <p>Routes and use areas within Management Areas 1 and 6 allocated in the Forest Plan but not shown in the inventory of sensitive routes, water bodies, and use areas shall be assigned Sensitivity Level 2. Exterior views from use areas, routes and waterbodies within these management areas shall be managed in accordance with specific direction in contained in Management Area Descriptions.</p>	N		
<p>Minimum Level: The minimum acceptable level of Visual quality shall be 'maximum modification.'</p>	N		
<p><u>Exception/Mitigation:</u> Proposed exceptions to meeting assigned VQOs will be identified through project environmental analysis and amendment procedures described in Forest Plan Chapter Five. Examples of some exceptions are areas where past management practices make it impractical to meet the adopted visual quality objectives (VQO), or areas where catastrophic loss is imminent or has occurred. Visual mitigation measures shall be developed for areas when VQOs are not met so that projected future visual conditions are consistent with the Forest Plan.</p> <p>Mitigation measures also include visual rehabilitation considerations for landscapes which presently do not meet assigned Visual quality objectives. Rehabilitation is described in Department of Agriculture Handbook 462.</p>	P, R	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.8.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.8.2.2 & 4.8.2.3 POD Att. A
<p><u>Duration of Visual Impact:</u> The duration objective pertaining to ground disturbance shown in Agriculture Handbook 462 for retention shall be modified to be the same as partial retention. Within R and PR objective areas, duration shall be an evaluation criterion during project environmental analysis. Management techniques shall be explored during the analysis process to attain duration objectives.</p>	N		

<sup>7</sup> List IV-6 : Inventory of Sensitivity Level 1 and 2 Routes, Water Bodies and Use Areas, Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

TABLE 3			
Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Created Openings:</u> Created openings (timber harvest Units) shall be shaped and blended to the extent practicable with the natural terrain. Openings shall be located to achieve the desired combination of multiple use considerations.</p> <p>A harvest unit will no longer be considered a created opening for Visual resource purposes when the stand averages 20 feet tall in foreground and middleground distance zones. In background distance zone the average height of vegetation shall be 4.5 feet.</p> <p>Table IV-1<sup>8</sup> describes the standards for each visual quality objective. Regeneration harvest shall be scheduled at an even and fair share rate Within viewsheds as shown in the 'Maximum % Created Openings at Any One Time' column.</p>	N		
<p><u>Visual Enhancement:</u> Visual enhancement, as described in Department of Agriculture Handbook 462, shall be routinely considered in applicable landscapes, consistent with other resource standards and guidelines.</p>	N		
<p><u>Visual Diversity:</u> Where a suitable environment exists, hardwood species should be retained or planted as a minor component of the stand on Sensitivity Level 1 and 2 routes after ground-disturbing activities. Seed grass to create temporary openings on some regeneration units occurring within 300 feet of those sensitive routes.</p>	N		
<p><u>Viewshed Planning:</u> Viewshed (corridor) plans will be developed on Sensitivity Level 1 and 2 routes. USDA Handbook 559 and other accepted reference works or field models shall be used as guidance.</p>	N		
<p><u>Activity Slash:</u> Activity slash within viewsheds shall be treated commensurate with the VQO. Areas within 500 feet of sensitive routes shall have high priority for treatment viewsheds should be treated in a manner that avoids soil color contrast or denudation of the site. Slash treatment shall meet the general landscape management guidelines stated in Agriculture Handbooks 462 and 608, applicable fuels handbooks, fire and soils guidelines in this document, and best field experience.</p>	N		
<p><u>Recreation Access Routes:</u> The views from the Recreational Access Routes inventory shown in the List IV-7<sup>9</sup> shall be managed as priority for visual enhancement and rehabilitation. Those Sensitivity Level 3 routes shall be afforded an extra degree of sensitive treatment within the foreground ordinarily not applied to other Level 3 routes.</p>	N		
<p>Scenic Byways Program: The Forest shall actively cooperate in nominating existing highly scenic roadways to the Chief for inclusion in the National Forest Scenic Byways Program.</p>	N		
Wild/Scenic/Recreation Rivers			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
Cultural Resources			

<sup>8</sup> Table IV-1: Standards of Visual Quality Objectives, Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

<sup>9</sup> List IV-7: Recreational Access Routes, Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

TABLE 3

## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
Inventory all areas where ground-disturbing activities are planned in order to discover all reasonably locatable cultural resources.	P	P	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.11.1.1 EIS Secs. 4.11.3.2 & 4.11.3.3 EIS Sec. 4.11.5
Evaluate all sites discovered during reconnaissance against the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. A plan will be developed within three years of the Record of Decision (ROD) to evaluate all other cultural resources by theme groups, agreements, or other cost-effective means as the Forestwide cultural resource inventory of the Umpqua NF nears completion. Results of the survey and evaluation of any discovered cultural resources will be sent to the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) office. Documentation will be included in the project environmental analyses, in compliance with NHPA and NEPA.	P	P	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.11.1.1 EIS Sec. 4.11.2 EIS Secs. 4.11.3.2 & 4.11.3.3 EIS Sec. 4.11.5
Nominations will be scheduled incidentally or thematically until completion of the Forest-wide inventory of cultural resources. Nominate cultural resources that meet the appropriate criteria to the National Register of Historic Places.	N		
Protect the resources considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by (a) making reasonable efforts to avoid adverse Impacts to the resources or (b) developing a procedure to conserve the values through proper scientific study. Protection plans may include physical protection such as fences and bafflers, scientific study and collection, patrol, and site motoring, proper use or removal of signs, maintaining site anonymity, and/or increasing public understanding and support through education. Protect eligible cultural resources from vandalism and natural destruction.  Cultural resource management will ensure that significant properties (and the records which document them) are protected from unauthorized uses and possible degradation of the resource. Protection and management of traditional Native American religious uses will be coordinated with Native American groups, most notably the Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians.	P, C, O	P, R	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.11.1.1 EIS Secs. 4.11.3.2 & 4.11.3.3 EIS Secs. 4.11.4 & 4.11.5 POD Att. Z
Decisions on the maintenance level for eligible historic structures will be based on an analysis of Utility, Interpretive value, public Interest, existing site or area allocation, funding sources, existing agreements, etc. Eligible historic uses will be maintained or the resultant adverse effect will be mitigated.	N		
Displays, Interpretive trails, video and audio recordings, brochures, tours, and signing are appropriate Interpretive means. Cultural resource sites may be developed for educational purposes to the extent that the integrity of the resource is maintained. Use will be carefully monitored to prevent degradation.	N		
Assign cultural resources to appropriate management categories for present and future uses such as Interpretation, scientific Investigation, adaptive uses, and preservation In place for developing future scientific needs.	N		

TABLE 3			
Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<b>Wilderness</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded from Table			
<b>Fisheries</b>			
Maintain all effective shading vegetation on perennial streams. Utilize silvicultural practices to establish shade on perennial streams where currently lacking.	P, C, R, O	P, B, A	EIS Sec. 2.1.3.3 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.5 EIS Sec. 4.14.3.1 EIS App. J POD Att. I LRMP Amendment UNF-1
Maintain or improve soil stability adjacent to all streams. When slope stability risks are high or very high, use stability buffer specifications found In Standard and Guideline Number 4, under the Soil Productivity Section.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.1.3.1 EIS Sec. 4.2.3.1 POD Att. I POD Att. BB
Retain all existing instream large woody material, streamside snags, and streamside downed material within riparian areas of perennial streams (Class I, II, and III streams) that will not create a blockage to fish passage. Retain standing trees which are likely to fall into the stream in the future.	P, C, R, O	P, B,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.5.2.4 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. P POD Att. 20 POD Att. BB POD Att. DD
Protect riparian area from prescribed fire and equipment when treating slash in adjacent harvest unit where practical.	N		
Fall timber directionally away from riparian areas to protect full width of residual vegetation where practical.	C, O	B	EIS Sec. 2.7.2 EIS Secs. 4.4.2.2 & 4.4.2.3 POD Att. U
Do not apply pesticides within the riparian area.	C, O	B	EIS Sec. 2.8 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 EIS App. J POD Att. N
All fish-producing streams (Class I and II) will be inventoried within ten years of signature of the Record of Decision for this Forest Plan, using the sub-basin analysis procedure and with limiting factors determined.	N		

TABLE 3

## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
Streams or portions of streams, where fish production is demonstrably below potential due to habitat restrictions, will be rehabilitated using whatever measures are appropriate based on the analysis. Some examples are riparian plantings, blasting of pools, off-channel developments, fish passage projects, and instream structures. Develop fish habitat enhancement plans for all Class I streams within two years of completion of the sub-basin analysis.	P, R	P,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS Sec. 4.3.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.2.3 & 4.5.2.4 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. DD
Keep total fine sediment (<1.0 millimeter) to less than 20 percent by weight in spawning gravels.	P, C, R, O	P, B,	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.3.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.2.3 & 4.5.2.4 POD Att. I POD Att. BB POD Att. DD
Design new stream crossings to provide for unimpeded fish passage and correct existing passage problems on a prioritized schedule.	P, R	P,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. BB POD Att. DD
Encourage KV collection for fish habitat improvement projects by including stream reaches and potential pond sites within timber sale area boundaries. The locations and types of stream improvements shall be based on the sub-basin analysis procedure where such analysis is completed.	N		
Locate new roads outside riparian areas; preferably on ridgetops, except where a stream crossing is necessary. Road reconstruction should not further degrade riparian areas.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 & 2.3.2.3 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. Y
<b>Wildlife Habitat And Threatened, Endangered, or Sensitive Species</b>			
Woody material (slash) to provide wildlife cover will be retained on 10 percent of the area of all regeneration harvest units. (Not applicable to 500 feet each Side of visual Sensitivity Level 1 and 2 routes.)	P,R, C	P,B,R	EIS Sec 4.5.1.2 POD Att. I
Down, dead woody material (20 feet or more in length) and a minimum of 12 Inches in diameter at the small end) will be left at the rate of two per acre on each unit that is regeneration harvested. Additional material will be left when logs have little or no commercial value and do not produce an unacceptable fire hazard.	P,R,C	P,B,R	EIS Sec 4.5.1.2 POD Att. I

TABLE 3			
Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
Harvest units shall be designed with Irregular shapes or boundaries, to the extent practicable, to increase the amount of edge habitat. (Refer to Visual standards and guidelines.)	N		
Native hardwood trees or tree-like shrubs will be maintained on at least 10 percent of the area on all regeneration harvest and commercial/pre-commercial thinning units. This standard applies in areas where hardwoods are a natural component of conifer stands and is intended to ensure that hardwoods will continue to be represented in the regenerating conifer stands. If mature conifers are not retained, an adequate hardwood reproduction will be protected during the various cultural treatments. (Refer to Visual standards and guidelines.)	N		
Established big game travel lanes will not have their character altered through precommercial thinning.	N		
Any management activity that will negatively affect plant or animal species listed on the Regional Forester's Sensitive Species list, or their habitat will be modified to either avoid (preferable) or minimize the impact. Activities will not be permitted If they will result in the loss of a colony or subpopulation that is important In the natural distribution of the species.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R	EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.5.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.5.2.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. L POD Att. J
Activities will not be permitted that damage the plants or growing site of those species listed as Category 2 plants In the 1985 or subsequent Plant Notice of Review, USDI Fish and Wildlife Service.	N		
Active raptor nest sites identified In project planning or during project work should be protected from human disturbance until fledging or nesting is complete (see prescriptions and other standards for threatened, endangered or sensitive raptors)	P, C, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 - 4.6.4.4 EIS App. K EIS App. L
All proposed activities within areas designated for management under the bald eagle or peregrine falcon prescription will first be coordinated With the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service as required by consultation procedures.	P	P	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4
If additional sites occupied by a species classified as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act of 1974 are discovered, these sites will be managed as directed by the appropriate recovery plan or draft recovery plan. Any activity that may Impact the species will be coordinated with the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service as required by consultation procedures.	P, C, O	P, B, R	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. L
Activities that may impact species listed as threatened or endangered by the State of Oregon will be submitted for review to the Oregon Department of Agriculture (plants) or the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (animals).	P	P	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.6.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. L

TABLE 3

## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
The Forest will consult and cooperate with the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, and/or the Oregon Department of Agriculture to prepare 'species guides', or Similar references, for selected species. Guides will contain goals and management direction based on the distribution and biology of the species and will provide guidance In such a manner as to not Impair existence of, or recovery of, any threatened or endangered species.	N		
Pileated Woodpecker Habitats - Provide one habitat area for every 12,000 to 13,000 acres of suitable habitat. Habitats will be distributed In such a way that any given habitat unit will be connected to two or more other Suitable habitats. For a description of the habitat requirements see Prescription C5-VII (pileated woodpecker).	N		
Pine Marten Habitats - Provide one habitat area for every 4,000 to 5,000 acres of suitable habitat. Habitat will be distributed in such a way that any given habitat unit will be connected to two or more other suitable habitats. For a description of the habitat requirements see Prescriptions C5-IX and C5-X (pine marten).	N		
Nesting, non-network (FEIS) northern spotted owl pairs will be protected during timber harvest by deferring harvest within a five-chain radius of the nest tree. Additionally, activities such as road construction, felling and yarding within a ten-chain radius of an active next tree will not occur between April 1 through August 15, annually. If a nest remains unoccupied for five consecutive years, these restrictions will no longer apply	N		
Stage 6 vegetation - Within each RSA, efforts should be made to retain 10 percent of the acreage In Stage 6 vegetation. In preparing and evaluating timber sale alternatives, consideration should be given to the conservation of large contiguous stands of Stage 6 vegetation, 15 acres or greater.	N		
When planning timber sales in Important big game areas, a habitat effectiveness model (A Model to Evaluate Elk Habitat in Western Oregon' or similar model) will be used to compare the Impact of various alternatives on big game habitat	N		
When possible, wildlife trees (snags and green culls) will be left standing in areas of timber harvest. This habitat will be in addition to that provided by Implementing the snag habitat prescriptions.	N		
<b>Range</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Timber/Vegetation Management</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			

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## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<b>Water Quality/Riparian Areas</b>			
<u>Forestwide Resource Programs:</u> All effective shading vegetation will be maintained on perennial streams (Class I, II, or III), unless a site-specific assessment shows that shade removal will not result in water temperature Increase or aquatic habitat degradation on downstream fish-producing streams. Shade may be removed from nonfishery (Class III) streams with July low flow less than 1/2 inch deep, on any stream reach farther than 1/2 mile from a fish- producing stream (Class I or II). This exception must be determined for each stream, and be consistent with other riparian objectives. (See Water Temperature Guidelines for Small Streams, in 'Umpqua National Forest Standard and Guideline Procedures for Watershed Cumulative Effects and Water Quality' stored in the Umpqua National Forest Planning Record.	P, C, R, O	P, B, A	EIS Sec. 2.1.3.3 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.5.2.4 EIS Sec. 4.14.3.1 EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. BB LRMP Amendment UNF-1
<u>Forestwide Resource Programs:</u> Existing and Introduced woody material will be maintained In streams except when: 1) the material will float downstream and cause unacceptable damage during a 25-year flow event, or 2) the woody material contributes to unacceptable turbidity, dissolved oxygen, or other water quality Impacts which outweigh benefits of the wood to fish habitat or channel stability (reference 'Guidelines for the Management of Woody Material in Small Channels,' in 'Umpqua National Forest Standard and Guideline Procedures for Watershed Cumulative Effects and Water Quality' stored In the Umpqua National Forest Planning Record. Woody material, Including slash from timber harvest activities, will not usually be removed from streams with a drainage area of 100 acres or less (for example, timber sale contract clause C6.5).	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec.2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.5.2.4 POD Att. BB EIS App. J
<u>Forestwide Resource Programs:</u> Down and stable woody material, including tree boles, roots, and limbs will not be removed from perennial streams (Class I, II, and III) except on the recommendation of a fishery biologist or hydrologist. Where timber harvest occurs in riparian areas of any stream, stable unmerchantable wood affecting the flood channel or hills lope stability will not be yarded.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec.2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.5.2.4 POD Att. BB EIS App. J
<u>Forestwide Resource Programs:</u> The entry of large stable wood Into fish-producing (Class I and II) streams will be maintained or Increased by maintaining standing trees (green, dying, or dead) which are likely to reach the water when they fall. Some standing trees will be left on other streams (Class III and IV) where necessary to maintain a source of large woody material.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.5.2.4 POD Att. 16 POD Att. U POD Att. BB
<u>Forestwide Resource Programs:</u> Stream course protection will be used instead of mitigation, to maintain water quality. Stream channels with a defined bank and at least seasonal surface flow will be designated for stream course protection on timber sale area maps (for example Timber Sale Contract Clause B6.5) during timber harvest, and will be provided similar protection during other management activities. Logs should be fully suspended when yarded or hauled across protected stream courses, except at designated crossings.	P, C, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.3.2.3 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.5.2.4 POD Att. BB

TABLE 3

## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Forestwide Resource Programs:</u> Directional felling methods will be used, where effective, to meet riparian objectives during timber harvest (for example, timber sale contract clauses C6.51 and C641).	N		
<u>Forestwide Resource Programs:</u> Vegetation and dead woody material in riparian units (Class I, II, III, and IV streams) will be protected from prescribed fire. Where mitigation is more effective than protecting seasonal (Class IV) streams, stable woody material (plus seeding and planting) will be used to mitigate temporary soil erosion and ravel. Mitigation will be planned and effectively implemented before the runoff season which follows project activities. Mitigation should not be planned in lieu of protection where Fish Habitat prescriptions including C2-IV, VI and C2-X apply.	P, C, R, O	P, B,	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS Sec. 4.4.2.3 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. R POD Att. BB POD Att. DD
<u>Forestwide Resource Programs:</u> Pesticides and fertilizer will not be used in riparian units, except along seasonal (Class IV) streams during the season when flow does not occur. Herbicides will be applied in a manner which protects vegetation necessary for meeting riparian objectives.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.8 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.4.1.2 & 4.4.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.5.1.2 EIS Secs. 4.5.2.3 & 4.5.2.4 EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. N POD Att. X
<u>Forestwide Resource Programs:</u> Forest Service transportation of pesticides, petroleum products, dust palliatives, fertilizers, and other potentially hazardous materials will follow procedures of the Umpqua National Forest Spill Prevention and Response Plan.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.4.1.3 POD Att. I POD Att. X
<u>Forestwide Resource Programs:</u> Site preparation, release, and precommercial thinning will not be applied in riparian units along perennial streams, except to meet riparian objectives. Usually no precommercial thinning will be done within an average of 100 feet of fish-producing streams or within 50 feet of other perennial streams. (See riparian prescriptions for specific distances.)	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.4.2.3 EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. U POD Att. BB POD Att. DD

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Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Forestwide Resource Programs:</u> Streams In the Steamboat Management Area will be designated for stream course protection In timber sale area maps and will display stream class (I, II, III, or IV) and riparian risk (a, b, or c), as shown In Table IV-14<sup>10</sup>, Protection Requirements for Stream courses and Riparian Areas Within the Steamboat Management Area Risk to riparian objectives will be assigned during environmental analysis, based on mass movement potential and difficulty in protecting riparian vegetation during timber harvest or Similar activity.</p> <p>Low risk Class Ic-IIIc streams are assigned fish habitat prescription C2-IV and no-harvest C2-IX. Low risk Class IVc streams are assigned harvest fish habitat prescription C2-VI High risk streams (a) are protected by soil productivity standard #7. Moderate risk streams (b) are protected by soil productivity standard #9 In addition, streams are protected by the fish habitat riparian prescriptions listed In Table IV-14<sup>15</sup>. For example, seasonal moderate risk Class IV streams are assigned no-harvest prescription C2-X (SBT Fish IV).</p>	N		
<p><u>Forestwide Resource Programs:</u> The application of Best Management Practices for the protection of water quality and beneficial uses (fish habitat or potable water, for example) will be monitored on ground-disturbing activities. Specific BMPs will be listed for each activity unit at the time of environmental analysis. On that unit, each Item will be monitored for accomplishment at the close of the activity (for example, release of a subdivision In the timber sale contract).</p>	P, C, R, O	P, B	<p>EIS Sec. 1.5  EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 &amp; 2.4.2.2  EIS Sec. 2.8  EIS Secs. 4.2.2.2 &amp; 4.2.3.2  EIS Secs. 4.2  POD Att. I  POD Att. M  POD Att. 28</p>

<sup>10</sup> Table IV-14: Protection Requirements for Stream courses and Riparian Areas, Steamboat Management Area (MA 12) (Assigned Prescription), Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

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Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Forestwide Resource Programs:</u> Floodplain and wetland actions require a formal declaration and public notification under Executive Orders 11988 and 11990. The minimum areas considered as floodplains and wetlands are perennial streams and wet meadows, respectively, inventoried in forest ecoclass maps, in the Planning Record. Only lands meeting the definitions of floodplains and wetlands in the executive orders, as determined by environmental analysis, will be subject to evaluation and declaration.</p> <p>The following recurring activities on the Umpqua National Forest have been evaluated and formally declared in Chapter Four of the FEIS for the Forest's Land and Resource Management Plan.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>timber harvest,</li> <li>the minimum road construction necessary to cross perennial streams,</li> <li>rights-of-way acquisition and conveyance, and</li> <li>activities which are permitted or qualify for exemptions from permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (PL 92-500).</li> </ol> <p>These activities, when conducted according to applicable prescriptions and standards/ guidelines specified in the Forest Plan, will not significantly affect (or be affected by) floodplains or wetlands. Specific floodplain and wetland declarations will be made for activities not declared in the FEIS for the Forest Plan. Examples are land exchanges, campground construction, building construction in floodplains and wetlands, and road construction affecting wetlands (wet meadows).</p>	P, R	P, B, R, ,	<p>EIS Sec. 1.5  EIS Secs. 4.6.3.4 - 4.6.3.6  EIS Secs. 4.3.2.2 &amp; 4.3.3.2  EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 &amp; 4.3.4.3  EIS App. H  EIS App. J  POD Att. CC  POD Att. DD</p>
<p><u>Forestwide Resource Programs:</u> Activities in wetlands, lakes and perennial streams ('waters of the United States') are subject to provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act, as amended, and Oregon's Removal-Fill Law (ORS 541.605 - 541.695). Development of wetlands by removing, filling or alteration of more than 50 cubic yards of material must be done under permit from the Oregon Division of State Lands. Where required by section 404 of the Clean Water Act and the Removal-Fill Law, permits will be obtained from the US Army Corps of Engineers and the Oregon Division of State Lands for removal, filling or alteration of lakes, streams and wetlands.</p>	P, C, R	P, B,	<p>EIS Sec. 1.5  EIS Secs. 4.3.2.2 &amp; 4.3.3.2  EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 &amp; 4.3.4.3  POD Att. CC  POD Att. DD</p>
<p><u>Forestwide Resource Programs:</u> Water uses on National Forest streams will be compatible with the instream needs and reserved rights of the United States. Unreserved rights for compatible uses will be obtained from the Oregon Water Resources Department.</p>	N		
<p><u>Forestwide Resource Programs:</u> Treatment will be provided for point source discharges of sewage and other waste entering Forest lakes, streams and groundwater. Treatment, testing, and reporting will meet, at a minimum, the applicable standards of the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and US Environmental Protection Agency.</p>	N		
<p><u>Forestwide Resource Programs:</u> Public drinking water on the Forest will meet the facility water quality testing and reporting requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act (PL- 93-523).</p>	N		

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## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Forestwide Resource Programs:</u> Oil and gas leasing and exploration activities will be conducted in a manner which will meet riparian objectives, maintain fish and Wildlife habitat, and maintain water quality and quantity.	N		
<u>Forestwide Resource Programs:</u> Energy transmission corridors and hydroelectric facilities will be managed In a manner which will meet riparian objectives and maintain fish and wildlife habitat, and water quality and quantity.	N		
<u>Forestwide Resource Programs:</u> Domestic and public water supply intakes will be located on Total Resource Inventory (TRI) Aquatic Sub-system maps. Water quality and flow will be protected when planning activities which will affect domestic and public water supplies.	N		
<u>Forestwide Resource Programs:</u> Comply with State requirements in accordance with the Clean Water Act for protection of waters of the State of Oregon (Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 340-41) through planning, application, and monitoring of Best Management Practices (BMPs) in conformance with the Clean Water Act, regulations, and Federal guidance issued thereto.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.2.2 & 4.3.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 POD Att. I POD Att. M POD Att. CC
<u>Forestwide Resource Programs:</u> In cooperation with the State of Oregon, the Forest will use the following process: a. Select and design BMPs based on site-specific conditions, technical, economic, and Institutional feasibility, and the water quality standards for those waters potentially Impacted. b. Implement and enforce BMPs. c. Monitor to ensure that practices are correctly applied as designed. d. Monitor to determine the effectiveness of practices In meeting design expectations and In attaining water quality standards. e. Evaluate monitoring results and mitigate where necessary to minimize Impacts from activities where BMPs do not perform as expected f. Adjust BMP design standards and application when it is found that beneficial uses are not being protected and water quality standards are not being achieved to the desired level. Evaluate the appropriateness of water quality criteria for reasonably assuring protection of beneficial uses. Consider recommending adjustment of water quality standards.	P, C, R, O	P, B,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 2.7.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.2.2 & 4.3.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 POD Att. I POD Att. M POD Att. CC POD Att. DD
<u>Forestwide Resource Programs:</u> Use the existing agreed-upon process to Implement the State Water Quality Management Plan on lands administered by the USDA Forest Service as described in memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (2/12/79 and 12/7/82), and 'Attachments A and B' referred to in this MOU (Implementation Plan for Water Quality Planning on National Forest Lands In the Pacific Northwest 12/78 and Best Management Practices for Range and Grazing Activities on Federal Lands, respectively).	N		

TABLE 3

## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Watershed Cumulative Effects and Water Quality:</u> In watersheds where project scoping identifies an issue regarding the cumulative effects of activities on water quality or stream channels, a cumulative effects assessment will be made. This will include land in all ownerships in the watershed. Activities on National Forest System lands in these watersheds should be dispersed In time and space at least to the extent necessary to protect beneficial uses of water and aquatic habitat. On intermingled ownerships, scheduling efforts will be coordinated to the extent practicable.	P	P	EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS Sec. 4.14.2.4 EIS Sec. 4.14.3.4 EIS Sec. 4.14.4 EIS App. J
<u>Watershed Cumulative Effects and Water Quality:</u> Before issues are identified regarding cumulative effects of activities on water quality or stream channels, the beneficial uses of downstream waters will be identified. Special attention should be given to identifying those characteristics of the stream which are unique, sensitive and closest to the activity The effects of previous activities on beneficial uses, if not part of the cumulative effects assessment, should be Identified.	P	P	EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS Sec. 4.3.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.5.2.4 EIS Sec. 4.14.2.4 EIS App. J
<u>Watershed Cumulative Effects and Water Quality:</u> Beneficial uses of water and aquatic habitats will not be degraded by turbidity, sediment, or scoured stream channels caused by timber harvest, road construction and related activities. To reduce or avoid unacceptable cumulative effects that can result from surface erosion, landslides, and/or debris torrents, timber harvest and associated activities will be evaluated during project planning. This evaluation will be done on watershed analysis areas, which are generally 1000- to 5000-acre watersheds affecting fishery streams.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS Sec. 4.3.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.5.2.4 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 EIS Sec. 4.14.2.4 EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. Y POD Att. BB POD Att. DD
<u>Watershed Cumulative Effects and Water Quality:</u> The Umpqua Sediment Index Analysis (USIA) or a comparable procedure will be used when 10 percent or more of soils have a high risk of surface erosion or mass wasting as given In USIA. The potential cumulative effects of these erosional processes will be evaluated and displayed relative to beneficial uses, identified during scoping. The USIA procedure is described In the publication titled 'Umpqua National Forest Plan Standard and Guideline Procedures for Watershed Cumulative Effects and Water Quality' stored In the Umpqua National Forest Planning Record.	N		
<u>Watershed Cumulative Effects and Water Quality:</u> In the Steamboat Management Area, the cumulative effects of landslides, debris torrents and surface erosion will be evaluated and displayed for all watershed analysis areas (generally 1,000- to 5,000-acre watersheds affecting fishery streams). The 'Umpqua Sediment Index Analysis' or a comparable procedure will be used. The USIA procedure is described in the document 'Umpqua National Forest Standard and Guideline Procedures For Watershed Cumulative Effects and Water Quality'. This document is stored In the Umpqua National Forest Planning Record.	N		

TABLE 3

## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Watershed Cumulative Effects and Water Quality:</u> Beneficial uses of water and aquatic habitats will not be degraded by increased peak flows and resulting channel scour, caused by timber harvest, road construction and related activities. Project scoping will identify peak flows as an issue. If more than 25 percent of watershed analysis areas (generally 1,000 to 5,000 acres affecting fishery streams) will have been harvested when activities are completed. Peak flow increases will be estimated only from lands in the transient snow zone, between 2,000 and 5,000 feet elevation.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS Sec. 4.3.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.5.2.4 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 EIS Sec. 4.14.2.4 EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. Y POD Att. BB POD Att. DD
<u>Watershed Cumulative Effects and Water Quality:</u> If scoping identifies peak flows as an issue, the 'Hydrologic Recovery Percentage' (HRP) or similar procedure will be used to calculate hydrologic condition of project planning drainages. When activities are planned which will reduce hydrologic condition below 75 percent recovery (using HRP or equivalent measure), the potential cumulative effect of increased peak flows will be displayed and evaluated. Evaluation of potential cumulative effects will consider landslide risk, stream channel stability and beneficial uses affected. The HRP procedure is described in the document 'Umpqua National Forest Standard and Guideline Procedures for Watershed Cumulative Effects and Water Quality'. This document is stored in the Umpqua National Forest Planning Record.	N		
<u>Watershed Cumulative Effects and Water Quality:</u> Infiltration of snowmelt and rain should not be decreased on deep pumice soils common to the North Umpqua River aquifer. Subsurface water should not be intercepted on deep pumice soils. On Soil Resource Inventory mapping units 90, 92, 94, 901, 902, 921, 924, 932, 942, 943, and 946 the following standards will be applied to maintain the high summer flow characteristics of streams: a. Permanent roads and landings on inventoried aquifer lands will occupy less than 5 percent of land area or a road density of 5.3 miles/square mile and will not disrupt natural drainage or intercept and transfer subsurface water to surface channels. b. Drainage structures (relief culverts or drain dips) on new or reconstructed roads will be placed no more than 100 feet from perennial or intermittent streams. c. Soil productivity standards With respect to detrimental compaction will be applied.	N		
<u>Layng Creek Municipal Watershed:</u> Use of all chemicals within the Layng Creek Municipal Watershed will be coordinated with and acceptable to the City of Cottage Grove.	N		
<u>Layng Creek Municipal Watershed:</u> Maintain water quality on all lands, according special attention to lands prone to erosion and mass failure in the Layng Creek Municipal Watershed. A normal watershed restoration program will be implemented. Watershed enhancement activities are encouraged.	N		

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## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
Layng Creek Municipal Watershed: Woody residues in fishery streams will be managed in favor of reducing turbidity risks.	N		
<b>Soil Productivity</b>			
<p>The combined total amount of unacceptable soil condition (detrimental compaction, displacement, puddling or severely burned) within an activity area (e.g., cutting Unit, range allotment, site preparation area) should not exceed 20 percent. All roads and landings, unless rehabilitated to natural conditions, are considered to be in detrimental condition and are included as part of this 20 percent.</p> <p>Criteria for unacceptable soil conditions are:</p> <p>a. Detrimental compaction: A physical change to soil resulting from mechanical forces such as weight and vibration that increase soil bulk density and decrease soil porosity.</p> <p>1. Volcanic ash/pumice soils: An increase in soil bulk density of 20 percent or more over the undisturbed level.</p> <p>2. Other soils: An increase in soil bulk density of 15 percent or more over the undisturbed level, or a macropore space reduction of 50 percent or more.</p> <p>b. Detrimental puddling: The physical change to soil structure that results when traffic ruts and molds a soil to a depth of 6 inches or more.</p> <p>c. Detrimental displacement: The horizontal removal by mechanical means of 50 percent or more of the A1 or AC horizons from 100 square feet and where one dimension is at least 5 feet (an area at least 5 by 20 feet).</p> <p>d. Severely burned: A surface soil condition where the top layer has significantly changed color (usually more red) and the next half-inch contains blackened or charred organic matter because of soil heating.</p>	P, C, R, O	P, B, A	<p>EIS Sec. 1.5  EIS Sec. 2.1.3.3  EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 &amp; 2.4.2.2  EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4  EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 &amp; 4.2.3.2  EIS Sec. 4.14.2.3  EIS Secs. 4.14.3.1 &amp; 4.14.3.4  POD Att. I  LRMP Amendment UNF-3</p>
To meet acceptable levels of surface soil loss resulting from gravity, water, or wind action on land dedicated to the production of vegetation, provide for at least a minimum amount of effective ground cover to exist within the first year following the end of a ground-disturbing activity, as specified in Table IV-15 <sup>11</sup> .	P, R	P, B	<p>EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1  EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 &amp; 4.2.3.2  POD Att. I</p>
Surface organic material (litter, duff and wood) needed to maintain soil productivity will be planned for all ground-disturbing activities, including post-wildfire activity. Minimum litter and duff needed for mineral soils with cold climatic conditions, low nutrient levels, and/or low water holding capacities will be similar to the amount of effective ground cover needed for soils with high to very high erosion hazard ratings. (See Table IV-15 <sup>17</sup> .)	P, R	P, B,	<p>EIS Sec. 2.1.4  EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1  EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 &amp; 4.2.3.2  EIS Sec. 4.4.2.3  EIS App. F  POD Att. I  POD Att. U  POD Att. DD</p>

<sup>11</sup> Table IV-15: Minimum Ground Cover Requirements, Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

TABLE 3

## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
Large woody material (LWM) needed to maintain long-term soil productivity shall be left on site following regeneration harvest, catastrophic salvage, and site preparation in all forest ecoclasses. This material provides sites for a wide variety of flora and fauna that are part of the essential network of nutrient recyclers and nitrogen accumulators. The amount, condition, and distribution of LWM needed are not clearly established with current research. The recommendations in Table IV-16 <sup>12</sup> reflect the current best estimate based on linked data and experience. Up to 60 percent of the total required woody material may be left as 'standing wood' (green culls and/or snags) at regeneration harvest. In shelterwood units, up to 100 percent of total required woody material may be left as 'standing wood' at initial harvest entry.	N		
Soil mass movement potentials shall be evaluated on all project areas. A risk and hazard analysis shall be made by an interdisciplinary team process when there is a chance of triggering mass movement events which either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Have the potential risk of one or more 300-square-yard and larger mass movement event for a period of 15 years following an activity,</li> <li>Or</li> <li>b. Have the potential hazard to damage life, property, facilities, soil, water, and/or fishery values.</li> </ul> Decisions regarding the nature of the proposed activities should consider the results of this risk-and-hazard analysis and ensure that minimum soil, water, and fish habitat standards and guidelines are met. When management activities would significantly increase the potential risk or hazards in items (a) and (b), alternative prescription(s) will be developed and evaluated.	P	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.1.2.2 POD Att. I
Areas Identified as high risk for mass movement will be delineated and permanently stored on District Inventory maps.	N		
Timber harvest and road building activities planned on Soil Resource Inventory (SRI) Mapping Units 21, 211, 212, 213, 215, 242, 342, 412, 71, and 712 are to have no timber cutting (Including salvage) and no road or trail construction within a slope stability buffer zone along all streams where sideslope gradients exceed 50 percent. This no-cut stability buffer will start from the streambank or from the upslope terrace edge, when present It will extend upslope for a distance that is three times the average slope gradients exceeding 50 percent (slope distance measured in feet). The no-cut buffer requirement can be waived or modified following documented, Site-specific soil, geologic, and watershed Investigations when little risk to soil, stream habitat or other related values exist.	N		
All lands classified as unsuitable due to Irreversible soil damage, Including all steep (greater than 60 percent gradient), granitic soils found In SRI Mapping Units 61, 612, 617, 621, 623, 624, 631, and 673, will not have tree cutting or any other ground-disturbing activities that likely will Increase the risk of mass movements.	N		

<sup>12</sup> Table IV-16: Specifications For Large Woody Material, Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

TABLE 3

## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
SRI mapping Units with landtypes 8, 31, 41, 46, 51, 91, and 96 on slopes exceeding 60 percent have scattered sites with high mass movement potentials. When these landtypes are encountered during project planning, site-specific soil, geologic and watershed evaluations for movement risk and hazards shall be made. Pages 71-78 of the SRI report display the landtype component by percent area for each SRI mapping Unit.	N		
Project analysis will address how the proposed activities plan to meet soil standards and guidelines. Mitigation measures (or additional alternatives) will be developed and evaluated when detrimental soil conditions are expected as a result of the proposed action	P, R	P, B, ,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS App. F POD Att. I POD Att. DD
During and after ground-disturbing activities, soil conditions will be monitored to determine if sod management objectives are being met.	C, R, O	B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 2.7.1 & 2.7.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS App. J POD Att. I
Plan and conduct restoration projects on lands where range, road construction, timber harvest, or other management activities cause soil and watershed conditions that do not meet standards and guidelines. Evaluate for use of KV funds.	P, R	P,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. DD
Designed erosion control measures should have effective ground cover and erosion control structures applied on construction sites, including new road construction and reconstruction, by the beginning of the rainy season. Erosion control measures and drainage structures will be maintained current with operations. Any soil disturbed during the rainy season in excess of 0.5 acre will have effective ground cover provided Forestwide, the rainy season is considered to be November 1 through April 30. Effective ground cover is considered to be the amount of cover necessary for maintaining a disturbed Site In a low hazard category for erosional processes See Table IV-12 <sup>13</sup> for minimum requirements for effective ground cover material. Alternate erosion control measures may be substituted for effective ground cover if considered equal by the Forest Service	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. I POD Att. Y POD Att. BB
Site-specific analysis will be performed and documented for activities which affect evapotranspiration within the runoff source area (watershed) of active slump/earthflow areas. The analysis will, at a minimum, recommend ways to schedule or mitigate effects of the proposed activity on earthflow movement.	N		

<sup>13</sup> Table IV-12: Forest Growth and Mortality (From Suitable Lands), Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

TABLE 3			
Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
Soil chemical and physical characteristics should be evaluated to aid in the prioritization of fertilization projects.	N		
Erosion control needs will be identified where developed areas, including recreation sites, roads, trails, rockpits and others, produce erosion/sedimentation that may affect water quality and beneficial uses in surface waters (lakes, streams, springs, ponds).	P, C, R, O	P, B,	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. I POD Att. Y POD Att. BB POD Att. DD
<u>Layng Creek Municipal Watershed:</u> Identify and carefully manage lands associated with high Soil erosion and/or high landslide risk to maintain water quality. Watershed restoration activities on such lands should be encouraged.	N		
<b>Experimental Forest</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Research Natural Areas</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Minerals/Geology</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Lands</b>			
<u>Land Uses:</u> Land use evaluation, permit issuance, fees, and administration will be in accordance With 36 CFR 251 and current management direction.	P	P, B, R,	EIS Sec. 1.5.2 EIS Secs. 1.4.1 & 1.4.2 EIS Secs. 2.1.4 - 2.1.6 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 – 4.7.3.6 EIS App. H EIS App. J
<u>Land Uses:</u> In considering land use applications, the benefits to the public as a whole will be given higher priority. All applications will be processed in a timely manner.	P	P	EIS Sec. 1.4.2 EIS Secs. 1.4.1 & 1.4.2 EIS Secs 2.1.6
<u>Land Uses:</u> Priority will be given to cost-sharing and easement exchanges in the administration of the land use program.	N		
<u>Land Uses:</u> Land use terms, conditions or stipulations will be adequate to protect land and other resource values. Forest Service approval is required for the location of all developments, designs, and plans for the construction of facilities.	P	P, B, R	EIS Sec. 1.5.2 EIS Secs. 1.4.1 & 1.4.2 EIS Secs. 2.1.6 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4
<u>Land Uses:</u> Land to be used will be suitable for the proposed use and limited in size consistent with the intended use. National Forest land will not be made available for private development when suitable private land is available to support needs.	P	P, R,	EIS Sec. 1.4.2 EIS Secs. 1.4.1 & 1.4.2 EIS Secs. 2.1.4 - 2.1.6 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 – 4.7.3.6 EIS App. H EIS App. J

TABLE 3

## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Land Uses:</u> New permits will be Issued through a competitive process If there is a competitive Interest If additional recreation services or facilities are determined to be needed and could be provided by the private sector, the Forest will explore the opportunity to do this by expanding existing permits or issuing permits for a new service or facility.	N		
<u>Landownership:</u> Consistent with Forest Plan direction, landownership adjustments will be made based upon a determination of the ownership pattern within the Forest boundary which will best resolve conflicting uses with adjacent landowners and Improve resource management efficiency.	N		
<u>Landownership:</u> The Small Tracts Act (P.L 97-465/96 Stat. 2535 1/12/83) will be utilized as needed to resolve cases which are within the authority of the Act.	N		
<u>Land Lines:</u> Maintenance of existing posted landlines will be the top priority in annual program formulation.	N		
<u>Land Lines:</u> Unposted property lines between National Forest System lands and those managed by the Bureau of Land Management will be marked and agreed upon between appropriate line managers as impacting projects are planned.	N		
<i>Facilities: Transportation System</i>			
<u>Transportation System Construction and Reconstruction:</u> Road density should be the most economical system necessary to meet land management objectives. Evaluation of road development alternatives will be made for the planned uses considering safety, costs of transportation, and effects upon lands and resources	N		
<u>Transportation System Construction and Reconstruction:</u> Road design standards will be based on the following criteria: Resource management objectives, environmental constraints, safety, physical environmental factors, traffic requirements, traffic service levels, vehicle characteristics, road users, and economics. Road design criteria will be documented for all roads on or added to the Forest Transportation System. Arterial and collector roads will be designed for traffic service levels A, B, or C. Local roads will be designed for traffic service levels C or D Design standards will follow the guidelines in the Road Preconstruction Handbook.	P	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 & 2.3.2.3 EIS Sec. 2.7.2 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. Y
<u>Transportation System Construction and Reconstruction:</u> Stream crossings adequate for fish passage will be incorporated into the design and construction of all new roads crossing streams which support fisheries. An analysis will be made of fishery values versus various alternatives for these types of structures. Inadequate structures on existing roads will be programmed for replacement providing there has been an analysis of the fishery values and the additional costs.	P, C, R, O	P, B,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. Y POD Att. BB POD Att. DD

TABLE 3			
Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Transportation System Construction and Reconstruction:</u> Planned road construction activities, in areas with known or potential slope stability, erosion and drainage concerns, should be implemented only after soil, water, geotechnical engineering and geological evaluations have been made.	P, C	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.1.2.2 & 4.1.3.1 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. I POD Att. Y
<u>Transportation System Construction and Reconstruction:</u> Designed erosion control measures should have effective ground cover and erosion control structures applied on construction sites, including new road construction and reconstruction, by the beginning of the rainy season. Erosion control measures and drainage structures will be maintained current with operations. Any soil disturbed during the rainy season in excess of 0.5 acre will have effective ground cover provided. Forestwide, the rainy season is considered to be November 1 through April 30. Effective ground cover is considered to be the amount of cover necessary for maintaining a disturbed site in a low hazard category for erosional processes See Table IV-15 <sup>14</sup> In the 5011 Productivity standards and guidelines section for a definition of effective ground cover material. Alternate erosion control measures may be substituted for effective ground cover if considered equal by the Forest Service.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. I POD Att. Y
<u>Transportation System Construction and Reconstruction:</u> Prior to implementing major reconstruction work (continuous segments of realignment, significant betterment, or change in surfacing type), alternatives will be analyzed for resolving road capacity, safety, road surface structural, or life-cycle cost concerns. Alternatives considered should be traffic management, spot reconstruction, or complete reconstruction.	N		
<u>Transportation System Construction and Reconstruction:</u> During project transportation planning, aerial or long-span yarding systems should be considered where feasible, as alternatives to construction of new roads on steep or highly erosive slopes, where there is a potential of affecting water quality and the beneficial uses of water. These should be considered where roads are being planned on side slopes over 50 percent, or where high mass wasting potential or highly erosive soils have been identified. These systems should also be considered where they can contribute to other resource objectives such as visual, wildlife, and recreation.	P	P, B, R	EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.1.2.2 & 4.1.3.1 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 EIS App. J POD Att. 1 POD Att. Y
<u>Transportation System Construction and Reconstruction:</u> Proposed airfields and heliports must first be evaluated through the environmental assessment process and conform to all Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) guidelines and standards applicable at the time of construction.	N		

<sup>14</sup> Table IV-15: Minimum Ground Cover Requirements, Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

TABLE 3

## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Transportation System Management and Maintenance:</u> All Forest development roads will be maintained to protect the resources, perpetuate the intended road management objective, and protect the investment in the facility. These roads will be maintained in accordance with maintenance standards in FSH 7709.15, Transportation System Maintenance Handbook. Road maintenance planning and priorities should emphasize the maintenance of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drainage and erosion control structures and features, including bridges, on all Forest development roads</li> <li>Signs and traffic control devices.</li> <li>Arterial and collector roads.</li> <li>Trailhead and recreation site access roads, and campground roads.</li> </ol>	P, C, R, O	P, B,	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. I POD Att. Y POD Att. DD
<p><u>Transportation System Management and Maintenance:</u> Management of roads will be in accordance with the Highway Safety Act on roads intended to be used by the public for travel with normal passenger cars (normally roads in Maintenance Levels 3 through 5).</p>	N		
<p><u>Transportation System Management and Maintenance:</u> Road ditches that show no sign of erosion (e.g., grassed-in, rocky, etc.) should not be disturbed by road maintenance unless necessary to maintain drainage.</p>	C, O	B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. I POD Att. Y
<p><u>Transportation System Management and Maintenance:</u> Forest development roads will be managed with a mix of traffic management strategies to accomplish road management objectives and to reduce road user conflicts.</p>	N		
<p><u>Transportation System Management and Maintenance:</u> Roads may be made available for different user groups at different times, or otherwise restricted. All Forest development roads are subject to short-term traffic restrictions and/or closures, due to seasonal or unusual weather conditions, safety hazards, emergency traffic, or when necessary to permit reconstruction and maintenance</p>	P,C,R,O	P,B,	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. I POD Att. Y POD Att. DD
<p><u>Transportation System Management and Maintenance:</u> Roads will not be used if their use causes irreparable damage to the road or unacceptable impacts to adjacent resources (36 CFR 261). Damage is exclusive of normal wear, involves a reduction in the ability of a road or roadway structure to carry traffic, and cannot be corrected by normal maintenance practices.</p>	P, C, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. I POD Att. Y
<p><u>Transportation System Management and Maintenance:</u> Vehicle load, weight, height, length, and width limitations may be imposed (36 CFR 212.7). Variance from these limitations will require a permit or other written authorization.</p>	P, C, O	P, B.	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. I POD Att. Y POD Att. DD

TABLE 3

## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Transportation System Management and Maintenance:</u> All State of Oregon traffic rules and regulations apply on all open Forest development roads (roads in Maintenance Levels 2 through 5), except where Federal orders under 36 CFR 261 have been Issued (36 CFR 212).	P, C, R, O	P, B,	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. I POD Att. Y POD Att. DD
<u>Transportation System Management and Maintenance:</u> Road entrance management information that visually communicates to Forest visitors the road conditions and purpose of the road, such as mixed traffic, passenger car use, high clearance vehicles only, or logging use only, will be provided for each Forest development road. Emphasis will be on providing this Information at the entrance of roads not maintained for passenger cars.	N		
<u>Transportation System Management and Maintenance:</u> Assure short-term (temporary) roads are closed within one year of when the timber purchaser has completed contractual requirements for the portion of the timber sale served by the road. Re-establish vegetation cover to put land back into production within ten years of contract, lease, or permit termination on roads not remaining a permanent part of the Forest transportation system.	N		
<u>Transportation System Management and Maintenance:</u> Forest development roads will generally be open to use by vehicles licensed for highway travel, except when closed for one of the following reasons: a. The mode of access causes unacceptable damage to, or negates adequate protection and management of Forest resources. b. Safety hazards to the road user exist. c. Prescriptions in this Forest Plan recommend closures. d. To provide security to contractors/cooperators, special use permittees, private land owners, and Forest Service administrative facilities. e. Road maintenance costs to keep a road open are high compared to existing or expected use of the road. Roads closed for one of the above reasons may be closed either seasonally or year-around. Seasonal closures are preferred over year-around closures, wherever feasible, consistent with Forest Plan prescriptions, and If the objectives of the closure can be met. The Forest Supervisor, under the authority of 36 CFR 261, may enter into cooperative road closures during hunting season with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife for protection of Forest resources.	P,C, R, O	P, B,	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. I POD Att. Y POD Att. DD
<u>Transportation System Management and Maintenance:</u> Some open roads will only be maintained for high clearance vehicle use (Maintenance Level 2). Roads with seasonal road closures will be maintained In accordance with Maintenance Level 2 through 5 standards. Roads closed for one year or more (year-around closure) will be generally maintained to Maintenance Level 1 standards, except for those closed to provide security to administrative facilities, which may be maintained to a higher level.	N		

TABLE 3

## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Transportation System Management and Maintenance:</u> During development and subsequent review of District Travel Management Plans (Appendix F <sup>15</sup> ), existing road closures will be evaluated as to the specific objectives to be accomplished by the closure, the type of closure device used, and the need to continue the closure. Prior to blocking or closing an existing Forest development road the following will be documented: a. Reason or objective for the closure. b. The closure period (seasonal or year-around). c. Exceptions to the closure; I.e. who or what type of vehicle may use the road, and under what circumstances d. The type of closure device (physical barriers, signing, natural barrier, or locked gate). Law enforcement needs and prescriptions will be identified prior to Issuing regulatory closures.	N		
<u>Transportation System Management and Maintenance:</u> Advisory devices and natural barriers (earth berms, rocks, brush, etc.) are preferred over regulatory road closures and locked gates where It is necessary to close roads. Use an advisory sign (or poster) near locked gates to describe the reason for the closure. Notify the public before closing an existing open road with a locked gate (except for emergencies). Give sufficient lead time in the notice. Use advisory signs in advance of road closures where adequate turnarounds for public traffic is not available at the closure or where significant inconvenience to the public may occur.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. I POD Att. Y POD Att. DD
<u>Transportation System Management and Maintenance:</u> Various road management techniques and strategies may be used to accomplish land and resource management goals and prescriptions in this plan. Following their development, the travel management plans will be reviewed annually and updated every two years, if necessary. Guidelines for travel management planning is in Appendix F <sup>21</sup> .	N		
<u>Transportation System Management and Maintenance:</u> Some closed roads (Maintenance Level 1) may be converted to other uses such as all-terrain vehicle (ATV) routes, and special purposes trails. Some roads In Maintenance Levels 2 through 5 may be closed to highway legal vehicle use during the winter, when sufficient snow depth exists, for use as winter sports trails (Nordic skiing, snowmobiles, etc.). See Forestwide standards and guidelines for dispersed recreation, and Appendix F <sup>21</sup> , for additional guidelines for use of closed roads.	C, R, O	P, B, R,	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. I POD Att. Y POD Att. DD
<u>Transportation System Management and Maintenance:</u> Existing airfields or heliports are to be operated and maintained using existing direction documented In appropriate Forest Service manuals and handbooks.	N		
<u>Transportation System Management and Maintenance:</u> Input and comment will be requested from facility users, the FAA and the Oregon Aeronautics Division of the Department of Transportation on any proposed closure of an airfield or heliport. Closure of any aviation facility will be In conformance with Forest Service and FFA standards.	N		

<sup>15</sup> Appendix F: Recreation Travelway Management Guide, Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

TABLE 3			
Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<b>Facilities - Corridors</b>			
<u>Utility Corridors:</u> The four existing utility Corridors are shown on the utility Corridor map (see Figure IV-3 <sup>16</sup> ). The Forest Service will coordinate with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and Pacific Power and Light in the maintenance of the Corridors authorized under FERC license. The corridors authorized by Forest Service special use permits will be maintained as stated in the authorizing document.	N		
<u>Utility Corridors:</u> The western regional Corridor study of 1986 by the Western Utility Group Identified two additional Corridors on the Umpqua National Forest. A maximum of three additional potential utility corridors, known as 'windows', will be considered for future utilities. These windows are shown on the Utility Corridor Map <sup>20</sup> and as described below. Any future proposal to construct a utility line within these 'windows' will require a separate environmental analysis or EIS: a. Windigo Pass Utility Window: The possibility for a utility Corridor exists through Windigo Pass outside of the OCRA. This 1,000- foot window, 500 feet on each side of Forest Road No 60, follows the boundary of the two parts of the OCRA. As the boundary of the OCRA follows the curvature of Forest Road No. 60, the construction of a power transmission line totally within the boundary of this Window may not be practical. However, Section 4(e) of The Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984, which established the OCRA, states, "Within the recreation area, the Secretary may permit, under appropriate regulations, those limited activities and facilities which he determines necessary for resource protection and management and for visitor safety and comfort, including .. (6) public services land occupancies, Including power transmission lines, provided there is no feasible alternative location, and, the Secretary finds that it is In the public interest to locate such facilities Within the recreation area." b. Upper Highway 138 Window: This Window, near State Highway 138, will need future study and analysis, as only a narrow strip between the boundaries of Crater Lake National Park and Mt Thieisen Wilderness/ OCRA is available. c. Red Butte Window: This proposal connects a power transmission line from Red Butte to the Soda Springs-Roseburg line. The maximum Width of this corridor will be 600 feet.	N		
<u>Utility Corridors:</u> Any new proposed utility corridors will be planned on an Interagency basis and coordinated between the affected National Forests. The three canal corridors on the North Umpqua River, Clearwater River and Fish Creek, which supply water to Pacific Power and Light's Toketee power installation will be operated according to the license granted by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (#1927).	P	P, R	EIS Sec. 1.5.2 EIS Sec. 1.4.2.1 EIS Sec. 2.1.6 EIS Sec. 2.3.2.3 EIS Secs. 3.4.3

<sup>16</sup> Figure IV-3: Utility Corridors (Power), Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

TABLE 3

## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Transportation Corridors:</u> The three existing transportation corridors are shown on the transportation map (see Figure-IV-4 <sup>17</sup> ). These corridors are Oregon State Highway 138, (North Umpqua Highway segment); State Highway 230 (Diamond Lake West Highway); and Douglas County Road 1 (part of the Tiller Trail Highway).	N		
<u>Transportation Corridors:</u> Procedures for the coordination of maintenance, signing, right-of-way grants, access control, any reconstruction and other matters relating to the portions of Oregon State Highways 138 and 230 Within the Forest will be in accordance with the current Memorandum of Understanding between Region SIX, USDA Forest Service, and Oregon Department of Transportation, Highway Division.	N		
<u>Transportation Corridors:</u> Procedures for the coordination of planning, design, and construction of Forest highway projects within, adjacent to, or serving the Forest will be In accordance With the Memorandum of Understanding between the Federal Highway Administration and the U.S. Forest Service (FSM 1535).	N		
<u>Transportation Corridors – Windigo Pass Transportation Window:</u> The possibility of a transportation corridor exists along Forest Development Road (FDR) 60 between Highways 138 and 58, including the window outside of the OCRA through Windigo Pass. This potential transportation Corridor, or window, is shown on the transportation map. The Windigo Pass Road (FDR 60), from Its junction With FDR 6020 on the Deschutes National Forest south to its Junction with FDR 6000-700 at the south end of the OCRA on the Umpqua National Forest, will be managed as follows:	N		
<u>Transportation Corridors – Windigo Pass Transportation Window:</u> There is no immediate need to improve this road. The road is adequate to handle the existing low volume of traffic use. The Windigo Pass Road will be managed at its current design and maintenance standards for the foreseeable future.	N		
<u>Transportation Corridors – Windigo Pass Transportation Window:</u> The road may be Improved in the future as needed to accommodate Increased traffic demands Any future upgrading of the road or Improvement In road standards will be undertaken only after further NEPA documentation and public Involvement Involving both the Umpqua and the Deschutes National Forests.	N		
<u>Transportation Corridors – Windigo Pass Transportation Window:</u> The road will be maintained during the winter as a snowmobile route, and left unplowed for standard highway type vehicles.	N		
<u>Transportation Corridors – Windigo Pass Transportation Window:</u> The Windigo Pass Road (FDR 60), from Its Junction With Highway 138 to Its junction With FDR 6000-700 at the south end of the OCRA on the Umpqua National Forest, may be upgraded, including paving, to meet traffic needs.	N		

<sup>17</sup> Figure IV-4: Umpqua National Forest Transportations System, Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

TABLE 3

## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Transportation Corridors:</u> Any major upgrading of existing transportation corridors will be coordinated between the National Forest and the agency proposing the project, With the appropriate environmental reviews as required by NEPA.	N		
<u>Transportation Corridors:</u> Visual resource management direction for the existing transportation corridors and the potential Corridor through Windigo Pass is contained in the Forest-Wide Standards and Guidelines for Visual Resource.	N		
<i>Facilities - Administrative Sites – Not Applicable, Excluded</i>			
<i>Protection</i>			
<u>Fire Management:</u> Wildfires that threaten life, property, public safety, Improvements, or investments will receive aggressive suppression action using an appropriate suppression response.	N		
<u>Fire Management:</u> All wildfires will require the use of the appropriate suppression response. This will provide the option of applying the appropriate strategy to all areas of the Forest, using cost efficiency and meeting resource management objectives.	N		
<u>Fire Management:</u> Wildfires that escape initial action and threaten to exceed established limits will require that an Escaped Fire Situation Analysis (EFSA) be prepared. This analysis will measure the cost of suppression against the resource loss potential, with emphasis on minimizing the cost and resource losses	N		
<u>Fire Management:</u> Levels and methods of fuels treatment will be guided by the protection and resource objectives within the management area. The Forest fuels appraisal process will be available for use to assist in making this determination. Reducing fuel loadings through marketing strategies will be explored.	N		
<u>Fire Management:</u> Prescribed fire is a management tool that may be used to meet management and vegetation objectives, and to maintain desired fuel profiles In all ecosystems. It will be utilized after an analysis Indicates that it will be cost effective and will meet resource management objectives. The analysis will include air quality considerations such as Increased utilization of slash, reduction of acres to be burned for hazard reduction, and ignition and burning techniques to save as much of the fuels 3' to 8.9' diameter as possible.	P, C, R, O	P, B,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.4.1.2 & 4.4.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.5.2.3 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.5 & 4.7.3.6 EIS Sec. 4.8.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.12.1.3 EIS App. F EIS App. H EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. R POD Att. DD
<u>Fire Management:</u> Unplanned Ignitions (lightning-caused) may be used for prescribed fires when (1) a prescribed fire plan has been prepared and approved and (2) the fire is burning Within prescribed parameters. (For exceptions to this policy, see Standard #9.)	N		

TABLE 3

## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Fire Management:</u> Burning plans will be prepared In advance of ignition and approved by the appropriate line officer for each prescribed fire. A prescribed fire exceeding both prescribed parameters and line-holding capabilities will be declared a wildfire and appropriate suppression response will be Initiated.	P, C, R, O	P, B,	EIS Secs. 2.1.4 & 2.1.6 EIS Sec. 2.7.2 EIS Sec. 4.4.2.3 EIS App. F POD Att. R POD Att. DD
<u>Fire Management:</u> Air quality will be emphasized during prescribed fire planning. Mitigating measures will be considered, including extending the burning season to spread emissions throughout the year and the avoidance of burning near recreation areas during peak use periods. All burning will be planned and conducted to comply with applicable air quality laws and regulations and coordinated with appropriate air quality regulatory agencies.	P, C, R, O	P, B,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 2.7.2 EIS Sec. 4.4.2.3 EIS Sec. 4.8.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.12.1.3 EIS App. F POD Att. I POD Att. R POD Att. DD
<u>Fire Management:</u> Planned Ignitions will be considered in wilderness only when an extensive analysis has determined: (1) the area has been Significantly altered from its natural state due to fire exclusion and (2) the probability of lightning Ignition returning the area to its natural state is low. The need for any scheduled Ignition in wildernesses will be addressed In the individual wilderness management plans.	N		
<u>Fire Management:</u> All human-caused unplanned ignitions in wilderness will be declared a wildfire. Natural unplanned Ignitions In wilderness will be permitted to burn if prescribed In an approved management plan.	N		
<u>Fire Management:</u> During timber sale planning, the value of old growth timber stands for wildfire protection should be considered. Efforts to leave these old growth stands adjacent to plantations for wildfire suppression strategies should be considered whenever possible.	N		
<u>Pest Management:</u> Integrated Pest Management (IPM) prevention and suppression strategies will be utilized to manage pests within the constraints of laws and regulations and to meet forest management objectives. Methods may Include management practices (cultural or silvicultural), regulatory measures, biological, mechanical, manual, prescribed fire, and/or chemical treatments.	P, C, R, O	P, B,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 2.8.3 EIS Secs. 4.4.1.2 & 4.4.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 EIS App. F POD Att. N POD Att. X POD Att. DD
<u>Pest Management:</u> Special procedures will be implemented when pesticides are used, including the certification of contractors and Forest Service crew leaders. All pesticide use will be reviewed and approved before application by administrative representatives who are certified for pesticide use. Public notification will be given in advance of all applications	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Secs. 4.4.1.2 & 4.4.1.3 POD Att. N POD Att. X
<u>Law Enforcement:</u> Law enforcement will be a cooperative effort between the Forest Service, other Federal agencies, State, and local law enforcement, within the scope and responsibilities of each agency.	N		

TABLE 3			
Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
Law Enforcement: Emphasis will be placed on preventing violations of laws and regulations through the proper administration of Forest Service permits and contracts and an aggressive public information program.	N		
Law Enforcement: Known Violations of laws or regulations will be promptly investigated and appropriate action initiated. Reporting procedures outlined in FSM 5340.3 will be followed.	N		
<i>Human Resources – Not Applicable, Excluded From Table</i>			
<b><i>Management Area 1: Provides opportunities for unroaded recreation primarily In semi-primitive settings.</i></b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b><i>Management Area 2: Provides an appropriate environment for concentrated developed recreation activities in the areas immediately surrounding Diamond and Lemolo Lakes.</i></b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b><i>Management Area 3: Provides an appropriate area for future development of a winter sports site on Mount Bailey, Insures that prescriptions assigned will provide for management of the area in condition suitable for ski area development. Insures that prescriptions assigned will provide for management of the area in a condition suitable for ski area development. e</i></b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b><i>Management Area 4: Manage to preserve the natural character of these lands In a manner consistent with the Wilderness Act of 1964 and the Oregon Wilderness Act of 1984.</i></b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b><i>Management Area 5: Manage the Oregon Cascades Recreation Area (OCRA) consistent With the intent of the Oregon Wilderness Act.</i></b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b><i>Management Area 6: Provides for the protection and enjoyment of remarkable designated special Interest areas.</i></b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b><i>Management Area 7: Manage the North Umpqua River, as designated In the Oregon Omnibus Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1988, for the protection of remarkably outstanding features for the benefit and enjoyment of people.</i></b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b><i>Management Area 8: Manage as an experimental forest dedicated to basic and applied research on the function and operation of forest ecosystems In both natural and disturbed states.</i></b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b><i>Management Area 9: Manage established and Identified potential research natural areas (RNOs) in the system of nationwide RNOs.</i></b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			

TABLE 3

## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<b>Management Area 10: Produce timber on a cost-efficient sustainable basis consistent with other resource objectives for wildlife habitat, riparian habitat and water quality, visual quality, and recreation.</b>			
	Not Applicable, Excluded From Table		
<b>Management Area 11: Provide big game winter range habitat and timber production consistent with other resource objectives for wildlife habitat, riparian habitat and water quality, visual quality, and recreation.</b>			
	Not Applicable, Excluded From Table		
<b>Management Area 12: Provides additional management direction to maintain or enhance the fisheries resource of Steamboat Creek and its tributaries consistent with the intent of the 1984 amendment to the Wild And Scenic Rivers Act.</b>			
	Not Applicable, Excluded From Table		
<b>Management Area 13: Provides additional emphasis for the orderly exploration, development, extraction, and production of mineral resources on lands within the Fairview-Bohemia mineralized area.</b>			
	Not Applicable, Excluded From Table		
<b>Management Area 14: Manage undeveloped intact ecosystems for their ecological values with a focus on preservation of the genetic base of natural plants and animals and maintenance of natural processes.</b>			
	Not Applicable, Excluded From Table		
<b>Prescription A1-I: Recreation, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized - No Harvest</b>			
	Not Applicable, Excluded From Table		
<b>Prescription A1-IV: Recreation, Semi-Primitive Motorized - No Harvest</b>			
	Not Applicable, Excluded From Table		
<b>Prescription A1-V: Recreation - Unroaded Concentrated</b>			
	Not Applicable, Excluded From Table		
<b>Prescription A3-I: North Umpqua Viewshed</b>			
	Not Applicable, Excluded From Table		
<b>Prescription A4-I: Recreation - Concentrated Developed</b>			
	Not Applicable, Excluded From Table		
<b>Prescription A4-II: Recreation – Winter Sports Site</b>			
	Not Applicable, Excluded From Table		
<b>Prescription A4-IV: Recreation – Existing Developed Sites at Less Than Standard-Service Level</b>			
	Not Applicable, Excluded From Table		
<b>Prescription A4-V: Recreation Maintenance Levels Than Standard-Service Level</b>			
	Not Applicable, Excluded From Table		

TABLE 3

## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<b>Prescription A4-V: Recreation Maintenance Level</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Prescription A5-II: Recreation, Special Interest Areas</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Prescription B1-II: Wilderness WRS Primitive</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Prescription B1-III: Wilderness WRS Semi-Primitive</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Prescription C1-I: Old Growth Groves (Recreation Use)</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Prescription C1-II: Spotted Owl (Dedicated)</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Prescription C2-I: Riparian Area Class I and II Streams, Lakes and Ponds</b>			
<u>Recreation:</u> Recreation facilities and trail locations are designed to protect vegetation which is providing shade, stabilizing banks and sides lopes, or serving as existing or future fish habitat source (woody material for Class I and II streams) Sanitary facilities are discouraged in riparian areas and must adequately treat wastes consistent With DEQ regulations. Existing recreation developments are maintaining existing water quality, fish, and Wildlife habitat. Before Investment In new campgrounds or other facilities are undertaken, a floodplains and wetland determination and assessment of Impacts, With public notice, are necessary on these streams and wetlands.	N		
<u>Recreation:</u> ORV use is not permitted except on designated, hardened trail prisms.	N		
<u>Visual:</u> Visual management activities will be consistent With riparian objectives.	N		
<u>Wilderness:</u> All Wilderness activities are compatible In riparian areas, Including natural fire, trail construction and use, and research	N		
<u>Wildlife and Fish:</u> All fish habitat improvement projects, structural wildlife improvements and snag preservation are compatible In riparian areas and are encouraged. Provide structural and nonstructural improvement projects to maintain or Increase the present population of salmonids. These areas are suitable for winter range cover for big game, except the Layng Creek watershed.	P, R	P,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.4.1.3 & 4.4.2.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.3 & 4.5.2.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. P POD Att. U POD Att. DD

TABLE 3

## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Range:</u> Livestock use is permitted when consistent With allotment management plans, If riparian objectives are met. Locate watering structures and sailing, holding and loading areas outside riparian areas Direct trailing across, but not along, watercourses Within the riparian area.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> No timber harvest, site preparation, release, planting, precommercial thinning, firewood cutting or pesticide use are permitted except to meet riparian objectives. Salvage harvest is restricted to catastrophic occurrences (>50 percent of existing stand), when timber not necessary for fish habitat, water quality, wildlife habitat or soil productivity may be removed In consultation with a fishery biologist or hydrologist. Yarding corridors are permitted at designated locations with full log suspension over the streambank and protected vegetation corridors must minimize disturbance to riparian vegetation and meet riparian objectives. If effective shade or fish habitat is reduced, shade or habitat restoration is necessary for mitigation. Maintain existing deciduous/ conifer mix of riparian vegetation Maintain existing channel profile through vegetation rootmat In banks, and with stable woody material In the channel.	N		
<u>Soil and Water:</u> Watershed improvement projects are compatible and desirable to meet riparian objectives. Soil restoration projects will take place as necessary to maintain or reduce sediment delivery to permanent streams. Plant vegetation where necessary to minimize soil movement. Where existing shade or channel stability has been reduced, plant hardwoods along stream courses to provide shade where sufficient moisture occurs. Plant rapid-growing conifers on drier upper banks to provide long-term shade. Emphasize watershed Improvement In riparian areas where appropriate.	P, R	P, ,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.3 & 4.5.2.4 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 - 4.7.36 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. BB POD Att. DD
<u>Minerals:</u> Rehabilitation of existing rock quarries or pits by seeding and planning is compatible and desirable. Extraction or storage of common minerals, Including use and construction of rock pits, is discouraged In riparian areas when riparian objectives cannot be met. Panning or dredging in or adjacent to streams is compatible when carried out in accordance with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife recommendations, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality recommendations and riparian objectives. Special stipulations will be required for mineral leases when needed to protect riparian habitat. Operating plans for mining operations will Include reasonable, operationally feasible requirements to protect riparian values and to meet State water quality standards.	N		
<u>Lands:</u> On lands considered for exchange, a floodplain and wetland determination and assessment of Impacts, with public notice, are necessary on these streams and wetlands. Encourage the acquisition of riparian lands that may be of Significant Wildlife or fisheries value Special use applications must show compatibility with riparian objectives before awarded.	N		

TABLE 3

## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Facilities:</u> Allow for free fish passage on all Class I and II streams and lakes. Roads crossing riparian areas are compatible with the prescription when mitigation measures are employed to prevent sediment delivery to streams and lakes, to replace effective shade, and to protect water crossings from flood peaks and resulting channel impacts.</p> <p>Utility/transportation corridors, roads or transmission lines may cross but must not parallel streams and lake shores within the riparian unit. Pesticides may not be used in the riparian unit. Buildings and other structures should conform to management direction in timber and recreation program elements for vegetation disturbance and sanitation, respectively. Open canals and site occupancy related to hydropower projects are not compatible. Before investment in new buildings or other facilities are undertaken, a floodplain and wetland determination and assessment of Impacts, with public notice, are necessary on these streams and wetlands.</p>	N		
<p><u>Protection:</u> Activities which minimize both prescribed fire and wildfire damage to riparian vegetation are necessary. Rehabilitation of disturbance from suppression activities must be planned, including erosion control, channel storage structures, and streambank stabilization. Utilize the appropriate suppression responses that will minimize damage to riparian vegetation. Measures must be taken to prevent burning riparian vegetation during slash disposal adjacent to streams. These measures include hand piling slash, not burning, burning one side of a Unit at a time, low-intensity burning, or hose-lays to protect riparian vegetation. Firelines should be constructed outside the riparian unit.</p>	P, C, R, O	P, B, ,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. DD
<p><u>Protection:</u> Insect and disease control practices are allowed when riparian objectives can be met.</p>	N		
<p><u>Protection:</u> No pesticide use is permitted in riparian units during the season when flow occurs (seasonally in ephemeral streams and year-round in perennial streams). Fire retardant may not be applied to fish-producing (Class I and II) streams or lakes.</p>	N		
<b>Prescription C2-II: Riparian Area Class III Streams, Lakes and Ponds</b>			
<p><u>Recreation:</u> Recreation facilities and trail locations are designed to protect vegetation which is providing shade, stabilizing banks and sideslopes, or serving as aquatic food source. Sanitary facilities are discouraged and must adequately treat wastes consistent with State DEQ regulations. Existing recreation developments are maintaining existing water quality, fish and Wildlife habitat. Before investment in new campgrounds and other facilities, a floodplain and wetland determination and assessment of Impacts, with public notice, are necessary on these streams and wetlands.</p>	N		
<p><u>Recreation:</u> ORV use is not permitted except on designated, hardened trail prisms.</p>	N		
<p><u>Visual:</u> Visual management activities will be consistent with riparian objectives.</p>	N		
<p><u>Wilderness:</u> All wilderness activities are compatible in riparian areas, including natural fire, trail construction and use, and research.</p>	N		

TABLE 3

## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Wildlife and Fish</u> : All structural wildlife Improvements and snag preservation are compatible in riparian areas and are encouraged. These areas are suitable for winter range cover for big game, except in the Layng Creek watershed.	N		
<u>Range</u> : livestock use is permitted when consistent with allotment management plans and If riparian objectives are met. Locate watering structures and sailing, holding and loading areas outside riparian areas Direct trailing across, but not along, watercourses Within the riparian area.	N		
<u>Timber</u> : Where timber harvest can meet riparian objectives, natural regeneration and uneven-aged management is preferred. No site preparation, release, planting, precommercial thinning, firewood cutting or pesticide use are permitted except to meet riparian objectives. Yarding corridors are permitted at designated locations With full log suspension over the streambank and protected vegetation. Condors must minimize disturbance to riparian vegetation and meet riparian objectives.	N		
<u>Timber</u> : If effective shade or channel stability are reduced, shade or channel restoration is necessary for mitigation. Maintain existing deciduous/conifer mix of riparian vegetation. Maintain existing channel profile through vegetation rootmat In banks, and stable woody material In the channel.	N		
<u>Soil and Water</u> : Watershed improvement projects are compatible and desirable to meet riparian objectives. Soil restoration projects will take place as necessary to maintain or reduce sediment delivery to permanent streams. Plant vegetation where necessary to minimize soil movement.	P, R	P, B, ,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.3 & 4.5.2.4 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.5 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. BB POD Att. DD
<u>Soil and Water</u> : Where existing shade or channel stability has been reduced, plant hardwoods along stream courses to provide shade where sufficient moisture occurs. Plant rapid-growing conifers on drier upper banks to provide long-term shade. Emphasize watershed improvement and watershed restoration In riparian areas where appropriate.	P, C, R, O	P, B, ,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.5.2.4 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.5 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. BB POD Att. DD

TABLE 3

## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Minerals:</u> Rehabilitation of existing rock quarries or Pits by seeding and planting is compatible and desirable extraction or storage of common minerals, Including use and construction of rock pits, is discouraged in riparian areas when riparian objectives cannot be met. Panning or dredging In or adjacent to streams is compatible when carried out In accordance With Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife recommendations, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality recommendations and riparian objectives. Special stipulations will be required for mineral leases when needed to protect riparian habitat. Operating plans for mining operations will Include reasonable, operationally feasible requirements to protect riparian values and to meet State water quality standards.	N		
<u>Lands:</u> On lands considered for exchange, a floodplain and wetland determination and assessment of Impacts, With public notice, are necessary on these streams and wetlands. Encourage the acquisition of riparian lands that may be of significant wildlife or fisheries value Special use applications must show compatibility With riparian objectives before being awarded.	N		
<u>Facilities:</u> Roads crossing riparian areas are compatible with the prescription when mitigation measures are employed to prevent sediment delivery to streams and lakes, effective shade is replaced, and protection is provided at water crossings from flood peaks and their resulting channel impacts.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. DD
<u>Facilities:</u> Utility/transportation corridors, roads or transmission lines may cross but must not parallel streams and lake shores within the riparian unit. Pesticides may not be used In the riparian unit. Buildings and other structures should conform to management direction in timber and recreation program elements for vegetation disturbance and sanitation, respectively. Open canals and site occupancy related to hydropower projects are not compatible.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R, A	EIS Sec. 2.1.3.3 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.5 EIS App. J LRMP Amendment UNF-2.
<u>Facilities:</u> Before investment In new buildings or other faculties, a floodplain and wetland determination and assessment of Impacts, with public notice, are necessary on these streams and wetlands.	P	P	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.3.2.2 & 4.3.3.2 EIS Sec. 4.3.4.1 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. J
<u>Protection:</u> Activities which minimize both prescribed fire and wildfire damage to riparian vegetation are necessary. Rehabilitation of disturbance from suppression activities must be planned, Including erosion control, channel storage structures, and streambank stabilization. Utilize the appropriate suppression responses that will minimize damage to riparian vegetation. Measures must be taken to prevent burning riparian vegetation during slash disposal adjacent to streams. These measures include hand piling slash, not burning, burning one side of a unit at a time, low-intensity burning, or hose-lays to protect riparian vegetation. Firelines should be constructed outside the riparian unit.	P, C, R, O	P, B,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. DD

TABLE 3

## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Protection:</u> Insect and disease control practices allowed when riparian objectives can be met.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> No pesticide use is permitted In riparian units during the season when flow occurs (seasonally In ephemeral streams and year-round In perennial streams).	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.8 EIS Sec. 4.4.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.5.2.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. J POD Att. N
<b><i>Prescription C2-III: Riparian Area Class IV Streams, Lakes and Ponds</i></b>			
<u>Recreation:</u> Recreation Improvements and trail locations are designed to protect vegetation which is stabilizing channels, banks and sideslopes. Sanitary facilities are discouraged; If necessary, they must adequately treat wastes consistent with State DEQ regulations. Existing recreation developments are maintaining existing water quality and wildlife habitat.	N		
<u>Recreation:</u> ORV use is not permitted except on designated, hardened trail prisms.	N		
<u>Visual:</u> Visual management activities will be consistent With riparian objectives.	N		
<u>Wilderness:</u> All Wilderness activities are compatible In riparian areas, Including natural fire, trail construction and use, and research.	N		
<u>Wildlife and Fish:</u> All wildfire activities are compatible In riparian areas, Including use as winter range forage or cover, consistent With riparian objectives.	N		
<u>Range:</u> Livestock use is permitted when consistent with allotment management plans If riparian objectives are met. Locate watering structures and salting, holding and loading areas outside riparian areas. Direct trailing across, but not along, watercourses Within the riparian area.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Where timber harvest can meet riparian objectives, protection of understory, natural regeneration and all-aged limber management is preferred. Special logging procedures, including jacking to directionally fall trees, will be used where effective Where natural regeneration is not practical, planting for timber management and riparian protection is encouraged No commercial or personal-use firewood cutting permitted. No firewood cutting or gathering for onsite use permitted.	N		
<u>Soil and Water:</u> Watershed improvement projects are compatible and desirable to meet riparian objectives. Soil restoration projects will take place as necessary to maintain or reduce sediment delivery to permanent streams. Plant vegetation where necessary to minimize soil movement. Where existing shade or channel stability has been reduced, plant hardwoods along stream courses to provide shade where sufficient moisture occurs. Plant rapid-growing conifers on drier upper banks to provide long-term shade. Emphasize watershed Improvement in riparian areas where appropriate.	P, R	P, ,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 - 4.7.36 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.3 & 4.5.2.4 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. BB POD Att. DD

TABLE 3

## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Minerals:</u> Rehabilitation of existing rock quarries or pits by seeding and planting is compatible and desirable. Extraction or storage of common minerals, Including use and construction of rock pits, is discouraged In riparian areas when riparian objectives cannot be met. Recreational panning or dredging In or adjacent to streams is compatible when carried out In accordance with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife recommendations, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality recommendations and riparian objectives Special stipulations will be required for mineral leases when needed to protect riparian habitat Operating plans for mining operations will Include reasonable, operationally feasible requirements to protect riparian values and to meet State water quality standards.	N		
<u>Lands:</u> Encourage the acquisition of riparian lands that may be of significant wildlife or riparian value Special use applications must show compatibility With riparian objectives before being awarded.	N		
<u>Facilities:</u> Roads crossing riparian areas are compatible with the prescription when mitigation measures are employed to prevent sediment delivery to streams and lakes, and to protect water crossings from flood peaks and resulting channel impacts. Utility/transportation corridors, roads or transmission lines may cross but must not parallel streams and lake shores within the riparian area. Pesticides may not be used In the riparian unit during the season when flow occurs. Buildings and other structures should conform to management direction In timber and recreation program elements for vegetation disturbance and sanitation, respectively. Open canals and site occupancy related to hydropower projects are not compatible	P, C, R, O	P, B, ,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. DD.
<u>Protection:</u> Activities which minimize both prescribed fire and Wildfire damage to riparian vegetation are necessary. Rehabilitation of disturbance from suppression activities must be planned, Including erosion control, channel storage structures, and streambank stabilization Utilize the appropriate suppression responses that will minimize damage to riparian vegetation Measures must be taken to prevent burning riparian vegetation during slash disposal adjacent to streams These measures Include handpilling slash, not burning, burning one Side of a unit at a time, low-Intensity burning, or hose-lays to protect riparian vegetation. Firelines should be constructed outside the riparian unit.	P, R, C, O	P, R, B, ,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. DD
<u>Protection:</u> Insect and disease control practices allowed when riparian objectives can be met	N		
<u>Protection:</u> No pesticide use is permitted in riparian units during the season when flow occurs (seasonally In ephemeral streams and year-round In perennial streams).	N		

TABLE 3

## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<b>Prescription C2-IV: Fish Habitat Class I and II Streams, Lakes and Ponds</b>			
<u>Recreation</u> : Recreation facilities and trail locations are designed to protect vegetation which is providing shade, stabilizing banks and sideslopes, or serving as existing or future fish habitat source (woody material for Class I and II streams). Sanitary facilities are discouraged in riparian areas and must adequately treat wastes consistent with DEQ regulations. Existing recreation developments are maintaining existing water quality, fish, and wildlife habitat. Before investment in new campgrounds or other facilities are undertaken, a floodplain and wetland determination and assessment of impacts, with public notice, are necessary on these streams and wetlands.	N		
<u>Recreation</u> : ORV use is not permitted except on designated, hardened trail prisms.	N		
<u>Visual</u> : Visual management activities will be consistent with riparian objectives.	N		
<u>Wilderness</u> : All Wilderness activities are compatible in riparian areas, including natural fire, trail construction and use, and research.	N		
<u>Wildlife and Fish</u> : All fish habitat improvement projects, structural wildlife improvements and snag preservation are compatible in riparian areas, and encouraged. Provide structural and nonstructural improvement projects where it has been determined that fish production is below potential due to habitat restrictions. These areas are suitable for winter range cover for big game	P, R	P,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.3 & 4.5.2.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife and Fish</u> : Write fish habitat management plans for major drainages within two years of completion of sub-basin analysis for those drainages	N		
<u>Range</u> : Livestock use is permitted when consistent with allotment management plans if riparian objectives are met. Locate watering structures and salting, as well as holding and loading areas outside riparian areas. Direct trailing across, but not along, watercourses within the riparian area.	N		
<u>Timber</u> : No timber harvest, site preparation, release, planting, precommercial thinning, firewood cutting or pesticide use are permitted except to meet riparian objectives. Salvage harvest is restricted to catastrophic occurrences (>50 percent of existing stand), when timber not necessary for fish habitat, water quality, wildlife habitat or soil productivity may be removed in consultation with a fishery biologist or hydrologist. Yarding corridors are permitted at designated locations with full log suspension over the streambank and protected vegetation. Corridors must minimize disturbance to riparian vegetation and meet riparian objectives. If effective shade or fish habitat is reduced, shade or habitat restoration is necessary for mitigation. Maintain existing deciduous/conifer mix of riparian vegetation. Maintain existing channel profile through vegetation rootmat in banks, and with stable woody material in the channel.	N		

TABLE 3

## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Soil and Water:</u> Watershed improvement projects are compatible and desirable to meet riparian objectives. Soil restoration projects will take place as necessary to maintain or reduce sediment delivery to permanent streams. Plant vegetation where necessary to minimize soil movement. Where existing shade has been reduced, plant hardwoods along stream courses to provide shade where sufficient moisture occurs Plant rapid-growing conifers on drier upper banks to provide long-term shade. Inventory and actively rehabilitate all Identified bank and sideslope failures, channel downcutting, and unshaded stream reaches to Improve existing water quality.	P, R	P, B, ,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.3 & 4.5.2.4 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 - 4.7.3.6 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. BB POD Att. DD
<u>Minerals:</u> Rehabilitation of existing rock quarries or Pits by seeding and planting is compatible and desirable. Extraction or storage of common minerals, Including use and construction of rock pits, is discouraged In riparian areas when riparian objectives cannot be met. Recreational panning or dredging in or adjacent to streams is compatible when earned out In accordance With Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife recommendations, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality recommendations and riparian objectives Special stipulations will be required for mineral leases when needed to protect riparian habitat. Operating plans for mining operations will include reasonable, operationally feasible requirements to protect riparian values and to meet State water quality standards.	N		
<u>Lands:</u> On lands considered for exchange, a floodplain and wetland determination and assessment of Impacts, With public notice, is necessary on these streams and wetlands. Encourage the acquisition of riparian lands that may be of Significant wildlife or fisheries value Special use applications must show compatibility With riparian objectives before being awarded.	N		
<u>Facilities:</u> Allow for free fish passage on all Class I and II streams and lakes. Roads crossing riparian areas are compatible with the prescription when mitigation measures are employed to prevent sediment delivery to streams and lakes, to replace effective shade, and to protect water crossings from flood peaks and resulting channel impacts. Utility/transportation corridors, roads or transmission lines may cross but must not parallel streams and lake shores within the riparian unit.	P, C, R, O	P, B,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. BB POD Att. DD
<u>Facilities:</u> Pesticides may not be used in the riparian Unit. Buildings and other structures should conform to management direction in timber and recreation program elements for vegetation disturbance and sanitation, respectively. Open canals and site occupancy related to hydropower projects are not compatible. Before Investment In new campgrounds or other facilities, a floodplain and wetland determination and assessment of Impacts, with public notice, is necessary on these streams and wetlands.	N		

TABLE 3

## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Protection</u> : Activities which minimize both prescribed fire and wildfire damage to riparian vegetation are necessary. Rehabilitation of disturbance from suppression activities must be planned, including erosion control, channel storage structures, and streambank stabilization. Utilize the appropriate suppression responses that will minimize damage to riparian vegetation. Measures must be taken to prevent burning riparian vegetation during slash disposal adjacent to streams. These measures include handpiling slash, not burning, burning one side of a unit at a time, low-intensity burning, or hose-lays to protect riparian vegetation. Firelines should be constructed outside the riparian unit.	P, C, R, O	P, B, ,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. DD
<u>Protection</u> : Insect and disease control practices are allowed when riparian objectives can be met.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.8 EIS Sec. 4.4.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.5.1.3 & 4.5.2.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. J POD Att. N
<u>Protection</u> : No pesticide use is permitted in riparian units during the season when flow occurs (seasonally in ephemeral streams and year-round in perennial streams). Fire retardant may not be applied to fish-producing (Class I and II) streams or lakes.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.8 EIS Sec. 4.4.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.5.1.3 & 4.5.2.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. J POD Att. N
<b>Prescription C2-V: Fish Habitat Class III Streams</b>			
<u>Recreation</u> : Recreation facilities and trail locations are designed to protect vegetation which is providing shade, stabilizing banks and sideslopes, or serving as aquatic food source. Sanitary facilities are discouraged and must adequately treat wastes consistent with State DEQ regulations Existing recreation developments are maintaining existing water quality, fish, and wildlife habitat Before Investment In new campgrounds and other facilities, a floodplain and wetland determination and assessment of Impacts, with public notice, are necessary on these streams and wetlands.	N		
<u>Recreation</u> : ORV use is not permitted except on designated, hardened trail prisms.	N		
<u>Visual</u> : Visual management activities will be consistent With riparian objectives.	N		
<u>Wilderness</u> : All wilderness activities are compatible In riparian areas, including natural fire, trail construction and use, and research.	N		
<u>Wildlife and Fish</u> : All structural wildlife improvements and snag preservation are compatible In riparian areas and are encouraged These areas are suitable for winter range cover for big game.	P, R	P,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.3 & 4.5.2.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. DD

TABLE 3

## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Range:</u> Livestock use is permitted when consistent With allotment management plans and if riparian objectives are met. Locate watering structures and salting, holding and loading areas outside riparian areas Direct trailing across, but not along, watercourses within the riparian area.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Where timber harvest can meet riparian objectives, natural regeneration and uneven-aged management is preferred. No site preparation, release, planting, precommercial thinning, firewood cutting or use, or pesticide use are permitted except to meet riparian objectives. Yarding Corridors are permitted at designated locations With full log suspension over the streambank and protected vegetation corridors must minimize disturbance to riparian vegetation and meet riparian objectives. If effective shade or channel stability are reduced, shade or channel restoration is necessary for mitigation. Maintain existing deciduous/conifer mix of riparian vegetation. Maintain existing channel profile through vegetation rootmat In banks, and stable woody material In the channel	N		
<u>Soil and Water:</u> Watershed improvement projects are compatible and desirable to meet riparian objectives. Soil restoration projects will take place as necessary to maintain or reduce sediment delivery to permanent streams Plant vegetation where necessary to minimize soil movement. Where existing shade has been reduced, plant hardwoods along stream courses to provide shade where sufficient moisture occurs. Plant rapid-growing conifers on drier upper banks to provide long-term shade. Inventory and actively rehabilitate all identified bank and sideslope failures, channel downcutting, and unshaded stream reaches to Improve existing water quality.	P, R	P,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.3 & 4.5.2.4 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 - 4.7.3.6 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. BB POD Att. DD
<u>Minerals:</u> Rehabilitation of existing rock quarries or pits by seeding and planting is compatible and desirable Extraction or storage of common minerals, including use and construction of rock pits, is discouraged In riparian areas when riparian objectives cannot be met. Recreational panning or dredging in or adjacent to streams is compatible when carried out In accordance with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife recommendations, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality recommendations and riparian objectives. Special stipulations will be required for mineral leases when needed to protect riparian habitat. Operating plans for mining operations will Include reasonable, operationally feasible requirements to protect riparian values and to meet State water quality standards.	N		
<u>Lands:</u> On lands considered for exchange, a floodplain and wetland determination and assessment of impacts, with public notice, is necessary on these streams and wetlands. Encourage the acquisition of riparian lands that may be of significant Wildlife or fisheries value. Special use applications must show compatibility with riparian objectives before being awarded	N		

TABLE 3

## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Facilities</u> : Roads crossing riparian areas are compatible with the prescription when mitigation measures are employed to prevent sediment delivery to streams and lakes, effective shade is replaced, and protection is provided at water crossings from flood peaks and their resulting channel impacts.	P, C, R, O	P, B, ,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. DD
<u>Facilities</u> : Utility/transportation corridors, roads or transmission lines may cross but must not parallel streams and lake shores Within the riparian unit. Pesticides may not be used in the riparian unit. Buildings and other structures should conform to management direction in timber and recreation program elements for vegetation disturbance and sanitation, respectively. Open canals and site occupancy related to hydropower projects are not compatible. Before investment in new buildings or other facilities, a floodplain and wetland determination and assessment of Impacts, with public notice, are necessary on these streams and wetlands.	P, C, R, O	P, , A	EIS Sec. 2.1.3.3 EIS Sec. 2.8 EIS Sec. 4.4.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.5.2.4 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.5 EIS App. J POD Att. N LRMP Amendment UNF-2
<u>Protection</u> : Activities which minimize both prescribed fire and Wildfire damage to riparian vegetation are necessary. Rehabilitation of disturbance from suppression activities must be planned, Including erosion control, channel storage structures, and streambank stabilization. Utilize the appropriate suppression responses that will minimize damage to riparian vegetation. Measures must be taken to prevent burning riparian vegetation during slash disposal adjacent to streams These measures include handpiling slash, not burning, burning one Side of a unit at a time, low-Intensity burning, or hose-lays to protect riparian vegetation. Firelines should be constructed outside the riparian unit.	P, C, R, O	P, ,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. DD
<u>Protection</u> : Insect and disease control practices allowed when riparian objectives can be met.	N		
<u>Protection</u> : No pesticide use is permitted In riparian units during the season when flow occurs (seasonally In ephemeral streams and year-round 10 perennial streams).	N		
<b><i>Prescription C2-IV: Fish Habitat Class IV Streams</i></b>			
<u>Recreation</u> : Recreation Improvements and trail locations are designed to protect vegetation which is stabilizing channels, banks and sideslopes. Sanitary facilities are discouraged; If necessary, they must adequately treat wastes consistent with State DEQ regulations Existing recreation developments are maintaining existing water quality and Wildlife habitat.	N		
<u>Recreation</u> : ORV use is not permitted except on designated, hardened trail prisms.	N		
<u>Visual</u> : Visual management activities will be consistent with riparian objectives	N		

TABLE 3

## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Wilderness</u> : All Wilderness activities are compatible In riparian areas, Including natural fire, trail construction and use, and research.	N		
<u>Wildlife and Fish</u> : All wildlife activities are compatible In riparian areas, Including use as winter range forage or cover, consistent With riparian objectives	N		
<u>Range</u> : Livestock use is permitted when consistent With allotment management plans and meets other resource objectives. Locate watering structures and salting, holding and loading areas outside riparian areas Direct trailing across, but not along, watercourses Within the riparian area.	N		
<u>Timber</u> : Where timber harvest can meet riparian objectives, protection of understory natural regeneration, and all-aged timber management is preferred. Special logging procedures, Including Jacking to directionally fall trees, will be used where effective. The chief difference between this prescription and C2-11J is that slash and residual vegetation will be protected from prescribed fire In MA 12, the NO-harvest Prescription C2-X will be used where burning risks are high. Where natural regeneration is not practical, planting for timber management and riparian protection is encouraged. No pesticide use is permitted in riparian units during the season when flow occurs.	N		
<u>Timber</u> : No commercial or personal-use firewood cutting permitted. No firewood cutting or gathering for onsite use permitted.	N		
<u>Soil and Water</u> : Watershed improvement projects are compatible and desirable to meet riparian objectives. Soil restoration projects will take place as necessary to maintain or reduce sediment delivery to permanent streams Plant vegetation where necessary to minimize Soil movement Where existing shade has been reduced, plant hardwoods along stream courses to provide shade where sufficient moisture occurs. Plant rapid-growing conifers on drier upper banks to provide long-term shade. Inventory and actively rehabilitate all Identified bank and sideslope failures, channel downcutting, and unshaded stream reaches to Improve existing water quality.	P, R	P,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.3 & 4.5.2.4 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 - 4.7.3.6 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. BB POD Att. DD
<u>Minerals</u> : Rehabilitation of existing rock quarries or Pits by seeding and planting is compatible and desirable. Extraction or storage of common minerals, Including use and construction of rock Pits, is discouraged In riparian areas when riparian objectives cannot be met. Panning or dredging in or adjacent to streams is compatible when carried out In accordance with Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife recommendations, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality recommendations and other riparian objectives Special stipulations will be required for mineral leases when needed to protect riparian habitat. Operating plans for mining operations will include reasonable, operationally feasible requirements to protect riparian values and to meet State water quality standards.	N		
<u>Lands</u> : Encourage the acquisition of riparian lands that may be of significant Wildlife or riparian value. Special use applications must show compatibility With riparian objectives before being awarded.	N		

TABLE 3

## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<b>Facilities:</b> Roads crossing riparian areas are compatible with the prescription when mitigation measures are employed to prevent sediment delivery to streams and lakes, and to protect water crossings from flood peaks and resulting channel impacts. Utility/transportation corridors, roads or transmission lines may cross but must not parallel streams and lake shores within the riparian area. Pesticides may not be used in the riparian unit during the season when flow occurs. Buildings and other structures should conform to management direction in timber and recreation program elements for vegetation disturbance and sanitation, respectively. Open canals and Site occupancy related to hydropower projects are not compatible.	P, C, R, O	P, B, ,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. DD
<b>Protection:</b> Activities which minimize both prescribed fire and Wildfire damage to riparian vegetation are necessary. Rehabilitation of disturbance from suppression activities must be planned, including erosion control, channel storage structures, and stream bank stabilization. Utilize the appropriate suppression responses that will minimize damage to riparian vegetation. Measures must be taken to prevent burning riparian vegetation during slash disposal adjacent to streams. These measures include handpiling slash, not burning, burning one side of a unit at a time, low-intensity burning, or hose-lays to protect riparian vegetation. Firelines should be constructed outside the riparian unit.	P, C, R, O	P, B, ,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. DD 3.
<b>Protection:</b> Insect and disease control practices allowed when riparian objectives can be met.	N		
<b>Protection:</b> No pesticide use is permitted in riparian units during the season when flow occurs (seasonally in ephemeral streams and year-round in perennial streams).	N		
<b>Prescription C2-VII: North and South Umpqua/Steamboat Fish Resting Holes</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Prescription C2-VIII: Riparian Class I Streams with Demonstrated Unique Anadromous Fish Populations</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Prescription C2-IX, Steamboat Fish Habitat Class III Streams</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Prescription C2-X, Steamboat Fish Habitat Class IV Streams</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Prescription C3-I: Peregrine Falcon</b>			
<b>Recreation:</b> No new trails or other recreation facilities will be constructed within 5 miles of nest site. Public access and use may be restricted January 1 - July 31 each year.	N		
<b>Recreation:</b> ORV use closed during January 1 - July 31	N		
<b>Visual:</b> Minimum visual quality objective is partial retention within areas, and as directed by Forestwide visual standards and guidelines.	N		

TABLE 3			
Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Wildlife and Fish:</u> These sites are high priority for annual monitoring. Any proposed enhancement project or management technique must be reviewed and coordinated with the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service.	N		
<u>Range:</u> The area within a 20-chain radius of any nest site will be excluded from any future range allotments. No special use livestock structures permitted.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> No programmed harvest Within the Immediate vicinity of the nest site. Restrict timber harvest activity between January 1 - July 31 as needed to reduce disturbance during nesting season. Within a 5-mile radius of nest Site, If determined necessary, restrict timber sale activity during January 1 - July 31. Review all timber sales in the 1.5-mile zone With USDI Fish and Wildlife Service	P,C	P	EIS 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 MIS Report
<u>Timber:</u> Within three-mile radius of nest, manage harvest schedule to provide a diversity of age classes. Maintain 50 percent of the stands In pole size or larger. Where possible, leave five or more hardwoods per acre in regeneration units. Modify herbicide application to provide at least 25 percent of the original hardwood component. Manage snags at 40 percent or more of potential population capacity.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Firewood cutting limited to same specifications as timber harvest activities. Gathering of firewood is limited to that needed for onsite use.	N		
<u>Soil and Water:</u> Activities prohibited as described above in timber element. Soil and water enhancement permissible if snags are not removed.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> Subject to determination of values, including mineral values, all area within the boundaries of the site will be considered for recommendation for withdrawal from mineral entry If necessary to maintain the Integrity of existing cliff or tree nest Sites, Extraction of common variety minerals shall not be permitted.	N		
<u>Lands:</u> These lands should not be considered available for exchange or transfer Land acquisitions are encouraged.	N		
<u>Facilities:</u> Roads Within 5 miles may be blocked permanently or closed to use January 1 – July 31, If needed to reduce disturbance during nesting season Road construction or reconstruction within 1.5 miles will not normally take place during January 1 - July 31 New utility and transportation corridors will be discouraged. Where no reasonable alternatives exist, Corridors will be located to Impose the least Impact as determined In the EA process.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> High priority areas for fire suppression using appropriate suppression response. Law enforcement protection is high Priority.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> No use of chemicals to control Insect and disease outbreaks Within the 1.5-mile radius except under recommendation from US Fish and Wildlife Service.	N		
<i>Prescription C3-II: Bald Eagle, Maintained – Not Applicable, Excluded From Table</i>			

TABLE 3

## Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<i>Prescription C4-I: Winter Range – Normal – Not Applicable, Excluded From Table</i>			
<i>Prescription C4-II: Four-Part Winter Range - Optimum – Not Applicable, Excluded From Table</i>			
<i>Prescription C5-I: Wildlife - Unique Habitat – Not Applicable, Excluded From Table</i>			
<i>Prescription C5-III: Wildlife - Mosaic Habitats – Not Applicable, Excluded From Table</i>			
<b><i>Prescription C5-V: Wildlife – Management of Unsuitable Timberlands</i></b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b><i>Prescription C5-VI: Wildlife – Snag Management Areas</i></b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b><i>Prescription C5-VII: Wildlife – Pileated-Woodpecker</i></b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b><i>Prescription C5-VIII: Wildlife – Pileated-Woodpecker</i></b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b><i>Prescription C5-IX: Wildlife - Pine Marten, Dedicated</i></b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b><i>Prescription C5-X: Wildlife - Pine Marten (Managed)</i></b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b><i>Prescription E1-I: Timber - Intensive PNV</i></b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b><i>Prescription E1-II: Timber - Intensive Volume</i></b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b><i>Prescription E1-IV: Low Intensity Timber Management</i></b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b><i>Prescription E1-V: Timber - Intensive Short Rotation</i></b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b><i>Prescription E2-1: Research Natural Area</i></b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			

TABLE 3			
Umpqua National Forest Land And Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<b>Prescription E2-II: Undeveloped Ecosystems</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Prescription E3-I: Experimental Forest</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Prescription F1-II: Layng Creek Municipal Watershed</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Prescription J1-II: Maintenance of Existing Conditions</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<b><i>Minimum Management 01</i></b>			
<u>Recreation - Roded Natural:</u> Manage the area for at least Maximum Modification Visual Quality Objective. Assess the impacts to visual resources in the project environmental analysis. Specifically address how the visual quality objective will be met.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roded Natural:</u> Manage any trails that pass through this management area in a manner not in conflict with good stewardship management.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roded Natural:</u> Identify the potential effect of any proposed activity on recreation opportunity spectrum classes in all project environmental analysis.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roded Natural:</u> Protect Special Dispersed Features, including travls, from adverse Impacts until management of the special dispersed feature is addressed in an environmental analysis.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roded Natural:</u> Investigate area to inventory archaeological, historical or other cultural resource properties which may be located within the proposed "area of effect" of prefects or elsewhere Document results of the investigation/ Inventory in the project environmental analysis Inventory of non-prefect areas will be guided by the Forest's cultural resource inventory strategy.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roded Natural:</u> Evaluate the cultural resources found within the area using a qualified cultural resource specialist, to determine their potential archaeological, historical or cultural significance. Evaluate cultural resources on a project-specific basis or by thematic/multi-resource group If a cultural resource is discovered after project activity has begun, the activity will cease or be modified until an evaluation of significance can be made.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roded Natural:</u> Assess the Impacts of a proposed action to determine the effect of the project upon potentially or known significant cultural resources.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roded Natural:</u> Mitigate potential adverse impacts to significant cultural resources by redesigning the project to avoid damage or disturbance or implementing appropriate mitigation procedures to reduce the adverse Impact to the resource	N		
<u>Recreation - Roded Natural:</u> Inventory and protect cultural resources to insure that values are not damaged or destroyed until they can be evaluated for scientific study, interpretation or other appropriate uses Protection of values may Include maintenance of structures, avoidance of the site, or scientific removal, analysis and reporting	N		
<u>Recreation - Roded Natural:</u> Evaluate and enhance cultural resources for scientific, educational, recreational and ethnic use to the extent the integrity of the resource is maintained Use will be carefully monitored.	N		

TABLE 4			
Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Develop and administer schedules for long-range cultural resource management. Coordinate cultural resource management with appropriate State and Federal agencies	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Properties that meet the significance criteria will be treated as eligible to the National Register of Historic Places: eligible properties will be nominated to the National Register.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Off-road vehicle recreation use on roads, trails or areas is permissible if not in conflict with strategy goals and objectives.	N		
<u>Wilderness</u> : Project plans will assure that wilderness boundaries are not violated.	N		
<u>Wildlife, Fish And Plants</u> : Endangered, threatened and sensitive species (and species proposed for Federal listing by USDA Fish and Wildlife Service [PETS]) will be identified and managed in cooperation with the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service. Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. Oregon Department of Agriculture, Oregon Natural Heritage Database, and California Department of Fish and Game.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish And Plants</u> : Legal and biological requirements for the conservation of listed and proposed endangered, threatened and sensitive plant and animal species shall be met. Habitat for existing federally-listed species shall be managed to achieve objectives of recovery plans	P, C, R, O	P, B, R, ,	EIS Sec. 1.5.1.1 EIS Sec. 1.5.3.5 EIS Secs. 1.5.4.1 & 1.5.4.4 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish And Plants</u> : Biological evaluations (FSM 2672 4) shall be prepared for each project authorized, funded or conducted on the Forest. The biological evaluation shall be used to determine the possible effects the proposed activity will have on listed and PETS species. The biological evaluation consists of five steps: a. Pre-field review of existing information, b. Field reconnaissance of the project area; c. Determination of whether local populations of listed and PETS species will be affected by a project, d. Analysis of the significance of project effects on local and total populations of listed and PETS species, e. When step four cannot be completed due to lack of information, a biological or botanical investigation is conducted to gather the information needed to complete step four.	P, R	P,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. DD

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Wildlife, Fish And Plants:</u> If endangered, threatened or proposed species are found in a project area, consultation requirements with the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service shall be met in accordance with the Endangered Species Act (Public Law 93-205) and FSM 2671 4. No adverse impacts on endangered, threatened or proposed species or their habitats shall occur except when it is possible to compensate adverse effects totally through alternatives identified in a biological opinion rendered by the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service (FSM 2670 31) Before a project can be carried out, protection or mitigation requirements shall be specified (NFMA, 36 CFR 219.27(a)(8)).	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. L POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish And Plants:</u> Northern Spotted Owl – Manage this species under the standards and guidelines established in the ROD for the Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statement for an amendment to the Pacific Northwest Regional Guide. In the event that a pair of northern spotted owls are found in an area, consideration will be given to (1) the need to improve the distribution of older forest ecosystems for all associated plant and animal species, (2) providing insight into management of spotted owl habitat areas (SOHA) through experimental habitat manipulation. During the planning and scheduling phase of any project activity that may impact spotted owl habitat, conduct a biological evaluation in order to determine the degree of impact and to provide for protective measures.	P, C, R, O	P, R, ,	EIS Secs. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 4.5.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.6.1.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.6 EIS App. F EIS App. H EIS App. L POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish And Plants:</u> Osprey - Protect active nests during the nesting season. Land management activities having adverse potential impact should not occur within a 20-chain radius of the nest from March 1 to August 31. Nest and perch trees will be protected until they are no longer usable.	P, C, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3
<u>Wildlife, Fish And Plants:</u> Goshawk - Nest sites will be protected from disturbing human activities during the nesting season. To maintain the physical suitability of nesting areas and prevent disturbances that may cause nesting failures, the period of protection will be from March 1 to August 31 for the area within 20 chains of an active nest.  Each nest site is assumed potentially active until June 1 if monitoring has shown that no nesting attempt has been initiated or that a nesting attempt has failed by June 1, the nest site will be considered inactive and the above nest site restriction may be waived. Monitoring will be supervised and evaluated by a qualified wildlife biologist.  Goshawk nests will be protected within a 25-acre no-harvest buffer of trees unless other adjacent alternate buffers are available in a logical basis to maintain habitat over time.	P, C, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Wildlife, Fish And Plants:</u> Woodpeckers - (Cavity Nesters) Cavity nesting habitat will be allowed to occur at natural levels on coniferous forest lands This should provide 100 percent of the potential population level for cavity nesting species. This may require leaving green trees standing as well, in order to maintain the snags throughout the rotation Soft snags will not be removed except for protection or human safety. Snags should be uniformly distributed insofar as practical. Land areas containing activities which impact amounts of large woody maternal (LWM) on the site shall have LWM management prescription(s). The prescription will not only be site specific but will also consider maintenance of LWM in perpetuity. At a minimum, a "moderate" amount of LWM will be left after project completion. The moderate range is 10 to 20 pieces of Class I and II logs per acre and all existing Class III, IV and V logs, except for incidental amounts removed during management activities.</p>	P, C, R, O	P, R,	<p>EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 &amp; 4.5.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 &amp; 4.6.4.2 EIS App. F POD Att. P POD Att. U POD Att. DD</p>
<p><u>Wildlife, Fish And Plants:</u> Resident Trout and Steelhead –Water quality law establishes a level of aquatic resource management that will maintain the Forest's fisheries habitat at a level capable of sustaining or exceeding minimum viable populations for the various species of anadromous and resident fish. Cold water production for both on and off Forest fish needs is identified as a principal objective for the Forest's streams. Maintain existing fish habitat capability and develop fish habitat improvement projects to fully utilize potential smelt production capability of Forest anadromous streams and resident fish in other streams and lakes. Coordinate land management activities with the California Department of Fish and Game and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife objectives Natural debris, plus trees needed for a future supply, will be maintained and managed to 1) enhance stream channel and bank structure so as to protect water quality, and 2) provide structural fish habitat to meet the objectives of small habitat capability or resident fish populations provided for in the Forest Plan.</p>	P, C, R, O	P, R,	<p>EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.5.2.3 &amp; 4.5.2.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 &amp; 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. F EIS App. J EIS App. L POD Att. DD</p>
<p><u>Wildlife, Fish And Plants:</u> Deer and Elk - Maintain summer range to provide forage, hiding and thermal cover. A restricted operating period from April 1 to June 30 may be imposed in identified deer or elk fawning or calving areas.</p>	N		

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><b>Wildlife, Fish And Plants:</b> Bald Eagle - Develop a Bald Eagle site management plan for each nesting or roosting area as It is discovered Until a site specific management plan is developed, the following measures will apply. Establish the primary nesting zone to be a 330 foot radius around the nest and the secondary zone to be a 660 foot radius around the nest The following activities should not occur within the nesting zones and communal roosting sates. 1) Primary Zone-All human related activities unless the activities pre-existed to nest discovery and the eagles are apparently tolerant: 2) Secondary Zone - Major land uses such as development of commercial and industrial sites, home, road, powerline or other construction, oil drilling, surface mining, and spraying of chemicals which adversely affect eagles. Timber cutting to enhance habitat is permitted but there is no scheduled timber harvest, 3) Primary and Secondary Zones between January 1 and August 15.blasting, use of firearms, camping, picnicking, timber harvest, road and water access Into the nesting territory, and low level aircraft operations with helicopters no closer than 1,000 feet and with fixed wing no closer than 500 feet: 4) A communal roost is any stand of trees m which eagles regularly roost together The primary zone for roosting eagles is 330 feet from the roosting trees and the secondary zone is one-quarter of a mile from the roosting trees Large trees used as solitary roosts should be left along shoreline of lakes and streams wherever possible. Biological evaluation and informal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be conducted for all potentially disturbing activities proposed within one mile of all nesting and roosting areas, within potential habitat, or as called for within site-specific management plans.</p>	P	P, R	EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.6.1.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2
<p><b>Wildlife, Fish And Plants:</b> Peregrine Falcon - Develop a Peregrine falcon site management plan for each nesting area found. The site plan design will be tailored to in the landscape and the use patterns established by the birds. The following may be included m the Plan 1) Delineate the nest site (eyrie): 2) Define primary (nesting) and secondary and tertiary zones associated with the eyrie; 3) Withdraw the nest site from mineral entry, 4) Restrict management activities and recreational use to September through January; 5) Allow no structural developments within the primary zone unless It benefits the species; 6) Maintain and/or enhance riparian habitats within a three-mile radius of the eyrie; 7) Develop water sources (springs, seeps, ponds, catchments) within approximately one-half mile radius of the eyrie: 8) Implement silvicultural prescriptions, prescribed fire or other management techniques to maintain a mosaic of all vegetative serial stages within the secondary and tertiary zones (approximately a three-mile radius of the eyrie): 9) Direct special emphases towards maintaining and/or enhancing mast- and berry-producing shrubs and trees which support lays, bandtail pigeon and other passerine birds.</p> <p>Biological evaluation and informal consolation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be conducted for all potentially disturbing activities proposed within one mile of all nesting and roosting areas, within potential habitat, or as called for within site-specific management plans.</p>	P	P, R	EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.6.1.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS App. L
<p><b>Range:</b> Provide annual permittee plans for livestock distribution and use patterns.</p>	N		
<p><b>Range:</b> Write range allotment plans to reflect management direction for all lands within the allotment boundary. Allotment planning procedures are documented in FSM 2210.</p>	N		

TABLE 4

Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment																																								
<p><u>Range:</u> Develop Coordinated Resource Management Plans where possible and feasible to facilitate the Integrated resource management of range and other resources, and between agencies, permittees and other landowners.</p>	N																																										
<p><u>Range:</u> Forage utilization standards will be incorporated In allotment management plans Allotment management plans may Include utilization standards which are lower or rarely higher when associated with intensive grazing systems and specific vegetation management objectives which will meet resource management objectives and the intent of the management strategy. The standards include cumulative annual use by big game and livestock Utilization for grass and grass like species is based on the percent of plant weight removed. Utilization for shrub species is based on Incidence of use, weight, and/or twig length (e g. utilization is 50 percent If 50 out of 100 leaders are browsed) Satisfactory condition is determined by allotment classification and/or forage condition. Unsatisfactory condition is anything not meeting satisfactory conditions Allowable use of available forage (Maximum percent of annual utilization by big game and livestock) IS:</p>	N																																										
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>RANGE MANAGEMENT INTENSITY</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Minimum 1/</th> <th>Extensive 2/</th> <th>Intensive 3/</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Forested Areas</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Satisfactory Condition</td> <td>40%</td> <td>45%</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Unsatisfactory Condition</td> <td>0-30%</td> <td>0-35%</td> <td>0-40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Grasslands</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Satisfactory Condition</td> <td>50%</td> <td>55%</td> <td>60%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Unsatisfactory Condition</td> <td>0-30%</td> <td>0-35%</td> <td>0-40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Shrublands</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Satisfactory Condition</td> <td>40%</td> <td>45%</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Unsatisfactory Condition</td> <td>0-25%</td> <td>0-30%</td> <td>0-35%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>1/ Minimum - Minimum amount of improvements; simple grazing system                  2/ Extensive - Most or all improvements are non-structural; rotation grazing systems used.                  3/ Wide variety of structural and non-structural improvements; rotation grazing systems used.</p>		Minimum 1/	Extensive 2/	Intensive 3/	<b>Forested Areas</b>				-Satisfactory Condition	40%	45%	50%	-Unsatisfactory Condition	0-30%	0-35%	0-40%	<b>Grasslands</b>				-Satisfactory Condition	50%	55%	60%	-Unsatisfactory Condition	0-30%	0-35%	0-40%	<b>Shrublands</b>				-Satisfactory Condition	40%	45%	50%	-Unsatisfactory Condition	0-25%	0-30%	0-35%	N		
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<p><u>Timber:</u> Rehabilitate areas that have been impacted by catastrophic occurrences.</p>	N																																										
<p><u>Timber:</u> In seed collections, no seed lot shall be represented by fewer than 15 families of trees of that species, well distributed across the breeding zone In addition, no family of parent trees shall represent greater than 20 percent of a seed lot. Strive for a natural seed source from a variety of species.</p>	N																																										
<p><u>Timber:</u> Timber harvest is not programmed and would normally not occur except for the following situations: to eliminate hazards; removal incidental to construction or maintenance of improvements; minor unavoidable inclusions to logical management units; or in the case of natural catastrophe; and research and administrative studies when removal of such timber is not detrimental to achieving the goals of the management area.</p>	N																																										

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Water:</u> Evaluate effects of proposed projects on stream courses in all environmental analyses. Discuss pertinent stream classification and recommend changes where appropriate as a result of the environmental analyses.</p>	P	P	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 2.6.1 & 2.6.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.3.2.2 & 4.3.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. M POD Att. CC
<p><u>Water:</u> Comply with State requirements in accordance with the Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended (1977 and 1987) for protection of waters of the State of Oregon (Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 34041) and the State of California (Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, Division 7) through planning, application, and monitoring of Best Management Practices (BMPs) in conformance with the Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended (1977 and 1987) regulations, and federal guidance issued thereto.</p>	N		
<p><u>Water:</u> In cooperation with the States of Oregon and California, the Forest will use the following process.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Select and design BMPs based on site specific conditions, technical, economic, and institutional feasibility, and water quality standards for those waters potentially impacted;</li> <li>b. Implement and enforce BMPs;</li> <li>c. Monitor to insure that practices are correctly applied as designed, Monitor to determine the effectiveness of practices in meeting design expectations and in attaining water quality standards;</li> <li>d. Evaluate monitoring results and mitigate where necessary to minimize impacts from activities where BMPs do not perform as expected;</li> <li>e. Adjust BMP design standards and application when it is found that beneficial uses are not being protected and water quality standards are not being achieved to the desired level. Evaluate the appropriateness of water quality criteria for reasonably assuming protection of beneficial uses. Consider recommending adjustment of water quality standards;</li> <li>f. Use the existing agreed to process to implement the State Water Quality Management Plan on lands administered by the USFS as described in Memorandums of Understanding between 1) the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (2/12/79 and 12/7/82), and Attachments A and B' referred to in this MOU (Implementation Plan for Water Quality Planning on National Forest lands in the Pacific Northwest 12/78 and Best Management Practices for Range and Grazing Activities on Federal lands) and 2) the State Water Resources Control Board, State of California, and U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region, 1981.</li> </ol>	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 2.7.1 & 2.7.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.3.2.2 & 4.3.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. M POD Att. CC

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Water:</u> The following requirements will be employed in project implementation when proposed projects may affect streams:</p> <p>a. Determine restricted distance from streams for equipment operation, type of stream crossing, if crossing is needed, and erosion control methods needed,</p> <p>b. Consider relation of project to riparian strategy areas (all streams classed as I, II and III are allocated to Strategy 26),</p> <p>c. Locate springs that may be affected and evaluate for appropriate levels of protection. Thus would usually require consultation with soil, water or geology specialists;</p> <p>d. In project planning, consider basin constraint percentages by subwatershed.</p>	P, R	P, B, R, ,	<p>EIS Sec. 2.1.4  EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 &amp; 2.3.2.3  EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 &amp; 2.4.2.2  EIS Sec. 2.7.2  EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 &amp; 4.7.3.5  EIS Sec. 4.1.2.5  EIS Secs. 4.3.1.2, 4.3.2.2 &amp; 4.3.3.2  EIS App. F  EIS App. J  POD Att. 3  POD Att. I  POD Att. W  POD Att. X  POD Att. BB  POD Att. DD</p>
<p><u>Water:</u> Acquire water rights for development of non-reserved uses.</p>	N		
<p><u>Water:</u> Design project water monitoring as appropriate.</p>	P	P, B	<p>EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 &amp; 2.1.2.3  EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 &amp; 2.4.2.2  EIS Secs. 2.7.1 &amp; 2.7.2  POD Att. I  POD Att. M  POD Att. CC</p>
<p><u>Water:</u> Allow for watershed restoration projects.</p>	P, R	P, B, R,	<p>EIS Sec. 2.1.4  EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 &amp; 2.3.2.3  EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 &amp; 2.4.2.2  EIS Sec. 2.7.2  EIS Sec. 4.1.2.5  EIS Secs. 4.3.1.2, 4.3.2.2 &amp; 4.3.3.2  EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 &amp; 4.7.3.5  EIS App. F  EIS App. J  POD Att. C  POD Att. I  POD Att. W  POD Att. X  POD Att. BB  POD Att. DD</p>
<p><u>Water:</u> In-stream flows on National Forest lands should be protected through critical analysis of proposed water uses, diversion and transmission applications and renewal of permits.</p>	N		
<p><u>Water:</u> Insure that proposed projects have no adverse effects on snow survey sates included in the Regional Forester's memorandum of understanding with the Soil Conservation Service.</p>	N		

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Minerals</u> : Develop and manage new and existing aggregate sources in compliance with approved Rock Resource Development Plan and an approved environmental analysis.	N		
<u>Minerals</u> : Under mining laws, claimants are entitled to access to their mining claims Access for exploration and development of locatable mmera1 resources will be analyzed in response to a proposed operating plan A decision on approval of reasonable access will be made as a result of appropriate environmental analyses.	N		
<u>Minerals</u> : Operating plans for mining operations will be processed in a timely manner in accordance with 36 CFR 228.	N		
<u>Minerals</u> : In plans of operation, require operationally feasible provisions designed to protect riparian and fishery values: meet State water quality standards, and insure that disturbed areas are reclaimed Insofar as practicable to a productive condition.	N		
<u>Minerals</u> : Reclamation plans will Identify management objectives for disturbed areas and detail the procedures and time frames necessary to accomplish the objectives. Reclamation bonds will be based on actual reclamation costs and formulated using technical and other resource input.	N		
<u>Human and Community Development</u> : Conduct compliance reviews as required by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and established Forest Service standards.	N		
<u>Human and Community Development</u> : Inform the general public, including minorities and the underprivileged, of availability and benefits which they are eligible to receive from Forest programs. Techniques to increase awareness and participation will be used.	N		
<u>Human and Community Development</u> : As directed by the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, the Forest will protect and preserve for Native Americans their inherent right of freedom to believe, express and exercise the traditional religions on Forest lands This includes, but is not limited to, access to ceremonial sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through traditional ceremonies and rites.	N		
<u>Human and Community Development</u> : Identify opportunities for the Forest to coordinate resource activities compatible with interests of surrounding Indian tribes.	N		
<u>Human and Community Development</u> : Identify opportunities for the Forest to coordinate resource activities with the interest of adjacent communities.	N		
<u>Lands</u> : Revise all special use permits to be consistent with the direction in thus management strategy when renewed.	N		
<u>Lands</u> : Utilize residual capacity in existing utility corridors when applications for rights-of-ways from public or private entities are received. Analyze any additional corridors with an environmental analysis.	N		
<u>Lands</u> : Use control measures to prohibit livestock access to chemically treated corridors.	N		

TABLE 4			
Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Lands:</u> Direct applications for electronic sties toward use of sites in the following order: a. Utilizing residual capacity of existing sites, b. Develop new sites identified in the Forest-wide Electronic Site Plan.	P	P	EIS Sec. 2.1.2.2 EIS Sec. 2.3.2.3 EIS Sec. 4.2.2.2 POD Att. D
<u>Lands:</u> Establish and maintain property boundaries on lands administered by the Forest Service.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 POD Att. U POD Att. 21
<u>Soils:</u> Address the potential for detrimental soil displacement, compaction, peddling, severe burning, mass wasting and surface soil erosion In project environmental analysis.	P	P, B,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 POD Att. I
<u>Soils:</u> Alternative management practices will be developed or mitigating measures planned and Implemented when activities are Likely to result In detrimental displacement, compaction, mass wasting or erosion.	P, C, R	P, B,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 POD Att. I
<u>Soils:</u> No more than 10 percent of an activity area should be compacted, puddled or displaced upon completion of project (not including permanent roads or landings). No more than 20 percent of the area should be displaced or compacted under circumstances resulting from previous management practices including roads and landings. Permanent recreation facilities or other permanent facilities are exempt.	P, C, R	P, B, A	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.3.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 POD Att. I LRMP Amendment RRNF-6
<u>Soils:</u> Landslide hazard evaluation will be used to assess potential mass wasting risk by the project. The Rogue River National Forest landside, slope stability and hazard rating maps will be used to determine need for detailed slope stability mapping.	P	P, R	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.1.2.2 POD Att. I
<u>Soils:</u> Design management activities to retain effective ground cover The mineral soil exposure should not exceed the following limits overall, based on the erosion hazard rating of the soil type, as defined In the Rogue River National Forest Soil Resource Inventory. a. Forty percent mineral soil exposed on soils classed as very slight, slight, low or moderate erosion hazard soil; b. Thirty percent exposure on high or severe erosion hazard soils; c. Fifteen percent exposure on very high or very severe erosion hazard soils.	P	P, B	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 POD Att. I
<u>Soils:</u> Rehabilitate adversely impacted sties.	P, R	P, B	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 POD Att. I

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Facilities:</u> The Access Management Objectives Process, as described in Forest Service Handbook 7709.55, will be used to develop Road Design, Road Operation, Road Maintenance, and Off-Road Travel Criteria. These in turn will be used to develop:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Road and Trail Design Elements,</li> <li>Road and Trawl Design Standards,</li> <li>Road Maintenance Levels,</li> <li>Road and Trail Maintenance Plans,</li> <li>Road Traffic Management Strategies,</li> <li>Road Restriction Orders and Traffic Control Devices,</li> <li>Off-Road Vehicle Management Strategies,</li> <li>Travel Maps and</li> <li>Closure Orders.</li> </ol>			
<p><u>Facilities:</u> Within sensitive soil resource Inventory land types as shown in Management Strategy 21, the following guidelines apply.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geotechnical Input is required for road location, design, and management;</li> <li>Temporary roads will be planned, located, surveyed, designed, constructed and operated utilizing the same procedures for reviewing decisions, selecting design elements and standards, and controlling construction, operation, and maintenance as are used for permanent transportation system roads; and</li> <li>Roads which access or traverse these land types may be closed seasonally to prevent resource damage.</li> </ol>	N		
<p><u>Facilities:</u> Temporary roads that have been evaluated through the NEPA process are permitted.</p>	N		
<p><u>Facilities:</u> Roads that are no longer needed shall be obliterated and properly drained when they are taken out of service. Vegetation shall be reestablished within one year.</p>	N		
<p><u>Protection:</u> Plan pest control alternatives to be biologically selective, cost beneficial and to have no irreversible adverse effect on the environment.</p>	N		
<p><u>Protection:</u> Provide a low level of prevention activities limited primarily to public contact through patrol and fire prevention signing at campgrounds, rest areas, main access road junctions and information centers.</p>	N		
<p><u>Protection:</u> Use prescription fire to obtain desired ecological characteristics of the area</p>	N		
<p><u>Protection:</u> Treat activity fuels to a level which meets protection standards and resource objectives in a cost-efficient manner.</p>	N		
<p><u>Protection:</u> Conduct prescribed burning in such a manner that it will conform to applicable provisions of the Federal Clean Air Act, Oregon Smoke Management Plan and the Rogue River National Forest Smoke Management Plan.</p>	N		
<p><u>Protection:</u> Each wildfire will have an appropriate response in accordance with the Rogue River National Forest Fire Management Plan.</p>	N		

TABLE 4			
Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<b>Backcountry Non-Motorized 03</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Developed Recreation 04</b>			
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural:</u> Provide recreation developments at levels two through five (see Glossary for definitions).	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural:</u> Manage the area for Modification Visual Quality Objective.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural:</u> Rehabilitate deteriorated recreation use areas.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural:</u> Utilize private enterprise and other public agencies to manage National Forest recreation sites if warranted for efficient operation.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural:</u> Prohibit hunting in this area.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural:</u> Construct and operate facilities and sites to protect capital investments and public health and safety.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural:</u> Off-road vehicles and standard vehicles shall only be permitted on the roads or trails not closed to such use.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural:</u> Use fertilizer and seeding to maintain and enhance recreation sites or trails not closed to motorized use.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural:</u> Recreation residences will not exceed the present level.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural:</u> Assess the impacts to visual resources in all project environmental analysis. Analyze visual values in terms of degradation, maintenance or enhancement.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural:</u> Identify the potential effect of any proposed activity on recreation opportunity spectrum classes in all project environmental analysts.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural:</u> Investigate area to inventory archaeological, historical or other cultural resource properties which may be located within the proposed 'area of effect' of projects or elsewhere Document results of the investigation/Inventory in the project environmental analysis Inventory of non-project areas will be guided by the Forest's cultural resource inventory strategy.			
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural:</u> Evaluate the cultural resources found within the area using a qualified cultural resource specialist to determine their potential archaeological, historical or cultural significance Evaluate cultural resources on a project-specific basis or by thematic/multi-resource group If a cultural resource is discovered after project activity has begun, the activity will cease or be modified until an evaluation of significance can be made.	N		

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Assess the Impacts of a proposed action to determine the effect of the project upon potentially or known significant cultural resources.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Mitigate potential adverse Impacts to significant cultural resources by redesigning the project to avoid damage or disturbance, or implementing appropriate mitigation procedures to reduce the adverse impact to the resource.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Inventory and protect cultural resources to Insure that values are not damaged or destroyed until they can be evaluated for scientific study, interpretation or other appropriate uses Protection of values may include maintenance of structures, avoidance of the site, or scientific removal, analysis and reporting.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Evaluate and enhance cultural resources for scientific, educational, recreational and ethnic use to the extent the Integrity of the resource is maintained Use will be carefully monitored.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Develop and administer schedules for long-range cultural resource management Coordinate cultural resource management with appropriate State and Federal agencies.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Properties that meet the significance criteria will be treated as eligible to the National Register of Historic Places; eligible properties will be nominated to the National Register.	N		
<u>Wilderness</u> : This element is not applicable under an intensive recreation management strategy.	N		
<u>Wilderness</u> : Project plans will assure that wilderness boundaries are not violated.	N		
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants</u> : Emphasis will be on habitat improvement for watchable wildlife and maintaining or improving fish habitat. If significant changes in recreation use are planned because of changes in facilities or access, this will be coordinated with the State's Departments of Fish and Wildlife.	P, R	P,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.2.3 & 4.5.2.4 EIS Sec. 4.8.1.3 EIS App. F POD Att. S POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants</u> : Permit wildlife and fish projects that do not conflict with recreation management activities and recreation resource values.	P, R	P,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.2.3 & 4.5.2.4 EIS Sec. 4.8.1.3 EIS App. F POD Att. S POD Att. DD

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Endangered, threatened and sensitive species (and species proposed for Federal listing by USDA Fish and Wildlife Service [PETS]) will be identified and managed in cooperation with the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Department of Agriculture, Oregon Natural Heritage Database, and California Department of Fish and Game.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Legal and biological requirements for the conservation of listed and proposed endangered, threatened and sensitive plant and animal species shall be met. Habitat for existing federally-listed species shall be managed to achieve objectives of recovery plans.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Biological evaluations (FSM 2672.4) shall be prepared for each project authorized, funded or conducted on the Forest. The biological evaluation shall be used to determine the possible effects the proposed activity will have on listed and PETS species. The biological evaluation consists of five steps. a. Pre-field review of existing information; b. Field reconnaissance of the project area, c. Determination of whether local populations of listed and PETS species will be affected by a project; d. Analysis of the significance of project effects on local and total populations of listed and PETS species, e. When step four cannot be completed due to lack of information, a biological or botanical investigation is conducted to gather the information needed to complete step four.	P, R	P,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> If endangered, threatened or proposed species are found in a project area, consultation requirements with the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service shall be met in accordance with the Endangered Species Act (Public Law 93-205) and FSM 2671.4 No adverse Impacts on endangered, threatened or proposed species or their habitats shall occur except when it is possible to compensate adverse effects totally through alternatives identified in a biological opinion rendered by the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service (FSM 2670.31) Before a project can be carried out, protection or mitigation requirements shall be specified (NFMA, 36 CFR 219.27(a)(8)).	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. L POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> If sensitive species are found in a project area, avoidance or other mitigation to minimize Impacts to local populations shall be used for those species whose viability has been identified as a concern (FSM 2670.32) Maintaining viable populations of species throughout their geographic range (FSM 2670.22) shall be an objective during project planning. At a minimum, no action shall result in loss of species viability or create significant trends toward Federal listing (FSM 2670.32).	P, C, R, O	P, R,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. DD

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Osprey - Protect active nests during the nesting season. Land management activities having adverse potential impact should not occur within a 20-chain radius of the nest from March 1 to August 31. Nest and perch trees will be protected until they are no longer usable.	P, C, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Resident Trout and Steelhead – Water quality law establishes a level of aquatic resource management that will maintain the Forest's fisheries habitat at a level capable of sustaining or exceeding minimum viable populations for the various species of anadromous and resident fish. Cold water production for both on and off Forest fish needs is identified as a principal objective for the Forest's streams. Maintain existing fish habitat capability and develop fish habitat improvement projects to fully utilize potential smolt production capability of Forest anadromous streams and resident fish in other streams and lakes Coordinate land management activities with the California Department of Fish and Game and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife objectives Natural debris, plus trees needed for a future supply, will be maintained and managed to 1) enhance stream channel and bank structure so as to protect water quality, and 2) provide structural fish habitat to meet the objectives of small habitat capability or resident fish populations provided for in the Forest Plan.	P, C, R, O	P, B,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.5.2.3 & 4.5.2.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. J EIS App. L POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Bald Eagle - Develop a bald eagle sate management plan for each nesting or roosting area as it is discovered Until a site specific management plan is developed, the following measures will apply Establish the primary nesting zone to be a 330 foot radius around the nest and the secondary zone to be a 660foot radius around the nest. The following activities should not occur within the nesting zones and communal roosting sates 1) Primary Zone _ All human related activities unless the activities pre-existed to nest discovery and the eagles are apparently tolerant; 2) Secondary Zone - Major land uses such as development of commercial and industrial sites, home, road, powerline or other construction, oil drilling, surface mining, and spraying of chemicals which adversely affect eagles, Timber cutting to enhance habitat is permitted but there is no scheduled timber harvest; 3) Primary and Secondary Zones between January 1 and August 15 - blasting, use of firearms, camping, picnicking, timber harvest, road and water access into the nesting territory, and low level aircraft operations with helicopters no closer than 1,000 feet and with fixed wing no closer than 500 feet, 4) A communal roost is any stand of trees in which eagles regularly roost together. The primary zone for roosting eagles is 330 feet from the roosting trees and the secondary zone is one-quarter of a mile from the roosting trees Large trees used as solitary roosts should be left along shoreline of lakes and streams wherever possible.	P	P, R	EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.6.1.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><b>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</b> Peregrine Falcon - Develop a Peregrine falcon site management plan for each nesting area found. The site plan design will be tailored to fit the landscape and the use patterns established by the birds. The following may be included in the Plan. 1) Delineate the nest site (eyrie); 2) Define primary (nesting) and secondary and tertiary zones associated with the eyrie; 3) Withdraw the nest site from mineral entry, 4) Restrict management activities and recreational use to September through January, 5) Allow no structural developments within the primary zone unless it benefits the species; 6) Maintain and/or enhance riparian habitats within a three-mile radius of the eyrie; 7) Develop water sources (springs, seeps, ponds, catchments) within approximately one-half mile radius of the eyrie. 8) Implement silvicultural prescriptions, prescribed fire or other management techniques to maintain a mosaic of all vegetative serial stages within the secondary and tertiary zones (approximately a three-mile radius of the eyrie); 9) Direct special emphasis towards maintaining and/or enhancing mast- and berry-producing shrubs and trees which support jays, bandtail pigeon and other passerine birds.</p> <p>Biological evaluation and informal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be conducted for all potentially disturbing activities proposed within one mile of all nesting and roosting areas, within potential habitat, or as called for within site-specific management plans.</p>	P	P, R	EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.6.1.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. L
<b>Range:</b> Where these lands fall within grazing allotment boundaries, portions with heavy use and development will be excluded from the allotment or classified as unusable range.	N		
<b>Range:</b> Developed recreation areas adjacent to rangelands will have livestock control, mainly fences or natural barriers to restrict livestock.	N		
<b>Range:</b> Small pasture allotments for individually owned recreation stock will not be allowed in this management area.	N		
<b>Range:</b> Write range allotment plans to reflect management direction for all lands within the allotment boundary. Allotment planning procedures are documented in FSM 2210.	N		
<b>Range:</b> Develop Coordinated Resource Management Plans where possible and feasible to facilitate the integrated resource management of range and other resources, and between agencies, permittees and other landowners.	N		
<p><b>Timber:</b> Timber will be managed on a nonscheduled basis to meet recreation objectives. Objectives will be to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reduce risk of public injury from hazardous fires and vegetation.</li> <li>Maintain or improve visual quality associated with the recreational experience of the area.</li> <li>Salvage and prevent catastrophic destruction of the vegetative cover (insects, diseases, fire, wind).</li> </ol>	N		
<b>Timber:</b> Tractor logging will be done in a way, such as skidding over the snow, that prevents injuries to root systems and the spread of disease.	N		
<b>Timber:</b> Fuelwood gathering will normally be limited to cleaning up management activities.	N		

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Timber:</u> Manage vegetation on recreation sites, except for ski areas and snow play areas, to meet the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Understory screening with emphasis on broad leaf species.</li> <li>b. Multi-layered canopies</li> <li>c. Provide shade on approximately 60 percent of the area.</li> <li>d. Maintain a healthy, vigorous stand.</li> <li>e. Maintain clumpy, irregular spacing.</li> <li>f. Maintain or create a natural looking stand.</li> </ul>	N		
<p><u>Timber:</u> Manage vegetation on ski and snow play areas to meet the needs of the activities while being compatible with other resource values.</p>	N		
<p><u>Timber:</u> Rehabilitate and reconstruct developments and resources that have been impacted by timber sale activities.</p>	N		
<p><u>Timber:</u> All silvicultural prescriptions will be approved by a certified silviculturalist and reviewed by the District Ranger.</p>	N		
<p><u>Timber:</u> The logging system design for timber sales will be reviewed by logging systems specialists designated by the Forest Supervisor Reviewer for feasibility, silvicultural compatibility and economics.</p>	N		
<p><u>Timber:</u> All silvicultural prescriptions and logging plans will be reviewed by a landscape architect for feasibility, silvicultural compatibility and the ability to meet developed recreation objectives.</p>	N		
<p><u>Timber:</u> Utilization standards for timber harvested will meet the standards as stated in the Pacific Northwest Regional Guide, Standards and Guidelines 4-2 and in Table 3-6 Standards in timber sale contracts may vary depending on markets and costs of harvesting.</p>	N		
<p><u>Timber:</u> In seed collections, no seed lot shall be represented by fewer than 15 families of trees from that species, well distributed across the breeding zone. In addition, no family of parent trees shall represent greater than 20 percent of a seed lot. Although any given plantation may be planted to a single species, strive for a natural seed source from a variety of species.</p>	N		
<p><u>Water:</u> Evaluate effects of proposed projects on stream courses. In all environmental analysis discuss pertinent stream classification and recommend changes where appropriate as a result of the environmental analysis.</p>	P	P	<p>EIS Sec. 2.4.2.2  EIS Sec. 4.3.2.2  EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 &amp; 4.3.4.3  EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5  EIS App. J  POD Att. I  POD Att. 28</p>

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Water:</u> Comply with State requirements in accordance with the Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended (1977 and 1987) for protection of waters of the State of Oregon (Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 340-41), and the State of California (Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, Division 7) through planning, application, and monitoring of Best Management Practices (BMPs) in conformance with the Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended (1977 and 1987), regulations, and federal guidance issued thereto.</p>	P, C, R, O	P, B	<p>EIS Secs. 1.4 EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 &amp; 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 2.7.1 &amp; 2.7.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.2.2 &amp; 4.3.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 &amp; 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. M POD Att. BB</p>
<p><u>Water:</u> In cooperation with the States of Oregon and California, the Forest will use the following process.</p> <p>a. Select and design BMPs based on site specific conditions, technical, economic, and institutional feasibility, and water quality standards for those waters potentially impacted,</p> <p>b. Implement and enforce BMPs;</p> <p>c. Monitor to insure that practices are correctly applied as designed:</p> <p>d. Monitor to determine the effectiveness of practices in meeting design expectations and in attaining water quality standards:</p> <p>e. Evaluate monitoring results and mitigate where necessary to minimize impacts from activities where BMPs do not perform as expected:</p> <p>f. Adjust BMP design standards and application when it is found that beneficial uses are not being protected and water quality standards are not being achieved to the desired level. Evaluate the appropriateness of water quality criteria for reasonably assuming protection of beneficial uses. Consider recommending adjustment of water quality standards,</p> <p>g. Use the existing agreed to process to implement the State Water Quality Management Plan on lands administered by the USFS as described in Memorandums of Understanding between: 1) the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (Z/12/79 and 12/7/82), and "Attachments A and 8" referred to in this MOU (Implementation Plan for Water Quality Planning on National Forest lands in the Pacific Northwest 12/78 and Best Management Practices for Range and Grazing Activities on Federal lands) and 2) the State Water Resources Control Board, State of California, and U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region, 1981.</p>	P, C, R, O	P, B	<p>EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 &amp; 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 2.7.1 &amp; 2.7.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.2.2 &amp; 4.3.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 &amp; 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. M POD Att. CC</p>
<p><u>Water:</u> The following requirements will be employed in protect implementation when proposed projects may affect streams. Determine restricted distance from streams for equipment operation, type of stream crossing, if crossing is needed, and erosion control methods, if needed.</p>	P	P, B, R	<p>EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 &amp; 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.1.2, 4.3.2.2 &amp; 4.3.3.2 POD Att. I POD Att. W POD Att. X POD Att. BB</p>

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Water:</u> The following requirements will be employed in project implementation when proposed projects may affect streams. Consider relation of project to riparian strategy areas (all streams classed as I, II and III are allocated to Strategy 26);	P, R	P, R, ,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.5 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. DD
<u>Water:</u> The following requirements will be employed in project implementation when proposed projects may affect streams. Locate springs that may be affected and evaluate for appropriate levels of protection. This would usually require consultation with soil, water or geology specialists.	P	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 2.7.2 EIS Sec. 4.1.2.5 EIS Sec. 4.3.1.2 POD Att. C3 POD Att. I
<u>Water:</u> The following requirements will be employed in project implementation when proposed projects may affect streams. In project planning, consider basin constraint percentages by subwatershed as identified in the monitoring plan for watersheds.	P	P, R	EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 & 2.3.2.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. J
<u>Water:</u> Acquire water rights for development of non-reserved uses.	N		
<u>Water:</u> Design project water monitoring as appropriate.	P	P, B	EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 & 2.1.2.3 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 2.7.1 & 2.7.2 POD Att. I POD Att. M POD Att. CC
<u>Water:</u> Allow for watershed restoration projects.	P, R	P,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. DD
<u>Water:</u> In-stream flows on National Forest lands should be protected through critical analysis of proposed water uses, diversion and transmission applications and renewal of permits.	N		
<u>Water:</u> Insure that proposed projects have no adverse effects on snow survey sates included in the Regional Forester's memorandum of understanding with the Soil Conservation Service.	N		
<u>Water:</u> Comply with the specific direction for management of each of the municipal watersheds as specified in management agreements between the U.S. Department of Agriculture or Forest and municipalities.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> Areas not already withdrawn will be recommended for withdrawal from mineral entry.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> Prohibit aggregate source development.	N		

TABLE 4			
Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Minerals:</u> Under mining laws, claimants are entitled to access to their mining claims Access for exploration and development of locatable mineral resources will be analyzed in response to a proposed operating plan A decision on approval of reasonable access will be made as a result of appropriate environmental analyses.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> Operating plans for mining operations will be processed In a timely manner in accordance with 36 CFR 228.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> In plans of operation, require operationally feasible provisions designed to' protect riparian and fishery values, meet State water quality standards: and Insure that disturbed areas are reclaimed Insofar as practicable to a practicable condition.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> Reclamation plans will Identify management objectives for disturbed areas and detail the procedures and time frames necessary to accomplish the objectives Reclamation bonds will be based on actual reclamation costs and formulated using technical and other resource Input.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> Conduct compliance reviews as required by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and established Forest Service standards.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> Inform the general public, including minorities and the underprivileged. of availability and benefits which they are eligible to receive from Forest programs. Techniques to Increase awareness and participation will be used.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> As directed by the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, the Forest will protect and preserve for Native Americans their inherent right of freedom to believe, express and exercise their traditional religions on Forest lands This includes, but is not limited to, access to ceremonial sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through traditional ceremonies and rites.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> Identify opportunities for the Forest to coordinate resource activities compatible with interests of surrounding Indian tribes.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> Identify opportunities for the Forest to coordinate resource activities with the Interest of adjacent communities.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> Consider the needs of the handicapped in the design of facilities.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> Maintain and promote the HOST program.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> Promote volunteer programs.	N		
<u>Lands:</u> Mark area boundaries.	P, C, O, R	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 POD Att. U POD Att. T

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Lands:</u> Revise all special use permits to be constant with the direction in this management strategy when renewed.	N		
<u>Lands:</u> Direct applications for electronic sites toward use of sites in the following order. a. Utilizing residual capacity of existing sites b. Developing new sites identified in the Forest-wide Electronic Site Plan	N		
<u>Soils:</u> Address the potential for detrimental soil displacement, compaction, puddling, severe burning, mass wasting and surface soil erosion in project environmental analysis.	N		
<u>Soils:</u> Alternative management practices will be developed or mitigation measures planned and implemented when activities are likely to result in detrimental displacement, compaction, mass wasting or erosion.	N		
<u>Soils:</u> Landslide hazard evaluation will be used to assess potential mass wasting risk by the project. The Rogue River National Forest landslide, slope stability and hazard rating maps will be used to determine need for detailed slope stability mapping.	N		
<u>Soils:</u> Rehabilitate adversely impacted sites.	N		
<u>Facilities:</u> The Access Management Objectives Process, as described in Forest Service Handbook 7709.55, will be used to develop Road Design, Road Operation, Road Maintenance, and Off-Road Travel Criteria These in turn will be used to develop. a. Road and Trail Design Elements, b. Road and Trawl Design Standards, c. Road Maintenance Levels, d. Road and Trawl Maintenance Plans, e. Road Traffic Management Strategies, f. Road Restriction Orders and Traffic Control Devices, g. Off-Road Vehicle Management Strategies, h. Travel Maps and i. Closure Orders	N		
<u>Facilities:</u> Water, sewer, and electrical systems are necessary for many facilities provided. This infrastructure shall be constructed and maintained to provide safe service without detracting from the experience provided at the site.	N		
<u>Facilities:</u> Signing is necessary to provide user information and safe use of sites. The following guidelines apply: a. Traffic signing shall meet applicable standards to provide for safe use by intended vehicles during inclement weather and hours of darkness. Where allowable under those standards, standards, pavement markings will be used in lieu of signs. b. Informational and interpretive signing shall be constructed as necessary to facilitate use of sites.	N		
<u>Facilities:</u> Temporary roads that have been evaluated through the NEPA process are permitted.	N		

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Facilities:</u> Roads that are no longer needed shall be obliterated and properly drained when they are taken out of service.	N		
<u>Facilities:</u> When new facilities are constructed and when existing facilities are substantially reconstructed, provisions shall be made for use by the physically handicapped.	N		
<u>Facilities:</u> Vegetation shall be established on substantial areas of disturbed ground within one year of completion of construction or other ground disturbing activities.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Plan pest control alternatives to be biologically selective, cost beneficial and to have no irreversible adverse effect on the environment.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Suppress pest outbreaks with a minimum of disturbance to protect developments and/or users. Favor biological and silvicultural treatments where possible.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Utilize integrated Pest Management strategies to prevent unacceptable losses. Monitor trees in developed sites for hazard to facilities and users. Remove hazard trees.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Provide a high level of fire prevention activities consisting of public contact through the use of media, including the use of low watt AM radio stations providing information emphasizing fire prevention as a part of the overall message. High visibility prevention activities include signing and personal public contact at all campgrounds and dispersed recreation areas, rest areas, main road junctions, heavily used public access points, information centers and local businesses.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Treat activity fuels to a level which meets protection standards and resource objectives in a cost-efficient manner.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Prescribed fire may be used to reduce hazardous fuel concentrations at the periphery of the site and to form fuelbreaks adjacent to high use, high fire occurrence areas. Burning will be planned so as to have a minimum impact on use of the recreation opportunities in the area.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Design hazard reduction activities so that they are compatible with management strategy objectives.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Slash disposal and other post-sale cleanup activities will be completed in cuffing areas prior to the beginning of the next recreation season. Some slash may be left for firewood for recreational use.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Conduct prescribed burning in such a manner that It will conform to applicable provisions of the Federal Clean Air Act, Oregon Smoke Management Plan and the Rogue River National Forest Smoke Management Plan.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Each wildfire will have an appropriate response in accordance with the Rogue River National Forest Fire Management Policy and Plan.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Recreation sites may be used as fire camps. However, fire camp activities shall not cause site damage. Appoint a resource specialist to advise the Incident Commander and/or Logistics Section Chief on the best use of the site.	N		

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<b>Special Interest Areas 05</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Foreground Retention 06</b>			
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Manage the area for Retention Visual Quality Objective. Catastrophic occurrences may dictate a need for short term departure from Retention. Assess the impacts to visual resources in all project environmental analysis. Specifically address how the visual quality objective will be met.	P, C, O, R	P, B, R, A	EIS Sec. 2.1.3.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 EIS Secs. 4.8.1.2 & 4.8.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.8.2.3 & 4.8.2.4 POD Att. A POD Att. I POD Att. S LRMP Amendment RRNF-2
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Design management activities to meet visual quality objective when viewed from travel routes and critical viewpoints.	P	P, B, R,	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 EIS Secs. 4.8.1.2 & 4.8.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.8.2.3 & 4.8.2.4 POD Att. A POD Att. I POD Att. S
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Design all projects with assistance of a landscape architect.	P, R	P, R, ,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 EIS Secs. 4.8.1.2 & 4.8.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.8.2.3 & 4.8.2.4 EIS App. F POD Att. A POD Att. DD
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Correct unacceptable form, line, color or texture as a result of management activities either during the operation or within one year after completion of the activity.	P, R	P, B,	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 EIS Secs. 4.8.1.2 & 4.8.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.8.2.3 & 4.8.2.4 POD Att. A POD Att. I POD Att. SL
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Rehabilitate deteriorated recreation use areas.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Provide for dispersed recreation activities such as hunting, fishing, gathering of forest products and scenic driving.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Manage trails and dispersed occupancy sites in a manner not in conflict with visual resource values.	N		

TABLE 4			
Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Identify the potential effect of any proposed activity on recreation opportunity spectrum classes in all protect environmental analysis.	P, R	P, B,	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 EIS Secs. 4.8.1.2 & 4.8.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.8.2.3 & 4.8.2.4 POD Att. A POD Att. I POD Att. S
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Off-road vehicle use is permitted if evidence of use meets the visual quality objective. When this activity begins to adversely impact the visual qualities of these areas, restrictions will be imposed on off-road vehicle activities. These restrictions may include prohibition on types of equipment used, seasonal closures or total closures.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : View shed plans will be prepared to provide project level direction for implementing the Forest Plan.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Protect Special Dispersed Features, including trails, from adverse impacts until management of the special dispersed feature is addressed in an environmental analysis.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Investigate area to inventory archaeological, historical or other cultural resource properties which may be located within the proposed "area of effect" of projects or elsewhere Document results of the investigation/ inventory in the protect environmental analysts Inventory of non-project areas will be guarded by the Forest's cultural resource Inventory strategy.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Evaluate the cultural resources found within the area using a qualified cultural resource specialist to determine their potential archaeological, historical or cultural significance Evaluate cultural resources on a project-specific basis or by thematic/multi-resource group If a cultural resource is discovered after project activity has begun, the activity will cease or be modified until an evaluation of significance can be made.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Assess the Impacts of a proposed action to determine the effect of the project upon potentially or known significant cultural resources.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Mitigate potential adverse Impacts to sign& cant cultural resources by redesigning the project to avoid damage or disturbance, or implementing appropriate mitigation procedures to reduce the adverse impact to the resource.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Inventory and protect cultural resources to insure that values are not damaged or destroyed until they can be evaluated for scientific study, interpretation or other appropriate uses. Protection of values may include maintenance of structures, avoidance of the site, or scientific removal, analysis and reporting.	P, C, O	P, B, R	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.11.1.1 – 4.11.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.11.3.3 EIS Secs. 4.11.4 & 4.11.5 POD Att. Z

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Evaluate and enhance cultural resources for scientific, educational, recreational and ethnic use to the extent the Integrity of the resource is maintained Use will be carefully monitored.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Develop and administer schedules for long-range cultural resource management Coordinate cultural resource management with appropriate State and Federal agencies.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Properties that meet the significance criteria will be treated as eligible to the National Register of Historic Places; eligible properties will be nominated to the National Register.	N		
<u>Wilderness</u> : This element is not applicable under an intensive recreation management strategy.	N		
<u>Wilderness</u> : Project plans will assure that wilderness boundaries are not violated.	N		
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants</u> : Permit wildlife and fish projects that do not conflict with recreation management activities and recreation resource values.	N		
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants</u> : Endangered, threatened and sensitive species (and species proposed for Federal listing by USDA Fish and Wildlife Service [PETS]) will be identified and managed in cooperation with the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Department of Agriculture, Oregon Natural Heritage Database, and California Department of Fish and Game.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants</u> : Legal and biological requirements for the conservation of listed and proposed endangered, threatened and sensitive plant and animal species shall be met. Habitat for existing federally-listed species shall be managed to achieve objectives of recovery plans.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants</u> : Biological evaluations (FSM 2672.4) shall be prepared for each project authorized, funded or conducted on the Forest. The biological evaluation shall be used to determine the possible effects the proposed activity will have on listed and PETS species. The biological evaluation consists of five steps. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre-field review of existing information;</li> <li>Field reconnaissance of the project area,</li> <li>Determination of whether local populations of listed and PETS species will be affected by a project;</li> <li>Analysis of the significance of project effects on local and total populations of listed and PETS species,</li> <li>When step four cannot be completed due to lack of information, a biological or botanical investigation is conducted to gather the information needed to complete step four.</li> </ol>	P, R	P,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. DD

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> If endangered, threatened or proposed species are found in a prefect area, consultation requirements with the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service shall be met in accordance with the Endangered Species Act (Public Law 93-205) and FSM 2671.4 No adverse Impacts on endangered, threatened or proposed species or their habitats shall occur except when It is possible to compensate adverse effects totally through alternatives identified in a biological opinion rendered by the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service (FSM 2670.31) Before a project can be carried out, protection or mitigation requirements shall be specified (NFMA, 36 CFR 219.27(a)(8)).	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. L POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> If sensitive species are found in a project area, avoidance or other mitigation to minimize Impacts to local populations shall be used for those species whose viability has been identified as a concern (FSM 2670.32) Maintaining viable populations of species throughout their geographic range (FSM 2670.22) shall be an objective during project planning At a minimum, no action shall result in loss of species viability or create significant trends toward Federal listing (FSM 2670.32).	P, C, R, O	P, R,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Northern Spotted Owl - Manage this species under the standards and guidelines established in the ROD for the Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statement for an amendment to the Pacific Northwest Regional Guide In the event that a pair of northern spotted owls are found in an area, consideration will be given to (1) the need to improve the distribution of older forest ecosystems for all associated plant and animal species, (2) providing insight Into management of spotted owl habitat areas (SOHA) through experimental habitat manipulation During the planning and scheduling phase of a timber sale or any other project activity that may Impact spotted owl habitat, conduct a biological evaluation in order to determine the degree of Impact and to provide for protective measures.	P, C, R, O	P, R, ,	EIS Secs. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 4.5.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.6.1.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.6 EIS App. F EIS App. H EIS App. L POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Osprey - Protect active nests during the nesting season Land management activities having adverse potential impact should not occur within a 20-chain radius of the nest from March 1 to August 31 Nest and perch trees will be protected until they are no longer usable.	P, C, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Goshawk – Nest sites will be protected from disturbing human activities during the nesting season. To maintain the physical suitability of nesting areas and prevent disturbances that may cause nesting failures, the period of protection will be from March 1 to August 31 for the area within 20 chains of the active nest.	P, C, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Goshawk – Each nest site is assumed potentially active until June 1. If monitoring has shown that no nesting attempt has been initiated or that a nesting attempt has failed by June 1, the nest site will be considered inactive and the above nest site restriction may be waived Monitoring will be supervised and evaluated by a qualified wildlife biologist.	P, C, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Goshawk – Goshawk nests will be protected within a 25 acre no-harvest buffer of trees unless other adjacent alternate buffers are available in a logical basis to maintain habitat over time.	P, C, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3

TABLE 4

**Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan**

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Woodpeckers - (Cavity Nesters) Leave sufficient wildlife trees (hard snags or green trees designated to become snags) in coniferous forest lands to provide for at least 60 percent of the potential population levels for cavity nesting species. The distribution of numbers and size class necessary to meet 60 percent per 100 acres is as follows:</p>	P, C, R, O	P, R,	<p>EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 &amp; 4.5.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 &amp; 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4</p>
<p>Siskiyou and Cascade Mixed Conifer</p>			
<p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>Size</u>      <u>Number</u></p>			EIS App. F
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">15+      179</p>			POD Att. P
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">17+      36</p>			POD Att. U
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">25+      3</p>			POD Att. DD
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">Total    218</p>			EIS App. L
<p>Siskiyou and Cascade True Fir</p>			
<p style="padding-left: 40px;"><u>Size</u>      <u>Number</u></p>			
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">15+      143</p>			
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">17+      11</p>			
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">25+      3</p>			
<p style="padding-left: 40px;">Total    157</p>			

TABLE 4

**Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan**

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><b>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</b> Woodpeckers - (Cavity Nesters)                      Species distribution should be representative of the site's original stand. Trees selected for retention should maximize use of the stands cull component. If the proper number and size of trees do not exist in the stand to be treated, select the proper number from the next lower size class (i.e., if 25" trees are not available go to 17" trees) Material that satisfies the need for down woody material recruitment will come from existing down material, down woody material that is the result of a silvicultural treatment and from the trees that are designated to meet standing wildlife tree requirements. The long-term goal for large woody material (LWM) is 10 to 20 pieces of class I and II logs per acre, and all existing class III, IV and V logs except for incidental amounts removed during management activities Additional green merchantable trees will not be designated unless none of the other categories exist The expected life span of snags or dead trees in mixed conifer working groups is 30 years and in true for working groups the life span is 20 years The silvicultural prescription will describe the total number, size and species of wildlife trees that will be required through the next full rotation of the stand being treated Wildlife and down woody material requirement will be included as part of the vegetative (silvicultural) prescription for each stand information for the prescription will be provided by a wildlife biologist based on site by site needs A certified silviculturist will validate the data and include it in the preparation of the final vegetative (silvicultural) prescription that implements all the interdisciplinary requirements The logging system required, reforestation needs, slash disposal requirements and site preparation needs should be compatible with the wildlife tree distribution needs. Primary cavity excavator habitat will be met on areas no larger than 60 acres Including adjacent harvest units The Intent being to provide well distributed habitat and allow adjacent stands to provide the needed wildlife trees for past harvest units where the adjacent stands plus harvest units do not exceed 60 acres Where past harvest units were very large, the adjacent stands within 900 feet would be managed at higher wildlife tree levels to bring the overall area to the 40 percent level When the past harvest units were of such magnitude that the above methods cannot bring the entire area to the 40 percent level, the remaining shortage will not be provided for, but will be recorded and tracked for purposes of monitoring the forest plan Selection of wildlife trees to make up for past deficits will meet the same selection criteria as in newly treated stands Green merchantable trees will not be girdled to create wildlife snags, regardless of the situation, until (5-7) years after project completion (sale closure), in order to capture any mortality that may occur during that time Operational accomplishment will be included as a monitoring item in the forest plan.</p>	<p>P, C, O, R</p>	<p>P, B,</p>	<p>EIS Sec. 2.1.4                      EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1                      EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 &amp; 4.5.1.3                      EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 &amp; 4.6.4.2                      EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4                      EIS App. F                      POD Att. P                      POD Att. U                      POD Att. DD</p>
<p><b>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</b> Deer and Elk - Maintain summer range to provide hiding and thermal cover Timber harvesting and/or thinning should provide hiding and thermal cover between treatment areas and roads with continuous vehicle use Hiding cover should be dense enough to hide 90 percent of a deer or elk from view at 200 feet Hiding cover need not be continuous but gaps between screens should not exceed one quarter of a mile A restricted operating period from April 1 to June 30 may be imposed in identified deer or elk fawning or calving areas.</p>	<p>N</p>		

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><b>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</b> Bald Eagle - Develop a bald eagle site management plan for each nesting or roosting area as It is discovered Until a site specific management plan is developed, the following measures will apply Establish the primary nesting zone to be a 330 foot radius around the nest and the secondary zone to be a 660 foot radius around the nest The following activities should not occur within the nesting zones and communal roosting sates 1) Primary Zone All human related activities unless the activities pre-existed to nest discovery and the eagles are apparently tolerant, 2) Secondary Zone - Major land uses such as development of commercial and industrial sites, home, road, powerline or other construction, oil drilling, surface mining, and spraying of chemicals which adversely affect eagles. Timber cutting to enhance habitat is permitted but there is no scheduled timber harvest, 3) Primary and Secondary Zones between January 1 and August 15 - blasting, use of firearms, camping, picnicking, timber harvest, road and water access Into the nesting territory, and low level aircraft operations with helicopters no closer than 1,000 feet and with fixed wing no closer than 500 feet, 4) A communal roost is any stand of trees m which eagles regularly roost together. The primary zone for roosting eagles is 330 feet from the roosting trees and the secondary zone is one-quarter of a mile from the roosting trees. Large trees used as solitary roosts should be left along shoreline of lakes and streams wherever possible</p> <p>Biological evaluation and informal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be conducted for all potentially disturbing activities proposed within one mile of all nesting and roosting areas, within potential habitat, or as called for within site-specific management plans.</p>	P	P, R	<p>EIS Sec. 3.4.3  EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 &amp; 4.5.1.3  EIS Sec. 4.6.1.2  EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 &amp; 4.6.4.2  EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4</p>
<p><b>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</b> Peregrine Falcon - Develop a Peregrine falcon site management plan for each nesting area found The site plan design will be tailored to fit the landscape and the use patterns established by the birds. The following may be included in the Plan. 1) Delineate the nest site (eyrie), 2) Define primary (nesting) and secondary and tertiary zones associated with the eyrie, 3) Withdraw the nest site from mineral entry, 4) Restrict management activities and recreational use to September through January; 5) Allow no structural developments within the primary zone unless It benefits the species; 6) Maintain and/or enhance riparian habitats within a three-mile radius of the eyrie, 7) Develop water sources (springs, seeps, ponds, catchments) within approximately one-half mile radius of the eyrie, 8) Implement silvicultural prescriptions, prescribed fire or other management techniques to maintain a mosaic of all vegetative serial stages within the secondary and ternary zones (approximately a three-mile radius of the eyrie); 9) Direct special emphases towards maintaining and/or enhancing mast- and berry-producing shrubs and trees which support jays, bandtail pigeon and other passerine birds.</p> <p>Biological evaluation and Informal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be conducted for all potentially disturbing activities proposed within one mile of all nesting and roosting areas, within potential habitat, or as called for within site-specific management plans.</p>	P	P, R	<p>EIS Sec. 3.4.3  EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 &amp; 4.5.1.3  EIS Sec. 4.6.1.2  EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 &amp; 4.6.4.2  EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4  EIS App. L</p>
<p><b>Range:</b> Livestock grazing will be allowed.</p>	N		
<p><b>Range:</b> Provide annual permittee plans for livestock distribution and use patterns Where conflicts cannot be resolved or mitigated, relocation or removal of livestock will be considered.</p>	N		

TABLE 4

Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment																																								
<u>Range:</u> Write range allotment plans to reflect management direction for all lands within the allotment boundary Allotment planning procedures are documented in FSM 2210.	N																																										
<u>Range:</u> Develop Coordinated Resource Management Plans where possible and feasible to facilitate the integrated resource management of range and other resources, and between agencies, permittees and other landowners.	N																																										
<u>Range:</u> Allow range Improvements that meet Retention Visual Quality Objectives.	N																																										
<u>Range:</u> Allow increases in permitted grazing use to capture increases in transitory range where compatible with Foreground Retention objectives.	N																																										
<u>Range:</u> Prescribe kind and amount of grass seeding in silviculture prescriptions.	N																																										
<u>Range:</u> Forage utilization standards will be incorporated in allotment management plans. Allotment management plans may include utilization standards which are lower or rarely higher when associated with intensive grazing systems and specific vegetation management objectives which will meet resource management objectives and the intent of the management strategy. The standards include cumulative annual use by big game and Livestock. Utilization for grass and grass-like species is based on the percent of plant weight removed. Utilization for shrub species is based on incidence of use, weight, and/or twig length (e.g. utilization is 50 percent if 50 out of 100 leaders are browsed). Satisfactory condition is determined by allotment classification and/or forage condition. Unsatisfactory condition is anything not meeting satisfactory conditions. Allowable use of available forage (Maximum percent of annual utilization by big game and livestock) IS:	N																																										
<p>-- <b>RANGE MANAGEMENT INTENSITY</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Minimum 1/</th> <th>Extensive 2/</th> <th>Intensive 3/</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Forested Areas</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Satisfactory Condition</td> <td>40%</td> <td>45%</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Unsatisfactory Condition</td> <td>0-30%</td> <td>0-35%</td> <td>0-40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Grasslands</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Satisfactory Condition</td> <td>50%</td> <td>55%</td> <td>60%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Unsatisfactory Condition</td> <td>0-30%</td> <td>0-35%</td> <td>0-40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Shrublands</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Satisfactory Condition</td> <td>40%</td> <td>45%</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Unsatisfactory Condition</td> <td>0-25%</td> <td>0-30%</td> <td>0-35%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>1/ Minimum - Minimum amount of improvements, simple grazing system.                  2/ Extensive - Most or all improvements are non-structural, rotation grazing systems used                  3/ Wide variety of structural and non-structural improvements, rotation grazing systems used</p>			Minimum 1/	Extensive 2/	Intensive 3/	<b>Forested Areas</b>				-Satisfactory Condition	40%	45%	50%	-Unsatisfactory Condition	0-30%	0-35%	0-40%	<b>Grasslands</b>				-Satisfactory Condition	50%	55%	60%	-Unsatisfactory Condition	0-30%	0-35%	0-40%	<b>Shrublands</b>				-Satisfactory Condition	40%	45%	50%	-Unsatisfactory Condition	0-25%	0-30%	0-35%	N	
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-Satisfactory Condition	40%	45%	50%																																								
-Unsatisfactory Condition	0-25%	0-30%	0-35%																																								
<u>Timber:</u> Timber harvest will be scheduled in this management strategy.	N																																										
<u>Timber:</u> When trees are cut for timber production objectives, the cutting shall be made in a way to assure that technology and knowledge exist to adequately restock the site within five years after final harvest (36 CFR 219.27(c)(3)).	N																																										

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Timber:</u> Timber harvesting shall only occur on lands classified as suitable for timber production except for salvage sales, sales necessary to protect other multiple-use values or activities that meet other objectives of the Forest Plan establishes that such actions are appropriate (36 CFR 219.27(c)(1)).	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Treat timber stands to achieve desired visual characteristics through the following practices. a. Site preparation - chemical, mechanical, biological and manual; b. Tree improvement (genetics); c. Reforestation by planting Random natural seeding will count towards reaching desired stocking; d. Growing stock protection from animals, insects and diseases; e. Release and weeding - chemical, mechanical, biological and manual: f. Precommercial thinning; g. Commercial thinning, h. Salvage mortality as necessary, i. Final Harvest - even-aged silvicultural system using shelterwood, seed tree or clearcut methods The shelterwood method will probably be the most common, however, selection will be determined by the environmental assessment process and documented in a site-specific silvicultural prescription.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> The selection of the appropriate silvicultural system will be guarded by the following criteria: a. Must permit the production of sufficient volume of marketable trees to permit utilization of all trees which meet utilization standards and are designated for harvest. b. Must permit the use of an available and acceptable logging method. c. Must be capable of providing special conditions when required by critical soil conditions or needed to achieve management objectives. d. Must permit control of existing or potential vegetation to a degree that establishment of numbers of trees and rates of growth as identified in site-specific silvicultural prescriptions for harvest areas can be achieved. e. Must promote stand structure and species composition which avoids serious risk of damage from mammals, insects, disease or wildfire and will allow treatment of existing insect, disease or fuel conditions. f. Must meet resource and vegetation management objectives.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Utilize uneven-aged management if specific site and vegetation characteristics lend the area to this type of management.	N		

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment												
<p><u>Timber:</u> Manage the area for an overall mix of size classes of trees for visual as well as biological diversity. The following mix of size class types can be used as a guideline. The specific distribution will be determined in a project implementation plan.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Size Class</th> <th>% of Land Area</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>30"-36"</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>22"-30"</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16"-22"</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9"-16"</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0"-9"</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Size Class	% of Land Area	30"-36"	30	22"-30"	30	16"-22"	15	9"-16"	15	0"-9"	10	N		
Size Class	% of Land Area														
30"-36"	30														
22"-30"	30														
16"-22"	15														
9"-16"	15														
0"-9"	10														
<p><u>Timber:</u> Emphasize the viewing of large diameter Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, sugarpine or Shasta fir species. Emphasize other species where appropriate. Plan for dispersal of target trees to give the overall Character of large trees to the whole area.</p>	N														
<p><u>Timber:</u> Design "created openings" to meet the visual quality objective. The size of a created opening could vary from less than 1/4 acre in the immediate foreground (generally within 200 feet of a travel route) to 3 acres in the distant foreground. The size of created openings adjacent to trails generally will be much less than this.</p>	N														
<p><u>Timber:</u> The timber harvested area will no longer be considered a created opening for visual purposes when trees are 20 feet in height.</p>	N														
<p><u>Timber:</u> Provide a variety of views into the forest and the adjacent landscape. Provide irregular shaped openings to create the overall impression of an undisturbed landscape. Emphasize a mix of deciduous shrub and ground cover species such as dogwood or vine maple.</p>	N														
<p><u>Timber:</u> As a guideline, no more than 3.3 percent of the viewed area per decade, or 6.6 percent at any one time, will be in a created opening condition.</p>	N														
<p><u>Timber:</u> Permit created openings along a route of not more than 600 ft. per mile and not more than 300 feet continuously.</p>	N														
<p><u>Timber:</u> Utilize irregular spacing when thinning.</p>	N														
<p><u>Timber:</u> Create irregular patterns with plantings with a blend of tree species, approximating natural stands In seed collections no seed lot shall be represented by fewer than 15 families of trees of that species, well distributed across the breeding zone In addition, no family of parent trees shall represent greater than 20 percent of a seed lot Although any given plantation may be planted to a single species, strive for a natural seed source from a variety of species.</p>	N														
<p><u>Timber:</u> Emphasize a high edge per acre ratio on all even-aged units.</p>	N														
<p><u>Timber:</u> Make miscellaneous forest products such as poles, posts, boughs, Christmas trees, house logs, etc., available on an as needed basis consistent with the resource objectives of this management area.</p>	N														

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Timber</u> : Provide access to potential fuelwood when appropriate. Bring fuelwood to convenient points in timber sale or thinning areas. Utilize appropriate timber sale clauses or modify fuels management prescriptions to meet this objective.	N		
<u>Timber</u> : Allow commercial fuelwood contracts for slash disposal, thinning and site preparation.	N		
<u>Timber</u> : Open slash areas to fuelwood gathering prior to traditional disposal methods.	N		
<u>Timber</u> : Leave slash as a fuelwood source where there is no conflict with resource activity.	N		
<u>Timber</u> : Consider using the fuelwood program as a means to meet silvicultural objectives in appropriate areas, such as low productivity stands or other stands prior to reaching commercial size.	N		
<u>Timber</u> : Consider the season of year and access when implementing a fuelwood program. The public will be encouraged to burn dry wood.	N		
<u>Timber</u> : Document fuelwood availability for public uses in project environmental analysis.	N		
<u>Timber</u> : Be responsive to the needs of the public for fuelwood.	N		
<u>Timber</u> : Create a Forest fuelwood and miscellaneous products policy to include fuelwood inventory.	N		
<u>Timber</u> : Stumps visible from and within 200 feet of critical travel routes or viewpoints will be a maximum height of 12 inches on the high side of the stump.	N		
<u>Timber</u> : Rehabilitate and reconstruct developments and resources that have been impacted by timber sale activities.	N		
<u>Timber</u> : All silvicultural prescriptions will be approved by a certified silviculturalist and reviewed by the District Ranger and Landscape Architect.	N		
<u>Timber</u> : Reforestation, precommercial thinning and release to meet recommended stocking will be addressed with site specific silvicultural prescriptions.	N		
<u>Timber</u> : The logging system design for timber sales will be reviewed by logging systems specialists and landscape architect. Review for feasibility, silviculture compatibility and economics.	N		
<u>Timber</u> : Utilization standards for timber harvested will meet the standards as stated in the Pacific Northwest Regional Guide, Standards and Guidelines 4-2 and in Table 3-6. Standards in timber sale contracts may vary depending on markets and costs of harvesting.	N		

TABLE 4

Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
UTILIZATION STANDARDS			N
Type Tree	Minimum dbh.	Minimum Top di	
First Decade Existing mature trees, except lodgepole pine (first and future decades)	9	6	
Existing commercial thinning size trees and lodgepole pine	7	4	
Future Decades All species, except surviving stands of first decade existing mature	7	4	
<u>Water:</u> Evaluate effects of proposed projects on stream courses In all environmental analysis discuss pertinent stream classification and recommend changes where appropriate as a result of the environmental analysis.	P	P	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.3.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. CC
<u>Water:</u> Comply with State requirements in accordance with the Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended (1977 and 1987) for protection of waters of the State of Oregon (Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 340-41), and the State of California (Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, Division 7) through planning, application, and monitoring of Best Management Practices (BMPs) in conformance with the Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended (1977 and 1987), regulations, and federal guidance issued thereto.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Secs. 1.4 EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 2.7.1 & 2.7.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.2.2 & 4.3.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. M POD Att. BB

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Water:</u> In cooperation with the States of Oregon and California, the Forest will use the following process.</p> <p>a. Select and design BMPs based on site specific conditions, technical, economic, and institutional feasibility, and water quality standards for those waters potentially impacted,</p> <p>b. Implement and enforce BMPs;</p> <p>c. Monitor to insure that practices are correctly applied as designed;</p> <p>d. Monitor to determent the effectiveness of practices in meeting design expectations and in attaining water quality standards:</p> <p>e. Evaluate monitoring results and mitigate where necessary to minimize impacts from activities where BMPs do not perform as expected:</p> <p>f. Adjust BMP design standards and application when it is found that beneficial uses are not being protected and water quality standards are not being achieved to the desired level Evaluate the appropriateness of water quaky criteria for reasonably assuming protection of beneficial uses. Consider recommending adjustment of water quality standards,</p> <p>g. Use the existing agreed to process to Implement the State Water Quality Management Plan on lands administered by the USFS as described In Memorandums of Understanding between. 1) the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and US. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (Z/12/79 and 12/7/82), and "Attachments A and 8' referred to In this MOU (Implementation Plan for Water Quality Planning on National Forest lands in the Pacific Northwest 12/78 and Best Management Practices for Range and Grazing Activities on Federal lands) and 2) the State Water Resources Control Board, State of California, and U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region, 1981.</p>	P, C, R, O	P, B	<p>EIS Sec. 1.5</p> <p>EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 &amp; 2.4.2.2</p> <p>EIS Secs. 2.7.1 &amp; 2.7.2</p> <p>EIS Secs. 4.3.2.2 &amp; 4.3.3.2</p> <p>EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 &amp; 4.3.4.3</p> <p>EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5</p> <p>EIS App. J</p> <p>POD Att. I</p> <p>POD Att. M</p> <p>POD Att. CC</p>
<p><u>Water:</u> The following requirements will be employed in protect implementation when proposed projects may affect streams.</p> <p>a. Determine restricted distance from streams for equipment operation, type of stream crossing, if crossing is needed, and erosion control methods, if needed;</p> <p>b. Consider relation of project to riparian strategy areas (all streams classed as I, II and III are allocated to Strategy 26);</p> <p>c. Locate springs that may be affected and evaluate for appropriate levels of protection This would usually require consultation with soil, water or geology specialists;</p> <p>d. In project planning, consider basin constraint percentages by subwatershed as identified in the monitoring plan for watersheds.</p>	P, R	P, B, R, ,	<p>EIS Sec. 2.1.4</p> <p>EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 &amp; 2.3.2.3</p> <p>EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 &amp; 2.4.2.2</p> <p>EIS Sec. 2.7.2</p> <p>EIS Sec. 4.1.2.5</p> <p>EIS Secs. 4.3.1.2, 4.3.2.2 &amp; 4.3.3.2</p> <p>EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 &amp; 4.7.3.5</p> <p>EIS App. F</p> <p>EIS App. J</p> <p>POD. Att. 3</p> <p>POD Att. I</p> <p>POD Att. W</p> <p>POD Att. X</p> <p>POD Att. BB</p> <p>POD Att. DD</p>
<p><u>Water:</u> Acquire water rights for development of non-reserved uses.</p>	N		

TABLE 4			
Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Water:</u> Design project water monitoring as appropriate.	P	P, B	EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 & 2.1.2.3 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 2.7.1 & 2.7.2 POD Att. I POD Att. M POD Att. CC
<u>Water:</u> Allow for watershed restoration projects.	P, R	P, B, ,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 & 2.3.2.3 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 2.7.2 EIS Sec. 4.1.2.5 EIS Secs. 4.3.1.2, 4.3.2.2 & 4.3.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.5 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD. Att. 3 POD Att. I POD Att. W POD Att. X POD Att. BB POD Att. DD
<u>Water:</u> In-stream flows on National Forest lands should be protected through critical analysis of proposed water uses, diversion and transmission applications and renewal of permits.	N		
<u>Water:</u> Insure that proposed projects have no adverse effects on snow survey sates included in the Regional Forester's memorandum of understanding with the Soil Conservation Service.	N		
<u>Water:</u> Comply with the specific direction for management of each of the municipal watersheds as specified in management agreements between the U.S. Department of Agriculture or Forest and municipalities.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> Manage existing aggregate sources in compliance with approved Rock Resource Development Plan and an environmental analysis.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> Rehabilitate aggregate source sites to meet Retention Visual Quality Objective.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> Under mining laws, claimants are entitled to access to their mining claims Access for exploration and development of locatable mineral resources will be analyzed in response to a proposed operating plan A decision on approval of reasonable access will be made as a result of appropriate environmental analyses.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> Operating plans for mining operations will be processed In a timely manner in accordance with 36 CFR 228.	N		

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Minerals</u> : In plans of operation, require operationally feasible provisions designed to protect riparian and fishery values, meet State water quality standards: and Insure that disturbed areas are reclaimed Insofar as practicable to a practicable condition.	N		
<u>Minerals</u> : Reclamation plans will Identify management objectives for disturbed areas and detail the procedures and time frames necessary to accomplish the objectives Reclamation bonds will be based on actual reclamation costs and formulated using technical and other resource Input.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development</u> : Conduct compliance reviews as required by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and established Forest Service standards.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development</u> : Inform the general public, including minorities and the underprivileged, of availability and benefits which they are eligible to receive from Forest programs. Techniques to Increase awareness and participation will be used.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development</u> : As directed by the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, the Forest will protect and preserve for Native Americans their inherent right of freedom to believe, express and exercise their traditional religions on Forest lands This includes, but is not limited to, access to ceremonial sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through traditional ceremonies and rites.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development</u> : Identify opportunities for the Forest to coordinate resource activities compatible with interests of surrounding Indian tribes.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development</u> : Identify opportunities for the Forest to coordinate resource activities with the Interest of adjacent communities.	N		
<u>Lands</u> : Revise all special use permits to be constant with the direction in this management strategy when renewed.	N		
<u>Lands</u> : Utilize residual capacity in existing utility condors when applications for rights-of-ways from public or private entities are received Analyze any additional corridors with an environmental analysis.	N		
<u>Lands</u> : Direct applications for electronic sates toward use of sates in the following order. a. Utilizing residual capacity of existing Sates b. Develop new sates identified in the Forest-wade Electronic Site Plan	N		
<u>Lands</u> : Insure that proposed projects do not have adverse effect on lands included in active exchanges.	N		

TABLE 4			
Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Lands:</u> Develop rights-of-ways as necessary to implement projects.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	EIS Sec. 1.4 EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.6 EIS Sec. 2.3.2.3 EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 POD Att. I POD Att. U POD Att. Y POD Att. BB
<u>Lands:</u> Proposed projects are responsible for distinguishing boundaries between management areas with differing management objectives.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 POD Att. U POD Att. 21
<u>Lands:</u> Establish and maintain property boundaries on lands administered by the Forest Service.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 POD Att. U POD Att. T
<u>Soils:</u> Address the potential for detrimental soil displacement, compaction, puddling, severe burning, mass wasting and surface soil erosion in project environmental analysis.	P	P, B,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 POD Att. I
<u>Soils:</u> Alternative management practices will be developed or mitigating measures planned and Implemented when activities are likely to result in detrimental displacement, compaction, mass wasting or erosion.	P, R	P, B, ,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 EIS App. F POD Att. I POD Att. DD
<u>Soils:</u> No more than ten percent of an activity area to be compacted, puddled or displaced upon completion of project (not including permanent roads or landings). No more than 20 percent of the area should be displaced or compacted under circumstances resulting from previous management practices, Including roads and landings Permanent recreation facilities or other permanent facilities are exempt.	P, C, R	P, B, A	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.3.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 POD Att. I LRMP Amendment RRNF-6
<u>Soils:</u> Landslide hazard evaluation will be used to assess potential mass wasting risk by the project. The Rogue Rover National Forest landslide, slope stability and hazard rating maps will be used to determine need for detailed slope stability mapping.	P	P, R	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.1.2.2 POD Att. I

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Soils:</u> Design management activities to return effective ground cover. The mineral soil exposure should not exceed the following limits overall, based on the erosion hazard rating of the soil type, as defined in the Rogue River National Forest Soil Resource Inventory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Forty percent mineral soil exposed on soils classed as very slight, slight, low or moderate erosion hazard soils;</li> <li>b. Thirty percent exposure on high or severe erosion hazard soils;</li> <li>c. Fifteen percent exposure on very high or very severe erosion hazard soils</li> </ul>	P	P, B	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 POD Att. I
<p><u>Soils:</u> Rehabilitate adversely impacted sites.</p>	P, R	P, B	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 POD Att. I
<p><u>Facilities:</u> The Access Management Objectives Process, as described in Forest Service Handbook 7709.55, will be used to develop Road Design, Road Operation, Road Maintenance, and Off-Road Travel Criteria These in turn will be used to develop.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Road and Trawl Design Elements,</li> <li>b. Road and Trawl Design Standards,</li> <li>c. Road Maintenance Levels,</li> <li>d. Road and Trail Maintenance Plans,</li> <li>e. Road Traffic Management Strategies,</li> <li>f. Road Restriction Orders and Traffic Control Devices,</li> <li>g. Off-road Vehicle Management Strategies,</li> <li>h. Travel Maps, and</li> <li>i. Closure Orders.</li> </ul>	N		
<p><u>Facilities:</u> The road system necessary for management of this area will be planned and constructed to minimize the number of intersections with the State Highway, County Road, or Forest Arterial Road along which the scenic management corridor is located. Where possible, local road access for logging will be from the "back side" using spurs from road systems parallel to the Highway.</p>	N		
<p><u>Facilities:</u> Landscape architect and traffic engineering input will be required for design and operation of intersections of Forest roads with the Highway.</p>	N		
<p><u>Facilities:</u> Where it is necessary to close a Forest route intersecting the Highway on a seasonal or intermittent basis, the closure shall be designed to achieve the visual quality objective as viewed from the Highway.</p>	N		

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Facilities:</u> Within sensitive soil resource Inventory land types, as shown in Management Strategy 21, the following guidelines apply.</p> <p>a. Geotechnical Input is required for road location, design, and management;</p> <p>b. Temporary roads will be planned, located, surveyed, designed, constructed and operated utilizing the same procedures for reviewing decisions, selecting design elements and standards, and controlling construction, operation, and maintenance as are used for permanent transportation system roads; and</p> <p>c. Roads which access or traverse these land types may be closed seasonally to prevent resource damage.</p>	N		
<p><u>Facilities:</u> Temporary roads that have been evaluated through the NEPA process are permitted.</p>	P, R	P, B,	<p>EIS Sec. 2.1.4  EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 &amp; 4.2.3.2  EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 &amp; 4.7.3.5  EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 &amp; 4.10.2.6  EIS App. F  EIS App. J  POD Att. I  POD Att. Y  POD Att. DD</p>
<p><u>Facilities:</u> Roads that are no longer needed shall be obliterated and properly drained when they are taken out of service. Vegetation shall be reestablished within one year.</p>	P, R	P, B,	<p>EIS Sec. 2.1.4  EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 &amp; 4.2.3.2  EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 &amp; 4.7.3.5  EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 &amp; 4.10.2.6  EIS App. F  EIS App. J  POD Att. I  POD Att. Y  POD Att. DD</p>
<p><u>Facilities:</u> Power lines and other utilities shall be constructed, operated, and maintained to achieve the visual quality objective as viewed from the Highway.</p>	P, C, R, O	P, B,	<p>EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1  EIS Sec. 2.7.3  EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4  EIS Secs. 4.8.2.3 &amp; 4.8.2.4  POD Att. A  POD Att. I  POD Att. S</p>
<p><u>Protection:</u> Plan pest control alternatives to be biologically selective, cost beneficial and to have no irreversible adverse effect on the environment.</p>	N		
<p><u>Protection:</u> Suppress pests when outbreaks threaten managed resources and/or users. Use methods that minimize site disturbance.</p>	N		
<p><u>Protection:</u> Utilize integrated Pest Management strategies to prevent unacceptable damage in visual corridors. Manual, mechanical and cultural methods are emphasized.</p>	N		

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Protection:</u> Provide a high level of fire prevention activities consisting of public contact through the use of media, including the use of low watt AM radio stations providing information emphasizing fire prevention is a part of the overall message. High visibility prevention activities include signing and personal public contact et all campgrounds and dispersed recreation areas, rest areas, main road junctions, heavily used public access points, information centers and local businesses.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Prescription fire is not generally compatible with this management area.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Treat activity fuels to a level which meets protection standards end resource objectives in a cost-efficient manner.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Hazard reduction activities will be compatible with management are objectives.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Design fuelbreaks to meet the natural characteristics of the area.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Integrate fuelbreak construction with vegetation management projects.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Conduct prescribed burning in such a manner that it will conform to applicable provisions of the Federal Clean Air Act, Oregon Smoke Management Plan and the Rogue River National Forest Smoke Management Plan.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Each wildfire will have an appropriate response in accordance with the Rogue River National Forest Fire Management Policy and Plan.	N		
<i>Foreground Partial Retention 07</i>			
<u>Recreation – Roaded Natural:</u> Manage the area for Partial Retention Visual Quality Objective. Catastrophic occurrences may dictate a need for short-term departure from Partial Retention Visual Quality Objective. Blend and shape regeneration openings with the natural terrain to the extent possible. Assess the impacts to visual resources in all project environmental analysis. Specifically address how the visual quality objective will be met.	P, C, O, R	P, B, R, A	EIS Sec. 2.1.3.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Sec.3.4.1.31 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 EIS Secs. 4.8.1.2 & 4.8.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.8.2.3 & 4.8.2.4 POD Att. A POD Att. I POD Att. S LRMP Amendment RRNF-3
<u>Recreation – Roaded Natural:</u> Design management activities to meet visual quality objective when viewed from travel routes and critical viewpoints.	P	P, B, R,	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Sec.3.4.1.31 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 EIS Secs. 4.8.1.2 & 4.8.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.8.2.3 & 4.8.2.4 POD Att. A POD Att. I POD Att. S

TABLE 4			
Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Recreation – Roaded Natural</u> : Design projects having high visual impacts with assistance of a landscape architect.	P, R	P,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.8.1.2 & 4.8.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.8.2.3 & 4.8.2.4 EIS App. F POD Att. A POD Att. DD
<u>Recreation – Roaded Natural</u> : Correct unacceptable form, fine, color or texture as a result of management activities either during the operation or within two years after completion of the activity.	P, R	P, B,	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Sec.3.4.1.31 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 EIS Secs. 4.8.1.2 & 4.8.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.8.2.3 & 4.8.2.4 POD Att. A POD Att. I POD Att. S
<u>Recreation – Roaded Natural</u> : Rehabilitate deteriorated recreation use areas.	N		
<u>Recreation – Roaded Natural</u> : Provide for dispersed recreation activities such as hunting, fishing gathering of forest products and scenic driving.	N		
<u>Recreation – Roaded Natural</u> : Manage trails and dispersed occupancy sites in a manner not in conflict with visual resource values.	N		
<u>Recreation – Roaded Natural</u> : Identify the potential effect of any proposed activity on recreation opportunity spectrum classes in all project environmental analysis.	N		
<u>Recreation – Roaded Natural</u> : Off-road vehicle use is permitted if evidence of use meets the visual quality objective. When this activity begins to adversely impact the visual qualities of these areas, restrictions will be imposed on off-road vehicle activities. These restrictions may include prohibition on types of equipment used, seasonal closures or total closures.	N		
<u>Recreation – Roaded Natural</u> : Viewshed plans will be prepared to provide project level direction for implementing the Forest Plan.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Protect Special Dispersed Features, including trails, from adverse impacts until management of the special dispersed feature is addressed in an environmental analysis.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Investigate area to inventory archaeological, historical or other cultural resource properties which may be located within the proposed “area of effect” of projects or elsewhere. Document results of the investigation/ inventory in the protect environmental analysts Inventory of non-project areas will be guarded by the Forest’s cultural resource Inventory strategy.	N		

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Evaluate the cultural resources found within the area using a qualified cultural resource specialist to determine their potential archaeological, historical or cultural significance Evaluate cultural resources on a project-specific basis or by thematic/multi-resource group If a cultural resource is discovered after project activity has begun, the activity will cease or be modified until an evaluation of significance can be made.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Assess the Impacts of a proposed action to determine the effect of the project upon potentially or known significant cultural resources.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Mitigate potential adverse Impacts to sign& cant cultural resources by redesigning the project to avoid damage or disturbance, or implementing appropriate mitigation procedures to reduce the adverse impact to the resource.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Inventory and protect cultural resources to insure that values are not damaged or destroyed until they can be evaluated for scientific study, interpretation or other appropriate uses Protection of values may include maintenance of structures, avoidance of the site, or scientific removal, analysis and reporting.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Evaluate and enhance cultural resources for scientific, educational, recreational and ethnic use to the extent the Integrity of the resource is maintained Use will be carefully monitored.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Develop and administer schedules for long-range cultural resource management Coordinate cultural resource management with appropriate State and Federal agencies.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Properties that meet the significance criteria will be treated as eligible to the National Register of Historic Places; eligible properties will be nominated to the National Register.	N		
<u>Wilderness</u> : This element is not applicable under a foreground partial retention management strategy.	N		
<u>Wilderness</u> : Project plans will assure that wilderness boundaries are not violated.	N		
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants</u> : Permit wildlife and fish projects that do not conflict with recreation management activities and recreation resource values.	P, R	P,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.2.3 & 4.5.2.4 EIS Sec. 4.8.1.3 EIS App. F POD Att. S POD Att. DD

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Endangered, threatened and sensitive species (and species proposed for Federal listing by USDA Fish and Wildlife Service (PETS)) will be identified and managed in cooperation with the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Department of Agriculture, Oregon Natural Heritage Database, and California Department of Fish and Game.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Legal and biological requirements for the conservation of listed and proposed endangered, threatened and sensitive plant and animal species shall be met. Habitat for existing federally-listed species shall be managed to achieve objectives of recovery plans.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Biological evaluations (FSM 2672.4) shall be prepared for each project authorized, funded or conducted on the Forest. The biological evaluation shall be used to determine the possible effects the proposed activity will have on listed and PETS species. The biological evaluation consists of five steps. a. Pre-field review of existing information; b. Field reconnaissance of the project area, c. Determination of whether local populations of listed and PETS species will be affected by a project; d. Analysis of the significance of project effects on local and total populations of listed and PETS species, e. When step four cannot be completed due to lack of information, a biological or botanical investigation is conducted to gather the information needed to complete step four.	P, R	P,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> If endangered, threatened or proposed species are found in a perfect area, consultation requirements with the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service shall be met in accordance with the Endangered Species Act (Public Law 93-205) and FSM 2671.4 No adverse Impacts on endangered, threatened or proposed species or their habitats shall occur except when it is possible to compensate adverse effects totally through alternatives identified in a biological opinion rendered by the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service (FSM 2670.31) Before a project can be carried out, protection or mitigation requirements shall be specified (NFMA, 36 CFR 219.27(a)(8)).	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. L POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> If sensitive species are found in a project area, avoidance or other mitigation to minimize Impacts to local populations shall be used for those species whose viability has been identified as a concern (FSM 2670.32) Maintaining viable populations of species throughout their geographic range (FSM 2670.22) shall be an objective during project planning At a minimum, no action shall result in loss of species viability or create significant trends toward Federal listing (FSM 2670.32).	P, C, R, O	P, R,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. DD

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment										
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants</u> : Northern Spotted Owl - Manage this species under the standards and guidelines established in the ROD for the Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statement for an amendment to the Pacific Northwest Regional Guide In the event that a pair of northern spotted owls are found in an area, consideration will be given to (1) the need to improve the distribution of older forest ecosystems for all associated plant and animal species, (2) providing insight into management of spotted owl habitat areas (SOHA) through experimental habitat manipulation During the planning and scheduling phase of a timber sale or any other project activity that may impact spotted owl habitat, conduct a biological evaluation in order to determine the degree of impact and to provide for protective measures.	P, C, R, O	P, R, ,	EIS Secs. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 4.5.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.6.1.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.6 EIS App. F EIS App. H EIS App. L POD Att. DD										
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants</u> : Osprey - Protect active nests during the nesting season Land management activities having adverse potential impact should not occur within a 20-chain radius of the nest from March 1 to August 31 Nest and perch trees will be protected until they are no longer usable.	P, C, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3										
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants</u> : Goshawk – Nest sites will be protected from disturbing human activities during the nesting season. To maintain the physical suitability of nesting areas and prevent disturbances that may cause nesting failures, the period of protection will be from March 1 to August 31 for the area within 20 chains of the active nest.	P, C, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3										
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants</u> : Goshawk – Each nest site is assumed potentially active until June 1. If monitoring has shown that no nesting attempt has been initiated or that a nesting attempt has failed by June 1, the nest site will be considered inactive and the above nest site restriction may be waived Monitoring will be supervised and evaluated by a qualified wildlife biologist.	P, C, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3										
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants</u> : Goshawk – Goshawk nests will be protected within a 25 acre no-harvest buffer of trees unless other adjacent alternate buffers are available in a logical basis to maintain habitat over time.	P, C, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3										
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants</u> : Woodpeckers - (Cavity Nesters) Leave sufficient wildlife trees (hard snags or green trees designated to become snags) in coniferous forest lands to provide for at least 60 percent of the potential population levels for cavity nesting species The distribution of numbers and size class necessary to meet 60 percent per 100 acres is as follows: Siskiyou and Cascade Mixed Conifer	P, C, R, O	P, R,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F POD Att. P POD Att. U POD Att. DD EIS App. L										
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TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><b>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</b> Woodpeckers - (Cavity Nesters)  Species distribution should be representative of the site's original stand Trees selected for retention should maximize use of the stands cull component If the proper number and size of trees do not exist in the stand to be treated, select the proper number from the next lower size class (i.e., if 25" trees are not available go to 17" trees) Material that satisfies the need for down woody material recruitment will come from existing down material, down woody material that is the result of a silvicultural treatment and from the trees that are designated to meet standing wildlife tree requirements The long-term goal for large woody material (LWM) is 10 to 20 pieces of class I and II logs per acre, and all existing class III, IV and V logs except for incidental amounts removed during management activities Additional green merchantable trees will not be designated unless none of the other categories exist The expected life span of snags or dead trees in mixed conifer working groups is 30 years and in true for working groups the life span is 20 years The silvicultural prescription will describe the total number, size and species of wildlife trees that will be required through the next full rotation of the stand being treated Wildlife and down woody material requirement will be included as part of the vegetative (silvicultural) prescription for each stand information for the prescription will be provided by a wildlife biologist based on site by site needs A certified silviculturist will validate the data and include it in the preparation of the final vegetative (silvicultural) prescription that implements all the interdisciplinary requirements The logging system required, reforestation needs, slash disposal requirements and site preparation needs should be compatible with the wildlife tree distribution needs. Primary cavity excavator habitat will be met on areas no larger than 60 acres Including adjacent harvest units The Intent being to provide well distributed habitat and allow adjacent stands to provide the needed wildlife trees for past harvest units where the adjacent stands plus harvest units do not exceed 60 acres Where past harvest units were very large, the adjacent stands within 900 feet would be managed at higher wildlife tree levels to bring the overall area to the 40 percent level When the past harvest units were of such magnitude that the above methods cannot bring the entire area to the 40 percent level, the remaining shortage will not be provided for, but will be recorded and tracked for purposes of monitoring the forest plan Selection of wildlife trees to make up for past deficits will meet the same selection criteria as in newly treated stands Green merchantable trees will not be girdled to create wildlife snags, regardless of the situation, until (5-7) years after project completion (sale closure), in order to capture any mortality that may occur during that time Operational accomplishment will be included as a monitoring item in the forest plan.</p>	P, C, R, O	P, B,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F POD Att. P POD Att. U POD Att. DD EIS App. L
<p><b>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</b> Deer and Elk - Maintain summer range to provide hiding and thermal cover. Timber harvesting and/or thinning should provide hiding and thermal cover between treatment areas and roads with continuous vehicle use. Hiding cover should be dense enough to hide 90 percent of a deer or elk from view at 200 feet Hiding cover need not be continuous but gaps between screens should not exceed one quarter of a mile. A restricted operating period from April 1 to June 30 may be imposed in identified deer or elk fawning or calving areas.</p>	P, C, R, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><b>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</b> Bald Eagle - Develop a bald eagle site management plan for each nesting or roosting area as It is discovered Until a site specific management plan is developed, the following measures will apply Establish the primary nesting zone to be a 330 foot radius around the nest and the secondary zone to be a 660 foot radius around the nest The following activities should not occur within the nesting zones and communal roosting sates 1) Primary Zone All human related activities unless the activities pre-existed to nest discovery and the eagles are apparently tolerant, 2) Secondary Zone - Major land uses such as development of commercial and industrial sites, home, road, powerline or other construction, oil drilling, surface mining, and spraying of chemicals which adversely affect eagles. Timber cutting to enhance habitat is permitted but there is no scheduled timber harvest, 3) Primary and Secondary Zones between January 1 and August 15 - blasting, use of firearms, camping, picnicking, timber harvest, road and water access Into the nesting territory, and low level aircraft operations with helicopters no closer than 1,000 feet and with fixed wing no closer than 500 feet, 4) A communal roost is any stand of trees m which eagles regularly roost together. The primary zone for roosting eagles is 330 feet from the roosting trees and the secondary zone is one-quarter of a mile from the roosting trees. Large trees used as solitary roosts should be left along shoreline of lakes and streams wherever possible</p> <p>Biological evaluation and informal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be conducted for all potentially disturbing activities proposed within one mile of all nesting and roosting areas, within potential habitat, or as called for within site-specific management plans.</p>	P	P, R	<p>EIS Sec. 3.4.3  EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 &amp; 4.5.1.3  EIS Sec. 4.6.1.2  EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 &amp; 4.6.4.2  EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4</p>
<p><b>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</b> Peregrine Falcon - Develop a Peregrine falcon site management plan for each nesting area found The site plan design will be tailored to fit the landscape and the use patterns established by the birds. The following may be included in the Plan. 1) Delineate the nest site (eyrie), 2) Define primary (nesting) and secondary and tertiary zones associated with the eyrie, 3) Withdraw the nest site from mineral entry, 4) Restrict management activities and recreational use to September through January; 5) Allow no structural developments within the primary zone unless It benefits the species; 6) Maintain and/or enhance riparian habitats within a three-mile radius of the eyrie, 7) Develop water sources (springs, seeps, ponds, catchments) within approximately one-half mile radius of the eyrie, 8) Implement silvicultural prescriptions, prescribed fire or other management techniques to maintain a mosaic of all vegetative serial stages within the secondary and ternary zones (approximately a three-mile radius of the eyrie); 9) Direct special emphases towards maintaining and/or enhancing mast- and berry-producing shrubs and trees which support jays, bandtail pigeon and other passerine birds.</p> <p>Biological evaluation and Informal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be conducted for all potentially disturbing activities proposed within one mile of all nesting and roosting areas, within potential habitat, or as called for within site-specific management plans.</p>	P	P, R	<p>EIS Sec. 3.4.3  EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 &amp; 4.5.1.3  EIS Sec. 4.6.1.2  EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 &amp; 4.6.4.2  EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4  EIS App. L</p>
<p><b>Range:</b> Livestock grazing will be allowed. Grazing may be encouraged to provide added scenic variety.</p>	N		



TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><b>Timber:</b> When trees are cut for timber production objectives, the cutting shall be made in a way to assure that technology and knowledge exist to adequately restock the site within five years after final harvest (36 CFR 219.27(c)(3)).</p>	N		
<p><b>Timber:</b> Timber harvesting shall only occur on lands classified as suitable for timber production except for salvage sales, sales necessary to protect other multiple-use values or activities that meet other objectives of the Forest Plan establishes that such actions are appropriate (36 CFR 219.27(c)(l)).</p>	N		
<p><b>Timber:</b> Treat timber stands to achieve desired visual characteristics through the following practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Site preparation - chemical, mechanical, biological and manual and prescribed fire;</li> <li>b. Tree improvement (genetics);</li> <li>c. Reforestation by planting. Random natural seeding will count towards reaching desired stocking;</li> <li>d. Growing stock protection from animals, insects and diseases;</li> <li>e. Release and weeding - chemical, mechanical, biological and manual prescribed fire;</li> <li>f. Precommercial thinning;</li> <li>g. Fertilization;</li> <li>h. Commercial thinning;</li> <li>i. Salvage mortality as necessary;</li> <li>j. Final Harvest - even-aged silvicultural system using shelterwood, seed tree or clearcut methods The shelterwood method will probably be the most common, however, selection will be determined by the environmental assessment process and documented in a site-specific silvicultural prescription.</li> </ul>	N		
<p>The even-aged silvicultural system will be the most commonly used system in coniferous forests The uneven-aged silvicultural system may be used when healthy, fully stocked, uneven aged stands exist or can be created by identified treatments within a defined time period The selection of the appropriate silvicultural system will be guided by the following criteria.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Must permit the production of sufficient volume of marketable trees to permit utilization of all trees which meet utilization standards and are designated for harvest.</li> <li>b. Must permit the use of an available and acceptable logging method.</li> <li>c. Must be capable of providing special conditions when required by critical soil conditions or needed to achieve management objectives.</li> <li>d. Must permit control of existing or potential vegetation to a degree that establishment of numbers of trees and rates of growth as identified In site-specific silvicultural prescriptions for harvest areas can be achieved.</li> <li>e. Must promote stand structure and species composition which avoids serious risk of damage from mammals, Insects, disease or wildfire and will allow treatment of existing Insect, disease or fuel conditions.</li> <li>f. Must meet resource and vegetation management objectives.</li> </ul>	N		

TABLE 4													
Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan													
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment										
<u>Timber:</u> Utilize uneven-aged management if specific site and vegetation characteristics lend the area to this type of management.	N												
<u>Timber:</u> Manage the area for an overall mix of size classes of trees. The following mix of size class types should be achieved as the overall long term objective for the viewshed:	N												
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Size Class</th> <th>% of Land Area</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>22"-30"</td> <td>43</td> </tr> <tr> <td>16"-22"</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9"-16"</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0"-9"</td> <td>14</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Size Class	% of Land Area	22"-30"	43	16"-22"	21	9"-16"	22	0"-9"	14			
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22"-30"	43												
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9"-16"	22												
0"-9"	14												
<u>Timber:</u> Emphasize the viewing of large diameter Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, sugar pine or Shasta fir. Emphasize other species where appropriate. Plan for dispersal of target trees to give the overall character of large trees to the whole area.	N												
<u>Timber:</u> Design "created openings" to meet visual quality objective. The normal maximum size of "created openings" is 5 acres along roads and 3 acres along trails. Unit size applies to all even-aged regeneration units. Exceptions can be designed through the environmental analysis process.	N												
<u>Timber:</u> The timber harvested area will no longer be considered a created opening for visual purposes when trees are 20 feet in height.	N												
<u>Timber:</u> Provide a variety of views into the forest and the adjacent landscape.	N												
<u>Timber:</u> Provide irregular shaped openings to create the overall impression of an undisturbed landscape.	N												
<u>Timber:</u> Created openings will be no more than 4.8 percent of the viewed area per decade with a maximum of 9.6 percent at any one time.	N												
<u>Timber:</u> Permit created openings along a route of not more than 800 ft. per mile and not more than 450 ft. continuously.	N												
<u>Timber:</u> Emphasize a mix of deciduous shrub and ground cover species such as dogwood or vine maple.	N												
<u>Timber:</u> Utilize irregular spacing when thinning.	N												
<u>Timber:</u> Create irregular patterns with plantings with a blend of tree species, approximating natural stands In seed collections no seed lot shall be represented by fewer than 15 families of trees of that species, well distributed across the breeding zone In addition, no family of parent trees shall represent greater than 20 percent of a seed lot Although any given plantation may be planted to a single species, strive for a natural seed source from a variety of species.	N												
<u>Timber:</u> Emphasize a high edge per acre ratio on all even-aged units.	N												

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Timber:</u> Make miscellaneous forest products such as poles, posts, boughs, Christmas trees, house logs, etc., available on an as needed basis consistent with the resource objectives of this management area.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Provide access to potential fuelwood when appropriate. Bring fuelwood to convenient points in timber sale or thinning areas. Utilize appropriate timber sale clauses or modify fuels management prescriptions to meet this objective.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Allow commercial fuelwood contracts for slash disposal, thinning and site preparation.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Open slash areas to fuelwood gathering prior to traditional disposal methods.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Leave slash as a fuelwood source where there is no conflict with resource activity.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Consider using the fuelwood program as a means to meet silvicultural objectives in appropriate areas, such as low productivity stands or other stands prior to reaching commercial size.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Consider the season of year and access when implementing a fuelwood program. The public will be encouraged to burn dry wood.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Document fuelwood availability for public uses in project environmental analysis.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Be responsive to the needs of the public for fuelwood.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Create a Forest fuelwood and miscellaneous products policy to include fuelwood Inventory.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Rehabilitate and reconstruct developments and resources that have been impacted by timber sale activities.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> All silvicultural prescriptions will be approved by a certified silviculturalist and reviewed by the District Ranger and Landscape Architect.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Reforestation, precommercial thinning and release to meet recommended stocking will be addressed with site specific silvicultural prescriptions.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> The logging system design for timber sales will be reviewed by logging systems specialists and landscape architect. Review for feasibility, silviculture compatibility and economics.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> All silvicultural prescriptions and logging plans will be reviewed by a landscape architect for feasibility silvicultural compatibility and the ability to meet the foreground partial retention Visual Quality Objective.	P	P, B,	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Sec. 3.4.1.31 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 EIS Secs. 4.8.1.2 & 4.8.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.8.2.3 & 4.8.2.4 POD Att. A POD Att. I POD Att. U

TABLE 4

Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment												
<p><u>Timber:</u> Utilization standards for timber harvested will meet the standards as stated in the Pacific Northwest Regional Guide, Standards and Guidelines 4-2 and in Table 3-6. Standards in timber sale contracts may vary depending on markets and costs of harvesting.</p>	N														
UTILIZATION STANDARDS															
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<p>Future Decades All species, except surviving stands of first decade existing mature</p>	7	4													
<p><u>Water:</u> Evaluate effects of proposed projects on stream courses In all environmental analysis discuss pertinent stream classification and recommend changes where appropriate as a result of the environmental analysis.</p>	P	P	<p>EIS Sec. 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.3.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 &amp; 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. CC</p>												
<p><u>Water:</u> Comply with State requirements in accordance with the Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended (1977 and 1987) for protection of waters of the State of Oregon (Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 340-41), and the State of California (Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, Division 7) through planning, application, and monitoring of Best Management Practices (BMPs) in conformance with the Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended (1977 and 1987), regulations, and federal guidance issued thereto.</p>	P, C, R, O	P, B	<p>EIS Secs. 1.4 EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 &amp; 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 2.6.1 &amp; 2.6.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.2.2 &amp; 4.3.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 &amp; 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. M POD Att. BB</p>												

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Water:</u> In cooperation with the States of Oregon and California, the Forest will use the following process.</p> <p>a. Select and design BMPs based on site specific conditions, technical, economic, and institutional feasibility, and water quality standards for those waters potentially impacted,</p> <p>b. Implement and enforce BMPs;</p> <p>c. Monitor to insure that practices are correctly applied as designed;</p> <p>d. Monitor to determent the effectiveness of practices in meeting design expectations and in attaining water quality standards:</p> <p>e. Evaluate monitoring results and mitigate where necessary to minimize impacts from activities where BMPs do not perform as expected:</p> <p>f. Adjust BMP design standards and application when it is found that beneficial uses are not being protected and water quality standards are not being achieved to the desired level Evaluate the appropriateness of water quaky criteria for reasonably assuming protection of beneficial uses. Consider recommending adjustment of water quality standards,</p> <p>g. Use the existing agreed to process to Implement the State Water Quality Management Plan on lands administered by the USFS as described In Memorandums of Understanding between. 1) the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and US. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (Z/12/79 and 12/7/82), and "Attachments A and 8' referred to In this MOU (Implementation Plan for Water Quality Planning on National Forest lands in the Pacific Northwest 12/78 and Best Management Practices for Range and Grazing Activities on Federal lands) and 2) the State Water Resources Control Board, State of California, and U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region, 1981.</p>	P, C, R, O	P, B	<p>EIS Secs. 1.5</p> <p>EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 &amp; 2.4.2.2</p> <p>EIS Secs. 2.6.1 &amp; 2.6.2</p> <p>EIS Secs. 4.3.2.2 &amp; 4.4.3.2</p> <p>EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 &amp; 4.3.4.3</p> <p>EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5</p> <p>EIS App. J</p> <p>POD Att. I</p> <p>POD Att. M</p> <p>POD Att. BB</p>
<p><u>Water:</u> The following requirements will be employed in project implementation when proposed projects may affect streams.</p> <p>a. Determine restricted distance from streams for equipment operation, type of stream crossing, if crossing is needed, and erosion control methods, if needed;</p> <p>b. Consider relation of project to riparian strategy areas (all streams classed as I, II and III are allocated to Strategy 26);</p> <p>c. Locate springs that may be affected and evaluate for appropriate levels of protection This would usually require consultation with soil, water or geology specialists;</p> <p>d. In project planning, consider basin constraint percentages by subwatershed as identified in the monitoring plan for watersheds.</p>	P, R	P, B, R, ,	<p>EIS Sec. 2.1.4</p> <p>EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 &amp; 2.3.2.3</p> <p>EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 &amp; 2.4.2.2</p> <p>EIS Sec. 2.5.2</p> <p>EIS Sec. 4.1.2.5</p> <p>EIS Secs. 4.3.1.2, 4.3.2.2 &amp; 4.3.3.2</p> <p>EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 &amp; 4.7.3.5</p> <p>EIS App. F</p> <p>EIS App. J</p> <p>POD Att. C</p> <p>POD Att. I</p> <p>POD Att. W</p> <p>POD Att. X</p> <p>POD Att. BB</p> <p>POD Att. DD</p>
<p><u>Water:</u> Acquire water rights for development of non-reserved uses.</p>	N		

TABLE 4			
Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Water:</u> Design project water monitoring as appropriate.	P	P, B	EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 & 2.1.2.3 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 2.7.1 & 2.7.2 POD Att. I POD Att. M POD Att. CC
<u>Water:</u> Allow for watershed restoration projects.	P, R	P,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. DD
<u>Water:</u> In-stream flows on National Forest lands should be protected through critical analysis of proposed water uses, diversion and transmission applications and renewal of permits.	N		
<u>Water:</u> Insure that proposed projects have no adverse effects on snow survey sates included in the Regional Forester's memorandum of understanding with the Soil Conservation Service.	N		
<u>Water:</u> Comply with the specific direction for management of each of the municipal watersheds as specified in management agreements between the U.S. Department of Agriculture or Forest and municipalities.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> Develop and manage new and existing aggregate sources in compliance with approved Rock Resource Development Plan and an approved environmental analysis.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> Rehabilitate aggregate source sites to meet Partial Retention Visual Quality Objectives.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> Under mining laws, claimants are entitled to access to their mining claims Access for exploration and development of locatable mineral resources will be analyzed in response to a proposed operating plan A decision on approval of reasonable access will be made as a result of appropriate environmental analyses.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> Operating plans for mining operations will be processed In a timely manner in accordance with 36 CFR 228.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> In plans of operation, require operationally feasible provisions designed to protect riparian and fishery values, meet State water quality standards: and Insure that disturbed areas are reclaimed Insofar as practicable to a practicable condition.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> Reclamation plans will Identify management objectives for disturbed areas and detail the procedures and time frames necessary to accomplish the objectives Reclamation bonds will be based on actual reclamation costs and formulated using technical and other resource Input.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> Conduct compliance reviews as required by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and established Forest Service standards.	N		

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> Inform the general public, including minorities and the underprivileged, of availability and benefits which they are eligible to receive from Forest programs. Techniques to Increase awareness and participation will be used.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> As directed by the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, the Forest will protect and preserve for Native Americans their inherent right of freedom to believe, express and exercise their traditional religions on Forest lands This includes, but is not limited to, access to ceremonial sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through traditional ceremonies and rites.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> Identify opportunities for the Forest to coordinate resource activities compatible with interests of surrounding Indian tribes.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> Identify opportunities for the Forest to coordinate resource activities with the Interest of adjacent communities.	N		
<u>Lands:</u> Revise all special use permits to be constant with the direction in this management strategy when renewed.	N		
<u>Lands:</u> Utilize residual capacity in existing utility condors when applications for rights-of-ways from public or private entities are received Analyze any additional corridors with an environmental analysis.	N		
<u>Lands:</u> Direct applications for electronic sites toward use of sites in the following order. a. Utilizing residual capacity of existing Sates b. Develop new sates identified in the Forest-wade Electronic Site Plan	N		
<u>Lands:</u> Insure that proposed projects do not have adverse effect on lands included in active exchanges.	N		
<u>Lands:</u> Develop rights-of-ways as necessary to implement projects.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	EIS Sec. 1.4 EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.6 EIS Sec. 2.3.2.3 EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 POD Att. I POD Att. U POD Att. Y POD Att. BB
<u>Lands:</u> Proposed projects are responsible for distinguishing boundaries between management areas with differing management objectives.	N		
<u>Lands:</u> Establish and maintain property boundaries on lands administered by the Forest Service.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 POD Att. U POD Att. T1

TABLE 4			
Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Soils:</u> Address the potential for detrimental soil displacement, compaction, puddling, severe burning, mass wasting and surface soil erosion in project environmental analysis.	P	P, B,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 POD Att. I
<u>Soils:</u> Alternative management practices will be developed or mitigating measures planned and Implemented when activities are likely to result in detrimental displacement, compaction, mass wasting or erosion.	P, C, R	P, B, R, ,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 POD Att. I
<u>Soils:</u> No more than ten percent of an activity area to be compacted, puddled or displaced upon completion of project (not including permanent roads or landings). No more than 20 percent of the area should be displaced or compacted under circumstances resulting from previous management practices, including roads and landings Permanent recreation facilities or other permanent facilities are exempt.	P, C, R	P, B, A	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.3.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 POD Att. I LRMP Amendment RRNF-6
<u>Soils:</u> Landslide hazard evaluation will be used to assess potential mass wasting risk by the project. The Rogue River National Forest landslide, slope stability and hazard rating maps will be used to determine need for detailed slope stability mapping.	P	P, R	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.1.2.2 POD Att. I
<u>Soils:</u> Design management activities to return effective ground cover. The mineral soil exposure should not exceed the following limits overall, based on the erosion hazard rating of the soil type, as defined in the Rogue River National Forest Soil Resource Inventory: a. Forty percent mineral soil exposed on soils classed as very slight, slight, low or moderate erosion hazard soils; b. Thirty percent exposure on high or severe erosion hazard soils; c. Fifteen percent exposure on very high or very severe erosion hazard soils	P	P, B	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 POD Att. I
<u>Soils:</u> Rehabilitate adversely impacted sites.	P, R	P, B	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 POD Att. I
<u>Facilities:</u> The Access Management Objectives Process, as described in Forest Service Handbook 7709.55, will be used to develop Road Design, Road Operation, Road Maintenance, and Off-Road Travel Criteria These in turn will be used to develop. Road and Trawl Design Elements, b. Road and Trawl Design Standards, c. Road Maintenance Levels, d. Road and Trail Maintenance Plans, e. Road Traffic Management Strategies, f. Road Restriction Orders and Traffic Control Devices, g. Off-road Vehicle Management Strategies, h. Travel Maps, and i. Closure Orders.	N		

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Facilities:</u> The road system necessary for management of this area will be planned and constructed to minimize the number of intersections with the State Highway, County Road, or Forest Arterial Road along which the scenic management corridor is located. Where possible, local road access for logging will be from the "back side" using spurs from road systems parallel to the highway.	N		
<u>Facilities:</u> Landscape architect and traffic engineering input will be required for design and operation of intersections of Forest roads with the Highway.	N		
<u>Facilities:</u> Where it is necessary to close a Forest route intersecting the Highway on a seasonal or intermittent basis, the closure shall be designed to achieve the visual quality objective as viewed from the Highway.	N		
<u>Facilities:</u> Within sensitive soil resource Inventory land types, as shown in Management Strategy 21, the following guidelines apply. a. Geotechnical Input is required for road location, design, and management; b. Temporary roads will be planned, located, surveyed, designed, constructed and operated utilizing the same procedures for reviewing decisions, selecting design elements and standards, and controlling construction, operation, and maintenance as are used for permanent transportation system roads; and c. Roads which access or traverse these land types may be closed seasonally to prevent resource damage.	N		
<u>Facilities:</u> Temporary roads that have been evaluated through the NEPA process are permitted.	P	P, R	EIS Sec. 2.3.2.1 & 2.3.2.3 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. I POD Att. Y
<u>Facilities:</u> Roads that are no longer needed shall be obliterated and properly drained when they are taken out of service. Vegetation shall be reestablished within one year.	P, R	P, B,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. Y POD Att. DD
<u>Facilities:</u> Power lines and other utilities shall be constructed, operated, and maintained to achieve the visual quality objective as viewed from the Highway.	P, C, R, O	P, B,	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Sec. 2.7.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 EIS Secs. 4.8.2.3 & 4.8.2.4 POD Att. A POD Att. I POD Att. S

TABLE 4			
Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Protection</u> : Plan pest control alternatives to be biologically selective, cost beneficial and to have no irreversible adverse effect on the environment.	N		
<u>Protection</u> : Suppress pests when outbreaks threaten managed resources and/or users. Use methods that minimize site disturbance.	N		
<u>Protection</u> : Utilize integrated Pest Management strategies to prevent unacceptable damage in visual corridors. Manual, mechanical and cultural methods are emphasized.	N		
<u>Protection</u> : Provide a moderate level of fire prevention activities consisting of: public contact through the use of media and personal contact at campgrounds and dispersed recreation areas; and fire prevention signing at campgrounds, rest areas, main road junctions, information centers and local businesses.	N		
<u>Protection</u> : Use prescription fire to obtain the desired ecological characteristics of the area.	N		
<u>Protection</u> : Treat activity fuels to a level which meets protection standards and resource objectives in a cost-efficient manner.	N		
<u>Protection</u> : Hazard reduction activities will be compatible with management area objectives.	N		
<u>Protection</u> : Design fuel breaks to meet the natural characteristics of the area.	N		
<u>Protection</u> : Integrate fuel break construction with vegetation management projects.	N		
<u>Protection</u> : Conduct prescribed burning in such a manner that it will conform to applicable provisions of the Federal Clean Air Act, Oregon Smoke Management Plan and the Rogue River National Forest Smoke Management Plan.	N		
<u>Protection</u> : Each wildfire will have an appropriate response in accordance with the Rogue River National Forest Fire Management Policy and Plan.	N		
<i>Middleground Retention 08 – Not Applicable, Excluded From Table</i>			
<u>Protection</u> : Each wildfire will have an appropriate response in accordance with the Rogue River National Forest Fire Management Policy and Plan.	N		
<i>Middleground Partial Retention 09</i>			

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Recreation – Roaded Natural</u> : Manage the area for Partial Retention Visual Quality Objective. Catastrophic occurrences may dictate a need for short term departure from partial retention. Blend and shape regeneration openings with the natural terrain to the extent possible. Assess the impacts to visual resources in all project environmental analysis. Specifically address how the visual quality objective will be met.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R, A	EIS Sec. 2.1.3.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 EIS Secs. 4.8.1.2 & 4.8.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.8.2.3 & 4.8.2.4 POD Att. A POD Att. I POD Att. S LRMP Amendment RRNF-4
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Design recreation developments to meet Partial Retention Visual Quality Objectives when viewed from travel routes and critical viewpoints.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Design projects having high visual impacts with assistance of a landscape architect.	P, R	P,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.8.1.2 & 4.8.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.8.2.3 & 4.8.2.4 EIS App. F POD Att. A POD Att. DD
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Provide for dispersed recreation activities such as hunting, fishing, gathering of forest products and scenic driving.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Rehabilitate deteriorated recreation use areas.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Manage trails and dispersed occupancy sites in a manner not in conflict with visual resource values.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Identify the potential effect of any proposed activity on recreation opportunity spectrum classes in all project environmental analysis.	P	P,	EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 EIS Secs. 4.8.1.2 & 4.8.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.8.2.3 & 4.8.2.4 POD Att. A POD Att. S
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Protect Special Dispersed Features, including trails, from adverse impacts until management of the special dispersed feature is addressed in an environmental analysis.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Viewshed plans will be prepared to provide project level direction for implementing the Forest Plan.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Investigate area to Inventory archaeological, historical or other cultural resource properties which may be located within the proposed “area of effect” of projects or elsewhere. Document results of the investigational inventory in the project environmental analysts Inventory of non-project areas will be guided by the Forest’s cultural Inventory strategy.	P	P	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.11.1.1 – 4.11.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.11.3.3 EIS Secs. 4.11.4 & 4.11.5 POD Att. Z

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Evaluate the cultural resources found within the area using a qualified cultural resource specialist to determine their potential archaeological, historical or cultural significance Evaluate cultural resources on a project-specific basis or by thematic/multi-resource group If a cultural resource is discovered after project activity has begun, the activity will cease or be modified until an evaluation of significance can be made.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.11.1.1 – 4.11.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.11.3.3 EIS Secs. 4.11.4 & 4.11.5 POD Att. Z
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Assess the Impacts of a proposed action to determine the effect of the project upon potentially or known significant cultural resources.	P	P	EIS Sec. 4.11.3.3
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Mitigate potential adverse impacts to significant cultural resources by redesigning the project to avoid damage or disturbance, or implementing appropriate mitigation procedures to reduce the adverse impact to the resource.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R	EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.11.3.3 EIS Sec. 4.11.4 POD Att. Z
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Inventory and protect cultural resources to insure that values are not damaged or destroyed until they can be evaluated for scientific study, interpretation or other appropriate uses. Protection of values may include maintenance of structures, avoidance of the site, or scientific removal, analysis and reporting.	P, C, O	P, B, R	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.11.1.1 – 4.11.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.11.3.3 EIS Secs. 4.11.4 & 4.11.5 POD Att. Z
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Evaluate and enhance cultural resources for scientific, educational, recreational and ethnic use to the extent the Integrity of the resource is maintained use will be carefully monitored.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Develop and administer schedules for long-range cultural resource management Coordinate cultural resource management with appropriate State and Federal agencies.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Properties that meet the significance criteria will be treated as eligible to the National Register of Historic Places; eligible properties will be nominated to the National Register.	P	P	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.11.3.3 EIS Sec. 4.11.5
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Off-road vehicle recreation use on roads, trails or areas is permissible, if not in conflict with strategy goals and objectives.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Sec. 2.7.2 EIS Sec. 2.8.3 EIS Sec. 4.2.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.8.1.2 & 4.8.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.8.2.3 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.5 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. A POD Att. S POD Att. Y
<u>Wilderness</u> : This element is not applicable under a middleground partial retention management strategy.	N		
<u>Wilderness</u> : Project plans will assure that wilderness boundaries are not violated.	N		

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Permit wildlife and fish projects that do not conflict with recreation management activities and recreation resource values.	P, R	P,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.2.3 & 4.5.2.4 EIS Sec. 4.8.1.3 EIS App. F POD Att. S POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Endangered, threatened and sensitive species (and species proposed for Federal listing by USDA Fish and Wildlife Service [PETS]) will be identified and managed in cooperation with the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Department of Agriculture, Oregon Natural Heritage Database, and California Department of Fish and Game.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Legal and biological requirements for the conservation of listed and proposed endangered, threatened and sensitive plant and animal species shall be met. Habitat for existing federally-listed species shall be managed to achieve objectives of recovery plans.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Biological evaluations (FSM 2672.4) shall be prepared for each project authorized, funded or conducted on the Forest. The biological evaluation shall be used to determine the possible effects the proposed activity will have on listed and PETS species. The biological evaluation consists of five steps. a. Pre-field review of existing information; b. Field reconnaissance of the project area, c. Determination of whether local populations of listed and PETS species will be affected by a project; d. Analysis of the significance of project effects on local and total populations of listed and PETS species, e. When step four cannot be completed due to lack of information, a biological or botanical investigation is conducted to gather the information needed to complete step four.	P, R	P,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> If endangered, threatened or proposed species are found in a project area, consultation requirements with the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service shall be met in accordance with the Endangered Species Act (Public Law 93-205) and FSM 2671.4 No adverse impacts on endangered, threatened or proposed species or their habitats shall occur except when it is possible to compensate adverse effects totally through alternatives identified in a biological opinion rendered by the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service (FSM 2670.31) Before a project can be carried out, protection or mitigation requirements shall be specified (NFMA, 36 CFR 219.27(a)(8)).	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. L POD Att. DD

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> If sensitive species are found in a project area, avoidance or other mitigation to minimize Impacts to local populations shall be used for those species whose viability has been identified as a concern (FSM 2670.32) Maintaining viable populations of species throughout their geographic range (FSM 2670.22) shall be an objective during project planning At a minimum, no action shall result in loss of species viability or create significant trends toward Federal listing (FSM 2670.32).	P, C, R, O	P, R,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Northern Spotted Owl - Manage this species under the standards and guidelines established in the ROD for the Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statement for an amendment to the Pacific Northwest Regional Guide In the event that a pair of northern spotted owls are found in an area, consideration will be given to (1) the need to improve the distribution of older forest ecosystems for all associated plant and animal species, (2) providing insight into management of spotted owl habitat areas (SOHA) through experimental habitat manipulation During the planning and scheduling phase of a timber sale or any other project activity that may impact spotted owl habitat, conduct a biological evaluation in order to determine the degree of impact and to provide for protective measures.	P, C, R, O	P, R, ,	EIS Secs. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 4.5.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.6.1.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.6 EIS App. F EIS App. H EIS App. L POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Osprey - Protect active nests during the nesting season Land management activities having adverse potential impact should not occur within a 20-chain radius of the nest from March 1 to August 31 Nest and perch trees will be protected until they are no longer usable.	P, C, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Goshawk – Nest sites will be protected from disturbing human activities during the nesting season. To maintain the physical suitability of nesting areas and prevent disturbances that may cause nesting failures, the period of protection will be from March 1 to August 31 for the area within 20 chains of the active nest.	P, C, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Goshawk – Each nest site is assumed potentially active until June 1. If monitoring has shown that no nesting attempt has been initiated or that a nesting attempt has failed by June 1, the nest site will be considered inactive and the above nest site restriction may be waived Monitoring will be supervised and evaluated by a qualified wildlife biologist.	P, C, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Goshawk – Goshawk nests will be protected within a 25 acre no-harvest buffer of trees unless other adjacent alternate buffers are available in a logical basis to maintain habitat over time.	P, C, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment																				
<p><u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Woodpeckers - (Cavity Nesters) Leave sufficient wildlife trees (hard snags or green trees designated to become snags) in coniferous forest lands to provide for at least 60 percent of the potential population levels for cavity nesting species The distribution of numbers and size class necessary to meet 60 percent per 100 acres is as follows:</p> <p>Siskiyou and Cascade Mixed Conifer</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Size</th> <th>Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>15+</td> <td>179</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17+</td> <td>36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25+</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>218</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Siskiyou and Cascade True Fir</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Size</th> <th>Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>15+</td> <td>143</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17+</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25+</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>157</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Size	Number	15+	179	17+	36	25+	3	Total	218	Size	Number	15+	143	17+	11	25+	3	Total	157	P, C, R, O	P, R,	<p>EIS Sec. 2.1.4  EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1  EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 &amp; 4.5.1.3  EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 &amp; 4.6.4.2  EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4  EIS App. F  POD Att. P  POD Att. U  POD Att. DD  EIS App. L</p>
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<p><u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Woodpeckers - (Cavity Nesters) Species distribution should be representative of the site's original stand Trees selected for retention should maximize use of the stands cull component If the proper number and size of trees do not exist in the stand to be treated, select the proper number from the next lower size class (i.e., if 25" trees are not available go to 17" trees) Material that satisfies the need for down woody material recruitment will come from existing down material, down woody material that is the result of a silvicultural treatment and from the trees that are designated to meet standing wildlife tree requirements The long-term goal for large woody material (LWM) is 10 to 20 pieces of class I and II logs per acre, and all existing class III, IV and V logs except for incidental amounts removed during management activities Additional green merchantable trees will not be designated unless none of the other categories exist The expected life span of snags or dead trees in mixed conifer working groups is 30 years and in true fir working groups the life span is 20 years The silvicultural prescription will describe the total number, size and species of wildlife trees that will be required through the next full rotation of the stand being treated Wildlife and down woody material requirement will be included as part of the vegetative (silvicultural) prescription for each stand information for the prescription will be provided by a wildlife biologist based on site by site needs A certified silviculturist will validate the data and include it in the preparation of the final vegetative (silvicultural) prescription that implements all the interdisciplinary requirements The logging system required, reforestation needs, slash disposal requirements and site preparation needs should be compatible with the wildlife tree distribution needs. Primary cavity excavator habitat will be met on areas no larger than 60 acres Including adjacent harvest units The Intent being to provide well distributed habitat and allow adjacent stands to provide the needed wildlife trees for past harvest units where the adjacent stands plus harvest units do not exceed 60 acres Where past harvest units were very large, the adjacent stands within 900 feet would be managed at higher wildlife tree levels to bring the overall area to the 40 percent level When the past harvest units were of such magnitude that the above methods cannot bring the entire area to the 40 percent level, the remaining shortage will not be provided for, but will be recorded</p>	P, C, R, O	P, B,	<p>EIS Sec. 2.1.4  EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1  EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 &amp; 4.5.1.3  EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 &amp; 4.6.4.2  EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4  EIS App. F  POD Att. P  POD Att. U  POD Att. DD</p>																				

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p>and tracked for purposes of monitoring the forest plan Selection of wildlife trees to make up for past deficits will meet the same selection criteria as in newly treated stands Green merchantable trees will not be girdled to create wildlife snags, regardless of the situation, until (5-7) years after project completion (sale closure), in order to capture any mortality that may occur during that time Operational accomplishment will be Included as a monitoring item in the forest plan.</p>			
<p><u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Deer and Elk - Maintain summer range to provide forage, hiding and thermal cover at or above 20 percent level In addition, where consistent with the goal statement of this strategy, maintain 40 percent of each 500-1,000-acre area of non-critical deer and elk wintering area in a condition to provide for thermal cover Timber harvesting and/or thinning should provide hiding and thermal cover between treatment areas and roads with continuous vehicle use Hiding cover should be dense enough to hide 90 percent of a deer or elk from view at 200 feet Hiding cover need not be continuous but gaps between screens should not exceed one-quarter of a mile A restricted operating period from April 1 to June 30 may be Imposed in identified deer or elk fawning or calving areas.</p>	P, C, R, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3
<p><u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Bald Eagle - Develop a bald eagle site management plan for each nesting or roosting area as It is discovered Until a site specific management plan is developed, the following measures will apply Establish the primary nesting zone to be a 330 foot radius around the nest and the secondary zone to be a 660 foot radius around the nest The following activities should not occur within the nesting zones and communal roosting sates 1) Primary Zone All human related activities unless the activities pre-existed to nest discovery and the eagles are apparently tolerant, 2) Secondary Zone - Major land uses such as development of commercial and industrial sites, home, road, powerline or other construction, oil drilling, surface mining, and spraying of chemicals which adversely affect eagles. Timber cutting to enhance habitat is permitted but there is no scheduled timber harvest, 3) Primary and Secondary Zones between January 1 and August 15 - blasting, use of firearms, camping, picnicking, timber harvest, road and water access Into the nesting territory, and low level aircraft operations with helicopters no closer than 1,000 feet and with fixed wing no closer than 500 feet, 4) A communal roost is any stand of trees m which eagles regularly roost together. The primary zone for roosting eagles is 330 feet from the roosting trees and the secondary zone is one-quarter of a mile from the roosting trees. Large trees used as solitary roosts should be left along shoreline of lakes and streams wherever possible</p> <p>Biological evaluation and informal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be conducted for all potentially disturbing activities proposed within one mile of all nesting and roosting areas, within potential habitat, or as called for within site-specific management plans.</p>	P	P, R	EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.6.1.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><b>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</b> Peregrine Falcon - Develop a Peregrine falcon site management plan for each nesting area found. The site plan design will be tailored to fit the landscape and the use patterns established by the birds. The following may be included in the Plan. 1) Delineate the nest site (eyrie), 2) Define primary (nesting) and secondary and tertiary zones associated with the eyrie, 3) Withdraw the nest site from mineral entry, 4) Restrict management activities and recreational use to September through January; 5) Allow no structural developments within the primary zone unless it benefits the species; 6) Maintain and/or enhance riparian habitats within a three-mile radius of the eyrie, 7) Develop water sources (springs, seeps, ponds, catchments) within approximately one-half mile radius of the eyrie, 8) Implement silvicultural prescriptions, prescribed fire or other management techniques to maintain a mosaic of all vegetative serial stages within the secondary and tertiary zones (approximately a three-mile radius of the eyrie); 9) Direct special emphases towards maintaining and/or enhancing mast- and berry-producing shrubs and trees which support jays, bandtail pigeon and other passerine birds.</p> <p>Biological evaluation and Informal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be conducted for all potentially disturbing activities proposed within one mile of all nesting and roosting areas, within potential habitat, or as called for within site-specific management plans.</p>	P	P, R	<p>EIS Sec. 3.4.3  EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 &amp; 4.5.1.3  EIS Sec. 4.6.1.2  EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 &amp; 4.6.4.2  EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4  EIS App. L</p>
<p><b>Range:</b> Permit livestock grazing on transitory ranges under the following situations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Where forage occurs in natural stands or as a result of site disturbance and/or timber canopy removal on a periodic basis.</li> <li>b. Where disturbed sites and/or areas under timber management can be seeded with species which improve forage production and does not restrict tree establishment and growth. (FSM 2521.02, RR Supplement #6, 2173)</li> <li>c. On forest plantations when livestock will not damage the young trees.</li> </ul>	N		
<p><b>Range:</b> Permit livestock grazing on primary and secondary range.</p>	N		
<p><b>Range:</b> Provide annual permittee plans for livestock distribution and use patterns. Where conflicts cannot be resolved or mitigated, relocation or removal of livestock will be considered.</p>	N		
<p><b>Range:</b> Write range allotment plans to reflect management direction for all lands within the allotment boundary. Allotment planning procedures are documented in FSM 2210.</p>	N		
<p><b>Range:</b> Develop Coordinated Resource Management Plans where possible and feasible to facilitate the integrated resource management of range and other resources, and between agencies, permittees and other landowners.</p>	N		
<p><b>Range:</b> Allow range improvements.</p>	N		
<p><b>Range:</b> Allow increases in permitted grazing use to capture increases in transitory range where this is compatible with Middleground Partial Retention objectives.</p>	N		

TABLE 4

Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment																																								
<u>Range:</u> Prescribe kind and amount of grass seeding in silviculture prescriptions.	N																																										
<u>Range:</u> Forage utilization standards will be incorporated in allotment management plans. Allotment management plans may include utilization standards which are lower or rarely higher when associated with intensive grazing systems and specific vegetation management objectives which will meet resource management objectives and the intent of the management strategy. The standards include cumulative annual use by big game and Livestock. Utilization for grass and grass-like species is based on the percent of plant weight removed. Utilization for shrub species is based on incidence of use, weight, and/or twig length (e.g. utilization is 50 percent if 50 out of 100 leaders are browsed). Satisfactory condition is determined by allotment classification and/or forage condition. Unsatisfactory condition is anything not meeting satisfactory conditions. Allowable use of available forage (Maximum percent of annual utilization by big game and livestock) IS:	N																																										
<p>--</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>RANGE MANAGEMENT INTENSITY</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Minimum 1/</th> <th>Extensive 2/</th> <th>Intensive 3/</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Forested Areas</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Satisfactory Condition</td> <td>40%</td> <td>45%</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Unsatisfactory Condition</td> <td>0-30%</td> <td>0-35%</td> <td>0-40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Grasslands</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Satisfactory Condition</td> <td>50%</td> <td>55%</td> <td>60%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Unsatisfactory Condition</td> <td>0-30%</td> <td>0-35%</td> <td>0-40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Shrublands</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Satisfactory Condition</td> <td>40%</td> <td>45%</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Unsatisfactory Condition</td> <td>0-25%</td> <td>0-30%</td> <td>0-35%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>1/ Minimum - Minimum amount of improvements, simple grazing system.                  2/ Extensive - Most or all improvements are non-structural, rotation grazing systems used                  3/ Wide variety of structural and non-structural improvements, rotation grazing systems used</p>		Minimum 1/	Extensive 2/	Intensive 3/	<b>Forested Areas</b>				-Satisfactory Condition	40%	45%	50%	-Unsatisfactory Condition	0-30%	0-35%	0-40%	<b>Grasslands</b>				-Satisfactory Condition	50%	55%	60%	-Unsatisfactory Condition	0-30%	0-35%	0-40%	<b>Shrublands</b>				-Satisfactory Condition	40%	45%	50%	-Unsatisfactory Condition	0-25%	0-30%	0-35%	N		
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<u>Timber:</u> Timber harvest will be scheduled.	N																																										
<u>Timber:</u> When trees are cut for timber production objectives, the cutting shall be made in a way to assure that technology and knowledge exist to adequately restock the site within five years after final harvest (36 CFR 219 27(c)(3)).	N																																										
<u>Timber:</u> Timber harvesting shall only occur on lands classified as suitable for timber production except for salvage sales, sales necessary to protect other multiple-use values or activities that meet other objectives of the Forest Plan establishes that such actions are appropriate (36 CFR 219 27(c)(l)).	N																																										

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Timber:</u> Treat timber stands to achieve desired visual characteristics through the following practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Site preparation - chemical, mechanical, biological and manual and prescribed fire;</li> <li>b. Tree improvement (genetics);</li> <li>c. Reforestation by planting Random natural seeding will count towards reaching desired stocking;</li> <li>d. Growing stock protection from animals, insects and diseases;</li> <li>e. Release and weeding - chemical, mechanical, biological and manual and prescribed fire;</li> <li>f. Precommercial thinning;</li> <li>g. Fertilization;</li> <li>h. Commercial thinning;</li> <li>i. Salvage mortality as necessary;</li> <li>j. Final Harvest - even-aged silvicultural system using shelterwood, seed tree or clearcut methods The shelterwood method will probably be the most common, however, selection will be determined by the environmental assessment process and documented in a site-specific silvicultural prescription.</li> </ul>	N		
<p><u>Timber:</u> Provide a mosaic of vegetative textures with natural shaped openings that are evident but are not dominant.</p>	N		
<p><u>Timber:</u> The normal maximum size of "created openings" is 15 acres. Unit size applies to all even-aged regression units. Exceptions can be designed through the environmental analysis process.</p>	N		
<p><u>Timber:</u> Created openings will be separated by areas generally not classed as created openings. The areas between created openings shall contain one or more logical harvest units. These areas shall be large enough and contain a stand structure to meet resource requirements of the management area. The total area of created openings contiguous to 30 acre or larger natural openings should normally be limited to an area not exceeding 1/3 the size of the natural opening and not occupying more than 1/3 of the natural opening perimeter. Openings should not be created adjacent to any natural openings unless adequate vegetation along the edge can be developed or retained in sufficient density to protect values and visual management objectives. The determination of adequate vegetation will be made by an appropriate interdisciplinary team.</p>	N		
<p><u>Timber:</u> The timber harvested area will no longer be considered a created opening for visual purposes when trees are 20 feet in height and free to grow.</p>	N		
<p><u>Timber:</u> Provide a minimum of 600 feet between created openings.</p>	N		
<p><u>Timber:</u> Created openings will be no more than 7 percent of the viewed area per decade with a maximum of 14 percent at any one time.</p>	N		
<p><u>Timber:</u> Emphasize a high edge per-acre ratio on all even-aged units.</p>	N		
<p><u>Timber:</u> Rehabilitate and reconstruct developments and resources that have been impacted by timber sale activities.</p>	N		

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Timber:</u> All silvicultural prescriptions will be approved by a certified silviculturalist and reviewed by the District Ranger.	Yes? P, R	P, B,	EIS Secs. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS App. F POD Att. I POD Att. U POD Att. DD
<u>Timber:</u> The logging system design for timber sales will be reviewed by logging systems specialists designated by the Forest Supervisor Review for feasibility, silvicultural compatibility and economics.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> The even-aged silvicultural system will be the most commonly used system in coniferous forests. The uneven-aged silvicultural system may be used when healthy, fully stocked, uneven-aged stands exist or can be created by identified treatments within a defined time period. The selection of the appropriate silvicultural system will be guided by the following criteria. a. Must permit the production of sufficient volume of marketable trees to permit utilization of all trees which meet utilization standards and are designated for harvest. b. Must permit the use of an available and acceptable logging method. c. Must be capable of providing special conditions when required by critical soil conditions or needed to achieve management objectives. d. Must permit control of existing or potential vegetation to a degree that establishment of numbers of trees and rates of growth as identified in site-specific silvicultural prescriptions for harvest areas can be achieved. e. Must promote stand structure and species composition which avoids serious risk of damage from mammals, insects, disease or wildfire and will allow treatment of existing insect, disease or fuel conditions. f. Must meet resource and vegetation management objectives identified for this management area.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Strive for reasonably balanced acreage in each age class to obtain diversity in each locator area.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Reforestation, precommercial thinning and release to meet recommended (full) stocking will be addressed with site-specific silvicultural prescriptions.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Set harvest treatment priorities by cut categories on each District so that the stands most needing treatment are done first, wherever reasonably possible.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Maintain a blend of tree species approximating natural stands. In seed collections, no seed lot shall be represented by fewer than 15 families of trees of that species well distributed across the breeding zone. In addition, no family of parent trees shall represent greater than 20 percent of a seed lot. Although any given plantation may be planted to a single species, strive for a natural seed source from a variety of species.	N		

TABLE 4

Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment												
<u>Timber:</u> Make miscellaneous forest products such as poles, posts, boughs, Christmas trees, house logs, etc., available on an as needed basis consistent with the resource objectives of this management area.	N														
<u>Timber:</u> Provide access to potential fuelwood when appropriate Bring fuelwood to convenient points in timber sale or thinning areas Utilize appropriate timber sale clauses or modify fuels management prescriptions to meet this objective.	N														
<u>Timber:</u> Allow commercial fuelwood contracts for slash disposal, thinning and site preparation.	N														
<u>Timber:</u> Open slash areas to fuelwood gathering prior to traditional disposal methods.	N														
<u>Timber:</u> Leave slash as a fuelwood source where there is no conflict with resource activity.	N														
<u>Timber:</u> Consider using the fuelwood program as a means to meet silvicultural objectives in appropriate areas, such as low productivity stands or other stands prior to reaching commercial size.	N														
<u>Timber:</u> Consider the season of year and access when implementing a fuelwood program. The public will be encouraged to burn dry wood.	N														
<u>Timber:</u> Document fuelwood availability for public uses in project environmental analysis.	N														
<u>Timber:</u> Be responsive to the needs of the public for fuelwood.	N														
<u>Timber:</u> Create a Forest fuelwood and miscellaneous products policy to include fuelwood Inventory.	N														
<u>Timber:</u> All silvicultural prescriptions and logging plans will be reviewed by a landscape architect for feasibility, silvicultural compatibility and the ability to meet middleground partial/ retention Visual Quality Objective.	N														
<u>Timber:</u> Utilization standards for timber harvested will meet the standards as stated in the Pacific Northwest Regional Guide, Standards and Guidelines 4-2 and in Table 3-6. Standards in timber sale contracts may vary depending on markets and costs of harvesting.	N														
<b>UTILIZATION STANDARDS</b>		N													
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TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Water:</u> Evaluate effects of proposed projects on stream courses In all environmental analysis discuss pertinent stream classification and recommend changes where appropriate as a result of the environmental analysis.	P	P	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.3.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. CC
<u>Water:</u> Comply with State requirements in accordance with the Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended (1977 and 1987) for protection of waters of the State of Oregon (Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 340-41), and the State of California (Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, Division 7) through planning, application, and monitoring of Best Management Practices (BMPs) in conformance with the Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended (1977 and 1987), regulations, and federal guidance issued thereto.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Secs. 1.4 EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 2.6.1 & 2.6.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.2.2 & 4.3.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. M POD Att. BB
<u>Water:</u> In cooperation with the States of Oregon and California, the Forest will use the following process. a. Select and design BMPs based on site specific conditions, technical, economic, and institutional feasibility, and water quality standards for those waters potentially impacted; b. Implement and enforce BMPs; c. Monitor to insure that practices are correctly applied as designed; d. Monitor to determine the effectiveness of practices in meeting design expectations and in attaining water quality standards; e. Evaluate monitoring results and mitigate where necessary to minimize impacts from activities where BMPs do not perform as expected; f. Adjust BMP design standards and application when it is found that beneficial uses are not being protected and water quality standards are not being achieved to the desired level. Evaluate the appropriateness of water quality criteria for reasonably assuming protection of beneficial uses. Consider recommending adjustment of water quality standards; g. Use the existing agreed to process to implement the State Water Quality Management Plan on lands administered by the USFS as described in Memorandums of Understanding between: 1) the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (Z/12/79 and 12/7/82), and "Attachments A and 8" referred to in this MOU (Implementation Plan for Water Quality Planning on National Forest lands in the Pacific Northwest 12/78 and Best Management Practices for Range and Grazing Activities on Federal lands) and 2) the State Water Resources Control Board, State of California, and U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region, 1981.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 2.6.1 & 2.6.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.2.2 & 4.3.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.3.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. M POD Att. CC

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Water:</u> The following requirements will be employed in protect implementation when proposed projects may affect streams.</p> <p>a. Determine restricted distance from streams for equipment operation, type of stream crossing, if crossing is needed, and erosion control methods, if needed;</p> <p>b. Consider relation of project to riparian strategy areas (all streams classed as I, II and III are allocated to Strategy 26);</p> <p>c. Locate springs that may be affected and evaluate for appropriate levels of protection This would usually require consultation with soil, water or geology specialists;</p> <p>d. In project planning, consider basin constraint percentages by subwatershed as identified in the monitoring plan for watersheds.</p>	P, R	P, B, R, ,	<p>EIS Sec. 2.1.4  EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 &amp; 2.3.2.3  EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 &amp; 2.4.2.2  EIS Sec. 2.7.2  EIS Sec. 4.1.2.5  EIS Secs. 4.3.1.2, 4.3.2.2 &amp; 4.3.3.2  EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 &amp; 4.7.3.5  EIS App. F  EIS App. J  POD Att. C  POD Att. I  POD Att. W  POD Att. X  POD Att. BB  POD Att. DD</p>
<u>Water:</u> Acquire water rights for development of non-reserved uses.	N		
<u>Water:</u> Design project water monitoring as appropriate.	P	P, B	<p>EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 &amp; 2.1.2.3  EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 &amp; 2.4.2.2  EIS Secs. 2.7.1 &amp; 2.7.2  POD Att. I  POD Att. M  POD Att. CC</p>
<u>Water:</u> Allow for watershed restoration projects.	P, R	P,	<p>EIS Sec. 2.1.4  EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5  EIS App. F  EIS App. J  POD Att. DD</p>
<u>Water:</u> In-stream flows on National Forest lands should be protected through critical analysis of proposed water uses, diversion and transmission applications and renewal of permits.	N		
<u>Water:</u> Insure that proposed projects have no adverse effects on snow survey sates included in the Regional Forester's memorandum of understanding with the Soil Conservation Service.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> Develop and manage new and existing aggregate sources in compliance with approved Rock Resource Development Plan and an approved environmental analysis.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> Rehabilitate aggregate source sites to meet Retention Visual Quality Objective.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> Under mining laws, claimants are entitled to access to their mining claims Access for exploration and development of locatable mineral resources will be analyzed in response to a proposed operating plan A decision on approval of reasonable access will be made as a result of appropriate environmental analyses.	N		

TABLE 4			
Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Minerals:</u> Operating plans for mining operations will be processed In a timely manner in accordance with 36 CFR 228.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> In plans of operation, require operationally feasible provisions designed to protect riparian and fishery values, meet State water quality standards: and Insure that disturbed areas are reclaimed Insofar as practicable to a practicable condition.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> Reclamation plans will Identify management objectives for disturbed areas and detail the procedures and time frames necessary to accomplish the objectives Reclamation bonds will be based on actual reclamation costs and formulated using technical and other resource Input.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> Conduct compliance reviews as required by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and established Forest Service standards.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> Inform the general public, including minorities and the underprivileged, of availability and benefits which they are eligible to receive from Forest programs. Techniques to Increase awareness and participation will be used.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> As directed by the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, the Forest will protect and preserve for Native Americans their inherent right of freedom to believe, express and exercise their traditional religions on Forest lands This includes, but is not limited to, access to ceremonial sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through traditional ceremonies and rites.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> Identify opportunities for the Forest to coordinate resource activities compatible with interests of surrounding Indian tribes.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> Identify opportunities for the Forest to coordinate resource activities with the Interest of adjacent communities.	N		
<u>Lands:</u> Revise all special use permits to be constant with the direction in this management strategy when renewed.	N		
<u>Lands:</u> Utilize residual capacity in existing utility condors when applications for rights-of-ways from public or private entities are received Analyze any additional corridors with an environmental analysis.	N		
<u>Lands:</u> Direct applications for electronic sates toward use of sates in the following order. a. Utilizing residual capacity of existing Sates b. Develop new sates identified in the Forest-wade Electronic Site Plan	N		
<u>Lands:</u> Insure that proposed projects do not have adverse effect on lands included in active exchanges.	N		

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Lands:</u> Develop rights-of-ways as necessary to implement projects.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	EIS Sec. 1.4 EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.6 EIS Sec. 2.3.2.3 EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 POD Att. I POD Att. U POD Att. Y POD Att. BB
<u>Lands:</u> Proposed projects are responsible for distinguishing boundaries between management areas with differing management objectives.	N		
<u>Lands:</u> Establish and maintain property boundaries on lands administered by the Forest Service.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 POD Att. U POD Att. 21
<u>Soils:</u> Address the potential for detrimental soil displacement, compaction, puddling, severe burning, mass wasting and surface soil erosion in project environmental analysis.	P	P, B,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 POD Att. I
<u>Soils:</u> Alternative management practices will be developed or mitigating measures planned and Implemented when activities are likely to result m detrimental displacement, compaction, mass wasting or erosion.	P, R	P, B, ,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 EIS App. F POD Att. I POD Att. DD
<u>Soils:</u> No more than ten percent of an activity area to be compacted, puddled or displaced upon completion of project (not including permanent roads or landings). No more than 20 percent of the area should be displaced or compacted under circumstances resulting from previous management practices, Including roads and landings Permanent recreation facilities or other permanent facilities are exempt.	P, C, R	P, B, A	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.3.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 POD Att. I LRMP Amendment RRNF-6
<u>Soils:</u> Landslide hazard evaluation will be used to assess potential mass wasting risk by the project. The Rogue Rover National Forest landslide, slope stability and hazard rating maps will be used to determine need for detailed slope stability mapping.	P	P, R	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.1.2.2 POD Att. I

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Soils:</u> Design management activities to return effective ground cover. The mineral soil exposure should not exceed the following limits overall, based on the erosion hazard rating of the soil type, as defined in the Rogue River National Forest Soil Resource Inventory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Forty percent mineral soil exposed on soils classed as very slight, slight, low or moderate erosion hazard soils;</li> <li>b. Thirty percent exposure on high or severe erosion hazard soils;</li> <li>c. Fifteen percent exposure on very high or very severe erosion hazard soils.</li> </ul>	P	P, B	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 POD Att. I
<p><u>Soils:</u> Rehabilitate adversely impacted sites.</p>	P, R	P, B,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 POD Att. I
<p><u>Facilities:</u> The Access Management Objectives Process, as described in Forest Service Handbook 7709 55, will be used to develop Road Design, Road Operation, Road Maintenance, and Off-Road Travel Criteria These in turn will be used to develop.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Road and Trail Design Elements,</li> <li>b. Road and Trail Design Standards,</li> <li>c. Road Maintenance Levels,</li> <li>d. Road and Trail Maintenance Plans,</li> <li>e. Road Traffic Management Strategies,</li> <li>f. Road Restriction Orders and Traffic Control Devices,</li> <li>g. Off-road Vehicle Management Strategies,</li> <li>h. Travel Maps, and</li> <li>i. Closure Orders.</li> </ul>	P	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 & 2.3.2.3 EIS Sec. 2.7.2 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. Y
<p><u>Facilities:</u> Road clearing and excavation shall be designed to fit the natural patterns of form, line and texture of the landscape and meet the visual quality objective.</p>	P	P, B	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.8.2.3 & 4.8.2.4 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. I POD Att. U POD Att. Y
<p><u>Facilities:</u> New helispots, rock pits, and borrow areas will meet the visual quality objective.</p>	N		
<p><u>Facilities:</u> Existing roads and facilities that do not meet the visual quality objective shall be identified. Long term plans shall be implemented to rehabilitate these facilities.</p>	N		

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Facilities:</u> Within sensitive soil resource Inventory land types, as shown in Management Strategy 21, the following guidelines apply.</p> <p>a. Geotechnical Input is required for road location, design, and management</p> <p>b. Temporary roads will be planned, located, surveyed, designed, constructed, and operated utilizing the same procedures for renewing, decisions, selecting design elements and standards, and controlling construction, operation, and maintenance as are used for permanent transportation system roads</p> <p>c. Roads which access or traverse these land types may be closed seasonally to prevent resource damage</p>	P, C, R, O	P, B, R	<p>EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 - 2.3.2.3</p> <p>EIS Sec. 3.4.3</p> <p>EIS Sec. 4.1.2.2</p> <p>EIS Sec. 4.1.3.1</p> <p>EIS Sec. 4.2.3.1</p> <p>EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 &amp; 4.10.2.6</p> <p>POD Att. I</p> <p>POD Att. Y</p>
<p><u>Facilities:</u> Temporary roads that have been evaluated through the NEPA process are permitted.</p>	P	P	<p>EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 &amp; 2.3.2.3</p> <p>EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1</p> <p>EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 &amp; 4.10.2.6</p> <p>POD Att. I</p> <p>POD Att. Y</p>
<p><u>Facilities:</u> Roads that are no longer needed shall be obliterated and properly drained when they are taken out of service. Vegetation shall be reestablished within one year.</p>	N		
<p><u>Protection:</u> Plan pest control alternatives to be biologically selective, cost beneficial and to have no irreversible adverse effect on the environment.</p>	P	P, B	<p>EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1</p> <p>EIS Sec. 2.7.3</p> <p>EIS Secs. 4.4.1.2 &amp; 4.4.1.3</p> <p>EIS Sec. 4.4.2.3</p> <p>EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 &amp; 4.5.1.3</p> <p>POD Att. I</p> <p>POD Att. N</p> <p>POD Att. X</p>
<p><u>Protection:</u> Suppress pests when outbreaks threaten managed resources and/or users. Use methods that minimize site disturbance.</p>	P, C, O, R	P, B	<p>EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1</p> <p>EIS Sec. 2.8</p> <p>EIS Secs. 4.4.1.2 &amp; 4.4.1.3</p> <p>EIS Sec. 4.4.2.3</p> <p>EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 &amp; 4.5.1.3</p> <p>POD Att. I</p> <p>POD Att. N</p> <p>POD Att. X</p>
<p><u>Protection:</u> Utilize integrated Pest Management strategies to prevent unacceptable damage in visual corridors. Manual, mechanical and cultural methods are emphasized.</p>	P, C, O, R	P, B	<p>EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1</p> <p>EIS Sec. 2.8</p> <p>EIS Secs. 4.4.1.2 &amp; 4.4.1.3</p> <p>EIS Sec. 4.4.2.3</p> <p>EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 &amp; 4.5.1.3</p> <p>EIS Sec. 4.8.2.3</p> <p>POD Att. I</p> <p>POD Att. N</p> <p>POD Att. X</p>

TABLE 4			
Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Protection:</u> Provide a moderate level of fire prevention activities consisting of: public contact through the use of media and personal contact at campgrounds and dispersed recreation areas; and fire prevention signing at campgrounds, rest areas, main road junctions, information centers and local businesses.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Use prescription fire to obtain the desired ecological characteristics of the area.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.1.6 EIS Sec. 2.8 EIS Sec. 4.3.2.3 EIS Secs. 4.6.3.5 & 4.6.3.6 EIS App. H EIS App. J POD Att. R
<u>Protection:</u> Treat activity fuels to a level which meets protection standards and resource objectives in a cost-efficient manner.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.3.2.3 EIS Secs. 4.6.3.5 EIS App. J POD Att. K POD Att. R
<u>Protection:</u> Hazard reduction activities will be compatible with management area objectives.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.1.6 EIS Sec. 2.8 EIS Sec. 4.4.2.3 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.5 & 4.7.3.6 EIS App. H EIS App. J POD Att. R
<u>Protection:</u> Design fuel breaks to meet the natural characteristics of the area.	P, R	P, B,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.6 EIS App. F EIS App. H POD Att. K POD Att. DD
<u>Protection:</u> Integrate fuel break construction with vegetation management projects.	P, R	P, B,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.6 EIS App. F EIS App. H POD Att. K POD Att. DD
<u>Protection:</u> Conduct prescribed burning in such a manner that it will conform to applicable provisions of the Federal Clean Air Act, Oregon Smoke Management Plan and the Rogue River National Forest Smoke Management Plan.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Sec. 2.7.2 EIS Secs. 4.4.1.2 & 4.4.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.4.2.3 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.5 & 4.7.3.6 EIS Sec. 4.8.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.12.1.3 EIS App. H EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. R

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Protection</u> : Each wildfire will have an appropriate response in accordance with the Rogue River National Forest Fire Management Policy and Plan.	N		
<i>Wild River 10 – Not Applicable, Excluded From Table</i>			
<i>Scenic River – Not Applicable, Excluded From Table</i>			
<i>Botanical Area 12 – Not Applicable, Excluded From Table</i>			
<i>Wilderness 13 – Not Applicable, Excluded From Table</i>			
<i>Big Game Winter Range 14</i>			
<u>Recreation - Roaded Modified</u> : Manage the area for Modification Visual Quality Objective. Blend and shape regeneration openings with the natural terrain to the extent possible. Assess the impacts to visual resources in all project environmental analysis. Specifically address how the visual quality objective will be met.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Modified</u> : Allow for dispersed recreation activities such as hunting, fishing and the gathering of forest products	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Modified</u> : Manage trails, motorized and nonmotorized recreation use, dispersed occupancy sites and activities to minimize conflict with wildlife management activities and winter range values.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Sec. 2.7.2 EIS Sec. 2.8 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.8.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. I POD Att. S POD Att. Y
<u>Recreation - Roaded Modified</u> : Allow off-road vehicle use only on designated roads and trails when it will not conflict with big game winter range values.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Modified</u> : Identify the potential effect of any proposed activity on recreation opportunity spectrum classes In all project environmental analysts.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Modified</u> : Control vehicle access in big game winter range as needed between November 1 and April 30 to prevent biological stress.	P, C, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Sec. 2.6.2 EIS Sec. 2.8 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.8.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. I POD Att. S POD Att. Y
<u>Recreation - Roaded Modified</u> : Rehabilitate deteriorated recreation use areas.	N		

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Recreation - Roaded Modified:</u> Protect Special Dispersed Features, including trails, from adverse impacts until management of the special dispersed features is addressed in an environmental analysis The environmental analysis shall propose alternative management practices and mitigation measures where appropriate	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Modified:</u> Investigate area to inventory archaeological, historical or other cultural resource properties which may be located within the proposed "area of effect" of projects or elsewhere. Document results of the investigation/ inventory in the protect environmental analysts Inventory of non-project areas will be guarded by the Forest's cultural resource Inventory strategy.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Modified:</u> Evaluate the cultural resources found within the area using a qualified cultural resource specialist to determine their potential archaeological, historical or cultural significance Evaluate cultural resources on a project-specific basis or by thematic/multi-resource group If a cultural resource is discovered after project activity has begun, the activity will cease or be modified until an evaluation of significance can be made.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Modified:</u> Assess the Impacts of a proposed action to determine the effect of the project upon potentially or known significant cultural resources.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Modified:</u> Mitigate potential adverse Impacts to sign& cant cultural resources by redesigning the project to avoid damage or disturbance, or implementing appropriate mitigation procedures to reduce the adverse impact to the resource.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Modified:</u> Inventory and protect cultural resources to Insure that values are not damaged or destroyed until they can be evaluated for scientific study, interpretation or other appropriate uses Protection of values may include maintenance of structures, avoidance of the site, or scientific removal, analysis and reporting.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Modified:</u> Evaluate and enhance cultural resources for scientific, educational, recreational and ethnic use to the extent the Integrity of the resource is maintained Use will be carefully monitored.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Modified:</u> Develop and administer schedules for long-range cultural resource management Coordinate cultural resource management with appropriate State and Federal agencies.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Modified:</u> Properties that meet the significance criteria will be treated as eligible to the National Register of Historic Places; eligible properties will be nominated to the National Register.	N		
<u>Wilderness:</u> This element is not applicable under a big game winter range management strategy.	N		
<u>Wilderness:</u> Project plans will assure that wilderness boundaries are not violated.	N		

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Manage big game winter range habitat to provide a minimum of 50 percent thermal cover on each 500 to 1000 acres analysis area. At least two-thirds of the thermal cover (30 percent of the analysis area) should meet optimal thermal cover requirements.	P, C, R, O		EIS Sec. 3.4.2.13 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Provide a minimum of 20 percent of each analysis area as forage area by maintaining or improving forage conditions with emphasis on increasing the variety and quality of plants available for forage and a mixture of age classes of shrubs.	P, R	P	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Where foraging areas are created, the units will be irregular in shape and designed so that any point in the unit is no more than 600 feet from cover. Hiding/thermal cover will be maintained immediately adjacent to the foraging site. If more than one unit is treated in a single year, the units should be at least 600 feet apart. As an opening is reestablished with trees and qualifies as cover, adjacent areas can be harvested to maintain forage producing areas.	P, R	P	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Forage improvement activities will be coordinated with State Fish and Game Departments.	P, R	P	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Because winter range habitat is used year round by elk and deer, a restricted operating period from April 1 to June 30 may be imposed in identified fawning or calving areas.	P, C, O	P	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Allow wildlife habitat improvement projects	P, R	P,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.4.1.2 & 4.4.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.2.3 & 4.5.2.4 EIS App. F POD Att. S POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Endangered, threatened and sensitive species (and species proposed for Federal listing by USDA Fish and Wildlife Service [PETS]) will be identified and managed in cooperation with the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Department of Agriculture, Oregon Natural Heritage Database, and California Department of Fish and Game.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Legal and biological requirements for the conservation of listed and proposed endangered, threatened and sensitive plant and animal species shall be met. Habitat for existing federally-listed species shall be managed to achieve objectives of recovery plans.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. DD

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Biological evaluations (FSM 2672.4) shall be prepared for each project authorized, funded or conducted on the Forest. The biological evaluation shall be used to determine the possible effects the proposed activity will have on listed and PETS species. The biological evaluation consists of five steps.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre-field review of existing information;</li> <li>Field reconnaissance of the project area,</li> <li>Determination of whether local populations of listed and PETS species will be affected by a project;</li> <li>Analysis of the significance of project effects on local and total populations of listed and PETS species,</li> <li>When step four cannot be completed due to lack of information, a biological or botanical investigation is conducted to gather the information needed to complete step four.</li> </ol>	P, R	P,	<p>EIS Sec. 1.5  EIS Sec. 2.1.4  EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 &amp; 4.6.4.2  EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4  EIS App. F  EIS App. L  POD Att. J  POD Att. DD</p>
<p><u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> If endangered, threatened or proposed species are found in a prefect area, consultation requirements with the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service shall be met in accordance with the Endangered Species Act (Public Law 93-205) and FSM 2671.4 No adverse Impacts on endangered, threatened or proposed species or their habitats shall occur except when It is possible to compensate adverse effects totally through alternatives identified in a biological opinion rendered by the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service (FSM 2670.31) Before a project can be carried out, protection or mitigation requirements shall be specified (NFMA, 36 CFR 219.27(a)(8)).</p>	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	<p>EIS Sec. 1.5  EIS Sec. 2.1.4  EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 &amp; 4.6.4.2  EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4  EIS App. F  EIS App. L  POD Att. J  POD Att. L  POD Att. DD</p>
<p><u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> If sensitive species are found in a project area, avoidance or other mitigation to minimize impacts to local populations shall be used for those species whose viability has been identified as a concern (FSM 2670.32) Maintaining viable populations of species throughout their geographic range (FSM 2670.22) shall be an objective during project planning At a minimum, no action shall result in loss of species viability or create significant trends toward Federal listing (FSM 2670.32).</p>	P, C, R, O	P, R,	<p>EIS Sec. 1.5  EIS Sec. 2.1.4  EIS Sec. 3.4.3  EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 &amp; 4.6.4.2  EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4  EIS App. F  EIS App. L  POD Att. J  POD Att. DD</p>
<p><u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Northern Spotted Owl - Manage this species under the standards and guidelines established in the ROD for the Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statement for an amendment to the Pacific Northwest Regional Guide In the event that a pair of northern spotted owls are found in an area, consideration will be given to (1) the need to improve the distribution of older forest ecosystems for all associated plant and animal species, (2) providing insight Into management of spotted owl habitat areas (SOHA) through experimental habitat manipulation During the planning and scheduling phase of a timber sale or any other project activity that may Impact spotted owl habitat, conduct a biological evaluation in order to determine the degree of Impact and to provide for protective measures.</p>	P, C, R, O	P, R, ,	<p>EIS Secs. 1.5  EIS Sec. 2.1.4  EIS Sec. 4.5.1.3  EIS Sec. 4.6.1.2  EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 &amp; 4.6.4.2  EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4  EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 &amp; 4.7.3.6  EIS App. F  EIS App. H  EIS App. L  POD Att. DD</p>
<p><u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Osprey - Protect active nests during the nesting season Land management activities having adverse potential impact should not occur within a 20-chain radius of the nest from March 1 to August 31 Nest and perch trees will be protected until they are no longer usable.</p>	P, C, O	P, B, R	<p>EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 &amp; 4.5.1.3</p>

TABLE 4

Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment																				
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Goshawk – Nest sites will be protected from disturbing human activities during the nesting season. To maintain the physical suitability of nesting areas and prevent disturbances that may cause nesting failures, the period of protection will be from March 1 to August 31 for the area within 20 chains of the active nest.	P, C, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3																				
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Goshawk – Each nest site is assumed potentially active until June 1. If monitoring has shown that no nesting attempt has been initiated or that a nesting attempt has failed by June 1, the nest site will be considered inactive and the above nest site restriction may be waived. Monitoring will be supervised and evaluated by a qualified wildlife biologist.	P, C, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3																				
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Goshawk – Goshawk nests will be protected within a 25 acre no-harvest buffer of trees unless other adjacent alternate buffers are available in a logical basis to maintain habitat over time.	P, C, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3																				
<p><u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Woodpeckers - (Cavity Nesters) Leave sufficient wildlife trees (hard snags or green trees designated to become snags) in coniferous forest lands to provide for at least 60 percent of the potential population levels for cavity nesting species. The distribution of numbers and size class necessary to meet 60 percent per 100 acres is as follows:</p> <p>Siskiyou and Cascade Mixed Conifer</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Size</th> <th>Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>15+</td> <td>179</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17+</td> <td>36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25+</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>218</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Siskiyou and Cascade True Fir</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Size</th> <th>Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>15+</td> <td>143</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17+</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25+</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>157</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Size	Number	15+	179	17+	36	25+	3	Total	218	Size	Number	15+	143	17+	11	25+	3	Total	157	P, C, R, O	P, R,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F POD Att. P POD Att. U POD Att. DD EIS App. L
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TABLE 4

Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><b>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</b> Woodpeckers - (Cavity Nesters)                      Species distribution should be representative of the site's original stand                      Trees selected for retention should maximize use of the stands cull component                      If the proper number and size of trees do not exist in the stand to be treated, select the proper number from the next lower size class (i.e., if 25" trees are not available go to 17" trees)                      Material that satisfies the need for down woody material recruitment will come from existing down material, down woody material that is the result of a silvicultural treatment and from the trees that are designated to meet standing wildlife tree requirements                      The long-term goal for large woody material (LWM) is 10 to 20 pieces of class I and II logs per acre, and all existing class III, IV and V logs except for incidental amounts removed during management activities                      Additional green merchantable trees will not be designated unless none of the other categories exist                      The expected life span of snags or dead trees in mixed conifer working groups is 30 years and in true for working groups the life span is 20 years                      The silvicultural prescription will describe the total number, size and species of wildlife trees that will be required through the next full rotation of the stand being treated                      Wildlife and down woody material requirement will be included as part of the vegetative (silvicultural) prescription for each stand                      information for the prescription will be provided by a wildlife biologist based on site by site needs                      A certified silviculturist will validate the data and include it in the preparation of the final vegetative (silvicultural) prescription that implements all the interdisciplinary requirements                      The logging system required, reforestation needs, slash disposal requirements and site preparation needs should be compatible with the wildlife tree distribution needs.                      Primary cavity excavator habitat will be met on areas no larger than 60 acres                      Including adjacent harvest units                      The Intent being to provide well distributed habitat and allow adjacent stands to provide the needed wildlife trees for past harvest units where the adjacent stands plus harvest units do not exceed 60 acres                      Where past harvest units were very large, the adjacent stands within 900 feet would be managed at higher wildlife tree levels to bring the overall area to the 40 percent level                      When the past harvest units were of such magnitude that the above methods cannot bring the entire area to the 40 percent level, the remaining shortage will not be provided for, but will be recorded and tracked for purposes of monitoring the forest plan                      Selection of wildlife trees to make up for past deficits will meet the same selection criteria as in newly treated stands                      Green merchantable trees will not be girdled to create wildlife snags, regardless of the situation, until (5-7) years after project completion (sale closure), in order to capture any mortality that may occur during that time.</p>	<p>P, C, O, R</p>	<p>P, B,</p>	<p>EIS Sec. 2.1.4                      EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1                      EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 &amp; 4.5.1.3                      EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 &amp; 4.6.4.2                      EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4                      EIS App. F                      POD Att. P                      POD Att. U                      POD Att. DD                      EIS App. L</p>

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><b>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</b> Bald Eagle - Develop a bald eagle site management plan for each nesting or roosting area as It is discovered Until a site specific management plan is developed, the following measures will apply Establish the primary nesting zone to be a 330 foot radius around the nest and the secondary zone to be a 660 foot radius around the nest The following activities should not occur within the nesting zones and communal roosting sates 1) Primary Zone All human related activities unless the activities pre-existed to nest discovery and the eagles are apparently tolerant, 2) Secondary Zone - Major land uses such as development of commercial and industrial sites, home, road, powerline or other construction, oil drilling, surface mining, and spraying of chemicals which adversely affect eagles. Timber cutting to enhance habitat is permitted but there is no scheduled timber harvest, 3) Primary and Secondary Zones between January 1 and August 15 - blasting, use of firearms, camping, picnicking, timber harvest, road and water access Into the nesting territory, and low level aircraft operations with helicopters no closer than 1,000 feet and with fixed wing no closer than 500 feet, 4) A communal roost is any stand of trees m which eagles regularly roost together. The primary zone for roosting eagles is 330 feet from the roosting trees and the secondary zone is one-quarter of a mile from the roosting trees. Large trees used as solitary roosts should be left along shoreline of lakes and streams wherever possible</p> <p>Biological evaluation and informal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be conducted for all potentially disturbing activities proposed within one mile of all nesting and roosting areas, within potential habitat, or as called for within site-specific management plans.</p>	P	P, R	<p>EIS Sec. 3.4.3  EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 &amp; 4.5.1.3  EIS Sec. 4.6.1.2  EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 &amp; 4.6.4.2  EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4</p>
<p><b>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</b> Peregrine Falcon - Develop a Peregrine falcon site management plan for each nesting area found The site plan design will be tailored to fit the landscape and the use patterns established by the birds. The following may be included in the Plan. 1) Delineate the nest site (eyrie), 2) Define primary (nesting) and secondary and tertiary zones associated with the eyrie, 3) Withdraw the nest site from mineral entry, 4) Restrict management activities and recreational use to September through January; 5) Allow no structural developments within the primary zone unless It benefits the species; 6) Maintain and/or enhance riparian habitats within a three-mile radius of the eyrie, 7) Develop water sources (springs, seeps, ponds, catchments) within approximately one-half mile radius of the eyrie, 8) Implement silvicultural prescriptions, prescribed fire or other management techniques to maintain a mosaic of all vegetative serial stages within the secondary and ternary zones (approximately a three-mile radius of the eyrie); 9) Direct special emphases towards maintaining and/or enhancing mast- and berry-producing shrubs and trees which support jays, bandtail pigeon and other passerine birds.</p> <p>Biological evaluation and Informal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be conducted for all potentially disturbing activities proposed within one mile of all nesting and roosting areas, within potential habitat, or as called for within site-specific management plans.</p>	P	P, R	<p>EIS Sec. 3.4.3  EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 &amp; 4.5.1.3  EIS Sec. 4.6.1.2  EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 &amp; 4.6.4.2  EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4  EIS App. L</p>
<p><b>Range:</b> Permit livestock grazing as long as sufficient forage is left for wildlife during the winter season.</p>	N		

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Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment																																								
<u>Range:</u> Provide annual permittee plans for livestock distribution and use patterns Where conflicts cannot be resolved or mitigated, relocation or removal of livestock will be considered.	N																																										
<u>Range:</u> Write range allotment plans to reflect management direction for all lands within the allotment boundary Allotment planning procedures are documented in FSM 2210.	N																																										
<u>Range:</u> Develop Coordinated Resource Management Plans where possible and feasible to facilitate the integrated resource management of range and other resources, and between agencies, permittees and other landowners.	N																																										
<u>Range:</u> Design range improvements complimentary to elk winter range management.	N																																										
<u>Range:</u> Allow increases in permitted grazing use to capture increases in transitory range caused by timber cutting compatible with winter range management objectives.	N																																										
<u>Range:</u> Prescribe kind and amount of grass and browse seeding in silviculture prescriptions.	N																																										
<u>Range:</u> Permit grazing on disturbed sites and/or areas under timber management which can be seeded with species to improve forage production and does not restrict tree establishment and growth. (FSM 2521.02, RR Supplement #6, 2/73).	N																																										
<u>Range:</u> Forage utilization standards will be incorporated in allotment management plans. Allotment management plans may include utilization standards which are lower or rarely higher when associated with intensive grazing systems and specific vegetation management objectives which will meet resource management objectives and the intent of the management strategy. The standards include cumulative annual use by big game and Livestock. Utilization for grass and grass-like species is based on the percent of plant weight removed. Utilization for shrub species is based on incidence of use, weight, and/or twig length (e.g. utilization is 50 percent if 50 out of 100 leaders are browsed). Satisfactory condition is determined by allotment classification and/or forage condition. Unsatisfactory condition is anything not meeting satisfactory conditions. Allowable use of available forage (Maximum percent of annual utilization by big game and livestock) IS:	N																																										
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TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Timber:</u> Timber harvest will be scheduled.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> When trees are cut for timber production objectives, the cutting shall be made in a way to assure that technology and knowledge exist to adequately restock the site within five years after final harvest (36 CFR 219 27(c)(3)).	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Timber harvesting shall only occur on lands classified as suitable for timber production except for salvage sales, sales necessary to protect other multiple-use values or activities that meet other objectives of the Forest Plan establishes that such actions are appropriate (36 CFR 219 27(c)(l)).	N		
<p><u>Timber:</u> Treat timber stands to achieve desired visual characteristics through the following practices.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Site preparation - chemical, mechanical, biological and manual and prescribed fire;</li> <li>b. Tree improvement (genetics);</li> <li>c. Reforestation by planting Random natural seeding will count towards reaching desired stocking;</li> <li>d. Growing stock protection from animals, insects and diseases;</li> <li>e. Release and weeding - chemical, mechanical, biological and manual and prescribed fire;</li> <li>f. Precommercial thinning;</li> <li>g. Fertilization;</li> <li>h. Commercial thinning;</li> <li>i. Salvage mortality as necessary;</li> <li>j. Final Harvest - even-aged silvicultural system using shelterwood, seed tree or clearcut methods The shelterwood method will probably be the most common, however, selection will be determined by the environmental assessment process and documented in a site-specific silvicultural prescription.</li> </ul>	N		

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Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

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<p>Timber: Opening size and stocking levels need to be restricted on the sensitive land types shown in the following table.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>LANDTYPE</th> <th>ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE</th> <th>SLOPE BREAK</th> <th>LANDTYPE</th> <th>ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE</th> <th>SLOPE BREAK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>236</td> <td></td> <td>&gt;65%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>236H</td> <td></td> <td>*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>409</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>239</td> <td></td> <td>*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>54</td> <td>III</td> <td>&gt;65%</td> <td>80</td> <td>II</td> <td>&gt;65%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>59</td> <td>II</td> <td></td> <td>82</td> <td>II</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>515</td> <td>II</td> <td></td> <td>87</td> <td>I</td> <td>&gt;55%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>519</td> <td>II</td> <td></td> <td>88</td> <td>II, III</td> <td>&gt;65%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>542</td> <td>III</td> <td></td> <td>89</td> <td>I, II</td> <td>*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>543</td> <td>III</td> <td>&gt;65%</td> <td>800</td> <td>II</td> <td>*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>545</td> <td>II, III</td> <td></td> <td>802</td> <td>II</td> <td>*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>545</td> <td>II, III</td> <td></td> <td>802</td> <td>II</td> <td>*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>557</td> <td>II</td> <td></td> <td>804</td> <td>II</td> <td>*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>560</td> <td>III</td> <td></td> <td>808</td> <td>II</td> <td>*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>571</td> <td>II</td> <td></td> <td>820</td> <td>II</td> <td>*</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>822</td> <td>III</td> <td>*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>61</td> <td>II</td> <td></td> <td>824</td> <td>III</td> <td>*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>62</td> <td>III</td> <td></td> <td>828</td> <td>II</td> <td>*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>69</td> <td>I, II, III</td> <td></td> <td>829</td> <td>II, III</td> <td>*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>609</td> <td>I, II</td> <td></td> <td>843</td> <td>III</td> <td>*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>619</td> <td>I, II, III</td> <td></td> <td>884</td> <td>III</td> <td>*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>629</td> <td>II, III</td> <td></td> <td>888</td> <td>II</td> <td>*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>639</td> <td>II, III</td> <td>&gt;30%</td> <td>892</td> <td>II</td> <td>*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>689</td> <td>I, II, III</td> <td>*</td> <td>898</td> <td>II</td> <td>*</td> </tr> <tr> <td>699</td> <td>II</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>71</td> <td>II</td> <td>&gt;65%</td> <td>99</td> <td>II, III</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>705</td> <td>II</td> <td>*</td> <td>969</td> <td>II</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>793</td> <td>II, III</td> <td></td> <td>979</td> <td>II</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>795</td> <td>II</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	LANDTYPE	ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE	SLOPE BREAK	LANDTYPE	ENVIRONMENTAL ZONE	SLOPE BREAK	5			236		>65%	9			236H		*	409			239		*	54	III	>65%	80	II	>65%	59	II		82	II		515	II		87	I	>55%	519	II		88	II, III	>65%	542	III		89	I, II	*	543	III	>65%	800	II	*	545	II, III		802	II	*	545	II, III		802	II	*	557	II		804	II	*	560	III		808	II	*	571	II		820	II	*				822	III	*	61	II		824	III	*	62	III		828	II	*	69	I, II, III		829	II, III	*	609	I, II		843	III	*	619	I, II, III		884	III	*	629	II, III		888	II	*	639	II, III	>30%	892	II	*	689	I, II, III	*	898	II	*	699	II					71	II	>65%	99	II, III		705	II	*	969	II		793	II, III		979	II		795	II					N		
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<p>Timber: Logging unit size for regeneration and vegetation management for site conversion treatments, normally will not exceed 15 acres and no more than 30 percent of the sensitive area will be treated. Openings and percent of area treated will be distributed relative to the stability characteristics of the landscape. Adjacent lands in sensitive sites can be reentered when (1) minimum stocking for the site reaches 12 feet in height, or (2) 70 percent of ground is covered with trees and brush 12 feet in height. Deviations will be supported with a fully documents environmental analysis. Precommercial stand maintenance and precommercial thinning is not subject to the limitations shown in (1) and (2) above.</p>	N																																																																																																																																																																																
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<p><u>Timber:</u> Opening size limitations for other land types not shown above are as follows.</p> <p>a. Where stand conditions permit, the size of created openings will be between 30 and 60 acres.</p> <p>b. Limit created openings with tree sizes of less than 4 5 feet tall to a maximum of 17 percent of the area Exceptions are permitted when natural catastrophic situations such as fires, windstorms, or Insect and disease attacks occur.</p> <p>c. A harvested area of commercial forest will no longer be considered a created opening for silvicultural purposes when stocking surveys carried out in accordance with Regional instructions indicate prescribed crop tree stocking at or above 4 5 feet in height and free to grow.</p>	N		
<p><u>Timber:</u> Rehabilitate and reconstruct developments and resources that have been Impacted by timber sale activities.</p>	N		
<p><u>Timber:</u> Reforestation, precommercial thinning and release to meet recommended stocking will be addressed with site specific silvicultural perceptions.</p>	N		
<p><u>Timber:</u> The logging system design for umber sales will be reviewed by logging systems specialists designated by the Forest Supervisor Review for feasibility, silvicultural compatibility and economics.</p>	N		
<p><u>Timber:</u> The even-aged silvicultural system will be the most commonly used system m coniferous forests. The uneven-aged silvicultural system may be used when healthy, fully stocked, uneven-aged stands exist or can be created by identified treatments within a defined time period The selection of the appropriate silvicultural system will be guided by the following criteria.</p> <p>a. Must permit the production of sufficient volume of marketable trees to permit utilization of all trees which meet utilization standards and are designated for harvest.</p> <p>b. Must permit the use of an available and acceptable logging method.</p> <p>c. Must be capable of providing special conditions when required by critical soil conditions or needed to achieve management objectives.</p> <p>d. Must permit control of existing or potential vegetation to a degree that establishment of numbers of trees and rates of growth as identified In site-specific silvicultural prescriptions for harvest areas can be achieved.</p> <p>e. Must promote stand structure and species composition which avoids serious risk of damage from mammals, Insects, disease or wildfire and will allow treatment of existing Insect, disease or fuel conditions.</p> <p>f. Must meet resource and vegetation management objectives.</p>	N		
<p><u>Timber:</u> Set harvest treatment priorities by cut categories on each District so that the stands most needing treatment are done first, wherever reasonably possible.</p>	N		
<p><u>Timber:</u> Coordinate chemical and fertilizer use with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and California Department of Fish and Game.</p>	N		

TABLE 4			
Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Timber:</u> Design and schedule timber sales to accomplish forage and thermal cover ratio specified under "Wildlife, Fish And Plants" of this management strategy.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Create forage units that are irregular in shape and design so that any point is no more than 600 feet from cover. Maintain hiding cover immediately adjacent to the forage site.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Slash shall be managed to facilitate big game movement and forage production.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Firewood gathering will be coordinated with winter road closures and season restrictions will apply during the winter and spring. Firewood gathering will be allowed in conjunction with timber management activities or in designated fuelwood gathering areas.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Maintain a blend of tree species approximating natural stands In seed collections, no seed lot shall be represented by fewer than 15 families of trees of that species well distributed across the breeding zone In addition, no family of parent trees shall represent greater than 20 percent of a seed lot Although any given plantation may be planted to a single species, strive for a natural seed source from a variety of species.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Make miscellaneous forest products such as poles, posts, boughs, Christmas trees, house logs, etc., available on an as needed basis consistent with the resource objectives of this management area.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Provide access to potential fuelwood when appropriate Bring fuelwood to convenient points in timber sale or thinning areas Utilize appropriate timber sale clauses or modify fuels management prescriptions to meet this objective.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Allow commercial fuelwood contracts for slash disposal, thinning and site preparation.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Open slash areas to fuelwood gathering prior to traditional disposal methods.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Leave slash as a fuelwood source where there is no conflict with resource activity.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Consider using the fuelwood program as a means to meet silvicultural objectives in appropriate areas, such as low productivity stands or other stands prior to reaching commercial size.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Consider the season of year and access when implementing a fuelwood program. The public will be encouraged to burn dry wood.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Document fuelwood availability for public uses in project environmental analysis.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Be responsive to the needs of the public for fuelwood.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Create a Forest fuelwood and miscellaneous products policy to include fuelwood Inventory.	N		

TABLE 4

Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment												
<p><u>Timber:</u> Utilization standards for timber harvested will meet the standards as stated in the Pacific Northwest Regional Guide, Standards and Guidelines 4-2 and in Table 3-6. Standards in timber sale contracts may vary depending on markets and costs of harvesting.</p>	N														
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>UTILIZATION STANDARDS</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type Tree</th> <th>Minimum dbh.</th> <th>Minimum Top db</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>First Decade Existing mature trees, except lodgepole pine (first and future decades)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Existing commercial thinning size trees and lodgepole pine</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Future Decades All species, except surviving stands of first decade existing mature</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type Tree	Minimum dbh.	Minimum Top db	First Decade Existing mature trees, except lodgepole pine (first and future decades)	9	6	Existing commercial thinning size trees and lodgepole pine	7	4	Future Decades All species, except surviving stands of first decade existing mature	7	4	N		
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Future Decades All species, except surviving stands of first decade existing mature	7	4													
<p><u>Water:</u> Evaluate effects of proposed projects on stream courses In all environmental analysis discuss pertinent stream classification and recommend changes where appropriate as a result of the environmental analysis.</p>	P	P	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.3.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. CC												
<p><u>Water:</u> Comply with State requirements in accordance with the Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended (1977 and 1987) for protection of waters of the State of Oregon (Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 340-41), and the State of California (Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, Division 7) through planning, application, and monitoring of Best Management Practices (BMPs) in conformance with the Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended (1977 and 1987), regulations, and federal guidance issued thereto.</p>	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Secs. 1.4 EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 2.7.1 & 2.7.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.2.2 & 4.3.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. M POD Att. BB												

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Water:</u> In cooperation with the States of Oregon and California, the Forest will use the following process.</p> <p>a. Select and design BMPs based on site specific conditions, technical, economic, and institutional feasibility, and water quality standards for those waters potentially impacted,</p> <p>b. Implement and enforce BMPs;</p> <p>c. Monitor to insure that practices are correctly applied as designed:</p> <p>d. Monitor to determine the effectiveness of practices in meeting design expectations and in attaining water quality standards:</p> <p>e. Evaluate monitoring results and mitigate where necessary to minimize impacts from activities where BMPs do not perform as expected:</p> <p>f. Adjust BMP design standards and application when it is found that beneficial uses are not being protected and water quality standards are not being achieved to the desired level. Evaluate the appropriateness of water quality criteria for reasonably assuming protection of beneficial uses. Consider recommending adjustment of water quality standards,</p> <p>g. Use the existing agreed to process to implement the State Water Quality Management Plan on lands administered by the USFS as described in Memorandums of Understanding between: 1) the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (Z/12/79 and 12/7/82), and "Attachments A and 8" referred to in this MOU (Implementation Plan for Water Quality Planning on National Forest lands in the Pacific Northwest 12/78 and Best Management Practices for Range and Grazing Activities on Federal lands) and 2) the State Water Resources Control Board, State of California, and U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region, 1981.</p>	P, C, R, O	P, B	<p>EIS Sec. 1.5</p> <p>EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 &amp; 2.4.2.2</p> <p>EIS Secs. 2.7.1 &amp; 2.7.2</p> <p>EIS Secs. 4.3.2.2 &amp; 4.3.3.2</p> <p>EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 &amp; 4.3.4.3</p> <p>EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5</p> <p>EIS App. J</p> <p>POD Att. I</p> <p>POD Att. M</p> <p>POD Att. CC</p>
<p><u>Water:</u> The following requirements will be employed in protect implementation when proposed projects may affect streams.</p> <p>a. Determine restricted distance from streams for equipment operation, type of stream crossing, if crossing is needed, and erosion control methods, if needed,</p> <p>b. Consider relation of protect to riparian strategy areas (all streams classed as I, II and III are allocated to Strategy 26),</p> <p>c. Locate springs that may be affected and evaluate for appropriate levels of protection. This would usually require consultation with soil, water or geology specialists,</p> <p>d. In project planning, consider basin constraint percentages by subwatershed as identified in the monitoring plan for watersheds.</p>	P, R	P, B, R, ,	<p>EIS Sec. 2.1.4</p> <p>EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 &amp; 2.3.2.3</p> <p>EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 &amp; 2.4.2.2</p> <p>EIS Sec. 2.7.2</p> <p>EIS Sec. 4.1.2.5</p> <p>EIS Secs. 4.3.1.2, 4.3.2.2 &amp; 4.3.3.2</p> <p>EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 &amp; 4.7.3.5</p> <p>EIS App. F</p> <p>EIS App. J</p> <p>POD Att. C</p> <p>POD Att. I</p> <p>POD Att. W</p> <p>POD Att. X</p> <p>POD Att. BB</p> <p>POD Att. DD</p>
<p><u>Water:</u> Acquire water rights for development of non-reserved uses.</p>	N		

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Water:</u> Design project water monitoring as appropriate.	P	P, B	EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 & 2.1.2.3 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 2.7.1 & 2.7.2 POD Att. I POD Att. M POD Att. CC
<u>Water:</u> Allow for watershed restoration projects.	P, R	P,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. DD
<u>Water:</u> In-stream flows on National Forest lands should be protected through critical analysis of proposed water uses, diversion and transmission applications and renewal of permits.	N		
<u>Water:</u> Insure that proposed projects have no adverse effects on snow survey sates included in the Regional Forester's memorandum of understanding with the Soil Conservation Service.	N		
<u>Water:</u> Comply with the specific direction for management of each of the municipal watersheds as specified in management agreements between the U.S. Department of Agriculture or Forest and municipalities.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> Develop and manage new and existing aggregate sources in compliance with approved Rock Resource Development Plan and an approved environmental analysis.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> Under mining laws, claimants are entitled to access to their mining claims Access for exploration and development of locatable mineral resources will be analyzed in response to a proposed operating plan A decision on approval of reasonable access will be made as a result of appropriate environmental analyses.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> Operating plans for mining operations will be processed In a timely manner in accordance with 36 CFR 228.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> In plans of operation, require operationally feasible provisions designed to' protect riparian and fishery values, meet State water quality standards: and Insure that disturbed areas are reclaimed Insofar as practicable to a practicable condition.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> Reclamation plans will Identify management objectives for disturbed areas and detail the procedures and time frames necessary to accomplish the objectives Reclamation bonds will be based on actual reclamation costs and formulated using technical and other resource Input.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> Conduct compliance reviews as required by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and established Forest Service standards.	N		

TABLE 4			
Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> Inform the general public, including minorities and the underprivileged. of availability and benefits which they are eligible to receive from Forest programs. Techniques to Increase awareness and participation will be used.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> As directed by the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, the Forest will protect and preserve for Native Americans their inherent right of freedom to believe, express and exercise their traditional religions on Forest lands This includes, but is not limited to, access to ceremonial sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through traditional ceremonies and rites.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> Identify opportunities for the Forest to coordinate resource activities compatible with interests of surrounding Indian tribes.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> Identify opportunities for the Forest to coordinate resource activities with the Interest of adjacent communities.	N		
<u>Lands:</u> Revise all special use permits to be constant with the direction in this management strategy when renewed.	N		
<u>Lands:</u> Utilize residual capacity in existing utility condors when applications for rights-of-ways from public or private entities are received Analyze any additional corridors with an environmental analysis.	N		
<u>Lands:</u> Direct applications for electronic sates toward use of sates in the following order. a. Utilizing residual capacity of existing Sates b. Develop new sates identified in the Forest-wade Electronic Site Plan	N		
<u>Lands:</u> Insure that proposed projects do not have adverse effect on lands included in active exchanges.	N		
<u>Lands:</u> Develop rights-of-ways as necessary to implement projects.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	EIS Sec. 1.4 EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.6 EIS Sec. 2.3.2.3 EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 POD Att. I POD Att. U POD Att. Y POD Att. BB
<u>Lands:</u> Proposed projects are responsible for distinguishing boundaries between management areas with differing management objectives.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 POD Att. U POD Att. 21
<u>Lands:</u> Establish and maintain property boundaries on lands administered by the Forest Service.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 POD Att. U POD Att. T

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Soils:</u> Address the potential for detrimental soil displacement, compaction, puddling, severe burning, mass wasting and surface soil erosion in project environmental analysis.	P	P, B,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 POD Att. I
<u>Soils:</u> Alternative management practices will be developed or mitigating measures planned and Implemented when activities are likely to result m detrimental displacement, compaction, mass wasting or erosion.	P, R	P, B, ,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 EIS App. F POD Att. I POD Att. DD
<u>Soils:</u> No more than ten percent of an activity area to be compacted, puddled or displaced upon completion of project (not including permanent roads or landings). No more than 20 percent of the area should be displaced or compacted under circumstances resulting from previous management practices, Including roads and landings Permanent recreation facilities or other permanent facilities are exempt.	P, C, R	P, B, A	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.3.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 POD Att. I LRMP Amendment RRNF-6
<u>Soils:</u> Landslide hazard evaluation will be used to assess potential mass wasting risk by the project. The Rogue Rover National Forest landslide, slope stability and hazard rating maps will be used to determine need for detailed slope stability mapping.	P	P, R	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.1.2.2 POD Att. I
<u>Soils:</u> Design management activities to return effective ground cover. The mineral soil exposure should not exceed the following limits overall, based on the erosion hazard rating of the soil type, as defined in the Rogue River National Forest Soil Resource Inventory: a. Forty percent mineral soil exposed on soils classed as very slight, slight, low or moderate erosion hazard soils; b. Thirty percent exposure on high or severe erosion hazard soils; c. Fifteen percent exposure on very high or very severe erosion hazard soils.	P	P, B	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 POD Att. I
<u>Soils:</u> Rehabilitate adversely impacted sites.	P, R	P, B	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 POD Att. I

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Facilities:</u> The Access Management Objectives Process, as described in Forest Service Handbook 7709 55, will be used to develop Road Design, Road Operation, Road Maintenance, and Off-Road Travel Criteria These in turn will be used to develop.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Road and Trawl Design Elements,</li> <li>b. Road and Trawl Design Standards,</li> <li>c. Road Maintenance Levels,</li> <li>d. Road and Trail Maintenance Plans,</li> <li>e. Road Traffic Management Strategies,</li> <li>f. Road Restriction Orders and Traffic Control Devices,</li> <li>g. Off-road Vehicle Management Strategies,</li> <li>h. Travel Maps, and</li> <li>i. Closure Orders.</li> </ul>	N		
<p><u>Facilities:</u> Between the end of the big game hunting seasons (approximately November 1 and April 30), the following Road Traffic Management Strategies will be utilized to limit the number of roads open to vehicle traffic to approximately 1-1/2 miles per square mile of land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Encourage or accept use of arterial and collector roads.</li> <li>b. Accept use of local roads necessary for operating active timber sales or for current year spring access for site preparation and reforestation activities.</li> <li>c. Discourage, eliminate or prohibit all other use of local roads.</li> <li>d. Allow off-road vehicle use only on designated roads and trails when it will not conflict with winter range values.</li> </ul>	P, C, O	P, B	<p>EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1  EIS Sec. 2.7.2  EIS Sec. 2.8.3  EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 &amp; 4.5.1.3  EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 &amp; 4.10.2.6  POD Att. I  POD Att. S  POD Att. Y</p>
<p><u>Facilities:</u> Within sensitive soil resource Inventory land types, as shown in Management Strategy 21, the following guidelines apply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Geotechnical Input is required for road location, design, and management.</li> <li>b. Temporary roads will be planned, located, surveyed, designed, constructed, and operated utilizing the same procedures for renewing, decisions, selecting design elements and standards, and controlling construction, operation, and maintenance as are used for permanent transportation system roads.</li> <li>c. Roads which access or traverse these land types may be closed seasonally to prevent resource damage.</li> </ul>	N		
<p><u>Facilities:</u> Temporary roads that have been evaluated through the NEPA process are permitted.</p>	P	P	<p>EIS Sec. 2.3.2.1 &amp; 2.3.2.3  EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1  EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 &amp; 4.10.2.6  POD Att. I  POD Att. Y</p>

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Facilities:</u> Roads that are no longer needed shall be obliterated and properly drained when they are taken out of service Vegetation shall be reestablished within one year.	P, R	P, B,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. Y POD Att. DD
<u>Protection:</u> Plan pest control alternatives to be biologically selective, cost beneficial and to have no irreversible adverse effect on the environment.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Aggressively suppress insects and diseases using the most cost-effective suppression strategies when outbreaks threaten resource management objectives Includes stump treatment for root rots, application of pesticides for defoliators and cone insects, etc., as necessary.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Practice high intensity prevention activities such as monitoring pest populations to be forewarned of outbreaks, stump removal for root rots, stocking control, species selection for plantings, timely salvage of weather damaged timber, etc.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Provide a moderate level of fire prevention activities consisting of: public contact through the use of media and personal contact at campgrounds and dispersed recreation areas; and fire prevention signing at campgrounds, rest areas, main road junctions, information centers and local businesses.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Maintain natural fuel loadings at a level which meets protection standards and resource objectives in a cost-efficient manner.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Treat activity fuels to a level which meets protection standards and resource objectives in a cost-efficient manner.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Hazard reduction activities will be compatible with management area objectives.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Design fuel breaks to meet the natural characteristics of the area.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Integrate fuel break construction with vegetation management projects.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Conduct prescribed burning in such a manner that it will conform to applicable provisions of the Federal Clean Air Act, Oregon Smoke Management Plan and the Rogue River National Forest Smoke Management Plan.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Each wildfire will have an appropriate response in accordance with the Rogue River National Forest Fire Management Policy and Plan.	N		
<b>Old Growth 15</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			

TABLE 4			
Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<b>Mature Habitat 16</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Primary Range 17</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Secondary Range 18</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Spotted Owl Habitat 19</b>			
<u>Recreation - Semi-Primitive Motorized:</u> Manage the area for Modification Visual Quality Objective.		N	
<u>Recreation - Semi-Primitive Motorized:</u> Allow for dispersed recreation activities such as hunting, hiking and the gathering of forest products.		N	
<u>Recreation - Semi-Primitive Motorized:</u> Manage trails and dispersed occupancy sites in a manner not in conflict with range management activities and forage resource values.		N	
<u>Recreation - Semi-Primitive Motorized:</u> Discourage or prohibit recreation use where public safety is threatened.		N	
<u>Recreation - Semi-Primitive Motorized:</u> Identify the potential effect of any proposed activity on recreation opportunity spectrum classes in all project environmental analysis.		N	
<u>Recreation - Semi-Primitive Motorized:</u> Off-road vehicle recreation use allowed only on designated roads and trails.		N	
<u>Recreation - Semi-Primitive Motorized:</u> Rehabilitate deteriorated recreation use areas.		N	
<u>Recreation - Semi-Primitive Motorized:</u> Protect Special Dispersed Features, including trails, from adverse impacts until management of the special dispersed features is addressed in an environmental analysis. The environmental analysis shall propose alternative management practices and mitigation measures where appropriate.		N	
<u>Recreation - Semi-Primitive Motorized:</u> Investigate area to inventory archaeological, historical or other cultural resource properties which may be located within the proposed "area of effect" of projects or elsewhere. Document results of the investigation/ inventory in the project environmental analysis. Inventory of non-project areas will be guided by the Forest's cultural resource inventory strategy.		N	
<u>Recreation - Semi-Primitive Motorized:</u> Evaluate the cultural resources found within the area using a qualified cultural resource specialist to determine their potential archaeological, historical or cultural significance Evaluate cultural resources on a project-specific basis or by thematic/multi-resource group. If a cultural resource is discovered after project activity has begun, the activity will cease or be modified until an evaluation of significance can be made.		N	

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Recreation - Semi-Primitive Motorized:</u> Assess the impacts of a proposed action to determine the effect of the project upon potentially or known significant cultural resources.	N		
<u>Recreation - Semi-Primitive Motorized:</u> Mitigate potential adverse impacts to significant cultural resources by redesigning the project to avoid damage or disturbance, or implementing appropriate mitigation procedures to reduce the adverse impact to the property.	N		
<u>Recreation - Semi-Primitive Motorized:</u> Inventory and protect cultural resources to Insure that values are not damaged or destroyed until they can be evaluated for scientific study, interpretation or other appropriate uses Protection of values may include maintenance of structures, avoidance of the site, or scientific removal, analysis and reporting.	N		
<u>Recreation - Semi-Primitive Motorized:</u> Evaluate and enhance cultural resources for scientific, educational, recreational and ethnic use to the extent the Integrity of the resource is maintained Use will be carefully monitored.	N		
<u>Recreation - Semi-Primitive Motorized:</u> Develop and administer schedules for long-range cultural resource management Coordinate cultural resource management with appropriate State and Federal agencies.	N		
<u>Recreation - Semi-Primitive Motorized:</u> Properties that meet the significance criteria will be treated as eligible to the National Register of Historic Places; eligible properties will be nominated to the National Register.	N		
<u>Wilderness:</u> This element is not applicable under an spotted owl habitat management strategy.	N		
<u>Wilderness:</u> Project plans will assure that Wilderness boundaries are not violated.	N		
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Northern Spotted owl - Amount of suitable habitat - The intent is to insure that breeding pairs in areas designed for spotted owls have sufficient habitat within their home ranges to meet overall life needs for survival and successful reproduction. The amounts of suitable spotted owl habitat at each designated habitat area will vary by physiographic province. The acreages should occur in at least one 300-acre stand of habitat that includes the nest site. Other habitats within 1.5 miles of the nest site should be as contiguous as possible. The following amounts of suitable spotted owl habitat designated per site are: 1,500 acres within 1.5 miles of nest site in the Cascade Mountains and 1,000 acres within 1.5 miles of nest site in the Siskiyou Mountains. Habitat areas may vary from the acreage objective if approved by the Regional Forester. A habitat area may be larger than the acreage objective for a suitable habitat, if it meets at least one of the following two criteria: 1) the area contains more than one breeding pair of spotted owls, and it has been demonstrated that the reproductive rate, on average over time, has exceeded that necessary to replace the breeding adults; and 2) the area is a key link in the network. A key link is defined as a spotted owl habitat area which, if not designated, would result in a separation of the network contrary to spacing guidelines. Key links should be larger than the spotted owl habitat area acreage	P, C, R, O	P, R,	EIS Secs. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 4.5.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.6.1.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.6 EIS App. F EIS App. H EIS App. L POD Att. DD

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p>objective, especially where the local landscape contains little spotted owl habitat in lands unsuitable for timber production or in reserved lands, and where the general forest landscape is heavily fragmented. Designated spotted owl habitat areas may contain less than the acreage objective for habitat where: 1) Breeding success within the previous two years has been documented and the amount and quality of spotted owl habitat has not declined significantly within the pair's home range during the previous two years; 2) The habitat area is necessary to meet spacing requirements and less than the suitable habitat acreage objective exists; 3) In addition, if acreage of suitable habitat is less than 1,000 acres and meets one of the above criteria, potential habitat that will bring the total existing and potential habitat to 1,000 acres shall be added.</p>			
<p><u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Northern Spotted owl - Spacing of designated habitat areas - The intent is to insure that reproductive individuals are well distributed so they can interact with others in the planning area (the regional population). The ability to interact provides for recolonization of unoccupied habitats, interchange of genetic resources, and resilience of populations to normal fluctuations in births and deaths. Distances between habitat areas within clusters of three or more spotted owl habitat areas shall be not more than 1.5 miles measures edge to edge. Distances between clusters of three or more spotted owl habitat areas or between habitats in land unsuitable for timber production that can support at least three pairs, shall be not more than 12 miles measured edge to edge. Distances between all other habitat areas (cluster, single, or habitat area within land unsuitable for timber that could support at least one pair) shall be not more than six miles measured edge to edge. Distances between spotted owl habitat areas may be extended 20 percent (that is, up to 7.2 miles for singles and 14.4 miles for clusters). This variation applies only where needed to locate a habitat area at a site with higher level of spotted owl occupancy (i.e., contains pair, rather than single bird) than would be otherwise available. Each designated habitat area should link to at least three other areas within the spacing standards. These three other areas can be other designated spotted owl habitat areas, or suitable spotted owl habitat in lands unsuitable for timber production. A cluster is not considered to be three distinct areas for the purpose of this positioning. Spacing standards apply across boundaries of adjacent National Forests. National Forests adjacent to other ownerships having suitable spotted owl habitat that will be maintained over time should provide habitats to help insure distribution across ownership boundaries; and, as far as practicable, coordinate their efforts to identify and designate habitat areas. In this regard, other ownerships include, but are not restricted to, USDI Bureau of Land Management and USDI National Park Service.</p>	P, C, R, O	P, R, ,	<p>EIS Secs. 1.5  EIS Sec. 2.1.4  EIS Sec. 4.5.1.3  EIS Sec. 4.6.1.2  EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 &amp; 4.6.4.2  EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4  EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 &amp; 4.7.3.6  EIS App. F  EIS App. H  EIS App. L  POD Att. DD</p>

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Northern Spotted owl - Threatened and Endangered Species - No spotted owl habitat management activity shall adversely affect Federally-listed threatened or endangered species or their habitats.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R, ,	EIS Secs. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 4.5.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.6.1.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Northern Spotted owl - Identification of suitable habitat – The intent is to provide consistency and accuracy in identifying forest stand conditions that constitute suitable habitat for spotted owls. Its principal application will be in inventory, mapping and monitoring to assure that the right kinds of habitat are being designated or counted as appropriate.	P	P	EIS Secs. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.5.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.6.1.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. L
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Northern Spotted owl - Vegetation types - Vegetation types in which spotted owl habitat occurs are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spruce/Cedar/Hemlock Forest</li> <li>• Cedar/Hemlock/Douglas-fir</li> <li>• Mixed Conifer Forest</li> <li>• California Mixed Evergreen Forest</li> <li>• Silver fir/Douglas-fir Forest</li> <li>• Red fir Forest</li> <li>• Ponderosa Shrub Forest with</li> <li>• White fir/Grand fir</li> <li>• Fir/Hemlock Forest</li> <li>• Grand fir/Douglas-fir Forest</li> <li>• Douglas-fir Forest</li> </ul>	P	P	EIS Secs. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.5.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.6.1.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. L
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Northern Spotted owl - Stand structures - The following structural characteristics identify forest stands suitable for spotted owls. These conditions occur at different ages for each vegetation type and location; but, in general, they occur in stands considered to be mature and old-growth: 1) Relatively large diameter of dominant trees in the stand; 2) Multi-layered canopy of trees with a moderate to high canopy closure in overstory, mid-story and understory layers; 3) Large, tall trees with cavities, broken tops, mistletoe, or platforms of branches capable of holding accumulated organic matter suitable for nesting; 4) Dead standing trees and fallen decayed trees to support abundant populations of prey species, especially northern flying squirrel and woodrat; 5) Stands with the above conditions and larger than 60 acres in area.	P	P	EIS Secs. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.5.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.6.1.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. L
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Northern Spotted owl - The Forest will specify the inventory and mapping criteria used to identify suitable spotted owl habitat in Forest planning, subject to approval by the Regional Forester.	P	P, B	EIS Secs. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.5.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.6.1.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. L

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Northern Spotted owl - Suitable habitat (vegetation types and structural or developmental stages) shall be identified in the Forest Plan for inventory, mapping and monitoring purposes in accordance with the general description above.	P	P	EIS Secs. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.5.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.6.1.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. L
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Northern Spotted owl - The intent in locating designated habitat areas is to designate spotted owl habitat areas without unnecessary restrictions of other uses of the forest, to the extent possible while meeting the management requirement for spotted owl population viability. The criteria for locating designated habitat areas is as follows: 1) Map spotted owl habitat in the following land use designations: lands withdrawn by Chief's authority or higher, other lands unsuitable for timber production, lands suitable for timber production with reduced yields and lands suitable for timber production with full yields; 2) Map the known locations of spotted owls and show locations of breeding pairs, pairs with verified non-breeding status or breeding status unknown, and other spotted owl sighting; 3) Identify areas in land unsuitable for timber production that have at least the specified acres of habitat within 1.5 miles from a central point in Oregon, and 2.1 miles from a central point in Washington; 4) Assess the distribution of habitat relative to spacing standards to determine if additional spotted owl habitat areas need to be designated. If designation is necessary, use mapped owl locations as the priorities for selecting spotted owl habitat areas in lands suitable for timber production; 5) Designate spotted owl habitat areas on lands suitable for timber production if needed to meet the spacing standard. If a verified breeding pair is located closer than six miles from the edge of lands unsuitable for timber production, that areas can be designated if there are no verified breeding pairs within the adjacent lands unsuitable for timber production. The preference is to provide spotted owl habitat areas in a cluster arrangement. Use reduced yield lands before full yield lands where compatible with other criteria; 6) Use the following priorities in designating spotted owl habitat area on lands suitable for timber production (listed in decreasing order of priority): Verified occupancy by breeding pairs within the last five years. If verification is not based on data from the current year, the site should meet, or approximately meet, Regional standards for habitat amounts and characteristics, remained stable since the year of verification. Verified occupancy by breeding pairs more than five years ago. If verification is not based on data from the current year, the site should meet Regional standards for habitat amounts and characteristics, or the habitat amounts and characteristics must have remained stable since the year of verification. Verified occupancy by pairs; verified non-breeding, or breeding status or success unknown. If verification is not based on data from the current year, the site should meet or approximately meet Regional standards for habitat amounts and characteristics, or the habitat amounts and characteristics must have remained stable since the year of verification. Presence of spotted owls; pair status unknown. Areas with an appropriate amount of suitable owl habitat, within the radius prescribed, where the presence or absence of owls is unknown. An appropriate amount of habitat is that specified in Standard and Guideline 1. Amount of Suitable Habitat in Designated Areas.	P	P	EIS Secs. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.5.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.6.1.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. L

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## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Northern Spotted owl - Implementation of these standards and guidelines shall be achieved in a cost-effective manner. Their application will result in designation of spotted owl habitat capable of supporting pairs of spotted owls through time. The Regional Forester will approve National Forest spotted owl habitat networks which result from the application of these standards and guidelines.	C, O	B	EIS Secs. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.5.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.6.1.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. L
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Northern Spotted owl - Develop wildlife and fish projects that take advantage of the unique characteristics of spotted owl habitat.	P, R	P, B, ,	EIS Secs. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 4.5.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.6.1.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.3.5 7 4.6.3.6 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. H EIS App. J EIS App. L POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Existing and Proposed Endangered, Threatened and Sensitive Species - Endangered, threatened and sensitive species (and species proposed for Federal listing by USDA Fish and Wildlife Service [PETS]) will be identified and managed in cooperation with the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Department of Agriculture, Oregon Natural Heritage Database, and California Department of Fish and Game.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Existing and Proposed Endangered, Threatened and Sensitive Species - Legal and biological requirements for the conservation of listed and proposed endangered, threatened and sensitive plant and animal species shall be met. Habitat for existing federally-listed species shall be managed to achieve objectives of recovery plans.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Existing and Proposed Endangered, Threatened and Sensitive Species - Biological evaluations (FSM 2672.4) shall be prepared for each project authorized, funded or conducted on the Forest. The biological evaluation shall be used to determine the possible effects the proposed activity will have on listed and PETS species. The biological evaluation consists of five steps. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre-field review of existing information;</li> <li>Field reconnaissance of the project area,</li> <li>Determination of whether local populations of listed and PETS species will be affected by a project;</li> <li>Analysis of the significance of project effects on local and total populations of listed and PETS species,</li> <li>When step four cannot be completed due to lack of information, a biological or botanical investigation is conducted to gather the information needed to complete step four.</li> </ol>	P, R	P,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. DD

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Existing and Proposed Endangered, Threatened and Sensitive Species - If endangered, threatened or proposed species are found in a prefect area, consultation requirements with the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service shall be met in accordance with the Endangered Species Act (Public Law 93-205) and FSM 2671.4 No adverse Impacts on endangered, threatened or proposed species or their habitats shall occur except when It is possible to compensate adverse effects totally through alternatives identified in a biological opinion rendered by the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service (FSM 2670.31) Before a project can be carried out, protection or mitigation requirements shall be specified (NFMA, 36 CFR 219.27(a)(8)).	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. L POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Existing and Proposed Endangered, Threatened and Sensitive Species - If sensitive species are found in a project area, avoidance or other mitigation to minimize Impacts to local populations shall be used for those species whose viability has been identified as a concern (FSM 2670.32) Maintaining viable populations of species throughout their geographic range (FSM 2670.22) shall be an objective during project planning At a minimum, no action shall result in loss of species viability or create significant trends toward Federal listing (FSM 2670.32).	P, C, R, O	P, R,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Osprey - Protect active nests during the nesting season. Land management activities having adverse potential impact should not occur within a 20-chain radius of the nest from March 1 to August 31. Nest and perch trees will be protected until they are no longer usable.	P, C, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Goshawk - Nest sites will be protected from disturbing human activities during the nesting season. To maintain the physical suitability of nesting areas and prevent disturbances that may cause nesting failures, the period of protection will be from March 1 to August 31 for the area within 20 chains of an active nest.	P, C, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Goshawk - Each nest site is assumed potentially active until June 1. If monitoring has shown that no nesting attempt has been initiated or that a nesting attempt has failed by June 1, the nest site will be considered inactive and the above nest site restriction may be waived. Monitoring will be supervised and evaluated by a qualified wildlife biologist.	P, C, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Goshawk - Goshawk nests will be protected within a 25-acre no-harvest buffer of trees unless other adjacent alternate buffers are available in a logical basis to maintain habitat over time.	P, C, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Woodpeckers - (Cavity Nesters) Cavity nesting habitat will be allowed to occur at natural levels on coniferous forest lands. This should provide for 100 percent of the potential population level for cavity nesting species. This may require leaving green trees standing as well, in order to maintain the snags through the rotation. Soft snags will not be removed except for protection or human safety. Snags should be uniformly distributed insofar as practical. Land areas containing activities which impact amounts of large woody material (LWM) on the site shall have LWM management prescription(s). The prescription will not only be site specific but will also consider maintenance of LWM in perpetuity. At a minimum, a "moderate" amount of LWM will be left after project completion. The moderate range is 10 to 20 pieces of Class I and II logs per acre and all existing Class III, IV and V logs, except for incidental amounts removed during management activities.</p>	P, C, O	P, B, R,	<p>EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 &amp; 4.5.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 &amp; 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F POD Att. P POD Att. U POD Att. DD EIS App. L</p>
<p><u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Resident Trout and Steelhead – Water quality law establishes a level of aquatic resource management that will maintain the Forest's fisheries habitat at a level capable of sustaining or exceeding minimum viable populations for the various species of anadromous and resident fish. Cold water production for both on and off Forest fish needs is identified as a principal objective for the Forest's streams. Maintain existing fish habitat capability and develop fish habitat improvement projects to fully utilize potential smolt production capability of Forest anadromous streams and resident fish in other streams and lakes. Coordinate land management activities with the California Department of Fish and Game and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife objectives. Natural debris, plus trees needed for a future supply, will be maintained and managed to: 1) enhance stream channel and bank structure so as to protect water quality; and 2) provide structural fish habitat to meet the objectives of small habitat capability or resident fish populations provided for in the Forest Plan.</p>	P, C, R, O	P, R,	<p>EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.5.2.3 &amp; 4.5.2.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 &amp; 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. F EIS App. J EIS App. L POD Att. DD</p>
<p>Deer and Elk - Maintain summer range to provide forage, hiding and thermal cover. A restricted operating period from April 1 to June 30 may be imposed in identified deer or elk fawning or calving areas.</p>	P, C, R, O	P, R	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><b>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</b> Bald Eagle - Develop a bald eagle site management plan for each nesting or roosting area as It is discovered Until a site specific management plan is developed, the following measures will apply Establish the primary nesting zone to be a 330 foot radius around the nest and the secondary zone to be a 660 foot radius around the nest The following activities should not occur within the nesting zones and communal roosting sates 1) Primary Zone All human related activities unless the activities pre-existed to nest discovery and the eagles are apparently tolerant, 2) Secondary Zone - Major land uses such as development of commercial and industrial sites, home, road, powerline or other construction, oil drilling, surface mining, and spraying of chemicals which adversely affect eagles. Timber cutting to enhance habitat is permitted but there is no scheduled timber harvest, 3) Primary and Secondary Zones between January 1 and August 15 - blasting, use of firearms, camping, picnicking, timber harvest, road and water access Into the nesting territory, and low level aircraft operations with helicopters no closer than 1,000 feet and with fixed wing no closer than 500 feet, 4) A communal roost is any stand of trees m which eagles regularly roost together. The primary zone for roosting eagles is 330 feet from the roosting trees and the secondary zone is one-quarter of a mile from the roosting trees. Large trees used as solitary roosts should be left along shoreline of lakes and streams wherever possible</p> <p>Biological evaluation and informal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be conducted for all potentially disturbing activities proposed within one mile of all nesting and roosting areas, within potential habitat, or as called for within site-specific management plans.</p>	P	P, R	<p>EIS Sec. 3.4.3  EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 &amp; 4.5.1.3  EIS Sec. 4.6.1.2  EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 &amp; 4.6.4.2  EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4</p>
<p><b>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</b> Peregrine Falcon - Develop a Peregrine falcon site management plan for each nesting area found The site plan design will be tailored to fit the landscape and the use patterns established by the birds. The following may be included in the Plan. 1) Delineate the nest site (eyrie), 2) Define primary (nesting) and secondary and tertiary zones associated with the eyrie, 3) Withdraw the nest site from mineral entry, 4) Restrict management activities and recreational use to September through January; 5) Allow no structural developments within the primary zone unless It benefits the species; 6) Maintain and/or enhance riparian habitats within a three-mile radius of the eyrie, 7) Develop water sources (springs, seeps, ponds, catchments) within approximately one-half mile radius of the eyrie, 8) Implement silvicultural prescriptions, prescribed fire or other management techniques to maintain a mosaic of all vegetative serial stages within the secondary and ternary zones (approximately a three-mile radius of the eyrie); 9) Direct special emphases towards maintaining and/or enhancing mast- and berry-producing shrubs and trees which support jays, bandtail pigeon and other passerine birds.</p> <p>Biological evaluation and Informal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be conducted for all potentially disturbing activities proposed within one mile of all nesting and roosting areas, within potential habitat, or as called for within site-specific management plans.</p>	P	P, R	<p>EIS Sec. 3.4.3  EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 &amp; 4.5.1.3  EIS Sec. 4.6.1.2  EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 &amp; 4.6.4.2  EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4  EIS App. L</p>

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## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Evaluate the effects of proposed projects on wildlife habitat in all environmental analysis. Discuss pertinent components of the habitat such as edge, migration routes, vegetation diversity and microclimate. Specify mitigation measures when the area is disturbed.	P, R	P,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.4.1.2 & 4.4.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.2.3 & 4.5.2.4 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.5 & 4.7.3.6 EIS App. F EIS App. H EIS App. J POD Att. DD
<u>Range:</u> Livestock grazing is permitted at levels which maintain the desired spotted owl habitat characteristics and species composition of the understory. Forage utilization will be limited to that not needed to maintain indigenous plant species. Exotic plants cannot be introduced.	N		
<u>Range:</u> Salt blocks or water developments are allowed if livestock use does not change the plant composition.	N		
<u>Range:</u> Provide annual permittee plans for livestock distribution and use patterns. Where conflicts cannot be resolved or mitigated, relocation and/or removal of livestock will be considered.	N		
<u>Range:</u> Write range allotment plans to reflect management direction for all lands within the allotment boundary. Allotment planning procedures are documented in FSM 2210.	N		
<u>Range:</u> Develop Coordinated Resource Management Plans where possible and feasible to facilitate the integrated resource management of range and other resources, and between agencies, permittees and other landowners.	N		
<u>Range:</u> Allow range improvements.	N		
<u>Range:</u> Allow increases in permitted grazing use to capture increases in transitory range caused by timber cutting where this is compatible with the suitable owl habitat management objectives.	N		
<u>Range:</u> Prescribe kind and amount of grass seeding in silviculture prescriptions.	N		
<u>Range:</u> Forage utilization standards will be incorporated in allotment management plans. Allotment management plans may include utilization standards which are lower or rarely higher when associated with intensive grazing systems and specific vegetation management objectives which will meet resource management objectives and the intent of the management strategy. The standards include cumulative annual use by big game and livestock. Utilization for grass and grasslike species is based on the percent of plant weight removed. Utilization for shrub species is based on incidence of use, weight, and/or twig length (e.g. utilization is 50 percent if 50 out of 100 leaders are browsed). Satisfactory condition is determined by allotment classification and/or forage condition. Unsatisfactory condition is anything not meeting satisfactory conditions. Allowable use of available forage (Maximum percent of annual utilization by big game and livestock) is:	N		

TABLE 4

Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment																																								
RANGE MANAGEMENT INTENSITY		N																																									
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Minimum 1/</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Extensive 2/</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Intensive 3/</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Forested Areas</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Satisfactory Condition</td> <td style="text-align: center;">40%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">45%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Unsatisfactory Condition</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0-30%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0-35%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0-40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Grasslands</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Satisfactory Condition</td> <td style="text-align: center;">50%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">55%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">60%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Unsatisfactory Condition</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0-30%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0-35%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0-40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Shrublands</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Satisfactory Condition</td> <td style="text-align: center;">40%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">45%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Unsatisfactory Condition</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0-25%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0-30%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0-35%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Minimum 1/	Extensive 2/	Intensive 3/	<b>Forested Areas</b>				-Satisfactory Condition	40%	45%	50%	-Unsatisfactory Condition	0-30%	0-35%	0-40%	<b>Grasslands</b>				-Satisfactory Condition	50%	55%	60%	-Unsatisfactory Condition	0-30%	0-35%	0-40%	<b>Shrublands</b>				-Satisfactory Condition	40%	45%	50%	-Unsatisfactory Condition	0-25%	0-30%	0-35%
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-Unsatisfactory Condition	0-25%	0-30%	0-35%																																								
<p>1/ Minimum - Minimum amount of improvements; simple grazing system.                  2/ Extensive - Most or all improvements are non-structural, rotation grazing systems used                  3/ Wide variety of structural and non-structural improvements, rotation grazing systems used</p>																																											
<u>Timber:</u> There will not be any scheduled volume from these areas.	N																																										
<u>Timber:</u> Timber harvest can only take place if it benefits the spotted owl habitat. The exception will be that timber harvest will be allowed in catastrophic situations such as salvage of fire or insect damage and to prevent the spread of insects and disease to areas managed for other purposes providing the owl habitat needs are not compromised or to meet the management area objectives. Salvage operations will require a project environmental analysis and be designed to minimize impact on resources. Restoration of such an area will be designed to return it to a natural state.	N																																										
<u>Timber:</u> In the event of a need for access for salvaging timber from catastrophes, nonground based systems, such as helicopter, are preferred.	N																																										
<u>Timber:</u> Firewood gathering and cutting compatible with objectives of the area will be permitted.	N																																										
<u>Timber:</u> Rehabilitate and reconstruct developments and resources that have been impacted by timber sale activities.	N																																										
<u>Timber:</u> All silvicultural prescriptions will be approved by a certified silviculturist and reviewed by the District Ranger.	N																																										
<u>Timber:</u> The logging system design for timber sales will be reviewed by logging systems specialists designated by the Forest Supervisor. Review for feasibility, silvicultural compatibility and economics.	N																																										
<u>Timber:</u> Maintain a blend of tree species approximating natural stands. In seed collections, no seed lot shall be represented by fewer than 15 families of trees of that species, well distributed across the breeding zone. In addition, no family of parent trees shall represent greater than 20 percent of a seed lot. Although any given plantation may be planted to a single species, strive for a natural seed source from a variety of species.	N																																										

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Water:</u> Evaluate effects of proposed projects on stream courses In all environmental analysis discuss pertinent stream classification and recommend changes where appropriate as a result of the environmental analysis.</p>	P	P	<p>EIS Sec. 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.3.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 &amp; 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. CC</p>
<p><u>Water:</u> Comply with State requirements in accordance with the Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended (1977 and 1987) for protection of waters of the State of Oregon (Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 340-41), and the State of California (Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, Division 7) through planning, application, and monitoring of Best Management Practices (BMPs) in conformance with the Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended (1977 and 1987), regulations, and federal guidance issued thereto.</p>	P, C, R, O	P, B	<p>EIS Secs. 1.4 EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 &amp; 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 2.7.1 &amp; 2.7.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.2.2 &amp; 4.3.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.4.4.1 &amp; 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. M POD Att. BB</p>
<p><u>Water:</u> In cooperation with the States of Oregon and California, the Forest will use the following process.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Select and design BMPs based on site specific conditions, technical, economic, and institutional feasibility, and water quality standards for those waters potentially impacted,</li> <li>b. Implement and enforce BMPs;</li> <li>c. Monitor to insure that practices are correctly applied as designed:</li> <li>d. Monitor to determine the effectiveness of practices in meeting design expectations and in attaining water quality standards:</li> <li>e. Evaluate monitoring results and mitigate where necessary to minimize impacts from activities where BMPs do not perform as expected:</li> <li>f. Adjust BMP design standards and application when it is found that beneficial uses are not being protected and water quality standards are not being achieved to the desired level. Evaluate the appropriateness of water quality criteria for reasonably assuming protection of beneficial uses. Consider recommending adjustment of water quality standards,</li> <li>g. Use the existing agreed to process to implement the State Water Quality Management Plan on lands administered by the USFS as described in Memorandums of Understanding between: 1) the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (Z/12/79 and 12/7/82), and "Attachments A and 8" referred to in this MOU (Implementation Plan for Water Quality Planning on National Forest lands in the Pacific Northwest 12/78 and Best Management Practices for Range and Grazing Activities on Federal lands) and 2) the State Water Resources Control Board, State of California, and U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region, 1981.</li> </ol>	P, C, R, O	P, B	<p>EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 &amp; 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 2.7.1 &amp; 2.7.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.2.2 &amp; 4.3.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 &amp; 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. M POD Att. CC</p>

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Water:</u> The following requirements will be employed in protect implementation when proposed projects may affect streams.</p> <p>a. Determine restricted distance from streams for equipment operation, type of stream crossing, if crossing is needed, and erosion control methods, I needed;</p> <p>b. Consider relation of project to riparian strategy areas (all streams classed as I, II and III are allocated to Strategy 26);</p> <p>c. Locate springs that may be affected and evaluate for appropriate levels of protection This would usually require consultation with soil, water or geology specialists;</p> <p>d. In project planning, consider basin constraint percentages by subwatershed as identified in the monitoring plan for watersheds.</p>	P, R	P, B, R,	<p>EIS Sec. 2.1.4  EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 &amp; 2.3.2.3  EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 &amp; 2.4.2.2  EIS Sec. 2.7.2  EIS Sec. 4.1.2.5  EIS Secs. 4.3.1.2, 4.3.2.2 &amp;  4.3.3.2  EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 &amp; 4.7.3.5  EIS App. F  EIS App. J  POD Att. C  POD Att. I  POD Att. W  POD Att. X  POD Att. BB  POD Att. DD</p>
<u>Water:</u> Acquire water rights for development of non-reserved uses.	N		
<u>Water:</u> Design project water monitoring as appropriate.	P	P, B	<p>EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 &amp; 2.1.2.3  EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 &amp; 2.4.2.2  EIS Secs. 2.7.1 &amp; 2.7.2  POD Att. I  POD Att. M  POD Att. CC</p>
<u>Water:</u> Allow for watershed restoration projects.	P, R	P,	<p>EIS Sec. 2.1.4  EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5  EIS App. F  EIS App. J  POD Att. DD</p>
<u>Water:</u> In-stream flows on National Forest lands should be protected through critical analysis of proposed water uses, diversion and transmission applications and renewal of permits.	N		
<u>Water:</u> Insure that proposed projects have no adverse effects on snow survey sates included in the Regional Forester's memorandum of understanding with the Soil Conservation Service.	N		
<u>Water:</u> Comply with the specific direction for management of each of the municipal watersheds as specified in management agreements between the U.S. Department of Agriculture or Forest and municipalities.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> Prohibit development of aggregate rock sources.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> Prohibit expansion of existing aggregate sources.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> Rehabilitate aggregate sources as they are closed.	N		

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Minerals:</u> Under mining laws, claimants are entitled to access to their mining claims Access for exploration and development of locatable mineral resources will be analyzed in response to a proposed operating plan A decision on approval of reasonable access will be made as a result of appropriate environmental analyses.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> Operating plans for mining operations will be processed In a timely manner in accordance with 36 CFR 228.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> In plans of operation, require operationally feasible provisions designed to: protect riparian and fishery values; meet State water quality standards; and Insure that disturbed areas are reclaimed Insofar as practicable to a practicable condition.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> Reclamation plans will Identify management objectives for disturbed areas and detail the procedures and time frames necessary to accomplish the objectives Reclamation bonds will be based on actual reclamation costs and formulated using technical and other resource Input.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> Conduct compliance reviews as required by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and established Forest Service standards.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> Inform the general public, including minorities and the underprivileged, of availability and benefits which they are eligible to receive from Forest programs. Techniques to Increase awareness and participation will be used.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> As directed by the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, the Forest will protect and preserve for Native Americans their inherent right of freedom to believe, express and exercise their traditional religions on Forest lands This includes, but is not limited to, access to ceremonial sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through traditional ceremonies and rites.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> Identify opportunities for the Forest to coordinate resource activities compatible with interests of surrounding Indian tribes.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> Identify opportunities for the Forest to coordinate resource activities with the Interest of adjacent communities.	N		
<u>Lands:</u> Revise all special use permits to be constant with the direction in this management strategy when renewed.	N		
<u>Lands:</u> Utilize residual capacity in existing utility condors when applications for rights-of-ways from public or private entities are received Analyze any additional corridors with an environmental analysis.	N		
<u>Lands:</u> Direct applications for electronic sates toward use of sates in the following order. a. Utilizing residual capacity of existing sites b. Develop new sates identified in the Forest-wade Electronic Site Plan	P	P	EIS Sec. 2.1.2.2 EIS Sec. 2.3.2.3 EIS Sec. 4.2.2.2 POD Att. D

TABLE 4			
Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Lands:</u> Insure that proposed projects do not have adverse effect on lands included in active exchanges.	N		
<u>Lands:</u> Develop rights-of-ways as necessary to implement projects.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	EIS Sec. 1.4 EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.6 EIS Sec. 2.3.2.3 EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 POD Att. I POD Att. U POD Att. Y POD Att. BB
<u>Lands:</u> Proposed projects are responsible for distinguishing boundaries between management areas with differing management objectives.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 POD Att. U POD Att. T
<u>Lands:</u> Establish and maintain property boundaries on lands administered by the Forest Service.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 POD Att. U POD Att. T
<u>Soils:</u> Address the potential for detrimental soil displacement, compaction, puddling, severe burning, mass wasting and surface soil erosion in project environmental analysis.	P	P, B,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 POD Att. A
<u>Soils:</u> Alternative management practices will be developed or mitigating measures planned and Implemented when activities are likely to result in detrimental displacement, compaction, mass wasting or erosion.	P, R	P, B, ,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 EIS App. F POD Att. I POD Att. DD
<u>Soils:</u> No more than 10 percent of an activity area to be compacted, puddled or displaced upon completion of project (not including permanent roads or landings). No more than 20 percent of the area should be displaced or compacted under circumstances resulting from previous management practices, Including roads and landings Permanent recreation facilities or other permanent facilities are exempt.	P, C, R	P, B, A	EIS Sec. 1.5.2.1 EIS Sec. 2.1.3.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 POD Att. I LRMP Amendment RRNF-6
<u>Soils:</u> Landslide hazard evaluation will be used to assess potential mass wasting risk by the project. The Rogue Rover National Forest landslide, slope stability and hazard rating maps will be used to determine need for detailed slope stability mapping.	P	P, R	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.1.2.2 POD Att. I

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Soils:</u> Design management activities to return effective ground cover. The mineral soil exposure should not exceed the following limits overall, based on the erosion hazard rating of the soil type, as defined in the Rogue River National Forest Soil Resource Inventory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Forty percent mineral soil exposed on soils classed as very slight, slight, low or moderate erosion hazard soils;</li> <li>b. Thirty percent exposure on high or severe erosion hazard soils;</li> <li>c. Fifteen percent exposure on very high or very severe erosion hazard soils.</li> </ul>	P	P, B	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 POD Att. I
<p><u>Soils:</u> Rehabilitate adversely impacted sites.</p>	P, R	P, B	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 POD Att. I
<p><u>Facilities:</u> The Access Management Objectives Process, as described in Forest Service Handbook 7709.55, will be used to develop Road Design, Road Operation, Road Maintenance, and Off-Road Travel Criteria These in turn will be used to develop.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Road and Trawl Design Elements,</li> <li>b. Road and Trawl Design Standards,</li> <li>c. Road Maintenance Levels,</li> <li>d. Road and Trail Maintenance Plans,</li> <li>e. Road Traffic Management Strategies,</li> <li>f. Road Restriction Orders and Traffic Control Devices,</li> <li>g. Off-road Vehicle Management Strategies,</li> <li>h. Travel Maps, and</li> <li>i. Closure Orders.</li> </ul>	P	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 & 2.3.2.3 EIS Sec. 2.7.2 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. Y
<p><u>Facilities:</u> Within sensitive soil resource Inventory land types, as shown in Management Strategy 21, the following guidelines apply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Geotechnical Input is required for road location, design, and management;</li> <li>b. Temporary roads will be planned, located, surveyed, designed, constructed and operated utilizing the same procedures for reviewing decisions, selecting design elements and standards, and controlling construction, operation, and maintenance as are used for permanent transportation system roads; and</li> <li>c. Roads which access or traverse these land types may be closed seasonally to prevent resource damage.</li> </ul>	N		
<p><u>Facilities:</u> Temporary roads that have been evaluated through the NEPA process are permitted.</p>	P	P	EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 & 2.3.2.3 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. I POD Att. Y

TABLE 4			
Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Facilities:</u> Roads that are no longer needed shall be obliterated and properly drained when they are taken out of service. Vegetation shall be reestablished within one year.	P, R	P, B,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. Y POD Att. DD
<u>Protection:</u> Plan pest control alternatives to be biologically selective, cost beneficial and to have no irreversible adverse effect on the environment.	P	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Sec. 2.8 EIS Secs. 4.4.1.2 & 4.4.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.4.2.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 POD Att. I POD Att. N POD Att. X
<u>Protection:</u> Provide a low level of prevention activities limited primarily to public contact through patrol and fire prevention signing at campgrounds, rest areas, main access road junctions and information centers.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Use prescription fire to obtain desired ecological characteristics of the area.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.4.2.3 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.5 & 4.7.3.6 EIS App. H EIS App. J POD Att. R
<u>Protection:</u> Treat activity fuels to a level which meets protection standards and resource objectives in a cost-efficient manner.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.4.2.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. J POD Att. K POD Att. R
<u>Protection:</u> Hazard reduction activities will be compatible with management area objectives.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.1.6 EIS Sec. 2.6.2 EIS Sec. 4.4.2.3 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.5 & 4.7.3.6 EIS App. H EIS App. J POD Att. R

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Protection:</u> Conduct prescribed burning in such a manner that it will conform to applicable provisions of the Federal Clean Air Act, Oregon Smoke Management Plan and the Rogue River National Forest Smoke Management Plan.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Sec. 2.7.2 EIS Secs. 4.4.1.2 & 4.4.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.4.2.3 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.5 & 4.7.3.6 EIS Sec. 4.8.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.12.1.3 EIS App. H EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. R
<u>Protection:</u> Each wildfire will have an appropriate response in accordance with the Rogue River National Forest Fire Management Policy and Plan.	N		
<i>Timber Suitable 1 20</i>			
<u>Recreation – Roaded Modified:</u> Manage the area for Modification Visual Quality Objective. Blend and shape regeneration openings with the natural terrain to the extent possible. Assess the impacts to visual resources in all project environmental analysis. Specifically address how the visual quality objective will be met.	N		
<u>Recreation – Roaded Modified:</u> Allow for dispersed recreation activities such as hunting, fishing and the gathering of forest products.	N		
<u>Recreation – Roaded Modified:</u> Manage trails and dispersed occupancy sites in a manner not in conflict with timber management activities and timber resource values.	N		
<u>Recreation – Roaded Modified:</u> Identify the potential effect of any proposed activity on recreation opportunity spectrum classes in all project environmental analysis.	N		
<u>Recreation – Roaded Modified:</u> Protect Special Dispersed Features, including trails, from adverse impacts until management of the special dispersed features is addressed in an environmental analysis. The environmental analysis shall propose alternative management practices and mitigation measures where appropriate.	N		
<u>Recreation – Roaded Modified:</u> Rehabilitate deteriorated recreation use areas.	N		
<u>Recreation – Roaded Modified:</u> Investigate area to inventory archaeological, historical or other cultural resource properties which may be located within the proposed "area of effect" of projects or elsewhere. Document results of the investigation/inventory in the project environmental analysis. Inventory of non-project areas will be guided by the Forest's cultural resource inventory strategy.	N		

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Recreation – Roaded Modified</u> : Evaluate the cultural resources found within the area using a qualified cultural resource specialist to determine their potential archaeological, historical or cultural significance Evaluate cultural resources on a project-specific basis or by thematic/multi-resource group If a cultural resource is discovered after project activity has begun, the activity will cease or be modified until an evaluation of significance can be made.	N		
<u>Recreation – Roaded Modified</u> : Assess the impacts of a proposed action to determine the effect of the project upon potentially or known significant cultural resources.	N		
<u>Recreation – Roaded Modified</u> : Mitigate potential adverse impacts to significant cultural resources by redesigning the project to avoid damage or disturbance, or implementing appropriate mitigation procedures to reduce the adverse impact to the property.	N		
<u>Recreation – Roaded Modified</u> : Inventory and protect cultural resources to insure that values are not damaged or destroyed until they can be evaluated for scientific study, interpretation or other appropriate uses Protection of values may include maintenance of structures, avoidance of the site, or scientific removal, analysis and reporting.	N		
<u>Recreation – Roaded Modified</u> : Evaluate and enhance cultural resources for scientific, educational, recreational and ethnic use to the extent the Integrity of the resource is maintained Use will be carefully monitored.	N		
<u>Recreation – Roaded Modified</u> : Develop and administer schedules for long-range cultural resource management Coordinate cultural resource management with appropriate State and Federal agencies.	N		
<u>Recreation – Roaded Modified</u> : Properties that meet the significance criteria will be treated as eligible to the National Register of Historic Places; eligible properties will be nominated to the National Register.	N		
<u>Recreation – Roaded Modified</u> : Off-road vehicle recreation use is permitted when not in conflict with timber management or other resource objectives.	N		
<u>Wilderness</u> : This element is not applicable under a timber management strategy.	N		
<u>Wilderness</u> : Project plans will assure that Wilderness boundaries are not violated.	N		
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants</u> : Permit wildlife and fish projects that do not conflict with recreation management activities and recreation resource values.	N		

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Endangered, threatened and sensitive species (and species proposed for Federal listing by USDA Fish and Wildlife Service (PETS)) will be identified and managed in cooperation with the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Department of Agriculture, Oregon Natural Heritage Database, and California Department of Fish and Game.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Legal and biological requirements for the conservation of listed and proposed endangered, threatened and sensitive plant and animal species shall be met. Habitat for existing federally-listed species shall be managed to achieve objectives of recovery plans.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Biological evaluations (FSM 2672.4) shall be prepared for each project authorized, funded or conducted on the Forest. The biological evaluation shall be used to determine the possible effects the proposed activity will have on listed and PETS species. The biological evaluation consists of five steps. a. Pre-field review of existing information; b. Field reconnaissance of the project area, c. Determination of whether local populations of listed and PETS species will be affected by a project; d. Analysis of the significance of project effects on local and total populations of listed and PETS species, e. When step four cannot be completed due to lack of information, a biological or botanical investigation is conducted to gather the information needed to complete step four.	P, R	P,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> If endangered, threatened or proposed species are found in a prefect area, consultation requirements with the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service shall be met in accordance with the Endangered Species Act (Public Law 93-205) and FSM 2671.4 No adverse Impacts on endangered, threatened or proposed species or their habitats shall occur except when It is possible to compensate adverse effects totally through alternatives identified in a biological opinion rendered by the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service (FSM 2670 31) Before a project can be carried out, protection or mitigation requirements shall be specified (NFMA, 36 CFR 219.27(a)(8)).	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. L POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> If sensitive species are found in a project area, avoidance or other mitigation to minimize Impacts to local populations shall be used for those species whose viability has been identified as a concern (FSM 2670.32) Maintaining viable populations of species throughout their geographic range (FSM 2670.22) shall be an objective during project planning At a minimum, no action shall result in loss of species viability or create significant trends toward Federal listing (FSM 2670.32).	P, C, R, O	P, R,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. DD

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment																				
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Northern Spotted Owl – Manage this species under the standards and guidelines established in the ROD for the Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statement for an amendment to the Pacific Northwest Regional Guide In the event that a pair of northern spotted owls are found in an area, consideration will be given to (1) the need to improve the distribution of older forest ecosystems for all associated plant and animal species, (2) providing insight into management of spotted owl habitat areas (SOHA) through experimental habitat manipulation During the planning and scheduling phase of a timber sale or any other project activity that may impact spotted owl habitat, conduct a biological evaluation in order to determine the degree of impact and to provide for protective measures.	P, C, R, O	P, R, ,	EIS Secs. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 4.5.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.6.1.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.6 EIS App. F EIS App. H EIS App. L POD Att. DD																				
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Osprey – Protect active nests during the nesting season Land management activities having adverse potential impact should not occur within a 20-chain radius of the nest from March 1 to August 31 Nest and perch trees will be protected until they are no longer usable.	P, C, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3																				
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Goshawk – Nest sites will be protected from disturbing human activities during the nesting season. To maintain the physical suitability of nesting areas and prevent disturbances that may cause nesting failures, the period of protection will be from March 1 to August 31 for the area within 20 chains of the active nest.	P, C, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3																				
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Goshawk – Each nest site is assumed potentially active until June 1. If monitoring has shown that no nesting attempt has been initiated or that a nesting attempt has failed by June 1, the nest site will be considered inactive and the above nest site restriction may be waived Monitoring will be supervised and evaluated by a qualified wildlife biologist.	P, C, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3																				
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Goshawk – Goshawk nests will be protected within a 25 acre no-harvest buffer of trees unless other adjacent alternate buffers are available in a logical basis to maintain habitat over time.	P, C, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3																				
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Woodpeckers - (Cavity Nesters) Leave sufficient wildlife trees (hard snags or green trees designated to become snags) in coniferous forest lands to provide for at least 40 percent of the potential population levels for cavity nesting species. The distribution of numbers and size class necessary to meet 40 percent per 100 acres is as follows: Siskiyou and Cascade Mixed Conifer <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Size</th> <th>Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>15+</td> <td>119</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17+</td> <td>24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25+</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>145</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> Siskiyou and Cascade True Fir <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Size</th> <th>Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>15+</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17+</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25+</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>104</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Size	Number	15+	119	17+	24	25+	2	Total	145	Size	Number	15+	95	17+	7	25+	2	Total	104	P, C, R, O	P, R,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F POD Att. P POD Att. U POD Att. DD EIS App. L
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TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Woodpeckers - (Cavity Nesters) Species distribution should be representative of the site's original stand. Trees selected for retention should maximize use of the stand's cull component. If the proper number and size of trees do not exist in the stand to be treated, select the proper number from the next lower size class. (i.e. if 25" trees are not available go to 17" trees). Material that satisfies the need for down woody material recruitment will come from existing down material, down woody material that is the result of a silvicultural treatment and from the trees that are designated to meet standing wildlife tree requirements. The long-term goal for large woody material (LWM) is 10 to 20 pieces of class I and II logs per acre, and all existing class III, IV and V logs, except for incidental amounts removed during management activities. Additional green merchantable trees will not be designated unless none of the other categories exist. The expected life span of snags or dead trees in mixed conifer working groups is 30 years and in true fir working groups the life span is 20 years. The silvicultural prescription will describe the total number, size and species of wildlife trees that will be required through the next full rotation of the stand being treated. Wildlife and down woody material requirement will be included as part of the vegetative (silvicultural) prescription for each stand. Information for the prescription will be provided by a wildlife biologist based on site by site needs. A certified silviculturist will validate the data and include it in the preparation of the final vegetative (silvicultural) prescription that implements all the interdisciplinary requirements. The logging system required, reforestation needs, slash disposal requirements and site preparation needs should be compatible with the wildlife tree distribution needs. Primary cavity excavator habitat will be met on areas no larger than 60 acres including adjacent existing harvest units. The objective is to provide well distributed habitat and allow adjacent stands to provide the needed wildlife trees for past harvest units where current standards were not met. Where past timber harvest activities created clearcuts, the acreage within a 900 foot "edge" adjacent to an uncut timber stand will be used to compute the number of wildlife trees needed to bring this common boundary "edge", area up to a minimum 20 percent potential population level for cavity nesting species. Excess cull trees and snags in the adjacent uncut stand, (being managed at the 40 percent level), if available, can be applied to the number of wildlife trees needed in the "edge" area. If no culls or snags are available, green merchantable trees may be marked and managed for wildlife tree needs in this uncut area.</p>	P, C, O, R	P, B,	<p>EIS Sec. 2.1.4  EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1  EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 &amp; 4.5.1.3  EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 &amp; 4.6.4.2  EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4  EIS App. F  POD Att. P  POD Att. U  POD Att. DD  EIS App. L</p>
<p><u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Woodpeckers - (Cavity Nesters) On existing large shelterwood areas it is assumed that natural mortality will occur to meet the 20 percent potential population levels needed as a minimum, however, if there are excess cull trees and snags in adjacent stands, they can be used to bring the biological potential up to 40 percent. The minimum 20 percent biological potential level will not be met for two or more decades on the area beyond the 900 foot "edge", on existing clearcut areas. By that time natural mortality will begin to occur in the new stands and sufficient trees will be managed for wildlife needs.</p>	P, R	P,	<p>EIS Sec. 2.1.4  EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1  EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 &amp; 4.5.1.3  EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 &amp; 4.6.4.2  EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4  EIS App. F  POD Att. P  POD Att. U  POD Att. DD  EIS App. L</p>

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Woodpeckers - (Cavity Nesters) Selection of wildlife trees to make up for past deficits will meet the same selection criteria as in newly treated stands. Green merchantable trees will not be girdled to create wildlife snags, regardless of the situation, until 5-10 years after project completion (sale closure), in order to capture any mortality that may occur during that time. Adequacy of wildlife tree levels will be monitored as a part of the Forest Plan.</p>	P, C, R, O	P,	<p>EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 &amp; 4.5.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 &amp; 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F POD Att. P POD Att. U POD Att. DD EIS App. L</p>
<p><u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Deer and Elk - Maintain summer range to provide 20 percent forage, and at least 20 percent thermal cover for an area generally 500 to 1,000 acres. To the extent possible, timber harvesting and/or thinning should provide hiding and thermal cover between treatment areas and roads with continuous vehicle use. Hiding cover should be dense enough to hide 90 percent of a deer or elk from view at 200 feet. Hiding cover need not be continuous but gaps between screens should not exceed one-quarter of a mile. A restricted operating period from April 1 to June 30 may be imposed in identified deer or elk fawning or calving areas.</p>	P, C, R, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3
<p><u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Bald Eagle - Develop a bald eagle site management plan for each nesting or roosting area as it is discovered. Until a site specific management plan is developed, the following measures will apply: Establish the primary nesting zone to be a 330 foot radius around the nest and the secondary zone to be a 660 foot radius around the nest. The following activities should not occur within the nesting zones and communal roosting sites: 1) Primary Zone: All human related activities unless the activities pre-existed to nest discovery and the eagles are apparently tolerant; 2) Secondary Zone: Major land uses such as development of commercial and industrial sites, home, road, powerline or other construction, oil drilling, surface mining, and spraying of chemicals which adversely affect eagles. Timber cutting to enhance habitat is permitted but there is no scheduled timber harvest; 3) Primary and Secondary Zones between January 1 and August 15: blasting, use of firearms, camping, picnicking, timber harvest, road and water access into the nesting territory, and low level aircraft operations with helicopters no closer than 1,000 feet and with fixed wing no closer than 500 feet; 4) A communal roost is any stand of trees in which eagles regularly roost together. The primary zone for roosting eagles is 330 feet from the roosting trees and the secondary zone is one-quarter of a mile from the roosting trees. Large trees used as solitary roosts should be left along shoreline of lakes and streams wherever possible.</p> <p>Biological evaluation and informal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be conducted for all potentially disturbing activities proposed within one mile of all nesting and roosting areas, within potential habitat, or as called for within site-specific management plans.</p>	P	P, R	<p>EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 &amp; 4.5.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.6.1.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 &amp; 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4</p>

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><b>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</b> Peregrine Falcon - Develop a Peregrine falcon site management plan for each nesting area found. The site plan design will be tailored to fit the landscape and the use patterns established by the birds. The following may be included in the Plan. 1) Delineate the nest site (eyrie), 2) Define primary (nesting) and secondary and tertiary zones associated with the eyrie, 3) Withdraw the nest site from mineral entry, 4) Restrict management activities and recreational use to September through January; 5) Allow no structural developments within the primary zone unless it benefits the species; 6) Maintain and/or enhance riparian habitats within a three-mile radius of the eyrie, 7) Develop water sources (springs, seeps, ponds, catchments) within approximately one-half mile radius of the eyrie, 8) Implement silvicultural prescriptions, prescribed fire or other management techniques to maintain a mosaic of all vegetative serial stages within the secondary and tertiary zones (approximately a three-mile radius of the eyrie); 9) Direct special emphases towards maintaining and/or enhancing mast- and berry-producing shrubs and trees which support jays, bandtail pigeon and other passerine birds.</p> <p>Biological evaluation and Informal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be conducted for all potentially disturbing activities proposed within one mile of all nesting and roosting areas, within potential habitat, or as called for within site-specific management plans.</p>	P	P, R	EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.6.1.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. L
<p><b>Range:</b> Permit livestock grazing on transitory ranges under the following situations:</p> <p>a. Where forage occurs in natural stands or as a result of site disturbance and/or timber canopy removal on a periodic basis.</p> <p>b. Where disturbed sites and/or areas under timber management can be seeded with species which improve forage production and does not restrict tree establishment and growth. (FSM 2521.02, RR Supplement #6, 2/73).</p> <p>c. On forest plantations when livestock will not damage the young trees.</p>	N		
<p><b>Range:</b> Provide annual permittee plans for livestock distribution and use patterns. Where conflicts cannot be resolved or mitigated, relocation or removal of livestock will be considered.</p>	N		
<p><b>Range:</b> Write range allotment plans to reflect management direction for all lands within the allotment boundary. Allotment planning procedures are documented in FSM 2210.</p>	N		
<p><b>Range:</b> Develop Coordinated Resource Management Plans where possible and feasible to facilitate the integrated resource management of range and other resources, and between agencies, permittees and other landowners.</p>	N		
<p><b>Range:</b> Develop structural and non-structural range improvements.</p>	N		
<p><b>Range:</b> Allow increases in permitted grazing use to capture increases in transitory range caused by timber cutting where this is compatible with the timber management objectives.</p>	N		
<p><b>Range:</b> Prescribe kind and amount of vegetative seeding in silviculture prescriptions.</p>	N		

TABLE 4

Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment																																								
<p><u>Range:</u> Forage utilization standards will be incorporated in allotment management plans. Allotment management plans may include utilization standards which are lower or rarely higher when associated with intensive grazing systems and specific vegetation management objectives which will meet resource management objectives and the intent of the management strategy. The standards include cumulative annual use by big game and livestock. Utilization for grass and grasslike species is based on the percent of plant weight removed. Utilization for shrub species is based on incidence of use, weight, and/or twig length (e.g. utilization is 50 percent if 50 out of 100 leaders are browsed). Satisfactory condition is determined by allotment classification and/or forage condition. Unsatisfactory condition is anything not meeting satisfactory conditions. Allowable use of available forage (Maximum percent of annual utilization by big game and livestock) is:</p>	N																																										
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>RANGE MANAGEMENT INTENSITY</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Minimum 1/</th> <th>Extensive 2/</th> <th>Intensive 3/</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Forested Areas</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Satisfactory Condition</td> <td>40%</td> <td>45%</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Unsatisfactory Condition</td> <td>0-30%</td> <td>0-35%</td> <td>0-40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Grasslands</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Satisfactory Condition</td> <td>50%</td> <td>55%</td> <td>60%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Unsatisfactory Condition</td> <td>0-30%</td> <td>0-35%</td> <td>0-40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Shrublands</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Satisfactory Condition</td> <td>40%</td> <td>45%</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Unsatisfactory Condition</td> <td>0-25%</td> <td>0-30%</td> <td>0-35%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>1/ Minimum - Minimum amount of improvements; simple grazing system.                  2/ Extensive - Most or all improvements are non-structural; rotation grazing systems used.                  3/ Wide variety of structural and non-structural improvements; rotation grazing systems used.</p>		Minimum 1/	Extensive 2/	Intensive 3/	<b>Forested Areas</b>				-Satisfactory Condition	40%	45%	50%	-Unsatisfactory Condition	0-30%	0-35%	0-40%	<b>Grasslands</b>				-Satisfactory Condition	50%	55%	60%	-Unsatisfactory Condition	0-30%	0-35%	0-40%	<b>Shrublands</b>				-Satisfactory Condition	40%	45%	50%	-Unsatisfactory Condition	0-25%	0-30%	0-35%	N		
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<p><u>Timber:</u> When trees are cut for timber production objectives, the cutting shall be made in a way to assure that technology and knowledge exist to adequately restock the site within five years after final harvest (36 CFR 219 27(c)(3)).</p>	N																																										
<p><u>Timber:</u> Timber harvesting shall only occur on lands classified as suitable for timber production except for salvage sales, sales necessary to protect other multiple-use values or activities that meet other objectives of the Forest Plan establishes that such actions are appropriate (36 CFR 219 27(c)(l)).</p>	N																																										

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Timber:</u> The landscape will be predominated by a mosaic of even-aged managed timber stands although even and uneven aged management are accepted systems in this strategy. Silvicultural practices employed to accomplish management goals may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Site preparation - chemical, mechanical, biological and manual and prescribed fire;</li> <li>b. Tree improvement (genetics);</li> <li>c. Reforestation by planting Random natural seeding will count towards reaching desired stocking;</li> <li>d. Growing stock protection from animals, insects and diseases;</li> <li>e. Release and weeding - chemical, mechanical, biological and manual and prescribed fire;</li> <li>f. Precommercial thinning;</li> <li>g. Fertilization;</li> <li>h. Commercial thinning;</li> <li>i. Salvage mortality as necessary;</li> <li>j. Final Harvest - even-aged silvicultural system using shelterwood, seed tree or clearcut methods The shelterwood method will probably be the most common, however, selection will be determined by the environmental assessment process and documented in a site-specific silvicultural prescription,</li> <li>k. Pruning.</li> </ul>	N		
<p><u>Timber:</u> Rehabilitate and reconstruct developments and resources that have been impacted by timber sale activities if in keeping with the goals and objectives of this management strategy.</p>	N		
<p><u>Timber:</u> The logging system design for timber sales will be reviewed by logging systems specialists designated by the Forest Supervisor. Content review will be for feasibility, silvicultural compatibility and economics.</p>	N		

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><b>Timber:</b> The even-aged silvicultural system will be the most commonly used system in coniferous forests. The uneven-aged silvicultural system may be used when healthy, fully stocked, uneven aged stands exist or can be created by identified treatments within a defined time period. The selection of the appropriate silvicultural system will be guided by the following criteria.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Must permit the production of sufficient volume of marketable trees to permit utilization of all trees which meet utilization standards and are designated for harvest.</li> <li>b. Must permit the use of an available and acceptable logging method.</li> <li>c. Must be capable of providing special conditions when required by critical soil conditions or needed to achieve management objectives.</li> <li>d. Must permit control of existing or potential vegetation to a degree that establishment of numbers of trees and rates of growth as identified in site-specific silvicultural prescriptions for harvest areas can be achieved.</li> <li>e. Must promote stand structure and species composition which avoids serious risk of damage from mammals, insects, disease or wildfire and will allow treatment of existing insect, disease or fuel conditions.</li> <li>f. Must meet resource and vegetation management objectives identified for this management area.</li> </ul>	N		
<p><b>Timber:</b> Forest openings created by the application of even-aged silviculture shall be limited to a maximum size of 60 acres in the Douglas-fir forest type and to a maximum size of 40 acres on all other lands of the Forest. Exceptions are permitted in the following cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. When natural catastrophic situations such as fires, windstorms, or insect and disease attacks occur.</li> <li>b. On an individual timber sale basis after 60-day, public notice and review by the Regional Forester.</li> </ul>	N		
<p><b>Timber:</b> When any one of the criteria described below is met and will produce a more desirable combination of benefits, the limits may be exceeded by not more than 50 percent without review by the Regional Forester or 60-day public notice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. When larger created openings will reduce the disturbance to soil, water, fish or riparian resources, or residual vegetation by: (1) allowing economically feasible logging systems that reduce landing and road construction, or (2) locating roads away from unstable soils, and (3) by reducing soil and vegetation disturbance from dragging logs.</li> <li>b. Where groups of dwarf mistletoe or root rot disease infected trees need to be incorporated into the created opening to avoid infection of susceptible conifer reproduction and their inclusion cannot be achieved by centering the created opening over the area of infection.</li> <li>c. Where visual quality objectives require shaping and blending of openings to fit landform.</li> <li>d. Where larger units are needed to achieve silviculture objectives in existing areas of regeneration cutting by the shelterwood method and where destruction of the newly created stand of reproduction would occur as a result of delayed removal of shelter trees. This exception applies only to existing shelterwood units and shelterwood units under contract prior to approval of Forest Plan.</li> </ul>	N		

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Timber:</u> Created openings will be separated by areas generally not classed as created openings. The areas between created openings shall contain one or more logical harvest units. These areas shall be large enough and contain a stand structure to meet resource requirements of the management area. The total area of created openings contiguous to 30-acre or larger natural openings should normally be limited to an area not exceeding 1/3 the size of the natural opening and not occupying more than 1/3 of the natural opening perimeter. When openings are created adjacent to natural openings, they should be designed to retain and manage adequate vegetation along the edge in sufficient density to retain wildlife values and visual management objectives. The determination of adequate vegetation will be made by an appropriate interdisciplinary team.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> A harvested area of commercial forest will no longer be considered a created opening for silvicultural purposes when stocking surveys carried out in accordance with Regional instructions indicate prescribed crop tree stocking at or above 4.5 feet in height and free to grow.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Strive for a reasonably balanced acreage in each age class (i.e. 20 percent of each 500 to 1,000 acre area in stands 40 feet tall with 70 percent crown closure) to obtain biological diversity and thermal cover.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Reforestation, precommercial thinning and release to meet recommended (full) stocking will be addressed with site-specific silvicultural prescriptions.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Set harvest treatment priorities by cut categories on each District so that the stands most needing treatment are done first, wherever reasonably possible.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Maintain a blend of tree species approximating natural stands In seed collections, no seed lot shall be represented by fewer than 15 families of trees of that species well distributed across the breeding zone In addition, no family of parent trees shall represent greater than 20 percent of a seed lot Although any given plantation may be planted to a single species, strive for a natural seed source from a variety of species.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Make miscellaneous forest products such as poles, posts, boughs, Christmas trees, house-logs, etc., available on an as-needed basis consistent with resource objectives of affected management areas.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Provide access to potential fuelwood or bring the fuelwood to convenient points in timber sale or thinning areas through the utilization of appropriate timber sale clauses or the modification of fuels management prescriptions to meet this objective.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Allow commercial fuelwood contracts for slash disposal, thinning and site preparation.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Open slash areas to fuelwood gathering prior to traditional disposal methods.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Leave slash as a fuelwood source where there is no conflict with resource activity.	N		

TABLE 4

Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment												
<u>Timber:</u> Consider using the fuelwood program as a means to meet silvicultural objectives in appropriate areas, such as low productivity stands or other stands prior to reaching commercial size.	N														
<u>Timber:</u> Consider the season of year and access when implementing a fuelwood program. The public should be encouraged to burn dry wood.	N														
<u>Timber:</u> Document fuelwood availability for public uses in project environmental analysis.	N														
<u>Timber:</u> Be responsive to needs of public for fuelwood.	N														
<u>Timber:</u> Create a Forest fuelwood and miscellaneous products policy to include fuelwood inventory.	N														
<u>Timber:</u> Utilization standards for timber harvested will meet the standards as stated in the Pacific Northwest Regional Guide, Standards and Guidelines 4-2 and in Table 3-6. Standards in timber sale contracts may vary depending on markets and costs of harvesting.	N														
<b>UTILIZATION STANDARDS</b>		N													
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Type Tree</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Minimum dbh.</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Minimum Top dib</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">First Decade Existing mature trees, except lodgepole pine (first and future decades)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9</td> <td style="text-align: center;">6</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Existing commercial thinning size trees and lodgepole pine</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Future Decades All species, except surviving stands of first decade existing mature</td> <td style="text-align: center;">7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Type Tree	Minimum dbh.	Minimum Top dib	First Decade Existing mature trees, except lodgepole pine (first and future decades)	9	6	Existing commercial thinning size trees and lodgepole pine	7	4	Future Decades All species, except surviving stands of first decade existing mature	7	4
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Future Decades All species, except surviving stands of first decade existing mature	7	4													
<u>Water:</u> Evaluate effects of proposed projects on stream courses In all environmental analysis discuss pertinent stream classification and recommend changes where appropriate as a result of the environmental analysis.	P	P	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.3.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. CC												
<u>Water:</u> Comply with State requirements in accordance with the Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended (1977 and 1987) for protection of waters of the State of Oregon (Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 340-41), and the State of California (Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, Division 7) through planning, application, and monitoring of Best Management Practices (BMPs) in conformance with the Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended (1977 and 1987), regulations, and federal guidance issued thereto.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Secs. 1.4 EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 2.7.1 & 2.7.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.2.2 & 4.3.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. M POD Att. BB												

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## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Water:</u> In cooperation with the States of Oregon and California, the Forest will use the following process.</p> <p>a. Select and design BMPs based on site specific conditions, technical, economic, and institutional feasibility, and water quality standards for those waters potentially impacted,</p> <p>b. Implement and enforce BMPs;</p> <p>c. Monitor to insure that practices are correctly applied as designed;</p> <p>d. Monitor to determent the effectiveness of practices in meeting design expectations and in attaining water quality standards:</p> <p>e. Evaluate monitoring results and mitigate where necessary to minimize impacts from activities where BMPs do not perform as expected:</p> <p>f. Adjust BMP design standards and application when it is found that beneficial uses are not being protected and water quality standards are not being achieved to the desired level Evaluate the appropriateness of water quaky criteria for reasonably assuming protection of beneficial uses. Consider recommending adjustment of water quality standards,</p> <p>g. Use the existing agreed to process to Implement the State Water Quality Management Plan on lands administered by the USFS as described In Memorandums of Understanding between. 1) the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and US. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (Z/12/79 and 12/7/82), and "Attachments A and 8' referred to In this MOU (Implementation Plan for Water Quality Planning on National Forest lands in the Pacific Northwest 12/78 and Best Management Practices for Range and Grazing Activities on Federal lands) and 2) the State Water Resources Control Board, State of California, and U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region, 1981.</p>	P, C, R, O	P, B	<p>EIS Sec. 1.5</p> <p>EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 &amp; 2.4.2.2</p> <p>EIS Secs. 2.6.1 &amp; 2.6.2</p> <p>EIS Secs. 4.3.2.2 &amp; 4.3.3.2</p> <p>EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 &amp; 4.3.4.3</p> <p>EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5</p> <p>EIS App. J</p> <p>POD Att. I</p> <p>POD Att. M</p> <p>POD Att. CC</p>
<p><u>Water:</u> The following requirements will be employed in protect implementation when proposed projects may affect streams.</p> <p>a. Determine restricted distance from streams for equipment operation, type of stream crossing, if crossing is needed, and erosion control methods, I needed;</p> <p>b. Consider relation of project to riparian strategy areas (all streams classed as I, II and III are allocated to Strategy 26);</p> <p>c. Locate springs that may be affected and evaluate for appropriate levels of protection This would usually require consultation with soil, water or geology specialists;</p> <p>d. In project planning, consider basin constraint percentages by subwatershed as identified in the monitoring plan for watersheds.</p>	P, R	P, B, R, ,	<p>EIS Sec. 2.1.4</p> <p>EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 &amp; 2.3.2.3</p> <p>EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 &amp; 2.4.2.2</p> <p>EIS Sec. 2.7.2</p> <p>EIS Sec. 4.1.2.5</p> <p>EIS Secs. 4.3.1.2, 4.3.2.2 &amp; 4.3.3.2</p> <p>EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 &amp; 4.7.3.5</p> <p>EIS App. F</p> <p>EIS App. J</p> <p>POD Att. C</p> <p>POD Att. I</p> <p>POD Att. W</p> <p>POD Att. X</p> <p>POD Att. BB</p> <p>POD Att. DD</p>
<p><u>Water:</u> Acquire water rights for development of non-reserved uses.</p>	N		

TABLE 4			
Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Water:</u> Design project water monitoring as appropriate.	P	P, B	EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 & 2.1.2.3 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 2.7.1 & 2.7.2 POD Att. I POD Att. M POD Att. C
<u>Water:</u> Allow for watershed restoration projects.	P, R	P,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. DD
<u>Water:</u> In-stream flows on National Forest lands should be protected through critical analysis of proposed water uses, diversion and transmission applications and renewal of permits.	N		
<u>Water:</u> Insure that proposed projects have no adverse effects on snow survey sates included in the Regional Forester's memorandum of understanding with the Soil Conservation Service.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> Develop and manage new and existing aggregate sources in compliance with approved Rock Resource Development Plan and an approved environmental analysis.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> Under mining laws, claimants are entitled to access to their mining claims Access for exploration and development of locatable mineral resources will be analyzed in response to a proposed operating plan A decision on approval of reasonable access will be made as a result of appropriate environmental analyses.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> Operating plans for mining operations will be processed In a timely manner in accordance with 36 CFR 228.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> In plans of operation, require operationally feasible provisions designed to' protect riparian and fishery values, meet State water quality standards: and Insure that disturbed areas are reclaimed Insofar as practicable to a practicable condition.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> Reclamation plans will Identify management objectives for disturbed areas and detail the procedures and time frames necessary to accomplish the objectives Reclamation bonds will be based on actual reclamation costs and formulated using technical and other resource Input.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> Conduct compliance reviews as required by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and established Forest Service standards.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> Inform the general public, including minorities and the underprivileged. of availability and benefits which they are eligible to receive from Forest programs. Techniques to Increase awareness and participation will be used.	N		

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> As directed by the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, the Forest will protect and preserve for Native Americans their inherent right of freedom to believe, express and exercise their traditional religions on Forest lands This includes, but is not limited to, access to ceremonial sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through traditional ceremonies and rites.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> Identify opportunities for the Forest to coordinate resource activities compatible with interests of surrounding Indian tribes.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> Identify opportunities for the Forest to coordinate resource activities with the Interest of adjacent communities.	N		
<u>Lands:</u> Revise all special use permits to be constant with the direction in this management strategy when renewed.	N		
<u>Lands:</u> Utilize residual capacity in existing utility condors when applications for rights-of-ways from public or private entities are received Analyze any additional corridors with an environmental analysis.	N		
<u>Lands:</u> Use control measures to prohibit livestock access to chemically treated corridors.	N		
<u>Lands:</u> Direct applications for electronic sites toward use of sites in the following order. a. Utilizing residual capacity of existing Sites b. Develop new sites identified in the Forest-wade Electronic Site Plan	P	P	EIS Sec. 2.1.2.2 EIS Sec. 2.3.2.3 EIS Sec. 4.2.2.2 POD Att. D
<u>Lands:</u> Insure that proposed projects do not have adverse effect on lands included in active exchanges.	N		
<u>Lands:</u> Develop rights-of-ways as necessary to implement projects.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	EIS Sec. 1.4 EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.6 EIS Sec. 2.3.2.3 EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 POD Att. I POD Att. U POD Att. Y POD Att. BB
<u>Lands:</u> Proposed projects are responsible for distinguishing boundaries between management areas with differing management objectives.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 POD Att. U POD Att. 21
<u>Lands:</u> Establish and maintain property boundaries on lands administered by the Forest Service.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 POD Att. U POD Att. 21

TABLE 4			
Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Soils:</u> Address the potential for detrimental soil displacement, compaction, puddling, severe burning, mass wasting and surface soil erosion in project environmental analysis.	P	P, B,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 POD Att. I
<u>Soils:</u> Alternative management practices will be developed or mitigating measures planned and Implemented when activities are likely to result m detrimental displacement, compaction, mass wasting or erosion.	P, R	P, B, ,	
<u>Soils:</u> No more than ten percent of an activity area to be compacted, puddled or displaced upon completion of project (not including permanent roads or landings). No more than 20 percent of the area should be displaced or compacted under circumstances resulting from previous management practices, Including roads and landings Permanent recreation facilities or other permanent facilities are exempt.	P, C, R	P, B, A	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.3.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 POD Att. I LRMP Amendment RRNF-6
<u>Soils:</u> Landslide hazard evaluation will be used to assess potential mass wasting risk by the project. The Rogue Rover National Forest landslide, slope stability and hazard rating maps will be used to determine need for detailed slope stability mapping.	P	P, R	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.1.2.2 POD Att. I
<u>Soils:</u> Design management activities to return effective ground cover. The mineral soil exposure should not exceed the following limits overall, based on the erosion hazard rating of the soil type, as defined in the Rogue River National Forest Soil Resource Inventory: a. Forty percent mineral soil exposed on soils classed as very slight, slight, low or moderate erosion hazard soils; b. Thirty percent exposure on high or severe erosion hazard soils; c. Fifteen percent exposure on very high or very severe erosion hazard soils.	P	P, B	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 POD Att. I
<u>Soils:</u> Rehabilitate adversely impacted sites.	P, R	P, B	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 POD Att. I
<u>Facilities:</u> The Access Management Objectives Process, as described m Forest Service Handbook 7709 55, will be used to develop Road Design, Road Operation, Road Maintenance, and Off-Road Travel Criteria These in turn will be used to develop. a. Road and Trawl Design Elements, b. Road and Trawl Design Standards, c. Road Maintenance Levels, d. Road and Trail Maintenance Plans, e. Road Traffic Management Strategies, f. Road Restriction Orders and Traffic Control Devices, g. Off-road Vehicle Management Strategies, h. Travel Maps, and i. Closure Orders.	N		

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Facilities:</u> Within sensitive soil resource Inventory land types, as shown in Management Strategy 21, the following guidelines apply.</p> <p>a. Geotechnical Input is required for road location, design, and management;</p> <p>b. Temporary roads will be planned, located, surveyed, designed, constructed and operated utilizing the same procedures for reviewing decisions, selecting design elements and standards, and controlling construction, operation, and maintenance as are used for permanent transportation system roads; and</p> <p>c. Roads which access or traverse these land types may be closed seasonally to prevent resource damage.</p>	N		
<p><u>Facilities:</u> Temporary roads that have been evaluated through the NEPA process are permitted.</p>	P	P, R	EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 & 2.3.2.3 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. I POD Att. Y
<p><u>Facilities:</u> Roads that are no longer needed shall be obliterated and properly drained when they are taken out of service. Vegetation shall be reestablished within one year.</p>	P, R	P, B,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. Y POD Att. DD
<p><u>Protection:</u> Plan pest control alternatives to be biologically selective, cost beneficial and to have no irreversible adverse effect on the environment.</p>	N		
<p><u>Protection:</u> Aggressively suppress insects and diseases using the most cost-effective suppression strategies when outbreaks threaten resource management objectives. Includes stump treatment for root rots, application of pesticides for defoliators and cone insects, etc., as necessary.</p>	N		
<p><u>Protection:</u> Practice high intensity prevention activities such as monitoring pest populations to be forewarned of outbreaks, stump removal for root rots, stocking control, species selection for plantings, timely salvage of weather damaged timber, etc.</p>	N		
<p><u>Protection:</u> Provide a moderate level of fire prevention activities consisting of: public contact through the use of media and personal contact at campgrounds and dispersed recreation areas; and fire prevention signing at campgrounds, rest areas, main road junctions, information centers and local businesses.</p>	N		

TABLE 4			
Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Protection:</u> Maintain natural fuel loadings at a level which meets protection standards and resource objectives in a cost-efficient manner.	P, C, R, O	P, B,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. K POD Att. R POD Att. DD
<u>Protection:</u> Treat activity fuels to a level which meets protection standards and resource objectives in a cost-efficient manner.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.4.2.3 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. J POD Att. K POD Att. R
<u>Protection:</u> Hazard reduction activities will be compatible with management area objectives.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.1.6 EIS Sec. 2.6.2 EIS Sec. 4.4.2.3 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.5 & 4.7.3.6 EIS App. H EIS App. J POD Att. R
<u>Protection:</u> Design fuel breaks to meet the natural characteristics of the area.	P, R	P, B,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.6 EIS App. F EIS App. H POD Att. K POD Att. DD
<u>Protection:</u> Integrate fuel break construction with vegetation management projects.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Conduct prescribed burning in such a manner that it will conform to applicable provisions of the Federal Clean Air Act, Oregon Smoke Management Plan and the Rogue River National Forest Smoke Management Plan.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Each wildfire will have an appropriate response in accordance with the Rogue River National Forest Fire Management Policy and Plan.	N		
<i>Timber Suitable 2 – Not Applicable, Excluded From Table</i>			
<i>Restricted Watershed 22 – Not Applicable, Excluded From Table</i>			
<i>Managed Watershed – Not Applicable, Excluded From Table</i>			
<i>Research Natural Areas – Not Applicable, Excluded From Table</i>			
<i>Restricted Riparian 26</i>			

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural:</u> Manage the area for Retention Visual Quality Objective. Blend and shape regeneration openings with the natural terrain to the extent possible. Assess the impacts to visual resources in all project environmental analysis. Specifically address how the visual quality objective will be met.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural:</u> Protect Special Dispersed Features, including trails, from adverse impacts until management of the special dispersed feature is addressed in an environmental analysis. The environmental analysis shall propose alternative management practices and mitigation measures where appropriate.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural:</u> Allow for dispersed recreation activities such as dispersed camping, hunting, fishing and the gathering of forest products.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural:</u> Manage trails and dispersed occupancy sites in a manner not in conflict with fisheries resource values.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural:</u> Discourage or prohibit recreation use where public safety is threatened.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural:</u> Identify the potential effect of any proposed activity on recreation opportunity spectrum classes in all project environmental analysis.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural:</u> Restrict vehicle use to roads and trails except where prohibited.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural:</u> Prohibit new developed recreation sites.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural:</u> Portions of riparian areas suffering resource damage from recreation use will be rehabilitated and may be closed.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural:</u> Investigate area to inventory archaeological, historical or other cultural resource properties which may be located within the proposed "area of effect" of projects or elsewhere. Document results of the investigation/ inventory in the project environmental analysis. Inventory of non-project areas will be guided by the Forest's cultural resource inventory strategy.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural:</u> Evaluate the cultural resources found within the area using a qualified cultural resource specialist, to determine their potential archaeological, historical or cultural significance. Evaluate cultural resources on a project-specific basis or by thematic/multiresource group. If a cultural resource is discovered after project activity has begun, the activity will cease or be modified until an evaluation of significance can be made.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural:</u> Assess the impacts of a proposed action to determine the effect of the project upon potentially or known significant cultural resources.	N		

TABLE 4			
Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Mitigate potential adverse impacts to significant cultural resources by redesigning the project to avoid damage or disturbance, or implementing appropriate mitigation procedures to reduce the adverse impact to the resource.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Inventory and protect cultural resources to insure that values are not damaged or destroyed until they can be evaluated for scientific study, interpretation or other appropriate uses. Protection of values may include maintenance of structures, avoidance of the site, or scientific removal, analysis and reporting.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Evaluate and enhance cultural resources for scientific, educational, recreational and ethnic use to the extent the integrity of the resource is maintained. Use will be carefully monitored.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Develop and administer schedules for long-range cultural resource management. Coordinate cultural resource management with appropriate State and Federal agencies.	N		
<u>Recreation - Roaded Natural</u> : Properties that meet the significance criteria will be treated as eligible to the National Register of Historic Places; eligible properties will be nominated to the National Register.	N		
<u>Wilderness</u> : This element is not applicable under a riparian strategy.	N		
<u>Wilderness</u> : Project plans will assure that Wilderness boundaries are not violated.	N		
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants</u> : Permit fish projects that enhance the resource values.	P, R	P,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.4.1.2 & 4.4.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.2.3 & 4.5.2.4 EIS Sec. 4.8.1.3 EIS App. F POD Att. S POD Att. DD

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Resident Trout and Steelhead are selected species. The Clean Water Act establishes a level of aquatic resource management that will maintain the Forest's fisheries habitat at a level capable of sustaining or exceeding minimum viable populations for the various species of anadromous and resident fish. Cold water production for both on and off Forest fish needs is identified as a principal objective for the Forest's streams. Maintain existing fish habitat capability and develop fish habitat improvement projects to utilize fully potential smolt production capability of Forest anadromous streams and resident fish in other streams and lakes. Coordinate land management activities with the California Department of Fish and Game and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife objectives. Protect streams and lakes from detrimental changes in water temperature, blockages of water courses and deposits of sediment. Natural debris, plus trees needed for a future supply, will be maintained and managed to 1) enhance stream channel and bank structure so as to protect water quality, and 2) provide structural fish habitat to meet the objectives of small habitat capability or resident fish populations provided for in the Forest Plan.</p>	P, C, R, O	P, B,	<p>EIS Sec. 1.5  EIS Sec. 2.1.4  EIS Secs. 4.5.2.3 &amp; 4.5.2.4  EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 &amp; 4.6.4.2  EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4  EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5  EIS App. F  EIS App. J  EIS App. L  POD Att. DD</p>
<p><u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Endangered, threatened and sensitive species (and species proposed for Federal listing by USDA Fish and Wildlife Service [PETS]) will be identified and managed in cooperation with the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Department of Agriculture, Oregon Natural Heritage Database, and California Department of Fish and Game.</p>	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	<p>EIS Sec. 1.5  EIS Sec. 2.1.4  EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 &amp; 4.6.4.2  EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4  EIS App. F  EIS App. L  POD Att. J  POD Att. DD</p>
<p><u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Legal and biological requirements for the conservation of listed and proposed endangered, threatened and sensitive plant and animal species shall be met. Habitat for existing federally-listed species shall be managed to achieve objectives of recovery plans.</p>	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	<p>EIS Sec. 1.5  EIS Sec. 2.1.4  EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 &amp; 4.6.4.2  EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4  EIS App. F  EIS App. L  POD Att. J  POD Att. DD</p>
<p><u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Biological evaluations (FSM 2672 4) shall be prepared for each project authorized, funded or conducted on the Forest. The biological evaluation shall be used to determine the possible effects the proposed activity will have on listed and PETS species. The biological evaluation consists of five steps.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pre-field review of existing information;</li> <li>Field reconnaissance of the project area,</li> <li>Determination of whether local populations of listed and PETS species will be affected by a project;</li> <li>Analysis of the significance of project effects on local and total populations of listed and PETS species,</li> <li>When step four cannot be completed due to lack of information, a biological or botanical investigation is conducted to gather the information needed to complete step four.</li> </ol>	P, R	P,	<p>EIS Sec. 1.5  EIS Sec. 2.1.4  EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 &amp; 4.6.4.2  EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4  EIS App. F  EIS App. L  POD Att. J  POD Att. DD</p>

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> If endangered, threatened or proposed species are found in a prefect area, consultation requirements with the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service shall be met in accordance with the Endangered Species Act (Public Law 93-205) and FSM 2671 4 No adverse Impacts on endangered, threatened or proposed species or their habitats shall occur except when It is possible to compensate adverse effects totally through alternatives identified in a biological opinion rendered by the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service (FSM 2670 31) Before a project can be carried out, protection or mitigation requirements shall be specified (NFMA, 36 CFR 219 27(a)(8)).	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. L POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> If sensitive species are found in a project area, avoidance or other mitigation to minimize impacts to local populations shall be used for those species whose viability has been identified as a concern (FSM 2670.32). Maintaining viable populations of species throughout their geographic range (FSM 2670.22) shall be an objective during project planning. At a minimum, no action shall result in loss of species viability or create significant trends toward Federal listing (FSM 2670.32).	P, C, R, O	P, R,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. DD
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Northern Spotted Owl - Manage this species under the standards and guidelines established in the ROD to the Supplement to the Environmental Impact Statement for an amendment to the Pacific Northwest Regional Guide. In the event that a pair of northern spotted owls are found in an area not identified prior to September 1, 1981, consideration will be given to (1) the need to improve the distribution of older forest ecosystems for all associated plant and animal species; (2) providing insight into management of spotted owl habitat areas (SOHA) through experimental habitat manipulation. If a nesting pair of owls is found during a scheduled timber sale or other activity outside a SOHA, a biological assessment for sensitive species will be made and protective measures will be instituted to protect the nest site until after fledging.	N		
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Osprey - Protect active nests during the nesting season. Land management activities having adverse potential impact should not occur within a 20-chain radius of the nest from March 1 to August 31. Nest and perch trees will be protected until they are no longer usable.	N		
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Goshawk - Nest sites will be protected from disturbing human activities during the nesting season. To maintain the physical suitability of nesting areas and prevent disturbances that may cause nesting failures, the period of protection will be from March 1 to August 31 for the area within 20 chains of an active nest.	N		
<u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Goshawk - Each nest site is assumed potentially active until June 1. If monitoring has shown that no nesting attempt has been initiated or that a nesting attempt has failed by June 1, the nest site will be considered inactive and the above nest site restriction may be waived. Monitoring will be supervised and evaluated by a qualified wildlife biologist.	N		

TABLE 4

Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment																				
<p><u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Goshawk - Goshawk nests will be protected within a 25-acre no-harvest buffer of trees unless other adjacent alternate buffers are available in a logical basis to maintain habitat over time.</p>	N																						
<p><u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Woodpeckers - (Cavity Nesters) Leave sufficient wildlife trees (hard snags or green trees designated to become snags) in coniferous forest lands to provide for at least 100 percent of the potential population levels for cavity nesting species. The distribution of numbers and size class necessary to meet 100 percent per 100 acres is as follows:</p> <p>Siskiyou and Cascade Mixed Conifer</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Size</u></th> <th><u>Number</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>15+</td> <td>298</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17+</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25+</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>363</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Siskiyou and Cascade True Fir</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>Size</u></th> <th><u>Number</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>15+</td> <td>238</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17+</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>25+</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>261</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Number</u>	15+	298	17+	60	25+	5	Total	363	<u>Size</u>	<u>Number</u>	15+	238	17+	18	25+	5	Total	261	P, C, R, O	P, R,	<p>EIS Sec. 2.1.4                      EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1                      EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 &amp; 4.5.1.3                      EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 &amp; 4.6.4.2                      EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4                      EIS App. F                      POD Att. P                      POD Att. U                      POD Att. DD                      EIS App. L</p>
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17+	60																						
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15+	238																						
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## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Woodpeckers - (Cavity Nesters)  Species distribution should be representative of the site's original stand. Trees selected for retention should maximize use of the stand's cull component. If the proper number and size of trees do not exist in the stand to be treated, select the proper number from the next lower size class (i.e. if 25" trees are not available go to 17" trees). Material that satisfies the need for down woody material recruitment will come from existing down material, down woody material that is the result of a silvicultural treatment and from the trees that are designated to meet standing wildlife tree requirements. The long-term goal for large woody material (LWM) is 10 to 20 pieces of class I and II logs per acre, and all existing class III, IV and V logs, except for incidental amounts removed during management activities. Additional green merchantable trees will not be designated unless none of the other categories exist. The expected life span of snags or dead trees in mixed conifer working groups is 30 years and in true fir working groups the life span is 20 years. The silvicultural prescription will describe the total number, size and species of wildlife trees that will be required through the next full rotation of the stand being treated. Wildlife and down woody material requirement will be included as part of the vegetative (silvicultural) prescription for each stand. Information for the prescription will be provided by a wildlife biologist based on site by site needs. A certified silviculturist will validate the data and include it in the preparation of the final vegetative (silvicultural) prescription that implements all the interdisciplinary requirements. The logging system required, reforestation needs, slash disposal requirements and site preparation needs should be compatible with the wildlife tree distribution needs. Primary cavity excavator habitat will be met on areas no larger than 60 acres including adjacent existing harvest units. The objective is to provide well distributed habitat, and to allow adjacent stands to provide the needed wildlife trees for past harvest units where current standards were not met. Where past harvest units were very large, the adjacent stands within 900 feet will be managed at higher wildlife tree levels to bring the overall area to at least the 40 percent level. When the past harvest units were of such magnitude that the above methods cannot bring the entire area to 40 percent level, the remaining shortage will not be provided for, but will be tracked for the purpose of monitoring the forest plan. Selection of wildlife trees to make up for past deficits will meet the same selection criteria as in newly treated stands. Green merchantable trees will not be girdled to create wildlife snags, regardless of the situation, until (5-7) years after project completion (sale closure), in order to capture any mortality that may occur during that time. Operational accomplishment will be included as a monitoring item in the forest plan.</p>	P, C, O, R	P, B,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F POD Att. P POD Att. U POD Att. DD EIS App. L
<p><u>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</u> Deer and Elk - Maintain deer and elk summer range to provide forage, hiding and thermal cover. A restricted operating period from April 1 to June 30 may be imposed in identified deer or elk fawning or calving areas.</p>	P, C, R, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3

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## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><b>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</b> Bald Eagle - Develop a bald eagle site management plan for each nesting or roosting area as It is discovered Until a site specific management plan is developed, the following measures will apply Establish the primary nesting zone to be a 330 foot radius around the nest and the secondary zone to be a 660 foot radius around the nest The following activities should not occur within the nesting zones and communal roosting sates 1) Primary Zone All human related activities unless the activities pre-existed to nest discovery and the eagles are apparently tolerant, 2) Secondary Zone - Major land uses such as development of commercial and industrial sites, home, road, powerline or other construction, oil drilling, surface mining, and spraying of chemicals which adversely affect eagles. Timber cutting to enhance habitat is permitted but there is no scheduled timber harvest, 3) Primary and Secondary Zones between January 1 and August 15 - blasting, use of firearms, camping, picnicking, timber harvest, road and water access Into the nesting territory, and low level aircraft operations with helicopters no closer than 1,000 feet and with fixed wing no closer than 500 feet, 4) A communal roost is any stand of trees m which eagles regularly roost together. The primary zone for roosting eagles is 330 feet from the roosting trees and the secondary zone is one-quarter of a mile from the roosting trees. Large trees used as solitary roosts should be left along shoreline of lakes and streams wherever possible</p> <p>Biological evaluation and informal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be conducted for all potentially disturbing activities proposed within one mile of all nesting and roosting areas, within potential habitat, or as called for within site-specific management plans.</p>	P	P, R	<p>EIS Sec. 3.4.3  EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 &amp; 4.5.1.3  EIS Sec. 4.6.1.2  EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 &amp; 4.6.4.2  EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4</p>
<p><b>Wildlife, Fish and Plants:</b> Peregrine Falcon - Develop a Peregrine falcon site management plan for each nesting area found The site plan design will be tailored to fit the landscape and the use patterns established by the birds. The following may be included in the Plan. 1) Delineate the nest site (eyrie), 2) Define primary (nesting) and secondary and tertiary zones associated with the eyrie, 3) Withdraw the nest site from mineral entry, 4) Restrict management activities and recreational use to September through January; 5) Allow no structural developments within the primary zone unless It benefits the species; 6) Maintain and/or enhance riparian habitats within a three-mile radius of the eyrie, 7) Develop water sources (springs, seeps, ponds, catchments) within approximately one-half mile radius of the eyrie, 8) Implement silvicultural prescriptions, prescribed fire or other management techniques to maintain a mosaic of all vegetative serial stages within the secondary and ternary zones (approximately a three-mile radius of the eyrie); 9) Direct special emphases towards maintaining and/or enhancing mast- and berry-producing shrubs and trees which support jays, bandtail pigeon and other passerine birds.</p> <p>Biological evaluation and Informal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will be conducted for all potentially disturbing activities proposed within one mile of all nesting and roosting areas, within potential habitat, or as called for within site-specific management plans.</p>	P	P, R	<p>EIS Sec. 3.4.3  EIS Secs. 4.6.1.2 &amp; 4.6.1.3  EIS Sec. 4.6.1.2  EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 &amp; 4.6.4.2  EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4  EIS App. L</p>
<p><b>Range:</b> Livestock grazing will be permitted but will be managed to meet the goal of protecting the productivity of habitat values in riparian areas.</p>	N		

TABLE 4

Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment																																								
<u>Range:</u> Protecting and enhancing riparian area values will be addressed in each Allotment Management Plan as it is revised and/or updated. Specific objectives will be determined for riparian areas within grazing allotments. A measurable desired future riparian condition will be established based upon existing and potential vegetation conditions. When the current riparian condition is less than that desired, grazing systems and associated structural improvements will be designed and implemented to meet those objectives. Measurable objectives will be set for key parameters such as streambank stability, sedimentation, and vegetation condition. The Allotment Management Plan will describe the monitoring needed to determine if the desired rate of improvement is occurring.	N																																										
<u>Range:</u> Allotment Management Plans currently not meeting Forest Plan direction will be revised on a priority basis under a schedule established by the Forest Supervisor.	N																																										
<u>Range:</u> Prohibit salting within the management area.	N																																										
<u>Range:</u> Develop Coordinated Resource Management Plans where possible and feasible to facilitate the integrated resource management of range and other resources, and between agencies, permittees and other landowners.	N																																										
<u>Range:</u> Forage utilization standards will be incorporated in allotment management plans. Allotment management plans may include utilization standards which are lower or rarely higher when associated with intensive grazing systems and specific vegetation management objectives which will meet resource management objectives and the intent of the management strategy. The standards include cumulative annual use by big game and livestock. Utilization for grass and grasslike species is based on the percent of plant weight removed. Utilization for shrub species is based on incidence of use, weight, and/or twig length (e.g. utilization is 50 percent if 50 out of 100 leaders are browsed). Satisfactory condition is determined by allotment classification and/or forage condition. Unsatisfactory condition is anything not meeting satisfactory conditions. Allowable use of available forage (Maximum percent of annual utilization by big game and livestock) is:	N																																										
<b>RANGE MANAGEMENT INTENSITY</b>	N																																										
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Minimum 1/</th> <th>Extensive 2/</th> <th>Intensive 3/</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>Forested Areas</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Satisfactory Condition</td> <td>40%</td> <td>45%</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Unsatisfactory Condition</td> <td>0-30%</td> <td>0-35%</td> <td>0-40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Grasslands</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Satisfactory Condition</td> <td>50%</td> <td>55%</td> <td>60%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Unsatisfactory Condition</td> <td>0-30%</td> <td>0-35%</td> <td>0-40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Shrublands</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Satisfactory Condition</td> <td>40%</td> <td>45%</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-Unsatisfactory Condition</td> <td>0-25%</td> <td>0-30%</td> <td>0-35%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Minimum 1/	Extensive 2/	Intensive 3/	<b>Forested Areas</b>				-Satisfactory Condition	40%	45%	50%	-Unsatisfactory Condition	0-30%	0-35%	0-40%	<b>Grasslands</b>				-Satisfactory Condition	50%	55%	60%	-Unsatisfactory Condition	0-30%	0-35%	0-40%	<b>Shrublands</b>				-Satisfactory Condition	40%	45%	50%	-Unsatisfactory Condition	0-25%	0-30%	0-35%			
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1/ Minimum - Minimum amount of improvements; simple grazing system.																																											
2/ Extensive - Most or all improvements are non-structural; rotation grazing systems used.																																											
3/ Wide variety of structural and non-structural improvements; rotation grazing systems used.																																											

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Timber:</u> Timber harvest is not programmed and would normally not occur except for the following situations: to eliminate hazards, removal incidental to construction or maintenance of improvements, minor unavoidable inclusions to logical management units, or in the case of natural catastrophe, when removal of such timber is not detrimental to achieving the goals of the management area.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Maintain vegetation characteristics needed for fish habitat and water quality protection. a. For areas normally dominated by trees, at least 80 percent of the normal tree crown cover will be retained over the length of the stream in the project area. The 80 percent figure was established to allow cross stream logging where logical. The intent of this is to cause less disturbance to watersheds by eliminating roads. b. An exception can be made for catastrophes. When shading vegetation along a stream is removed and creates an opening, recovery will be considered sufficient when the shade is reestablished. In all cases water temperatures must be maintained at acceptable levels.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Maintain a blend of tree species approximating natural stands. In seed collections, no seed lot shall be represented by fewer than 15 families of trees of that species, well distributed across the breeding zone. In addition, no family of parent trees shall represent greater than 20 percent of a seed lot. Although any given plantation may be planted to a single species, strive for a natural seed source from a variety of species.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Fuelwood and other miscellaneous forest products will be available only when consistent with riparian habitat management objectives.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Rehabilitate and reconstruct developments and resources that have been impacted by timber sale activities.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Utilization standards for timber harvested will meet the standards as stated in the Pacific Northwest Regional Guide, Standards and Guidelines 4-2 and in Table 3-6. Standards in timber sale contracts may vary depending on markets and costs of harvesting.	N		
<u>Water:</u> Evaluate effects of proposed projects on stream courses In all environmental analysis, Discuss pertinent stream classification and recommend changes where appropriate as a result of the environmental analysis.	P	P	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.3.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. CC

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## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Water:</u> Comply with State requirements in accordance with the Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended (1977 and 1987) for protection of waters of the State of Oregon (Oregon Administrative Rules, Chapter 340-41), and the State of California (Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, Division 7) through planning, application, and monitoring of Best Management Practices (BMPs) in conformance with the Clean Water Act of 1972, as amended (1977 and 1987), regulations, and federal guidance issued thereto.</p>	P, C, R, O	P, B	<p>EIS Secs. 1.4  EIS Sec. 1.5  EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 &amp; 2.4.2.2  EIS Secs. 2.6.1 &amp; 2.6.2  EIS Secs. 4.3.2.2 &amp; 4.3.3.2  EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 &amp; 4.3.4.3  EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5  EIS App. J  POD Att. I  POD Att. M  POD Att. BB</p>
<p><u>Water:</u> In cooperation with the States of Oregon and California, the Forest will use the following process.</p> <p>a. Select and design BMPs based on site specific conditions, technical, economic, and institutional feasibility, and water quality standards for those waters potentially impacted,</p> <p>b. Implement and enforce BMPs;</p> <p>c. Monitor to insure that practices are correctly applied as designed:</p> <p>d. Monitor to determine the effectiveness of practices in meeting design expectations and in attaining water quality standards:</p> <p>e. Evaluate monitoring results and mitigate where necessary to minimize impacts from activities where BMPs do not perform as expected:</p> <p>f. Adjust BMP design standards and application when it is found that beneficial uses are not being protected and water quality standards are not being achieved to the desired level. Evaluate the appropriateness of water quality criteria for reasonably assuming protection of beneficial uses. Consider recommending adjustment of water quality standards,</p> <p>g. Use the existing agreed to process to implement the State Water Quality Management Plan on lands administered by the USFS as described in Memorandums of Understanding between: 1) the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and US Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (Z/12/79 and 12/7/82), and "Attachments A and 8" referred to in this MOU (Implementation Plan for Water Quality Planning on National Forest lands in the Pacific Northwest 12/78 and Best Management Practices for Range and Grazing Activities on Federal lands) and 2) the State Water Resources Control Board, State of California, and US Department of Agriculture Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region, 1981.</p>	P, C, R, O	P, B	<p>EIS Sec. 1.5  EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 &amp; 2.4.2.2  EIS Secs. 2.7.1 &amp; 2.7.2  EIS Secs. 4.3.2.2 &amp; 4.3.3.2  EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 &amp; 4.3.4.3  EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5  EIS App. J  POD Att. I  POD Att. M  POD Att. CC</p>

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Water:</u> The following requirements will be employed in protect implementation when proposed projects may affect streams.</p> <p>a. Determine restricted distance from streams for equipment operation, type of stream crossing, if crossing is needed, and erosion control methods, if needed,</p> <p>b. Locate springs that may be affected and evaluate for appropriate levels of protection. This would usually require consultation with soil, water or geology specialists,</p> <p>c. In project planning, consider basin constraint percentages by subwatershed as identified in the monitoring play for watersheds.</p>	P, R	P, B, R, ,	<p>EIS Sec. 2.1.4  EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 &amp; 2.3.2.3  EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 &amp; 2.4.2.2  EIS Sec. 2.8  EIS Secs. 4.2.1.2, 4.2.2.2 &amp; 4.3.3.2  EIS Secs. 4.6.3.4 &amp; 4.6.3.5  EIS Sec. 4.7.2.5  EIS App. F  EIS App. J  POD Att. C  POD Att. I  POD Att. W  POD Att. X  POD Att. BB  POD Att. DD</p>
<p><u>Water:</u> Acquire water rights for development of non-reserved uses.</p>	N		
<p><u>Water:</u> Allow watershed improvement projects. However, those which involve removal of debris from streams will normally be restricted to removal of man-caused debris only.</p>	P, R	P,	<p>EIS Sec. 2.1.4  EIS Sec. 4.6.3.5  EIS App. F  EIS App. J  POD Att. DD</p>
<p><u>Water:</u> Design project water monitoring as appropriate.</p>	P	P, B	<p>EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 &amp; 2.1.2.3  EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 &amp; 2.4.2.2  EIS Secs. 2.7.1 &amp; 2.7.2  POD Att. I  POD Att. M  POD Att. CC</p>
<p><u>Water:</u> In-stream flows on National Forest lands should be protected through critical analysis of proposed water uses, diversion and transmission applications and renewal of permits.</p>	N		
<p><u>Water:</u> Insure that proposed projects have no adverse effects on snow survey sates included in the Regional Forester's memorandum of understanding with the Soil Conservation Service.</p>	N		
<p><u>Minerals:</u> Prohibit development of new, permanent aggregate sources</p>	N		
<p><u>Minerals:</u> Prohibit expansion of existing aggregate sources.</p>	N		
<p><u>Minerals:</u> Rehabilitate aggregate sources as they are closed.</p>	N		

TABLE 4			
Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Minerals:</u> Under mining laws, claimants are entitled to access to their mining claims Access for exploration and development of locatable mineral resources will be analyzed in response to a proposed operating plan A decision on approval of reasonable access will be made as a result of appropriate environmental analyses.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> Operating plans for mining operations will be processed In a timely manner in accordance with 36 CFR 228.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> In plans of operation, require operationally feasible provisions designed to: protect riparian and fishery values; meet State water quality standards; and Insure that disturbed areas are reclaimed Insofar as practicable to a practicable condition.	N		
<u>Minerals:</u> Reclamation plans will Identify management objectives for disturbed areas and detail the procedures and time frames necessary to accomplish the objectives Reclamation bonds will be based on actual reclamation costs and formulated using technical and other resource Input.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> Conduct compliance reviews as required by Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and established Forest Service standards.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> Inform the general public, including minorities and the underprivileged, of availability and benefits which they are eligible to receive from Forest programs. Techniques to Increase awareness and participation will be used.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> As directed by the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, the Forest will protect and preserve for Native Americans their inherent right of freedom to believe, express and exercise their traditional religions on Forest lands This includes, but is not limited to, access to ceremonial sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through traditional ceremonies and rites.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> Identify opportunities for the Forest to coordinate resource activities compatible with interests of surrounding Indian tribes.	N		
<u>Human And Community Development:</u> Identify opportunities for the Forest to coordinate resource activities with the Interest of adjacent communities.	N		
<u>Lands:</u> Revise all special use permits to be constant with the direction in this management strategy when renewed.	N		
<u>Lands:</u> Utilize residual capacity in existing utility condors when applications for rights-of-ways from public or private entities are received. Analyze any additional corridors with an environmental analysis.	P	P, R	EIS Sec. 1.4 EIS Secs. 1.5 EIS Secs. 2.1.6 EIS Sec. 2.3.2.3 EIS Sec. 3.4.3
<u>Lands:</u> Insure that proposed projects do not have adverse effect on lands included in active exchanges.	N		

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Lands:</u> Proposed projects are responsible for distinguishing boundaries between management areas with differing management objectives.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 POD Att. U POD Att. T
<u>Lands:</u> Develop rights-of-ways as necessary to implement projects.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R,	EIS Sec. 1.4 EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.6 EIS Sec. 2.3.2.3 EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 POD Att. A POD Att. U POD Att. Y POD Att. BB
<u>Lands:</u> Establish and maintain property boundaries.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 POD Att. U POD Att. T
<u>Soils:</u> Address the potential for detrimental soil displacement, compaction, puddling, severe burning, mass wasting and surface soil erosion in project environmental analysis.	P	P, B, A	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 2.1.3.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 POD Att. I LRMP Amendment RRNF-6
<u>Soils:</u> Alternative management practices will be developed or mitigating measures planned and Implemented when activities are likely to result m detrimental displacement, compaction, mass wasting or erosion.	P, R	P, B, ,	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 EIS App. F POD Att. I POD Att. DD
<u>Soils:</u> No more than ten percent of an activity area to be compacted, puddled or displaced upon completion of project (not including permanent roads or landings). No more than 20 percent of the area should be displaced or compacted under circumstances resulting from previous management practices. Including roads and landings Permanent recreation facilities or other permanent facilities are exempt.	P, C, R	P, B, A	EIS Sec. 1.5.2.1 EIS Sec. 2.1.3.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 POD Att. I LRMP Amendment RRNF-6
<u>Soils:</u> Landslide hazard evaluation will be used to assess potential mass wasting risk by the project. The Rogue Rover National Forest landslide, slope stability and hazard rating maps will be used to determine need for detailed slope stability mapping.	P	P, R	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.1.2.2 POD Att. I

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## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Soils:</u> Design management activities to retain effective ground cover. The mineral soil exposure should not exceed the following limits overall, based on the erosion hazard rating of the soil type, as defined in the Rogue River National Forest Soil Resource Inventory:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Twenty percent mineral soil exposed on soils classed as very slight, slight, low or moderate erosion hazard soils.</li> <li>b. Ten percent exposure on high or severe erosion hazard soils.</li> <li>c. Seven percent exposure on very high or very severe erosion hazard soils.</li> </ul>	P	P, B	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 POD Att. I
<p><u>Soils:</u> Rehabilitate adversely impacted sites.</p>	P, R	P, B	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 POD Att. I
<p><u>Facilities:</u> The Access Management Objectives Process, as described in Forest Service Handbook 7709 55, will be used to develop Road Design, Road Operation, Road Maintenance, and Off-Road Travel Criteria These in turn will be used to develop:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Road and Trawl Design Elements,</li> <li>b. Road and Trawl Design Standards,</li> <li>c. Road Maintenance Levels,</li> <li>d. Road and Trail Maintenance Plans,</li> <li>e. Road Traffic Management Strategies,</li> <li>f. Road Restriction Orders and Traffic Control Devices,</li> <li>g. Off-road Vehicle Management Strategies,</li> <li>h. Travel Maps, and</li> <li>i. Closure Orders.</li> </ul>	N		
<p><u>Facilities:</u> Geotechnical input is required for road location, design, and management.</p>	P	P	EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.1.3.1 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. Y
<p><u>Facilities:</u> Temporary roads will be planned, located, surveyed, designed, constructed, and operated utilizing the same procedures for renewing, decisions, selecting design elements and standards, and controlling construction, operation, and maintenance as are used for permanent transportation system roads.</p>	P	P, R	EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 & 2.3.2.3 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. I POD Att. Y
<p><u>Facilities:</u> Roads may be closed seasonally to prevent resource damage.</p>	P, C, O	P	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. I POD Att. Y

TABLE 4

## Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Facilities:</u> Roads that are no longer needed shall be obliterated and properly drained when they are taken out of service Vegetation shall be reestablished within one year.	P, R	P, B,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. Y POD Att. DD
<u>Facilities:</u> Off-Road Vehicles will be restricted to: a. Trails on which the use will neither damage the trail nor the soils. b. Roads closed to highway vehicles on which ORV use will neither damage the road nor the soils.	N		
<u>Facilities:</u> Over snow vehicle use of roads is acceptable when sufficient snow is present to close roads to highway vehicles.	N		
<u>Facilities:</u> Where existing roads or trails are adversely impacting water quality, steps will be taken to mitigate the problem.	P, C, O, R	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. Y
<u>Facilities:</u> Prohibit pit toilets, vault toilets, sewage disposal of any kind, and waste disposal of any kind within this management area.	P, C, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Sec. 2.7.2 POD Att. I POD Att. W
<u>Facilities:</u> Helispots and transmission corridors should be located outside this management area.	P	P, R, A	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 2.1.3.4 EIS Sec. 2.3.2.3 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.5 EIS App. J LRMP Amendment RRNF-5
<u>Protection:</u> Suppress pests when outbreaks threaten managed resources and/or users. Use methods that minimize site disturbance.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Plan pest control alternatives to be biologically selective, cost beneficial and to have no irreversible adverse effect on the environment.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Permit the use of heavy equipment to construct firelines if it results in less total impact on the environment. A resource advisor should be appointed in all such situations to advise the incident commander on the location and standard of equipment work, and rehabilitation techniques.	N		

TABLE 4			
Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Protection:</u> Provide a moderate level of fire prevention activities consisting of: public contact through the use of media and personal contact at campgrounds and dispersed recreation areas; and fire prevention signing at campgrounds, rest areas, main road junctions, information centers and local businesses.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Treat activity fuels to a level which meets protection standards and resource objectives in a cost-efficient manner.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.4.2.3 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. J POD Att. K POD Att. R
<u>Protection:</u> Hazard reduction activities will be compatible with management area objectives.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.1.6 EIS Sec. 2.6.2 EIS Sec. 4.5.2.3 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.5 & 4.7.3.6 EIS App. H EIS App. J POD Att. R
<u>Protection:</u> Use prescription fire to obtain the desired ecological characteristics of the area.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.1.6 EIS Sec. 2.6.2 EIS Sec. 4.4.2.3 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.5 & 4.7.3.6 EIS App. H EIS App. J POD Att. R
<u>Protection:</u> Provide for a protective strip of undisturbed surface between the prescribed burn area and specified water courses, considering local topographic, vegetative and soil characteristics.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.2.3 & 4.5.2.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. R
<u>Protection:</u> Avoid high intensity prescribed fires on soils that are highly erodible and/or are subject to the development of hydrophobic (non-wettable) conditions.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Sec. 4.2.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 POD Att. I POD Att. R
<u>Protection:</u> Construction and maintenance of fuel breaks will be permitted provided low impact methods such as hand tools are used.	P, R	P, B,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.6 EIS App. F EIS App. H POD Att. K POD Att. DD

TABLE 4

**Rogue River National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan**

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Protection</u>: Conduct prescribed burning in such a manner that it will conform to applicable provisions of the Federal Clean Air Act, Oregon Smoke Management Plan and the Rogue River National Forest Smoke Management Plan.</p>	<p>P, C, R, O</p>	<p>P, B</p>	<p>EIS Sec. 1.5                      EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1                      EIS Sec. 2.7.2                      EIS Secs. 4.4.1.2 &amp; 4.4.1.3                      EIS Sec. 4.4.2.3                      EIS Secs. 4.7.3.5 &amp; 4.7.3.6                      EIS Sec. 4.8.1.3                      EIS Sec. 4.12.1.3                      EIS App. H                      EIS App. J                      POD Att. I                      POD Att. R</p>



TABLE 5

## Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<b>Air Quality</b>			
Management activities shall be planned to maintain air quality at a level adequate for the protection and use of the national forest resources and to meet or to exceed applicable Federal and State standards and regulations (36 CFR 219.27[a][12]).	P	P	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.8.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.12.1.3 POD Att. B
The Forest shall coordinate with the appropriate air quality regulatory agencies. Prescribed burning operations shall comply with the procedures identified in the Smoke Management Operations Plan (Oregon State Forestry Directive 1-4-1-601).	P, C, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.4.2.3 EIS Sec. 4.8.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.12.1.3 POD Att. B POD Att. I POD Att. R
The Forest shall demonstrate reasonable progress in reducing total suspended particulate (TSP) emissions from prescribed fire.	N		
The best available predictive methods and models and the most cost efficient technology should be used to minimize the impact of prescribed burning on smoke-sensitive areas and designated Federal Class I areas.	P, C, O	P, B	EIS Sec.4.4.2.3 EIS Sec. 4.8.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.12.1.3 POD Att. B POD Att. I POD Att. R
Three basic strategies may be used to manage prescribed fire smoke: reduction, dilution, and avoidance. The strategy of reduction focuses on reducing the amount of smoke (particulates) produced by increasing the efficiency of burning and reducing the amount of fuel consumed by fire. This may be accomplished by such methods as: 1. Increasing wood utilization standards and the continued use of WM and PUM specifications (yarding or piling unmerchantable material), consistent with the objectives for large woody materia <sup>1</sup> , in timber sale contracts. 2. Specifying logging methods that reduce timber breakage and minimize creation of unmerchantable debris (for example, directional felling and tree lining). 3. Selecting fuel moisture parameters that reduce the total consumption of fuel and reduce the smoldering phase of combustion. 4. Selecting ignition (fire-starting) methods and techniques that lower TSP production. 5. Utilizing alternative slash treatment methods, such as chipping or burying, in place of prescribed fire. 6. Requiring, where feasible, prompt and vigorous mop-up (extinguishing remnant traces of fire to prevent its recurrence) 7. Increasing the air supply to slash piles and burn bays (specially created areas along roads for accumulating and treating slash). 8. Changing the merchantability specifications of logs.	P, C, O	P, B	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.8.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.12.1.3 POD Att. I POD Att. K POD Att. R POD Att. U

TABLE 5

**Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995**

<b>Element</b>	<b>Applicable</b>	<b>Consistency</b>	<b>Comment</b>
<p>Three basic strategies may be used to manage prescribed fire smoke: reduction, dilution, and avoidance.</p> <p>The third strategy, avoidance, may also be used in a Forest smoke management program. This strategy involves the selection of on-site and meteorological conditions that will put the smoke either up and over smoke-sensitive areas or away from these areas. Practices that may be followed include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Burning when wind direction is favorable to avoid smoke-sensitive areas.</li> <li>2. Selecting a combination of burning prescription parameters to generate an elevated plume that exceeds the ceiling of the smoke-sensitive area and then moves quickly over or away from the area</li> <li>3. Using the combination of terrain elevation and inversion layers to prevent smoke from settling into sensitive areas.</li> </ol>	P, C, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.8.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.12.1.3 POD Att. R
<p>Public understanding of prescribed fire and smoke management will be most helpful in ensuring that any one of the strategies, or a combination of strategies, is successful. Some measures that may be employed include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Educating the public as to the objectives of prescribed fire use in the local environment, the steps taken to reduce smoke, and how smoke is managed.</li> <li>2. Informing the public before the ignition of potentially troublesome units</li> </ol>	N		
<p>Coordination with other local agencies that also are responsible for maintaining air quality is a key in ensuring a viable air quality maintenance program for the Forest. Some measures that may be taken to ensure overall air quality are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cooperating with local air pollution authorities in monitoring activities that may result in new or modified sources of emissions which may impact Class I areas.</li> <li>2. Completing review of any air quality studies that are part of new source permits.</li> </ol>	N		
<b>Cultural Resources</b>			
<p>The Forest will comply with all applicable legal requirements for management of cultural resources, including the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978, and the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979.</p>	P, C, O	P, B, R	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.11.1.1 – 4.11.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.11.3.3 EIS Sec. 4.11.5 POD Att. Z
<p>The Forest cultural resource overview shall be maintained and updated.</p>	N		
<p>A cultural resource inventory program will be conducted under the supervision of a professional archaeologist on a project-specific level before ground-disturbing activities occur, in compliance with applicable Federal historic preservation legislation. The results of project-level cultural resource inventories shall be documented in a cultural resource report and in the project planning records.</p>	P	P	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.11.2 EIS Secs. 4.11.3.2 & 4.11.3.3 EIS Sec. 4.11.5

TABLE 5

**Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995**

<b>Element</b>	<b>Applicable</b>	<b>Consistency</b>	<b>Comment</b>
The significance of inventoried sites shall be evaluated by applying the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places; qualifying sites ('eligible' cultural resources) should be nominated.	P	P	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.11.1.1 EIS Sec. 4.11.2 EIS Secs. 4.11.3.2 & 4.11.3.3 EIS Sec. 4.11.5
The effects of all management activities on significant cultural resources shall be considered, and measures shall be developed to avoid or mitigate any adverse effects. Measures shall be developed in consultation with the Oregon State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and, if necessary, the National Advisory Council to protect significant sites from adverse effects due to ground-disturbing project activities	N		
Eligible cultural resources will be considered for protection from degradation due to vandalism, unauthorized public use, and natural deterioration. They should be monitored by means of a recurring inventory to assess whether their condition has been affected by vandalism, unauthorized use, and natural deterioration. Stabilization or rehabilitation may be carried out on significant sites which have been damaged.	N		
Antiquities permits may be issued to qualifying academic institutions or other organizations and individuals for the study and research of cultural resource sites.	N		
Suitable cultural resource properties may be interpreted for the recreational use and educational benefit of the general public. Preferred methods include brochures, signs, displays, interpretative trails, tours, and video or slide programs.	N		
Any long-term management of cultural resources shall be coordinated as necessary with the State Historic Preservation Office, the Klamath Tribe, and other groups or individuals.	P, C, O	P, R	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.11.1.1 – 4.11.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.11.3.3 EIS Sec. 4.11.5 POD Att. Z
Cultural resources shall be managed according to the following priorities: Non impactful data collection (including mapping, photo documentation, and reporting) to preserve cultural resources for future scientific study and to guide development of the cultural resource program.	N		
Cultural resources shall be managed according to the following priorities: Encouragement of understanding and ownership of the cultural resource program through public information efforts with special emphasis for members of the Klamath Tribe and local publics.	N		
Cultural resources shall be managed according to the following priorities: Adaptive use of historical structures by considering them for interpretative purposes; for example, administrative sites, residences, and interpretative centers.	N		

TABLE 5			
Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
Cultural resources shall be managed according to the following priorities: Adherence to a consultation process with the Klamath Tribe, recognizing the tribe's interest in sites related to its tribal history.	N		
Cultural resources shall be managed according to the following priorities: When cultural resource sites are damaged, controlled data recovery by means of testing, excavating, and analyses will be done in consultation with the Klamath Tribe.	N		
Management of culturally significant, traditional use, and religious sites shall be coordinated with the Klamath Tribe. Information about planned project activities shall be presented to the Klamath Tribe for coordination concerning effects on these sites.	N		
<b>Facilities</b>			
<u>Transportation System:</u> Development and management of the Forest transportation system shall be in accordance with an approved transportation system plan. This plan shall be the official description of the transportation system. The plan consists of a series of base maps showing the location of each facility and an inventory record defining their characteristics.	P, C, O, R	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 & 2.3.2.3 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. I POD Att. Y POD Att. DD
<u>Transportation System:</u> Management of the Forest transportation system shall be in accordance with an approved Forest road management plan. The purpose of this plan is to determine the proper combination of development, traffic management, and maintenance of the existing road system to meet the management area objectives the best. This plan shall contain specific road management objectives, multiyear development plans, traffic management and maintenance plans, and the road plans of other agencies.	P, C, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 4.10.2.6 POD Att. Y
<u>Transportation System:</u> Temporary roads may be constructed where there is a one-time need for a transportation facility. After the need is fulfilled, the road shall be closed and returned to vegetative production. Temporally roads left from past activities shall be evaluated as they are encountered during project-level analysis.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 & 2.3.2.3 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. I POD Att. Y
<u>Transportation System:</u> Roads shall be constructed and maintained to the standards and levels necessary to meet the resource management objectives.	P, C, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. I POD Att. Y
<u>Transportation System:</u> All roads shall have approved road management objectives contained in the road management plan. These objectives state the intended purpose of the road; the resource objectives served; and the selected design, maintenance, and operation criteria that apply to the road.	P	P	EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. Y
<u>Transportation System:</u> Road construction, reconstruction, maintenance, and signing shall be in accordance with management area objectives, and should meet recognized engineering standards contained in Forest Service manuals, design handbooks, and other technical guides.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. I POD Att. Y

TABLE 5

## Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Transportation System:</u> Existing roads not needed for future transportation purposes shall be closed and returned to vegetative productivity.	P, R	P,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 EIS App. F POD Att. Y POD Att. DD
<u>Transportation System:</u> Whenever practical, roads should be located in areas with the lowest erosion potential.	P	P, R	EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 & 2.3.2.3 EIS Secs. 4.1.2.1 & 4.1.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.2.2.1 & 4.2.2.5 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. Y
<u>Transportation System:</u> Road construction activities shall be scheduled to minimize soil erosion when heavy rain or heavy surface runoff is most likely to occur.	P, C, O	P	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. I POD Att. Y
<u>Transportation System:</u> Where existing roads or trails are affecting air and water quality, steps should be taken to mitigate the problem.	C, O		EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS Sec. 4.10.2.6 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. Y POD Att. DD
<u>Transportation System:</u> Road drainage shall be designed and maintained to minimize road runoff sediment directly into riparian areas	P, C, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. Y
<u>Transportation System:</u> Culverts or bridges shall be of adequate size to accommodate anticipated high stream flows and fish passage.	P, R	P,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS Sec. 4.10.2.6 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. Y POD Att. BB POD Att. DD
<u>Transportation System:</u> Stream crossings should not change floodplain or stream flow characteristics.	P, C, R, O	P, B,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. BB POD Att. DD

TABLE 5			
Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Transportation System:</u> Stream crossing construction shall be scheduled during low stream flow and/or outside spawning periods.	P, C, R, O	P,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. BB POD Att. DD
<u>Transportation System:</u> Traffic management shall be considered as an alternative to road reconstruction when the existing facility is inadequate for mixed traffic.	N		
<u>Transportation System:</u> All new major transportation and utility facilities should be placed within or beside existing corridors to the extent practicable.	P	P, R,	EIS Sec. 2.3.2.3 EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 EIS Sec. 4.10.2.6
<u>Transportation System:</u> Road construction or reconstruction activities within an existing utility corridor shall be coordinated with the appropriate utility company to determine which precautions are necessary to safely cross the corridor.	P, C, O	P	EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. I POD Att. Y
<u>Transportation System:</u> Existing roads not needed for access should be closed until access is required. Roads should be closed based on one or all of the following criteria: (1) need to protect the road, soil and water, or wildlife; (2) expected access need or road use; (3) safety of expected users; (4) need to protect cultural resources; (5) need to maintain or improve habitat effectiveness for wildlife; (6) need to provide planned recreation experience opportunities; and (7) reduction in road maintenance costs.	N		
<u>Administrative Sites – Site Planning:</u> An approved site development plan must be completed before expenditure of funds on new construction or additions to existing structures, including utilities.	N		
<u>Administrative Sites – Site Planning:</u> New facilities and additions to existing facilities shall be designed to provide barrier-free access.	N		
<u>Administrative Sites – Construction, Reconstruction, and Operational Management:</u> Acquisition, use, and disposal of Forest facilities (including historic structures) shall be in accordance with an approved facilities master plan.	N		
<u>Administrative Sites – Construction, Reconstruction, and Operational Management:</u> Design standards shall be based on site management objectives, including environmental constraints, user safety, national and local uniform building codes, traffic requirements and economics.	P	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.3 POD Att. I

TABLE 5

## Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Administrative Sites – Construction, Reconstruction, and Operational Management:</u> All new sites shall be planned, constructed, and managed to provide the anticipated uses safely with a minimum impact to adjacent uses and landowners. Completed projects shall include provisions for reducing adverse environmental effects of sight, sound, odor, and drainage.	P, C, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.3 EIS Sec. 2.7.3 POD Att. I
<u>Administrative Sites – Construction, Reconstruction, and Operational Management:</u> Site or structure closures may be implemented to meet health and safety needs or to reduce damage and maintenance costs.	N		
<u>Administrative Sites – Construction, Reconstruction, and Operational Management:</u> Facility condition surveys shall be conducted to determine maintenance needs and to identify needed corrective actions.	N		
<u>Administrative Sites – Construction, Reconstruction, and Operational Management:</u> Building maintenance funds and quarters collections will be allocated to cover operation, maintenance, and management proposals for facilities, and shall be guided by the following: (1) health and safety--hazard elimination; (2) prevention of further deterioration--of facilities, grounds maintenance, and other site improvement; (3) program support maintenance that contributes to increased resource production and/or decreased unit costs for projects; (4) energy conservation; and (5) compliance with other laws and regulations.	N		
<u>Administrative Sites – Construction, Reconstruction, and Operational Management:</u> Protection, stabilization, preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction of buildings and structures that are on, or have been nominated to, the National Register of Historic Places shall follow the Secretary of the Interior's standards for historic preservation projects.	N		
<u>Administrative Sites – Temporary Structures:</u> Construction of 'temporary facilities' should normally be discouraged. Structures planned and constructed as 'temporary' shall be removed or obliterated when the need is satisfied. Methods used and timing should be in accordance with the project plan. Structures that subsequently are needed for additional use or are not removed or obliterated as planned shall be included in the site plan.	N		
<b><i>Fish, Wildlife, and Sensitive Plants</i></b>			
At the Forest level, fish and wildlife habitat shall be managed to maintain viable populations of all existing native and desired non-native plant and animal species. Distribution of habitat shall provide for species viability and maintenance of populations throughout their existing range on the Forest.	P, C, R, O	P, R,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.4.1.2 & 4.4.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.2.3 & 4.5.2.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. F EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. DD

TABLE 5			
Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Endangered, Threatened, or Sensitive Species:</u> Endangered, threatened, and sensitive species shall be identified and managed in cooperation with the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (animals), and Oregon Department of Agriculture (plants). Legal and biological requirements for the conservation of endangered and threatened species and species proposed for listing as threatened or endangered status shall be met.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. L POD Att. J
<u>Endangered, Threatened, or Sensitive Species:</u> Habitat for existing federally classified threatened and endangered species shall be managed to achieve objectives of recovery plans.	P, C, O	P, R	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 & 4.7.3.6 EIS App. H EIS App. J EIS App. L POD Att. J
<u>Endangered, Threatened, or Sensitive Species:</u> All Forest Service projects, programs, and activities conducted, funded, or permitted shall be reviewed for possible effects on threatened, endangered, and sensitive species of animals and plants.	P	P	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.5 & 4.7.3.6 EIS App. H EIS App. J EIS App. L POD Att. J
<u>Endangered, Threatened, or Sensitive Species:</u> Biological evaluations shall be prepared for each project authorized, funded, or conducted on National Forest System land to determine the possible effects the proposed activity will have on endangered, threatened, proposed, or sensitive species.	P	P	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. L POD Att. J
<u>Endangered, Threatened, or Sensitive Species:</u> If endangered, threatened, or proposed species are found in a project area, consultation requirements with the USDI Fish and Wildlife Service shall be met in accordance with the Endangered Species Act (Public Law 93-205). Before a project can be carried out, protection or mitigation requirements shall be specified (NFMA, 36 CFR 219.27[a][8]).	P, C, O	P, B, R	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. L POD Att. J POD Att. L
<u>Endangered, Threatened, or Sensitive Species:</u> Lists of endangered, threatened, and sensitive plant and animal species shall be maintained and updated periodically as new information is collected. Pertinent information shall be submitted to the Regional Office for updating the Regional Forester's Sensitive Species Lists and to the appropriate agencies for inclusion in statewide data bases.	N		
<u>Endangered, Threatened, or Sensitive Species:</u> Forest personnel shall not identify (to the public) specific location information that could, jeopardize the welfare of an endangered, threatened, proposed, or sensitive species.	N		

TABLE 5

## Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Endangered, Threatened, or Sensitive Species:</u> Habitat use of the Winema National Forest by these species shall be evaluated. Habitat requirements sufficient to maintain the species shall be provided.	P	P, R	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.5 & 4.7.3.6 EIS App. H EIS App. J EIS App. L POD Att. J
<u>Endangered, Threatened, or Sensitive Species:</u> Where appropriate, standards and guidelines developed by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife may be used for species that are considered sensitive by ODFW and that are on the Regional Forester's Sensitive Species List.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.6.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. L POD Att. J
<u>Endangered, Threatened, or Sensitive Species:</u> Where appropriate, standards and guidelines developed by the Klamath Tribe may be used for species that are considered to have traditional cultural significance to the Klamath Tribe.	N		
<u>Raptors and Colonial Nesting Birds:</u> Active roost and nest sites (including rookeries) shall be protected from disturbing human activities during their respective nesting seasons. Table 4-12 <sup>18</sup> indicates protection zones and nesting and roosting seasons of some important bird species on the Winema National Forest. Each nest site is assumed potentially active until June 1. If monitoring has shown that no nesting attempt has been initiated or that a nesting attempt has failed by June 1, the nest site will be considered inactive, and nest site restrictions may be waived. Monitoring will be supervised and evaluated by a qualified wildlife biologist. Site management guides shall be developed for all consistently occupied (more than two years) nest sites, roosts, and rookeries	P, C, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 - 4.6.4.4 EIS App. K EIS App. L
<u>Deer and Elk Habitat:</u> Deer (mule and black-tailed deer) habitat shall be managed, considering all factors such as roads, cover, forage, water distribution, and livestock competition so that habitat capability to support deer is maintained or improved. On limited site-specific instances, short-term decreases (less than 10 years) are acceptable to achieve long-term benefits. Effects shall usually be calculated for projects on areas ranging from 8,000 to 60,000 acres. Habitat suitability models, such as the Interagency Technical Advisory Committee Mule Deer Model, 1985 as amended, may be used in projects such as but not limited to timber sales, grazing plans, road construction and water development.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3

<sup>18</sup> Table 4-12: Important Wildlife Nesting and Roosting Seasons and Required Protection Zones, Winema Land and Resource Management Plan

TABLE 5			
Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Deer and Elk Habitat:</u> Road access will be restricted and human activities will be discouraged between May 1 and June 30 in areas that have been identified as having traditional elk calving, only an area on the north end of Klamath District has been identified. Migration corridors of continuous coniferous cover no less than 600 feet wide will be retained to access calving areas as they are identified. Riparian areas and old-growth areas may contribute to migration corridors. As other elk calving areas are identified, this standard will be applied.	P, C, O	P	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3
<u>Deer and Elk Habitat:</u> With the exception of calving areas, habitat east of Highway 97 will not be managed specifically for elk until completion of a cooperative elk study and the cooperative development of elk management guidelines.	P	P	EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3
<u>Deer and Elk Habitat:</u> The Forest shall provide a minimum of 30 percent of its area as cover for deer. Generally 15 percent of the area will be hiding cover, 10 percent will be thermal cover, and 5 percent will be cover for fawning. Whenever possible, all cover also will be hiding cover. A short-term (10-year) reduction of cover to 15 percent of an area may be justified on a project-specific basis if reduction below 30 percent cover will provide long-term (greater than 10 years) benefits for deer.	P	P	EIS Secs. 4.4.1.2 & 4.4.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3
<u>Deer and Elk Habitat:</u> To provide adequate diversity of forage structure for deer, activities shall be planned to achieve multiple age classes in the brush vegetative component.	P	P	EIS Secs. 4.4.1.2 & 4.4.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3
<u>Deer and Elk Habitat:</u> Wildlife forage will be allocated firstly to meet the needs of big game, secondly to meet the needs of other animals.	P	P	EIS Secs. 4.4.1.2 & 4.4.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3
<u>Fish and Aquatic Habitat:</u> Streams shall be managed to maintain or to improve the present level of native fish habitat capability. Stream inventories shall be maintained and updated to: assess habitat capability; monitor changes due to natural or management-related events; and identify opportunities for rehabilitation or enhancement.	P, C, R, O	P, B,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.2 & 2.4.2.3 EIS Sec. 4.5.2.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. BB POD Att. DD
<u>Fish and Aquatic Habitat:</u> Fisheries habitat enhancement shall be conducted according to Forest basin priorities. Basin priorities and plans should be prepared in cooperation with the Klamath Tribe and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. The plans will evaluate the current condition of habitat, fish populations, opportunities for enhancement, and the associated costs and benefits. Enhancement projects shall be monitored to evaluate effectiveness. Emphasis will be placed on maintenance or improvement of spawning, rearing, and migration habitats.	P, R	P, B,	EIS Sec. 1.5.4.4 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 4.5.2.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. DD

TABLE 5

## Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Wildlife Tree (Snag) Habitat:</u> Habitat capability for woodpeckers (indicators for cavity-nesting species) shall be continually maintained throughout the Forest at not less than 40 percent of potential population levels (Thomas et al1979) in all forested lands except lodgepole pine. In lodgepole pine, the decrease in large diameter trees because of catastrophic mountain pine beetle infestation may preclude achieving the 40 percent level. In lodgepole pine, the highest potential population level possible shall be achieved up to the 40 percent level. With the possible exception of lodgepole pine. This will result in maintenance of self-sustaining populations of cavity-nesting species.	P, C, O	P, R	EIS Secs. 4.4.1.2 & 4.4.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS App. L POD Att. P POD Att. U
<u>Wildlife Tree (Snag) Habitat:</u> In new sale areas, additional individual wildlife trees or wildlife tree clumps shall be left to offset lower numbers in older units in the vicinity. In these situations, the objective is to maintain an average 40 percent habitat level within as small an area as feasible (such as a small drainage basin).	N		
<u>Wildlife Tree (Snag) Habitat:</u> Established for forests in Region 6, wildlife tree management standards shall be followed (1920/2600 letter from Regional Forester dated September 9, 1988). This direction provides, in part, that snag densities needed to meet Management Requirement direction for cavity excavators must be provided within land areas that are generally no larger than normal unit size (not more than 40 acres). These densities will be maintained through the full rotation on these areas by providing for green replacement trees that will become snags of adequate size when existing snags fall.	P, C, O	P, R	EIS Secs. 4.4.1.2 & 4.4.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.6.4.1 & 4.6.4.2 EIS Sec. 4.6.4.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.6 EIS App. H POD Att. P POD Att. U
<u>Wildlife Tree (Snag) Habitat:</u> Tables 4-13 <sup>19</sup> and 4-14 <sup>20</sup> should be used to meet the 40 percent habitat capability level. Table 4-13 <sup>2</sup> identifies the number of acres of clumps needed to produce snags at the 40 percent level per 40 acres based on the Forest average for major timber working groups from the timber inventory. Table 4-14 <sup>3</sup> identifies the number of snags and green trees needed per 40 acres to meet the objective 40 percent level.	N		
<u>Wildlife Tree (Snag) Habitat:</u> Snags with the largest diameter breast height (DBH) last longer and make the best wildlife habitat, and should be selected whenever possible. However, wildlife trees that will continue to grow for another 30 years to 35 years before becoming snags may be of smaller diameter than those which die at the beginning of a rotation. Snags with diameters (DBH) over 20 inches meet the standard and guideline for large woody material.	P	P, R	EIS Secs. 4.4.1.2 & 4.4.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.6 EIS App. H
<u>Wildlife Tree (Snag) Habitat:</u> Wildlife trees designated in riparian areas may be counted toward snag objectives only if they are excess to those needed to provide shade in stream corridors (essential shade trees shall not be killed to provide snag habitat) or large woody debris requirements.	P, C, O	P, B	EIS Secs. 4.4.1.2 & 4.4.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. J POD Att. P POD Att. U

<sup>19</sup> Table 4-13: Estimated Acres for Each 40 Acres to Produce a 40 Percent Potential Population Level for Cavity Nesters, Winema Land and Resource Management Plan

<sup>20</sup> Table 4-14: Number of Snags and Green Trees for Each 40 Acres to Produce a 40 Percent Potential Population Level for Cavity Nesters, Winema Land and Resource Management Plan

TABLE 5

## Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Wildlife Tree (Snag) Habitat:</u> Wildlife trees should be clumped where this technique is usable and feasible and meets the 40 percent standard. Individual trees may be used if stand conditions preclude clumping and safety considerations are met.	P	P, R	EIS Secs. 4.4.1.2 & 4.4.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.5 & 4.7.3.6 EIS App. H EIS App. J POD Att. P POD Att. U
<u>Wildlife Tree (Snag) Habitat:</u> Designated wildlife trees or wildlife tree clumps shall be protected from woodcutting and Forest management activities.	P, C, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 & 2.3.2.3 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.4.1.2 & 4.4.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 POD Att. P POD Att. U
<u>Dead and Down Woody Material:</u> Class I or II logs shall be left to maintain dead and down woody material habitat. This material shall be left in the following numbers and size classes by working group. 1. Ponderosa Pine: two or more logs/acre, 12 inches or greater diameter at the small end, greater than 8 feet long. 2. Pine Associated: SM or more logs/acre, 12 inches or greater diameter at the small end, greater than 8 feet long. 3. Mixed Conifer: six or more logs/acre, 12 inches or greater diameter at the small end, greater than 8 feet long. 4. Lodgepole Pine: 10 or more logs/acre, 6 inches or greater diameter at large end, greater than 8 feet long.	N		
<u>Dead and Down Woody Material:</u> Charring of down material should be minimized in prescribed burning where practicable. The suitability of logs as vertebrate and invertebrate habitat is reduced by charring.	P, C, O	P, B	EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 & 2.3.2.3 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 POD Att. I POD Att. R
<u>Dead and Down Woody Material:</u> Live or dead standing trees shall be left to become down material when Class I and II logs are not available on the ground. Since these live or dead trees will become dead and down woody material habitat, they must be in addition to the snag or green tree replacement habitat requirements.	P, C, O	P, B	EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 & 2.3.2.3 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.5 & 4.7.3.6 EIS App. H EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. P POD Att. U
<u>Dead and Down Woody Material:</u> To provide habitat for small animals, at least one pile of slash or natural piles of limbs shall be retained per acre. Slash piles should be at least 3 feet in height and 6 feet in diameter.	C, O	B	EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 & 2.3.2.3 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.4.1.2 & 4.4.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 POD Att. I POD Att. U

TABLE 5

## Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Cliffs, Caves, and Talus Habitat:</u> Individual projects shall be designed to protect the value of cliffs (including rimrock), caves, and talus habitat for wildlife. Protection shall include vegetative protection zones: at least 200 feet adjacent to cliff, cave, and talus habitat receiving nesting or denning use by mammals; and at least 200 feet adjacent to this habitat receiving nesting or rearing use by birds.	P	P, R	EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 & 2.3.2.3 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.4.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.5.1.3
<u>Cliffs, Caves, and Talus Habitat:</u> Rock quarries should be located at sites exhibiting the least desirable characteristics as wildlife habitat.	N		
<u>Hardwood Habitat:</u> Maintain or enhance hardwood (aspen and cottonwood) production on the Forest. Maintain a variety of hardwood age classes on the Forest. Hardwood stands mixed with conifers make a substantial contribution to visual, wildlife habitat, and vegetative diversity.	N		
<u>Meadows:</u> Protect and enhance meadows as a forest habitat component. Protection and enhancement includes stopping or reversing forest tree encroachment. A buffer of shrub or tree vegetation may need to be preserved on the perimeter of the opening.	N		
<u>Miscellaneous Wildlife Sites:</u> During the life of this Forest Plan, habitat sites will be found. These sites will have special value for wildlife or botanical resources, and are not otherwise addressed in the standards and guidelines. Management of these sites should be dealt with individually as part of the environmental analysis process for specific management activities. Each Ranger District shall maintain a list of sites to be considered for special management consideration as Wildlife or Botanical Sites at the next revision of the Forest Plan	N		
<u>Plant Collecting (Including Sensitive Species):</u> Federally listed threatened and endangered species are protected by the Federal Endangered Species Act (1982 amendments). The Forest Service cannot issue permits to collect these species for any purpose. This authority is granted only to the US. Fish and Wildlife Service.	N		
<u>Plant Collecting (Including Sensitive Species):</u> The Forest Supervisor may issue permits to collect sensitive or restricted plants or plant parts for legitimate scientific or educational purposes. Such collection must not jeopardize the continued vigor or existence of a plant population. Sensitive or restricted plants shall not be collected for commercial or personal use.	N		
<u>Plant Collecting (Including Sensitive Species):</u> Collecting plants or plant parts for any commercial purpose requires a commercial use permit issued by the Ranger District where the collecting activity is proposed. District rangers shall issue or deny commercial permits after review of a proposal presented by the collecting party. When evaluating applications for commercial collecting permits, consideration shall be given to the impacts on all Forest resources, including plant and animal diversity.	N		
<u>Plant Collecting (Including Sensitive Species):</u> Botanical collection permits may be issued by the Forest Supervisor to authorize collection of species other than endangered, threatened, sensitive, or restricted species.	N		

TABLE 5

## Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
Plant Collecting (Including Sensitive Species): The above standards and guidelines regarding plant collection do not apply to the harvest of trees for timber and firewood.	N		
<b>Lands</b>			
<p>National Forest System and non-Federal lands inside and adjacent to the Winema National Forest boundary shall be classified into one of the five landownership planning groups listed below. The Forest may develop more specific adjustment plans by area or with specific ownerships as a supplement to the Forest Plan.</p> <p>Group 1 - Congressional Direction This group includes those lands in which Congress has directly or indirectly instructed the Forest Service to retain in ownership and to acquire non-Federal lands for a designated purpose, such as wilderness or wild and scenic rivers. Acquisition of less than fee (full) title would be considered if direction and land management objectives could be met.</p> <p>Group 2 - Special Management Areas This group includes those lands that the Forest Service has recognized the need for a special kind of management through the land and resource management planning process. Examples include special interest, roadless recreation, and research natural areas. The landownership direction is to retain National Forest System ownership and to acquire non-Federal land as the opportunity and/or need arises. Acquisition of less than fee title would be considered if land management objectives could be met.</p> <p>Group 3 - General Forest This group includes lands that are characteristically general forestland or general rangeland where management direction emphasizes commodity production. These lands will be available for land adjustment and will usually provide most of the land considered in exchange projects. The basis for group 3 is the assumption that lands in this group will be managed to provide similar types of outputs, whether in private or public ownership. Landownership direction is to acquire and to dispose of lands as necessary to facilitate exchanges.</p> <p>Group 4 - Isolated National Forest Tracts and Intensively Developed Non-Federal Land Land in this group consists of (1) small isolated tracts of National Forest land situated away from contiguous blocks of National Forest land; and (2) non-Federal lands that are managed for intensive uses such as agriculture, residential subdivision, industrial development, ditch lines, and State and county highways. Landownership direction for this group characteristically is to make National Forest land available for acquisition of non-Federal lands in groups 1, 2, or 3. Non-Federal lands in this group will generally not be acquired.</p> <p>Group 5 - Lands Needing Further Study This group includes situations where more intensive study and planning are necessary before landownership decisions can be made. The primary factor that determines the need for intensive study is the necessity for close coordination with local and State governments. Intensive study generally involves private expansion around National Forest ownership. Examples are: residential community growth, industrial development, or conversion of timberlands and rangelands to a more intense type of agriculture.</p>	N		

TABLE 5

## Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Land Line Location:</u> Property boundary surveys, posting, and marking shall be accomplished to support planned or ongoing resource projects (such as timber harvest) to solve or to prevent trespass and to identify administrative and private land boundaries. Adjacent landowners should be encouraged to share the costs of surveying common boundaries.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 POD Att. U POD Att. 21
<u>Land Line Location:</u> Land surveying shall be accomplished in accordance with existing objectives, priorities, and standards.	P	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 POD Att. U POD Att. 21
<u>Land Line Location:</u> To protect the values of congressionally designated areas like wilderness, national parks, and wild and scenic rivers, boundaries shall be located before project implementation.	N		
<u>Rights-of-Way:</u> Appropriate rights-of-way shall be acquired for all roads and trails necessary for the operation and administration of the Forest.	N		
<u>Rights-of-Way:</u> In areas where national forest intermixes with large areas of private land or other land under a single ownership, the Forest Service should enter into a Road Rights-of-way Construction and Use Agreement for cost-sharing any joint road system. (This should be done when It is feasible and advantageous to the United States.) Roads within agreement areas shall be added to the agreement by supplement before commercial use commences.	N		
<u>Special Uses:</u> Special use management provides for the use and occupancy of National Forest land when such use is consistent with Forest management area goals and objectives. This use should be permitted only by law, when such uses are in the public interest, and when such uses cannot be served by reasonable development on private land. Special use applications shall be evaluated through environmental analysis before the permit is issued, and appropriate site-specific requirements and mitigation measures shall be developed and included in the permit.	P, R	P, B, ,	EIS Sec. 1.4 EIS Secs. 1.5 EIS Secs. 2.1.4 - 2.1.6 EIS Sec. 3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.3 - 4.7.3.6 EIS App. F EIS App. H EIS App. J POD Att. DD
<u>Special Uses:</u> Private landowners shall be granted reasonable access across National Forest System land, subject to applicable regulations and policies. Where reasonable access alternatives across other ownerships exist, authorization to cross National Forest land will not be granted.	N		
<u>Special Uses:</u> Existing withdrawals shall be reviewed by 1991 to determine whether, and for how long, the continuation of the existing withdrawals would be consistent with the statutory objectives of the programs for which the lands were dedicated.	N		
<u>Special Uses:</u> All special-use permits shall be revised when renewed to reflect Forest Plan direction.	N		

TABLE 5			
Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Special Uses:</u> All recreation special uses shall be compatible with the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum classification of the area. Facilities shall be designed to meet the designated services to be provided. The number of permits for a specific use should be limited in order to create or to maintain economical operations, to reduce administrative costs, and to provide high quality services. Prospective permittees must demonstrate that they have the financial resources to undertake the proposed venture, or the permit shall not be issued.	N		
<u>Special Uses:</u> All special uses shall be inspected to ensure compliance with the permit.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.1.6 EIS Sec. 2.6.2
<u>Special Uses:</u> In project planning and execution, care should be taken to prevent damage to permitted uses, such as summer homes, water developments, and private utilities.	P	P, B, R	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.2 POD Att. I
<u>Special Uses:</u> The facilities located within existing transportation and utility corridors shall be managed by the agency that acquired the rights-of-way, in accordance with the requirements of the easement, special-use permit, or authorization.	P, C, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.1.6
<u>Special Uses:</u> Additional transportation and utility corridors that major utilities may need shall be designated through an interagency environmental analysis following procedures in the Regional Guide. Future corridor planning and subsequent environmental analysis shall be in accordance with management area goals and objectives. These areas have management goals or environmental constraints that are not, or may not be, compatible with certain types of utility or transportation facilities.	N		
<u>Special Uses:</u> To avoid the proliferation of rights-of-way, the use of existing corridors shall be considered first in determining the best location for a new utility proposal. New transportation and utility proposals shall be accommodated within existing corridors to the maximum extent feasible.	P	P, R	EIS Sec. 1.4 EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs.2.1.6 EIS Sec. 2.3.2.3 EIS Sec. 3.4.3
<u>Special Uses:</u> Existing sites used for electromagnetic communications shall be protected from interferences generated by power transmission lines. This may require the power transmission lines to be rerouted or redesigned to protect those sites, or it may otherwise require the proponent of the power line to equitably mitigate the uses established for those sites.	N		

TABLE 5

## Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Special Uses:</u> The following actions should be taken in connection with electronic sites:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop site plans for existing sites which have facilities in place.</li> <li>2. Identify potential sites for future development during environmental analyses.</li> <li>3. Develop site plans for new sites prior to development.</li> <li>4. Issue new permits to direct use of the sites in the following order: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Utilize residual capacity of existing sites;</li> <li>b. Utilize identified potential sites; and</li> <li>c. Utilize other sites deemed suitable through environmental analysis after preparation of a site plan</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	N		
<p><u>Special Uses:</u> Utilities should be designed and located so that they are not highly visible from sensitive transportation corridors or other sensitive viewer locations.</p>	P, R	P, R, ,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 EIS Sec. 4.8.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.8.2.3 & 4.8.2.4 EIS App. F POD Att. 1 POD Att. DD
<p><u>Special Uses:</u> Utility lines shall be buried when it is technically and economically feasible.</p>	P, C	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 POD Att. I
<b>Minerals and Energy</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Native American Rights and Claims</b>			
<p>The Forest is committed to fulfilling its obligations as an agency of the United States under the Klamath Treaty of 1864. Since management of the forest may affect the resources on which the tribe depends for exercise of its treaty rights, the Forest will determine through the NEPA process whether each land and/or resource management decision may affect resources subject to the tribe's treaty rights. The Forest, through the NEPA process, will analyze, disclose, and consider potential effects on the tribe.</p>	P	P, R	EIS Sec. 1.4 EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.11.1.2 EIS Sec. 4.11.3.3 EIS Secs. 4.11.4 & 4.11.5 POD Att. Z
<p>All management activity on former reservation lands shall meet applicable requirements of the Klamath Treaty of 1864, the Act of August 13, 1954, as amended (Termination of Federal Supervision of the Klamath Tribe), the Restoration Act, and the terms of the Consent Decree of 1981. Appendix D<sup>21</sup> contains the major portions of the treaty and consent decree.</p>	P, C, O	P, B, R	EIS Sec. 1.4 EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.11.1.2 EIS Sec. 4.11.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.11.5 POD Att. Z
<p>The Forest will inform and invite participation from the Klamath Tribe in planning of resource management activities. This will include holding an annual coordination meeting with the tribe to discuss anticipated projects. This meeting will be used to identify interest in specific projects.</p>	P, C, O	P	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.11.1.2 POD Att. Z

<sup>21</sup> Appendix D: Klamath Indian Treaty and Consent Decree, Winema Land and Resource Management Plan

TABLE 5

Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
The American Indian Religious Freedom Act shall be complied with on all Forest land.	P, C, O	P	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 4.11.1.2 EIS Sec. 4.11.4 POD Att. Z
<b>Protection</b>			
<u>Fire Management:</u> All wildfires shall receive an appropriate suppression response. The response shall be safe, timely, and cost efficient and shall meet management objectives for the area, including objectives for plant and animal diversity.	N		
<u>Fire Management:</u> Using the lowest cost suppression option, aggressive suppression action shall be applied to control and extinguish wildfires that threaten life, private property, public safety, improvements, or investments.	N		
<u>Fire Management:</u> An escaped fire situation analysis shall be prepared for any wildfire that escapes initial attack and/or threatens to exceed established parameters, or is no longer consistent with fire management direction.	N		
<u>Fire Management:</u> Retardant drops shall be carefully controlled in proximity to open bodies of water (lakes and streams) to preclude retardant from entering lakes or live streams.	N		
<u>Fire Management:</u> Utility companies shall be notified of any fire situation originating on or threatening their permitted use area to ensure the safety of firefighters and to allow utilities to be prepared to temporarily suspend use if needed.	N		
<u>Fire Management:</u> Prescribed fire may be used in natural fuels: to reduce fire hazard; to enhance diversity in the structure and composition of plant communities; to enhance the production and protection of commercial timber yields; and to enhance other resource outputs such as wildlife habitat, forage, and browse. Prescribed fire may include both planned and unplanned ignitions.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.4.1.2 & 4.4.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.4.2.3 EIS Sec. 4.8.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.12.1.3 POD Att. I POD Att. R
<u>Fire Management:</u> Prescribed fire in wilderness (see 'Protection,' Management Area 6 - Wilderness).	N		
<u>Fire Management:</u> Proposed activity units (harvest, thinning, conversion, and release, for example) should be designed and coordinated on the ground. This is done to consider size, shape, location, timing, spatial distribution, and management risk for fire management and other resource requirements and to help make the fuel treatment and fire protection of the units as practical and economical as possible.	N		

TABLE 5

## Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Fire Management:</u> Fuel treatments shall conform with all Federal and State standards and regulations for air quality.	P, C, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Sec. 2.7.2 EIS Sec. 4.8.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.12.1.3 POD Att. B POD Att. I POD Att. K POD Att. R
<u>Fire Management:</u> Prescribed fire prescriptions shall be consistent with management area objectives.	P	P, B	EIS Secs. 4.4.1.3 & 4.4.2.3 EIS Sec. 4.8.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.12.1.3 POD Att. B POD Att. R
<u>Integrated Pest Management:</u> All planned activities shall include integrated pest management practices. All insect and disease control projects shall be carried out in ways that meet management area objectives	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.7.3 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.4.1.2 & 4.4.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.5 & 4.7.3.6 EIS App. H EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. N
<u>Integrated Pest Management:</u> Silvicultural methods and cultural treatments should be applied to reduce susceptibility to hazards of insects and disease. If normal insect surveillance indicates the threat of an epidemic, project-level detection and control operations, including coordination with other landownerships, shall be accomplished on a forestwide basis.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Secs. 4.4.1.2 & 4.4.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.4.2.2 & 4.4.2.3 POD Att. N
<u>Integrated Pest Management:</u> The Forest Plan incorporates the Pacific Northwest Region's FEIS for Managing Competing and Unwanted Vegetation. In implementing the Forest Plan through project activities, the Forest will comply with the Record of Decision issued by the Regional Forester dated December 8, 1988, and the Mediated Agreement of August 1989. Use of all vegetation management techniques is allowed only when other methods are ineffective, or will unreasonably increase project costs. Emphasis must be on prevention and early treatment of unwanted vegetation and on full public involvement in all aspects of project planning and implementation. Information about the vegetation management FEIS, ROD, and Mediated Agreement is available at the Forest Supervisor's Office.	N		
<u>Noxious Weed Control:</u> Treatment priorities and strategies shall be in accordance with the Oregon State Comprehensive Classification List: 'A' Classification (isolated distribution) - eradicate existing populations; 'B' Classification (general distribution) - intensively control or eradicate; and 'C' Classification (general distribution) - control or (if feasible) eradicate.	N		

TABLE 5			
Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Noxious Weed Control:</u> Under any funding level, funds available for weed control activities shall be distributed in the following order:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cooperation with the Oregon State Department of Agriculture;</li> <li>2. Treatment of Forest infestations through internal funding; and</li> <li>3. Treatment of waived private lands within Forest boundaries through internal funding.</li> </ol>	N		
<p><u>Noxious Weed Control:</u> In project planning, all available methods of control (for example, manual, mechanical, biological, chemical, cultural, fire, and regulatory methods) shall be fully considered.</p>	P	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.7.3 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.5 & 4.7.3.6 EIS Secs. 4.4.1.2 & 4.4.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.2 & 4.5.1.3 EIS App. H EIS App. J POD Att. N
<p><u>Law Enforcement:</u> Aggressive, appropriate actions will be taken to enforce Federal laws, rules, and regulations as set forth in Titles 16, 18, and 21 of the U.S. Federal Code as they pertain to lands managed by the US. Forest Service. These actions will be accomplished by professional law enforcement persons within the Forest Service.</p>	N		
<p><u>Law Enforcement:</u> Priorities for law enforcement will be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Protection of employees and the public from harassment, bodily injury, and/or death while using the national forest or working on the national forest;</li> <li>2. Timber theft in the form of sawlogs and firewood;</li> <li>3. Drug manufacturing and the related violence and contamination; and</li> <li>4. Cultural resource theft and vandalism and the related losses.</li> </ol>	N		
<p><u>Law Enforcement:</u> The goals of the Forest Law Enforcement Program are: (1) to ensure compliance with Federal laws and regulations pertaining to the national forests; (2) to provide for the protection of the Forest's property and resources; (3) to provide for the safety of Forest visitors and their property in a cooperative effort with local law enforcement agencies; and (4) to provide for the safety of Forest Service employees.</p> <p>These goals will be accomplished by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Prevention - Preventing violations through voluntary compliance by Forest users is the main objective of the program. This can normally be accomplished by means of education.</li> <li>2. Cooperation - Cooperative Law Enforcement is authorized by Public Law 92-82. Under this law, the Forest Service will reimburse the cooperator for those extraordinary expenditures incurred by providing additional services requested by the Forest Service for recreational users.</li> <li>3. Enforcement - Line officers are responsible to assure that effective action is taken against persons violating Federal laws and regulations on the Forest.</li> </ol>	N		
<i>Range – Not Applicable, Excluded From Table</i>			

TABLE 5

## Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<b>Recreation</b>			
The Forest shall coordinate with adjacent forests and other recreation providers (public and private) to provide a full range of recreation settings and opportunities.	N		
An interpretative plan shall be developed for each district to coordinate efforts to provide interpretation of natural and cultural features and management activities and to provide outdoor education. Interpretative facilities, techniques, and materials selected shall be compatible with the assigned Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) classes and development levels.	N		
The public shall be informed of recreation opportunities and conditions on a continual basis using a variety of media.	N		
Construction and reconstruction projects shall be planned and implemented as outlined in the Region 6 (R-6) Recreation, Facilities, and Trails Development Process.	N		
Only facility designs that are approved for use in R-6 and that are compatible with the ROS class and designed development level shall be installed. All recreation signs shall be in accordance with applicable Regional standards.	N		
New facilities shall be designed to be barrier-free to the extent feasible. Selected existing facilities shall be modified to remove barriers.	N		
The project feasibility report shall include estimates of existing and potential demand for the type, design, and location of proposed recreation facilities. Demand estimates should be based on market surveys, customer surveys, or user group requests.	N		
New or reconstructed sno-parks should be designed in accordance with the Oregon Department of Transportation 'Guidelines and Criteria for Designating Sno-parks.' Designs and snow-plowing needs should be coordinated with local State or county highway maintenance departments.	N		
Areas that are important to Forest visitors include undeveloped campsites; places with scenic, geologic, or biological values; and other areas that receive significant dispersed recreation use. These special places shall be identified and evaluated for significance during project planning. These areas shall be considered for protection and/or enhancement in project design.	N		
The Forest shall emphasize educating dispersed area users to the principles of minimum-impact use of the Forest, such as the 'Pack it Out,' 'Without a Trace,' and 'Tread Lightly' programs.	N		

TABLE 5

**Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995**

<b>Element</b>	<b>Applicable</b>	<b>Consistency</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Off-road vehicle (ORV) use shall be managed to: minimize resource damage; promote user safety; minimize conflicts with others; and, be compatible with management area objectives. Where ORV use is causing resource or facility damage, use may be restricted or prohibited. An ORV implementation schedule shall be developed with user groups to designate ORV travelways and to list restricted and closed areas.	P, C, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Sec. 2.6.2 EIS Sec. 2.7.3 EIS Secs. 4.2.2.1 & 4.2.2.5 EIS Sec. 4.2.3 EIS Sec. 4.4.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.3 & 4.5.2.4 EIS Secs. 4.8.1.2 & 4.8.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.8.2.3 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.5 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. I POD Att. S POD Att. Y
Trails shall be planned, designed, constructed, and maintained as recreation facilities that complement the objectives of the management areas being served, in accordance with documented trail management objectives.	N		
The Forest trail system shall be designed to provide users with a wide range of ROS and WRS settings and difficulty levels. The system shall provide for a wide variety of user types, including both summer and winter users.	N		
A trail management plan shall be developed for each district. These plans shall include a trail inventory, trail management objectives for each trail, and a prioritized listing of construction and reconstruction needs.	N		
Trails and related facilities shall be protected with appropriate mitigation measures during management activities. Measures that may be used to mitigate effects of activities include vegetative screening, temporary or permanent rerouting, temporary closure, interpretative signing, and modification of treatments along the trail corridor.	N		
Trail and road locations shall be planned to minimize conflicts. New road crossings of existing trails should be avoided.	??		
Displacement of system trails by new roads or other management activities should be avoided. Where displacement occurs, trails shall be relocated to maintain the integrity of the system and to ensure the quality of the recreation experience.	N		
An automated recreation information system (RGRIM) shall be maintained. This includes an inventory of facilities and a record of estimated use by site or area.	N		
<b>Scenic Resources</b>			
A higher visual quality objective than that stated in the management area may be met when consistent with management area objectives.	N		
Treatment of catastrophic occurrences, such as insect or disease outbreaks or major wildfires, may suggest a deviation from scenic management direction. This will be documented through the environmental analysis process before implementation.	N		

TABLE 5

## Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
Landscape architects should assist with the planning and design of those projects that have the potential to affect the scenic resources, especially considering cumulative effects.	P, R	P, R, M,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 3.4.1.32 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 EIS Secs. 4.8.1.2 & 4.8.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.8.2.3 & 4.8.2.4 EIS Secs. 4.14.2.8 & 4.14.3 EIS App. F POD Att. A POD Att. DD
All management activities, as practicable, shall be shaped and blended to fit the natural landscape character as viewed from background distances.	N		
Inventories of visual quality shall be maintained or updated; existing visual condition and desired condition, as a minimum, shall be mapped. Use and demand for scenic quality will be reflected in mapping.	N		
Evidence of management activities throughout project implementation, such as signing, tagging, tree marking, and staking, should be located to minimize negative effects on scenery and recreation settings. These should be removed following completion of projects.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.8.1.3 & 4.8.2.3 EIS Secs. 4.8.2.3 & 4.8.2.4 POD Att. A POD Att. I POD Att. U POD Att. T POD Att. BB
During project environmental analyses, identified existing conditions that do not meet scenic management direction shall be considered for rehabilitation.	P, R	P, M,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 EIS Secs. 4.8.1.3 & 4.8.2.3 EIS App. F POD Att. A POD Att. DD
For project planning, the 'National Forest Landscape Management Series' handbooks may be used for technical guidance.	N		
The State Highway 140 viewshed Implementation Guide shall be used for guidance in project planning within that viewshed.	N		
<i>Soil and Water</i>			
The Forest shall cooperate with local Soil and Water Conservation Districts and other agencies to improve soil, water, and riparian resources.	N		
Cooperative snow courses, buffers, and improvements shall be protected as required by current agreement with the Soil Conservation Service. Existing sites include Billie Creek, Chemult, Cold Springs, Fourmile Lake, Sevenmile Marsh, and Taylor Butte.	N		

TABLE 5			
Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
Land management activities shall be planned and conducted to maintain or to improve soil productivity and stability.	P, C, R, O	P, B, M, A	EIS Sec. 2.1.3.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.2.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 EIS App. F POD Att. I POD Att. U POD Att. BB POD Att. DD LRMP Amendments WNF-4 & WNF-5
Forest management activities shall meet or exceed the stated objectives in the Organic Act of 1897, the Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act of 1960, and the National Forest Management Act of 1976. Floodplains and wetlands on the Forest shall be managed according to Executive Order 11 988 (Floodplain Management) and Executive Order 11 990 (Protection of Wetlands).	P, C, R, O	P, B, R, M,	EIS Secs. 1.4 EIS Secs. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 – 2.4.2.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 EIS App. F POD Att. I POD Att. BB POD Att. DD
The current Soil Resource Inventory shall be revised and updated as needed to meet management needs.		N	
<u>Detrimental Soil Conditions:</u> The cumulative effects of detrimental soil conditions should not exceed 20 percent of the total acreage within the activity area: any reason for exceeding the limitation shall be documented in an environmental assessment. Detrimental soil conditions include compaction, displacement, puddling, and moderately or severely burned soil from all activities (including roads, skid trails, and landings). Sites where the standards for displacement, puddling, and compaction are not currently met will require rehabilitation such as ripping, backblading, or fertilization. The potential for creating detrimental soil conditions will be specifically addressed through project environmental analyses. If needed, alternative management practices will be developed, and mitigating measures will be planned and implemented.	P, C, R, O	P, B, A	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 2.1.3.5 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 EIS Sec. 4.14.2.3 EIS Secs. 4.14.3.1 & 4.14.3.4 POD Att. I LRMP Amendments WNF-4 & WNF-5

TABLE 5

## Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Detrimental Soil Conditions:</u> Detrimental conditions occur when one or more of the following criteria are exceeded.</p> <p>1. Compaction: Detrimental compaction is that beyond the following limits--(a) on volcanic ash/pumice soils, an increase in soil bulk density of 20 percent or more over the undisturbed level; (b) on other soils, an increase in soil bulk density of 15 percent or more over the undisturbed level, a macropore space reduction of 50 percent or more, and/or a reduction below the 15 percent level as measured by an air permeameter.</p> <p>2. Puddling: Soil puddling is a physical change in soil properties due to shearing forces that destroy soil structure and reduce porosity.</p> <p>3. Displacement: Detrimental displacement is the removal of more than 50 percent of the topsoil- or humus-enriched AI or AC horizons from an area of 100 square feet or more which is at least 5 feet in width.</p> <p>4. Severely burned soil: Leave a minimum of 90 percent of a project area unaffected by severely burned conditions. Soils are considered to be severely burned when the top layer of mineral soil is significantly changed in color, usually to a reddish color, and the next 0 5 inch is blackened from organic matter charred by heat conducted through the top layer.</p>	P, C, R, O	P, B, A	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 2.1.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 LRMP Amendments WNF-4 & WNF-5
<p><u>Soil Erosion:</u> To stay within acceptable levels of soil loss and meet soil management objectives, the minimum percent effective ground cover after any soil disturbing activity should be as follows in Table 4-18<sup>22</sup>. Exceptions to these standards may be made after completing the environmental assessment process with input from a soil specialist.</p>	P, R	P, B	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 POD Att. I
<p><u>Soil Erosion:</u> Tractor logging should generally not be prescribed when slopes exceed 35 percent.</p>	N		
<p><u>Organic Residues:</u> Management activities should be planned to retain small woody (dead and down) material to sustain soil nutrients and a healthy forest ecosystem. As a goal, 10 tons or more per acre of 9-inch diameter or smaller woody material should be maintained where practicable.</p>	P	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Sec. 4.4.2.3 POD Att. I POD Att. U
<p><u>Riparian Ecosystems (Streams, Stream-Side Areas, Floodplains, and Wetlands):</u> For those projects that could adversely affect riparian ecosystems, water quality, or stream structure and function, specific objectives for the management of riparian areas shall be developed during project environmental analysis. These objectives will be based on: stream classification, site-specific topographic and vegetative characteristics, water quality standards and goals, and other resource objectives (as appropriate).</p>	P	P, A	EIS Sec. 2.1.3.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.3.4.1 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.5 EIS App. J POD Att. BB LRMP Amendments WNF-1 & WNF-5.

<sup>22</sup> Table 4-18: Minimum Percent Effective Ground Cover, Winema Land and Resource Management Plan

TABLE 5			
Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Riparian Ecosystems (Streams, Stream-Side Areas, Floodplains, and Wetlands)</u> : In riparian ecosystems, hydrologic conditions and riparian habitat shall be maintained or improved.	P, C, R, O	P, B, M,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.5 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. BB POD Att. DD
<u>Riparian Ecosystems (Streams, Stream-Side Areas, Floodplains, and Wetlands)</u> : No management practices shall be permitted within riparian areas that cause detrimental changes in water temperature or chemical composition, blockages of water courses, or deposits of sediment which seriously and adversely affect water conditions or fish habitat.	P	P, B,	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.3.4.1 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.4 & 4.7.3.5 EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. BB
<u>Riparian Ecosystems – Vegetation Management</u> : Sufficient amounts of ground cover should be maintained within a riparian area to prevent erosion and the direct movement of potential pollutants into a stream. Refer to table 4-18 <sup>23</sup> .	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.4.1.3 POD Att. I POD Att. BB
<u>Riparian Ecosystems – Vegetation Management</u> : Riparian areas should be managed to maintain stream banks in a stable condition along at least 85 percent of a stream's length in any given drainage.	P, C, R, O	P, B, M	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. BB POD Att. DD
<u>Riparian Ecosystems – Vegetation Management</u> : In stream-side areas for Class I, II, and III streams, present and future sources of large woody material should be provided. Existing instream material should be maintained or enhanced. Specific quantitative criteria should be developed on a stream-by-stream basis.	P, C, R, O	P, B, M	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.5.2.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. P POD Att. U POD Att. BB POD Att. DD

<sup>23</sup> Table 4-18: Minimum Percent Effective Ground Cover, Winema Land and Resource Management Plan

TABLE 5

## Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Riparian Ecosystems – Vegetation Management:</u> Vegetation should be managed to provide adequate shading in areas along streams to meet State of Oregon temperature standards. Shade may be provided by overhanging grasses, shrubs, trees, and topography.	P, C, R, O	P, B, M	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.1.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.4.4.1 & 4.4.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.6.2.4 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. BB POD Att. DD
<u>Riparian Ecosystems – Vegetation Management:</u> Riparian areas should be managed to maintain or achieve a range forage condition class of good.	P, C, R, O	P, B, M	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.4.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. BB POD Att. DD
<u>Riparian Ecosystems – Vegetation Management:</u> Riparian areas should be managed to maintain or improve the habitat of fish and aquatic and terrestrial wildlife. Vegetation and natural debris should be maintained and managed to: (1) maintain or enhance stream channel and bank structure so as to maintain or enhance water quality and (2) provide structural fish habitat to support natural populations of fish in Class I and II streams.	P, C, R, O	P, B, M	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.4.1.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. BB POD Att. DD
<u>Riparian Ecosystems:</u> Management activities shall meet the aquatic resource protection standards of Oregon's Removal-Fill Law (ORs 541.695) unless otherwise exempted.	P, C, R	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. J POD Att. CC
<u>Riparian Ecosystems:</u> New water developments and reconstruction of existing developments shall be coordinated through the environmental analysis process. Water developments may need to be fenced to protect riparian vegetation and wildlife habitat from damage by livestock or other resource activities.	P, C, R, O	P, B, M	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.2.3 & 4.5.2.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. BB POD Att. DD

TABLE 5

## Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Stream-Side Areas and Floodplains</u>: Activities that could have short-term adverse effects on floodplain values may occur only if specific mitigation measures designed to minimize the effects are implemented and documented in project planning records. Natural floodplain characteristics shall be restored shortly after the activity has stopped. Floodplain values include those characteristics of a floodplain that facilitate the safe passage of flood flows with minimal damage on-site or downstream. Vegetation, topography, and other features that contribute to the safe dissipation and release of peak flows and maintenance of base flows should be maintained or improved.</p>	P, C, R, O	P, B, M	<p>EIS Sec. 2.1.4  EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 &amp; 4.3.4.3  EIS Secs. 4.5.2.3 &amp; 4.5.2.4  EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5  EIS App. F  EIS App. J  POD Att. I  POD Att. BB  POD Att. DD</p>
<p><u>Stream-Side Areas and Floodplains</u>: Intensity of harvest treatments and spatial distribution of cutting units shall ensure that hydrologic conditions are maintained or improved.</p>	N		
<p><u>Water Quality (Best Management Practices)</u>: The Forest shall comply with State requirements in accordance with the Clean Water Act for protecting waters of the State of Oregon through planning, applying, and monitoring Best Management Practices (BMPs) in conformance with the Clean Water Act, regulations, and Federal guidance.</p>	P, C, R, O	P, B	<p>EIS Sec. 1.5  EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 &amp; 2.4.2.2  EIS Secs. 4.3.2.2 &amp; 4.3.3.2  EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 &amp; 4.3.4.3  POD Att. I  POD Att. M  POD Att. CC</p>
<p><u>Water Quality (Best Management Practices)</u>: In cooperation with the State of Oregon, the Forest shall use the following process:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Select and design BMPs based on site-specific conditions; technical, economic, and institutional feasibility; and the water quality standards for those waters potentially impacted.</li> <li>2. Implement and enforce BMPs.</li> <li>3. Monitor to ensure that practices are correctly applied as designed.</li> <li>4. Monitor to determine the effectiveness of practices in meeting design expectations and in attaining water quality standards.</li> <li>5. Evaluate monitoring results and mitigate where necessary to minimize impacts from activities where BMPs do not perform as expected</li> <li>6. Adjust BMP design standards and application when it is found that beneficial uses (including domestic, recreation, irrigation, industrial, and fish and wildlife habitat uses) are not being protected and water quality standards are not being achieved to the desired level or if it is found that BMPs are more restrictive than necessary. Evaluate the appropriateness of water quality criteria for reasonably assuring protection of beneficial uses. Consider recommending adjustment of water quality standards.</li> </ol>	P, C, R, O	P, B	<p>EIS Sec. 1.5  EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 &amp; 2.4.2.2  EIS Sec. 2.7.2  EIS Secs. 4.3.2.2 &amp; 4.3.3.2  EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 &amp; 4.3.4.3  POD Att. I  POD Att. M  POD Att. CC</p>

TABLE 5

## Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Water Quality (Best Management Practices)</u> : Use the existing arranged process to implement the State Water Quality Management Plan on lands administered by the Forest Service as described in Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) between the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (February 12, 1979, and December 7, 1982), and 'Attachments A and B' referred to in this MOU ('Implementation Plan for Water Quality Planning on National Forest Lands in the Pacific Northwest' (December 1978) and 'Best Management Practices for Range and Grazing Activities on Federal Lands,' respectively).	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 2.7.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.2.2 & 4.3.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 POD Att. I POD Att. M POD Att. BB
<u>Water Quality (Best Management Practices)</u> : Individual, general Best Management Practices are described in 'General Water Quality Best Management Practices,' Pacific Northwest Region, November 1988. Site specific BMPs are developed at the project level.	P	P, B	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 POD Att. I POD Att. M POD Att. X POD Att. BB
<u>Water Quality (Best Management Practices)</u> : BMPs relating to protection of water quality shall be followed for any chemical application projects. In the event of an accidental spill of hazardous materials, procedures shall be followed as set forth in the Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.2.2 & 4.3.3.2 POD Att. I POD Att. N POD Att. X POD Att. BB
<u>Water Quality (Best Management Practices)</u> : Management activities in and around Class I and II streams shall not cause a measurable water temperature increase when the existing stream temperatures are 58 degrees F or greater, or cause more than a 2 degrees F increase due to cumulative effects when the existing stream temperatures are 56 degrees F or less.	P, C, R, O	P, B, M	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.3.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.5.2.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. BB POD Att. DD
<u>Water Quality (Best Management Practices)</u> : No more than 10 percent increase over natural stream turbidities should occur. Temporary changes to the above standard may occur, but must be transitory in nature. Changes as a result of management activities must be minimal and adequately monitored.	P, C	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 2.6.2 EIS Sec. 4.3.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Secs. 4.5.2.3 & 4.5.2.4 POD Att. I POD Att. M POD Att. BB

TABLE 5

## Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Water Quality (Best Management Practices)</u> : Management activities in and around Class III and IV streams will not contribute to the deterioration of water quality for downstream Class I and II streams. However, these activities are allowed, provided the standards for Class I and II streams continue to be met.	P, C, R, O	P, B, M	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.3.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.5.2.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. BB POD Att. DD
<u>Water Quality (Best Management Practices)</u> : Management activities, particularly timing of road building and timber harvest, shall be scheduled to minimize long-term detrimental changes in watershed conditions. Spatial distribution and timing of activities will be the principle factors used to avoid unacceptable cumulative impacts.	P, C, O	P, B	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 EIS Sec. 4.14.2.4 EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. U POD Att. Y POD Att. BB
<u>Water Quality (Best Management Practices)</u> : Areas in which water quality is being adversely affected shall be given high priority for treatment to minimize the effects and eliminate the cause.	P, C, R, O	P, M	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.2.2 & 4.3.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.5.2.4 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.5 & 4.7.3.6 EIS App. F EIS App. H EIS App. J POD Att. 9 POD Att. BB POD Att. DD
<u>Water Quality (Best Management Practices)</u> : Effluents shall be disposed of in a manner which will prevent the contamination of surface or subsurface water. Sewage treatment and disposal facilities shall be approved by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality or Its contract agents and shall be in compliance with the rules of the Environmental Quality Commission.	P, C, R, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Sec. 2.6.2 POD Att. I POD Att. M POD Att. W3
<u>Instream Flow</u> : Wetland, floodplain, riparian, and watershed characteristics shall be maintained to provide for storage and routing of ground and surface water, including floodwaters.	P, C, R, O	P, B, M	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.2.2 & 4.3.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.5.2.4 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.5 & 4.7.3.6 EIS App. F EIS App. H EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. BB POD Att. DD

TABLE 5

## Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Instream Flow</u> : The Forest shall follow national and regional policy when obtaining water rights, protecting existing water rights, and protecting instream flows.	N		
<u>Instream Flow</u> : The Forest shall conform with any minimum stream flow established by law.	N		
<u>Cumulative Effects</u> : A cumulative effects assessment shall be made in watersheds where project scoping identifies an issue or concern regarding the cumulative effects of activities on water quality or stream structure and function. This will include land in all ownerships in the watershed. Activities on National Forest System lands in these watersheds should be dispersed in time and space to the extent practicable and at least to the extent necessary to meet management requirements. On intermingled ownerships, scheduling efforts shall be coordinated to the extent practicable.	P	P	EIS Secs. 4.7.3.5 & 4.7.3.6 EIS Secs. 4.14 .2.4 & 4.14.3.4 EIS App. H EIS App. J
<u>Coordinate Federal Water Claim</u> : The Forest will coordinate the development, timing, and content of its water rights claim in the Klamath Basin Adjudication with those of the Klamath Tribe and other Federal agencies (including U S Fish and Wildlife Service, National Parks Service, and US. Bureau of Reclamation).	N		
<u>Timber</u> : Programmed timber harvest activities shall occur only on lands classified as suited for timber production However, harvest activities may occur on other lands for the following purposes: 1. Removal of timber from road locations. 2. Construction or protection of capital improvements like campgrounds, buildings, fuelbreaks, and dispersed recreation sites; or projects designed to enhance other resource values. 3. Removal of hazards to human life and health. 4. Removal of timber killed by catastrophic events, such as fire, windthrow, drought, insects or disease (36 CFR 219.27[c][1]). The decision to salvage harvest an area shall be based on an analysis of existing conditions following the disturbance. 5. Where small inclusions in harvest units that otherwise are suitable will allow use of more logical management units and road locations resulting in less resource impacts. 6. As part of a research study to test the feasibility of silvicultural and harvesting practices that could be successful on these lands.	N		
<u>Timber</u> : During project-level planning, the inventory of suitable lands shall be corrected as needed using the following process: 1. Boundary adjustments to refine mapping lines shall be documented in the project planning records and maintained in the Ranger District resource inventory system. 2. Where changes in classification are needed, the analysis and rationale for the needed change shall be documented by the Ranger District and sent to the Forest Supervisor for inclusion in the Forest planning process records. These changes shall be reviewed by the Forest Supervisor for consistency, and amendments will be made to the Forest Plan as needed.	N		

TABLE 5

## Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Timber:</u> The selection of the appropriate harvest cutting method shall be guided by the criteria provided in the Regional Guide on page 3-2.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> A silvicultural prescription shall be written for all stands scheduled for silvicultural treatment. A prescription will describe the proposed treatment following an analysis of present stand conditions, physical site factors, management direction, and silvicultural objectives. Information needed to evaluate stand conditions and to develop and verify silvicultural prescriptions should be gathered from a stand examination or other type of adequate data collection survey.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Logging systems shall be compatible with silvicultural systems and resource protection objectives. Timber sales requiring special logging systems shall be planned by a person trained in logging systems.	P	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 POD Att. I POD Att. U
<u>Timber:</u> Tractor logging generally should not be prescribed when slopes exceed 35 percent.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Forest openings created by the application of even-aged silviculture shall not exceed 40 acres. The openings should be shaped or blended with the natural terrain to achieve scenic, plant and animal diversity, and wildlife habitat objectives to the extent practicable. Exceptions are permitted for catastrophic events (such as windstorms, or insect and disease attacks) or on an individual basis after a 60-day public notice period and review by the Regional Forester.  In addition, the 40-acre limit may be exceeded by as much as 50 percent without necessitating review by the Regional Forester or a 60-day public notice when exceeding the limit will produce a more desirable combination of net public benefits and when any one of the following criteria is met:  1. When a larger created opening will enable the use of an economically feasible logging system that will lessen the disturbance to soil, water, wildlife, fish, riparian resources, or residual vegetation.  2. When created openings meeting this size limit cannot completely encompass groups of trees infected with dwarf mistletoe or root disease and, therefore, need to be expanded to include these trees in order to avoid infection of adjacent susceptible timber.  3. Where visual quality objectives require shaping and blending of openings to fit the landform.  4. When larger openings are needed to achieve regeneration objectives in harvest areas being cut by the shelterwood method and when destruction of the newly created stand of reproduction would occur as a result of delayed removal of shelter trees. This exception applies only to existing shelterwood units and shelterwood units under contract before approval of the Forest Plan. Newly planned shelterwood units should not exceed the opening size limitations.	N		

TABLE 5

## Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Timber:</u> Created openings shall be separated by areas generally not classed as created openings. The areas between created openings shall contain one or more logical harvest units. These areas shall be large enough and contain a stand structure to meet resource requirements. Resource requirements may include needs for wildlife habitat, watershed, scenic management, and other resources.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Created openings adjacent to 30-acre or larger natural openings should be limited to an area not exceeding one-third the size of the natural opening and not occupying more than one-third of the natural opening perimeter. Openings created adjacent to any natural openings should be designed to protect wildlife values and visual quality levels.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> A harvest area shall no longer be considered a created opening for silvicultural purposes when stocking surveys carried out in accordance with Regional instructions indicate prescribed crop tree stocking at or above 4.5 feet in height and free to grow. Where other resource management considerations are limiting, such as wildlife habitat and scenic requirements, a created opening shall no longer be considered an opening when the vegetation in it meets the management area prescription objectives.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Acreage of continuous stand management activity in any one decade for uneven-aged management treatments, intermediate treatments for even-aged stands, overwood removal treatments, and precommercial thinning shall be determined through the interdisciplinary process considering wildlife, scenic, and other resource standards and guidelines for the management area.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Lands should be reforested within five years of final harvest, except where permanent openings are created for wildlife habitat improvement, vistas, recreation uses, and similar practices Five years after final harvest means five years after clearcutting, five years after final overstory removal, five years after seed tree removal in seed tree harvesting, or five years after selection harvesting where stocking is reduced below minimum levels.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> A regeneration prescription shall contain the minimum number, size distribution, and species composition of planned regeneration. The prescription shall plan to prevent unwanted vegetation and animal damage to the seedlings. The prescription shall plan for monitoring the plantation, and aggressive action shall be taken to eliminate unwanted vegetative competition, animal damage, and any other threat that would prevent meeting the reforestation objective.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Natural regeneration opportunities should be prescribed where experience indicates natural regeneration will be successful meeting the standards of 13-11 above.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> With a goal of satisfactory stocking within three years, site preparation units should be planted within one year of scarification, except where such units have been prepared for natural regeneration.	N		

TABLE 5

## Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Timber:</u> Regional or local stocking guides shall be used to assess stocking adequacy on all regeneration units prior to certifying them as satisfactorily reforested	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Where stocking levels are lower than optimum but above minimums, interplanting should be done when it is a manageable and economically feasible method to meet growth requirements.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Stocking level control shall be based on Regional or local site-specific stocking guides.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Stocking level control should be maintained on all acres with a programmed harvest.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Existing stands of seedlings and saplings less than 5 inches DBH may be precommercially thinned. Existing stands of poles that exceed 5 inches DBH should be planned for commercial thinning.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Clearcuts may be prescribed when. 1. Regenerating shade-intolerant species and planning to reforest by natural regeneration or planting; 2. Regenerating shade-intermediate tolerance species and planning to reforest by planting; 3. Regenerating shade-intolerant species in heavily diseased or insect infested stands; or 4. Openings created in the forest do not conflict with wildlife, scenic, or other management objectives.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Seed tree harvests may be prescribed when: 1. Regenerating shade-intolerant species; 2. Regenerating shade-intolerant species and planning to supplement planted stock with natural seeding of another species; 3. Regenerating shade-intolerant species where anticipated mortality will be high and supplementing planted stock to ensure adequate stocking is achieved; 4. Regenerating in areas physically unsuited for plantings such as rocky areas or areas with high potential for animal damage (also see 13-13); or 5. Openings created in the forest do not conflict with wildlife, scenic, or other management objectives.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Shelterwood harvests may be prescribed when: 1. Sites need amelioration (for example, reduction in temperature extremes) for establishment of desired species. 2. Sites need to be modified to reduce the potential for animal damage or vegetative competition. 3. Scenic, wildlife, or other management objectives can best be met by delaying removal of all trees in an area.	N		

TABLE 5

## Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<p><u>Timber:</u> Final removal of shelter trees should occur as rapidly as possible, providing the following criteria are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Reproduction no longer requires protection of overstory shelter trees.</li> <li>2. Reproduction has gone through a minimum of two growing seasons, is healthy, and meets or exceeds minimum stocking levels.</li> <li>3. Removal of overstory shelter trees meets other resource objectives.</li> </ol>	N		
<p><u>Timber:</u> Uneven-aged management shall be the preferred silvicultural system on climax ponderosa pine stands and on healthy pine associated stands.</p>	N		
<p><u>Climax Ponderosa Pine Stands And Healthy Pine Associated Stands:</u> Even-aged stands of ponderosa pine and pine associated stands should be treated to develop uneven-aged stand structures whenever possible.</p>	N		
<p><u>Climax Ponderosa Pine Stands And Healthy Pine Associated Stands:</u> Uneven-aged pine associated stands should be planted as needed to maintain at least 50 percent ponderosa pine species composition.</p>	N		
<p><u>Climax Ponderosa Pine Stands And Healthy Pine Associated Stands:</u> Uneven-aged management should be used where stands are free of dwarf mistletoe and root rots. Where stands are lightly infected, uneven-aged management shall be employed only where the dwarf mistletoe and root rot can be managed to maintain stand growth within 80 percent of its disease-free potential. Disease centers should be managed using even-aged silvicultural practices at a large enough scale to prevent reinfection from the perimeter. In stands with small scattered disease centers, group selection may be an appropriate silvicultural practice as long as the disease centers are effectively treated to prevent spread.</p> <p>A recordkeeping system will be developed to record the location and past treatment of known disease centers to schedule future treatments to control and to prevent the spread of the disease.</p>	N		
<p><u>Climax Ponderosa Pine Stands And Healthy Pine Associated Stands:</u> Silvicultural prescriptions should be designed to maintain or to improve the existing size class diversity and uneven-aged structure.</p>	N		
<p><u>Climax Ponderosa Pine Stands And Healthy Pine Associated Stands:</u> Group selection may be used to: treat diseased stands, convert even-aged stands to uneven-aged stand structures, and maintain or develop early successional species such as ponderosa pine in the pine associated and mixed conifer stands. Group selections shall be 0.25 acre to 2 acres in size.</p>	N		
<p><u>Climax Ponderosa Pine Stands And Healthy Pine Associated Stands:</u> Timber harvest should not occur before the stand density equals 45 percent of the maximum stand density index or 60 percent maximum basal area.</p>	N		

TABLE 5

## Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Climax Ponderosa Pine Stands And Healthy Pine Associated Stands:</u> Individual tree selection shall not reduce stocking levels below 25 percent of the maximum stand density index or 45 percent maximum basal area.	N		
<u>Climax Ponderosa Pine Stands And Healthy Pine Associated Stands:</u> Timber harvest and post-sale activities should generally be planned on a 30-year entry cycle for individual tree selection and on a 20-year cycle for group selection. All post sale activities should be completed within five years following the harvest entry.	N		
<u>Climax Ponderosa Pine Stands And Healthy Pine Associated Stands:</u> Stands should not be salvage logged at other than the prescribed entry cycle; the exception is where wildfire, bark beetles, disease, or other conditions have created catastrophic mortality.	N		
<u>Climax Ponderosa Pine Stands And Healthy Pine Associated Stands:</u> Timber marking guidelines should be developed which retain the most vigorous trees of best quality. First priority for leave trees are those with demonstrated good vigor. Second priority is those trees which will produce high value products in the future.	N		
<u>Climax Ponderosa Pine Stands And Healthy Pine Associated Stands:</u> Following each commercial harvest entry, post-sale activities should emphasize natural regeneration and stocking level control. Where natural regeneration is a planned objective, post-sale activities should be closely coordinated to produce disturbance to the litter and vegetation as necessary for natural regeneration to occur.	N		
<u>Climax Ponderosa Pine Stands And Healthy Pine Associated Stands:</u> Selection harvest units should be planted as needed to maintain stocking levels and to maintain disease-free healthy stands.	N		
Timber harvest, fuels treatment, and site preparation activities should strive not to damage residual crop trees.	N		
Stands receiving overstory removal treatments should meet or exceed minimum crop tree stocking following completion of harvest and post-sale activities.	N		
Prescriptions for regeneration harvest should feature maintenance of existing reproduction that has crop tree potential.	N		
Minimum utilization standards to be used in timber harvest operations for all commercial species shall be: (1) 9 inch DBH to a 6 inch top for regeneration harvest, (2) 7 inch DBH to a 5 inch top for commercial thinning and selection harvest, and (3) 7 inch DBH to a 4 inch top for all lodgepole pine harvest.	N		
Where individual market areas or specific products present opportunities for utilizing a higher proportion of the tree, these standards could be exceeded. In some cases, other resource objectives may require leaving a higher proportion of woody material on site. These utilization standards do not apply to materials left to meet fish, wildlife, and soil management objectives.	N		

TABLE 5

## Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
Miscellaneous forest products such as poles, boughs, Christmas trees, and house logs should be made available to the level compatible with meeting management area objectives.	N		
<b>Management Area 1 -Semiprimitive Recreation</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Management Area 1A – Yamsay Mountain Semiprimitive Recreation Area</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Management Area 1 B – Brown Mountain Semiprimitive Recreation Area – Not Applicable, Excluded From Table</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Management Area 1 C – Pelican Butte Semiprimitive Recreation Area</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Management Area 2 - Developed Recreation</b>			
<u>Recreation:</u> Areas shall generally be managed to provide roaded natural or rural Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) settings	N		
<u>Recreation:</u> Motorized vehicles shall be restricted to designated routes and areas. Some trails or areas may be designated for nonmotorized activities only, such as hiking, biking, or cross-county skiing.	N		
<u>Recreation:</u> A site plan for any recreation development shall be prepared before construction. The plan shall be prepared or reviewed by a journey-level landscape architect and approved by the Forest Supervisor. 'As built' site plans for existing sites shall be prepared or updated to show current and proposed facilities.	N		
<u>Recreation:</u> Developed recreation sites shall be designed, administered, and maintained to provide a quality experience for the visitor, to provide for public health and safety, to protect the site resources and facilities, and to minimize operation and maintenance costs (FSM 2330).	N		
<u>Recreation:</u> Existing sites should be upgraded and/or expanded to accommodate user needs before new sites are constructed. Compatible facilities and sites should be concentrated in recreation complexes to provide a variety of opportunities in one area and to minimize operating costs.	N		
<u>Recreation:</u> New or additional facilities to add capacity shall be planned when the average weekend use exceeds 90 percent of the designed persons-at-one-time (PAOT) of the site or when use for the managed peak use season exceeds 90 percent of the Practical Maximum Capacity.	N		

TABLE 5			
Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Scenic</u> : Management activities in the environment surrounding recreation sites shall achieve the retention visual quality level, except in lodgepole pine salvage areas.	N P, C, R, O	P, B, ,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 EIS Sec. 4.8.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.8.2.2 & 4.8.2.3 EIS App. F POD Att. B POD Att. DD
<u>Timber</u> : Timber harvest shall not be programmed.	N		
<u>Timber</u> : Timber management activities shall be utilized to maintain overall, healthy stand conditions and to maintain or to enhance recreational values in accordance with an approved vegetation management plan. Such activities within existing sites normally shall occur during non-use or low-use periods	N		
<u>Timber</u> : Hazardous trees or limbs will be removed before opening sites to public use.	N		
<u>Water, Soil, and Air</u> : Comply with State requirements in accordance with the Clean Water Act for protection of waters of the State of Oregon, including the antidegradation policy for high quality waters, through implementation of General Water Quality Best Management Practices.	N		
<u>Water, Soil, and Air</u> : In areas with concentrated recreation use, the percent of area impacted by detrimental soil conditions (compaction) may exceed forestwide standards. Facilities should be designed and arranged to concentrate and to direct traffic flow to reduce impacts. Site-hardening measures used should be appropriate for the designed development level.	N		
<u>Minerals and Energy</u> : Salable mineral material sources should not be developed.	N		
<u>Minerals and Energy</u> : Dead and down logs for firewood may be gathered within a recreation area or site for use in that area.	N		
<u>Lands</u> : Landownership classification group 2 applies to this management area.	N		
<u>Lands</u> : This management area is an avoidance area for new transportation and utility corridors.	N		
<u>Facilities</u> : With full consideration to public safety, roads and trails shall be constructed and maintained to standards that are consistent with recreation opportunities and the level of service needed.	N P, C, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Sec. 4.8.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. I POD Att. S POD Att. Y
<u>Facilities</u> : New facilities shall be designed to blend with the natural setting and to visually complement existing structures.	N		

TABLE 5

Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Protection:</u> All wildfires shall be aggressively suppressed by using low-impact methods as much as practical. During high fire danger periods, rapid attack may be appropriate, using all available tactics to ensure public safety and to protect improvements.	N		
<u>Protection:</u> Fuel treatment methods that minimize adverse effects like removal and chipping shall be used within developments. Treatment normally would occur during non-use or low-use periods.	N		
<b>Management Area 2A – Developed Recreation, Low Level Development</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Management Area 2B – Developed Recreation, Moderate Level Development</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Management Area 2C – Developed Recreation, High Level Development</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Management Area 2D – Developed Recreation, Special-Use Permit Areas</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Management Area 3 - Scenic Management</b>			
<u>Recreation:</u> The area shall be managed to provide a semiprimitive or roaded natural recreation opportunity setting.	N		
<u>Recreation:</u> Recreation facilities may be placed in this management area, provided they are designed to achieve the visual quality objectives.	N		
<u>Recreation:</u> Viewshed guides shall be prepared to provide project-level direction for Forest Plan implementation. These guides shall provide guidance regarding the following elements: large trees, distinctive bark, spring and fall color, variety of tree species, shrubs and ground covers, emphasis on special landscape features, vista creation, rotation of view openings, and rehabilitation needs.	N		
<u>Recreation:</u> Because of existing negative visual elements like skid roads, activity residues, or cable corridors, landscapes or portions of landscapes not meeting visual quality objectives should be rehabilitated with consideration for the resource values present.	N		
<u>Recreation:</u> Enhancement of selected areas or views may be conducted through vegetative manipulation, landform alteration, or inclusion of structural elements when needed to achieve objectives of the management area.	N		
<u>Range:</u> Structural and nonstructural range improvements shall be constructed of native materials or designed to blend with the landscape.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Timber harvest shall be programmed.	N		

TABLE 5			
Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Timber</u> : A mix of naturally occurring species should be maintained in regenerated harvest units in pine associated and mixed conifer working groups with emphasis on ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, and sugar pine.	N		
<u>Timber</u> : Aspen, ponderosa pine, and white fir should be emphasized where they occur in predominantly lodgepole stands. Presence of ponderosa pine in ecotones should be maintained.	N		
<u>Timber</u> : Screening vegetation should be perpetuated for areas such as rock quarries, road cut and fill slopes, utility ways, structures, or unhealed harvest areas.	P, C, R, O	P, B,	EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 EIS Secs. 4.8.1.2 & 4.8.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.8.2.2 - 4.8.2.4 EIS Sec. 4.12.2.5 POD Att. B
<u>Timber</u> : Created openings shall be shaped to appear natural in the landscape.	N		
<u>Timber</u> : Size of timber harvest units should be in scale with the surrounding landscape character, considering distance from viewer and dispersion needs to achieve desired variety.	N		
<u>Timber</u> : Clumps or islands of vegetation/leave trees within natural-shaped clearcut units may be retained to reduce contrast of visual elements.	N		
<u>Timber</u> : Individual tree selection, group selection, or combinations of both shall be used to achieve the desired future condition in ponderosa pine and pine associated species.	N		
<u>Timber</u> : In ponderosa pine and pine associated species where uneven-aged management is applied, from 30 percent to 35 percent of an area shall be considered for treatment at any one time, and treatments shall be dispersed over the total area. All lands should be entered, as needed, on a 20- to 30-year cutting cycle.	N		
<u>Timber</u> : Management of armillaria root rot in mixed conifer and mountain pine beetle in lodgepole pine should focus on long-term diversity and visual quality achievement. Consideration should be given to short-term mitigation such as design of harvest units (which includes maintenance of vegetated clumps). Some natural mortality also should be accepted until stand conversion can be implemented over time.	N		
<u>Minerals and Energy</u> : New salable mineral material sources should not be developed.	N		
<u>Minerals and Energy</u> : Existing mineral material sources should not be expanded into scenic areas.	N		
<u>Minerals and Energy</u> : Existing mineral material sources shall be analyzed for short-term mitigations to achieve scenic objectives and long-term rehabilitation measures. Partial rehabilitation of a material source should be considered when that part no longer is of use for development.	N		
<u>Minerals and Energy</u> : Reasonable access for the exploration and/or development of locatable and leasable minerals shall be allowed but shall be highly controlled to protect scenic values.	N		

TABLE 5

## Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Minerals and Energy</u> : Except for road access, surface occupancy should not be allowed.	N		
<u>Lands</u> : Landownership classification group 3 applies to this management area. Disposal of lands should occur only if lands of equal or higher scenic quality shall be acquired.	N		
<u>Lands</u> : Special-use permits shall be permitted for structures that existed before designation of lands to scenic emphasis. Rehabilitation should be emphasized for any structures that do not blend with the landscape.	N		
<u>Lands</u> : New special uses may be permitted when they are consistent with the management objectives and are justified through an environmental analysis.	P	P, B,	EIS Secs. 2.1.6 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 EIS Secs. 4.8.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.8.2.3 & 4.8.2.4 POD Att. A
<u>Lands</u> : This management area is an avoidance area for new transportation and utility corridors.	P	P, R, A	EIS Sec. 2.1.3.5 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 EIS Secs. 4.8.1.2 & 4.8.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.8.2.3 & 4.8.2.4 POD Att. A LRMP Amendment WNF-1
<u>Facilities</u> : Roads, parking lots, and other necessary facilities shall be designed to flow with the typical lines and slopes in the landscape and/or shall be screened by natural vegetation	P, R	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 2.3.2.2 & 2.3.2.3 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.3 EIS Sec. 4.8.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.8.2.3 & 4.8.2.4 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. A POD Att. Y
<u>Facilities</u> : Closed roads should appear natural with large logs and boulders partially buried to blend with the area and should be tilled and revegetated with trees, shrubs and grasses, as appropriate to the location.	N		
<b>Management Area 3A – Scenic Management, Foreground Retention</b>			
<u>Scenic</u> : Evidence of management activities from projects that produce slash (tree harvest) or charred bark (underburning) will not be noticeable one year after the work has been completed.	C, R, O	B, A	EIS Sec. 2.1.3.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 EIS Secs. 4.8.2.3 & 4.8.2.4 POD Att. A POD Att. I POD Att. R POD Att. U LRMP Amendment WNF 2

TABLE 5			
Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<u>Timber:</u> Large tree character will be perpetually retained in the foreground retention area in all species, except lodgepole pine, through maintaining three to five large diameter trees (between 30 inches and 36 inches DBH) on the average per acre. These should be distributed in groupings for greatest visual effect. Some areas may have high numbers of large diameter trees, and other areas may have fewer small clumps. Openings may or may not have mature large-diameter trees, if not, more trees will be retained on other acres to maintain the three-to-five-trees-per-acre average in the foreground overall.	N		EIS Sec. 2.3.2.1 EIS Sec. 4.4.1.2 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.5 & 4.7.3.6 EIS Secs. 4.8.2.3 & 4.8.2.4 EIS App. H EIS App. J POD Att. P POD Att. U
<u>Timber:</u> In ponderosa pine and pine associated areas where uneven-aged management will prevail, the objective is to achieve a healthy, multi-aged forest with timber stands that contain a variety of tree sizes up to 36 inches DBH following harvest. At least three canopy levels or size classes are present within each stand.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> For even-aged and group selection management, the long-term objective is to achieve the mix of tree size classes shown in Table 4-22 <sup>24</sup> .	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Stumps, if visible, shall be cut to approximately 6 inches or less in height on the uphill side of the stump.	C, O	B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 POD Att. A POD Att. I POD Att. U
<u>Timber:</u> Thinning units should be irregularly marked (vary the density of leave trees) in the immediate foreground to break up the viewing distance and to provide diversity.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Landings, decks, major skid roads, temporary roads, and slash piles shall be located to utilize vegetative or landform screening opportunities. These should be located away from critical line-of-sight viewing areas.	P	P, R	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.8.1.3 & 4.8.2.3 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. A POD Att. I POD Att. U POD Att. Y
<u>Protection:</u> Fire suppression efforts in the immediate foreground should use low-impact methods. If heavy equipment is needed on high-intensity fires, rehabilitation may be needed to mitigate the effect on the visual resource.	P, C, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Sec. 4.8.2.3 POD Att. I POD Att. K
<u>Protection:</u> Harvest residues resulting from management activities should not be evident after residues treatment.	C, R, O	B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Sec. 4.8.2.3 POD Att. A POD Att. I POD Att. U

<sup>24</sup> Table 4-22: Scenic Foreground Retention Tree Size Class Objectives: Even-Aged and Group Selection Management Strategies, Winema Land and Resource Management Plan

TABLE 5			
Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<b>Management Area 3B – Scenic Management, Foreground Partial Retention</b>			
<u>Scenic:</u> Evidence of management activities from projects that produce slash (tree harvest) or charred bark (underburning) should not be noticeable from two to three years after the work has been completed.	C, R, O	B, A	EIS Sec. 2.1.3.5 EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 EIS Secs. 4.8.2.3 & 4.8.2.4 POD Att. A POD Att. I POD Att. R POD Att. LRMP Amendment WNF-3
<u>Timber:</u> Large tree character will be retained in the foreground area in all species, except lodgepole pine, through maintaining three to five large diameter trees (between 24 inches and 30 inches DBH) on the average per acre. These should be distributed in groupings for greatest visual effect. Some areas may have high numbers of large diameter trees, and other areas may have fewer small clumps. Openings may or may not have mature large diameter trees; if not, more trees will be retained on other acres to maintain the three-to-five trees-per-acre average in the foreground overall.	N		EIS Sec. 2.3.2.1 EIS Sec. 4.4.1.2 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.5 & 4.7.3.6 EIS Secs. 4.8.2.3 & 4.8.2.4 EIS App. H EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. P POD Att. U
<u>Timber:</u> In ponderosa pine and pine associated areas where uneven-aged management will prevail, the objective is to achieve a healthy, multi-aged forest with timber stands that contain a variety of size classes up to 30 inches DBH following harvest. At least three canopy levels or size classes are present within each stand.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> For even-aged and group selection management, the long-term objective is to achieve the mix of tree size classes shown in Table 4-24 <sup>25</sup> .	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Stumps, if visible, shall be cut to approximately 6 inches or less in height on the uphill side of the tree.	C, O	B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 POD Att. A POD Att. I POD Att. U
<u>Timber:</u> Thinning units should be irregularly marked (vary the density of leave trees) in the immediate foreground to break up the viewing distance and to provide diversity.	N		
<u>Timber:</u> Landings, decks, major skid roads, temporary roads, and slash piles should be located to the rear of the stands to use vegetative or landform screening opportunities. These should be located away from critical line-of-sight viewing areas.	P	P, R	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Secs. 4.8.2.3 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 POD Att. A POD Att. I POD Att. U POD Att. Y

<sup>25</sup> Table 4-24: Scenic Foreground Partial Retention Tree Size Class Objectives: Even-Aged and Group Selection Management Strategies, Winema Land and Resource Management Plan

TABLE 5			
Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
Protection: Harvest residues resulting from stand management activities may be evident but should blend, where possible, with the surrounding landscape characteristics.	C, R, O	B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Sec. 4.8.2.3 POD Att. A POD Att. I POD Att. U
Protection: Hand tools are the preferred method for fire suppression in the immediate foreground. Mitigation or rehabilitation measures may be necessary for high-intensity fires.	P, C, R, O	B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.1 EIS Sec. 4.8.2.3 POD Att. I POD Att. K
<b>Management Area 3C – Scenic Management, Middleground Partial Retention – Not Applicable, Excluded From Table</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Management Area 4 - Unique Management Areas</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Management Intensity 4A – The Pinnacles and Devils Garden Geologic Areas</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Management Intensity 4B - Mare's Egg Spring Botanical Area</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Management Intensity 4C – Williamson River Gorge Scenic Area</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Management Area 5 - Sycan National Wild and Scenic River</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Management Area 6 – Wilderness</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Management Area 6A – Mount Thielsen Wilderness</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Management Area 6B – Sky Lakes Wilderness</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Management Area 6C – Mountain Lakes Wilderness</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Management Area 7 – Old-Growth Ecosystems</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			

TABLE 5

## Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995

Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<b>Management Area 8 - Riparian Areas</b>			
Recreation: The area shall be managed for a full range of recreation opportunity settings.	N		
Recreation: Primary recreation emphasis shall be placed in dispersed recreation.	N		
Recreation: The visual quality level shall be consistent with adjacent area objectives, and typically will be partial retention or better as a result of other riparian area standards and guidelines.	N		
Recreation: Recreation facilities placed in riparian areas shall be designed to protect riparian values.	N		
Wildlife and Fish: Dead woody material and cavity-nester habitat shall be provided by managing dead trees at the 80 percent potential population level for cavity nesters (Thomas 1979) in forested areas Green trees shall be managed for future replacements for dead trees.	N?		
Wildlife and Fish: New roads within 0.25 mile of a riparian area shall be located in a manner as to provide for greatest topographic and vegetative screening of the riparian area.	P	P, R	Secs. 2.3.2.1 & 2.3.2.3 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS Sec. 4.8.2.3 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 EIS App. J POD Att. A POD Att. Y
<u>Wildlife and Fish:</u> Wildlife habitat improvements may be permitted.	P, R	P,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 4.5.1.3 EIS Secs. 4.7.3.5 & 4.7.3.6 EIS App. F EIS App. H EIS App. J POD Att. DD
Range: Where a combination of high soil moisture and fine soil texture results in stream banks susceptible to early season trampling damage, grazing shall be delayed to a late season period (Claly and Webster 1989).	N		
Range: Where stream banks or channels are highly erodible, the stubble height at the end of the grazing period shall exceed 4 inches. Under extreme conditions, the area may need permanent protection or removal of grazing for long periods (Claly and Webster 1989).	N		
Range: Water developments for livestock or wildlife in riparian areas shall be designed to protect riparian values.	N		
Range: Salting areas shall be located on uplands outside of riparian areas.	N		
Range: Sheep bedding areas shall be located on uplands outside of riparian areas.	N		

TABLE 5			
Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
Soil and Water: Riparian area management objectives shall be described for a specific zone along a stream or wetland within the proposed project area. As a minimum, the following areas shall be evaluated during the preparation of the objectives: 1. an area within 100 feet of the normal high water line of Class I, II, or III streams (for protection of water quality and wildlife habitat); 2. an area within 25 feet on each side of Class IV streams; 3. any timbered area within 200 feet of wet meadows (to provide wildlife hiding cover); 4. the entire area of a wetland, including the farthest reaches of the riparian vegetative influence; and 5. any seeps and springs	P	P	EIS Secs. 4.3.1.2, 4.3.2.2 & 4.3.3.2 EIS Secs. 4.5.1.3 & 4.5.2.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. J
Soil and Water: The cumulative total area of detrimental soil conditions in riparian areas shall not exceed 10 percent of the total riparian acreage within an activity area. Detrimental soil conditions include compaction, displacement, puddling, and moderately or severely burned soil.	P, C, R, O	P, B, A	EIS Sec. 1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.3.5 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Secs. 4.2.3.1 & 4.2.3.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.4 EIS Sec. 4.14.2.3 EIS Secs. 4.14.3.1 & 4.14.3.4 POD Att. I LRMP Amendment WNF-5
Soil and Water: Fish habitat and riparian area improvement projects shall be permitted.	P, R	P,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Secs. 4.3.4.1 & 4.3.4.3 EIS Sec. 4.5.2.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. DD
Timber: Timber harvest shall not be programmed within 100 feet of Class I and II streams and within 50 feet of Class III streams. In other riparian areas, timber harvest shall be programmed.	N		
Timber: Stocking level control may be delayed if necessary to provide big game cover or habitat diversity.	N		
Timber: Directional fell and yard away from all stream channels (classes I-IV) and wet areas. Logs yarded over streams shall be fully suspended where practicable.	N		
Timber: Landings should not be located within riparian associations as defined by 'Riparian Zone Associations' (R6 Ecol TP-279-87, Kovalchik).	N		
Timber: Uneven-aged management in the ponderosa pine, pine associated, and mixed conifer working groups shall be designed to maintain healthy, multistoried stands that contain various size classes up to 36 inches DEH following harvest. The lodgepole pine working group shall receive a variety of silvicultural treatments to meet the management area objectives.	N		
Timber: Existing stands of hardwood species should be protected or enhanced.	N		

TABLE 5

**Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995**

<b>Element</b>	<b>Applicable</b>	<b>Consistency</b>	<b>Comment</b>
Minerals and Energy: New salable mineral material sources should not be developed, and existing developments should not be expanded into riparian areas.	N		
Minerals and Energy: Reasonable access for the exploration and/or development of locatable and leasable minerals shall be allowed but shall be highly controlled to protect riparian values.	N		
Minerals and Energy: Except for road access, surface occupancy should not be allowed.	N		
Lands: Landownership classification group III applies to this management area. Disposal of lands shall occur only if riparian lands of equal or higher quality shall be acquired.	N		
Facilities: New road construction in riparian areas should be avoided. Where road construction is unavoidable, roads should cross riparian areas perpendicular to the landform. System and temporary roads should not be constructed through the length of a riparian area System and temporary roads crossing a riparian area shall not alter stream or ground water flow characteristics to a degree that will adversely affect the riparian characteristics.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R	EIS Secs. 2.3.2.1 & 2.3.2.3 EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS Secs. 4.10.2.1 & 4.10.2.6 EIS App. J POD Att. I POD Att. Y POD Att. BB
Facilities: Existing roads within riparian areas should be evaluated for opportunities to reduce impacts on riparian values.	P, R	P,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. DD
Facilities: New water developments and reconstruction of developments for road dust abatement and fire control, for example, in riparian areas shall be designed to protect riparian values.	P	P	EIS Secs. 2.4.2.1 & 2.4.2.2 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS Sec. 4.10.2.6 EIS App. J POD Att. A POD Att. I POD Att. BB
Protection: Wildfire suppression methods that minimize effects on the soil and on riparian ecosystems shall be used. High-impact methods shall be used only on fires that threaten human life and property and riparian resources.	N		
<b><i>Management Area 8A – Riparian Areas Adjacent to Class I, II, and III Streams</i></b>			
Recreation: Vehicles, including off-road vehicles, shall not be allowed in stream channels or on sensitive stream banks.	N		
Wildlife and Fish: Water use during low water periods shall be limited to emergency fire suppression situations only.	P, C, O	P, B	EIS Sec. 2.4.2.2 POD Att. B POD Att. M

TABLE 5			
<b>Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995</b>			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
Wildlife and Fish: Fish habitat improvements may be permitted but must be coordinated with range, watershed, and recreation resources, and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.	P, R	P,	EIS Sec.1.5 EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. DD
Wildlife and Fish: Shrubs and trees shall be managed to maintain at least 50 percent of the riparian area in hiding cover for big game.	N		
Wildlife and Fish: Wildlife improvements encouraging streamside cover may be permitted.	P, R	P,	EIS Sec. 2.1.4 EIS Sec. 4.7.3.5 EIS App. F EIS App. J POD Att. DD
Wildlife and Fish: Reservoirs may be planned for fisheries and other compatible uses where feasible.	N		
Range: Livestock shall be managed so that no more than 5 percent of the stream banks in a stream reach (see glossary) exhibit degradation caused or perpetuated by livestock.	N		
Timber: All logging slash/residue shall be removed from within the high water level. Large logs may be left or introduced as large woody debris.	N		
Timber: Created openings, which may be necessary to treat lodgepole pine, shall not occur directly across a stream from an existing opening. Openings shall not encompass more than 600 feet of a stream length.	N		
Timber: Selected hardwoods or conifer trees adjacent to the stream channel shall be retained.	N		
Facilities: To provide for fish passage, arch culverts, bridges, or similar open bottom structures should be required on permanent road crossings on all Class I and II perennial streams.	N		
Protection: Heavy equipment generally shall not be allowed in stream channels. Based on resource analysis, exceptions such as dry crossings or fords may be allowed upon approval of appropriate line officer or designated resource adviser.	N		
Protection: Fuels shall be disposed of so that they will not reach stream courses. Slash piles shall not be located within the normal high-water flow area of either natural or created drainages.	N		
Protection: Only low intensity fire should be prescribed within 100 feet horizontal distance on either side of Class I, 11, or III stream channels.	N		
<b>Management Area 8B – Riparian Areas Adjacent to Class IV Streams</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			

TABLE 5			
Winema Management Actions/Direction – 1995			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
<b>Management Area 8C – Moist and Wet Meadows</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Management Area 8D - Moist and Wet Forested Riparian Areas (Hardwood, Lodgepole, or Other Conifer)</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Management Area 9 – Bald Eagle Habitat</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Management Area 9A – Bald Eagle Nest Sites and Recovery Sites</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Management Area 9B – Bald Eagle Replacement Habitat</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Management Area 9C – Bald Eagle Winter Roosting Habitat</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Management Area 10 – Big Game Winter Range</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Management Area 12 - Timber Production</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Management Area 13 - Research Natural Areas</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Management Area 14 - Minimum Management</b>			
Not Applicable, Excluded From Table			
<b>Management Area 15 - Upper Williamson</b>			

**Amendment of the Umpqua, Rogue River and Winema Land and Resource Management Plans by the Record of Decision for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl (Northwest Forest Plan).**

In April 1994, the management plans of the BLM and Forest Service administrative units within the range of the northern spotted owl were amended by the Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP) to provide additional protections to for species dependent on late-successional and old-growth (LSOG) forests. The NWFP provided new standards and guidelines for management of habitat for late-successional and old-growth related species. Existing management direction not related

to LSOG forests such as visual management objectives remained unchanged, as did management direction that provided additional or more restrictive protections for LSOG habitat dependent species. Table 6 tracks key elements of the NFWP that apply to the Pacific Connector project.

TABLE 6			
<b>Key Elements of the Umpqua, Rogue River and Winema National Forest LRMPs as amended by the Northwest Forest Plan Applicable to the Pacific Connector Project</b>			
Element	Applicable	Consistency	Comment
Aquatic Conservation Strategy and applicable implementing standards and guidelines (NWFP B-9).	P, C, R, O	P, B, R	Actions must not prevent attainment of ACS objectives. See also Appendix F4 Aquatic Conservation Strategy Assessment. Standard and Guideline LH4 (NWFP C-37) is the guiding standard rights of way that cross Riparian Reserves. Rights of way are permitted so long as they do not retard or prevent attainment of the ACS objectives
Late Successional Reserves (LSR) and applicable implementing standards and guidelines (NWFP C-9).	P, C, R, O	P, B, R, A	New developments in LSRs are permitted provided effects can be minimized and mitigated (NWFP C-17). Amendment UNF-4 on the Umpqua NF and RRNF -7 on the Rogue River NF are proposed to reallocate matrix lands to the LSR land allocation to offset impacts to LSRs by the pipeline corridor. See also Appendix F3, Late Successional Reserve Assessment.
Survey and Manage Species and applicable implementing standards and guidelines (NWFP C-4). See also the Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines (2001) which amended the management direction for Survey and Manage species in the forest plans of the Umpqua, Rogue River and Winema National Forests.	P, C, R, O	P, B, R, A	Known sites of Survey and Manage species cannot be avoided because of the linear nature of the project. Amendment FS-1 of the Umpqua, Rogue River and Winema National Forests is proposed to waive the Management Recommendations to protect known sites so long as persistence of affected Survey and Manage species is not threatened by the project. See also Appendix F5, Survey and Manage Species Assessment.