

**A Work in Progress
Eastern Washington Cascades and Yakima
Provincial Advisory Committees
Collaborative Process for Forest Plan Revision
Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forests**



Submitted July 28, 2006:

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Introduction

The Okanogan-Wenatchee and Colville National Forests began an integrated forest plan revision process in 2004. The two forests have independently designed collaborative processes, but do intend to implement them in a cooperative and coordinated manner, recognizing that they are utilizing a single interdisciplinary planning team (IDT) and associated shared resources.

In January 2006, the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forests (Forest Service) began working collaboratively with the Eastern Washington and Yakima Provincial Advisory Committees (PACs) in an ongoing collaborative process that recognizes the need for inclusiveness and buy-in for setting the course for the future of the Forest, and develops tangible stakeholder support for implementing the forest plan into the future.

This progress report describes the process, results, observations and recommendations to date from the team of third-party neutral process facilitators under contract with the Forest Service to provide services and support to all the stakeholders engaged in this collaborative process. Please note that the PACs and Forest Service have expressed mutual interest to continue to work collaboratively throughout the remainder of the forest plan revision process and into plan implementation.

Process

There were two initial phases in the PAC collaborative process. Phase 1 was an assessment of the perspectives and collaborative capacity of the Forest Plan Revision Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) and several members from the PACs. Based on the results of the assessment, the facilitation team proposed a collaborative process that was refined by the IDT at a meeting held March 8, 2006, and further refined and adopted by the IDT and PACs at a meeting held March 21, 2006. Appendix 1, Process Road Map contains a graphic depiction of the collaborative process road map and timeline.

Phase II included the development of proposed forest-wide management themes, with desired conditions and suitability for vegetation and recreation resources and uses within these themes. The PACs decided that they would focus on these two resource areas due to their strong interest in these areas, and lack of time to take on a broader assignment. Though not identified in their original list of products, the PACs also developed a proposed forest-wide vision statement. Meetings held during Phase II included: April 20, May 3, May 20, June 7 and June 21.

The PACs effectively utilized a combination of full PAC meetings and two subcommittees (vegetation and recreation) to iteratively develop these products (Appendix 2, List of Participants). During the evaluation of the collaborative process at the June 21 PAC meeting (Appendix 3), most PAC members felt that the use of subcommittees was a key factor in the PACs' successful product development.

Phase II, generally speaking, concluded with the development of these proposed products and their formal presentation to the Forest Service via this progress report. However, as noted in the June 21 meeting summary (Appendix 3), the PACs agreed to reconvene in September (after a “summer break”) to address management priorities, adaptive management and monitoring, and the possibility of working together to evaluate and develop a proposal for areas suitable for wilderness designation. The Forest Service committed itself to work iteratively with the PACs as the IDT incorporates PAC proposals into the comprehensive Draft Forest Plan.

Results

Appendix 4 contains the following draft recommendations regarding vision, desired conditions and suitability:

- A. Draft Vision
- B. Draft Vegetation Desired Conditions (including Management Themes)
- C. Draft Vegetation Suitability
- D. Draft Recreation Desired Conditions (including Management Themes)
- E. Draft Recreation Suitability
- F. Preliminary Draft Objectives

The PACs reached consensus on nearly all of their recommendations. Where they were unable to reach consensus, a notation is included within the text that briefly describes the reason for the disagreement.

There was insufficient time before the summer break to integrate the separate management themes, forest-wide desired conditions, suitable uses and objectives for recreation and vegetation. The PACs and Forest Service agreed that the IDT would make the initial attempt at integration, and that the PACs would help the IDT address any outstanding concerns or seemingly irresolvable issues.

Observations and Recommendations

The degree of consensus reached on the recommendations was a significant accomplishment, given the breadth and diversity of interests represented on the PACs and the compressed time frames. It is a positive reflection of their working relationships and collective commitment to seek common ground.

Use of the PAC to work on key components of Forest Plan Revision – vision, desired conditions, suitable uses and objectives for recreation and vegetation, and their work to develop/refine management themes and objectives--provided an opportunity to share resource and policy information, create mutual understanding, identify areas of agreement and disagreement, and reduce the level of conflict.

Use of the sub-groups proved to be an across-the-board highlight for PAC participants, an observation that was substantiated with both a written and verbal evaluation at the final

PAC meeting. The implementation of sub-groups allowed participants to voluntarily focus on specific issues and provided important one-on-one conversations with Forest resource staff. From the facilitators' perspective, use of the sub-groups built capacity for consensus-building, a cornerstone of the PAC; the sub-groups provided an opportunity for meaningful dialogue and deliberation, allowed individual leadership to emerge, and offered individuals with differing viewpoints an opportunity to explore common ground.

In essence, PAC members worked collaboratively with the Forest Service and demonstrated progress in significant ways to: 1) deliver a product within a given time frame; 2) develop relationships with each other and IDT members; and, 3) create new, different ways of functioning as a working group. There is a general acknowledgement among the facilitators, Forest staff and PAC members that the bar has been raised for future collaboration. Some suggestions to keep that bar raised and maintain momentum include:

1. Continue to involve the PAC in a meaningful way in Forest Plan Revision
 - Host/sponsor field trips (serve as ambassadors)
 - Work iteratively with the IDT to incorporate PAC recommendations into the Draft Forest Plan
 - Serve as a sounding board for the preliminary Draft Forest Plan before it is released to the public.
 - Help design a broader public involvement when the Draft is rolled out
 - Act as a sounding board for public involvement approaches
 - Provide recommendations for addressing public comment at the conclusion of the Draft Forest Plan formal comment period.
 - Continue to work with the IDT as appropriate
 - Utilize the PAC as a viable resource & acknowledge its contributions in newsletters, etc.
 - Continue to make IDT members available at the PAC meetings and subgroup meetings – they are invaluable!

2. Strengthen the Forest Plan Revision communication plan
 - Share information internally and externally: be transparent with employees and with the public
 - Create an internal protocol to ensure frequent communication between the leadership of the Okanogan-Wenatchee NFs and the Colville NF
 - Be pro-active to resolve conflict between individuals
 - Revisit the topic of Expectations for collaborative processes on both Forests
 - Revise and clarify the Roles, Responsibilities, and internal protocols sections of the communication plan, especially for collaboration leads on the Okanogan-Wenatchee and Colville, and for the IDT and Steering Committee.
 - Develop and promote a consistent message about Forest Plan Revision, timelines, and when/where the public can be involved.
 - Retool the link on the Forest website to PAC collaboration activities to make it more eye-catching, more interactive, and easier to navigate (see Black Hills

National Forest for link to the Black Hills Forest Advisory Board Information:
www.fs.fed.us/bhnf/).

Closing

It has been a pleasure and a privilege to work on this collaborative process for forest plan revision. We found the PAC members, Forest Service leadership and IDT to be professional, accommodating, and generous with their time and substantial talents throughout this process. It is no small thing to share power and responsibility, and we congratulate both the PAC members and the Forest Service for taking on this challenge with enthusiasm, warmth and good humor. You have created a good foundation for continuing your collaborative work this fall.

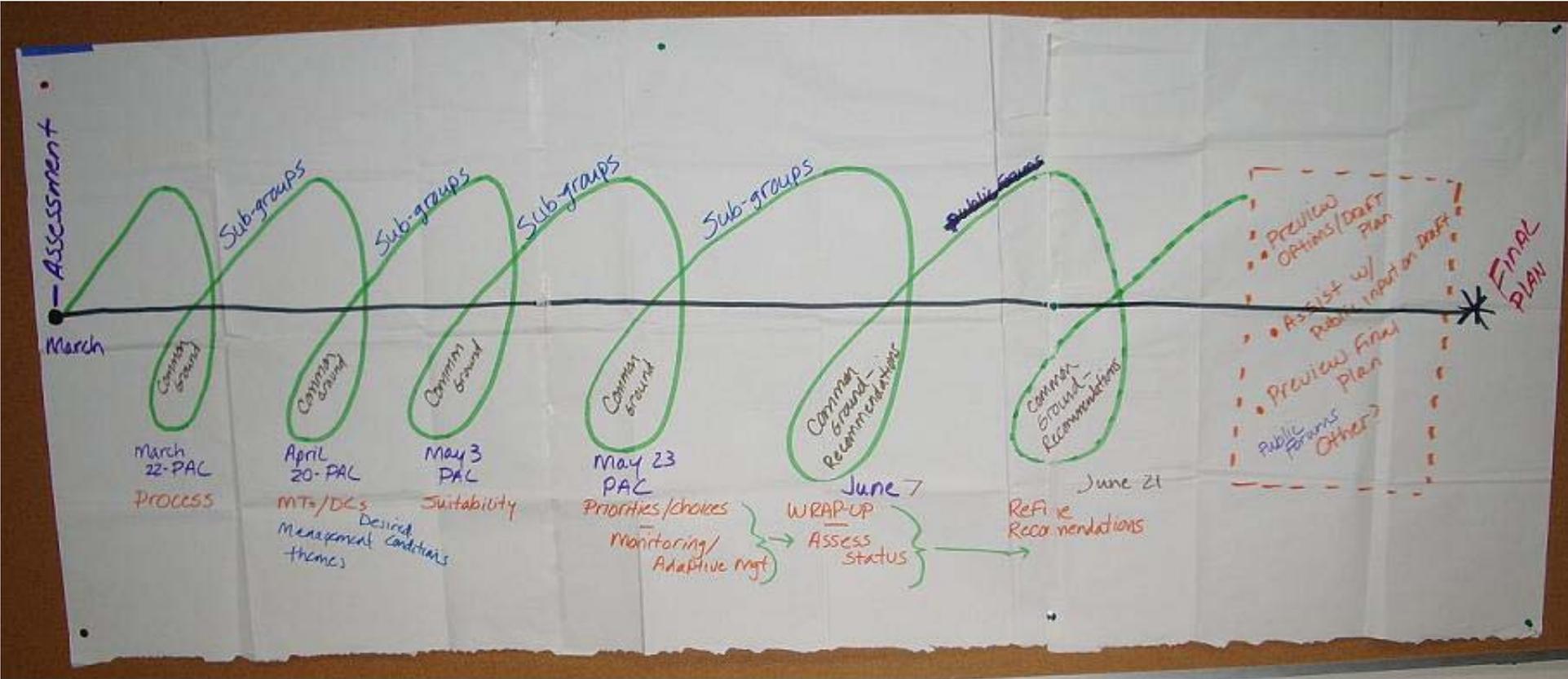
All the best –

Susan Hayman
Kathleen Bond

Appendix 1

PAC Collaborative Process Road Map

PAC Collaborative Process Road Map



Appendix 2

Participant List

Appendix 2: Participant List

The following is a list of persons who participated in one or more meetings during this collaborative process:

Eastern Washington and Yakima Provincial Advisory Committees Participants:

| | |
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| Arnie Arneson | Nick Martinez |
| Gus Bekker | Mike McFeeley |
| Dennis Beich | Bob McGinnis |
| Jim Boynton | Saundie McPhee |
| Carl Bjelland | Dale Neuman |
| Howard Briggs | Chris Parsons |
| Steve Buck | Red Pittack |
| Lee Carlson | Vic Power (representing Pat Christianson) |
| Susan Crampton | Dick Rieman |
| Ed DePuit | Albert Roberts |
| Barry Donahue | Ron Simon |
| Bill Ford | Walt Smith |
| Jessica Gonzales | Liz Tanke |
| June Helbig | Wes Visser |
| Scott King | Jen Watkins |
| Annelise Lesmeister | Dan Wood |
| Kay Lloyd (representing Howard Briggs) | |

Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forests:

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Rick Acosta | Margaret Hartzell |
| Glynis Bauer | Phil Jahns |
| Jim Boynton (PAC member) | Debbie Kelly |
| Robin DeMario | Ken MacDonald |
| Linda Fee | Karen Mollander |
| Bill Gaines | Karin Whitehall |
| Paul Hart | |

Facilitators:

Kathy Bond, KTB Decision Resources, Inc.
Susan Hayman, North Country Resources, Inc.

Appendix 3

June 21, 2006 Meeting Summary

**Eastern Washington Cascades and Yakima
Provincial Advisory Committees (PAC)**

Meeting Notes

June 21, 2006

Attendees: Jessica Gonzalez, Dick Rieman, Bill Ford, Dale Neuman, Nick Martinez, Ron Simon, Howard Briggs, Liz Tanke, Steve Buck, Jen Watkins, June Helbig, Chris Parsons, Walt Smith, Scott King, Mike McFeeley, Carl Bjelland, Gus Bekker, and Dan Wood.

Visitors: None

Forest Service attendees: Forest Plan Revision Team members Margaret Hartzell and Rick Acosta, Headquarters staff: Debbie Kelly, Robin DeMario, and Karen Mollander

Facilitators: Susan Hayman and Kathy Bond

Objectives for today:

1. Review and reach closure on the recommendations from the Vegetation Subgroup for the action items assigned at the June 7 PAC meeting
 2. Review and reach closure on the criteria associated with "limited" suitability for the recreation suitability matrix
 3. Validate the prioritization exercise
 4. Celebrate success and look ahead!
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Ground Rules

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Listen openly and actively2. Withhold judgment until the other person's view is understood3. Ask questions for understanding before responding4. Give everyone equal opportunity to speak5. Focus on concerns and interests rather than positions6. Examine future improvements rather than dwelling on the past | <ol style="list-style-type: none">7. Emphasize the situation rather than the people8. Value disagreement and constructive argument9. Look for ways to achieve mutual gain10. Regard one another's views as legitimate and deserving respect11. Respect meeting timeframes12. Silence all electronic devices |
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Agenda:

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|-------|---|
| 9:00 | Opening, welcome, introductory remarks |
| 9:30 | Vegetation Action Items |
| 10:15 | Break |
| 10:30 | Recreation "limited" suitability criteria |
| 10:45 | Validation of Priorities |
| 11:15 | Vision Statement—Common ground |
| 11:50 | Observers' Comment Period |
| 12:00 | Celebratory Lunch |
| 12:45 | Next Steps |
| 1:45 | Process Evaluation and Lessons Learned |
| 2:45 | Closing remarks |

WELCOME AND INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Rick Acosta opened the meeting
Karen Mollander—Welcome comments
Susan Hayman—Introduction, agenda review

VEGETATION ACTION ITEMS

The Vegetation sub-committee provided a brief review of the subcommittee action items assigned at the June 7 meeting.

It was noted that the Vegetation sub-committee developed Management Theme 7 with Bill Gaines at the previous veg sub-group meeting, and he updated them on all the studies and activities that the Forest Service has been doing in Late Successional Reserves (LSRs) since the 1994 fires, with an emphasis on maintaining habitat until the habitat recovers. It's recognized that owl habitat in these dry eastside forests is difficult to sustain due to fire regimes and forest type. The subcommittee discussed desired conditions, suitability along with criteria in that matrix.

The full committee then reviewed and refined the Vegetation, Final Desired Conditions on-screen. The final document that reflects these changes will be submitted with Susan and Kathy's final report.

There was discussion on whether or not there was a need for a separate management theme for late-successional reserves (LSR). Some people wondered if this would lead to separate management categories for lynx, grizzly, and/or other endangered or threatened species. It was determined that this management theme was appropriate as it provided clarification to management direction/conditions already described in the "non-white" areas. The LSR objectives are already defined under the Northwest Forest Plan. For this task, the group is looking specifically at objectives within the dry parts of those LSRs (eastside).

Forest Service folks on this side of the Cascades have wrestled with over the years is that the Northwest Forest Plan related well to west side forests, but not so well to the east side forests. This is what Bill Gaines asked us to do, help him tweak the Northwest Forest Plan so that old growth habitat is sustained better on the eastside of the Cascades.

The group agreed to refine Management Theme 7 to apply to "old growth dependent species including spotted owls."

Additional changes were made to the vegetation suitability table to clarify the following:

Where the table indicates "Limited with criteria," it means there was particular concern. Where it doesn't say that, there may have been concern, but there just wasn't time to delve into it deeper.

Decided to leave decommissioning decisions up to the project level analysis, to provide for consideration of recreation, fire suppression and/or other administrative purposes.

Some of the criteria for Management Theme 7 (trails, livestock grazing, etc.) come directly from the Northwest Forest Plan direction for late-successional reserves, and are not subject to modification in this forest plan revision process.

Intent is to provide for possibility of WUI treatment in inventoried roadless area, but still maintain them as “roadless” or primitive areas.

Agreed that management activities, in aggregate, will not substantially affect roadless area character.

RECREATION “LIMITED” SUITABILITY CRITERIA

The group reviewed and adopted Lee Carlson’s explanations of the “limited” notations on the recreation suitability table.

REC DESIRED CONDITIONS

The group reviewed and adopted the revised language for recreation Management Themes 5a-5b (motorized and non-motorized winter use).

VALIDATION OF PRIORITIES EXERCISE

The group reviewed the synthesized results of the e-mailed priority exercise for vegetation and recreation objectives. A relatively small percentage of PAC members actually completed the exercise, which was a concern. In addition, several members were very concerned about the “numbers” and how they would be used. The exercise was intended to be an indicator of priorities, with validation through discussion. However, the level of concern that someone might mistake the results as statistically valid (which they were not intended to be), and the low email response from PAC members, resulted in the group electing to revisit prioritization when they reconvene in the fall. They did agree to adopt the preliminary draft objectives used as the basis for the prioritization exercise.

Vision Statement

The group reviewed the latest vision statement revised during the past several weeks. June Helbig also handed out a vision statement she had prepared. After some discussion, the group felt that June’s version more closely aligned with their own. The group made some revisions to the newly proposed vision and agreed to recommend it to the Forest Service.

The Next Steps...

The facilitation team will make the final revisions to the products, per the notes from this meeting. These will be attachments to a short report that summarizes the participants and the process. This report will be provided to the Forest Service within the next two weeks.

The PAC will work iteratively with the IDT as they begin to incorporate PAC products into the Draft Forest Plan. The purpose of the iterations will be to provide the PAC an opportunity to see how their recommendations are being used, and to provide the IDT an opportunity for clarification of the PAC recommendations. The PAC will be provided the opportunity to see the draft revised forest plan before it is released for formal public review and comment.

The Forest Service expects to come out with a revised draft forest plan, share it with the public in a collaborative way, then revised it and come out with another draft. There will be a Draft Forest Plan for both the Okanogan-Wenatchee and Colville National Forests ready for public review and comment in late fall. The draft forest plans will include maps with the proposed management themes.

The travel management plan is separate from the revised forest plans. The team for travel management is in the initial phase of inviting public comment to identify routes to be reviewed. The end result will be a motor vehicle use map. Key contacts on each of the ranger districts are identified on the Forest web site.

FALL BIN ITEMS:

Emergency Criteria (postpone until the Fall PAC meeting) ex: fire salvage treatments.
Incorporate into field trip?

Adaptive Management and monitoring (postpone until the Fall PAC meeting).
Incorporate into field trip?

Prioritizing

Check in with ID Team in September to see how they have used PAC
input/recommendations

Wilderness evaluation

September PAC Monitoring Trip

The group agreed that it would be useful to have a field trip to look at lessons learned (best case and worst case) from fire salvage products. The purpose of the field trip would be to come up with criteria/guidelines for burned tree removal, and get some agreement up front that a wide range of interests can agree to.

Wilderness Recommendations

The group agreed to review the Forest Service criteria for wilderness evaluation and recommendation, review the updated inventory of areas suitable for wilderness designation, and review the Forest Service’s preliminary evaluation of these areas. Several PAC members volunteered to be on a wilderness recommendation subcommittee to see if there would be some common ground for the PAC to consider as a whole: Dan Wood, E. Walt Smith, Chris Parsons, Jen Watkins, Mike McFeeley, Howard Briggs, Ron Simon, Lee Carlson, June Helbig, Dale Neuman, Bill Ford, Dick Rieman, and Gus Bekker.

DATES FOR MONITORING TRIPS and MEETINGS

September 7: Field Trip (tied in with Northwest Forest Plan monitoring trip)

September 8: Field Trip (tied in with Northwest Forest Plan monitoring trip)

September 19: PAC meeting (Fire Station)

October 11: PAC meeting (Headquarters office)

Rick Acosta will be the contact person to schedule subgroup meetings and for information.

EVALUATION (written and round robin evaluation process)

| Positives—What went right | Negatives—How can the process be improved? |
|--|---|
| <p>Working in the subgroups is a much more efficient way to work on issues</p> <p>The subgroups were very useful and went well especially considering differences among people.</p> <p>We stayed on time and on schedule</p> <p>The ice cream bars were a good touch</p> <p>We accomplished more than I thought was possible</p> <p>The subgroups were the secret to making the whole thing work</p> <p>This type of thing is what the PAC is good at.</p> <p>Helped having neutral facilitators, rather than FS folks who might have to defend FS policy.</p> <p>Even though we have differences of opinion we were able to come to some kind of an agreement.</p> <p>Having a short timeline is both good and bad.</p> <p>Subgroups accomplished a great amount of work. I appreciated the differences of opinions that helped broaden my mind.</p> <p>I liked the shorter timeline forced us to get through materials.</p> <p>Subgroups and honesty of subgroup members helped us get things done.</p> <p>I have a better understanding of the limitations and constraints of the Forest Service.</p> | <p>We wasted a little time when we didn't get statements down correctly in the subgroup</p> <p>Have subgroup meetings immediately after a PAC meeting, I need more time for preparation</p> <p>Getting responses back (electronically), figure how to make that work better.</p> <p>Redundancy, wasted time in regular PAC meetings that we had already covered.</p> <p>An ice cream bar every week.</p> <p>Initially, better clarity on what you were asking for from the group.</p> <p>Visuals would have been nice, to see what we had made decisions on.</p> <p>Timing, it was tough to meet so often. Do all of this in the winter time.</p> <p>It would have been helpful to understand earlier what the objectives were.</p> <p>I had a hard time figuring out where we were going, what you wanted, and what was going to happen.</p> |

| | |
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| <p>The meeting minutes and summary of information was very helpful. The timeline was tightly compressed. Having a facilitated process is very useful.</p> <p>This is the first time the PAC has had a facilitated process, this is the first time that we have had a project that had a product.</p> <p>Susan kept us going, kept us on the subject, she had no agenda. I've enjoyed the meetings. The facilitator was the key in keeping things going.</p> <p>It is important to have all the varied people</p> <p>The subgroups were very helpful. If I missed a meeting I was able to get caught up at the subgroup meetings.</p> <p>I liked the parallel discussions, those who could</p> <p>Bin list was very good.</p> <p>Rick did a good job facilitating the subgroup meetings.</p> <p>Overall it was a very nice experience.</p> <p>Having Phil Jahns and Margaret Hartzell at the subgroup meetings was very helpful.</p> <p>I appreciate the spirit of cooperation among a diverse group of people. The subgroups worked well. There were numerous individuals in the recreation subgroup that put in extra time on their own.</p> <p>Establishing ground rules was good; it allowed us to converse and share different view points.</p> <p>Rick was outstanding; he got the meetings going without a facilitator present. The subgroups were key. Meet in the middle on diverse issues and topics.</p> <p>Commitment of PAC members, they stuck through it. Facilitation was a real valuable tool.</p> <p>Having FS personnel provide definitions.</p> <p>Ditto for a lot of things that have already been said. Facilitation helped a lot. People feeling comfortable stating their feelings/statements. You did have productive conversations.</p> <p>I need to manage ID Team members' time; the full PAC was respectful of what the subgroups produced.</p> <p>Listen from the discussion and learn from the different perspectives.</p> <p>The subgroups were great, a little intimidating at first. There was a lot of emotional maturity at the subgroup meetings. The products that the group has come up with will be very beneficial.</p> | <p>I was one of the only agency reps at a lot of these meetings. There was a lot of confusion about what we were going to do, agencies roles. Many of the agency reps dropped out because they didn't understand initially what their agency role was. We had a slippery and staggered start initially. It is better to have started with up front vision.</p> <p>The \$100 division only partially worked, sort of like the beans, it didn't really work. We spun our wheels a lot on definition and wordsmithing. Having those available before hand would have been helpful.</p> <p>Make sure there is an ID Team representative in each subgroup meeting.</p> <p>Not all the comments were in the PAC notes. Many of my comments were not included.</p> <p>I was surprised at the lack of agency representatives at the meetings. It feels like it's not important to them.</p> <p>It is hard to make a final judgment until I can see the final product.</p> <p>Depends on if I see our PAC work</p> <p>Redundancy, we spun our wheels on a couple of subjects over and over. There were menial subjects that came up that we spent too much time on.</p> <p>We produced two products for the Forest Plan Revision and I feel that we should be providing input to the Forest Service and not providing the product for them.</p> <p>Spinning our wheels in the beginning.</p> <p>Having a lot of new members. Front end loading. Compressed timeline, it would have been nicer to start earlier.</p> <p>Timeframe was very compressed. There wasn't a lot of time to digest the information.</p> |
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ENERGY CORRIDOR STUDY

Margaret Hartzell briefly announced that the U.S. Department of Energy, Interior, Agriculture, and Defense (the agencies) are preparing a draft Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement to identify the impacts associated with designating energy corridors on federal lands in 11 Western States. The need is to enhance the West-wide delivery of oil, gas, hydrogen, and electricity. They are working through a NEPA process and are asking for comments by July 10, 2006. The agencies are to designate energy transmission corridors on federal lands in 11 contiguous Western states by defining a centerline, width and compatible uses for each corridor. The agencies are also required to amend the land use management and resource plans to incorporate these designated corridors. For more information see the Department of Energy web site at <http://corridoreis.anl.gov>

Closing Remarks

Karen Mollander thanked the group for their work. She reiterated her and Jim Boynton's commitment for one or both of them to attend each of the PAC meetings throughout this process. She said she was very pleased with how well the process has worked to date, and that the energy in the subgroups was wonderful and inspiring.

She acknowledged that it was a good time for everyone to take a break for the summer and recharge, but she encouraged people not to forget what they learned during this process. She thanked the group for their candor, and the concern they showed for one another -- the time, energy and commitment invested in the process was amazing! She also gave a special thanks to Rick Acosta for his work with the subgroups. And she assured the members that the Forest Service would demonstrate how they used the PAC input in the revision process.

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Appendix 4

- 4A: Final Draft Vision
- 4B: Final Draft Vegetation Desired Conditions/
Management Themes
- 4C: Final Draft Vegetation Suitability
- 4D: Final Draft Recreation Desired Conditions/
Management Themes
- 4E: Final Draft Recreation Suitability
- 4F: Preliminary Draft Objectives

Appendix 4A: Final Draft Vision

The USDA Forest Service will provide timely management of the Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forests that will sustain and restore healthy, diverse and resilient landscapes, watersheds and species populations, while also providing economic, recreation, social and cultural benefits to current and future generations.

Priorities for active management include areas where there are natural and human disturbances, natural processes have been interrupted, non-native species have displaced native species, human life and property are at risk, and designated areas where economic, recreation and other resources can be provided. The best available science, along with validated science and local monitoring results, guide project planning, implementation and management activities (i.e. adaptive management).

The Forest Service will seek substantial community involvement, cooperation with user groups and education for the public.

Appendix 4B:

Final Draft Vegetation Desired Condition Recommendations

Forest-wide Desired Condition Statements

1. The national forest supports diverse, resilient, productive, sustainable, & healthy ecosystems with natural processes & function.
2. There would be a mosaic of vegetation structures in different successional stages.
3. Areas of national forest are present which can be harvested for timber and for utilization of livestock forage.
4. Promote conditions to benefit wildlife/fish habitat, riparian/aquatic conditions, native plant communities, social conditions, cultural resources.
5. Native Americans' treaty rights and traditional uses are not obstructed.
6. Vegetation management strategies and activities include consideration and protection of cultural resources.
7. Secondary forest products such as Christmas trees, firewood, berries, mushrooms, bio fuel, etc. are produced & made available from the national forest.
8. A landscape mosaic of natural conditions and strategic treatments resulting in a variation of fuel conditions, vegetation structure, and age classes across the landscape limits potential for uncharacteristic fire.
9. Riparian/aquatic resources, fish, wildlife, soils, and plant communities, etc. operate at proper function.
10. Active restoration work is strategically and collaboratively designed to benefit ecosystems & local communities.
11. Forest pathogens operate at endemic levels consistent with approximated historic, spatial, and temporal scales, with timely Forest Service/management consideration of impacts to adjacent land ownerships.
12. Local demand and capacity to process and utilize vegetation materials removed from the forest is present (balance & predictability). Treatments produce jobs and materials, which contribute to local community economics in a sustainable way
13. The public understands the need for and supports fire risk reduction & forest restoration projects. Historic range of variability (HRV) guides passive, active, & intense restoration.
14. A predictable and sustainable flow of material from the national forest encourages businesses to invest in equipment and personnel. "Sustainable" within the context of the above statement means balancing the local economy with landscape health.
15. The national forest supports sustainable populations of fish & wildlife on sustainable habitat that may shift on the landscape within the mosaic.

16. The best available, along with validated science, and local monitoring results guide project planning & implementation (i.e. adaptive management).
17. A skilled, trained, motivated, and adequate work force (Forest Service & private sector) contributes to the desired conditions.
18. Recovery & rehabilitation treatments, including salvage after emergency events, are accomplished in a timely, economically and environmentally appropriate manner using pre-approved treatment criteria. Pre-approved treatment criteria will be implemented in situations such as fire salvage, beetle infestations with potential to affect adjacent land ownerships, etc.
19. Strategic treatments & routine maintenance are designed to produce effective results.
20. Strategic and variable fuels and vegetation structure exists in mosaic patterns across the landscape.
21. Minimize introduction and spread of noxious weeds, cheat grass, and other exotic species.
22. Utilize prescribed and wildland fire use where feasible. Prescribed fire is used as one form of maintenance
23. Adjacent private lands, trust lands, tribal lands, and national forests take reasonable measures to reduce fire risk in conjunction with local, state, federal agencies, and tribal governments.
24. The national forest supports harvestable populations of fish and wildlife and cultural resources in keeping with rights of Indian nations provided by treaties.
25. Access to resources that have high value to Native Americans, such as huckleberries, are protected. Native Americans' ability to have "cultural harvest" prior to other groups' harvest is ensured. Conflicts between traditional uses, personal and commercial uses are addressed.
26. Use best management practices, especially in areas within proximity of roads.
27. Cooperate and coordinate with other agencies and landowners in vegetation management planning and implementation.
28. Ranger District projects are coordinated and strategically located through forest-level priority setting.

Management Theme 1: WUI Roaded

[Note: There was a suggestion to change Management Theme 1 to “WUI dry forest” and Management Theme #5 to “WUI non-dry forest,” and say “priority to treat areas near structures.” This suggestion was not discussed by the subgroup or PAC]

1. Manipulate vegetation to ensure defensible space for structures and to provide a safe environment to fire fighters, including escape routes & safety zones, and fuel breaks.
2. Reduce the risk of high intensity and/or high rate of spread of fires near structures and facilities by reducing surface & ladder fuels. Reduce risk of crown fire, emphasizing retention of fire resistant trees. *[Note: This is a point of disagreement. Some feel that fire risk reduction needs to be emphasized throughout the WUI, not just near structures, and not minimized in any way]*
3. National forest that is not near structures and fuel breaks is managed to restore the appropriate fire regime.
4. Adjacent private lands & national forest facilities take reasonable measures to reduce fire risk. (collaborative effort with private landowners, local, state, other federal and tribal governments).
5. Treatments blend ecologically & visually with surrounding national forest lands.
6. Strategic treatments & routine maintenance are designed to produce effective results.

Management Theme 2: Roaded Dry, Not WUI

1. Fire resistant trees/adaptive species are predominately present.
2. Vegetation patterns over most of the area (in the dry forest types) are maintained in open and lower-density forest communities. Dry forest types include ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, and dry grand fir associations. There would be a variety of structures and different successional stages present on the landscape. Scattered, large old trees would be part of the landscape. North slopes would be maintained at higher density and could serve as special wildlife habitat. Ground/surface fuels are reduced to a level consistent with low intensity fire.
3. Reduce ground fuels and ladder fuels.
4. Reduce risk of crown fire.
5. Prescribed fire is emphasized as a tool for maintenance in the dry forest.
6. Objectives are accomplished using a variety of management tools (examples: timber thinning, chemical, pruning, timber harvest, wildland fire use prescribed fire, grazing, etc.)
7. Stands are resistant to stand-replacing fire.

Management Theme 3: Roaded Mesic Forest, Roaded Cold Moist Forest, Roaded, Cold Dry Forest – Not WUI

1. Emphasize management of special wildlife habitat requiring closed canopy, dense forest in this management type.
2. Restoration projects are considered, depending on the existing condition of the mesic forest, the historic range of variability, and proximity of mesic forest to dry forest.

Preamble to Management Themes #4, #5, and #6.

Management Themes #4, #5, and #6 apply to portions of the 2006 inventory of Inventoried Roadless Areas which do not get recommended as additional wilderness.

Regardless of national direction on Inventoried Roadless Areas, Management Themes #4, #5, and #6 will continue to be managed according to their desired conditions.

Areas recommended by the Forest Service to Congress as additional wilderness will be managed to protect its wilderness character in accordance with its suitability.

Management Theme 4: Roadless (everything except Dry Forest, Not WUI)

[Note: Inventoried roadless area, as adjusted by the 2006 inventory]

1. Natural processes are generally allowed to occur where possible.
2. Utilize wildland fire for multiple resource benefits where possible, addressing risk of fire spread, fire plan details and other factors.
3. These areas provide examples of resilient and healthy ecosystems.
4. These areas contribute to security habitat for wildlife species sensitive to disturbance.
5. These areas contribute to high water quality/quantity and proper hydrologic function.
6. In aggregate, the chosen management activities will not substantially affect the roadless character of this management theme.

Management Theme 5: Roadless, WUI

[Note: Inventoried roadless area, as adjusted by the 2006 inventory]

1. Reduce the risk of high intensity fires near occupied structures and facilities. Focus treatments to the level that would protect structures and facilities. National forest that is not near structures and fuel breaks is managed for the appropriate fire scheme/regime
[Note: This is a point of disagreement. Some feel that fire risk reduction needs to be emphasized throughout the WUI, not just near structures, and not minimized in any way]
2. Treatments for reduction of fuels are conducted in cooperation with local, state, tribal and private concerns.
3. Treatments blend ecologically and visually with surrounding national forest lands.
4. In aggregate, the chosen management activities will not substantially affect the roadless character of this management theme.

Management Theme 6: Roadless, Dry, Not WUI

[Note: Roadless = inventoried roadless area, as adjusted by the 2006 inventory]

1. Restoration of the low intensity fire regime is a priority.
2. Utilize wildland fire for multiple resource benefits where possible, addressing risk of fire spread, fire plan details and other factors.
3. These areas provide examples of resilient and healthy ecosystems.
4. These areas contribute to security habitat for wildlife species sensitive to disturbance.
5. These areas contribute to high water quality/quantity and proper hydrologic function.
6. Historic forest structure and succession data is gathered from these areas to guide restoration. This desired condition is emphasized for this management theme.
7. Reduce ground fuels and ladder fuels.
8. Reduce risk of crown fire.
9. Fire resistant trees/adaptive species are predominately present.
10. Stands are resistant to stand-replacing fire.
11. In aggregate, the chosen management activities will not substantially affect the roadless character of this management theme.

Management Theme 7: Dry Forest Late Successional Reserves

1. Strategically and effectively maintain viable populations of old growth dependent species, including the spotted owl and spotted owl habitat within the Dry Forest until wetter and more sustainable habitat recovers elsewhere, or is present elsewhere (for example, the west side of the Cascades).
2. Maintain at least 40% of Dry Forest Late Successional Reserves in spotted owl habitat across the landscape where it's most sustainable, taking into account its natural variability
3. In other areas, maintain and restore Dry Forest to support old growth ponderosa pine species such as white headed woodpecker.
4. Fire suppression is emphasized to protect spotted owl habitat. Prescribed fire and wildland fire use are emphasized to maintain a low intensity fire regime elsewhere.
5. Where possible and where the wildland urban interface overlaps Late Successional Reserves, emphasize old growth ponderosa pine habitat.
6. Treatments in Late Successional Reserves maintain connectivity between Late Successional Reserves and other important habitat.
7. Ranger District projects are coordinated and strategically located through forest-level priority setting.
8. Roads in Late Successional Reserves are strategically managed to maintain or restore a high level of security habitat. (Refer to Forest Wide Late Successional Reserve Assessment for definition of "high level of security habitat".)
9. Restoration of temporary roads effectively protects watersheds, wildlife, and native plant communities.
10. Recreation management and planning is consistent with desired conditions for late successional species.
11. Adaptive management is used to address the effects of catastrophic events (major population changes and major habitat changes).
12. Treatment of Late Successional Reserves for maintaining and restoring owl habitat and old growth ponderosa pine is performed within an adaptive management framework.

Appendix 4C: Final Draft Vegetation Suitability

| Uses | Mgt. Theme #1 Roaded WUI | Mgt. Theme #2 Roaded Dry Forest, Non-WUI | Mgt. Theme #3, Roaded Mesic, Cool Moist, Cool Dry, Non-WUI | Mgt. Theme #4 Inventoried Roadless Areas, Non-Dry Forest | Mgt. Theme #5 Inventoried Roadless Areas that overlap with WUI | Mgt. Theme #6 Inventoried Roadless Areas, Dry Forest | Mgt. Theme #7 Dry Forest, Late Successional Reserves* |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| Vegetation Mgmt. | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Wildland Fire Use | L ¹ | Y | Y | Y | L ¹ | Y | TL |
| Prescribed Fire | L | Y | Y | Y | L | Y | Y |
| Fire Suppression | Y | Y | Y | Y, with criteria | Y, with criteria | Y, with criteria | Y |
| Road Construction | L, with criteria | L, with criteria | L, with criteria | L, with criteria | L, with criteria | L, with criteria | L, with criteria |
| Timber Production | L, with criteria | Y | Y, with criteria | N | N | N | N |
| Unscheduled Timber Harvest | Y, with criteria | Y | Y | L | L | L | Y |
| Pest Mgmt./Pathogens | Y | Y | Y | L | L | L | Y |
| Livestock Grazing | L | L | L | L | L | L | Y |
| Wildlife Mgmt. Projects | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Fish Mgmt. Projects | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| Personal Use Products | Y | Y | Y | Y, see notes | Y, see notes | Y, see notes | L |
| Trail Construction | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | Y | L |
| Utility Corridors | L | L | L | L | L | L | L |

Yes = Use generally suitable within this Management Theme

No = Use generally unsuitable within this Management theme

Limited = Use allowed under certain criteria (see following pages for explanation)

TL = Timing limitations (see following pages for explanation)

¹This is a point of disagreement. Some feel there should be no wildland fire use in WUIs, due to concerns that natural ignitions may occur under the most volatile fire conditions and, therefore, be the most difficult to control. Under this perspective, fires by natural ignition would be suppressed as soon as possible.

Criteria Associated with Vegetation Suitability Matrix

Vegetation Management

Activities to manage vegetation for other than commercial use (e.g. administrative) is allowed in all management themes.

Wildland Fire Use

Within the WUI (MT 1 and 5), recognize wildland fire use as a possible tool for reducing fuel loads, but use only when/where structures will not be at risk. Decision to use this tool results from analysis in fire plan, CWPP and District Ranger discretion.

Prescribed Fire

Within the WUI (MT 1 and 5), recognize prescribed fire as a possible tool for reducing fuel loads, but use only when/where structures will not be at risk. Decision to use this tool results from analysis in fire plan, CWPP and District Ranger discretion.

Fire Suppression

This measure is often required legally and logically to protect resources and property, though Fire Plans and line officer discretion may determine conditions under which wildland fire use may be permitted. In MTs 4, 5, 6 fire management teams will attempt to minimize impacts to the land and roadless characteristics.

Road Construction

In MTs 1, 2, 3, recognize that road density is currently high in many areas. Costs are high for both construction and decommissioning of roads. Projects should utilize existing roads to the extent possible. New road construction is allowed to provide better long term access, relocate roads out of riparian areas, or relocate roads which compromise an important resource, etc., generally with no net gain in road mileage in each 5th field watershed by time of project completion. Roads are decommissioned to stabilize and restore unneeded (as determined through the NEPA process) roads to a more natural state in order to protect/restore watersheds, wildlife, and native plant communities. Refer to FSM 7703 and FSM 7701.2. Decommissioned roads should be considered for use as a trail , fire breaks and for other purposes.

In MTs 1, 2, 3, consider the impacts to unroaded areas of 1,000 acres and larger from potential new road construction, including impacts to native vegetation, wildlife security habitat, scenery, recreation, etc., and minimize impacts when warranted.

In MT 4, roadless areas without dry forest or WUI management concerns, it is not expected that roads will be necessary. If they are, their use should be really, really limited – last resort. All management activities will not negatively affect the roadless character of this management theme ***[It is noted that some in the PAC feel that once a road is constructed, the evidence will never be completely erased and the area will, in fact, be “roaded.”]***

In MT 5, WUI in roadless areas, roads necessary for restoration and fuel reduction treatments should be placed to strategically and effectively access treatment areas. These roads will be used temporarily, and restored to healthy native vegetation and soil conditions after use, and after restoration, roads will not affect roadless character. Roads may possibly be used as trails. All management activities will not negatively affect the roadless character of this management theme. ***[Note this may not be a decision that the Forest Supervisor can make—it would be at a WO or Congressional level. The PAC acknowledges that there is common ground regarding treatment in IRAs, however there is concern about maintaining the “unroaded” character. The group may need to follow up on this discussion after the analysis. It is also noted that some in the PAC feel that once a road is constructed, the evidence will never be completely erased and the area will, in fact, be “roaded.”]*** Roads shown important for long term WUI management should be built with the least impacts to the land and roadless area size/character. New technology 'light-logging' equipment should be considered as an alternative to new roads.

In MT 6, roadless areas in dry forest, roads (point of disagreement – some feel this should be limited to “temporary roads”) demonstrated as necessary for restoration (point of disagreement – some feel this should include fuel reduction treatments) should be designed to minimize impacts to the land and roadless character, be used temporarily, and should be fully restored to healthy native vegetation, soil conditions and contour after the project, and after restoration, roads will not affect roadless character. Roads may possibly be used as trails. New technology 'light-logging' equipment should be considered as an alternative to new roads. USFS needs to confirm that these temporary roads will not detract from suitability as Inventoried Roadless Area before consensus is reached. All management activities will not negatively affect the roadless character of this management theme. ***[Note this may not be a decision that the Forest Supervisor can make—it would be at a WO or Congressional level. The PAC acknowledges that there is common ground regarding treatment in IRAs, however there is concern about maintaining the “unroaded” character. The group may need to follow up on this discussion after the analysis.]***

In MT 7, roads are strategically managed to maintain or restore a high level of security habitat. (Refer to Forest Wide Late Successional Reserve Assessment for definition of “high level of security habitat”.) Restoration of temporary roads effectively protects watersheds, wildlife, and native plant communities.

Timber Production

In MT 1, roaded WUI, ensure that tree regeneration and logging slash does not increase fire risk. Also maintain scenic values where important to communities.

In MT 2, roaded dry forest, scheduled timber production may be a part of regular restoration activities.

In MT 3, timber production may result from restoration of historic and sustainable forest structure and landscape patterns (mosaic) and thinning in previously managed forests. Retention of large trees and snags is important to more closely approximate historic conditions and maintain critical habitat features.

Unscheduled Timber Harvest

MTs 4, 5, 6 are limited to ensure that dry forest restoration efforts and WUI treatments do not compromise roadless characteristics. Management techniques such as “thinning from below”, retention of larger trees, prescribed fire, modern technology/light logging equipment will be used to retain roadless character and to avoid management effects from dominating the landscape. USFS needs to confirm that these potential actions will not detract from the roadless areas suitability as an Inventoried Roadless Area before consensus is reached on these answers. ***[Note this may not be a decision that the Forest Supervisor can make—it would be at a WO or Congressional level. The PAC acknowledges that there is common ground regarding treatment in IRAs, however there is concern about maintaining the “unroaded” character. The group may need to follow up on this discussion after the analysis.]***

Discussion around clarifying our statement on need for varied treatments within the WUI to focus on effective measures to protect structures, and elsewhere within the defined area to restore HRV.

Pest and Pathogen Management

MTs 4, 5, 6, roadless areas, have a greater emphasis on allowing endemic levels of these disturbances, but still allows control measures for protecting adjacent ownerships and important habitat.

In MT 7, implement practices to maintain spotted owl habitat in designated locations.

Livestock Grazing

Recognize that decisions on livestock grazing are probably outside of this decision space, and based on existing allotments.

Consider this activity as a tool for reducing fuel load and creating/maintaining fuelbreaks.

Future decisions are based on evaluation of existing allotments’ impacts on forest health, and adaptive management strategies.

Personal Use

The Forest Service is encouraged to monitor effects of these activities and establish guidelines and conditions to meet desired conditions if warranted. For example, firewood collection could be restricted in some areas, if deemed necessary.

In MT 7, restrictions may be implemented to protect LSR resource.

Trail Construction

In WUI and dry forest, MTs 1, 2, 5, 6, where possible, locate trails to provide better access for prescribed fire, weed control, fuel treatments, etc., and for use as prescribed fire fuelbreaks.

In MT 7, maintain a high level of security habitat (per the Northwest Forest Plan guidance)

Utility Corridors

In MTs 4, 5, 6, roadless, utility corridors would negatively affect roadless character, and other routes would be encouraged.

In MT 7, utility corridors are limited to avoid negatively impacting Late Successional Reserves.

Developed Facilities

New facilities should be located so as to not create additional WUI or resources needed for fire protection, when at all possible.

For MT 7, new facilities need to be neutral or beneficial to Late Successional Reserves and to meet desired conditions of MT 7.

Appendix 4D: Final Draft Recreation Desired Conditions

General, Forest-Wide Desired Conditions

1. Provide a well-balanced array of recreation opportunities across the breadth of the recreation opportunity spectrum in accordance with resource capability, public demands, and expectations for outdoor recreation. (From: 1990 Forest Plan Decision, Page 7 Summary, Wenatchee N.F.)
2. Knowledgeable users are aware of the varying recreation opportunities and capacities available. Conflicts between recreationists are minimized as a result of ongoing education, partnerships, appropriate signing, and law enforcement.
3. Local managers take appropriate measures to protect resources and to resolve/mitigate user conflicts during all seasons. Recreation capacities across the forest are identified and observed by the Forest Service.
4. Native Americans' treaty rights are not obstructed. Traditional and cultural activities do not conflict with recreational opportunities throughout the National Forest.
5. Facilities, roads, and trails are designed to minimize impacts to natural resources.
6. National forest recreation opportunities contribute to local rural economies and local communities support recreation opportunities and capacities on the national forest.
7. A range of recreation opportunities across the national forest is available and affordable to everyone. This includes opportunities ranging from no-fee activities to fee-based developed sites in appropriate locations.
8. Reliable sources of funding are available for maintenance of current recreation opportunities and construction of new resource appropriate recreation facilities, including roads and trails. The Forest Service actively works with user groups and agencies to seek additional sources of funding. ***[Note: This is a point of disagreement. Some feel that funding will never be reliable, sustainable nor adequate, and that this desired condition is unrealistic. They feel that a desired condition statement such as this should include the provision that projects will be prioritized to address this reality.]***
9. Nature trail opportunities are available in proximity to roads.
10. Non-motorized trail opportunities are available at all elevation zones (due to snow depth/barriers in spring, etc.)
11. Opportunities exist throughout the national forest to view a diverse variety of visually appealing scenery, including healthy plants, water systems, wildlife, forest management activities, and transitional landscapes.
12. Roads, trails, and trail heads are maintained.
13. New trails, roads, and trail heads are constructed, and sections of existing trails are relocated or closed, in order to reduce impacts, encourage use in different parts of the forest, access scenic view points/features, and accommodate increased need and demand.

14. The Forest Service has strong partnerships with user groups, management agencies, private landowners, and tribes.
15. Sufficient opportunities for dispersed camp sites and campgrounds in non-sensitive areas are provided to offset those closed in sensitive areas, and to provide for additional capacity and demand.
16. Promote consistency of regulations within the Forest Service and other government land management agencies.

Management Theme 1: Back Country Non-Motorized Travel

1. Opportunities are available to view wildlife and scenic views/vistas.
2. Facilities in this management theme follow Development Scale 1 and Scale 2 protocols (see glossary). This includes livestock camps with available grazing. A few Developments Scale 1 and Scale 2 protocol¹ facilities exist across this management theme that will accommodate larger groups.
3. Visitors are able to experience a sense of peace and quiet. People tend to be well-dispersed, contributing to a feeling of “aloneness”.
4. Within this management theme, there is a feeling that the forest is not being actively managed. Disturbed areas appear to be in a state of transition.
5. Trails are managed to accommodate a variety of uses in accordance with resource capability and user compatibility.

Management Theme 2: Back Country Motorized Travel

1. Opportunities are available to view wildlife and scenic views/vistas.
2. A variety of motorized trails are available across this management theme, including trails that offer challenges (higher level of difficulty)
3. The motorized trail system is designed to disperse users, minimize resource impacts, and maximize loop opportunities.
4. Opportunities exist to experience a sense of “aloneness”.
5. Sufficient opportunities for dispersed camp sites (accessible via vehicle) and developed camp grounds in non-sensitive areas are provided to offset those closed in sensitive areas and to provide for additional capacity and demand.
6. Within this management theme, there is a feeling that the forest is not being actively managed. Disturbed areas appear to be in a state of transition.

¹ See Forest Plan Revision glossary

Management Theme 3: Roaded Country

1. Roads are well-maintained to prevent resource damage.
2. Throughout this management theme, developed campgrounds with Development Scale 3 to 5 protocol² are present. Available facilities range from Development Scale 3-5 protocol.
3. Sufficient opportunities for dispersed camp sites accessible via vehicle in non-sensitive areas are provided to offset opportunities lost due to closures in sensitive areas and to provide for additional capacity and demand within the bounds of recreation capacity.
4. Sufficient opportunities for developed campgrounds accessible via vehicle in non-sensitive areas are provided to offset opportunities lost due to closures in sensitive areas and to provide for additional capacity and demand within the bounds of recreation capacity.
5. Human and some forest management activities may be apparent.
6. Personal use products are available.
7. Special use and concession facilities are appropriate in this area.
8. Livestock recreation opportunities with grazing are available. *[Note: Some would like to see this desired condition listed as Forest-wide]*
9. Some trail and camp sites are linked via selected Forest Service roads and are open to OHVs.

Management Theme 4: Community Forest

[Note: This management theme is located on national forest adjacent to “one’s backyard”. In its most primitive form, it could simply be a well-marked boundary with access roads that are gated and signed. In its well-developed form, it would have a picnic area, paved parking lot, paved trail for special needs hikers, crisscrossed with hiking trails, mountain bike trails, horse trails, etc.]

1. Need to be close (within 5-10 miles) to the community areas. One of these areas per District would be present.
2. Accessible to families (kids, grandparents, etc.)
3. Generally non-motorized year round
4. Accessible to bikes, horses, etc.
5. Approximately 10 square miles in size (smaller scale areas) and may or may not be roaded.
6. No camping allowed
7. Sense of place is quiet

² See Forest Plan Revision glossary

8. Camp fires are regulated *[Note: This is a point of disagreement. Some feel that the threat of escaped campfires on adjacent private land makes it necessary to disallow campfires altogether. Some prefer the term “restricted” instead of “regulated”]*
9. Day use only/interpretive leader and outdoor education provided
10. Active forest management allowed (thinning, prescribed burning, etc.)
11. Access for people with special needs
12. Primitive day use facilities that accommodate larger groups are present.
13. Trails are managed to accommodate a variety of uses in accordance with resource capability.

Management Theme 5: Winter Recreation Forest-Wide

A good education program is in place to help reduce user conflicts and to enhance management and availability of motorized and non-motorized winter recreation opportunities. Where mixed use of an area by motorized and non-motorized users is present, the Forest Service will explain the need for sharing a limited area. Where grooming of snowmobile and cross country ski trails exist, the Forest Service will educate users of the funding sources that allow grooming to occur. The reasoning behind emphasizing the management of trails/roads for motorized, non-motorized, and mixed/shared uses will also be explained to reduce user conflicts. Good signing of trails and posting on bulletin boards will also help explain management’s objectives, educate the public, and reduce user conflicts.

Implementing this management theme would occur by serving as a kind of GIS overlay related to the presence of snow that allows winter recreation to occur.

Sub Category within this Management Theme: *Non-Motorized Recreation*

[Note: This is a point of disagreement. Some object to the separation of “motorized” and “non-motorized” recreation]

1. Designated undeveloped cross-country and backcountry opportunities are available without presence of snowmobiles.
2. Some recreation areas are designated available near communities.
3. Groomed and un-groomed cross-country ski areas are available.
4. A variety of quality opportunities across the national forest to satisfy different abilities and interests are available such as dog sledding, cross country skiing, inner tubing, ski-joring, ice skating, wildlife tracking, nature observation, ice climbing, and mountaineering opportunities.
5. Sufficient access and sno-parks are provided to meet increased demand in accordance with resource capability
6. Cross-country ski trails exist separate from snowmobile trails.
7. Alpine Ski areas and other permitted concessionaires (special uses)
8. Some Forest Service roads could be designated as non-motorized only

Sub Category within this Management Theme: *Motorized Recreation*

1. Groomed snowmobile trails lead to play areas and scenic views.
2. Some snowmobile trails lead to challenging areas.
3. Areas are present which provide designated opportunities for different motorized uses. (4-wheel vehicles, quads, snowmobiles). *[Note: This is a point of disagreement. Some feel that highway and 4-wheel drive vehicle use over snow is an incompatible use on Forest Service roads and cross-country due to potential resource damage and potential displacement of other users (skiers, dogsleds, snowmobilers, snowshoers)]*
4. Sufficient access and sno-parks are provided to meet increased demand in accordance with resource capability.
5. Alpine Ski areas and other permitted concessionaires (special uses)
6. Some snowmobile trails could be designated motorized use only for limited time/days during special snowmobile events which could threaten the safety of non-motorized users, or for high-use snowmobile trails where available/alternative non-motorized trails exist. At these times, alternate non-motorized access to the area adjacent to the groomed snowmobile trails should be considered. These temporary closures should not be on routes which would limit traditional non-motorized access to cabins, study areas, non-motorized use areas.

Appendix 4E: Final Draft Recreation Suitability

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
|-----------|-----------------------------|---|---|--|--|---|---|
| | USES | Management Theme #1, Back Country Non-Motorized Travel | Management Theme #2, Back Country Motorized Travel | Management Theme #3, Roaded Country | Management Theme #4, Community Forest | Management Theme #5a, Winter Recreation Forest-Wide, Non-Motorized | Management Theme #5b, Winter Recreation Forest-Wide, Motorized |
| 8 | Administrative Construction | No | Limited | No | No | No | No |
| 9 | Developed Facilities | Limited | Limited | Yes | Limited | Limited | Limited |
| 10 | Fire - Wildland Fire use | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | N/A | N/A |
| 11 | Fire-prescribed | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | N/A | N/A |
| 12 | Fire-Suppression | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | N/A | N/A |
| 13 | Fish Mgmt Projects | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | N/A | N/A |
| 14 | livestock Grazing | Yes | Yes | Yes | No | N/A | N/A |
| 15 | Mineral Saleable | No | Limited | Yes | No | N/A | N/A |
| 16 | Minerals locatable | Limited | Yes | Yes | Limited | Limited | Limited |
| 17 | Oil, Gas, Geothermal | No | Limited | Yes | No | N/A | N/A |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----|---|----------------------|--|
| 18 | Personal Use Products (including personal use firewood) | Firewood is limited; Others = yes | Firewood is limited; Others = yes | Yes | Firewood & Christmas Trees = Admin Use/Special Use Permit. Others = Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 19 | Pest Mgmt Projects | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | N/A | N/A |
| 20 | Road Construction | Limited | Limited | Yes | Administrative Use Only | N/A | N/A |
| 21 | Special Uses (Facilities) | Limited | Limited | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 22 | Timber Production | Limited | Limited | Yes | No | Yes | Yes |
| 23 | Timber Harvest (Unscheduled) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 24 | Trail Construction | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 25 | Utility Corridors | Limited | Limited | Yes | Yes | N/A | N/A |
| 26 | Vegetation Mgmt Projects | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 27 | Wildlife Mgmt Projects | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| 28 | cross country/skate skiing | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | yes | limited (refer to statement regarding limitations) |
| 29 | snowmobiling | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | limited ¹ | yes |
| 30 | ski-touring, dogsleds | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | yes | yes |
| 31 | sledding | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | yes | yes |
| 32 | ice skating | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | yes | yes |
| 33 | downhill ski & snow boarding | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | yes | yes |

| | | | | | | | |
|----|---|---------|---------|-----|-----------------|---------|----------------------|
| 34 | hunting | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| 35 | fishing | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| 36 | gold mining | yes | yes | yes | limited | limited | limited |
| 37 | rock hound | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| 38 | hiking | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| 39 | backpacking | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| 40 | rock climbing | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| 41 | bird watching, tracking | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| 42 | berry picking, mushrooming | yes | yes | yes | yes | N/A | N/A |
| 43 | camp wood gathering (for personal campfires) | limited | limited | Yes | No ² | yes | yes |
| 44 | horse back riding | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes | yes |
| 45 | mountain biking | yes | yes | yes | yes | N/A | N/A |
| 46 | motor bike, ORV | no | yes | yes | no | no | limited |
| 47 | 4x4 quad | no | yes | yes | no | no | limited |
| 48 | 4x4 OHV | no | yes | yes | no | no | limited ³ |
| 49 | drive for pleasure | no | limited | yes | no | no | N/A |
| 50 | dispersed camping | yes | yes | yes | no | yes | yes |
| 51 | developed camping | limited | limited | yes | no | N/A | N/A |

Yes = Use generally suitable within this Management Theme

No = Use generally unsuitable within this Management theme

Limited = Use allowed under certain conditions

¹Snowmobiling is allowed only for machine grooming of ski trails

²This is a point of disagreement. Some feel there should be no campfires in the community forests, and some feel campfires should be restricted or regulated. The suitability of camp wood gathering depends on the resolution of this disagreement

³This is a point of disagreement. Some feel there should be no 4x4 OHV use over snow (see Recreation Desired Conditions)

Explanations of "limited"

C8 Cell: Development scales 1-3., inconspicuous facilities needed for management

B9 Cell: A few rustic group facilities were contemplated. Development scale 1&2

C9 Cell: A few rustic group facilities were contemplated. Development scale 1&2

E9 Cell: Rustic group facilities were contemplated. Development scale 1&2, maybe level 3

F9 Cell: A few rustic group facilities were contemplated. Development scale 1&2

G9 Cell: A few rustic group facilities were contemplated. Development scale 1&2

C15 Cell: Mining law allows use, but control roads, this area is not supposed to be heavily roaded.

B16 Cell: Individual level activities like gold panning were contemplated, not production level facilities

E16 Cell: Individual level activities like gold panning were contemplated, not production level facilities

F16 Cell: Individual level activities like gold panning were contemplated, not production level facilities

G16 Cell: Individual level activities like gold panning were contemplated, not production level facilities

B18 Cell: firewood for campfires was contemplated, not firewood for home use

C18 Cell: Firewood for campfires was contemplated, not firewood for home use

B20 Cell: Temp roads for needed management or fire. Close road upon completion.

C20 Cell: Temp roads for needed management or fire. Close road upon completion.

B21 Cell: Development level 1 or 2, aimed at allowing group activities

C21 Cell: Development level 1 or 2, aimed at allowing group activities

B22 Cell: Not the primary purpose of the MT, but when needed for management, production using appropriate harvest technology

C22 Cell: Not the primary purpose of the MT, but when needed for management, production using appropriate harvest technology

B25 Cell: Can't prohibit, so try to minimize or limit use. Seek alternative sites first

C25 Cell: Can't prohibit, so try to minimize or limit use. Seek alternative sites first

E36 Cell: Individual level activities like gold panning were contemplated, not production level facilities - consistent with WDFW Gold and Fish Pamphlet

F36 Cell: Individual level activities like gold panning were contemplated, not production level facilities - consistent with WDFW Gold and Fish Pamphlet

G36 Cell: Individual level activities like gold panning were contemplated, not production level facilities

B43 Cell: During discussion, campfire wood gathering was contemplated. Collecting cords for home use was to be discouraged.

C43 Cell: During discussion, campfire wood gathering was contemplated. Collecting cords for home use was to be discouraged.

G46 Cell: Some didn't think this was a likely winter sport use, but if someone wanted to do it, this was the area that would be appropriate.

G47 Cell: Not a likely winter sport use, but if someone wanted to do it, this was the area that would be appropriate

G48 Cell: Not a likely winter sport use, but if someone wanted to do it, this was the area that would be appropriate

B51 Cell: A few areas aimed at groups, using development scale protocols 1 or 2 were contemplated.

C51 Cell: A few areas aimed at groups, using development scale protocols 1 or 2 were contemplated.

Appendix 4F:

Preliminary Draft Objectives

Preliminary Draft Vegetation Objectives

Wildland-Urban Interface treatment as directed by the Healthy Forests Restoration Act

Dry Forest Restoration

Other forest (non-dry) restoration measures (e.g. thinning, prescribed fire, invasives control)

Timber Production

Domestic Livestock Grazing

Preliminary Draft Recreation Objectives

Existing trail maintenance to FS standard

New trail development

Existing road and trailhead maintenance

New road and trailhead development

Maintenance of existing developed and dispersed campsites

Replace developed and dispersed campsites lost to decommissioning

New developed and dispersed campsites

Monitoring recreation for compliance with desired conditions

Identify, analyze and fix other recreational impacts (non-facility related)

Environmental education & interpretation

Identify or develop new recreation opportunities