

**Objective 3.3a** – Consult with Tribes and intertribal agencies during decision-making processes. Consider effects of natural resource management decisions on the ability of tribes to exercise gathering rights. Site-specific project analyses address how project proposals protect or impact the ability of tribes to exercise gathering rights.

**Objective 3.3b** –Through partnerships, encourage, establish, and sustain a diverse and well-balanced range of recreational services and facilities on the Forests.

**Objective 3.3c** – Cooperatively work with federal, state, county agencies and other non-governmental organizations for control of non-native invasive species.

**Objective 3.3d** – Cooperatively work with federal, state, and county agencies and non-governmental organizations to integrate fire prevention programs and suppression resources. Cooperatively work across agencies and organizations to develop and implement hazardous fuels reduction projects that will reduce the risk of wildfire.

**Objective 3.3e** – Work collaboratively with other agencies and the public to protect and restore watersheds. Conduct assessments of all 5<sup>th</sup> level watersheds with more than 25% federal ownership.

**Objective 3.3f** – Collaborate with the US Fish and Wildlife Service in the collection and dissemination of information indicating the possible presence of Canada Lynx and Kirtland's Warbler.

12/02/2009 Correction

**Objective 3.3a** – Consult with Tribes and intertribal agencies during decision-making processes. Consider effects of natural resource management decisions on the ability of tribes to exercise gathering rights. Site-specific project analyses address how project proposals protect or impact the ability of tribes to exercise gathering rights.

**Objective 3.3b** –Through partnerships, encourage, establish, and sustain a diverse and well-balanced range of recreational services and facilities on the Forests.

**Objective 3.3c** – Cooperatively work with federal, state, county agencies and other non-governmental organizations for control of non-native invasive species.

**Objective 3.3d** – Cooperatively work with federal, state, and county agencies and non-governmental organizations to integrate fire prevention programs and suppression resources. Cooperatively work across agencies and organizations to develop and implement hazardous fuels reduction projects that will reduce the risk of wildfire.

**Objective 3.4e** – Work collaboratively with other agencies and the public to protect and restore watersheds. Conduct assessments of all 5<sup>th</sup> level watersheds with more than 25% federal ownership.

**Objective 3.3f** – Collaborate with the US Fish and Wildlife Service in the collection and dissemination of information indicating the possible presence of Canada Lynx and Kirtland's Warbler.

Improperly numbered Objective, LRMP, p.1-8, 3.4e to 3.3e.

## Wetlands

### Standard:

- Protect hydrologic function and maintain natural hydrologic regimes.

### Guidelines:

- Utilize guidelines found in Wisconsin's Forestry BMPs to maintain water quality and hydrologic wetland functions during activities such as timber harvesting or road and trail construction.
- Minimize fill and maintain cross road drainage when wetland road and trail crossings cannot be avoided.

---

## Soils

### Guidelines:

- Use R9 directive for Chapter 2 of Forest Service Handbook 2509.18 to define detrimental disturbance threshold values for soil displacement, erosion, rutting, nutrient loss, compaction, burning, and maintaining ground cover.
- In clearcuts, retain logging slash in place (limbing at the stump) where topsoil is less than one inch thick, or where organic matter is less than 2%.
- Minimize topsoil displacement into piles or windrows when machine piling slash and debris.
- Designate the location of roads, trails, landings, main skid trails, and similar soil disturbing activities. Stabilize disturbed sites during use and revegetate after use to control erosion.
- Operate heavy equipment only when soils are not saturated or when the ground is frozen.

---

## Minerals

### Exploration and Development of Leasable Minerals

#### Guideline:

- Minerals activities within 100-500 feet of RFSS plant sites will be limited to practices that maintain habitat (including micro-climatic conditions).

---

## Biological Resources

### Biological Diversity

#### Guidelines:

- Promote and maintain long-lived conifer super canopy trees, especially white pine.
- Maintain stand level ecosystem components, patterns, and pit and mound microtopography.
- Allow botanical collections of voucher and herbaria specimens.
- Regenerate white pine on appropriate sites within red and white pine ecosystems in locations of large-scale blow downs, through prescribed fire, seeding, or planting.

12/02/2009 Correction

## Wetlands

### Standard:

- Protect hydrologic function and maintain natural hydrologic regimes.

### Guidelines:

- Utilize guidelines found in Wisconsin's Forestry BMPs to maintain water quality and hydrologic wetland functions during activities such as timber harvesting or road and trail construction.
- Minimize fill and maintain cross road drainage when wetland road and trail crossings cannot be avoided.

---

## Soils

### Guidelines:

- Use R9 directive for Chapter 2 of Forest Service Handbook 2509.18 to define detrimental disturbance threshold values for soil displacement, erosion, rutting, nutrient loss, compaction, burning, and maintaining ground cover.
- Retain logging slash in place (limbing at the stump) where topsoil is less than one inch thick, or where organic matter is less than 2%.
- Minimize topsoil displacement into piles or windrows when machine piling slash and debris.
- Designate the location of roads, trails, landings, main skid trails, and similar soil disturbing activities. Stabilize disturbed sites during use and revegetate after use to control erosion.
- Operate heavy equipment only when soils are not saturated or when the ground is frozen.

---

## Minerals

### Exploration and Development of Leasable Minerals

#### Guideline:

- Minerals activities within 100-500 feet of RFSS plant sites will be limited to practices that maintain habitat (including micro-climatic conditions).

---

## Biological Resources

### Biological Diversity

#### Guidelines:

- Promote and maintain long-lived conifer super canopy trees, especially white pine.
- Maintain stand level ecosystem components, patterns, and pit and mound microtopography.
- Allow botanical collections of voucher and herbaria specimens.
- Regenerate white pine on appropriate sites within red and white pine ecosystems in locations of large-scale blow downs, through prescribed fire, seeding, or planting.

Omission of two words “In clearcuts” (language of soil scientists) that did not get carried forward. LRMP p.2-3.

## Pest Management

### Guidelines:

- Emphasize species diversity, age class distribution, stand density (stocking) levels, and suitable site / species matches when managing vegetation for resistance to pest outbreaks.
- Pest management will tier to the 1996 (or latest revision) “Gypsy Moth Management in the United States: a cooperative approach” Final Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision.

---

## Social—Recreation Programs

### Recreation Facilities and Access Management

#### Standards:

- Prohibit horse and mountain bike use of trails during spring breakup (timing determined locally by spring conditions each year).
- Prohibit any net increase in motorized vehicle access to lakes, with the exception of access associated with lakes in new land acquisitions. If roaded access is provided to a lake that is not a new acquisition and previously did not have such access, another lake on the forest will have roaded access removed.

#### Guidelines:

- Some new campsites may be added to existing campgrounds.
- Recreation facility rehabilitation should be undertaken in the following priority: (1) Correct health and safety problems; (2) Protect the environment; (3) Improve accessibility; (4) Changing camp unit design for efficient administration; and (5) Refurbish worn facilities.
- Utilize the following criteria when evaluating developed sites for closure: (1) High unit operating costs; (2) High deferred maintenance costs; (3) Less than 25% of practical maximum capacity use within two preceding years; (4) Public concerns; (5) Able to satisfy demand at alternative locations; (6) Resource damage; and (7) strategic change to meet regional tourism goals and meet customer demand.
- Improve degraded remote campsites by adding items such as gravel, fire rings, wilderness toilets, and picnic tables. Close remote campsites when use is causing significant resource damage and funds are not available to repair the site.
- Limit the number of remote campsites on lakes, rivers, streams, and other concentration points when site use exceeds the design capacity as determined in a project analysis (NEPA) and decision.
- Improve some boat landings to minimize resource impacts or improve customer convenience where fully surfaced access roads (graveled, paved, or concrete) already exist.
- Construct new boat landings only on lakes where: (1) Fully surfaced roads (graveled, paved, concrete) already exist within 300 feet of the lake; (2) No other public access points exist; and (3) Private or national forest developments already exist on at least 25% of the lake shore.

12/02/2009 Correction

## Pest Management

### Guidelines:

- Emphasize species diversity, age class distribution, stand density (stocking) levels, and suitable site / species matches when managing vegetation for resistance to pest outbreaks.
- Pest management will tier to the 1986 (or latest revision) “Gypsy Moth Management in the United States: a cooperative approach” Final Environmental Impact Statement and Record of Decision.

---

## Social—Recreation Programs

### Recreation Facilities and Access Management

#### Standards:

- Prohibit horse and mountain bike use of trails during spring breakup (timing determined locally by spring conditions each year).
- Prohibit any net increase in motorized vehicle access to lakes, with the exception of access associated with lakes in new land acquisitions. If roaded access is provided to a lake that is not a new acquisition and previously did not have such access, another lake on the forest will have roaded access removed.

#### Guidelines:

- Some new campsites may be added to existing campgrounds.
- Recreation facility rehabilitation should be undertaken in the following priority: (1) Correct health and safety problems; (2) Protect the environment; (3) Improve accessibility; (4) Changing camp unit design for efficient administration; and (5) Refurbish worn facilities.
- Utilize the following criteria when evaluating developed sites for closure: (1) High unit operating costs; (2) High deferred maintenance costs; (3) Less than 25% of practical maximum capacity use within two preceding years; (4) Public concerns; (5) Able to satisfy demand at alternative locations; (6) Resource damage; and (7) strategic change to meet regional tourism goals and meet customer demand.
- Improve degraded remote campsites by adding items such as gravel, fire rings, wilderness toilets, and picnic tables. Close remote campsites when use is causing significant resource damage and funds are not available to repair the site.
- Limit the number of remote campsites on lakes, rivers, streams, and other concentration points when site use exceeds the design capacity as determined in a project analysis (NEPA) and decision.
- Improve some boat landings to minimize resource impacts or improve customer convenience where fully surfaced access roads (graveled, paved, or concrete) already exist.
- Construct new boat landings only on lakes where: (1) Fully surfaced roads (graveled, paved, concrete) already exist within 300 feet of the lake; (2) No other public access points exist; and (3) Private or national forest developments already exist on at least 25% of the lake shore.



Incorrect date, 1986 to 1996. No such 1986 document exists, LRMP p. 2-26.

crossings, removing cross-drainage structures, and assisting re-vegetation where necessary.

Moderate Level Restoration may be applied to remnant portions of Maintenance Level 5, 4, or 3 roads that have been relocated; where significant landscape alterations need to be mitigated (large cuts and fills, wetland fill, stream crossings, etc.); or where restoration of the natural landscape is a primary goal (Wilderness study areas, SPNM areas, etc.).

3. Maximum Level Restoration: Render roads inaccessible, and, as much as possible; completely remove all road improvements from the landscape (signs, gates, culverts, etc.). Restore natural topography, wetlands, and watercourses along the length of the road. Scarify (deep disc) the compacted area and reforest or re-vegetate the entire travelway.

Maximum Level Restoration is typically applied to remnant portions of Maintenance Level 5, 4, or 3 roads that have been relocated to repair resource damage, where complete removal and restoration of the roadbed is necessary, or where restoration of the natural landscape is a primary goal (Wilderness study areas, SPNM areas, etc.).

- Relocate roads to enhance resource management or improve user safety, utility, and resource protection. Decommission and restore old roadbeds as soon as possible after road relocation has been completed.
- Road decommissioning and restoration priorities:
  1. Resource protection and (or) restoration.
  2. Abandoned roadbeds and unneeded access roads associated with road relocation.
  3. Meeting desired road densities within Wilderness study areas, Management Areas 6A and 6B (semi-primitive non-motorized areas), wild and scenic riverways, Moquah Barrens, and Riley Lake Wildlife Management Area.
  4. Meeting desired road densities within Research Natural Areas, Special Management Areas, and Old Growth and Natural Feature Complexes.
  5. Local roads that connect to arterial or collector roads scheduled for reconstruction.
  6. Working towards desired total road density within areas not listed above and shown as 2.0 mile/square mile open road density on Road Density Map (See Map packet).
- Render inaccessible and restore skid trails that access local or collector roads and remain open to public traffic (skid trails drivable by high clearance four-wheel drive vehicles). This process may be delayed if roads and skid trails need to be utilized for post sale rehabilitation treatments.

## Road and Landing Locations, and Access and Skidding Requirements

### Guidelines:

- Access logging operations from local or collector roads wherever possible.
- When the only logging operations access alternative is from a gravel or paved road, the access road should have a gravel surface for the first 100 feet, unless it is used during frozen ground conditions.
- Locate landings a minimum of 100 feet from an arterial road. Landings should not be located within the road template of a collector or town road (including the ditch line

12/02/2009 Correction

crossings, removing cross-drainage structures, and assisting re-vegetation where necessary.

Moderate Level Restoration may be applied to remnant portions of Maintenance Level 5, 4, or 3 roads that have been relocated; where significant landscape alterations need to be mitigated (large cuts and fills, wetland fill, stream crossings, etc.); or where restoration of the natural landscape is a primary goal (Wilderness study areas, SPNM areas, etc.).

3. Maximum Level Restoration: Render roads inaccessible, and, as much as possible; completely remove all road improvements from the landscape (signs, gates, culverts, etc.). Restore natural topography, wetlands, and watercourses along the length of the road. Scarify (deep disc) the compacted area and reforest or re-vegetate the entire travelway.

Maximum Level Restoration is typically applied to remnant portions of Maintenance Level 5, 4, or 3 roads that have been relocated to repair resource damage, where complete removal and restoration of the roadbed is necessary, or where restoration of the natural landscape is a primary goal (Wilderness study areas, SPNM areas, etc.).

- Relocate roads to enhance resource management or improve user safety, utility, and resource protection. Decommission and restore old roadbeds as soon as possible after road relocation has been completed.
- Road decommissioning and restoration priorities:
  1. Resource protection and (or) restoration.
  2. Abandoned roadbeds and unneeded access roads associated with road relocation.
  3. Meeting desired road densities within Wilderness study areas, Management Areas 6A and 6B (semi-primitive non-motorized areas), wild and scenic riverways, Moquah Barrens, and Riley Lake Wildlife Management Area.
  4. Meeting desired road densities within Research Natural Areas, Special Management Areas, and Old Growth and Natural Feature Complexes.
  5. Local roads that connect to arterial or collector roads scheduled for reconstruction.
  6. Working towards desired total road density within areas not listed above and shown as 2.0 mile/square mile open road density on Road Density Map (See Map packet).
- Render inaccessible and restore skid trails that access local or collector roads and remain open to public traffic (skid trails drivable by high clearance four-wheel drive vehicles). This process may be delayed if roads and skid trails need to be utilized for post sale rehabilitation treatments.

## Road and Landing Locations, and Access and Skidding Requirements

### Guidelines:

- Access logging operations from local or collector roads wherever possible.
- When the only logging operations access alternative is from a gravel or paved road, the access road should have a gravel surface for the first 100 feet, unless it is used during frozen ground conditions.
- Locate landings a minimum of 100 feet from a collector road. Landings should not be located within the road template of an arterial or town road (including the ditch line

Terms “collector” and “arterial” are reversed. Collector to arterial, arterial to collector.  
LRMP p. 2-37.

3. Leave 15-25% of potential timber salvage unharvested following large disturbance events (greater than 100 acres), except in salvage situations determined high risk to human safety and/or forest health.
4. Restrict harvest on northern hardwood sites to frozen ground conditions.
5. Extend the rotation age of aspen. This is a site quality determination but do not exceed 70 years where aspen is to be regenerated.

**MA 2C:**

Maintain existing continuous blocks of northern hardwood closed canopies.

**MA 2A and 2B:**

1. Retain long-lived conifers and hardwoods as reserve trees within aspen clearcuts. Where long-lived trees are not present—retain short-lived conifers if they are available.
2. Maintain white pine and hemlock within 300 feet of rivers with a bankfull width of 50 feet or larger.
3. Increase closed canopy continuity within northern hardwood blocks. Increase the average patch size of northern hardwoods by converting aspen inclusions within the larger northern hardwood blocks.

**MA 2A, 2B, and 2C:**

Manage riparian corridor forest types (especially within 300 feet of rivers with a bankfull width of 50 feet or larger) primarily under uneven-aged management systems and at extended rotations.

**Reserve Tree Guidelines for Uneven-Aged Managed Stands:**

**MA 2A and 2C:**

Reserve 3 to 7 live trees per acre larger than 11 inches. Focus on the largest trees available.

**MA 2B:**

1. Reserve 4 to 9 live trees per acre larger than 11 inches. Focus on the largest trees
2. Develop and retain trees over 24 inches in diameter to increase the probability of natural gap formation and tip-up mounds. The number of reserve trees over 24 inches in diameter should be included within the 4-9 reserve live tree total. Large (over 24 inches) basswood, ash, yellow birch, and red oak are preferred for retention.

**MA 2A, 2B, and 2C:**

Emphasize the retention of long-lived conifers such as hemlock and white pine (as a component of the reserve live tree numbers). In addition, reserve other tree species that are not well represented in the stand or on the Forests (yellow birch, paper birch, red oak, white oak, American beech, etc.).

12/02/2009 Correction

3. Leave 15-25% of potential timber salvage unharvested following large disturbance events (greater than 100 acres), except in salvage situations determined high risk to human safety and/or forest health.
4. Restrict harvest on northern hardwood sites to frozen ground conditions.
5. Extend the rotation age of aspen. This is a site quality determination but do not exceed 70 years where aspen is to be regenerated.

**MA 2C:**

Maintain existing continuous blocks of northern hardwood closed canopies.

**MA 2A and 2B:**

1. Retain long-lived conifers and hardwoods as reserve trees within aspen clearcuts. Where long-lived trees are not present—retain short-lived conifers if they are available.
2. Maintain white pine and hemlock within 300 feet of rivers with a bankfull width of 50 feet or larger.
3. Increase closed canopy continuity within northern hardwood blocks. Increase the average patch size of northern hardwoods by converting aspen inclusions within the larger northern hardwood blocks.

**MA 2A, 2B, and 2C:**

Manage riparian corridor forest types (especially within 300 feet of rivers with a bankfull width of 50 feet or larger) primarily under uneven-aged management systems and at maximum rotations.

**Reserve Tree Guidelines for Uneven-Aged Managed Stands:**

**MA 2A and 2C:**

Reserve 3 to 7 live trees per acre larger than 11 inches. Focus on the largest trees available.

**MA 2B:**

1. Reserve 4 to 9 live trees per acre larger than 11 inches. Focus on the largest trees
2. Develop and retain trees over 24 inches in diameter to increase the probability of natural gap formation and tip-up mounds. The number of reserve trees over 24 inches in diameter should be included within the 4-9 reserve live tree total. Large (over 24 inches) basswood, ash, yellow birch, and red oak are preferred for retention.

**MA 2A, 2B, and 2C:**

Emphasize the retention of long-lived conifers such as hemlock and white pine (as a component of the reserve live tree numbers). In addition, reserve other tree species that are not well represented in the stand or on the Forests (yellow birch, paper birch, red oak, white oak, American beech, etc.).

Incorrect term used. The term “maximum” replaced with “**extended.**” LRMP p.3-11.  
The correct silvicultural term is extended, maximum is an incorrect term.

**Table 3-11. Management Area 4B – Upland Forest Type Composition Objectives**

<b>Species Group</b>	<b>Desired Composition (percentage)</b>	<b>Summary* (percentage)</b>
Aspen	0-7	Early successional 0-23
Balsam Fir	0-3	
Paper Birch	0-5	
Jack Pine	3-6	
Red Pine/White Pine	45-70	Red Pine/White Pine 45-70 Hardwoods 10-35
Northern Hardwoods	0-10	
Oak	10-25	
Permanent Openings**	2-8	
Other Forest Types (hemlock/spruce)	0-10	

*\*Early Successional: Aspen, Balsam Fir, Paper Birch, and Jack Pine; Hardwoods: Northern Hardwoods and Oak.*

*\*\*Includes pocket barrens / savannas*

### Site-Level Composition and Structure

White pine, red pine and red oak are the dominant tree species. Extended rotation ages (see Tables 2-1 and 2-5) are used to achieve large diameter trees. All other species will also be regenerated at extended rotation ages (see page 2-4 of Forestwide Standards and Guidelines for extended rotation ages of other tree species). Some old growth component characteristics are maintained or restored.

### Disturbance Regime

Timber harvest along with fire is used to regenerate pine and oak. Low intensity intermediate treatments such as thinning and prescribed fire are scheduled on a return interval of 10 to 20 years. Regeneration efforts for pine and oak employ a 2 to 3 cut shelterwood harvest, and an overstory removal that maintains a significant component of reserve trees and groups. Regeneration is generally natural however supplemental planting and seeding does occur.

## MA 4C Conifer: Surrogate Pine Barrens

### Landscape Composition and Structure

MA 4C is dominated by natural and plantation jack pine mixed with large temporary openings (up to 1000 acres) that provide conditions similar to pine barrens. These surrogate barren conditions are maintained through harvest of areas on a regularly scheduled rotation of sites. Harvest ages may be shortened in some cases (i.e., 35 to 40 years) to maintain this rotation. With the exception of the scrub oak thickets and jack pine groves left in reserve areas and/or as scattered red pine and white pine across each unit, most of the trees are harvested. The fragmenting effects of roads and red pine plantations are reduced by managing some jack pine and (or) northern dry forest areas as large blocks of suitable habitat for black-backed woodpeckers and Connecticut warblers. Regeneration efforts are conducted soon after harvest but until the jack pine reaches 10 feet in height, the area serves the role of surrogate barrens. Permanent pockets of pine and oak barrens communities exist.

12/02/2009 Correction



**Table 3-11. Management Area 4B – Upland Forest Type Composition Objectives**

<b>Species Group</b>	<b>Desired Composition (percentage)</b>	<b>Summary* (percentage)</b>
Aspen	0-7	Early successional 0-23
Balsam Fir	0-3	
Paper Birch	0-5	
Jack Pine	3-6	
Red Pine/White Pine	45-70	Red Pine/White Pine 45-70 Hardwoods 10-35
Northern Hardwoods	0-10	
Oak	10-25	
Permanent Openings**	2-8	
Other Forest Types (hemlock/spruce)	0-10	

*\*Early Successional: Aspen, Balsam Fir, Paper Birch, and Jack Pine; Hardwoods: Northern Hardwoods and Oak.*

*\*\*Includes pocket barrens / savannas*

### Site-Level Composition and Structure

White pine, red pine, and red oak are the dominant tree species. Extended rotation ages (see Tables 2-1 and 2-4) are used to achieve large diameter trees. All other species will also be regenerated at maximum rotation ages (see page 8 of Forestwide Standards and Guidelines for maximum rotation ages of other tree species). Some old growth component characteristics are maintained or restored.

### Disturbance Regime

Timber harvest along with fire is used to regenerate pine and oak. Low intensity intermediate treatments such as thinning and prescribed fire are scheduled on a return interval of 10 to 20 years. Regeneration efforts for pine and oak employ a 2 to 3 cut shelterwood harvest, and an overstory removal that maintains a significant component of reserve trees and groups. Regeneration is generally natural however supplemental planting and seeding does occur.

## MA 4C Conifer: Surrogate Pine Barrens

### Landscape Composition and Structure

MA 4C is dominated by natural and plantation jack pine mixed with large temporary openings (up to 1000 acres) that provide conditions similar to pine barrens. These surrogate barren conditions are maintained through harvest of areas on a regularly scheduled rotation of sites. Harvest ages may be shortened in some cases (i.e., 35 to 40 years) to maintain this rotation. With the exception of the scrub oak thickets and jack pine groves left in reserve areas and/or as scattered red pine and white pine across each unit, most of the trees are harvested. The fragmenting effects of roads and red pine plantations are reduced by managing some jack pine and (or) northern dry forest areas as large blocks of suitable habitat for black-backed woodpeckers and Connecticut warblers. Regeneration efforts are conducted soon after harvest but until the jack pine reaches 10 feet in height, the area serves the role of surrogate barrens. Permanent pockets of pine and oak barrens communities exist.

Incorrect Table # 2-4 (error) corrected to **2-5**. LRMP p.3-19. Table number was carried over from the Proposed Plan and not updated to reflect the order in the Final Plan.

Incorrect term used. The term “maximum” replaced with “**extended.**” LRMP p.3-19. The correct silvicultural term is extended, maximum is an incorrect term.

Incorrect page identified. Page 8 to page **2-4**. LRMP 3-19. Page number was carried over from the Proposed Plan and not updated to reflect the order in the Final Plan.

Table 3-13. Classification of MA 8D river segments.

River	DES <sup>6</sup>	Segment <sup>2</sup>	Description of Segment	Potential or Designated Classification	Length (miles)
Namekagon	D		Namekagon Lake to Forest boundary--Was designated in 1968. Segment on National Forest is SCENIC and is administered by the National Park Service	Scenic	2
East Fork Chippewa	E	1	Forest Boundary to FR 162	Scenic	10
		2	FR 162 to bridge on Blaisdell Lake	Recreational	9.8
South Fork Flambeau	E	1	Headwater to footbridge	Scenic	0.2
		2	Footbridge to east of FR 144	Wild	2.8
		3	East of FR 144 to FR 148 (Smith Rapids Br)	Recreational	5.2
		4	FR 148 to FR 149	Scenic	4.8
		5	FR 149 to Forest boundary	Recreational	11.4
South Fork Jump <sup>4</sup>	E		Forest boundary to Forest boundary	Scenic	1.1
Brule	S		Brule Lake to NE Forest boundary—Eligibility Report completed by the Ottawa National Forest in 1989.	Recreational	32.4
North Branch Peshtigo <sup>3</sup>	E	2	Sec 19/30 line in T38N, R13E to confl w/unt Sec 4, T37N, R13E	Wild	6
		3	Confluence w/unt <sup>1</sup> to Forest boundary	Scenic	8.5
Peshtigo	E	4	Forest boundary to railroad bridge	Recreational	7.2
		5	Railroad bridge to 1/4 mi below CCC bridge	Scenic	4.8
		6	Below CCC Br to 1/4 mi above Evans Br	Wild	4.3
		7	Above Evans Br to Armstrong Cr confluence	Scenic	5
		8	Armstrong Cr to Sec 12/13, T35N, R16E	Wild	5.3
		9	Sec 12/13 line to Forest boundary	Scenic	1.7
North Branch Pine <sup>5</sup>	E	1	Butternut Lake to Pine River confluence	Scenic	12.6
Pine <sup>5</sup>	E	2	Headwaters Wilderness segment	Wild	5.3
		3	HW Wilderness to private bridge	Scenic	6.1
		4	Private bridge to Hwy. 55	Scenic	2
		5	Hwy. 55 to FR 2169	Scenic	11.4
		6	FR 2169 to FR 2133	Scenic	3.8
		7	FR 2133 to FR 2156	Scenic	5.3
		8	FR 2156 to Forest boundary	Wild	3.5
North Branch Popple <sup>5</sup>	E	1	Origin to 1/4 mi above Hwy. 55	Wild	5.2
		2	1/4 mi above Hwy. 55 to Popple	Scenic	6.2
Popple <sup>5</sup>	E	3	Origin to FR 2167	Scenic	9.8
		4	FR 2167 to Hwy. 139	Scenic	6.7
		5	Hwy. 139 to FR 2398	Scenic	7.6
		6	FR 2398 to Forest boundary	Scenic	8.6
South Branch Popple <sup>5</sup>	E	7	Origin to Popple River	Scenic	10.8

**Table Notes:** (1) unt=unnamed tributary; (2) Segment numbers correspond to the Wild and Scenic Eligibility Report, Chequamegon-Nicolet NF, March 15, 1994 and found in Appendix E of the FEIS; (3) Peshtigo segments start at 2 because segment 1 was determined to be ineligible; (4) The SF Jump was not considered in the eligibility report because of the short distance; (5) The NB Pine, Pine, NB Popple, Popple and SB Popple segments are also designated as state wild rivers; (6) D=designated National Wild/Scenic River segments; E=potential classification for eligible national wild, scenic and recreation river segments; S=Rivers that are yet to be studied for suitability.

12/02/2009 Correction

Table 3-13. Classification of MA 8D river segments.

River	DES <sup>6</sup>	Segment <sup>2</sup>	Description of Segment	Potential or Designated Classification	Length (miles)
Namekagon	D		Namekagon Lake to Forest boundary--Was designated in 1968. Segment on National Forest is SCENIC and is administered by the National Park Service	Scenic	2
East Fork Chippewa	E	1	Forest Boundary to FR 162	Scenic	10
		2	FR 162 to bridge on Blaisdell Lake	Recreational	9.8
South Fork Flambeau	E	1	Headwater to footbridge	Scenic	0.2
		2	Footbridge to east of FR 144	Wild	2.8
		3	East of FR 144 to FR 148 (Smith Rapids Br)	Recreational	5.2
		4	FR 148 to FR 149	Scenic	4.8
		5	FR 149 to Forest boundary	Recreational	11.4
South Fork Jump <sup>4</sup>	E		Forest boundary to Forest boundary	Scenic	1.1
Brule	S		Brule Lake to NE Forest boundary—Eligibility Report completed by the Ottawa National Forest in 1989.	Recreational	32.4
North Branch Peshtigo <sup>3</sup>	E	2	Sec 23/30 to confl w/unt Sec 4, T37N, R13E	Wild	6
		3	Confluence w/unt <sup>1</sup> to Forest boundary	Scenic	8.5
Peshtigo	E	4	Forest boundary to railroad bridge	Recreational	7.2
		5	Railroad bridge to 1/4 mi below CCC bridge	Scenic	4.8
		6	Below CCC Br to 1/4 mi above Evans Br	Wild	4.3
		7	Above Evans Br to Armstrong Cr confluence	Scenic	5
		8	Armstrong Cr to Sec 12/13, T35N, R16E	Wild	5.3
		9	Sec 12/13 line to Forest boundary	Scenic	1.7
North Branch Pine <sup>5</sup>	E	1	Butternut Lake to Pine River confluence	Scenic	12.6
Pine <sup>5</sup>	E	2	Headwaters Wilderness segment	Wild	5.3
		3	HW Wilderness to private bridge	Scenic	6.1
		4	Private bridge to Hwy. 55	Scenic	2
		5	Hwy. 55 to FR 2169	Scenic	11.4
		6	FR 2169 to FR 2133	Scenic	3.8
		7	FR 2133 to FR 2156	Scenic	5.3
		8	FR 2156 to Forest boundary	Wild	3.5
North Branch Popple <sup>5</sup>	E	1	Origin to 1/4 mi above Hwy. 55	Wild	5.2
		2	1/4 mi above Hwy. 55 to Popple	Scenic	6.2
Popple <sup>5</sup>	E	3	Origin to FR 2167	Scenic	9.8
		4	FR 2167 to Hwy. 139	Scenic	6.7
		5	Hwy. 139 to FR 2398	Scenic	7.6
		6	FR 2398 to Forest boundary	Scenic	8.6
South Branch Popple <sup>5</sup>	E	7	Origin to Popple River	Scenic	10.8

**Table Notes:** (1) unt=unnamed tributary; (2) Segment numbers correspond to the Wild and Scenic Eligibility Report, Chequamegon-Nicolet NF, March 15, 1994 and found in Appendix E of the FEIS; (3) Peshtigo segments start at 2 because segment 1 was determined to be ineligible; (4) The SF Jump was not considered in the eligibility report because of the short distance; (5) The NB Pine, Pine, NB Popple, Popple and SB Popple segments are also designated as state wild rivers; (6) D=designated National Wild/Scenic River segments; E=potential classification for eligible national wild, scenic and recreation river segments; S=Rivers that are yet to be studied for suitability.

Incorrect legal description. Sec 23/30 to confl w/unt Sec 4, T37N, R13E corrected to Sec 19/30 line in T38N, R13E to confl w/unt Sec 4, T37N, R13E. LRMP p.3-49.

Incorrect spelling. Ununnamed corrected to unnamed. LRMP p.3-49.

## Appendix HH

# High and Moderate Scenic Integrity Objective Areas

## Introduction

This appendix lists the High and Moderate Scenic Integrity Objective (SIO) Areas in the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forests including Roads, Trails, Recreation Use Areas, and Water Bodies. These areas are also shown spatially in the map packet that accompanies the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).

### High Scenic Integrity Objective (SIO) Areas: Roads, Recreation Use Areas, and Water Bodies in the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forests

#### Lakewood-Laona Ranger District

##### State and Federal Highways

8, 32, 52, 64

##### County Roads

F, H, T, W (Forest & Oconto County), WW

##### Forest Roads

2116 (County WW to Boulder Lake Camp Ground), 2121, 2620 (Hwy 52 to Ada Lake Campground), 2880 (Hwy 52 to Richardson Lake Campground), 3770 (County H to Bear Lake Campground), Bagley Rapids Access Roads

##### Trails

Ed's Lake, Jones Springs, Michigan Rapids, Dendro-Eco

##### Lakes, Rivers, and Streams

All lakes ten acres in size or larger,

All designated and eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers,

Peshtigo River, North Branch Oconto River

##### Use Areas

All developed campgrounds, all developed picnic and day use areas, Fanny Lake Walk-In Campground, Mountain Tower, Quartz Hill, Cathedral Pines

#### Eagle River-Florence Ranger District

##### State and Federal Highways

17, 32, 55, 70, 139

##### County Roads

A (Vilas County), E (Vilas County)

12/02/2009 Correction

## Appendix HH

# High and Moderate Scenic Integrity Objective Areas

## Introduction

This appendix lists the High and Moderate Scenic Integrity Objective (SIO) Areas in the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forests including Roads, Trails, Recreation Use Areas, and Water Bodies. These areas are also shown spatially in the map packet that accompanies the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).

### High Scenic Integrity Objective (SIO) Areas: Roads, Recreation Use Areas, and Water Bodies in the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forests

#### Lakewood-Laona Ranger District

##### State and Federal Highways

8, 32, 52, 64

##### County Roads

F, H, T, W (Forest & Oconto County), WW

##### Forest Roads

2116 (County WW to Boulder Lake Camp Ground), 2121, 2620 (Hwy 52 to Ada Lake Campground), 2880 (Hwy 52 to Richardson Lake Campground), 3770 (County H to Bear Lake Campground), Bagley Rapids Access Roads

##### Trails

Ed's Lake, Jones Springs, Michigan Rapids, Dendro-Eco

##### Lakes, Rivers, and Streams

All lakes five acres in size or larger,

All designated and eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers,

Peshtigo River, North Branch Oconto River

##### Use Areas

All developed campgrounds, all developed picnic and day use areas, Fanny Lake Walk-In Campground, Mountain Tower, Quartz Hill, Cathedral Pines

#### Eagle River-Florence Ranger District

##### State and Federal Highways

17, 32, 55, 70, 139

##### County Roads

A (Vilas County), E (Vilas County)

Incorrect acreage. Five acres to ten acres (consistent with acreage used in FEIS p.3-255).  
LRMP p. 2-29.



**Forest Roads**

2034, 2140, 2150, 2156, 2159 (FR 2161 east to Forest boundary), 2161, 2174 (TN 2183 to TN 2182), 2176 (Kentuck Lake Campground south to FR2182), 2177, 2178 (FR 2199 south to Forest boundary), 2179, 2181, 2182 (FR 2178 to FR 2174), 2183 (FR 2174 west to Hwy 32), 2188, 2205 (FR 2220 to County E), 2207, 2414, 2423, 2424 (Hwy 70 to Stevens Lake Campground), 2425, 2435, 2450 (FR 2156 north to Hwy 70)

**Trails**

Lauterman, Perch, Anvil, Nicolet North, Kentuck-Spectacle Lake, Franklin Nature Trail, Sam Campbell Trail, Hidden Lakes Trail

**Lakes, Rivers, and Streams**

All lakes ten acres in size or larger,  
All designated and eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers,  
Pine, Popple, Brule Rivers

**Use Areas**

All developed campgrounds,  
All developed picnic and day use areas,  
Bastile Lake

**Dispersed Sites**

Robinson Lake, Quartz Lake, Indian Camp Lake, McKinley Lake, Three Johns Lake, Bose Lake, Mayflower Lake, North Shore Luna Lake, Four Ducks Lake, Wolf Lake, Scott Lake, Hidden Lakes, Perch and Lauterman Walk-In Sites

**Medford-Park Falls Ranger District**

**State and Federal Highways**

64, 70, 182

**County Roads**

D, E, G, M, N

**Forest Roads**

102 (FR 104 west to County E), 104, 106, 121 (to Kathryn Lake), 139 (Hwy 70 to Sailor Lake), 142, 144 (Hwy 70 north to FR 142), 146 (Cochram Lake south to FR 144), 148 (Hwy 70 south to Smith Rapids Campground), 509, 566 (FR 102 to N Twin Lake Campground), 1177 (Twin Lake Campground to FR 142), 1178 (to Emily Lake Campground), 1417 (Hwy M to Chippewa Campground), 1563

**Trails**

Ice Age Trail, Wintergreen Trails, Round Lake Trails, Mondeaux Nature Trail

**Lakes, Rivers, and Streams**

All lakes ten acres in size or larger,  
All designated and eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers  
South Fork Flambeau River, Jump River, Yellow River (from Chequamegon Waters to Gilman), Mondeaux River (from the dam north to Forest boundary), Black River

12/02/2009 Correction

**Forest Roads**

2034, 2140, 2150, 2156, 2159 (FR 2161 east to Forest boundary), 2161, 2174 (TN 2183 to TN 2182), 2176 (Kentuck Lake Campground south to FR2182), 2177, 2178 (FR 2199 south to Forest boundary), 2179, 2181, 2182 (FR 2178 to FR 2174), 2183 (FR 2174 west to Hwy 32), 2188, 2205 (FR 2220 to County E), 2207, 2414, 2423, 2424 (Hwy 70 to Stevens Lake Campground), 2425, 2435, 2450 (FR 2156 north to Hwy 70)

**Trails**

Lauterman, Perch, Anvil, Nicolet North, Kentuck-Spectacle Lake, Franklin Nature Trail, Sam Campbell Trail, Hidden Lakes Trail

**Lakes, Rivers, and Streams**

All lakes five acres in size or larger,  
All designated and eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers,  
Pine, Popple, Brule Rivers

**Use Areas**

All developed campgrounds,  
All developed picnic and day use areas,  
Bastile Lake

**Dispersed Sites**

Robinson Lake, Quartz Lake, Indian Camp Lake, McKinley Lake, Three Johns Lake, Bose Lake, Mayflower Lake, North Shore Luna Lake, Four Ducks Lake, Wolf Lake, Scott Lake, Hidden Lakes, Perch and Lauterman Walk-In Sites

**Medford-Park Falls Ranger District**

**State and Federal Highways**

64, 70, 182

**County Roads**

D, E, G, M, N

**Forest Roads**

102 (FR 104 west to County E), 104, 106, 121 (to Kathryn Lake), 139 (Hwy 70 to Sailor Lake), 142, 144 (Hwy 70 north to FR 142), 146 (Cochram Lake south to FR 144), 148 (Hwy 70 south to Smith Rapids Campground), 509, 566 (FR 102 to N Twin Lake Campground), 1177 (Twin Lake Campground to FR 142), 1178 (to Emily Lake Campground), 1417 (Hwy M to Chippewa Campground), 1563

**Trails**

Ice Age Trail, Wintergreen Trails, Round Lake Trails, Mondeaux Nature Trail

**Lakes, Rivers, and Streams**

All lakes five acres in size or larger,  
All designated and eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers  
South Fork Flambeau River, Jump River, Yellow River (from Chequamegon Waters to Gilman), Mondeaux River (from the dam north to Forest boundary), Black River

Incorrect acreage. Five acres to ten acres (consistent with acreage used in FEIS p.3-255).  
LRMP p. 2-29.

### **Use Areas**

All developed campgrounds,

All developed picnic and day use areas,

Twin, Emily, Smith Rapids, and Sailor Lake Campgrounds (including adjoining picnic areas, beaches and boat landings), Sailor Lake Day Use Area, Sailor Lake boat landing, Newman Lake Day Use Area, Round Lake Logging Dam, Kathryn Lake, Mondeaux Flowage Area Campgrounds (including adjoining picnic areas, beaches, concessions, and boat landings), Kathryn Lake Campground, Chippewa Campground, North Twin Lake Picnic Area and Campground

## **Washburn Ranger District**

### **State and Federal Highways**

2, 63

### **County Roads**

C (Forest boundary west to FR 256), H, N

### **Forest Roads**

212, 213, 214, 216, 218 (FR 220 to FR 222), 220, 221 (FR 220 to FR 222), 222, 223 (Hwy 63 to FR 227), 224 (FR 223 to FR 397), FR 227 (Adjoining Wilderness), 228 (County N to FR 394), 231 (FR 228 to FR 227), 235, 251 (Forest boundary west to FR 252), 252 (FR 251 north to FR 435), 361, 365, 367 (FR 220 to FR 222), 373, 392 (Adjoining Wilderness), 394 (FR 228 to County N), 397 (FR 223 to FR 224), 435

### **Trails**

Valhalla Ski Trails, North Country Trail

### **Lakes, Rivers, and Streams**

All lakes ten acres in size or larger,

All designated and eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers

### **Use Areas**

All developed campgrounds,

All developed picnic and day use areas

## **Great Divide Ranger District**

### **State and Federal Highways**

77

### **County Roads**

B, D, M, X, GG (Forest boundary west to intersection with FR 184), GG (County M north to intersection with FR 193), GG (Hwy 77 south to intersection with FR 176)

### **Forest Roads**

164 (County S to intersection with FR 174), 172, 173 (FR 172 to north end of Black Lake), 187, 189, 198 (FR 187 west to Beaver Lake Campground), 199, 203 (Hwy 77 to FR 1685), 205, 206 (FR 205 south to Teal Lake), 211, 212, 213, 253, 374, 1643, 1647, 1650

12/02/2009 Correction

### **Use Areas**

All developed campgrounds,

All developed picnic and day use areas,

Twin, Emily, Smith Rapids, and Sailor Lake Campgrounds (including adjoining picnic areas, beaches and boat landings), Sailor Lake Day Use Area, Sailor Lake boat landing, Newman Lake Day Use Area, Round Lake Logging Dam, Kathryn Lake, Mondeaux Flowage Area Campgrounds (including adjoining picnic areas, beaches, concessions, and boat landings), Kathryn Lake Campground, Chippewa Campground, North Twin Lake Picnic Area and Campground

## **Washburn Ranger District**

### **State and Federal Highways**

2, 63

### **County Roads**

C (Forest boundary west to FR 256), H, N

### **Forest Roads**

212, 213, 214, 216, 218 (FR 220 to FR 222), 220, 221 (FR 220 to FR 222), 222, 223 (Hwy 63 to FR 227), 224 (FR 223 to FR 397), FR 227 (Adjoining Wilderness), 228 (County N to FR 394), 231 (FR 228 to FR 227), 235, 251 (Forest boundary west to FR 252), 252 (FR 251 north to FR 435), 361, 365, 367 (FR 220 to FR 222), 373, 392 (Adjoining Wilderness), 394 (FR 228 to County N), 397 (FR 223 to FR 224), 435

### **Trails**

Valhalla Ski Trails, North Country Trail

### **Lakes, Rivers, and Streams**

All lakes five acres in size or larger,

All designated and eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers

### **Use Areas**

All developed campgrounds,

All developed picnic and day use areas

## **Great Divide Ranger District**

### **State and Federal Highways**

77

### **County Roads**

B, D, M, X, GG (Forest boundary west to intersection with FR 184), GG (County M north to intersection with FR 193), GG (Hwy 77 south to intersection with FR 176)

### **Forest Roads**

164 (County S to intersection with FR 174), 172, 173 (FR 172 to north end of Black Lake), 187, 189, 198 (FR 187 west to Beaver Lake Campground), 199, 203 (Hwy 77 to FR 1685), 205, 206 (FR 205 south to Teal Lake), 211, 212, 213, 253, 374, 1643, 1647, 1650

Incorrect acreage. Five acres to ten acres (consistent with acreage used in FEIS p.3-255).  
LRMP p. 2-29.

**Town Roads**

Road from Hwy 77 to south shore of Teal Lake

Road from County S to north shore of Moose Lake)

**Trails**

North Country Trail, Rock Lake Ski Trail (#407), Morgan Falls, St. Peter's Dome, Black Lake, Namekagon Ski Trail, Mukwanago Ski Trail, Penokee Ski Trail, West Torch, BPW Interpretive Trail and Wayside

**Lakes, Rivers, and Streams**

All lakes ten acres in size or larger,

All designated and eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers,

Spring Brook, Brunsweiler River, Bad River, East Fork Chippewa River, West Fork Chippewa River, Teal River, Namekagon River, Marengo River

**Use Areas**

All developed campgrounds

All developed picnic and day use areas

All designated swim sites

Stockfarm Bridge, Day Lake, East Twin, Mineral Lake, Rock Lake SPNM, Marengo SPNM

**Moderate Scenic Integrity Objective (SIO) Areas: Roads, Recreation Use Areas, and Water Bodies in the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forests**

**Washburn/Great Divide Ranger Districts**

**County Roads**

A, EE, GG (FR 176 south to FS Boundary)

**Forest Roads**

150, 161, 162, 163, 164 (FR 1643 to County GG), 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 172 (FR 173 to County GG), 173 (FR 1666 to FR 176), 174, 175, 176, 177, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 198 (FR 1800 to FR 387), 200, 201, 202, 202F, 204, 205 (.6 mile spur north off FR 311), 207, 208, 209, 209A, 209B, 212 (County D to FR 372), 218 (FR 220 to FR 360), 225, 228 (FR 394 to FR 392), 229, 236, 238, 241, 244, 245, 246, 249, 250, 251 (FR 252 to FR 236), 252 (FR 435 to County C), 262, 266, 283, 304, 305, 308, 311, 311A, 315, 319, 320, 322, 325, 326, 328, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 341, 344, 345, 347, 351, 354, 356, 357, 358, 360, 377, 378, 379, 383, 384, 387, 390, 391, 392 (FR 228 to FR 229), 394 (FR 228 spur to FR 394 spur), 412, 419, 423, 439, 474, 604, 620, 621, 622, 632, 660, 697, 738, 747, 782, 792, 1285, 1292, 1294, 1297, 1298, 1308, 1314, 1335, 1354, 1359, 1383, 1391, 1410, 1412, 1553, 1650, 1661, 1666, 1668, 1762, 1800, 1855, 1904, 1905, 1919, 1956, 1965, 1968, 1978

**Town Roads**

21811, 21812, 21841, 22542, 22741, 41621

**Rivers and Streams**

Teal River Flowage

12/02/2009 Correction

**Town Roads**

Road from Hwy 77 to south shore of Teal Lake

Road from County S to north shore of Moose Lake)

**Trails**

North Country Trail, Rock Lake Ski Trail (#407), Morgan Falls, St. Peter's Dome, Black Lake, Namekagon Ski Trail, Mukwanago Ski Trail, Penokee Ski Trail, West Torch, BPW Interpretive Trail and Wayside

**Lakes, Rivers, and Streams**

All lakes five acres in size or larger,

All designated and eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers,

Spring Brook, Brunsweiler River, Bad River, East Fork Chippewa River, West Fork Chippewa River, Teal River, Namekagon River, Marengo River

**Use Areas**

All developed campgrounds

All developed picnic and day use areas

All designated swim sites

Stockfarm Bridge, Day Lake, East Twin, Mineral Lake, Rock Lake SPNM, Marengo SPNM

**Moderate Scenic Integrity Objective (SIO) Areas: Roads, Recreation Use Areas, and Water Bodies in the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forests**

**Washburn/Great Divide Ranger Districts**

**County Roads**

A, EE, GG (FR 176 south to FS Boundary)

**Forest Roads**

150, 161, 162, 163, 164 (FR 1643 to County GG), 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 172 (FR 173 to County GG), 173 (FR 1666 to FR 176), 174, 175, 176, 177, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 198 (FR 1800 to FR 387), 200, 201, 202, 202F, 204, 205 (.6 mile spur north off FR 311), 207, 208, 209, 209A, 209B, 212 (County D to FR 372), 218 (FR 220 to FR 360), 225, 228 (FR 394 to FR 392), 229, 236, 238, 241, 244, 245, 246, 249, 250, 251 (FR 252 to FR 236), 252 (FR 435 to County C), 262, 266, 283, 304, 305, 308, 311, 311A, 315, 319, 320, 322, 325, 326, 328, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 341, 344, 345, 347, 351, 354, 356, 357, 358, 360, 377, 378, 379, 383, 384, 387, 390, 391, 392 (FR 228 to FR 229), 394 (FR 228 spur to FR 394 spur), 412, 419, 423, 439, 474, 604, 620, 621, 622, 632, 660, 697, 738, 747, 782, 792, 1285, 1292, 1294, 1297, 1298, 1308, 1314, 1335, 1354, 1359, 1383, 1391, 1410, 1412, 1553, 1650, 1661, 1666, 1668, 1762, 1800, 1855, 1904, 1905, 1919, 1956, 1965, 1968, 1978

**Town Roads**

21811, 21812, 21841, 22542, 22741, 41621

**Rivers and Streams**

Teal River Flowage



Incorrect acreage. Five acres to ten acres (consistent with acreage used in FEIS p.3-255).  
LRMP p. 2-29.