

FORESTWIDE STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

The following is a list of Standards and Guidelines that apply Forestwide. These Standards and Guidelines are numbered.

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| MANAGEMENT | <p>1-1 Appropriate public involvement activities shall be conducted for the purposes of gaining information regarding the land and resource base upon which management decisions are made; to insure the Forest Service understands public needs, concerns, and values; and to inform the public of Forest Service management activities associated with implementing this Forest Plan</p> <p>1-2 Appropriate coordination with other federal agencies, state and local governments, and Native American tribes shall occur on an ongoing basis in the planning, designing, executing, and monitoring of projects associated with implementing the Forest Plan.</p> <p>1-3 An interdisciplinary integrated approach shall be used to plan, design, and monitor projects necessary to implement this Forest Land and Resource Management Plan. Line officers shall insure that appropriate disciplines are involved in each phase of project design and project execution.</p> <p>1-4 Management activities shall be coordinated with permittees, contractors, and partners not to interfere, to the extent practicable, with other permitted activities</p> <p>1-5 In addition to specific monitoring items discussed in the FOREST PLAN, CHAPTER 5, the responsible official and the subordinate line officers shall periodically conduct appropriate management reviews to assure compliance with the standards and guidelines contained in this chapter. During these management reviews, the responsible official and the subordinate line officers shall also evaluate and assess monitoring criteria, monitoring efforts, and resulting conclusions where appropriate. Management reviews shall include follow-up to assure completion of action items from previous reviews.</p> <p>1-6 When wildfire or other activities result in substantial alteration to stand condition and the stand no longer meets the goals of the management area, rehabilitation shall occur.</p> <p>1-7 Where management activities are to be monitored on the basis of 40, 160, or 320 acres as described in this document, the intent is to reference surveyed sections, 1/4 sections, 1/16 sections and 1/2 sections (determined based on E1/2, W1/2). Where portions of the Forest are unsurveyed, sections and portions of sections shall be projected from the nearest surveyed township corner.</p> |

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| RIPARIAN | <p>Riparian ecosystems will be maintained as functioning systems, recognized as dynamic and treated as indicators of general forest health.</p> <p>2-1 Riparian standards and guidelines apply to riparian ecosystems Forestwide but as a minimum they shall be applied to areas within 100 feet either side of class I, II, and III stream channels, within 100 feet of lakes and ponds, and within 50 feet either side of class IV stream channels.</p> <p>2-2 When management activities occur in riparian ecosystems, they shall be designed to rehabilitate, maintain, or enhance the riparian ecosystem, and the adjoining aquatic ecosystem. In the case of mineral activities that occur within riparian and aquatic ecosystems, operating plans shall include reasonable and operationally feasible requirements to protect, and upon completion of activities, rehabilitate riparian values.</p> <p>2-3 Ground based skidding equipment may be allowed, on a case by case basis, to operate within the riparian ecosystem when the ground is frozen and there is an adequate snowpack. Landing areas shall not be located in riparian areas.</p> <p>2-4 Maintain vegetation on streambanks that is needed to provide cover and streambank stability.</p> <p>2-5 Riparian ecosystems that were adversely affected by past management activities shall be rehabilitated to as near a natural condition as possible</p> <p>2-6 New construction and expansion of existing recreation facilities, including trails, shall be designed and located to maintain riparian ecosystem values.</p> <p>2-7 New road construction shall not occur in riparian ecosystems, except to cross. Material cleaned from a road right-of-way through a riparian area will be end hauled and placed outside the riparian area. Burn bays and other disposal areas, equipment parking areas, industrial camps, turn-arounds, and other features, except as needed for safety, that increase road width shall be placed outside of riparian areas.</p> <p>2-8 Fireline construction in riparian ecosystems should use minimum impact suppression techniques.</p> |
| Class I, II, III | <p>2-9 In streamside management units (SMU) class I, II, and III streams, management activities shall not degrade water quality for aquatic resources below current Washington State water quality standards (Chapter 173-210 WAC), except for temporary changes because of permitted activities.</p> <p>2-10 Timber shall not be felled across the stream.</p> <p>2-11 Logging equipment shall not operate in stream channels. All logs shall be fully suspended over the stream. Temporary crossings of the riparian ecosystem,</p> |

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| | <p>including the stream channel, shall be avoided. Exceptions shall only be allowed if approved and located before construction.</p> <p>2-12 Maintain stream shading necessary to meet temperature requirements of aquatic organisms historically found in the system.</p> <p>2-13 Additions of unplanned human-caused woody debris to the stream channel should be avoided.</p> |
| Class IV | <p>2-14 In streamside management units class IV streams, management activities shall not deteriorate water quality below current Washington State water quality standards for downstream SMU class I, II, and III streams. Water quality changes in class IV streams may involve some short-term temperature and turbidity increases.</p> <p>2-10 Timber shall not be felled across the stream.</p> <p>2-11 Logging equipment shall not operate in stream channels. All logs shall be fully suspended over the stream. Temporary crossings of the riparian ecosystem, including the stream channel, shall be avoided. Exceptions shall only be allowed if approved and located before construction</p> <p>2-13 Additions of unplanned human-caused woody debris to the stream channel should be avoided.</p> |
| FISHERIES | <p>3-1 Maintain or enhance biological, chemical, and physical qualities of Forest fish habitats.</p> <p>3-2 Rehabilitate fish habitats where past management activities have adversely affected their ability to support fish populations. Those fish habitats identified as having impacts from management activities shall be managed to show an upward trend with at least a 5 percent increase in condition per year until objectives for the habitat are met.¹</p> <p>3-3 Sediment in fishery streams shall be maintained at levels low enough to support good reproductive success of fish populations as well as adequate instream food production by indigenous aquatic communities to support those populations.</p> |

¹ The habitat condition or conditions to be measured will be dependent on what aspect of the habitat has been affected by management activities. Where habitat condition could not be reasonably expected to respond at this rate or could not respond on an average annual rate then the 5 percent rate could be modified as appropriate.

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Fines - Fines ($\leq 1.0\text{mm}$) in spawning areas (pool tail-outs and glides) should be maintained at less than 20 percent as the area weighted average.

Macroinvertebrates - Maintain stream substrate so that at least three sediment sensitive species typical of the area are present, along with overall densities of at least 200 individuals per square meter.

3-4 Manage streams for high quality pool habitat consistent with the potential for the stream to provide it through natural or artificial means.¹

Low Gradient(<3 percent) - Streams should maintain at least one high quality pool for every three channel widths (bank full width)

High Gradient(≥ 3 percent) - Streams should maintain at least one high quality pool for every six channel widths (bank full width).

3-5 Provide an average of at least 20 pieces of large wood per 1,000 lineal feet of stream channel on fish bearing streams to provide for aquatic needs²

Class I & II streams - Minimum length 35 feet and average diameter of 12 inches with at least 20 percent over 20 inches.³

Class III streams - Diameters the same as above but minimum length is based on one and a half times the channel width.

3-6 Manage riparian vegetation to provide sufficient trees near the stream channel to act as a source of large woody debris for future instream fish habitat needs

Provide a minimum of 20 trees per acre with at least a 20 inch DBH for instream wood needs.⁴

3-7 Channel disturbing activities should be conducted at minimum flow, or outside of critical spawning and incubation periods.

3-8 Structures, such as bridges, culverts, and dams, placed in fish bearing streams shall be designed to allow upstream and downstream passage of both adult and juvenile fish. During construction utilize special installations (i.e. sediment traps, settling ponds, coffer dams, riprap, etc.) to keep sediment from reaching the stream.

¹ High quality pools occupy at least 50 percent of the low flow channel and have a maximum depth of at least 36 inches or at least 18 inches and 40 percent or greater instream cover

² Large wood, in the channel, includes those pieces meeting size requirements and having at least 20 percent of their length within the vertical plane established perpendicular to the bank-full channel width

Size requirements may change based on the natural ability of a site to produce the specified size wood

³ Diameter refers to the mean diameter obtained as an average of the diameters of each end of the log

⁴ This standard describes a minimum average condition forestwide. Different standards may be developed for some subdrainages when warranted by site-specific conditions

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DIVERSITY 4-1 Successional stage diversity shall be provided on all suitable timber lands managed with even-aged systems, in mixed conifer plant communities, by maintaining, at a minimum, the following amounts of each described successional stage. (Mature successional stage is not synonymous with old growth.) The amounts shall be maintained for each township:

TABLE 4 - 13. Successional Stages.

| Successional Stage | Amount Maintained for Each Township (%) |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Grass/Forb | 5% |
| Seedling/Sapling (1-4" DBH) | 10% |
| Poles (5-9" DBH) | 10% |
| Young Forest (10-16" DBH) | 5% |
| Mature (>16" DBH) | 5% |

4-2 Inherent diversity characteristics of naturally fragmented areas shall be maintained or rehabilitated. Sixty-five percent of the forested acres within each fragmented area shall meet the desired future condition prior to any additional timber harvest.

OLD GROWTH 5-1 No scheduled or non-scheduled timber harvest or firewood collection shall be permitted in mixed conifer old growth stands. (See the final EIS, GLOSSARY, for the definition of Mixed Conifer old growth stands.)

5-2 Within each township, five percent of the suitable acres producing greater than 20 cubic feet per acre per year in lodgepole pine stands shall be retained in an old growth condition.

5-3 Sufficient stands that have potential to develop old growth characteristics shall be identified as replacement old growth to provide for five percent of suitable forest land acres in an old growth condition in perpetuity.

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5-4 Management requirements for species dependent on old growth or mature stands shall be provided. The species are:

TABLE 4 - 14: Species Dependent on Old Growth or Mature Stands.

| Species | Outside Classified Areas: Minimum Number of Areas to Maintain Viable Populations |
|-----------------------|--|
| Spotted Owl | 8 |
| Pileated Woodpecker | 52 |
| Pine Marten | 106 |
| Three-Toed Woodpecker | 174 |

WILDLIFE
Planning

6-1 Manage to provide a minimum of 30 percent cover (15 percent thermal/15 percent hiding) on deer summer range. Block sizes for summer thermal cover should range from 20 to 100 acres; and for hiding cover, from 5 to 40 acres. Cover should be spatially distributed across the landscape and provided on a gross area basis.

6-2 Habitat capability shall be assessed during project planning.

6-3 Partnership arrangements should be used to accomplish wildlife habitat improvements.

6-4 Recognize the established rights of the Colville Confederated Tribes' members to hunt and fish on the North Half (Okanogan National Forest lands east of the Okanogan River).

6-5 Forestwide, dead tree habitat shall be managed to maintain primary excavator populations to at least 60 percent of their biological potential. In the lodgepole pine working group where existing tree size prevents meeting the guidelines, patches containing the largest dead trees and replacement green trees shall be retained and distributed in the treatment unit to approach populations meeting 60 percent of their biological potential.

6-6 In riparian areas and old growth stands, dead tree habitat shall be managed to maintain primary excavator populations at 100 percent of their biological potential.

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6-7 The following table displays the number of trees per acre, by diameter class needed to meet the various management levels:

TABLE 4 - 15: Standing Dead Trees Required per 100 acres.

| Dead Tree Management Level | $\geq 10^*$ DBH | $\geq 20^*$ DBH | Total |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|
| 60% | 108 | 8 | 116 |
| 80% | 144 | 11 | 155 |
| 100% | 180 | 14 | 194 |

6-8 Manage disturbing activities so they occur outside of critical periods to protect wildlife (e.g., identified parturition areas, nesting sites, wintering areas).

6-9 Maintain continuous suitable habitat on ridgetops that provide wintering areas for blue grouse.

6-10 Active raptor nest sites shall be protected through the nesting season (until young are fledged).

6-11 Raptor nest sites should be protected. Depending on the individual situation and the biological needs of the species, a primary zone extending up to 500 feet from the nest site (750 feet from goshawk nest site) should be managed to provide raptor habitat. In some areas a secondary restricted activity zone may be necessary outside the primary zone; during the active nest season (through August), certain project activities may be limited. This secondary zone may extend up to one-quarter mile from the nest. When a nest site has not been occupied by a pair for five consecutive years, the site may be managed according to the direction of the management area. Nests located after the project contract has been purchased will not be considered under this guideline.

6-12 For raptor nests located during contract activities, to the extent practicable, the following should apply: a) accipiters - major project activities (i.e., road construction, logging) within one-quarter mile of active accipiter nests should be avoided from the onset of nesting until the young are fledged (mid-August); b) other raptors - nest trees and four to five adjacent large trees (required for fledgling) should be protected during the active nesting season--the onset of nest construction until the young are fledged (mid-August); these trees may be harvested following current year nesting activities. Major activities (i.e., road construction, logging) should be postponed within 750 feet of the nest tree during incubation and until initial brooding are completed or until the young birds have established thermoregulation

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| | <p>6-13 Drainages containing hardwoods shall be managed to perpetuate hardwoods as a stand component during early conifer seral stages. Hardwoods shall be perpetuated in associations where it is the climax forest community. After regeneration treatment in hardwood stands, discourage livestock browsing for at least two growing seasons.</p> |
| | <p>6-14 Spotted owl locations outside of the established spotted owl habitat area (SOHA) network shall be evaluated for inclusion into the network. When the new location is near an unoccupied SOHA and can still meet the dispersal requirements, it shall replace the unoccupied SOHA. When the new location is a reproductive pair and the nearest network SOHA is unoccupied or a single bird (not reproductively successful), the network shall be modified to include the reproductive pair, when it meets the dispersal requirements.</p> |
| | <p>6-15 When reproductive pairs of spotted owls are located outside of the established network, and the nearest network SOHA is also a reproductive pair, the new location shall be evaluated for inclusion in the network using an enlarged SOHA to include both breeding pairs.</p> |
| | <p>6-16 Lands within all resource project proposals that are likely to affect spotted owl habitat within the area identified as spotted owl range on the Forest, shall be inventoried for the presence of spotted owls.</p> |
| | <p>6-17 Threatened and endangered species shall be managed according to recovery plans. Coordinate management with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Washington State Departments of Fisheries and Wildlife.</p> |
| | <p>6-18 Consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service shall be initiated when threatened or endangered species may be affected by resource proposals.</p> |
| | <p>6-19 Sensitive plants and animals should be protected.</p> |
| Improvements | <p>6-20 Structural and non-structural habitat improvements and maintenance shall be implemented to meet management goals</p> |
| CULTURAL RESOURCES | |
| Overview | <p>7-1 Maintain a Forestwide cultural resources overview that summarizes and compiles information on archaeology, on history, and on native plants used as food, medicine, and for religious purposes by Native American Tribes. Specific locations may be confidential.</p> |

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| Inventory | 7-2 Inventory all areas where ground disturbing activities are planned in order to discover all reasonably locatable cultural resources, and in accordance with an Inventory Plan as specified in the Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) between Region 6 and the Washington State Historic Preservation Office. |
| Evaluation | 7-3 Develop a schedule to evaluate cultural resources based on the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places. First priority shall be for those cultural resources that may be affected by project activities. |
| Nomination | 7-4 Nominate cultural resources that meet the appropriate criteria to the National Register of Historic Places. Nominations shall be scheduled incidentally until completion of the forestwide inventory of cultural resources. |
| Protection | 7-5 Protect eligible cultural resources from management activities by making reasonable efforts to avoid adverse impacts to the resources or develop a procedure to conserve the values through proper scientific methods or study. |
| | 7-6 Protect eligible cultural resources from vandalism and natural destruction. Protection plans may include physical protection, scientific study and collection, patrol and site monitoring, proper use or removal of signs, maintaining site anonymity, and gaining public understanding and support through education. |
| | 7-7 Non-eligible structures may be allowed to deteriorate through natural processes unless they are considered unsafe or their presence encourages other resource damage, in which case they shall be removed. |
| Management | 7-8 Decisions on the maintenance level for eligible historic structures shall be based on an analysis of utility, interpretive value, public interest, site or area management goals, funding sources, existing agreements, etc |
| | 7-9 Eligible historic sites shall be maintained or the resultant adverse effect mitigated. |
| | 7-10 Civilian Conservation Corps Era administrative structures included on or eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places shall be managed according to the stipulations in the PMOA for "Management of Depression Era Structures on National Forest lands in Oregon and Washington." |
| | 7-11 Manage to perpetuate native plant species used for food, medicine, and religious purposes by Native American Tribes consistent with the goals of the Management Area |
| Interpretation | 7-12 Provide for the interpretation of cultural resources for educational purposes to the extent consistent with protection, with public interest, and with goals of the Management Area. |
| Coordination | 7-13 Coordinate the long-term management of cultural resources with the State Cultural Resource Plan and other agencies as necessary. |

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| | <p>7-14 Coordinate with Native American Tribes regarding cultural resources of suspected prehistoric origin and to identify key native plant gathering areas and species.</p> |
| | <p>7-15 Information about planned project activities shall be presented to Native American Tribes for coordination about effects to traditional religious sites.</p> |
| Consultation | <p>7-16 Consultation with the Washington State Historic Preservation Officer shall follow the procedures in the PMOA between Region 6 and Washington State Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.</p> |
| RECREATION Planning | <p>8-1 Recreation and trail opportunities for a variety of recreation activities, including winter recreation activities, shall be provided consistent with the goals and recreation opportunity setting for the Management Area.</p> <p>8-2 Recreation services partnerships to provide recreation facilities and services shall be used where feasible.</p> <p>8-3 Visitor information, education, and interpretive opportunities shall be provided consistent with the recreation opportunity setting for the area.</p> <p>8-4 Potential conflicts between recreation users shall be considered in project planning. Users should be involved in creating the solutions.</p> <p>8-5 Approved design criteria and site plans shall be required for all new site construction, existing site expansion, and major site upgrading.</p> <p>8-6 Planning for recreation site and facility construction and reconstruction shall assess the needs for barrier free facilities and provide as appropriate.</p> <p>8-7 Off road vehicle opportunities shall be provided consistent with the goals of the Management Area.</p> <p>8-8 Off road vehicle opportunities shall be designed to minimize damage to soil, water, vegetation, and other resources, to minimize disturbance of wildlife or significant disruption of wildlife habitat, and to minimize conflict with other recreation uses.</p> <p>8-9 Dual snowmobile/wheeled vehicle traffic may be authorized on a case by case basis provided: 1) log haul is not occurring, and 2) speed limit and signs warning of dual traffic are posted at both ends of the dual route and where other snowmobile routes or roads enter dual traffic routes.</p> |
| Special Uses | <p>8-10 Annual reviews of recreation special use authorizations shall emphasize health, safety, and resource protection.</p> |

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| | <p>8-11 Recreation special use authorizations shall conform with the goals of the Management Area.</p> <p>8-12 Give priority to authorizations needed to provide public service.</p> <p>8-13 Grant new special use authorizations only when: 1) use is compatible with planning direction for National Forest land, 2) use will not cause major damage or impairment to National Forest resources and programs, and 3) National Forest land is the most logical place for the use.</p> |
| Trails | <p>8-14 Importance of existing system trails shall be considered in project planning. If a decision is made to segment or shorten a trail, then similar opportunities shall be created.</p> <p>8-15 Seasonal trail closures may be used for safety, resource protection, and to meet Management Area goals.</p> <p>8-16 Written authorizations (e.g., contracts, permits, agreements, and letters) shall contain stipulations for protecting and/or relocating system trails consistent with the goals and recreation opportunity setting for the Management Area.</p> <p>8-17 The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail shall be closed to motorized and to mechanical forms of transportation.</p> |
| WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS | |
| Wild | <p>9-1 The potential wild classification attributes within a one-fourth mile wide corridor on each side of the following eligible river segments shall be protected pending Congressional action on river designation:</p> |
| TABLE 4 - 16: Eligible River Segments for Potential Wild Classification. | |
| River | Segment Description |
| Methow | Brush Creek to Rattlesnake Creek |
| Chewuch | Tungsten Creek to Thirtymile Campground |
| Twisp | Confluence of North and South Forks to wilderness boundary |
| Lost | Rampart Creek to point just north of Lost River bridge in SE 1/4 of Section 32, T37N, R19E |
| Pasayten | Holman Creek on West Fork and Fred's Lake tributary on Middle Fork to US-Canadian Border |
| Wolf | South Fork to wilderness boundary |
| Canyon | Wilderness boundary to point on range line between Section 12, R14E and Section 17, R16E, T37N |

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9-2 This includes:

Outside wilderness, recreation facilities shall be limited to simple comfort and convenience facilities. Within wilderness, recreation facilities shall be for resource protection only. In all cases, facilities shall be located away from the shoreline.

Motorized recreation vehicle use shall not be permitted, except that recreation vehicles designed for over snow use may be permitted in corridors outside wilderness.

Common variety mineral material sources shall not be developed.

Utility corridors shall not be permitted.

New impoundments and water diversions shall not be authorized.

Scenic

9-3 The potential scenic classification attributes within a one-fourth mile wide corridor on each side of the following eligible river segments shall be protected pending Congressional action on river designation:

TABLE 4 - 17: Eligible River Segments for Potential Scenic Classification.

| River | Segment Description |
|---------|---|
| Methow | Rattlesnake Creek to private land boundary near Lost River |
| Chewuch | Thirtymile Campground to Forest Boundary |
| Twisp | Wilderness boundary to private land boundary near Lime Creek |
| Lost | Point just north of Lost River bridge in SE 1/4 of Section 32, T37N, R19E to Methow River |
| Canyon | Point on range line between Section 12, R14E and Section 17, R16E, T37N to Ruby Creek |
| Ruby | Confluence with Canyon and Ruby Creeks to Forest Boundary |
| Granite | Swamp Creek to Ruby Creek |

9-4 This includes:

New recreation sites and facilities shall be widely spaced and screened from the river

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| | <p>Motorized recreation vehicle use off roads should be restricted to designated routes and areas.</p> <p>Common variety mineral material sources should not be developed.</p> <p>New above ground utility lines should not be permitted.</p> <p>New impoundments and diversions should not be authorized.</p> | | | | | | | | |
| Recreation | <p>9-5 The potential recreation classification attributes within a one-fourth mile wide corridor on each side of the following eligible river segments shall be protected pending Congressional action on river designation:</p> | | | | | | | | |
| | <p>TABLE 4 - 18: Eligible River Segments for Potential Recreation Classification.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>River</th><th>Segment Description</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Methow</td><td>Private land boundary near Lost River to Forest Boundary</td></tr> <tr> <td>Twisp</td><td>Private land boundary near Lime Creek to Forest Boundary</td></tr> <tr> <td>Wolf</td><td>Wilderness boundary to Forest Boundary</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | River | Segment Description | Methow | Private land boundary near Lost River to Forest Boundary | Twisp | Private land boundary near Lime Creek to Forest Boundary | Wolf | Wilderness boundary to Forest Boundary |
| River | Segment Description | | | | | | | | |
| Methow | Private land boundary near Lost River to Forest Boundary | | | | | | | | |
| Twisp | Private land boundary near Lime Creek to Forest Boundary | | | | | | | | |
| Wolf | Wilderness boundary to Forest Boundary | | | | | | | | |
| | <p>9-6 This includes:</p> <p>Recreation sites and facilities may be within view of the river.</p> <p>Motorized recreation vehicle use off roads may be restricted to designated routes and areas.</p> <p>Common variety mineral material sources may be permitted.</p> <p>New, above ground utility lines should be discouraged.</p> <p>New impoundments and diversions which do not impact the free flowing nature of the river may be authorized.</p> | | | | | | | | |
| VISUAL RESOURCE | <p>10-1 Management activities shall be designed to blend, to the extent practicable, with the natural terrain to achieve aesthetics or other resource objectives consistent with the visual quality objectives for the Management Area.</p> <p>10-2 Scenic byway designations may be recommended consistent with goals of the Management Area.</p> | | | | | | | | |

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| | <p>10-3 Exceptions to Management Area visual quality objectives shall be limited to the immediate surroundings of the stand, recreation attraction, or feature of concern and result in a small number of acres.</p> |
| RANGE Planning | <p>11-1 Update range AMPs. Identify lands in unsatisfactory condition. Develop AMPs with specific objectives for these lands on a priority basis under a schedule established by the Forest Supervisor. These objectives shall meet a desired future condition based on existing and potential values for all resources. The AMP shall include: 1) a time schedule for improvement; 2) activities needed to meet forage objectives; and 3) an economic efficiency analysis.</p> <p>11-2 AMPs shall include a strategy for managing riparian areas for a mix of resource uses. A measurable desired future riparian condition should be satisfactory or greater. Range condition within riparian ecosystems should be in good or better condition class with a stable or upward trend. In condition classes fair or less, management shall be designed to attain an upward trend. When the current riparian condition is less than satisfactory, objectives shall include a schedule for improvement. The AMPs shall identify management actions needed to meet riparian objectives within the specified time frame. Measurable objectives shall be set for key parameters.</p> <p>11-3 When riparian resource damage is occurring, determination of the cause of the resource damage shall be made prior to taking action through the allotment management plan. Alleviate damage caused by grazing through proven means. Fencing may be used when other management approaches have not given satisfactory results in the same or similar resource conditions.</p> |

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11-4 Forage utilization standards for suitable rangelands, outside of riparian areas, follows:

TABLE 4 - 19: Allowable Use of Available Forage Outside Riparian Areas¹. (maximum annual utilization percentage)²

| Range Resource Management Level | Forest | | Grassland | | Shrubland | |
|---|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| | Sat. ³ Cond. | Unsat. ⁴ Cond. | Sat. Cond. | Unsat Cond. | Sat. Cond | Unsat. Cond. |
| B-Livestock use managed within current grazing capacity by riding, herding, and salting. Cost effective improvements used only to maintain stewardship of range. | 40 | 0-30 | 50 | 0-30 | 40 | 0-25 |
| C-Livestock managed to achieve full utilization of allocated forage. Management systems designed to obtain distribution and maintain plant vigor include fencing and water development | 45 | 0-35 | 55 | 0-35 | 45 | 0-30 |
| D-Livestock managed to optimize forage production and utilization. Cost effective cultural practices improving forage supply, forage use, and livestock distribution may be combined with fencing and water development to implement complex grazing systems. | 50 | 0-40 | 60 | 0-40 | 50 | 0-35 |

¹ This will be incorporated in annual operating plans and AMPs. AMPs may include utilization standards which are either lower or rarely higher when associated with intensive grazing systems and specific vegetation management objectives which will meet resource objectives. Includes cumulative annual use by big game and livestock. Satisfactory and unsatisfactory conditions are defined in the glossary.

² Utilization based on percent removed by weight for grass, grasslike, and forbs.

³ Satisfactory Condition.

⁴ Unsatisfactory Condition

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11-5 Forage utilization standards for riparian areas follow:

TABLE 4 - 20: Allowable Use of Available Forage in Riparian Areas¹. (maximum annual utilization percentage)

| Range Resource Management Level | Grass & Grasslike ² | | Shrubs ³ | |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------|
| | Sat. ⁴ Cond. | Unsat. ⁵ Cond. | Sat. Cond. | Unsat. Cond. |
| B-Livestock use managed within current grazing capacity by riding, herding, and salting. Cost effective improvements used only to maintain stewardship of range. | 40 | 0-30 | 30 | 0-25 |
| C-Livestock managed to achieve full utilization of allocated forage. Management systems designed to obtain distribution and maintain plant vigor include fencing and water development. | 45 | 0-35 | 40 | 0-30 |
| D-Livestock managed to optimize forage production and utilization. Cost effective cultural practices improving forage supply, forage use, and livestock distribution may be combined with fencing and water development to implement complex grazing systems. | 50 | 0-40 | 50 | 0-35 |

¹ This will be incorporated in AMPs. AMPs may include utilization standards which are either lower or rarely higher when associated with intensive grazing systems and specific vegetation management objectives which will meet objectives for the riparian dependent resources. Includes cumulative annual use by big game and livestock. Satisfactory and unsatisfactory conditions are defined in the glossary.

² Utilization based on percent removed by weight.

³ Utilization based on incidence of use, weight and/or twig length. Example if 50 leaders out of 100 are browsed, utilization is 50 percent.

⁴ Satisfactory Condition

⁵ Unsatisfactory Condition

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| Improvements | <p>11-6 Range structural and non-structural improvements and maintenance shall conform with the resource emphasis of the Management Area and shall be specified in the AMP.</p> <p>11-7 Range improvements and practices shall not be designed to increase livestock use in riparian ecosystems, but should enhance riparian ecosystems.</p> |
| NOXIOUS WEEDS | <p>12-1 Control noxious weeds to the extent practical.</p> <p>12-2 New infestations of noxious weeds should be the first priority for eradication.</p> <p>12-3 Emphasis on noxious weed control shall be on the prevention of infestations, especially into unroaded areas and wilderness</p> |
| SOIL AND WATER | |
| Inventory | 13-1 Inventory potential soil and water rehabilitation sites identified during project scoping. |
| Planning | <p>13-2 All activities shall comply with State requirements for protection of waters in the State of Washington (Washington Administrative Code, Chapters 173-201 and 202) through planning, application, and monitoring of Best Management Practices (BMPs) in conformance with the Clean Water Act, regulations, and Federal guidance issued.</p> <p>13-3 In cooperation with Washington State, the Forest shall use the following process:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Select and design BMPs based on site-specific conditions, technical, economic, and institutional feasibility, and the water quality standards for those waters potentially impacted. 2) Implement and enforce BMPs. 3) Monitor to ensure that practices are correctly applied as designed. 4) Monitor to determine the effectiveness of practices in meeting design expectations and in attaining water quality standards. 5) Evaluate monitoring results and mitigate where necessary to minimize impacts from activities where BMPs do not perform as expected. 6) Adjust BMP design standards and application when it is found that beneficial uses are not being protected and water quality standards are not being achieved to the desired level. Evaluate the appropriateness of water quality criteria for reasonably assuring protection of beneficial uses. Consider recommending adjustment of water quality standards. |

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
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| | <p>13-4 Use the existing, mutually developed process to implement the State Water Quality Management Plan on lands administered by the Forest Service as described in Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Washington State Department of Ecology and USDA, Forest Service (7/79), and "Attachment A" referred to in this MOU (Implementation Plan for Water Quality Planning on National Forest System Lands in the Pacific Northwest 12/78).</p> |
| | <p>13-5 All activities shall meet the Pacific Northwest Region Streamside Management Unit policy goals.</p> |
| Improvements | <p>13-6 Improvements of the water resource should conform with the resource goals of the Management Area</p> <p>13-7 Rehabilitate soil productivity, water quality, and land following any management activities that result in long-term site degradation to meet the goals of the Management Area.</p> <p>13-8 Maintenance of watershed improvements should conform with the resource goals of the Management Area.</p> |
| Management | <p>13-9 To reduce soil displacement, ground yarding systems should not be used on sustained slopes in excess of 35 percent.</p> <p>13-10 Ground yarding systems shall be restricted to meet Regional guidelines for soil compaction, displacement, and puddling. No more than 15 percent of an area shall be in a puddled, displaced, or compacted condition following completion of management activities.</p> |
| Water Use | <p>13-11 Water use rights should be obtained from the Washington State Department of Ecology when water is needed for uses not defined in the 1897 Organic Act or other legislation defining reserved rights.</p> |
| AIR QUALITY | <p>14-1 Management activities within the Forest shall be planned to maintain air quality at a level adequate for the protection and use of the National Forest resources, and which also meet or exceed the applicable Federal and State standards.</p> <p>14-2 The Forest shall demonstrate reasonable progress in reducing total suspended particulate (TSP) emissions from prescribed burning.</p> <p>14-3 The Forest air resource shall be protected against pollution sources from outside Forest Boundaries through application of the Prevention of Significant Deteriorations Regulations contained in the Clean Air Act, PL 88-206.</p> |

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
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| MINERALS | <p>15-1 Claimants are entitled to access their mining claims. Access for exploration and development of locatable mineral resources shall be analyzed in response to a proposed operating plan. A decision on approval of reasonable access shall be made as a result of appropriate environmental analysis.</p> <p>15-2 During development of operating plans, or plan modifications, reasonable alternative mitigation measures and/or operating requirements shall be developed to define the minimum stipulations needed to best protect other resources while still meeting the needs of mineral development. The test for operating plan requirements is "reasonableness."</p> <p>15-3 All Forest Service projects shall include reasonable measures to protect valid existing rights and improvements of mineral claimants, leasees, and permittees</p> <p>15-4 Mineral resource impacts shall be considered during project planning where surface uses may result in a recommendation for mineral withdrawal.</p> <p>15-5 Mineral lease proposals shall be reviewed in a timely fashion. Decisions or recommendations to lease or to include special lease stipulations shall be accomplished through appropriate NEPA analysis. Special lease stipulations shall be required, where necessary, to protect surface resources and/or sustain the Management Area direction.</p> <p>15-6 Provide salable minerals if consistent with the goals of the Management Area. Authorize salable mineral exploration and removal under terms and conditions to prevent, minimize, or mitigate adverse impacts on other resources and uses.</p> |
| LANDS Special Uses | <p>16-1 Special use authorizations shall conform with the emphasis of the Management Area.</p> <p>16-2 Give priority to authorizations needed to protect public health and safety, provide public service, or provide access to private lands.</p> <p>16-3 Grant new authorizations only where: 1) use is compatible with planning direction for National Forest land, 2) National Forest resources and programs shall not be damaged or be impaired, 3) private land is not available to accommodate the use, 4) National Forest System land is the most logical place for the use, and 5) private land rights would be significantly infringed upon without an authorization, such as when private land use is contingent upon the authorization</p> <p>16-4 Electronic uses shall be restricted to designated sites and shall have approved site plans.</p> <p>16-5 Special use authorizations and Section 4E requirements provided to Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for inclusion in their licenses and permits shall conform with the emphasis of the Management Area.</p> |

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
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| Withdraws | <p>16-6 Minimize National Forest acreage withdrawn from mineral entry.</p> <p>16-7 All existing mineral withdrawals shall be reviewed as to current need by 1991 as noted in Section 204 (1) Federal Land Policy Management Act (FLPMA 90 Stat. 2754).</p> <p>16-8 Sites containing significant Forest Service capital investments or unusually sensitive areas such as developed recreation sites, Research Natural Areas, or administrative sites shall be reviewed and evaluated for withdrawal need. If appropriate, the sites shall be recommended for withdrawal from mineral entry.</p> |
| Landline | <p>16-9 Establish the Forest boundary. Also, establish Congressionally designated boundaries where needed for management activities. First priority shall be where adjacent uses are potentially incompatible with the Management Area resource emphasis.</p> <p>16-10 Protect all survey monuments and markers.</p> |
| Rights-of-Way | <p>16-11 Obtain rights-of-way to provide access to National Forest System land where needed.</p> <p>16-12 Work toward acquiring rights-of-way and sharing in the construction cost of roads and trails that serve National Forest, landowner, and other user needs.</p> <p>16-13 Continue working with Okanogan County to transfer roads with substantial local use to county jurisdiction</p> <p>16-14 Existing utility corridors shall be maintained. When applications for rights-of-ways for utilities are received, first priority is to utilize residual capacity in existing corridors.</p> <p>16-15 Designation of any additional corridors shall be through an interagency environmental analysis.</p> |
| Lands Adjustment | <p>16-16 Adjust landownership by changing ownership through 1) purchases, 2) exchanges, 3) donations with private landowners, State, and local government agencies, and 4) transfer with other Federal agencies.</p> <p>16-17 Lands in and around the Okanogan National Forest shall be classified to encourage the best land pattern the Forest can seek. All lands shall be placed in one of the following groups:</p> <p>Group I. These are lands where Congress has either directly or indirectly instructed the Forest Service to retain ownership and acquire non-federal lands for a designated purpose (includes wilderness and special areas). In most situations the objective is to retain existing ownership and acquire remaining land. Acquisition of less than fee title shall be considered if land management objectives can be met in that way.</p> |

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Group II. These are lands needed for a special type of management and allocated for that purpose.

In most situations the objective is to retain National Forest ownership and acquire private land. Acquisition of less than fee title shall be considered if land management objectives can be met in this way.

Group III. These are general National Forest System land and are divided into four subgroups:

III-A - Consolidated areas of National Forest System land that are generally solid blocks. The contiguous blocks shall not normally be breached (creating a gap destroys the consolidated character) for land adjustment unless the area designated is a retraction area

III-B - This includes land identified as being deer winter range or migration routes. The integrity of these lands shall be maintained through ownership by public agencies or, in the Methow Review District, protection through county zoning regulations. National Forest lands may be retained or exchanged to other entities that would provide for continuation of those migration routes and winter ranges.

III-C - This includes areas of mixed private and Federal ownership. The objective is to rearrange ownership patterns to benefit commodity production goals for public and private lands and to utilize National Forest System land to acquire high priority lands for National Forest use.

III-D - These are isolated parcels that can best be managed by the Forest Service or some other public agency. A parcel may be transferred or exchanged to another public agency.

Group IV. These lands include small isolated tracts of National Forest System land situated away from contiguous blocks of National Forest System land and private lands that are managed for intensive uses such as agriculture, residential subdivision, industrial development, ditch lines, State and County highways, etc. Federal lands in this group should normally be made available for disposal in land exchanges to acquire land in Groups I, II, or III. Private lands in this group are generally not available and should normally not be acquired by the Forest Service

Group V. These are lands which need more intensive study and planning before landownership decisions can be made. Land acquisition and disposal decisions shall be deferred until the needed studies have been completed.

Group VI. These are lands that may qualify for disposal under the Small Tracts Act of 1983. They include three categories of lands:

- 1) Encroachments, lands of less than 10 acres on which adjoining landowners, in good faith, relied on an erroneous survey, title search, or other land description, and built improvements on National Forest System land.

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
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| | <p>2) Road rights-of-way, reserved, or acquired in fee road rights-of-way substantially surrounded by non-National Forest System land and not needed for forest or public road system.</p> <p>3) Mineral survey fractions, lands of less than 40 acres substantially surrounded by patented mining claims which cannot be efficiently administered by the Forest Service because of size, shape, or location and which could be used by the adjoining land owners.</p> |
| | <p>16-18 Qualifying lands in all categories found in the public interest to do so, may, upon application, bearing of reasonable costs and paying of the appraised value of land, be quit-claimed to the applicant.</p> <p>16-17 Road rights-of-way and mineral survey fractions that cannot be efficiently managed as National Forest System land may be offered at public sale in absence of application.</p> |
| ACCESS | <p>17-1 Road standards should be consistent with the goals and activities of the Management Areas or the collective requirements of the Management Areas served.</p> <p>17-2 Operations on forest roads shall be prohibited, eliminated, or restricted when necessary to protect the transportation facility or soil, water, or other resources.</p> <p>17-3 Areas, roads, and trails shall be designated open, closed, or restricted to motorized use to conform with management goals. These designations shall be displayed in the Forest Travel Plan.</p> <p>17-4 Motorized wheeled vehicle and snowmobile traffic shall be eliminated or prohibited within one-quarter mile of goat Management Areas, except where roads and trails are designated open. Where practicable, no new roads should be constructed within one quarter mile of goat Management Areas.</p> <p>17-5 Motorized vehicles greater than 1000 pounds gross vehicle weight shall be eliminated or prohibited within one quarter mile of identified old growth stands, except where roads and trails are designated open. New roads may be constructed in old growth stands <i>only</i> when they provide the only practicable route possible to access harvestable timber stands beyond the old growth stand.</p> |

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
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| | <p>17-6 Winter logging operations shall be coordinated with winter sports activities. The following roads shall not be snowplowed and shall be closed to motorized wheeled traffic from December 1 to April 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">--Road 3200050 from the junction with Road 32 to the junction with Road 33--Road 37 from the Boulder Creek Sno-park in T36N, R21E Section 35 to the junction with Road 39--Road 39 from the junction with Road 37 to the junction with Road 3820--Road 5400 except that plowing to Cache Creek may be permitted prior to April 1 to extend the snowmobile season in the Hart's Pass Area.--Road 43 from the junction with Road 4300300 to the junction with Road 4340--Road 8020 from the junction with Road 4330 to the junction with Road 4010--Road 41 from South Summit Sno-park to the junction with Road 4100450--Road 42 from the sno-park in Section 23, T35N, R24E to the junction with Road 4235--Road 52--Road 5225--Road 5220 |
| | <p>17-7 The following roads shall not be snowplowed and shall be closed to motorized traffic from November 15 to April 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">--Road 4410 from the junction with Road 4410575 to the junction with Road 4410200--Roads 4410500, 520, 522, 525, 530, 535, 575, 580, 400, 320, 450, 455, 460, 300, 200 |
| | <p>17-8 The following roads shall not be snowplowed or open to motorized wheeled traffic from December 1 to April 1 in the same year (if one is open or plowed, then the other will not be):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">--Road 37 from the junction with Road 3700400 to the junction with Road 39 or Road 38 from Kerr Camp to the junction with Road 3820 plus Road 3820 to the junction with Road 39--Road 4300300 or Road 43 from the junction with Road 4300800 to the junction with Road 4300300--Road 44 plus Road 4440 from War Creek to Roads End or Road 4435 plus Road 4430 plus Road 4420 thru Section 18, T33N, R20E--Road 43 from private land in Section 23, T32N, R21E, to the junction with Road 4340 or Road 4340 from the private land in Section 11, T31N, R21E, to the junction with Road 43--Road 51 from the junction with Road 5130 to Camp Four or Road 5010 from the junction with Road 37 to the junction with Road 51 near Camp Four--Road 4330 from the sno-park in Section 25, T31N, R21E to the junction with Road 8020 or Road 4010 from the sno-park in Section 25, T30N, R22E to the junction with Road 8020. This restriction applies from the implementation of this decision until January 1, 1991, during which time both roads may be plowed and open to motorized wheel traffic |

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| | <p>17-9 The Rendezvous special use area for cross-country skiing shall be closed to all motorized wheeled traffic and snowmobiles from November 15 to April 1.</p> |
| | <p>17-10 Of the following roads, one of three will remain unplowed and will be closed to motorized wheeled traffic from December 1 to April 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">--Road 3300100--Road 3240--Road 33 from the junction with Road 3200050 to the Forest Boundary on the north section line of Section 3, T38N, R29E |
| FACILITIES | <p>18-1 Buildings, utility systems, and related facilities should be planned, developed, maintained, and operated for safe use, support of the Forest resource programs, and cost effectiveness. The construction of new buildings or additions to existing buildings and utility systems shall comply with the approved site development plan.</p> |
| PROTECTION Fire and Fuels | <p>19-1 The suppression of wildfires shall meet Management Area goals and fire management direction in a cost effective manner</p> <p>19-2 In riparian areas and old growth stands, the preferred suppression strategy is control. In fire tolerant stands containment strategy may be used where riparian and old growth characteristics are not adversely affected.</p> <p>19-3 Wildfires shall not be used to accomplish land and resource management objectives.</p> <p>19-4 Prescribed fire (planned and unplanned ignitions) may be used as a management tool to meet Management Area goals.</p> <p>19-5 Fire prevention and detection activities shall be conducted in a cost effective manner.</p> <p>19-6 Cost effective fuel treatment methods shall be used to achieve management goals. The desired fuel profile and fuel treatments necessary to achieve that profile shall be determined. Treatment methods shall be selected based upon appropriate analysis, which includes long-term site productivity considerations, for all management activities or where natural fuel accumulations create a fuel profile that poses an unacceptable impediment to current or future protection and management.</p> |

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| | <p>19-7 Woody debris shall be left on the forest floor for wildlife habitat, long-term site productivity, soil fertility, and, where necessary, for microsite protection and seed. A sufficient amount of this debris shall be uncharred to provide for terrestrial wildlife, long-term soil productivity, and other purposes.</p> |
| | <p>19-8 Treatment of natural fuels shall be prohibited in identified old growth stands.</p> |
| | <p>19-9 In stands managed as future old growth, fuels treatment including prescribed fire shall provide for the retention of all key components of old growth.</p> |
| Insect and Disease | <p>19-10 Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies shall be used to manage pests in conformance with the resource goals of the Management Areas.</p> |

The following Standards and Guidelines apply to all Management Areas where timber harvest is scheduled:

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| RANGE | <p>20-30 Range management practices should promote rapid reforestation of harvested areas.</p> <p>20-31 Grass, forb, and shrub seeding should comply with the resource goals of the Management Areas.</p> |
| TIMBER Planning | <p>20-1 District Rangers shall recommend changes in suitable land classification (plus or minus) to the Forest Supervisor based upon project level data and analysis. Recommended changes shall be reported annually. District Rangers shall maintain detailed records of recommended changes.</p> <p>20-2 Scheduled timber harvest shall only occur on suitable lands. Non-scheduled harvests may occur on unsuitable lands where necessary to meet other resource management goals or where necessary to protect timber resources on adjacent suitable lands from the spread of insects or disease.</p> <p>20-3 Scheduled and non-scheduled timber harvest in riparian areas shall be designed to improve or maintain riparian values.</p> <p>20-4 The size, shape, and layout of harvest units and timber stand improvement projects shall be designed subject to the resource emphasis of the Management Area.</p> <p>20-5 The Mixed Conifer Working Group is formed from the Wet Productive and Dry Productive Working Groups. The Wet Productive Working Group and the Dry Productive Working Group are fully interchangeable.</p> <p>20-6 The Low Productive Working Group is established as a separate suitability component.</p> <p>20-7 The Mixed Conifer, Low Productive, and Lodgepole Pine Working Groups are separate and non-interchangeable.</p> |

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| Utilization | <p>20-8 Utilization Standards for chargeable sawtimber shall be in accordance with Standard and Guideline 4-2, Regional Guide of the Pacific Northwest Region, and its approved amendments or revisions.</p> |
| Harvest | <p>20-9 Damage to residual trees during logging, fuels treatments, and related activities shall not reduce stocking levels below acceptable minimums as defined in the silvicultural prescription.</p> <p>20-10 Clearcutting shall be prescribed only where it is determined to be the optimum method of regeneration to meet multiple use objectives. To be determined as the optimum method, the silvics of managed conifer species and micro-environments created by clearcutting must be biologically compatible and there must be reasonable assurance that reforestation may be accomplished within prescribed time frames. In addition, there must be no overriding factors that would preclude selection of clearcutting as the preferred harvest method, and one or more of the following criteria must be met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Multiple-use considerations such as visual or recreation management, wildlife management, watershed management, or range management indicate that substantial benefits may be obtained by clearcutting as opposed to harvest by other methods. 2) Existing fuel loading or fuel loading created by harvesting and subsequent cultural activities is sufficient that it is not economically or operationally feasible to protect residual trees, or to avoid unacceptable soil or watershed damage during treatment of activity fuels. 3) Root rots or dwarf mistletoes are present in the stand and are sufficiently serious that significant mortality and volume losses are likely to occur if susceptible species are perpetuated in the regenerated stand. 4) Topographic location, soil depth, species composition, or other factors indicate that significant windthrow is likely to occur in residual trees following harvesting by other methods. 5) Economic and operational considerations such as logging or species valuation indicate insufficient volume or value will be present in the residual stand to permit silviculturally necessary subsequent treatments to occur. 6) Where because of the effects of insects, disease, or generally poor physiological condition (vigor) it is unlikely that residual trees following shelterwood cutting, seed tree cutting, or selection cutting would produce adequate amounts of seed |

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| | <p>to reforest the stand, and multiple-use resource considerations do not preclude selection of clearcutting as the harvest method.</p> |
| | <p>7) Following a natural catastrophic event such as fire, insect attack, or windthrow.</p> <p>In riparian areas, uneven-age management may be applied in specific stands where it best meets management direction. Group selection is the only uneven-aged method that may be applied in the lodgepole pine working group in riparian areas.</p> |
| | <p>20-11 Stands selected for treatment shall generally have the highest silvicultural priority, subject to the Management Area goals. Diseased stands and stands subject to imminent insect attack shall be treated before other stands.</p> |
| | <p>20-12 Rotation length shall meet or exceed 95 percent of the culmination of mean annual increment (CMAI).</p> |
| | <p>20-13 When a diseased overstory is present following a shelterwood or seed tree cut, final removal should be scheduled to occur within ten years following the seed cut.</p> |
| | <p>20-14 Commercial thinnings shall be from below.</p> |
| | <p>20-15 Intermediate harvests should not intensify existing insect or disease problems, and should reduce the impact of damaging agents on the future stand.</p> |
| | <p>20-16 Commercial thinning should not occur in stands in the Low Productive Working Group.</p> |
| Prescriptions | <p>20-17 Prescriptions shall be approved by a certified silviculturist prior to each activity.</p> |
| | <p>20-18 A silvicultural prescription shall be prepared for all harvest activities.</p> |
| | <p>20-19 Data collected shall be in accordance with Regional guidelines, and shall be of sufficient quality to certify reforestation and timber stand improvement (TSI), and for upward reporting.</p> |
| Reforestation | <p>20-20 Natural regeneration shall be the preferred reforestation method in the Lodgepole Pine and Low Productive Working Groups. Where practicable, natural regeneration shall be used in the Mixed Conifer Working Group.</p> |
| | <p>20-21 When practicable, accomplish site preparation objectives concurrently with fuels management objectives.</p> |
| | <p>20-22 Interplanting should not occur unless necessary to meet other resource objectives. When contiguous portions of stands over two acres in size fall below minimum stocking, site preparation and replanting should be prescribed.</p> |

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| | <p>20-23 Favorable microsite conditions shall be created to promote establishment of planted or natural seedlings.</p> |
| | <p>20-24 Where cost effective, animal damage control measures should be applied to reforestation areas where necessary to protect investments.</p> |
| | <p>20-25 Where adequate natural regeneration has not occurred by the fifth year stocking survey, stands in mixed conifer and lodgepole pine working groups should be prepared and planted.</p> |
| | <p>20-26 Where planting is prescribed, site preparation should be completed within two years following harvest. Firewood availability shall be considered in site preparation planning.</p> |
| | <p>20-27 Prescribed planting or direct seeding should occur as soon as possible, but not later than one year after site preparation.</p> |
| | <p>20-28 To the extent practicable, management should foster stands with mixed species composition.</p> |
| | <p>20-29 Until stands are certified as established, reforestation following regeneration cutting shall receive priority in all Management Areas where timber management is practiced.</p> |
| Stand Improvement | <p>20-32 Where precommercial thinning is prescribed, it should produce the desired stand condition at the next commercial entry.</p> |
| | <p>20-33 When precommercial thinning is prescribed, wildlife habitat cover needs shall be considered.</p> |
| | <p>20-34 Precommercial thinning from below shall be the preferred method of stocking control. Prescribed fire may be used where it is the most cost effective method for achieving the growth and resource goals of the Management Area.</p> |
| | <p>20-35 All precommercial thinning and timber stand improvement activities should be designed to minimize the spread of disease, or the creation of conditions favorable to injurious forest insects.</p> |
| | <p>20-36 Precommercial thinning opportunities shall be ranked by present net value (PNV). Stands with higher PNV shall receive priority for treatment, subject to the resource goals of the Management Area</p> |
| | <p>20-37 Where precommercial thinning is prescribed in managed stands, average crop tree height should be between six and twelve feet unless otherwise necessary to meet the resource goals of the Management Area. To the extent practicable, precommercial thinning should occur early enough to avoid the loss of live crowns or the need for slash treatment.</p> |

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| | <p>20-38 Animal damage control measures should be applied to seedling/sapling/pole stands where necessary and cost effective to protect investments.</p> <p>Sale Preparation</p> <p>20-39 Harvest plans shall be designed to provide for subsequent entries in adjacent stands.</p> <p>20-40 When practicable, sufficient volume should be retained in shelterwood seed cut entries to provide for economical entry at overstory removal.</p> <p>20-41 Forest openings created by the application of even-aged harvest cutting methods shall be limited to a maximum size of 40 acres. Exceptions are permitted for natural catastrophic events or on an individual basis after a 60 day public notice period and review by the Regional Forester. In addition, the limits may be exceeded by as much as 50 percent without necessitating review by the Regional Forester or 60 days public notice when exceeding the limit will produce a more desirable combination of net public benefits and when any one of the following four criteria is met (final EIS Regional Guide, page 3-7):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) When a larger created opening will enable the use of an economically feasible logging system that will lessen the disturbance to soil, water, fish, riparian resources, or residual vegetation. Such lessening is to be achieved by reducing landing or road construction, by enabling such construction away from unstable soil, or by reducing soil and vegetation disturbance caused by dragging logs.2) When created openings cannot be centered around groups of trees infected with dwarf mistletoe or root rot and therefore need to be expanded to include these trees in order to avoid infection of susceptible adjacent conifers.3) When visual quality objectives require openings to be shaped and blended to fit the landform.4) When larger openings are needed to achieve regeneration objectives in harvest areas being cut by the shelterwood method and where destruction of the newly created stand would occur as a result of delayed removal of shelter trees. This exception applies only to existing shelterwood units and to shelterwood units under contract prior to approval of the Forest Plan. <p>20-42 Created openings should be separated by blocks of land that generally are not classed as created openings and that contain one or more logical harvest units. Contiguous harvest units (cornering or otherwise touching) are not precluded, but must be considered as a single opening which must be created within requirements for size, exception procedures, and justification (final EIS Regional Guide, page 3-8).</p> |

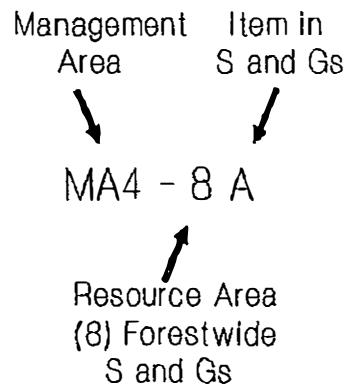
| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
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| | <p>20-43 The total area of created openings contiguous to 30 acre or larger natural openings should normally not exceed one-third of the natural opening perimeter. Openings should not be created adjacent to any natural openings (regardless of size) unless adequate vegetation along the edge can be developed or retained in sufficient density to protect wildlife and visual management objectives. The determination of adequate vegetation will be made by an appropriate interdisciplinary team. (final EIS Regional Guide, page 3-8). No more than 25 percent of the perimeter of natural openings five acres and larger in size should be in created openings.</p> |
| | <p>20-44 A harvested area of commercial forest land shall no longer be considered a created opening for silvicultural purposes when stocking surveys, carried out in accordance with Regional instructions, indicate prescribed tree stocking that is at least 4 1/2 feet high, or as otherwise determined by goals of Management Areas, and free to grow (final EIS Regional Guide, page 3-8).</p> |
| Tree Improvement | <p>20-45 Seed used for reforestation shall be source identified area (SIA) seed or better. Genetically improved seed (SB) from the tree improvement program shall be used for reforestation as it becomes available.</p> <p>20-46 Establish all seed orchards by the end of the planning period.</p> |
| | <p>20-47 Protect Select Trees from damage during management activities. Provide breeding partners for Select Trees. Groves of sexually mature trees, one acre or greater in size, with desirable characteristics shall be maintained around each Select Tree.</p> |
| PROTECTION | <p>20-48 Following the seed cut of shelterwood and seed tree harvests, fuels should be treated to eliminate the need for treatment of activity fuels following overstory removal</p> <p>20-49 To the extent practicable, fuel treatments following precommercial thinning and commercial thinning should minimize damage to residual stems. Crop tree stocking shall not be reduced below prescribed minimum levels by fuel treatments</p> |

MANAGEMENT AREA PRESCRIPTIONS

The National Forest System land within the Okanogan National Forest has been divided into 16 Management Areas, each with different management goals, resource potential, and limitations. The Management Areas are shown on the accompanying map, which can be used for reference. The Management Area maps of record will consist of a set of larger scale (7.5 minute quad) maps on file in the Forest Supervisor's Office. These maps will be constructed upon selection of a final Forest Plan.

Except for Congressionally established boundaries and Research Natural Areas, the Management Area boundaries are not firm lines and do not always follow easily found topographic features, such as major ridges. The boundaries represent a transition from one set of opportunities and constraints to another with management direction established for each.

This section describes the prescriptions for each Management Area. The prescriptions consist of a goal statement, description, desired future condition, activities and Standards and Guidelines. These Standards and Guidelines are numbered for reference purposes. The numbers are arranged such that they reflect: 1) the management area to which they pertain; 2) the resource area (as assigned in Forestwide Standard and Guidelines); and 3) Standard and Guideline identifier.



PREScription 4

GOAL STATEMENT: Provide semiprimitive non-motorized recreation opportunities during summer and fall seasons. Semiprimitive motorized recreation opportunities may be provided during the winter and spring seasons

DESCRIPTION: This applies to Management Area 4.

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION: Recreation opportunities will be provided in areas characterized by a predominately natural or naturally appearing environment. Users will have a high probability of experiencing isolation from the sights and sounds of humans, independence, closeness to nature, tranquility, and self-reliance through the application of outdoor skills in an environment that offers challenge and risk. Interaction between users will generally be low. Areas will be managed with subtle on-site controls and restrictions.

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|--------------------|--|
| RECREATION | |
| Planning | MA4-8A The visual quality objective is retention. Exceptions are permitted for treatment of insects and disease as allowed under this strategy. |
| | MA4-8B Semiprimitive non-motorized recreation opportunities shall be provided during summer and fall seasons. Semiprimitive motorized recreation opportunities should be provided during winter and spring seasons, but may be restricted to designated routes or areas. |
| Facilities | MA4-8C Facilities shall be maintained to standard. |
| | MA4-8D Development scale 1 and 2 facilities needed for resource protection or to maintain or enhance recreation opportunities shall be reconstructed and constructed. |
| Use Administration | MA4-8E The numbers and types of encounters between users should be controlled. |
| Trails | MA4-8F Trails shall be operated and maintained to the difficulty level appropriate to the target non-motorized user group. |
| | MA4-8G Trails or trail segments not needed to meet Management Area goals should be allowed to brush in or be returned to as near a natural condition as possible. |
| | MA4-8H Mechanized equipment may be used for trail maintenance |
| | MA4-8I Trails should be reconstructed for resource protection, public safety, or to maintain or enhance recreation opportunities. New trails may be constructed for resource protection, maintenance, or enhancement of recreation opportunities. |

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|------------------------------|---|
| RANGE | MA4-11A Manage commercial livestock to reduce conflicts with recreationists. |
| TIMBER | MA4-20A Scheduled timber harvest shall not occur. MA4-20B Sanitation and salvage harvest may occur based on the following criteria: 1) when necessary to protect or enhance the recreation and scenic values in the area or in adjacent Management Areas, and 2) when necessary to prevent the spread of disease or insects to adjacent Management Areas where timber production is a primary emphasis and when projected volume losses would be substantial. |
| ROADS | MA4-17A Roads shall not be constructed except where necessary to provide reasonable minerals access. Existing roads shall be inactivated. |
| PROTECTION Fire and Fuels | MA4-19A The preferred suppression strategy is confinement. The Appropriate Suppression Response Implementation Plan shall be used to confirm that confinement is a viable option. A contain or a control strategy shall be used if wildfires threaten capital investments, Management Areas with more restrictive fire management direction, or if resource damage is likely to be unacceptable. MA4-19B To the extent practicable: 1) use minimum impact suppression techniques; 2) use indirect attack techniques such as natural fuelbreaks, and changes in vegetative type and topography, and 3) minimize disturbances resulting from all phases and types of suppression. MA4-19C Prescribed fire may be used to improve wildlife habitat conditions or reduce wildfire hazards MA4-19D Activity created slash should be treated to reduce risk to investments and the public. |
| Insect and Disease | MA4-19E Insects and diseases may be suppressed when necessary to protect the recreation and the scenic values in the area or in adjacent Management Areas, when necessary to prevent the spread of insects and disease to adjacent management areas where timber production is a primary emphasis and when projected volume losses would be substantial. MA4-19F Pest populations shall be monitored to assure that there is not an insect buildup that could spread to adjacent Management Areas. |

PREScription 4M

GOAL STATEMENT: Provide year-round semiprimitive motorized recreational opportunities.

DESCRIPTION. This applies to Management Area 4M.

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION: Recreation opportunities will be provided in areas characterized by a predominately natural or naturally appearing environment. Users will have a moderate probability of experiencing isolation from the sights and sounds of humans, independence, closeness to nature, tranquility, and self-reliance through the application of outdoor skills in an environment that offers challenge and risk. Opportunities to have a high degree of interaction with the natural environment exist. Concentrations of users will generally be low. Areas will be managed with subtle on site controls and restrictions.

Motorized use will be allowed year-round on designated trails, roads, or areas. New roads will not be constructed except to provide reasonable mineral access. Designated existing roads will be maintained at a standard to encourage high clearance vehicles, ORVs, or ATVs. Designated trails will be maintained to a level that encourages motorized trail vehicles.

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|--------------------|--|
| RECREATION | |
| Planning | MA4M-8A The visual quality objective is retention. Exceptions are permitted for treatment of insects or disease as allowed under this strategy. |
| | MA4M-8B Semiprimitive motorized recreation opportunities shall be provided year round on designated trails, existing roads, and areas. Semiprimitive non-motorized recreation opportunities should be provided on a case by case basis. |
| Facilities | MA4M-8C Facilities shall be maintained to standard. |
| | MA4M-8D Development scale 1 and 2 facilities needed for resource protection or to maintain or enhance recreation opportunities shall be reconstructed and constructed. |
| Use Administration | MA4M-8E The numbers and types of encounters between users should be controlled. |
| Trails | MA4M-8F Designated trails shall be maintained to a level that encourages motorized trail vehicles. Remaining system trails shall be operated and maintained to the difficulty level appropriate to the target non-motorized user group. |
| | MA4M-8G Trails or trail segments not needed to meet Management Area goals should be allowed to brush in or be returned to as near a natural condition as possible. |
| | MA4M-8H Trails should be reconstructed for resource protection, public safety, or to maintain or enhance recreation opportunities. New trails may be constructed for resource protection, maintenance, or enhancement of recreation opportunities. |

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|------------------------------|--|
| RANGE | MA4M-11A Manage commercial livestock to reduce conflicts with recreationists. |
| TIMBER | MA4M-20A Scheduled timber harvest shall not occur. MA4M-20B Sanitation and salvage harvests may occur based on the following criteria: 1) when necessary to protect or enhance the recreation and scenic values in the area or in adjacent Management Areas, and 2) when necessary to prevent the spread of insects or disease to adjacent Management Areas where timber production is a primary emphasis and when projected volume losses would be substantial. |
| ROADS | MA4M-17A Roads shall not be constructed, except where necessary to provide reasonable minerals access. Existing roads shall be maintained to encourage ORVs, ATVs, or high clearance vehicles. |
| PROTECTION Fire and Fuels | MA4M-19A The preferred suppression strategy is confinement. The Appropriate Suppression Response Implementation Plan shall be used to confirm that confinement is a viable option. A contain or a control strategy shall be used if wildfires threaten capital investments, Management Areas with more restrictive fire management direction, or if resource damage is likely to be unacceptable. MA4M-19B To the extent practicable: 1) use minimum impact suppression techniques, 2) use indirect attack techniques such as natural fuelbreaks, changes in vegetative type and topography, and 3) minimize disturbances resulting from all phases and types of suppression MA4M-19C Prescribed fire may be used to improve wildlife habitat conditions or reduce wildfire hazards. MA4M-19D Activity created slash should be treated to reduce risk to investments and the public |
| Insect and Disease | MA4M-19E Insects and diseases may be suppressed when necessary to protect the recreation and the scenic values in the area or in adjacent Management Areas, or when necessary to prevent the spread of insects and disease to adjacent Management Areas where timber production is a primary emphasis and when projected volume losses would be substantial MA4M-19F Pest populations shall be monitored to assure that there is not an insect buildup that could spread to adjacent Management Areas. |

PREScription 5

GOAL STATEMENT: Provide opportunities for recreation and viewing scenery in a roaded natural setting with a visual quality objective of retention or partial retention.

DESCRIPTION: This applies to Management Area 5. The visual quality objective will be based on variety class, distance zone, and sensitivity level.

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION: Recreation opportunities will be maintained and enhanced within this roaded recreation area by maintaining a predominately natural appearing landscape. Even-aged stands, and stands representing different age classes, species mix, and with variable structure, will be found across the Forest.

Users will have a moderate to low probability of experiencing isolation from the sights and sounds of humans and a moderate to high probability of experiencing affiliation with other groups. Interaction between users ranges from low to high, but evidence of other users is prevalent.

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|----------|--------------------------|
|----------|--------------------------|

RECREATION

Planning

MA5-8A The visual quality objective is retention where the following characteristics occur:

TABLE 4 - 21 Retention Visual Quality Objective in Prescription 5.

| Variety Class | Sensitivity Level | Distance Zone |
|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| A | 1 | All |
| B | 1 | Foreground |

An exception is along the Middle Salmon Boulder Creek Road where the visual quality objective is partial retention

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|----------|--------------------------|
|----------|--------------------------|

MA5-8B The visual quality objective is partial retention where the following characteristics occur:

TABLE 4 - 22: Partial Retention Visual Quality Objective in Prescription 5.

| Variety Class | Sensitivity Level | Distance Zone |
|---------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| A | 2 & 3 | All |
| B | 1 | Middle ground & background |
| B | 2 | Foreground |
| C | 2 | Foreground |
| C | 1 | Foreground & middle ground |

MA5-8C Roaded natural recreation opportunities shall be provided

MA5-8D Integrated viewshed and corridor schedules for vegetation management shall be completed.

Facilities MA5-8E Facilities shall be maintained to standard.

MA5-8F Development scale 1 and 2 facilities needed for resource protection or to maintain or enhance recreation opportunities shall be reconstructed and constructed.

Trails MA5-8G Trails should be reconstructed for resource protection or public safety purposes, or to enhance recreation opportunities.

MA5-8H New trails may be constructed as access to special features, to classified areas, to recreation management emphasis areas, or to enhance recreation opportunities.

MA5-8I Existing trails necessary as access to special features, to classified areas, to recreation management emphasis areas, or to enhance recreation opportunities shall be operated and be maintained to the difficulty level appropriate to the target user groups.

MA5-8J Trails or trail segments not needed to meet Management Area goals shall be allowed to brush in or be returned to as near a natural condition as possible

WILDLIFE MA5-6A All identified deer winter range should be managed for the following well distributed cover:

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES | |
|----------|--------------------------|--|
|----------|--------------------------|--|

TABLE 4 - 23. Percent of Deer Winter Range Cover by Area in Prescription 5

| Winter Range Cover | East of the Okanogan River | Methow and Other |
|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| Snow Intercept Thermal | ≥30% | ≥15% |
| Winter Thermal | ≥10% | ≥25% |
| Hiding | ≥20% | ≥ 0% |
| Total: | ≥60% | ≥40% |

MA5-6B Where natural forest vegetation is not present to support optimal cover amounts, manage existing vegetation to approach cover objectives on a sustained basis

MA5-6C Where potential is not present as a result of previous management activities, manage to attain these percentages

MA5-6D Minimum cover amounts shall be 30 percent (15 percent hiding and 15 percent summer thermal cover) of the gross Management Area acreage and well distributed

RANGE MA5-11A Manage commercial livestock to reduce conflicts with recreationists
MA5-11B Eighty-five percent of the annual available browse on winter range shall be for wildlife and 15 percent for domestic livestock (Refer to forage utilization standards in FOREST PLAN, CHAPTER 4 - Forestwide Standards and Guidelines)

TIMBER
Planning MA5-20A Timber activities shall be designed to maintain or enhance roaded natural recreation opportunities and to provide a vegetative condition that meets the visual quality objective in perpetuity
MA5-20B In retention areas, a) provide 15 percent of the stands or 15 percent of the foreground area in trees that exceed 24" DBH in mixed conifer stands and 10" DBH in managed lodgepole pine stands, and b) provide 10 percent of the stands or 10 percent of the middle ground area in trees that equal or exceed 18" DBH in mixed conifer stands and 7" DBH in managed lodgepole pine stands

MA5-20C In partial retention areas timber activities shall be designed to provide at least 30 percent of the stands in foreground with trees equaling or exceeding 16" DBH in mixed conifer stands and 7" DBH in managed lodgepole pine stands

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|-------------------|--|
| | <p>MA5-20D Firewood gathering should be consistent with the goals of this Management Area.</p> |
| Harvest | <p>MA5-20E Even-aged management shall be practiced in the Lodgepole Pine Working Group. Even-aged or uneven-aged management may be practiced in the Moist Productive, Dry Productive, and Low Productive Working Groups.</p> <p>MA5-20F In even-aged silvicultural systems where seed tree and shelterwood cutting is practiced, consistent with insect and disease conditions, overwood should not be removed until dominant trees reach 20 feet in height.</p> |
| | <p>MA5-20G Rotation lengths are based on meeting the target tree sizes.</p> <p>MA5-20H A created opening for visual resource management purposes is defined as an area where dominant trees are less than 20 feet tall; this includes clearcuts and seed tree harvests.</p> <p>MA5-20I Sanitation and salvage harvests shall be allowed on a case by case basis to protect the stand.</p> |
| Stand Improvement | MA5-20J Precommercial thinning may be prescribed to meet the goals of the Management Area. |
| Sale Preparation | MA5-20K Operating season for logging and post sale operations shall be restricted to protect the road, soils, water, and recreation resources. To protect deer in winter (December through March) and to protect fawning (June), the operating season may be restricted on a case by case basis in deer winter range and fawning areas. |
| Tree Improvement | MA5-20L Select Trees shall be identified to the extent necessary to ensure they can be relocated. Excess marking shall be avoided. |
| ROADS | <p>MA5-17A Arterial and collector roads should be reconstructed and/or operated, and maintained to encourage use by recreationists in highway vehicles. Concurrent use by recreationists and commercial hauling shall be accepted.</p> <p>MA5-17B Generally, local roads should be reconstructed, operated, and maintained to: 1) encourage highway vehicle access to developed recreation sites (e.g., campgrounds and trailheads); 2) encourage high clearance vehicle and discourage passenger cars on other roads. During commercial hauling activities, public access should be discouraged. Low standard local roads may be designated open to ATV and ORV use and highway vehicles shall be eliminated on these routes.</p> |

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| | <p>MA5-17C To limit wildlife disturbance, local road density shall be limited to three miles of road open to motorized use (not including snow machines) per square mile of discrete individual Management Area.</p> |
| | <p>MA5-17D Local roads may be constructed to meet Management Area goals for additional public recreation needs or to satisfy other multiple use needs. Transportation plans shall consider future entries.</p> |
| | <p>MA5-17E On deer winter range, access for motorized vehicles shall be prohibited December 1 through March 31 except for designated through routes. Winter haul may be permitted provided the goals of the Management Area are met. East of the Okanogan River, winter logging and hauling should not be restricted but access by motorized vehicles not associated with logging/hauling and administrative use shall be prohibited December 1 through March 31 except on designated through routes.</p> |
| PROTECTION Fire and Fuels | <p>MA5-19A The preferred suppression strategy is control.</p> <p>MA5-19B Limit the number of acres burned by wildfire and minimize evidence of suppression action along major transportation routes and key recreation areas.</p> <p>MA5-19C Use of prescribed fire should meet the visual quality objective within three years of application.</p> <p>MA5-19D Recreation, visual, and wildlife values shall be key considerations in determining overall fuel treatment level and methods.</p> |
| Insect and Disease | <p>MA5-19E Insects and diseases shall be suppressed when outbreaks threaten managed resources and/or users. Suppression methods that minimize site disturbance should be used</p> <p>MA5-19F Stands shall be managed to control insect and disease problems and to control outbreaks, to the extent practicable</p> <p>MA5-17G Stands where uneven-aged management is applied shall be generally free of serious pathogens such as root rots and dwarf mistletoes.</p> |

PREScription 7

GOAL STATEMENT: Preserve the high quality scenic setting within the North Cascades Scenic Highway, while providing recreational opportunities.

DESCRIPTION: This applies to Management Area 7.

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION: The existing scenic values of the area will be preserved while allowing for moderate expansion of recreation facilities with an emphasis on day use and short duration stay opportunities.

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|-------------------|--|
| RECREATION | |
| Planning | <p>MA7-8A The visual quality objective is retention. Exceptions are permitted for treatment of insects and/or disease as allowed under this strategy.</p> <p>MA7-8B Roaded natural and semiprimitive non-motorized recreation opportunities shall be provided; except that semiprimitive motorized recreation opportunities shall be provided on designated routes and areas when the area is snow covered.</p> <p>MA7-8C Vegetative management plans shall be completed for all developed sites. Vegetative management may include tree removal, thinning, planting, and other cultural activities necessary to enhance or maintain the recreation resource.</p> |
| Facilities | <p>MA7-8D All facilities shall be maintained to standard. Developed sites should be at development scale 3 to 5.</p> <p>MA7-8E Reconstruction or expansion of existing sites and facilities outside developed sites and construction of new sites and facilities outside developed sites shall only be accomplished to maintain or to enhance recreation opportunities or when occupancy of existing sites exceeds 40 percent of theoretical capacity.</p> |
| Trails | <p>MA7-8F Easy Pass, Rainy Lake, Lake Ann, Blue Lake, and Washington Pass Trails shall be closed to horse use.</p> <p>MA7-8G Trails necessary as access to special features, to classified areas, to recreation management emphasis areas, or to enhance recreation opportunities shall be operated and be maintained to the difficulty level appropriate to the target user group.</p> <p>MA7-8H Trails or trail segments not needed to meet Management Area goals should be allowed to brush in or be returned to as near a natural condition as possible.</p> <p>MA7-8I New trails may be constructed to access special features, to classified areas, to recreation management emphasis areas, or to enhance recreation opportunities.</p> |

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|----------|---|
| WILDLIFE | MA7-6A Wildlife habitat improvements consistent with visual objectives shall be allowed. |
| RANGE | MA7-11A Domestic livestock grazing shall not be permitted. Recreation livestock grazing shall be permitted except for the meadows at Rainy Lake turnoff and Whistler Basin. Users should be encouraged to use weed-free feed. |
| TIMBER | MA7-20A Scheduled timber harvest shall not be permitted. Selective removal of individual or groups of trees shall be prescribed on a non-scheduled basis to enhance scenic or recreation opportunities or to accomplish vegetative management objectives at developed sites. MA7-20B Firewood gathering shall be permitted for on site recreational activities and shall be limited to dead and down material. |
| LANDS | MA7-16A Utility structures shall not be permitted unless a Federal Energy Regulatory Commission permit is granted. Utility structures shall be consistent with the visual or recreation objective. MA7-16B Signing, structures, and highway improvement needs shall be coordinated with the Washington State Department of Transportation. MA7-16C All Federal Energy Regulatory Commission applications inconsistent with preserving the visual resource shall be recommended for denial. All small hydro proposals shall be analyzed individually. Cumulative impacts with other proposed or existing small hydros will be considered. MA7-16D The existing mineral withdrawal shall be reviewed under the Withdrawal Review Program. Some modifications of the existing withdrawal shall be recommended to protect scenic, recreation, fisheries, and wildlife values; to optimize mineral resource availability; and to provide feasible administration. |
| ROADS | MA7-17A Local roads needed for recreational activities shall be reconstructed and/or operated and maintained to encourage highway vehicles. All other roads shall be evaluated and inactivated as feasible. MA7-17B New road construction shall only be allowed to provide access to new developed sites or to provide reasonable access to mineral claims and/or leases. Route selection shall preserve scenic values |

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| PROTECTION Fire and Fuels | <p>MAT-19A The preferred suppression strategy is confinement. The Appropriate Suppression Response Implementation Plan shall be used to confirm that confinement is a viable option. A contain or a control strategy shall be used if wildfires threaten capital investments, Management Areas with more restrictive fire management direction, or if resource damage is likely to be unacceptable.</p> <p>MAT-19B To the extent practicable:1) use minimum impact suppression techniques, 2) use indirect attack techniques such as natural fuel breaks and changes in vegetative type and topography, and 3) minimize disturbances resulting from all phases and types of suppression.</p> <p>MAT-19C Management activity created slash shall be treated to meet scenic/visual objectives and to prevent unnatural fire hazard.</p> |
| Insect and Disease | MAT-19D Suppression may be allowed where insects and diseases would adversely affect achieving the resource goals in the area. |

PREScription 8

GOAL STATEMENT: Preservation of naturally occurring physical and biological units as Research Natural Areas (RNA) where natural conditions are maintained insofar as possible for the purpose of: 1) comparison with those lands altered by management for baseline monitoring; 2) education and research on plant and animal communities; and 3) preservation of gene pools for typical as well as threatened and endangered plants and animals.

DESCRIPTION: This applies to Management Area 8.

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION: Plant communities will be allowed to exist and develop without human intervention to provide representative examples of unaltered communities. Animal populations native to the area will be allowed to exist

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|--------------------------|---|
| RECREATION | |
| Planning | MA8-8A The visual quality objective is retention. MA8-8B Semiprimitive non-motorized recreation opportunities shall be provided in the Maple Mountain Research Natural Area. Roaded natural and semiprimitive non-motorized recreation opportunities shall be provided in the Wolf Creek, Roger Lake, and Chewuch Research Natural Areas during the summer and fall seasons. Semiprimitive motorized recreation opportunities may be provided on designated routes and areas during the winter and spring seasons. MA8-8C If recreation uses threaten research or educational values, closures or permits should be instituted. |
| Use Administration | MA8-8D Education use of a RNA will generally be directed toward the graduate level, but may be approved for any educational level. MA8-8E Avoid publicizing research natural areas on recreation maps and in recreation brochures. MA8-8F On site interpretive signs may be installed where they contribute to better understanding of or protection for the research natural area. |
| Trails | MA8-8G No new trails shall be constructed, except those needed for research purposes. Existing trails may be allowed where the goals for the RNA are not compromised. |
| FISH AND WILDLIFE | MA8-6A Introduction of exotic plant or animal species shall be prohibited. MA8-6B Reintroduction of native species may be permitted as long as the goals of the RNA are met (including fish stocking). |

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|------------------------------|---|
| | MA8-6C Control of animal populations may be considered where they threaten the RNA goals. |
| | MA8-6D Habitat improvement projects may be approved if they meet the goals of the RNA. |
| RANGE | MA8-11A Where grazing is needed to maintain the vegetative communities, the grazing objectives shall be defined in the establishment report. |
| TIMBER | MA8-20A Scheduled and non-scheduled timber harvest, including wood gathering activities shall be prohibited. |
| LANDS | MA8-16A Temporary gauging stations and instrument shelters may be approved by the Pacific Northwest Research Station Director. MA8-16B Rights-of-way easements existing prior to the establishment of the RNA shall be honored. Upgrading these facilities shall be discouraged where they compromise the goals of the RNA. |
| | MA8-16C Recommend against Federal Energy Regulatory Commission licenses or permits that compromise the goals of the RNA. |
| | MA8-16D The proposed Maple Mountain, Chewuch, and Roger Lake Research Natural Areas shall be recommended for withdrawal from locatable mineral entry upon approval for their inclusion into the RNA system. |
| FACILITIES | MA8-18A No new road construction should be allowed unless it is developed for preserving or enhancing the RNA values. MA8-18B Hazard tree felling is permitted along trails or roads for safety. Felled trees shall remain in place, unless lying across a trail or road. MA8-18C Buildings, other than temporary gauging stations and instrument shelters, shall be prohibited. Allow existing buildings to deteriorate without replacement. |
| PROTECTION Fire and Fuels | MA8-19A The preferred suppression strategy is confinement. The Appropriate Suppression Response Implementation Plan shall be used to confirm that confinement is a viable option. A contain or a control strategy shall be used if wildfires threaten capital investments, Management Areas with more restrictive fire management direction, or if resource damage is likely to be unacceptable. MA8-19B Minimum impact suppression techniques shall be used for all suppression activities. The use of chemical fire retardants should be avoided where possible. |

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|----------|--------------------------|
|----------|--------------------------|

MA8-19C Prescribed fire may be used to perpetuate the ecosystems of research natural areas if consistent with the purposes for which the RNA was established. Either natural or planned ignitions may be used. Prescriptions should be designed to mimic natural fire.

Insect and Disease MA8-19D Where pest management activities are prescribed, they shall be specific against the target organism and induce minimal impact to other components of the ecosystem

PREScription 10

GOAL STATEMENT: Optimize habitat condition and perpetuate a healthy mountain goat population.

DESCRIPTION: This applies to Management Area 10.

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION: Mountain goat habitat will be maintained or improved by restricting timber activities, recreation use which is not compatible with mountain goat use, and access. Habitat will be managed to provide habitat diversity and produce cover and forage.

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|--------------------|--|
| RECREATION | |
| Planning | MA10-8A The visual quality objective is retention in sensitivity level 1 road and trail corridors and modification in all other areas outside the North Cascades Scenic Highway. |
| | MA10-8B Roaded natural and semiprimitive non-motorized recreation opportunities should be provided. Semiprimitive motorized recreation opportunities shall be limited to the lower portions of trails #416 and #431. |
| Facilities | MA10-8C There shall be no expansion of existing sites and facilities. |
| | MA10-8D New facilities shall not be provided. |
| Use Administration | MA10-8E Recreation special use authorizations for helicopter flights over or landing in areas where goats will be adversely disturbed shall not be issued. |
| Trails | MA10-8F New trail access that encourages use during wintering and kidding season shall not be provided |
| WILDLIFE | |
| | MA10-6A Project planning and implementation shall be directed primarily at maintenance of existing cover and forage values. Vegetative manipulation by fire shall occur only after careful study of the habitat in relation to seasonal habits and needs of mountain goats in specific locations. Probable benefits to mountain goats must be assured and justified on a case by case basis. |
| | MA10-6B Cavity nester habitat shall be managed to provide at least 80 percent of potential woodpecker population size where naturally available. |
| RANGE | |
| | MA10-11A Livestock use should not be increased over existing permitted numbers. |
| | MA10-11B Use of sheep allotments in the goat range shall continue as long as there is a demand. When no interest is expressed to maintain sheep on the allotment for three years, the permit shall be permanently discontinued. |

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| TIMBER | MA10-20A Scheduled and non-scheduled timber harvest shall be prohibited |
| ROADS | MA10-17A Motorized traffic shall be prohibited, except for designated through routes. |
| PROTECTION Fire and Fuels | MA10-19A The preferred suppression strategy is confinement. MA10-19B Contain or control wildfires if they threaten resources, capital investments, or enter areas with a more restrictive fire management prescription. MA10-19C Fuels treatment, including the use of prescribed fire, shall provide for the retention and/or enhancement of key wildlife habitat MA10-19D Treat activity fuels to reduce risk to investments and the public. |
| Insect and Disease | MA10-19E Insects and diseases may be suppressed when necessary to protect the wildlife habitat values in the area, or when necessary to prevent the spread of insects and diseases to adjacent Management Areas where timber production is a primary emphasis and when projected volume losses would be substantial. |

PRESCRIPTION 11

GOAL STATEMENT: Manage bighorn sheep habitat to optimize habitat conditions and perpetuate a healthy population.

DESCRIPTION: This applies to Management Area 11.

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION: Bighorn sheep habitat on the Okanogan Forest, Mt. Hull area will be managed to maintain a diversity of seral stages to provide cover and forage for bighorn sheep and to provide timber products at a reduced level. Use of the area by domestic sheep is not compatible with the goals of the management area.

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|----------|--------------------------|
|----------|--------------------------|

RECREATION MA11-8A The visual quality objective is retention where the following characteristics occur:

TABLE 4 - 24: Retention Visual Quality Objective in Prescription 11.

| Variety Class | Distance Zone |
|---------------|---------------|
| A | All |
| B | Foreground |

MA11-8B The visual quality objective is partial retention where the following characteristics occur.

TABLE 4 - 25: Partial Retention Visual Quality Objective in Prescription 11.

| Variety Class | Distance Zone |
|---------------|----------------------------|
| B | Foreground & Middle-ground |

MA11-8C Roaded natural recreation opportunities shall be provided within view of sensitivity level 1 roads. Semiprimitive non-motorized recreation opportunities shall be provided on the remaining area.

WILDLIFE MA11-6A Project planning and implementation shall be directed primarily at maintenance and improvement of cover and forage values. Vegetative manipulation by timber or fire shall occur only after careful study of the habitat in relation to seasonal habits and needs of bighorn sheep.

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|----------|--------------------------|
|----------|--------------------------|

MA11-6B Manage all identified bighorn sheep habitat for the following well distributed cover:

TABLE 4 - 26. Percent of Bighorn Sheep Winter Range Cover in Prescription 11.

| Winter Range Cover | |
|------------------------|------|
| Snow Intercept Thermal | ≥20% |
| Winter Thermal | ≥15% |
| Hiding | ≥5% |
| Total: | ≥40% |

MA11-6C Where natural vegetation is not present to support optimal cover amounts, manage existing vegetation to approach cover objectives on a sustained basis. Where potential is not present as a result of previous management activities, manage to attain these percentages.

MA11-6D Cavity nester habitat shall be managed to provide at least 80 percent of potential woodpecker population size.

MA11-6E Non-structural improvements should be implemented where needed.

MA11-6F Structural improvements and maintenance should be implemented where needed

RANGE MA11-11A Eighty-five percent of the annual available browse shall be reserved for wildlife and 15 percent for domestic livestock. (Refer to forage utilization standards in the FOREST PLAN, CHAPTER 4 - Forestwide Standards and Guidelines)

MA11-11B Domestic sheep grazing shall not occur.

TIMBER
Planning MA11-20A Scheduled and non-scheduled timber harvests shall be designed to perpetuate bighorn sheep habitat and to address current habitat needs.

MA11-20B Prohibit the use of natural or created slash for firewood

Harvest MA11-20C Even-aged management shall be practiced in the Moist Productive, Dry Productive, and Lodgepole Pine Working Groups. Even-aged or uneven-aged management may be practiced in the Low Productive Working Group

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|--------------------|--|
| | <p>MA11-20D A created opening for wildlife management purposes is defined as an area where dominant conifer regeneration is less than six feet tall following clearcutting, seed tree cutting, or overstory removal cutting.</p> |
| | <p>MA11-20E Rotation length shall be based on meeting structural bighorn sheep habitat needs.</p> |
| | <p>MA11-20F Overstory removal of shelterwood and seed trees shall be scheduled to 1) prevent unacceptable damage to regeneration from logging or fuel treatment and 2) prevent unacceptable insect and disease infestation of regeneration.</p> |
| Reforestation | <p>MA11-20G Western larch composition in stands to be managed for cover should not exceed 20 percent.</p> |
| Stand Improvement | <p>MA11-20H Precommercial thinning may be prescribed to provide habitat conditions for bighorn sheep.</p> |
| Sale Preparation | <p>MA11-20I Operating season for logging and post sale operations shall be restricted, when necessary to protect roads, soil, water, bighorn sheep, and deer winter range fawning areas and lambing areas. To protect fawning (June), lambing (May), and deer during winters (December through March), the operating season may be restricted on deer winter range, fawning areas, and lambing areas</p> |
| ROADS | <p>MA11-17A Access by motorized vehicles shall be eliminated or prohibited year-round, except when and where designated open. Winter commercial hauling shall be decided on a case by case basis.</p> |
| PROTECTION | |
| Fire and Fuels | <p>MA11-19A The preferred suppression strategy is contain/control.</p> |
| | <p>MA11-19B Limit acres burned by habitat damaging wildfires.</p> |
| | <p>MA11-19C Fuels treatment, including the use of prescribed fire, shall provide, where practicable, for the retention or improvement of key wildlife habitat.</p> |
| Insect and Disease | <p>MA11-19D Suppress insects and diseases when adversely affecting vegetation essential for maintaining wildlife habitat and unacceptable damage to resources would occur if no controls are applied.</p> |

PREScription 12

GOAL STATEMENT: Provide habitat to support a stable lynx population over the long term while accessing the area for the purpose of growing and producing merchantable wood fiber.

DESCRIPTION: This applies to Management Area 12

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION: Lodgepole pine stands have been identified as an important component of lynx habitat. Desired condition of this Management Area will provide 1) denning habitat (sub-alpine fir old growth, with a heavy down tree component)-10 percent of the area, 2) forage, hiding, thermal, and stalking cover-30 percent, 3) travel cover-30 percent, and 4) non-habitat (roads, natural openings, created openings)-30 percent.

Management of the area will be directed at providing the above conditions and sustained outputs of wood products. On suitable lands managed stands will be well stocked and thrifty to prevent mountain pine beetle occurrence. Even-age stands of lodgepole pine representing different age classes will be dispersed throughout the area. Road systems will be designed to avoid loop situations.

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|--------------------|---|
| RECREATION | MA12-8A The visual quality objective is modification in sensitivity level 1 road and trail corridors and maximum modification in all other areas. MA12-8B Roaded modified recreation opportunities should be provided |
| WILDLIFE | MA12-6A Manage to provide for cover amounts between 50 and 70 percent per 160 acres of the Lodgepole Pine Working Group. Cover amounts include denning (10 percent), travel (20-30 percent), and forage/hiding/thermal and stalking (20-30 percent) Opening width should be less than 600 feet to facilitate lynx movements MA12-6B Nonstructural improvements should be implemented when needed. MA12-6C Improvements should be implemented and maintained where needed. |
| TIMBER Planning | MA12-20A Scheduled and non-scheduled timber harvest shall be designed to perpetuate lynx habitat and to address current habitat needs. MA12-20B Firewood use of slash generated by logging and other silvicultural activities shall be provided on a limited basis. When practicable, encourage firewood use of non-merchantable live trees to accomplish silvicultural objectives. |
| Harvest | MA12-20C Even-aged management shall be practiced in the Moist Productive, Dry Productive and Lodgepole Pine Working Groups. Even-aged or uneven-aged management may be practiced in the Low Productive Working Group. |

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|--------------------|---|
| | <p>MA12-20D A created opening for wildlife management purposes is an area where dominant conifer regeneration is less than six feet tall following clearcutting, seed tree cutting, or overstory removal cutting.</p> |
| | <p>MA12-20E Overstory removal of shelterwood and seed trees shall be scheduled to 1) prevent unacceptable damage to regeneration from logging or fuel treatment and 2) prevent unacceptable insect and disease infestation of regeneration.</p> |
| Reforestation | <p>MA12-20F No type conversion from lodgepole pine to other species shall be permitted in the Lodgepole Pine Working Group.</p> |
| Sale Preparation | <p>MA12-20G Operating season for logging and post sale operations shall be restricted when necessary to protect roads, soil, water and wildlife resources. To protect lynx reproductive sites, the operating season shall be decided on a case by case basis in denning areas.</p> |
| ROADS | <p>MA12-17A Roads shall be planned, constructed and managed to limit disturbance to lynx in coordination with the Washington State Department of Wildlife.</p> <p>MA12-17B To limit wildlife disturbance, road density shall be limited to one mile of road open to motorized use per square mile of discreet individual Management Area.</p> <p>MA12-17C On local roads, public access shall be discouraged or prohibited during periods of commercial hauling. High clearance vehicles should be accepted during post sale activities and all motorized traffic shall be discouraged or eliminated after post sale activities.</p> <p>MA12-17D During winter months (December - March), all motorized vehicles, including snowmobiles, shall be restricted by regulation to areas and routes designated open.</p> |
| PROTECTION | |
| Fire and Fuels | <p>MA12-19A The preferred suppression strategy is contain/control.</p> <p>MA12-19B Limit acres burned by habitat damaging wildfires</p> <p>MA12-19C Prescribed fire (planned and unplanned ignitions) may be used as a management tool to meet Management Area goals.</p> <p>MA12-19D Fuels treatment, including the use of prescribed fire, shall provide, where practicable, for the retention of key wildlife habitat and shall be consistent with silvicultural objectives</p> |
| Insect and Disease | <p>MA12-19E When practicable, suppress insects and diseases adversely affecting vegetation essential for maintaining wildlife habitat and unacceptable damage to resources would occur if no controls are applied.</p> |

PREScription 14

GOAL STATEMENT Provide a diversity of wildlife habitat, including deer winter range, while growing and producing merchantable wood fiber

DESCRIPTION This applies to Management Area 14

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION: Deer winter ranges will provide habitat conditions including proper juxtaposition of forage and cover areas, to sustain desired deer population levels. Dead tree habitat will be provided at a moderate level to support cavity dependent species. Even-age stands, and stands representing different age classes, species mix, and with variable structure will be found across the Forest

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES | |
|------------|--------------------------|---|
| RECREATION | MA14-8A | The visual quality objective is modification in all sensitivity level 1 road and trail corridors, and maximum modification in all other areas |
| | MA14-8B | Roaded modified recreation opportunities should be provided. |
| WILDLIFE | MA14-6A | Manage all identified deer winter range for the following well distributed cover |

TABLE 4 - 27 Characteristics of Deer Winter Range Cover by Area in Prescription 11

| Winter Range Cover | East of the Okanogan River | Methow and Other |
|------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|
| Snow Intercept Thermal | ≥25% | ≥15% |
| Winter Thermal | >5% | >25% |
| Hiding | ≥15% | ≥0% |
| Total | ≥45% | ≥40% |

MA14-6B Where natural vegetation is not present to support optimal cover amounts, manage existing vegetation to approach cover objectives on a sustained basis. Where potential is not present as a result of previous management activities, manage to attain these percentages

MA14-6C Minimum cover amounts shall be 40 percent (20 percent hiding and 20 percent summer thermal cover) on the gross Management Area acreage and well distributed

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|------------------|--|
| | <p>MA14-6D Non-structural improvements should be implemented as needed</p> |
| | <p>MA14-6E Structural improvements and maintenance should be implemented as needed</p> |
| RANGE | <p>MA14-11A Eighty-five percent of the annual available browse shall be for wildlife and 15 percent for domestic livestock. (Refer to forage utilization standards in the FOREST PLAN, CHAPTER 4 - Forestwide Standards and Guidelines)</p> |
| TIMBER | |
| Planning | <p>MA14-20A Scheduled and non-scheduled timber harvests shall be designed to perpetuate wildlife habitat and to address current habitat needs.</p> |
| | <p>MA14-20B To the extent practicable, firewood use of slash generated by logging and other silvicultural activities shall be encouraged. When practicable, encourage firewood use of non-merchantable live trees to accomplish silvicultural objectives</p> |
| Harvest | <p>MA14-20C Even-aged management shall be practiced in the Lodgepole Pine Working Group. Even-aged or uneven-aged management may be practiced in the Moist Productive, Dry Productive, and Low Productive Working Groups.</p> |
| | <p>MA14-20D A created opening for wildlife management purposes is an area where dominant conifer regeneration is less than six feet tall following clearcutting, seedtree cutting, or overstory removal cutting.</p> |
| | <p>MA14-20E Overstory removal of shelterwood and seed trees shall be scheduled to 1) prevent unacceptable damage to regeneration from logging or fuel treatment and 2) prevent unacceptable insect and disease infestation of regeneration</p> |
| Reforestation | <p>MA14-20F Western larch composition in stands to be managed for cover should not exceed 20 percent.</p> |
| Sale Preparation | <p>MA14-20G Operating season for logging and post sale operations shall be restricted where necessary to protect roads, soil, water, and wildlife resources. To protect fawning (June) and deer during winters (December through March), the operating season shall be decided on a case by case basis in fawning areas and deer winter range.</p> |
| ROADS | <p>MA14-17A To limit wildlife disturbance, road density shall be limited to two miles of road open to motorized use per square mile of discreet individual Management Area. Exceptions to this road density may be permitted provided they meet the goals of the Management Area</p> |

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| | <p>MA14-17B Access by motorized vehicles shall be prohibited on deer winter range, December through March, except for designated through routes. Winter haul may be permitted provided the goals of the Management Area are met.</p> |
| | <p>MA14-17C East of the Okanogan River, winter logging and hauling should not be restricted but access by motorized vehicles not associated with logging/hauling and administrative use shall be prohibited December 1 to March 31 except on designated through routes.</p> |
| | <p>MA14-17D On local roads, public access shall be discouraged or prohibited during commercial hauling. High clearance vehicles should be accepted during post sale activities.</p> |
| PROTECTION Fire and Fuels | <p>MA14-19A The preferred suppression strategy is contain/control.</p> <p>MA14-19B Limit acres burned by habitat damaging wildfires.</p> <p>MA14-19C Treat fuels to reduce the risk of wildfire to acceptable levels. Prescribe a level of fuel treatment to protect timber stands, wildlife values, and other resources from unacceptable losses caused by wildfire.</p> <p>MA14-19D Place fire tolerant stands on a prescribed burning schedule where cost effective to meet management goals.</p> |
| Insect and Disease | <p>MA14-19E Suppress insects and diseases when adversely affecting vegetation essential for maintaining wildlife habitat and/or unacceptable damage to resources would occur if no controls are applied.</p> <p>MA14-19F Stands where uneven-aged management is applied shall be generally free of serious pathogens such as root rots and dwarf mistletoe.</p> |

PRESCRIPTION 15A

GOAL STATEMENT: Maintain an extensive unmodified pristine environment within designated wilderness without system trails.

DESCRIPTION: This applies to Management Area 15A.

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION: An area where natural processes and conditions will not be measurably affected by the actions of visitors. Area will be managed to be as free as possible from the influence of human activities.

Area will provide the most outstanding opportunity for isolation and solitude, free from evidence of past visitor activities and with very infrequent encounters with other visitors. The visitor will have outstanding opportunities to travel cross-country utilizing a maximum degree of primitive skills, often in an environment that offers a high degree of challenge and risk.

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|--------------------|--|
| WILDERNESS | |
| Planning | <p>MA15A-21A The visual quality objective is preservation.</p> <p>MA15A-21B Primitive recreation opportunities shall be provided.</p> <p>MA15A-21C All human activities shall follow a non-degradation policy.</p> <p>MA15A-21D Use data gathering should emphasize voluntary registration system at trailheads or contacts at offices and trailheads rather than contacts within wilderness.</p> <p>MA15A-21E Except for emergency orders, Forest orders pertaining to wilderness regulation shall be discussed with concerned publics prior to adoption.</p> |
| Facilities | <p>MA15A-21F Facilities for visitor use shall only be provided for protection of the wilderness resource and as a last resort, only after trying information and education, indirect management methods, or regulation of use</p> |
| Use Administration | <p>MA15A-21G Minimum impact techniques shall be used.</p> <p>MA15A-21H The number and types of encounters between users should be controlled by limiting trailhead parking, maintaining or increasing the amount of difficult access, or by separating users.</p> <p>MA15A-21I Campsites should be located within forested areas on litter, where possible. Sites should be located to take advantage of topographic or vegetative screening.</p> <p>MA15A-21J Campsites should not be visible (within 500 feet) or audible from any other camp site.</p> |

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|----------|---|
| | MA15A-21K Campsites should be located at least 200 feet slope distance from meadows, lakes, streams, and key interest areas. Camping may be restricted or prohibited in certain areas to protect wilderness values. |
| | MA15A-21L Leaving or storing equipment, personal property, or supplies unattended for more than 48 hours shall be prohibited. Written exceptions may be granted by the District Ranger upon request. |
| | MA15A-21M Maximum party size shall be 12 people and 18 head of stock. |
| | MA15A-21N There should be at least an 80 percent probability of not more than one encounter per day between groups during all use periods |
| | MA15A-21O Pets may be restricted for protection of wildlife or to decrease resource impacts. |
| | MA15A-21P Grazing, hitching, tethering, or hobbling recreation pack and saddle stock within 200 feet slope distance of the shoreline of any lake shall be prohibited. |
| | MA15A-21Q Possessing or transporting unprocessed hay or grain livestock feed shall be prohibited. Written exceptions may be granted by the District Ranger upon request for State or Federally approved weed-free feed. |
| | MA15A-21R Outfitter guide authorizations consistent with area direction may be issued. |
| | MA15A-21S Reserved (base) camps shall not be allowed. |
| | MA15A-21T Management control necessary to protect the ecological and social elements throughout the area may be evident outside wilderness, particularly at trailheads and boundary portals. |
| | MA15A-21U Information service shall be designed to help meet management objectives rather than to promote use. |
| | MA15A-21V Patrols and monitoring of conditions by Forest Service and other appropriate State and Federal agency personnel shall only be conducted as necessary to achieve management objectives. |
| Trails | MA15A-21W System trails shall not be allowed. Existing system trails shall be allowed to brush in or shall be returned to as near a natural condition as possible. |
| | MA15A-21X User created travel routes should not be readily apparent or should appear to be wildlife trails. There shall be no maintenance of user created travel routes |

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|--------------------------|---|
| | <p>MA15A-21Y Average user created travel route density shall be less than 0.4 miles per section.</p> |
| | <p>MA15A-21Z User created travel routes shall not be shown on Forest Service maps or trail guides.</p> |
| | <p>MA15A-21AA Bridges shall not be provided or replaced.</p> <p>MA15A-21BA Only signing necessary for wilderness resource protection shall be provided.</p> |
| FISH AND WILDLIFE | <p>MA15A-6A Fish and wildlife indigenous to the wilderness shall be maintained with emphasis on threatened and endangered species.</p> <p>MA15A-3A Lakes approved for fish stocking shall not be aerially stocked.</p> <p>MA15A-3B Cleaning of debris that impedes the migratory movements of fish on primary spawning streams may be permitted.</p> <p>MA15A-6B Visitor use shall not decrease habitat effectiveness for any species by more than ten percent.</p> <p>MA15A-3C Only those barren waters where scientific and research values will not be eliminated shall be considered for stocking.</p> <p>MA15A-6C Enclosure structures shall not be allowed.</p> <p>MA15A-6D Visitor use shall seldom and only temporarily displace wildlife populations.</p> |
| VEGETATION | <p>MA15A-22A There shall be no long-term modification of natural plant succession as a result of human activities. Acceptable modifications are those which can recover in one growing season.</p> <p>MA15A-22B Vegetation loss should not exceed 225 square feet (0.5 percent of any acre) at any impacted site.</p> <p>MA15A-22C There should be no loss of trees from recreation activities.</p> <p>MA15A-22D There should be fewer than two trees with exposed roots per impacted sites.</p> <p>MA15A-22E Standing snags should be left, except that removal of snags during fire suppression efforts shall be determined on a case by case basis.</p> <p>MA15A-22F Firewood gathering may be permitted for use on site and shall be limited to dead and down material. Firewood gathering shall be restricted where necessary. Use of small fires and self contained stoves shall be encouraged.</p> |

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|------------------------------|---|
| RANGE | MA15A-11A Domestic livestock grazing allotments shall not be authorized. |
| NOXIOUS WEEDS | MA15A-12A Noxious weeds may be controlled when they threaten lands outside wilderness or when they are spreading within wilderness; provided control is possible without causing serious adverse impacts to wilderness values. |
| SOIL AND WATER | MA15A-13A Displacement and erosion of soil resulting from human activity shall be limited to a rate that closely approximates the natural process MA15A-13B Soil compaction from human activities should not prevent natural plant establishment and growth. MA15A-13C There should be no measurable degradation of water quality as a result of human activities. |
| MINERALS | MA15A-15A Access to existing valid claims and/or leases shall be by methods which create the least lasting impact on the wilderness resource, while still meeting the needs of the claimant and staying within applicable laws and regulations. |
| LANDS | MA15A-16A The USDI, Geological Survey cabin near Freezeout Creek shall be reviewed to determine the need for retaining. |
| FACILITIES | MA15A-18A Permanent communication facilities shall not be installed. MA15A-18B Existing inventoried helispots shall not be improved or maintained and shall be allowed to revegetate naturally. MA15A-18C Remote automated weather stations shall not be installed. |
| PROTECTION Fire and Fuels | MA15A-19A The preferred suppression strategy for lightning caused wildfires is confinement. The Appropriate Suppression Response Implementation Plan shall be used to confirm that confinement is a viable option. A contain or a control strategy should be used if wildfires: 1) threaten significant cultural resources or capital investments, 2) have the potential to cross the U.S./Canadian border, 3) threaten Management Areas with more restrictive fire management direction, or 4) will result in unacceptable off site impacts. MA15A-19B When containment or control action is the selected fire management strategy, wilderness suppression guidelines shall be applied. |

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
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MA15A-19C Planned ignition shall not be used to initiate prescribed fire in wilderness areas.

MA15A-19D Prescribed fire ignited by lightning may be used to meet wilderness fire management objectives of: 1) reducing the risks and consequences of wild-fire within the wilderness or escaping from the wilderness, and 2) permitting lightning caused fires to play, as nearly as possible, their natural ecological role within wilderness

MA15A-19E A prescribed fire plan shall be approved prior to the use of prescribed fire in the wilderness.

Insect and Disease MA15A-19F Insect or disease outbreaks shall not be artificially controlled unless it is necessary to prevent unacceptable resource damage to resources on adjacent lands or an unnatural loss to the wilderness resource. If control becomes necessary, it shall be carried out by measures that have the least adverse impact on the wilderness resource and are compatible with wilderness objectives.

PREScription 15B

GOAL STATEMENT: Maintain a predominately unmodified primitive environment within designated wilderness with a variety of trail opportunities.

DESCRIPTION: This applies to Management Area 15B.

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION: An area with a minimum of on site controls and restrictions, and where the presence of controls will be subtle. Facilities will only be provided for protection of wilderness resource values. Materials should be native where possible and in all cases will be natural appearing.

Area will provide a high to moderate opportunity for exploring and experiencing isolation and solitude, independence, closeness to nature, tranquility, and self-reliance through the application of primitive skills in an environment that offers a high to moderate degree of challenge and risk.

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|--------------------|--|
| WILDERNESS | |
| Planning | MA15B-21A The visual quality objective is preservation MA15B-21B Primitive recreation opportunities shall be provided. MA15B-21C Use of native and natural materials for facilities shall dominate. Use of dimensional and non-native material should remain subtle to the wilderness user. MA15B-21D All human activities shall follow a non-degradation policy. MA15B-21E Use data gathering should emphasize voluntary registration system at trailheads or contacts at offices and trailheads rather than contacts within wilderness. MA15B-21F Except for emergency orders, Forest orders pertaining to wilderness regulation shall be discussed with concerned publics prior to adoption. |
| Facilities | MA15B-21G Facilities for visitor use shall only be provided for protection of the wilderness resource and as a last resort, only after trying information and education, indirect management methods, or regulation use. |
| Use Administration | MA15B-21H Minimum impact techniques shall be used MA15B-21I The number and types of encounters between users should be controlled by limiting trailhead parking, maintaining or increasing the amount of difficult access, or by separating uses. MA15B-21J Campsites should be located within forested areas on litter, where possible. Sites should be located to take advantage of topographic or vegetative screening. |

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
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MA15B-21K There should be an 80 percent probability of two or fewer campsites being visible or audible from any campsite.

MA15B-21L Campsites should be located at least 200 feet slope distance from meadows, lakes, streams, and key interest areas. Camping may be restricted or prohibited in certain areas to protect wilderness values.

MA15B-21M Leaving or storing equipment, personal property, or supplies unattended for more than 48 hours shall be prohibited. Written exceptions may be granted by the District Ranger upon request.

MA15B-21N Maximum party size shall be 12 people and 18 head of stock. Written exceptions may be granted when:

- 1) Application is made to the District Ranger.
- 2) Campsites and travel routes are capable of physically and socially absorbing such use.
- 3) Use will not occur during heavy use periods.
- 4) There will be no more than one oversized party at a time on a trail or popular use route or in a destination area.
- 5) The oversized group will not occupy most of a destination area.
- 6) Travel will be in groups not exceeding 12 people or 18 head of stock and separated in time on the same trail.
- 7) For commercial parties, all oversized groups shall be considered temporary use.

MA15B-21O There should be at least an 80 percent probability of not more than seven encounters per day between groups while travelling on trails during all use periods.

MA15B-21P Pets may be restricted for the protection of wildlife or to decrease resource impacts.

MA15B-21Q The current number and type of outfitter guide authorizations and the current amount of priority use allocated to outfitter guides shall be retained

MA15B-21R Only those camp structures and facilities necessary for the outfitter guide to properly meet their public service in a manner compatible with the wilderness environment shall be authorized.

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|----------|---|
| | <p>MA15B-21S Grazing, hitching, tethering, or hobbling recreation pack and saddle stock within 200 feet slope distance of the shoreline of any lake shall be prohibited.</p> |
| | <p>MA15B-21T Possessing or transporting unprocessed hay or grain livestock feed shall be prohibited. Written exceptions may be granted by the District Ranger upon request for State or Federally approved weed-free feed.</p> |
| | <p>MA15B-21U All camp structures and facilities shall be temporary in nature and shall be located away from main trails, streams, lakes, key interest features, and non-outfitted public use areas.</p> |
| | <p>MA15B-21V The number and location of reserved (base) camps shall be specified in individual special use authorizations, based on the availability of good campsites, the needs of the outfitter guide, and the needs of the non-outfitted public. The special use authorization shall describe allowable structures and facilities, maintenance requirements, and use periods for each reserved camp.</p> |
| | <p>MA15B-21W All structures and facilities at outfitter camps shall be dismantled at the end of the annual use season. Storage of dismantled structures and facilities may be allowed at locations specified in special use authorizations.</p> |
| | <p>MA15B-21X Spike camps may be authorized under special use authorizations, but shall be unreserved.</p> |
| | <p>MA15B-21Y Management control necessary to protect the ecological and social elements throughout the area may be evident outside wilderness, particularly at trailheads and boundary portals.</p> |
| | <p>MA15B-21Z Information service shall be designed to help meet management objectives rather than to promote use.</p> |
| | <p>MA15B-21AA Periodic to moderate presence of personnel engaged in monitoring or project work may be evident. Project work should be scheduled during low use periods where practicable.</p> |
| Trails | <p>MA15B-21BB Trails shall be constructed, reconstructed, and maintained to the difficulty level appropriate to the target user group. Trails should generally be more difficult to most difficult.</p> <p>MA15B-21CC Trails or trail segments not necessary to meet area objectives shall be allowed to brush in or shall be returned to as near a natural condition as possible.</p> <p>MA15B-21DD System trails shall not access all attraction features, such as lakes. When trail access is constructed to attraction features, only spur trails shall be constructed.</p> |

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
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MA15B-21EE User created travel routes shall not be readily apparent or should appear to be wildlife trails. There shall be no maintenance of user created travel routes. Average user created travel route density shall be less than 0.8 miles per section.

MA15B-21FF User created travel routes shall not be shown on Forest Service maps or trail guides.

MA15B-21GG Bridges shall only be provided or replaced when: 1) no other route or crossing is reasonably available, 2) the crossing, during the primary season of public use, cannot be negotiated afoot safely, or cannot be forded by horses safely, 3) unacceptable bank damage will occur from visitors seeking a crossing, or 4) flood waters frequently destroy or damage less sturdy structures.

MA15B-21HH A maximum of two directional signs with a maximum of two route locations per sign may be placed at trail junctions. Distances shall not be provided, except that existing signs meeting this direction may remain until replacement is needed.

FISH AND WILDLIFE

MA15B-6A Fish and wildlife indigenous to the wilderness shall be maintained with emphasis on Threatened and Endangered Species.

MA15B-3A In the Pasayten Wilderness, only the following lakes shall be aerially stocked.

| | | | |
|------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Airview | Eagle | Halfmoon | Ramon |
| Buckskin | Fawn | Heather | Remmel |
| Cathedral, Lower | Ferguson | Hidden | Remmel, N. |
| Cathedral, Upper | Four Point | Hopkin | Sheep |
| Covial | Fox | Lease | Smith |
| Cougar | Freds | Peep Sight | Tungsten |
| Crow | Frosty | Ptarmigan | |
| Dead | Glory | Quartz | |

MA15B-3B Cleaning of debris that impedes the migratory movements of fish on primary spawning streams may be permitted.

MA15B-6B Visitor use shall not decrease habitat effectiveness for any species by more than 20 percent.

MA15B-3C Only those barren waters where scientific and research values will not be eliminated shall be considered for stocking.

MA15B-6C Temporary exclosure structures may be used to determine the impact of wildlife on wilderness values.

MA15B-6D Visitor use shall not displace wildlife from critical areas during critical periods.

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|-------------------|--|
| VEGETATION | <p>MA15B-22A There should be no long-term modification of natural plant succession as a result of human activities on areas outside campsites, administrative sites, and designated trail tread. Acceptable modifications are those which can recover in one growing season.</p> <p>MA15B-22B Vegetation loss should not exceed 400 square feet (one percent of any acre) at any impacted site.</p> <p>MA15B-22C There should be no loss of trees from recreation activities.</p> <p>MA15B-22D There should be fewer than four trees with exposed roots per impacted sites.</p> <p>MA15B-22E Standing snags should be left, except where removal is necessary to protect major bridges and administrative facilities. Removal of snags during fire suppression efforts shall be determined on a case by case basis.</p> <p>MA15B-22F Vegetative impacts along trails shall be confined to the planned location and to meet individual trail objectives.</p> <p>MA15B-22G Firewood gathering may be permitted for use on site and shall be limited to dead and down material. Firewood gathering shall be restricted where necessary. Use of small fires and self-contained stoves shall be encouraged.</p> |
| RANGE Planning | <p>MA15B-11A Domestic livestock grazing allotments shall be limited to those allotments under permit at the time of the establishment of the wilderness.</p> <p>MA15B-11B The forage resource shall be utilized in conformance with all wilderness resource values.</p> <p>MA15B-11C AMPs shall document the need for use of motorized vehicles, motorized equipment, or other forms of mechanical transport based on the rule of practical necessity and reasonableness</p> |
| Improvements | <p>MA15B-11D New structural and non-structural improvements necessary to protect the range and/or wilderness resource, rather than to increase the number of livestock, may be constructed</p> <p>MA15B-11E New or existing improvements shall be of materials which harmonize with the wilderness character of the area as long as the use of such materials does not greatly increase costs to permittees.</p> <p>MA15B-11F Existing, necessary range improvements may be maintained. Those determined unnecessary shall be phased out</p> |

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|----------------|--|
| NOXIOUS WEEDS | MA15B-12A Noxious weeds may be controlled when they threaten lands outside wilderness or when they are spreading within wilderness, provided control is possible without causing serious adverse impacts to wilderness values. |
| SOIL AND WATER | MA15B-13A Displacement and erosion of soil resulting from human activity shall be limited to a rate that closely approximates the natural process. MA15B-13B Soil compaction from human activities should not prevent natural plant establishment and growth except at some campsites, administrative facilities, and in designated tread. MA15B-13C Human activities should not degrade water quality except for temporary changes where water quality returns to its normal level when the activity ceases. |
| | MA15B-13D The existing level of Big Hidden Lakes shall be retained by maintaining the upper diversion ditch and middle diversion dam, using primitive hand methods. No repairs shall be made on the lower dam. |
| MINERALS | MA15B-15A Access to existing valid claims and/or leases shall be by methods which create the least lasting impact on the wilderness resource, while still meeting the needs of the claimant and staying within applicable laws and regulations. |
| LANDS | MA15B-16A The USDI, Geological Survey stream gauging station at Andrews Creek shall be removed. |
| FACILITIES | MA15B-18A The War Creek Administrative Site shall not be retained for administrative purposes. Management of the War Creek Site shall be determined following a cultural resource evaluation MA15B-18B The Spanish Camp, Stub Creek, Big Horn, and Pasayten Airport Administrative Sites shall be retained for administrative purposes. Site plans shall be developed and only necessary structures shall be retained. MA15B-18C The Pasayten Airstrip shall remain closed to aircraft use. The Federal Aviation Association shall be encouraged to remove the airstrip from aircraft charts. The airstrip shall be allowed to revegetate naturally. MA15B-18D Monument 83 and Slate Peak Lookouts should be retained. Additional lookouts shall not be constructed |

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|----------|--------------------------|
|----------|--------------------------|

MA15B-18E Permanent communication facilities should be retained at Monument 83 Additional permanent communication facilities shall not be installed.

MA15B-18F Existing inventoried helispots shall not be improved or maintained and shall be allowed to revegetate naturally.

MA15B-18G Remote automated weather stations shall not be installed.

PROTECTION

Fire and Fuels

MA15B-19A The preferred suppression strategy for lightning caused wildfires is confinement. The Appropriate Suppression Response Implementation Plan shall be used to confirm that confinement is a viable option. A contain or control strategy should be used if wildfires: 1) threaten significant cultural resources or capital investments, 2) have the potential to cross the U.S./Canadian border, 3) threaten Management Areas with more restrictive fire management direction, or 4) will result in unacceptable off site impacts.

MA15B-19B When containment or control action is the selected fire management strategy, wilderness suppression guidelines shall be applied

MA15B-19C Planned ignition shall not be used to initiate prescribed fire in wilderness areas.

MA15B-19D Prescribed fire ignited by lightning may be used to meet wilderness fire management objectives of: 1) reducing the risks and consequences of wildfire within the wilderness or escaping from the wilderness, and 2) permitting lightning caused fires to play, as nearly as possible, their natural ecological role within wilderness.

MA15B-19E A prescribed fire plan shall be approved prior to the use of prescribed fire in the wilderness

Insect and Disease

MA15B-19F Insect or disease outbreaks shall not be artificially controlled unless it is necessary to prevent unacceptable resource damage to resources on adjacent lands or an unnatural loss to the wilderness resource. If control becomes necessary, it shall be carried out by measures that have the least adverse impact on the wilderness resource and are compatible with wilderness objectives.

PREScription 17

GOAL STATEMENT: Provide a variety of developed recreation opportunities in a roaded setting.

DESCRIPTION: This prescription applies to Management Area 17. The area allocated to this use includes only the specific site development.

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION: Facilities will be provided where opportunities for meaningful experiences are present and where the setting ranges from predominantly natural appearing to substantially urbanized. The probability of experiencing affiliation with other users will be prevalent as will be the convenience of facilities. The setting and opportunities for challenge and risk and the testing of outdoor skills is generally unimportant except for activities such as downhill skiing. Concentration of users ranges from low to high. Sites will be managed in such a way that controls and restrictions are obvious.

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|-------------------------------|---|
| RECREATION Planning | <p>MA17-8A The visual quality objective ranges from retention to modification.</p> <p>MA17-8B Roaded natural, roaded modified, rural, and urban recreation opportunities shall be provided based on the management emphasis of the surrounding area and the goals and objectives of the individual site.</p> <p>MA17-8C Sites may be at all development scales 1 to 5 based on individual site goals and objectives.</p> <p>MA17-8D Vegetative management plans shall be completed for all sites. Vegetative management includes tree removal, thinning, planting, and other cultural activities necessary to maintain or enhance the recreation resource, including snag management for interpretive purposes or wildlife habitat.</p> |
| Facilities | <p>MA17-8E All facilities at fee sites and trailheads leading to classified areas or recreation management emphasis areas shall be maintained to maintenance Class 1 standards.</p> <p>MA17-8F Facilities at non-fee sites may be maintained to less than maintenance Class 1 standards</p> <p>MA17-8G Isolated, low use sites may be converted to dispersed use considering factors such as 1) excess capacity within the locale, 2) duplication of kinds of sites and recreation opportunities, 3) costs exceeding public benefits, or 4) facility conditions not warranting further expenditure or rehabilitation.</p> <p>MA17-8H New site construction, existing site expansion, and major site upgrading shall be permitted to maintain or enhance recreation opportunities or when seasonal occupancy of existing sites exceeds 45 percent of theoretical capacity.</p> |

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|--------------------|--|
| Use Administration | <p>MA17-8I Existing recreation residence tracts shall be retained.</p> <p>MA17-8J Systems at downhill ski areas shall be monitored for compliance with the area operation plan.</p> <p>MA17-8K Development at the Early Winters Alpine Winter Sports Site and Loup Loup Ski Area shall be authorized according to approved master site development plans.</p> <p>MA17-8L Existing organization sites shall be retained. Site plans shall be revised prior to installation of any facilities not included on the current site plan.</p> <p>MA17-8M "Future use determination" for all government-owned improvements under Granger-Thye permit shall be completed prior to authorizing a new use or transferring use. A five-year operation and maintenance plan shall be completed if the decision is to continue use of improvements</p> |
| RANGE | MA17-11A Domestic livestock grazing should generally be excluded from developed recreation sites, but may be allowed where compatible with site objectives |
| TIMBER | <p>MA17-20A Scheduled timber harvest shall not be permitted.</p> <p>MA17-20B Selective removal of individual or groups of trees shall be prescribed on a non-scheduled basis to enhance scenic or recreation opportunities or to accomplish vegetative management goals</p> <p>MA17-20C Prohibit firewood gathering for off site use.</p> |
| ROADS | MA17-17A Roads within the developed site shall be reconstructed, constructed, and/or operated and maintained to encourage highway vehicles and to a level commensurate with the design level of the site. |
| PROTECTION | |
| Fire and Fuels | <p>MA17-19A The preferred suppression strategy is control.</p> <p>MA17-19B Minimum impact suppression techniques should be used to minimize site disturbance.</p> <p>MA17-19C Fuels shall be treated to meet visual and recreation objectives and to eliminate, to the maximum extent possible, the probability of a wildfire that will damage the recreation resource.</p> |
| Insect and Disease | MA17-19D Control insect and disease infestations to provide a safe environment for recreation users, to protect facilities, and to prevent the spread of introduced pests to the surrounding Management Areas. |

PREScription 18

GOAL STATEMENT: Maintain lands where unusual plant communities or associations occur to provide opportunities for botanical research and education.

DESCRIPTION: This applies to Management Area 18.

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION: Plant communities will be allowed to exist and develop to provide representative examples of unaltered communities. Animal populations native to the area will be allowed to exist. Maintain plant communities and values for which the area was established.

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|------------------------------|--|
| RECREATION | MA18-8A The visual quality objective is retention. MA18-8B Semiprimitive non-motorized recreation opportunities shall be provided during the summer and fall seasons. Semiprimitive motorized recreation opportunities should be provided during the winter and spring seasons, but may be restricted to designated routes and areas. |
| WILDLIFE | MA18-6A Animal populations which threaten the maintenance of the unusual plant communities or associations may be controlled. |
| RANGE | MA18-11A Grazing of domestic livestock may be permitted where a level of casual or incidental use can be defined and is consistent with the goals of the Management Area. MA18-11B Livestock grazing shall be allowed where it is necessary to perpetuate the plant community. |
| TIMBER | MA18-20A Scheduled and non-scheduled timber harvest shall be prohibited |
| FACILITIES | MA18-18A No new road construction should be allowed unless it is developed for preserving or enhancing the Management Area values. MA18-18B Hazard tree falling is permitted along boundary trails or roads for safety. Felled trees shall remain in place, unless lying across a trail or road. |
| PROTECTION Fire and Fuels | MA18-19A The preferred wildfire suppression strategy is contain/control. MA18-19B Prescribed fire, using either planned or unplanned ignitions, may be used to maintain the ecosystems and unusual plant communities. |
| Insect and Disease | MA18-19C No action should be taken against insects and diseases unless an outbreak threatens the plants being protected or is inconsistent with the management goals for the adjacent areas. |

PREScription 24

GOAL STATEMENT: Provide minerals exploration and development opportunities while retaining, to the extent possible, existing natural conditions.

DESCRIPTION: This applies to Management Area 24.

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION: Minerals exploration and development opportunities will be provided in areas generally characterized by a natural or naturally appearing environment. Recreation and wildlife opportunities consistent with the natural setting may be provided. Roads will not be constructed, except where reasonably necessary for mineral activities.

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|------------|--|
| RECREATION | MA24-8A The visual quality objective is retention. Exceptions are permitted for mineral exploration and development. MA24-8B Semiprimitive non-motorized recreation opportunities should be provided in Pasayten Rim and semiprimitive motorized recreation opportunities in Bodie Mountain. |
| RANGE | MA24-11A Manage commercial livestock to reduce conflicts with recreationists. |
| TIMBER | MA24-20A Scheduled timber harvest shall not occur. MA24-20B Sanitation and salvage harvest may occur based on the following criteria: 1) when necessary for mineral exploration or development, 2) when necessary to protect the recreation and scenic values in the area or in adjacent Management Areas, and 3) when necessary to prevent the spread of disease or insects to adjacent Management Areas where timber production is a primary emphasis and projected volume losses would be substantial. |
| MINERALS | MA24-15A Salable mineral disposal or use should be excluded except where necessary for locatable or leasable mineral exploration or development activities. |
| WILDLIFE | MA24-6A Wildlife habitat maintenance and improvements shall be compatible with the goals of the Management Area. |
| ROADS | MA24-17A Roads shall not be constructed except where necessary to provide reasonable access for minerals exploration and development. Where practicable, roads will be limited to primitive traffic service level D roads. Non-minerals use of these roads may be restricted to protect other resource values. |

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|------------|---|
| PROTECTION | <p>MA24-19A The preferred suppression strategy is confinement. The Appropriate Suppression Response Implementation Plan shall be used to confirm that confinement is a viable option. A contain or a control strategy shall be used if wildfires threaten capital investments, Management Areas with more restrictive fire management direction, or if resource damage is likely to be unacceptable.</p> <p>MA24-19B To the extent practicable: 1) use minimum impact suppression techniques; 2) use indirect attack techniques such as natural fuelbreaks, and changes in vegetative type and topography; and 3) minimize disturbances resulting from all phases and types of suppression.</p> |

PRESCRIPTION 25

GOAL STATEMENT: Intensively manage the timber and range resources using both even-aged and uneven-aged Silvicultural practices. Manage to achieve a high present net value and a high level of timber and range outputs while protecting the basic productivity of the land and providing for the production of wildlife, recreation opportunities, and other resources.

DESCRIPTION: This applies to all lands in Management Area 25.

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION: On suitable lands in the Moist Productive and Dry Productive Working Group that are capable of producing 20 cubic feet per acre CMAI, stands will be well stocked and thrifty. Even-aged stands, and stands representing different age classes, species mix, and with variable structure will be found across the Forest.

On suitable lands in the Lodgepole Pine Working Group that are capable of producing at least 20 cubic feet per acre CMAI, stands will be well stocked and thrifty. Even-aged stands of different age classes will be found across the Forest.

On lands that are in the Low Productive Working Group, or that are unsuitable for timber production, stands would be variable in structure. Even-aged stands would predominate in lodgepole pine dominated forest types. Both even and all aged stands would be found in the mixed conifer dominated types. Well developed access will permit intensive management of productive stands in all working groups.

Suitable, non-transitory range will be in good condition. Transitory range will be managed in a manner compatible with silvicultural objectives.

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|------------|---|
| RECREATION | MA25-8A The visual quality objective is modification in sensitivity level 1 road and trail corridors and maximum modification in other areas. MA25-8B Roaded modified recreation opportunities should be provided. |
| WILDLIFE | MA25-6A Minimum cover amounts shall be 30 percent (15 percent hiding and 15 percent summer thermal cover) of the gross Management Area acreage and well distributed. |
| RANGE | MA25-11A Specific allotments, and portions of allotments that will be intensively managed for transitory range shall be identified according to the following criteria: 1) Intensive transitory range management practices and techniques shall be applied to blocks of at least 100 acres. 2) Specific areas where intensive transitory range management practices will be applied shall be determined following site specific, interdisciplinary analysis asso- |

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|--------------------|---|
| | <p>ciated with the updating and revision of AMPs. Priority should be given to using intensive transitory range to reduce grazing impacts to resources such as riparian areas, recreation uses, or other portions of the range.</p> |
| | <p>3) Up to five percent of suitable timber lands may be managed with intensive transitory range practices.</p> |
| | <p>MA25-11B Bring fair and poor condition suitable non-transitory rangelands to good condition.</p> |
| | <p>MA25-11C Maintain improvements on suitable rangelands.</p> |
| | <p>MA25-11D With improvements, meet "C" or "D" level management on suitable non-transitory rangelands where economically desirable.</p> |
| | <p>MA25-11E Transitory range structural and nonstructural improvements and grazing systems shall be designed subject to silvicultural, wildlife, and other resource objectives.</p> |
| TIMBER Planning | <p>MA25-20A To the extent practicable, firewood use of slash generated by logging and other silvicultural activities shall be encouraged. When practicable, encourage firewood use of non-merchantable live trees to accomplish silvicultural objectives.</p> |
| | <p>MA25-20B Where intensive transitory range management is practiced, crown closure should be maintained at less than 50 percent for at least half of the rotation, and even-age, silviculture shall be applied</p> |
| | <p>MA25-20C Non-scheduled timber harvest on lands unsuited for timber production may be used to achieve range and other multiple use resource goals for this Management Area.</p> |
| Harvest | <p>MA25-20D Rotation length in even-aged stands shall be based on maximizing present net value and achieving 95 percent CMAI.</p> |
| | <p>MA25-20E Overstory removal of shelterwood and seed trees shall be scheduled to 1) prevent unacceptable damage to regeneration from logging or fuel treatment and 2) prevent unacceptable insect and disease infestation of regeneration</p> |
| | <p>MA25-20F Uneven-aged or even-aged management may be practiced in the Moist Productive, Dry Productive, and Low Productive Working Groups.</p> |
| | <p>MA25-20G Even-aged management shall be applied in the Lodgepole Pine Working Group.</p> |

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|-------------------|---|
| | MA25-20H Stands should be harvested as early as possible following 95 percent CMAI, where transitory range values are to be maximized and when intensive range management is scheduled. |
| Stand Improvement | MA25-20I On lands suitable for timber production and selected for transitory range management, crop tree stocking following precommercial thinning shall produce a high volume increment while maximizing the period that crown closure is less than fifty percent during the rotation. In even-aged stands where no commercial thins are planned, precommercial thinnings, where prescribed, shall be designed to attain maximum merchantable cubic foot volume at rotation. |
| | MA25-20J Stocking control and other timber stand improvement treatments shall be applied in the Dry Productive, Moist Productive, and Lodgepole Pine Working Groups when necessary to meet resource goals of the Management Area. |
| Sale Preparation | MA25-20K Operating season for logging and post sale operations shall be unrestricted except to protect roads, soil resources, and water resources. To protect fawning (June), the operating season may be restricted on a case by case basis in designated fawning areas. |
| ROADS | MA25-17A The transportation system should be adequate for logging, post sale activities and protection, and coordinated with the needs of range and other resources. |
| | MA25-17B Long-term local roads for timber access shall be planned, constructed, maintained, and operated to be economically efficient. During commercial hauling activities, public access shall be discouraged or prohibited. High clearance vehicles should be accepted during post sale activities. |
| | MA25-17C To limit wildlife disturbance, road density shall be limited to three miles of road open to motorized use (not including snow machines) per square mile of discrete individual Management Area |
| PROTECTION | |
| Fire and Fuels | MA25-19A The preferred suppression strategy is contain/control. |
| | MA25-19B Limit destructive burned acreage. |
| | MA25-19C Treat fuels to reduce risk of wildfire to acceptable levels while maintaining long-term site productivity. |
| | MA25-19D Prescribe a level of treatment for natural and activity created fuels to protect timber stands and other resources from unacceptable losses caused by wildfire. |
| | MA25-19E Place fire tolerant stands on a prescribed burning schedule where cost effective to meet management and objectives. |

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|--------------------|---|
| Insect and Disease | <p>MA25-19F Stands with a high level of dwarf mistletoe or root rot shall receive the highest priority for silvicultural treatment.</p> <p>MA25-19G Stands where uneven-aged management is applied shall be generally free of serious pathogens such as root rots and dwarf mistletoes.</p> <p>MA25-19H Aggressively suppress insects and diseases when outbreaks significantly threaten resource management. Use principles of integrated pest management to select suppression strategies.</p> <p>MA25-19I High intensity prevention with sound principles of integrated pest management shall be used. Monitor populations of major pests to be forewarned of outbreak situations.</p> |

PREScription 26

GOAL STATEMENT: Manage deer winter range and fawning habitats to provide conditions which can sustain optimal numbers of deer indefinitely, without degrading habitat characteristics such as forage, cover, and soil.

DESCRIPTION: This applies to Management Area 26.

DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION: Deer winter ranges will be managed to provide optimum habitat conditions for deer by maintaining well distributed winter thermal and snow/intercept thermal cover and foraging areas. Wood product outputs will be provided at a reduced level. Winter recreation activities will be encouraged outside of deer winter range. Access to these areas will be provided on designated through routes to reduce disturbance to wintering deer. Motorized access will be restricted to maintain wildlife habitat effectiveness at higher levels.

Even-aged stands, and stands representing different age classes, species mix, and with variable structure will be found across the Forest.

Deer winter ranges are an essential part of deer habitat since animals concentrate on these areas from well dispersed summer ranges. In the Methow Valley winter ranges are generally found below 5000 feet elevation, but east of the Okanogan River on the "North-half", deer winter range is found where coniferous timber stands provide the necessary thermal cover. The spatial distribution of cover and forage areas on the winter ranges is very important to reduce the distances deer are required to move between the habitat components

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------|--|----------------------|---------------------|--------|------|------|
| RECREATION | <p>MA26-8A The visual quality objective is modification in sensitivity level 1 road and trail corridors and maximum modification in all other areas.</p> <p>MA26-8B Roaded modified recreation opportunities should be provided.</p> | | | | | | | | | | |
| WILDLIFE | <p>MA26-6A Manage all identified deer winter range for the following well distributed cover:</p> <p>TABLE 4-28: Percent of Deer Winter Range Cover by Area in Prescription 26.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Winter Range Cover</th> <th>East of the Okanogan R.</th> <th>Methow and Other</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Snow Intercept Thermal Winter Thermal Hiding</td> <td>≥30% ≥10% ≥20%</td> <td>≥15% ≥25% ≥0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td>≥60%</td> <td>≥40%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | Winter Range Cover | East of the Okanogan R. | Methow and Other | Snow Intercept Thermal Winter Thermal Hiding | ≥30% ≥10% ≥20% | ≥15% ≥25% ≥0% | Total: | ≥60% | ≥40% |
| Winter Range Cover | East of the Okanogan R. | Methow and Other | | | | | | | | | |
| Snow Intercept Thermal Winter Thermal Hiding | ≥30% ≥10% ≥20% | ≥15% ≥25% ≥0% | | | | | | | | | |
| Total: | ≥60% | ≥40% | | | | | | | | | |

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|--------------------|--|
| | <p>MA26-6B Where natural vegetation is not present to support optimal cover amounts, manage existing vegetation to approach cover objectives on a sustained basis. Where potential is not present as a result of previous management activities, manage to attain these percentages.</p> <p>MA26-6C Cavity nester habitat shall be managed to provide at least 80 percent of potential woodpecker population size.</p> <p>MA26-6D Non-structural improvements should be implemented where needed.</p> <p>MA26-6E Structural improvements and maintenance should be implemented where needed.</p> |
| RANGE | <p>MA26-11A Livestock grazing shall be allowed as long as wildlife habitat values are maintained or are increased.</p> <p>MA26-11B Eighty-five percent of the annual available browse shall be for wildlife and 15 percent for domestic livestock. (Refer to forage utilization standards in the FOREST PLAN, CHAPTER 4 - Forestwide Standards and Guidelines.)</p> |
| TIMBER Planning | <p>MA26-20A Scheduled and non-scheduled timber harvests shall be designed to perpetuate deer habitat and to address current habitat needs.</p> <p>MA26-20B Encourage use of slash generated by logging and other silvicultural activities for firewood to the extent practical, and eliminate or prohibit such use where necessary to meet the goals of this Management Area.</p> |
| Harvest | <p>MA26-20C Uneven-aged or even-aged management may be practiced in the moist productive, dry productive, and low productive working groups.</p> <p>MA26-20D Even-aged management shall be applied in the lodgepole pine working group.</p> <p>MA26-20E A created opening for wildlife management purposes is an area where dominant conifer regeneration is less than six feet tall following clearcutting, seed tree cutting, or overstory removal cutting.</p> <p>MA26-20F Rotation length shall be based on meeting structural needs of deer cover</p> <p>MA26-20G Overstory removal of shelterwood and seed trees shall be scheduled to 1) prevent unacceptable damage to regeneration from logging or fuel treatment and 2) prevent unacceptable insect and disease infestation of regeneration.</p> |

| ACTIVITY | STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES |
|--------------------|---|
| Reforestation | MA26-20H Western larch composition in stands to be managed for cover should not exceed 20 percent. |
| Sale Preparation | MA26-20I Operating season for logging and post sale operations shall be restricted when necessary to protect roads, soil, water, deer winter range, and fawning areas. |
| | MA26-20J To protect deer during winter, operations shall be prohibited December through March except east of the Okanogan River. Logging and post sale operations shall be limited to protect fawning during June. |
| ROADS | <p>MA26-17A On local roads, public access shall be discouraged or prohibited during periods of commercial hauling. High clearance vehicles should be accepted during post sale activities.</p> <p>MA26-17B To limit wildlife disturbance, road density shall be limited to one mile of road open to motorized use per square mile of discrete individual Management Area. Exceptions to this road density may be permitted provided they meet the goals of the management area.</p> <p>MA26-17C Access by motorized vehicles shall be prohibited December through March, except for designated through routes. Winter haul may be permitted provided the goals of the management area are met. East of the Okanogan River, winter logging and hauling should not be restricted but access by motorized vehicles not associated with logging/hauling and administrative use shall be prohibited December 1 to March 31 except on designated through routes. Access through fawning area by motorized vehicles shall be prohibited in June, except where designated open.</p> |
| PROTECTION | |
| Fire and Fuels | <p>MA26-19A The preferred suppression strategy is contain/control.</p> <p>MA26-19B Limit acres burned by habitat-damaging wildfires.</p> <p>MA26-19C Fuels treatment, including the use of prescribed fire, shall provide, where practicable, for the retention and/or enhancement of key wildlife habitat.</p> |
| Insect and Disease | <p>MA26-19D Suppress insects and diseases when adversely affecting vegetation essential for maintaining wildlife habitat and unacceptable damage to resources would occur if no controls are applied.</p> <p>MA26-19E Stands where uneven-aged management is applied shall be generally free of serious pathogens such as root rots and dwarf mistletoes.</p> |

III. FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC REPORTS

OUTPUTS AND EFFECTS

Table 3.5, compares the actual levels of resource outputs and management effects with the estimated levels stated in the LRMP. Deviation from the estimates can be tolerated more the first few years of implementation because the estimates stated in the LRMP are annual averages for a ten year period.

The accurate monitoring of these outputs and effects are essential indicators of the LRMP's success. The efficiency of dollars spent can be evaluated with respect to the achievement or non-achievement of these outputs and effects.

TABLE 3.5: Summary of fiscal years 1990 and 1991 Accomplishments and Projected Resource Outputs, Environmental Effects, Activities, and Costs for the Forest Plan. (Average Annual Units)

| Outputs and Effects (Units) | Decade (Annual Average) | FY 1990 | FY 1991 |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Developed Recreation Capacity (1000 RVDs) Non-Wilderness | | | |
| Dispersed Recreation Capacity (1000 RVDs (includes WFUDS) | 622 | 622 | 622 |
| Semiprimitive Non-Motorized | 161 | 161 | 161 |
| Semiprimitive Motorized | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Roaded Natural | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| Roaded Modified | 346 | 346 | 346 |
| Wilderness Capacity (1000 RVDs) | | | |
| Primitive | 405 | 405 | 405 |
| Trail Construction/Reconstruction (Miles) | 30 | 6.9 | 21.4 |
| Developed Site Construction/Reconstruction (PAOT) | 20 | 150 | 0 |
| Visual Quality Objectives (1000 acres) | | | |
| Preservation VQO | 626 | 626 | 626 |
| Retention VQO | 332 | 332 | 332 |
| Partial Retention VQO | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| Modification VQO | 584 | 584 | 584 |
| Maximum Modification | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| Unroaded Areas Assigned to Unroaded Management Prescriptions (1,000 Acres) | 202 | 202 | 202 |
| Wilderness Management (1000 Acres) | 626.2 | 626.2 | 626.2 |
| Cultural Resource Inventory (1000 Acres) | 15 | 24.3 | 87.4 |
| Trail Maintenance (Miles) | 900 | 678 | 683 |
| Anadromous Fish Estimated Harvest/Habitat Capability for Harvest (1000 Pounds) | 3.8/11.6 | 3.8/11.6 | 3.8/11.6 |
| Anadromous Fish Habitat Improvement (1000 pounds of fish) | 1.0 | .3 | * |
| Anadromous Fish Habitat Improvement (Structures) | 14 | 46 | 20 |
| Anadromous Fish Habitat Improvement (Acres) | 3 | 0 | 4 |
| Resident Fish Habitat Improvement (Structures) | 14 | 15 | 0 |
| Resident Habitat Improvement (Acres) | 3 | 0 0 | |
| Management Indicator Species (Habitat Capability) | | | |
| Deer - Mule and White-tailed Winter Range | 17.7/35.6 | 17.7/35.6 | 17.7/35.6 |
| Forestwide(1000 animals) | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| Spotted Owl (pairs) | | | |
| Barred Owl (pairs) | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| Pileated Woodpecker (pairs) | 1109 | 1109 | 1109 |
| Pine Marten (animals) | 2949 | 2949 | 2949 |
| Three-toed Woodpecker (pairs) | 262 | 262 | 262 |
| Primary Cavity Excavators Outside Wilderness | | | |
| Forestwide % of Max. Potential Woodpecker Population | 51/62 | 51/62 | 51/62 |
| Fish - Forestwide (1000's) | | | |
| Resident Trout (6") | 290 | 290 | 290 |
| Spring Chinook Salmon (smolts) | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| Steelhead (smolts) | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| Lynx - Forestwide (animals) | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| Ruffed Grouse - Forestwide (pairs) | 908 | 908 | 908 |

III. FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC REPORTS

| Outputs and Effects (Units) | Decade (Annual Average) | FY 1990 | FY 1991 |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------|---------|
| Wildlife Habitat Improvement (Acres/Structures) | 2500/1000 | 793/120 | 174/867 |
| Range - Permitted Grazing (1000 AUMs) | 53.2 | 61.9 | 56.9 |
| Range - Vegetation Management (Acres) | 717,000 | NE | 717,000 |
| Noxious Weeds (Acres) | 390 | 83 | 102 |
| Structural Improvements/Fences (Miles) | 29 | 19.5 | 12.3 |
| Structural Improvements/Water Developments (Number) | 30 | 34 | 16 |
| Non-structural Improvements (Acres) | 390 | 160 | 545 |
| Allowable Sale Quantity (MMBF/Year) | 63.3 | 69,067 | 24,912 |
| Mixed Conifer | 46.3 | 56,005 | 19,841 |
| Lodgepole Pine | 16.2 | 16,062 | 5,071 |
| SSC | 0.8 | 0 | 0 |
| Allowable Sale Quantity (MMCF/Year) | 12.3 | 13.41 | 4.84 |
| Mixed Conifer | 8.9 | 10.30 | 3.85 |
| Lodgepole Pine | 3.2 | 3.11 | .98 |
| SSC | 0.2 | 0 | 0 |
| Firewood (Million Cubic Feet) | 0.7 | .324 | * |
| Reforestation ² (1000 Acres/Year) | 5.7 | 3,748 ³ | 5,161 |
| Timber Stand Improvement (1000 Acres/Year) | 1.9 | 2,928 | 4,505 |
| Timber Growth (Million Cubic Feet) | 12.1 | NE ⁴ | * |
| Water Yield (1000 Acre Feet) | 2315 | 2315 | 2315 |
| Accelerated Sediment Production (1000 Tons/Decade Index) | 145.6 | NE | NE |
| Improved Watershed Condition (Acres) | 100 | 202 | 24 |
| Watershed Improvement (Acres) | 100 | 80 | 24 |
| Minerals-Operating Plans ¹ | 75 | 26 | 57 |
| Minerals Produced (Million \$) | 0.10 | 0.004 | 0.025 |
| Arterial and Collector Road Construction/Reconstruction (Miles) [FY 90 shows Reconstruction] | 5.2 | 0.6 | 0 |
| Timber Purchaser Road Construction/Reconstruction (Miles) | 41.0 | 30.6 | 31.1 |
| Construction | | 58.9 | |
| Reconstruction | | | |
| Roads Suitable for Public Use (Miles) | | | |
| Passenger Car (Miles) | 1029 | 1050 | 1055 |
| High Clearance Vehicle Only (Miles) | 860 | 1034 | 1037 |
| Fuel Treatment (1000 Acres) | 6.8 | 7.9 | 4.6 |
| Landline Location (Miles) | 30 | 18.7 | 21.5 |
| Landline Maintenance (Miles) | 20 | 9.3 | 17 |
| Landline Exchange/Transfer (Acres) | 300 | 0.95 | 0 |
| Human Resource Program | 16 | 16 | * |

¹Includes Operating Plans, Notices of Intent, prospecting permits, materials sales, free-use permits, and leases involving locatable, salable and leasable minerals.

²No data available on reforestation where site preparation was by logging and no appropriated or KV funds expended.

³Forest Plan projected reforestation included areas where no funds were expended and logging provided needed site preparation.

⁴NE = not estimated

Note: The roads suitable for public use includes those miles not maintained to standard.

*Data not available.

IV. MONITORING REPORT

Introduction

The Land and Resource Management Plan (LRMP) for the Okanogan National Forest was implemented February 5, 1990. Implementation occurs through identification, selection, scheduling, and execution of management practices to meet management direction provided in the LRMP.

An important part of the implementation is monitoring, or gathering information and observing management activities to provide a basis for evaluation of implementation of the LRMP goals and objectives. Monitoring results are evaluated to assist in the reviews of conditions on the land covered by the LRMP and determine if there is a need to change the LRMP or to change implementation activities.

The regulations in 36 CFR (code of federal regulations) 219 describe the purposes for periodic evaluation of the Forest Plan. These purposes are:

- To determine if conditions or demands in the area covered by the Forest Plan have changed significantly enough to require any revision to the Forest Plan [36 CFR 219.10(g)];
- To determine if budgets have significantly changed the long-term relationship between levels of multiple-use goods and services enough to create a need for a "significant amendment" [36 CFR 219.10(e)];
- To determine how well the stated objectives of the Forest Plan are being met [36 CFR 219.12(k)];
- To determine how closely Forestwide management standards in the Forest Plan have been followed [36 CFR 219.12(k)]; and
- To determine how the Forest is satisfying the requirements for monitoring and evaluation [36 CFR 219.12(k)];

This report summarizes the results of monitoring and evaluation conducted during fiscal year 1991. Planned actions that can improve monitoring and evaluation in the future and that were identified by the Interdisciplinary Team while preparing this report are discussed in Section VI - Planned Actions. The monitoring actions summarized here are those displayed in Table 5.1, page 5-6 of the LRMP.



General



Monitoring Item No. 1

Monitoring Action: Project compliance with National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) procedures.

Method of Monitoring: Field review with completed National Environmental Policy Act document.

When: Report results annually.

Results: The Forest signed 65 NEPA decision documents during fiscal year 1991. Of those, 18 decisions were appealed: 1 appeal from the previous fiscal year was affirmed by the Reviewing Officer, 1 appeal from fiscal year 1991 was affirmed, 1 decision was remanded, 1 appeal was dismissed, and the remainder of the appeals were not resolved during fiscal year 1991.

The threshold of variability was exceeded since one decision was remanded. To correct this situation the Forest: (1) continues to hold biannual Environmental Coordinator meetings to identify problem areas and discuss solutions, (2) has asked the Regional Office to hold an "effects" training session at the Forest in the Spring of 1992. The session will be designed to help improve analysis and documentation, with an emphasis on cumulative effects, (3) has reiterated the Regional Office's direction that Biological Evaluations for both plants and animals must be completed prior to signing decision documents, (4) has followed up on all appeals to inform Districts of appellants appeal points and asked Districts to take points into consideration during the preparation of future documents, (5) recommended that Rangers identify in the spring projects for field review, and asked that the IDT have an opportunity to provide input in the selection of projects chosen for field review, and (6) the Forest is sponsoring a NEPA Document Writing Course in April 1992.

The Forest Management Team reviewed projects on the Tonasket and Twisp Ranger Districts on September 13 and 20, 1991, respectively. Projects were found to be in compliance with Forest Plan direction.

Recreation



Monitoring Item No. 2

Monitoring Action: Physical, social, and managerial setting for recreation opportunities.

Method of Monitoring: Project review involving vegetation manipulation, road, or trail reconstruction and construction in recreation management areas.

When: Report results every five years (1994).

Monitoring Item No. 3

Monitoring Action: User (visitor) needs and expectations.

Method of Monitoring: Sample field contacts with users in recreation management areas.

When: Report results every five years (1994).

Monitoring Item No. 4

Monitoring Action: Effects of off road vehicle (ORV) use on land and other resources and recreation uses.

Method of Monitoring: Sample field observations for effects on land and other resources, sample field contacts with non-motorized users in areas open to ORV use and review of public comments.

When: Report results every five years (1994).



Wilderness



Monitoring Item No. 5

Monitoring Action: Physical, social, and managerial setting for wilderness opportunities.

Method of Monitoring: Sample field observation of heavy use areas and travel corridors.

When: Report results every five years (1994).

Monitoring Item No. 6

Monitoring Action: Specific wilderness area use levels.

Method of Monitoring: Sample field observations and review recreation information management (RIM) use reports.

When: Report results every five years (1994).

IV. MONITORING REPORT

Wild and Scenic Rivers



Monitoring Item No. 7

Monitoring Action: Effects of activities on attributes for potential classification of river segments eligible for wild and scenic river designation.

Method of Monitoring: Project reviews involving vegetation manipulation, road or trail reconstruction along eligible river segments.

When: Report results every five years (1994).

Method of Monitoring: Estimate numbers of snags and wildlife trees by sampling timber management projects and established transects.

When: Report results annually.

Results: Dead and defective trees were addressed for each proposed project and evaluated to determine the effects of the project on standing and down wood. One sale was completed and monitored for dead tree retention. The sale area required 80 percent of potential to be met; the project retained adequate trees in appropriate size classes to meet the forest plan requirements.

Monitoring Item No. 12

Monitoring Action: Primary cavity excavators habitat management.

Method of Monitoring: Transects to measure longevity of snags in areas where firewood is gathered.

When: Report results every two years (1991).

Results: Fifteen transects were established in 1990 and twelve of those were monitored in 1991. The result was a net loss of 24 percent of the greater than 10 inch trees and approximately 40 percent of the less than 10 inch trees. It appears the majority of the trees lost were a result of firewood gathering. Forest Plan Standards and Guidelines were met.

Monitoring Item No. 13

Monitoring Action: Primary cavity excavators habitat use.

Method of Monitoring: Transects to measure the numbers of cavities available.

When: Report results at ten years (1999).

Monitoring Item No. 14

Monitoring Action: Lynx (management indicator for lodgepole pine) habitat management.

Method of Monitoring: Estimate amount of lodgepole pine providing lynx/snowshoe hare habitat in primary lynx area. Use Landsat and aerial photos with field sampling as imagery data or photos are updated.

When: Report results every three years (1992).

Monitoring Item No. 10

Monitoring Action: Acres and distribution of old growth ecosystems.

Method of Monitoring: GIS with field verification.

When: Report results every three years (1992).

Monitoring Item No. 11

Monitoring Action: Primary cavity excavators habitat management (ten species of woodpeckers - management indicators for dead and defective trees: Pileated, 3-toed, black-backed, downy, hairy, Lewis', and whiteheaded woodpeckers; yellow-bellied and Williamson's sapsuckers and common flicker).

Monitoring Item No. 16

Monitoring Action: Ruffed Grouse (management indicator for deciduous vegetation) habitat management.

Method of Monitoring: Estimate acreage of aspen in timber management areas compared with existing amounts.

When: Report results every five years (1994).

Monitoring Item No. 17

Monitoring Action: Ruffed Grouse population changes.

Method of Monitoring: Estimate relative abundance from field observation and from Washington State Department of Wildlife's surveys and hunter information.

When: Report results at ten years (1999).



Monitoring Item No. 18

Monitoring Action: Bald Eagle (a threatened species) habitat management.

Method of Monitoring: Sample potential nest sites for occupancy.

When: Report results annually.

Results: Eagle sightings during the expected nesting season were monitored and evaluated for potential nest sites. No potential nest sites were found.

Monitoring Item No. 19

Monitoring Action: Grizzly Bear (a threatened species) habitat management.

Method of Monitoring: Review National Environmental Policy Act documents for adherence to guidelines and field verify implementation of guidelines.

When: Report results annually.

Results: Proposed resource projects were evaluated to determine effects on grizzly bears. No "may adversely effect" determinations were made for 1991 projects. Where necessary, informal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was continued to obtain written concurrence on all "not likely to adversely effect" determinations.

When: Report results every five years (1994).

IV. MONITORING REPORT

Monitoring Item No. 20

Monitoring Action: Bighorn Sheep (a demand species) habitat management.

Method of Monitoring: Use GIS with field verification to assess amount and distribution of cover.

When: Report results every five years (1994).

Monitoring Item No. 21

Monitoring Action: Bighorn Sheep population changes.

Method of Monitoring: Estimate numbers using Forest Service/Washington State Department of Wildlife sportsman annual bighorn sheep survey and yearlong observations. Follow-up reported sightings.

When: Report results every three years (1992).

Monitoring Item No. 22

Monitoring Action: Mountain Goat (a demand species) habitat capability.

Method of Monitoring: Assess cover and forage in mountain goat habitat.

When: Report results every five years (1994).

Monitoring Item No. 23

Monitoring Action: Mountain Goat population trends.

Method of Monitoring: Estimate numbers using Washington State Department of Wildlife survey and hunter information.

When: Report results every five years (1994).

Monitoring Item No. 24

Monitoring Action: Peregrine Falcon (endangered species) recovery goal.

Method of Monitoring: Assess condition of potential recovery sites.

When: Report results every five years (1994).



Monitoring Item No. 25

Monitoring Action: Northern Spotted Owl (a threatened species) habitat capability and population changes.

Method of Monitoring: Use GIS were confirmed present but reproduction were not documented.

When: Report results annually.

Results: Eight category 3 Habitat Conservation Areas were designated on the Forest consistent with the guidelines in the Interagency Scientific Committee Conservation Strategy for spotted owls. Monitoring 2 HCAs was completed on the Forest: one was occupied by a pair, reproduction not confirmed and the other was not occupied. Two additional pairs were located on the Forest outside of existing HCAs.

Monitoring Item No. 28

Monitoring Action: Sensitive species (plants, animals, invertebrates, reptiles, and amphibians) habitat management and protection.

Method of Monitoring: Use GIS to identify and determine changes in various identified habitat.

When: Report results every five years (1994).

Monitoring Item No. 29

Monitoring Action: Raptor nests and habitat management.

Method of Monitoring: Field review identified nest sites.

When: Report results every five years (1994).

Monitoring Item No. 30

Monitoring Action: Diversity of habitat management.

Method of Monitoring: Use GIS with field verification. Review proposed and completed projects.

When: Report results every five years (1994).

Monitoring Item No. 31

Monitoring Action: Anadromous and resident fish management indicators for riparian and aquatic population trends.

Method of Monitoring: Obtain anadromous fish numbers from Washington State Department of Fisheries and Washington State Department of Wildlife. Obtain resident fish numbers from Washington State Department of Wildlife and Forest sampling.

When: Report results every five years (1994).



Monitoring Item No. 26

Monitoring Action: Pileated Woodpecker (indicator species) habitat management.

Method of Monitoring: Use GIS with field verification to assess the amount and distribution of suitable habitat.

When: Report results every five years (1994).

Monitoring Item No. 27

Monitoring Action: Pine Marten, Three-toed woodpecker, and Barred owl (indicator species) habitat management.

Method of Monitoring: Use GIS with field verification to assess distribution and amount of habitat.

When: Report results every five years (1994).

IV. MONITORING REPORT

Monitoring Item No. 32

Monitoring Action: Fish habitat and riparian condition.

Method of Monitoring: Environmental assessment review and field review of sample of projects.

When: Report results annually.

Results: No monitoring occurred.

Monitoring Item No. 33

Monitoring Action: Riparian acres with timber harvest.

Method of Monitoring: Use GIS, silviculture attainment report, timber activity control system and five year action plans.

When: Report results annually.

Results: Timber harvest took place on approximately 74 acres of riparian habitat on the Forest in 1991, 68 acres on the Tonasket District and 6 on the Twisp District.

Monitoring Item No. 34

Monitoring Action: Long term trends in riparian/aquatic habitat condition.

Method of Monitoring: Complete baseline inventory of Forest aquatic habitat and set up series of monitoring sites forestwide.

When: Report results every five years (1994).

Monitoring Item No. 35

Monitoring Action: Fisheries improvements.

Method of Monitoring: Use accomplishment reports, consultation with Districts and field reviews.

When: Report results annually.

Results: Anadromous fish habitat on the Forest was improved by construction of 10 log weirs in Ray Creek and 10 log structures added to Little Bridge Creek. Four acres of riparian habitat were improved through planting of willow, cottonwood, and various conifers.



Range

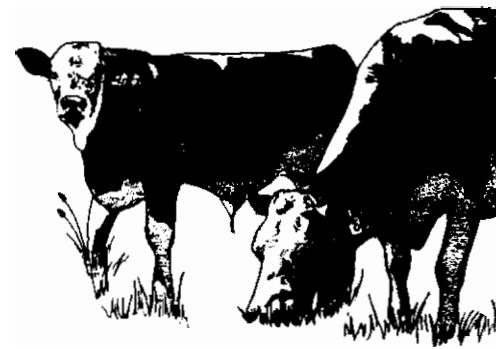


Monitoring Item No. 36

Monitoring Action: Range health.

Method of Monitoring: Use condition and trend transects, field observations, production, and/or utilization studies.

When: Report results every five years (1994).



Monitoring Item No. 37

Monitoring Action: Riparian habitat improvement.

Method of Monitoring: Review environmental assessments and allotment management plans.

When: Report results annually.

Results: The Forest is beginning to revise allotment management plans. One allotment management plan has been completed. Riparian objectives are included in revised allotment management plans. Protection of riparian habitat is emphasized in meetings with permittees.

Monitoring Item No. 38

Monitoring Action: Allotment management plans

Method of Monitoring: Review Forest Service handbook and Forest Service Manual 2200, field inspections and utilization studies.

When: Report results annually.

Results: One allotment management plan was completed in fiscal year 1991. Planning continued for three additional allotments in 1991 but completion of these are dependent upon funding.



Monitoring Item No. 39

Monitoring Action: Size and dispersion of openings.

Method of Monitoring: Formal and informal management review.

When: Report results every three years (1992).

Monitoring Item No. 40

Monitoring Action: Allowable Sale Quantity.

Method of Monitoring: Use attainment reports.

When: Report results annually.

Results: A total of 24.912 MBF (4.84 MMCF) of volume chargeable to the ASQ was sold during fiscal year 1991. This is about 39% of the average annual amount projected for the Plan Period.

Monitoring Item No. 41

Monitoring Action: Distribution of timber harvest acres and volume.

Method of Monitoring: Use five year action plan; six month announcement; SILVA, TRACS, and attainment reports.

When: Report results every five years (1994).

Monitoring Item No. 42

Monitoring Action: Timber sale program quantity.

Method of Monitoring: Use attainment reports.

When: Report results annually.

Results: The Timber Sale Program Quantity for fiscal year 1991 was 28.15 MMBF (5.49 MMCF). This is approximately 37% of the average annual volume of chargeable and non-chargeable projected in the Forest Plan. The volume of non-chargeable sold during Fiscal Year 1991 3.24 MMBF (0.65 MMCF), or about 26% of what was projected as potentially available on an average annual basis.

Timber Sale program quantity is below the threshold of variability for fiscal year 1991. Continued lack of demand for non-chargeable volume may result in an under achievement of Timber Sale Program Quantity in future years.

Monitoring Item No. 43

Monitoring Action: Suitability and unsuitability of forested lands.

Method of Monitoring: Formal and informal management reviews.

When: Report results every three years (1992).



IV. MONITORING REPORT

Monitoring Item No. 44

Monitoring Action: Reforestation NFMA requirements and Forest Plan assumptions.

Method of Monitoring: Use reforestation stocking surveys and attainment reports.

When: Report results every three years (1992).

Monitoring Item No. 45

Monitoring Action: Insect, disease, and animal damage.

Method of Monitoring: Use aerial and ground surveys to determine the success of integrated pest management.

When: Report results annually.

Results: The Forest has experienced increased levels of mountain pine beetle mortality in lodgepole pine stands. Western spruce budworm has also been increasing. Stands with Douglas-fir, lodgepole pine, and western larch have high levels of dwarf mistletoe infestation. Root diseases are a major factor in many stands. Silvicultural prescriptions are designed to address pest conditions and animal damage in relation to projected impacts on current conditions and the ability to reach the desired future stand condition.

Water



Monitoring Item No. 46

Monitoring Action: Stream channel condition.

Method of Monitoring: Stream channel survey done in conjunction with assessments of area disturbed inside watersheds designated in project planning.

When: Report results every five years (1994).

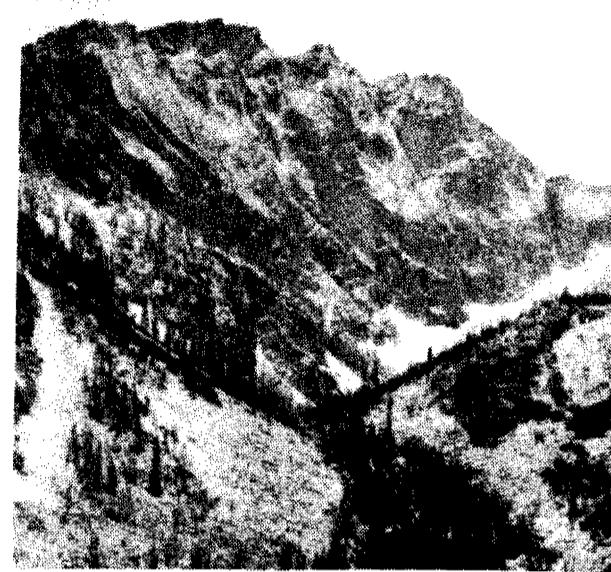
Monitoring Item No. 47

Monitoring Action: Water quality/best management practices.

Method of Monitoring: Interdisciplinary environmental assessment and project implementation review. Quantitative and qualitative measurements of effects.

When: Report results annually.

Results: Evaluation of subsoiler used to break up soil compaction was done on the Jay Timber Sale area. Some root damage of remaining trees occurred. Soils in path of subsoiler appeared to be satisfactorily treated.



Winter logging of frozen ground was checked to determine if soil compaction was reduced. It was found to be effective at minimizing soil compaction if skid trails do not receive too heavy of use and adequate frozen ground exists.

Designated skid trail spacing was evaluated on meeting the forest standard and guide of keeping soil compaction to less than 15% within any given unit. Skid trail spacing of greater than 100 feet apart was well within acceptable limits. Where skid trails were 60 feet apart, soil compaction was outside acceptable limits.

Monitoring Item No. 48

Monitoring Action: Water quality - State water quality standards compliance.

Method of Monitoring: Quantitative measurement of physical and chemical water quality parameters.

When: Report results annually.

Results: Myers Creek report was written in 1991. Water quality standards were met.



Soil



Monitoring Item No. 49

Monitoring Action: Soil compaction and displacement.

Method of Monitoring: Field sampling and/or observation.

When: Report results every two years (1991).

Results: Soil sampling was done on 9 harvest units on logging that had occurred over the past 3-7 years. Seven of the nine sites showed increases in soil compaction ranging from 21% to 52% above normal and are considered to be above acceptable limits. Two of the nine sites showed increases in soil compaction of 9% to 13% above normal and are considered to be within acceptable limits.

Detimental soil compaction seemed to occur when ground equipment operated on moist ashy soils.

Monitoring Item No. 50

Monitoring Action: Cumulative effects on soil productivity.

Method of Monitoring: Sample representative project sites following project completion.

When: Report results every five years (1994).

Monitoring Item No. 51

Monitoring Action: Soil and water improvement projects.

Method of Monitoring: Review attainment reports.

When: Report results annually.

Results: Twenty-four acres of watershed improvements were completed in 1991. This was 100% of the 1991 target. Ninety-six acres of past soil compaction was treated on the Winthrop Ranger District. This was 100% of the 1991 target. The forest target for watershed improvement projects is 100 acres per year.

Monitoring Item No. 52

Monitoring Action: Cumulative effects of water quality.

Method of Monitoring: Evaluation of U.S. Department of Interior, Geological Survey data collected off Forest on the Methow, Okanogan, and Sanpoil Rivers.

When: Report results every three years (1992).

IV. MONITORING REPORT

Facilities

Monitoring Item No. 53



Monitoring Action: Road miles and operational status.

Method of Monitoring: Project review, management reviews, public comments, Transportation Plan and GIS (as available) with field sampling.

When: Report results annually.

Results: All proposed timber sales were reviewed to determine if open road densities were consistent with Forest Plan direction. Exceptions were referred to the Forest Engineer.

Miles of road in a given operational status on an individual management area basis were computed using G.I.S. Discrete individual management areas with open road densities exceeding Forest Plan standards are listed below.

The Forest Travel Plan was revised to be consistent with the Forest Plan. Implementation of the Travel Plan was reasonably successful except roads in deer winter range east of the Okanogan River (MA 14 and MA 26) have generally not been closed Dec. thru March.

The forest development transportation system consists of 2,620 miles of road. Of the 2,620 miles, 48% (1,258 miles) were maintained to standard. The 1,258 miles maintained to standard consisted of 350 miles blocked to highway vehicles, 300 miles for high clearance vehicles, and 608 miles for highway vehicles.

Economics



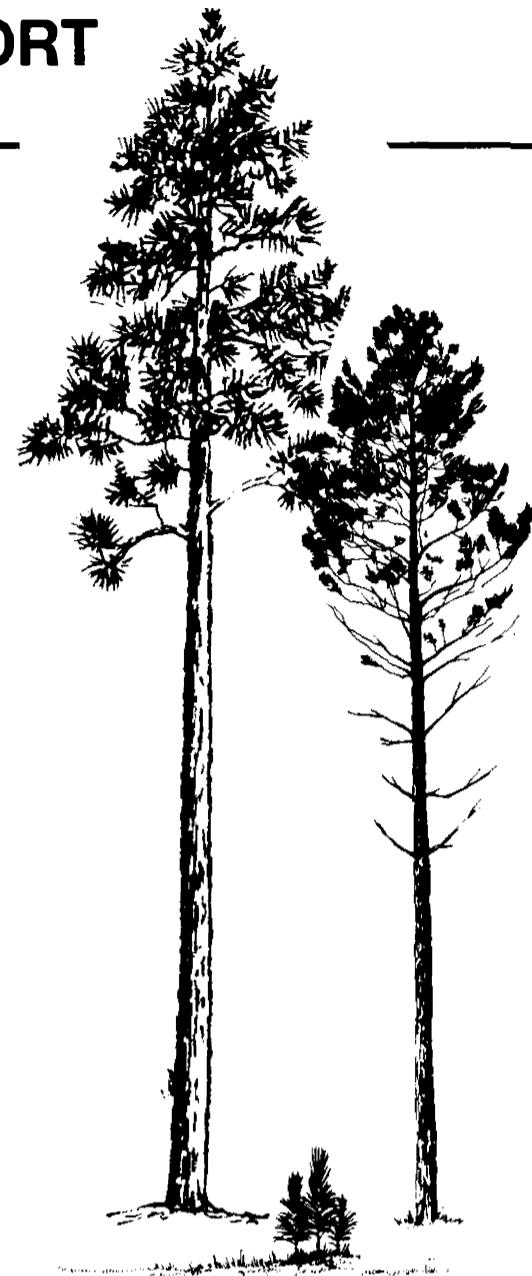
Monitoring Item No. 54

Monitoring Action: Comparison of actual and planned implementation costs, economic efficiency, and economic effects.

Method of Monitoring: Review of Program Accounting and Management Reporting Systems data base, 2400-17 reports, attainment reports and cost guides.

When: Report results annually.

Results: The Forest continues to develop better estimates of the budget needed to implement the Forest Plan. See Table 3.2 which compares the Forest Plan budget, proposed fiscal year 1993 budget, and actual fiscal year 1990 expenditures.



Protection

Monitoring Item No. 55



Monitoring Action: Actual annual fire wildfire occurrence frequency by statistical cause by management area and district.

Method of Monitoring: Complete individual fire report, Forest Service 5100-29, for each wildfire.

When: Report results annually.

Results:

| CAUSE | YEAR | #FIRES | ACRES | STRATEGY |
|------------|------|--------|-------|----------|
| Lightning | 1991 | 44 | 40 | Control |
| Equipment | 1991 | 1 | 0.1 | Control |
| Smoking | 1991 | 3 | 0.3 | Control |
| Campfire | 1991 | 19 | 10 | Control |
| Campfire | 1991 | 1 | 160 | Confine |
| D. Sum. | 1991 | 6 | 14 | Control |
| Incendiary | 1991 | 0 | 0 | Control |
| Other | 1991 | 1 | 0 | Control |
| Total | 1991 | 9 | 160 | Control |

| Management Area | MA Acres | Miles of Open Road | Road Density | Forest Plan Density Level |
|-----------------|----------|--------------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| 14-01 | 714.51 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 2 |
| 14-02 | 533.48 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2 |
| 14-03 | 1248.88 | 6.0 | 3.1 | 2 |
| 14-04 | 431.75 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 2 |
| 14-05 | 6883.80 | 26.1 | 2.4 | 2 |
| 14-17 | 1715.57 | 7.4 | 2.8 | 2 |
| 14-18 | 581.70 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 2 |
| 14-19 | 193.04 | 1.2 | 3.9 | 2 |
| 14-21 | 2581.31 | 9.4 | 2.3 | 2 |
| 14-22 | 213.84 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 2 |
| 14-24 | 1513.02 | 5.4 | 2.3 | 2 |
| 14-27 | 681.85 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 2 |
| 14-33 | 4133.85 | 19.7 | 3.0 | 2 |
| 14-34 | 2893.97 | 15.6 | 3.5 | 2 |
| 14-35 | 1335.99 | 5.0 | 2.4 | 2 |
| 14-36 | 2399.84 | 8.6 | 2.3 | 2 |
| 14-40 | 2117.36 | 7.9 | 2.4 | 2 |
| 25-03 | 1121.11 | 5.9 | 3.4 | 3 |
| 25-09 | 360.08 | 2.7 | 4.7 | 3 |
| 26-01 | 558.69 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 1 |
| 26-04 | 13567.51 | 33.6 | 1.6 | 1 |
| 26-05 | 2110.76 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 1 |
| 26-12 | 943.29 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 1 |
| 26-13 | 375.07 | 2.3 | 3.9 | 1 |
| 26-15 | 1467.31 | 6.2 | 2.7 | 1 |
| 26-18 | 459.16 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1 |
| 26-21 | 623.33 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1 |
| 26-24 | 605.77 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1 |
| 26-27 | 538.43 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1 |
| 26-28 | 1995.83 | 4.6 | 1.5 | 1 |
| 26-30 | 761.85 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1 |
| 26-31 | 1426.38 | 8.7 | 3.9 | 1 |
| 26-34 | 845.42 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1 |
| 26-35 | 808.72 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1 |
| 26-37 | 381.09 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1 |
| 26-38 | 644.42 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 1 |

NOTE: Percent of MA exceeding Forest Plan standards are 20% for MA 14, less than 1% for MA 25, and 32% for MA 26.

The Forest is striving to bring current road densities in line with Forest Plan proposed densities.

5 year averages by Management Area were not available at time of printing, but should be ready for next years report.

IV. MONITORING REPORT

Community Effects

Monitoring Item No. 64



Monitoring Action: Changes in local income.

Method of Monitoring: Review U.S. Census, State publications, county and local agency reports.

When: Report results annually.

Results: In Okanogan County, local income, as shown in the Forest Plan, was \$16,195 in 1987. For 1989 local income was \$16,419, (1991 dollar value). For 1990 local income was \$15,067. Information is not yet available for 1991. (See table 3.3)

Monitoring Item No. 65

Monitoring Action: Changes in local population.

Method of Monitoring: Review U.S. Census, State publications, county and local agency reports.

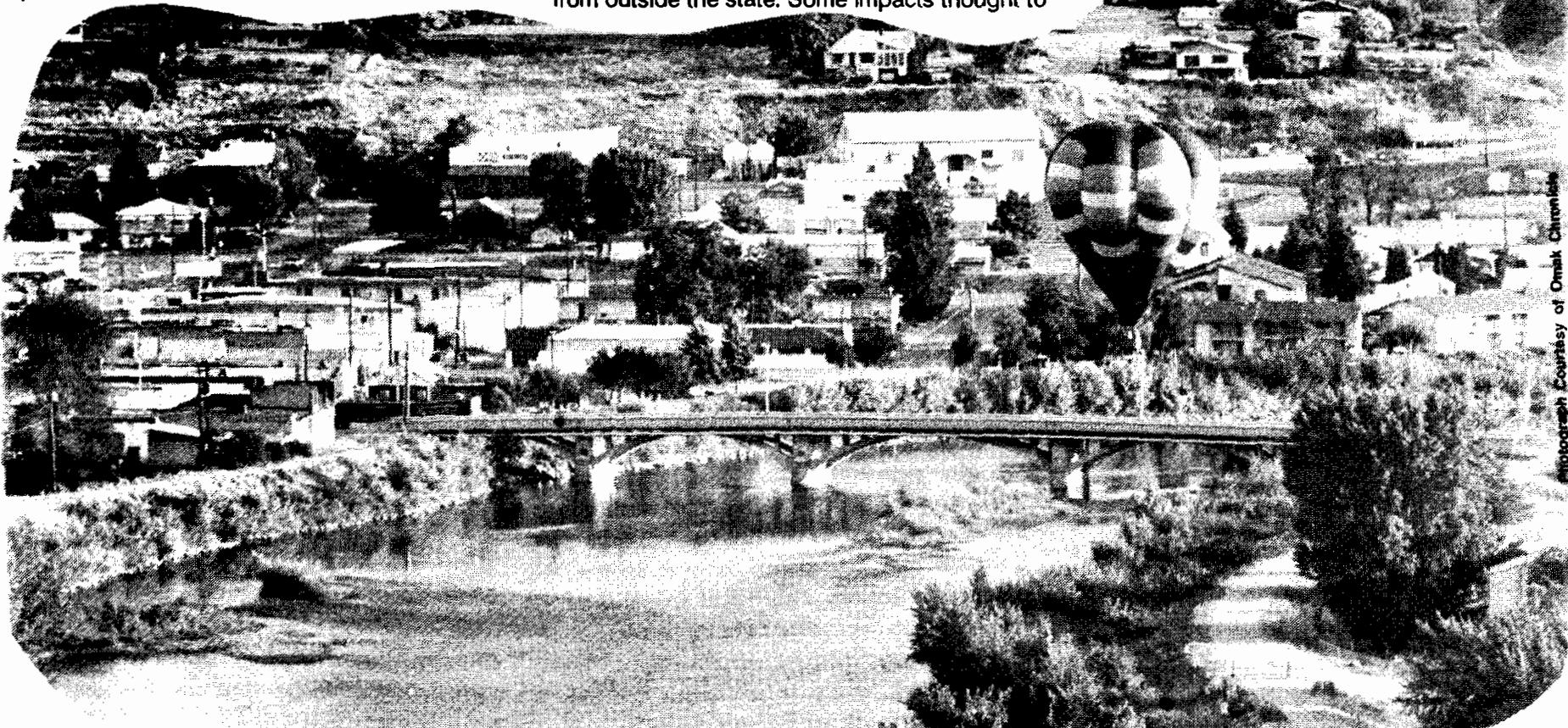
When: Report results annually.

Results: The Okanogan County population in 1990 was 33,350, compared to the 1980 census of 30,639. Which is an increase of 2,711. Information on 1991 is not available.

Monitoring Item No. 66

Monitoring Action: Changes in local employment patterns.

Method of Monitoring: Review U.S. Census, State publication, county and local agency reports.



When: Report results annually.

Results: The results are shown in Table 3.4. Information on 1991 is not available.

Monitoring Item No. 67

Monitoring Action: Changes in payments to counties.

Method of Monitoring: Review payments to counties reports.

When: Report results annually.

Results: The payment for fiscal year 1991 was \$1,954,046. The estimate in the Forest Plan was \$1,057,950. The actual for fiscal year 1990 was \$1,401,734. The actual for fiscal year 1989 was \$3,186,889 (all dollar amounts are 1991 dollar values).

Monitoring Item No. 68

Monitoring Action: Changes in lifestyles, attitudes, beliefs or values.

Method of Monitoring: Interviews with key publics and opinion leaders in communities and observation.

When: Report results every two years (1991).

Results: The impacts of implementation of the Forest Plan are surely being recognized in Okanogan County and the surrounding area. The extent to which these impacts are being felt and by whom is difficult to determine given the short time the Forest Plan has been in effect. The public has taken a more active role in forest management locally as well as individuals and groups from outside the state. Some impacts thought to

be at least partly attributable to implementation of the Forest Plan include financial concerns of Omak Wood Products and potential workforce reductions at Lloyd Logging. Impacts may be greater than anticipated because funding has not reached Forest Plan levels and we have been unable to fully reach the goals of the Forest Plan.

Monitoring Item No. 69

Monitoring Action: Changes in Forest contributions to area forest products industries.

Method of Monitoring: Track raw material flow to mills and industry mix.

When: Report results annually.

Results: Information for Calendar Year 1991 is not yet available. For calendar year 1990, 76% of the total 31.58 MMBF removed from the Okanogan National Forest was processed in Okanogan County.

Of 24.912 MMBF (4.84 MMCF) chargeable volume sold during fiscal year 1991, 11.23 MMBF (2.18 MMCF) 45% was purchased by buyers located outside of Okanogan County. Out of county purchasers were Vaagen Brothers Lumber Company of Republic, Washington; and Boise Cascade Corporation, Kettle Falls, Washington. An additional 1.90 MMBF (37 MMCF) was purchased by small operators for resale.

V. PLAN APPEALS

INTRODUCTION

Sixteen appeals were filed on the Okanogan National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan. The status of those appeals follows:

TABLE 5.1 OKANOGAN NATIONAL FOREST PLAN APPEAL STATUS

| | APPELLANT | ISSUES | STATUS |
|-----|--|--|-------------------------|
| 1. | John Swanson | 1. Wilderness | Dismissed |
| 2. | Washington Outfitters and Guide Association | 1. Wilderness Standards and Guidelines | Decision pending |
| 3. | Early Winters Outfitting | 1. Wilderness Standards and Guidelines | Decision pending |
| 4. | Lee Bernheisel and Lucy Reid | 1. Compliance with NEPA | Decision affirm |
| 5. | David Kliegman | 1. Management Area Allocations | Decision affirm |
| 6. | The Committee Monitoring Mined Minerals | 1. Minerals | Decision affirm |
| 7. | Okanogan Timber Purchasers Northwest Forestry Association Washington Contract Loggers Association Western Forest Industries Association | 1. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) 2. National Forest Management Act (NFMA) 3. Economic Stability 4. Roadless Areas 5. Fire 6. Wildlife Habitat 7. Multiple-Use Sustained Yield (MUSY) Act 8. Wild and Scenic Rivers | Decision affirm |
| 8. | Northwest Forest Resource Council Omak Wood Products | 1. NEPA 2. NFMA 3. MUSY Act 4. Resource Planning Act 5. Administrative Procedures Act | Decision affirm |
| 9. | Okanogan Forest User's Group | 1. Economic hardship to the community 2. Cattle Grazing 3. Minerals 4. Roadless Area Management 5. Wilderness 6. Recreation 7. Timber Harvest | Partial Decision affirm |
| 10. | Okanogan County Cattlemen | 1. Livestock Grazing Capacity | Decision pending |
| 11. | The Sierra Club, Cascade Chapter The Wilderness Society The Washington Native Plant Society The Inland Empire Public Lands Council The North Cascades Conservation Council The Washington Trails Association The Washington Wilderness Coalition The Mountaineers | 1. Threatened and Endangered Species 2. Off-Road Vehicles 3. Economic 4. Wild and Scenic Rivers 5. Old Growth 6. Timber | Decision affirm |
| 12. | The Yakima Indian Nation | 1. Fisheries 2. Water Quality | Decision pending |
| 13. | American Rivers, Inc Northwest Rivers Council | 1. Wild and Scenic Rivers | Decision pending |
| 14. | The Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission | 1. Fisheries 2. Water Quality | Decision pending |
| 15. | Reed and Mary Engel | 1. Even-aged Management | Decision affirmed |
| 16. | Stephen and Carol Lanigan | 1. Even-aged Management | Decision affirmed |

VI. PLANNED ACTION

Introduction

The following are proposed changes to the Land Resource Management Plan and other management actions. These changes represent clarification of management direction and updates resulting from monitoring and implementation. We have learned from our second year of implementation, and undoubtedly we will continue to learn more each year. None of the changes will be made without first following the NEPA process.

Proposed LRMP Changes

In the our discussions with LRMP appellants, some changes to standards and guidelines may be analyzed and proposed.

Amendments to the Forest Plan may be analyzed, depending on the results of the ongoing Early Winters analysis.

As a result of a request from the Eastern Washington Dirtriders Association, we are considering the following changes in the Monitoring Action Pertaining to ORV Use Rates and Patterns:

Objective of Monitoring currently reads "To minimize damage; and to minimize conflicts between ORV use and other recreation uses."

Proposed rewording to Objective of Monitoring would read "To minimize damage; and to minimize people conflicts by promoting cooperation between ORV users and other recreation users, and to assure public safety."

Method of Monitoring/Frequency currently reads "Sample field observations Review of public comments/continuous."

Proposed rewording to Method of Monitoring/Frequency would read "Sample field observations Documented field contacts with both non-motorized and motorized users in areas open to ORV use..... Review of public comments/continuous."

We are considering including a Glossary to the LRMP.

Projects

Projects are listed in the Forest Plan Appendices A-F, as amended. The following projects were not listed in the Appendices because they could not be scheduled or predicted at the time.

Battle Mountain Gold Corporation has proposed a large surface gold mine development on Buckhorn Mountain, some 21 miles east of Oroville. A joint Federal and State environmental analysis is underway. Additional information may be obtained from Elaine Zieroth, Project Coordinator, Tonasket Ranger District, P.O. Box 466, Tonasket, WA 98855, (509) 486-2186. Public comments on issues or concerns to be analyzed in the Environmental Impact Statement are invited and should be submitted to the above by April 21, 1992.

Okanogan National Forest is continuing hazardous waste cleanup at the Minnie Mine (6 miles SE of Twisp) as part of its ongoing site administration. Patti Burel, Okanogan National Forest, P. O. Box 1260, Okanogan, WA 98840, (509) 826-3279, project spokesperson, may be contacted for additional information. The administrative record file for the project is available for inspection at the Twisp Ranger District, 502 Glover, Twisp, WA 99856.

Two mineral exploration projects have or are expected to be proposed for the 1992 season on the Winthrop Ranger District. Double Dragon Exploration, Inc. has proposed continued sampling and analysis at the old Azurite Mine in Mill Creek. Also expected is a proposal by Centurion Mines Corporation for exploration and possibly some drilling work on the Mazama copper/gold deposit. To obtain further information on these projects or to provide comments, interested persons may contact the Acting District Ranger, P.O. Box 579, Winthrop, WA 98862, (509) 996-3191.

Forest Plan Implementation Guides

Implementation guides are developed as the need is identified. We are updating and expanding the Okanogan Forest Plan Implementation guides for riparian management, visual resource management, unevenaged management, timber and range guidelines in MA 25, timber suitability, identification of old growth, cost effectiveness and cost efficiency, openings, select trees, and identification of structural stages. Implementation guides are being prepared for road densities and best management practices.

LIST OF PREPARERS

Most every Okanogan Forest employee contributed to this Monitoring and Evaluation Report for the Okanogan National Forest for fiscal year 1991. This accomplishment would not have been possible without them. The Forest Plan Interdisciplinary Team, who developed and prepared this report are listed below:

| Name | Resource Area |
|-------------------|--|
| Mel Bennett | Hydrologist |
| John Blanck | Assistant Fire Staff |
| Shannon O'Brien | Water Engineering Technician |
| Jan Flatten | Planning, Lands and Minerals Staff Officer |
| Rodney Lentz | Mining Geologist |
| Robert Naney | Wildlife Biologist |
| Jean Rodgers | Assistant Planning Staff |
| Mike Timm | Program Analysis Officer |
| John Townsley | Forest Silviculturist |
| Teresa Wurschmidt | Acting Assistant Planning Staff |
| Dave Yenko | Assistant Recreation Staff |

Special recognition to Kathy Cromwell-Christian, Shannon O'Brien, Jan Flatten, Deanna Maas and Slim Erickson who made this newspaper format happen!



ERRATA

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT APPENDICES A-L

| PAGE # | ERROR, OMISSION/CORRECTION |
|--------|---|
| K-13 | Table K-6, Habitat Requirements to be used in Analyses column. Change "Maintain a minimum average of two hard snags per acre greater than or equal to 10 inches DBH, on an additional" to "Maintain a minimum average of two hard snags per acre greater than or equal to 10 inches DBH, on an additional 300 acres for feeding." |

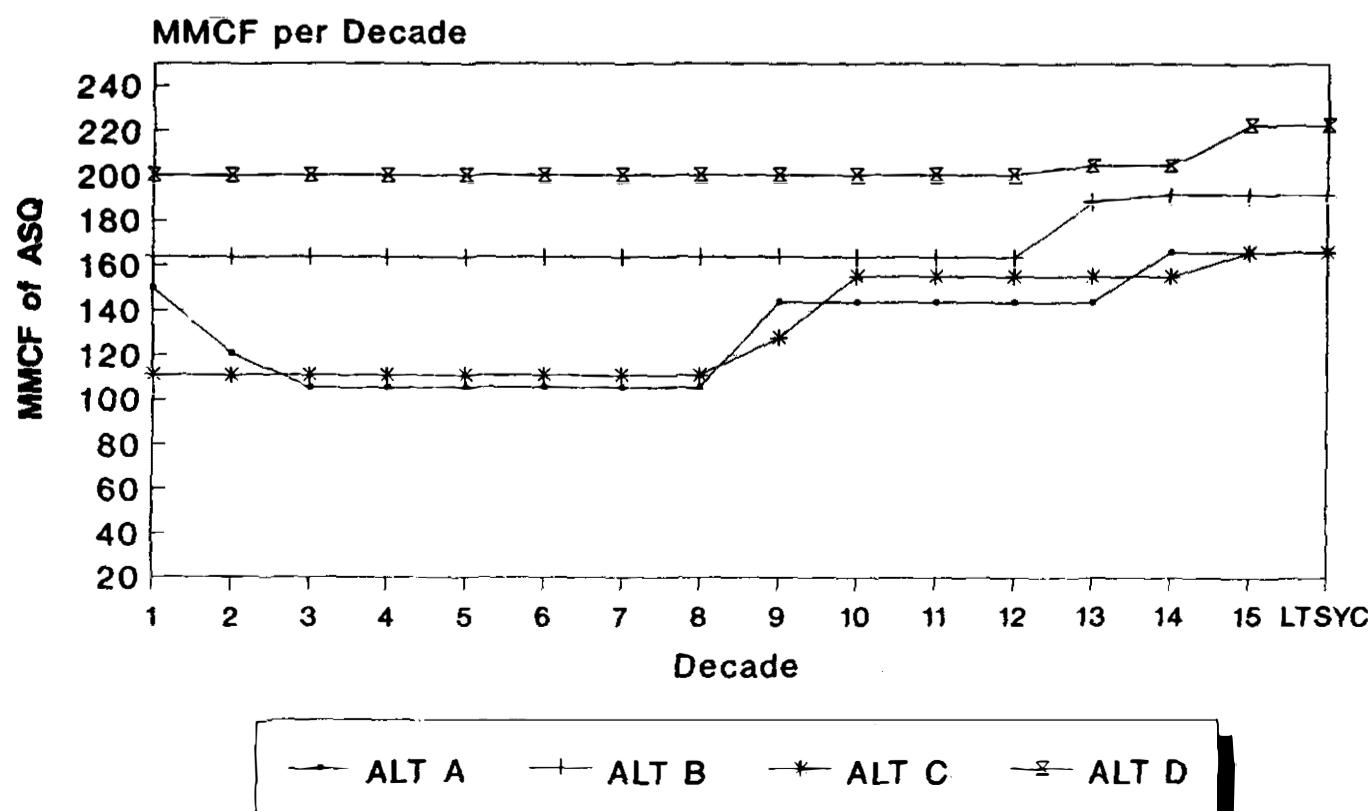
1991 MONITORING REPORT

| PAGE # | ERROR, OMISSION/CORRECTION |
|--------|---|
| 6 | Replace Table 3.1 on page 6 of the 1991 Monitoring Report with the following table: |

| ACTIVITY | FY 1988 | FY 1991 |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Timber | | |
| National Forest Fund | 6,206,918 | 1,925,494 |
| Knutson-Vandenburg Act Funds | 2,306,071 | 1,803,564 |
| Timber Purchaser Road Credits | 342,582 | 521,024 |
| Salvage Sale Funds | 67,016 | 529,681 |
| Cooperative Funds | 248,384 | 182,910 |
| Brush Disposal | 353,032 | 425,550 |
| Sub Total | 9,710,673 | 5,388,223 |
| Recreation | 40,626 | 44,109 |
| Grazing | 54,957 | 67,549 |
| Land Uses | 25,597 | 30,506 |
| Minerals | 10 | 37 |
| Miscellaneous Receipts | 65,480 | 13,692 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | 9,710,673 | 5,544,116 |

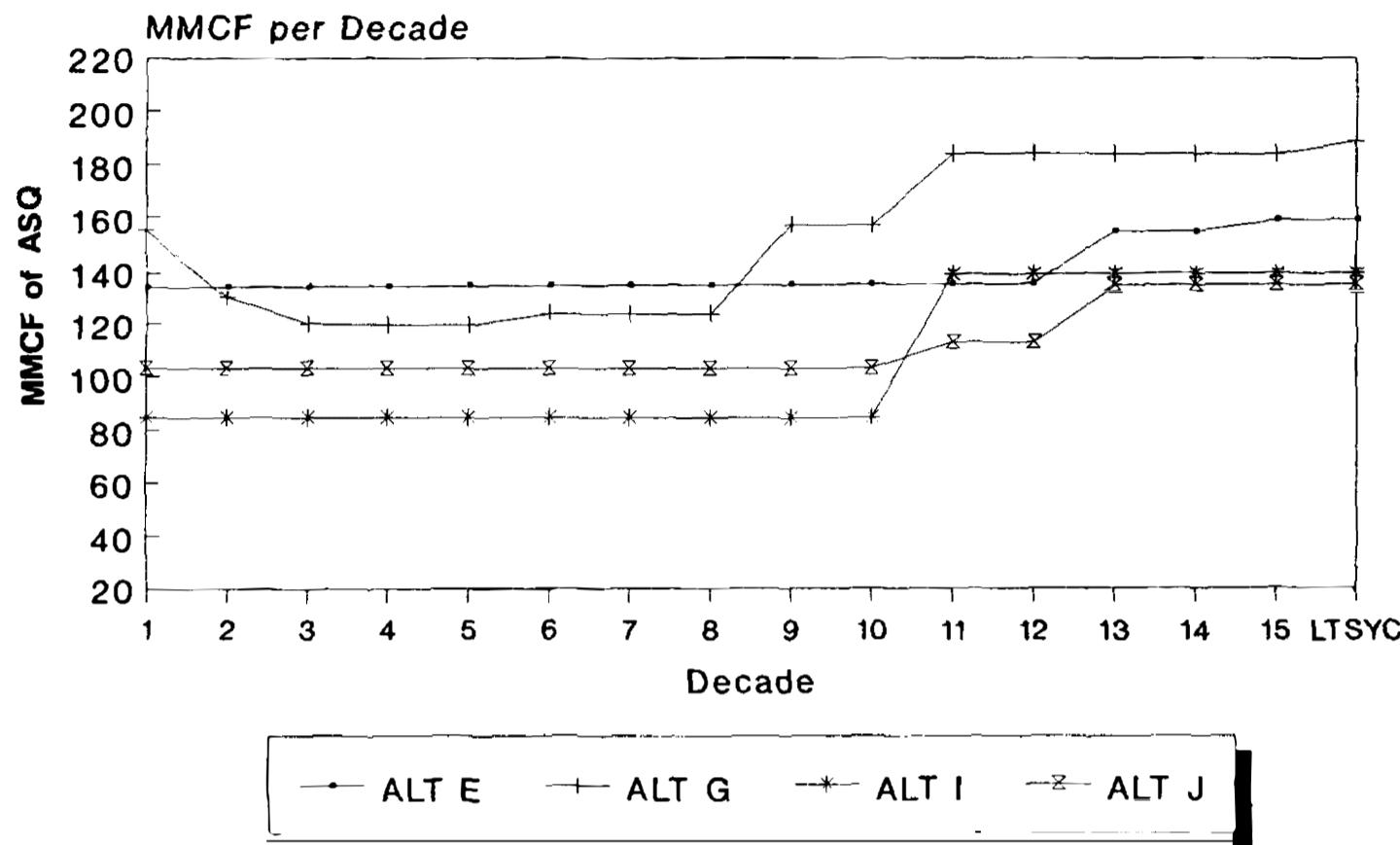
NOTE: Figures shown above are at 1988 dollar value.

Harvest Schedules Comparison Alternatives A through D

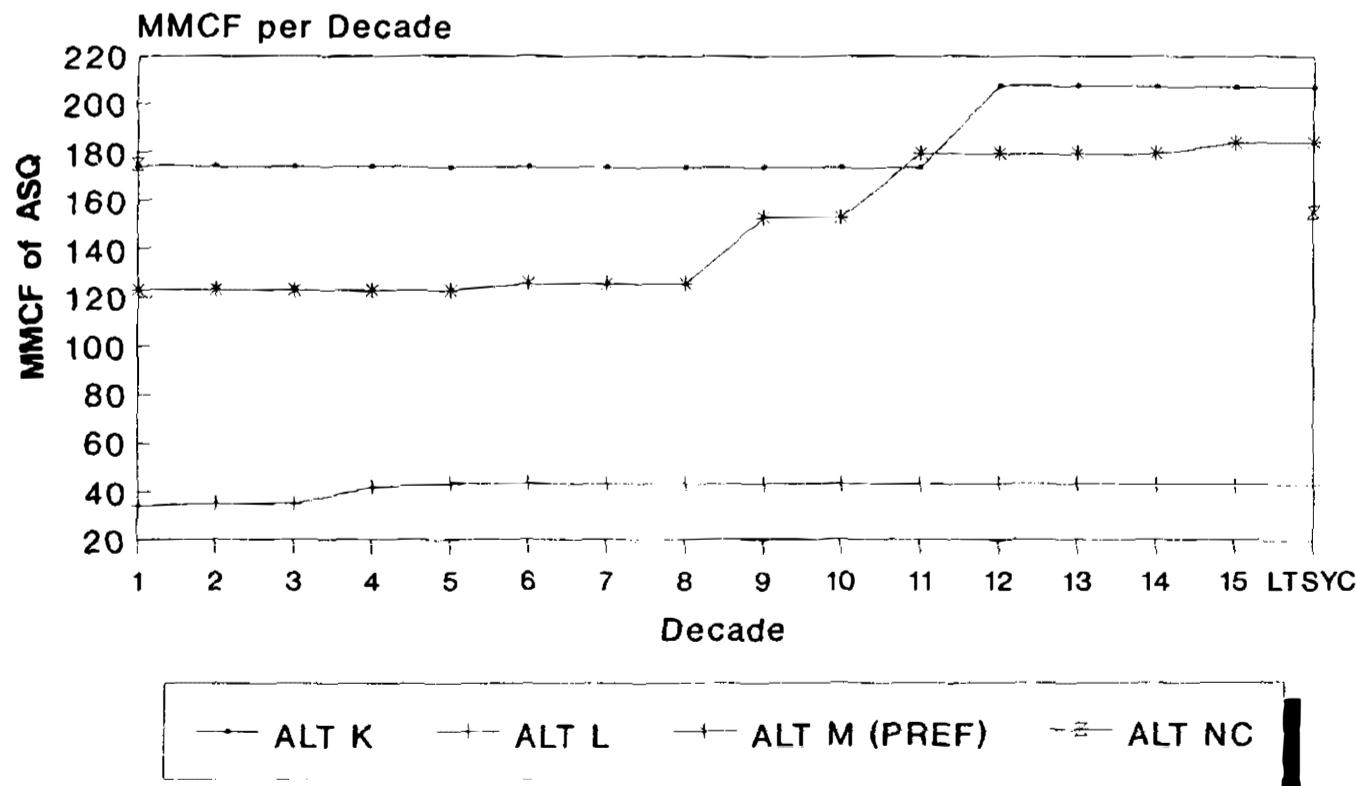


ERRATA

Harvest Schedules Comparison Alternatives E through J



Alternatives K through NC



Alternative NC was not projected beyond decade 1.

Welcome your feedback regarding the information found in this Monitoring and Evaluation Report. Thank you for your interest in the management of the Okanogan National Forest. Please mail any comments or turn them in at one of the Forest Offices listed below:

Forest Supervisor
Okanogan National Forest
1240 South Second
P.O. Box 950
Okanogan, WA 98840

District Ranger
Tonasket Ranger District
1 West Winesap
P.O. Box 466
Tonasket, WA 98855

District Ranger
Twisp Ranger District
502 Glover
P.O. Box 188
Twisp, WA 98856

District Ranger
Winthrop Ranger District
West Chewuch Road
P.O. Box 579
Winthrop, WA 98862

If you are interested in assisting us in our continuing monitoring efforts, please let us know. There are many ways you may contribute to our programs such as collecting field data and working with Partnership Programs. We would appreciate the assistance and it would help us to better evaluate if we are achieving the Goals of the Forest Plan.

MAILING LIST

Please advise us of any change in your address or if you want your name removed. To remove or change your address, we will need to know what it looks like at this time. Therefore, please print your address as it appears on the label, or attach the label below.

Currently, my address appears as:

Name:

Organization/Affiliation:

Address:

City:

State:

Zip Code:

I would like it changed to:

Name:

Organization/Affiliation:

Address:

City:

State:

Zip Code:

I would like my address removed from the Forest Plan Mailing List.

We would like to inform you that the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and the Privacy Act govern the formation, maintenance and disclosure of Federal Government mailing lists. Under provisions of the FOIA, the names and addresses of persons on these lists will be released upon request unless the Agency determines an unwarranted invasion of privacy, or falls within any of the other FOIA exemptions.

Okanogan National Forest
P.O. Box 950
Okanogan, WA 98840

Bulk Mailing Permit No. G-40