Appendix B – Resource Protection Measures

Resource Protection Measures (RPMs) are used to reduce to negligible or eliminate potential project effects. Some of these are "standard operating procedures" meaning it is something the Missoula Ranger District does routinely, while others were developed specifically for this project (see 6th column). These RPMs are objective-based. This means that the desired condition or the condition to be avoided is identified first. Ways that the objective can be met are identified and described in the table. Another method, determined to be equally or more effective in meeting the mitigation objective by a resource specialist and approved by a Line Officer, could also be used.

[1] C = timber sale or other contract; S = service; O = other such as FS force account crew, silvicultural prescription, or treatment unit layout.

[2] S = standard operating procedure; P = project specific, meaning this is an RPM developed by the ID team specifically for the WAM Project.

RPM	Resource Objectives	Description	Unit/Location	Sale, Service, Other[1]	S, P[2]	Driver (Forest Plan, Regulation, Effects)
Air Quality						
AIR-1	To maintain air quality standards	Prescribed burning activities will be conducted in compliance with State, Federal, and County air quality standards. Prescribed burning activities will observe the provisions of the Forest Service Major Open Burn Permit issued annually by Montanan Department of Environmental Quality and the Missoula County Outdoor Burning Permit for Major Sources issued annually by Missoula City-County Health Department	Project Area	Other	S	Forest Plan, Clean Air Act, Administrative Rules of Montana (ARM), Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations Guide (Red Book), FSM 5140
AIR-2	To maintain air quality standards	All prescribed burning will be accompanied by an approved prescribed fire plan.	Project Area	Other	S	Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations Guide (Red Book), FSM 5140
AIR-3	To reduce impacts from smoke to air quality	Best Available Control Technology: As per the Forest Service open burning permit with the State of Montana, Best Available Control Technology would be used to limit impacts from burning operations. This includes submitting and obtaining burn approval from the MT/ID Airshed	All Units	Other	S	Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations Guide (Red Book), FSM 5140, NWCG Smoke

RPM	Resource Objectives	Description	Unit/Location	Sale, Service, Other[1]	S, P[2]	Driver (Forest Plan, Regulation, Effects)
		Group prior to ignition, and burning only during times of favorable dispersion				Management Guide for Prescribed Fire (PMS 420), NWCG Interagency Prescribed Fire Planning and Implementation Guide (PMS 484)
AIR–4	To reduce impacts from smoke to air quality	During prescribed burning activities the use of the following 6 Basic Smoke Management Practices (BSMPs) will be considered: Evaluate smoke dispersion conditions to minimize smoke impacts; Monitor the effects of the fire on air quality; Record keeping of BSMP's, fire activity, and smoke behavior; Communication and public notification; Consider the use of emission reduction techniques (ERTs); Share the air-shed/air basin to minimize exposure to the public.	All Units	Other	S	Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations Guide (Red Book), FSM 5140, NWCG Smoke Management Guide for Prescribed Fire (PMS 420), NWCG Interagency Prescribed Fire Planning and Implementation Guide (PMS 484)
AIR–5	To reduce impacts from smoke to air quality	Larger burn blocks may be burned over multiple days in order to reduce the short-term smoke impacts. Small burn blocks may be burned within one operational period to reduce short-term smoke impacts. For pile burning, short-term impacts may be lessened by reducing the number of piles burned in an operational period.	All Units	Other	S	NWCG Smoke Management Guide for Prescribed Fire (PMS 420), NWCG Interagency Prescribed Fire Planning and Implementation Guide (PMS 484)
AIR–6	To reduce impacts from smoke to air quality	All prescribed burns would be monitored visually. If any prescribed burn appears to be generating an unacceptable level of smoke, measures may be taken to cease further ignition as is reasonably implementable. In addition, the Montana DEQ smoke monitors located in	All Units	Other	S	NWCG Smoke Management Guide for Prescribed Fire (PMS 420), NWCG Interagency Prescribed Fire Planning and

RPM	Resource Objectives	Description	Unit/Location	Sale, Service, Other[1]	S, P[2]	Driver (Forest Plan, Regulation, Effects)
		Frenchtown and Missoula will also be used to monitor smoke emission levels.				Implementation Guide (PMS 484)
Aquatics - Fisheries/Hydrology						

AQ-1	To protect instream habitat conditions during vegetation management – water temperature, large wood, pool quality and frequency, sedimentation, and stream stability	Delineate Inland Native Fish Strategy (INFISH) Riparian Habitat Conservation Areas (RHCAs) boundaries along both sides of streams and wetlands prior to activities; to exclude ground-based equipment, harvest, and other activities as follows:
		• Category 1 - Fish-bearing streams: 300-foot buffer for (600 ft. including both sides).
		• Category 2 – Permanently flowing non-fish-bearing streams: 150-foot buffer for perennial, non-fish bearing streams and wetlands, ponds, lakes, reservoirs greater than 1 acre. (300 ft. including both sides)
		• Category 3 – Ponds, lakes, reservoirs, and wetlands greater than 1 acre: 150-foot buffer
		• Category 4 – Seasonally flowing or intermittent stream, wetland less than 1-acre landslides, lands-prone areas:
		  • 100-foot buffer for Priority Watersheds
		  • 50-foot buffer for non-Priority Watershed
		
		RHCAs maybe modified by amendment in the absence of watershed analysis where stream reach or site-specific data support the change. In all cases, the rationale supporting RHCA widths and their effects would be documented.
		a) Site-specific review is recommending a modification from 300 ft to 150 ft buffer for commercial/mechanical harvest activities.
		b) New road construction is prohibited within the Hayes Creek 300 ft buffer, except as needed to cross streams.
		c) Site-specific review is recommending a modification from 300 ft to 50 ft for hand thinning of small diameter tress
			Project Area
			
			Units, 10, 19, 20
			
			Units 10, 19
			
			Hayes Creek Watershed units
				Sale, Service, Other	S
					
					P
						Inland Native Fish Strategy (USDA Forest Service, 1995)

RPM	Resource Objectives	Description	Unit/Location	Sale, Service, Other[1]	S, P[2]	Driver (Forest Plan, Regulation, Effects)
AQ-2	To protect instream habitat conditions during vegetation management – water temperature, large wood, pool quality and frequency, sedimentation, and stream stability	Restrict cutting in RHCAs to hazard trees • Hazard trees in RHCAs may only be cut with hand equipment and left in place. When possible fall such in such a direct that at least a portion of the tree lands in the stream and/or floodplain. Prevent landing construction in RHCAs unless approved by Fisheries Biologist or Hydrologist	All units	Sale, Service, Other	S	Inland Native Fish Strategy (USDA Forest Service, 1995)
AQ-3	To protect instream habitat conditions during vegetation management – water temperature, large wood, pool quality and frequency, sedimentation, and stream stability	During project layout, field personnel would identify any additional wet areas and/or stream channels and notify appropriate water and/or fisheries specialists and implement the appropriate RHCA buffer.	All units	Other	S	Inland Native Fish Strategy (USDA Forest Service, 1995)
AQ-4	To prevent inadvertent contamination of aquatic ecosystems	Refueling or equipment maintenance activities are prohibited in RHCAs Ensure all equipment is properly maintained (i.e., no fluid leaks) Prohibit storage of fuel or other hazardous materials in RHCAs Weed treatment will follow protection measures identified within the Forest-wide EIS	All units	Sale, Service, Other	S	Inland Native Fish Strategy (USDA Forest Service, 1995)
AQ-5	To minimize disturbance of riparian areas and to foster natural processes that affect aquatic ecosystems	Follow mitigation measures outlined within the Programmatic Biological Assessment for Prescribed Fire (USDA-FS and USDI-BLM 2001), which includes specific measures regarding storage and handling of toxic materials/fuels and drafting water from streams • Burning to maintain or restore structure and composition of native plant communities, or to reduce hazardous conditions are allowed in RHCAs	All units	Sale, Service, Other	S	Inland Native Fish Strategy (USDA Forest Service, 1995) Western Montana Bull Trout Level I Team, Programmatic Biological

RPM	Resource Objectives	Description	Unit/Location	Sale, Service, Other[1]	S, P[2]	Driver (Forest Plan, Regulation, Effects)
		• Prohibit aerial ignition within RHCA; allow fire to creep from outside RHCA. Hand ignition will be allowed within the RCHA but outside of riparian and wetlands (green zones). • Prescribed fire handlines will be allowed to anchor within the RHCA but will not be constructed to parallel the stream within the RHCA. • Machine piles are restricted in RHCA				Assessment for Prescribed Fire (USDA-FS and USDI-BLM, 2001)
AQ-6	To reduce sediment production and delivery to streams and protect fish spawning habitat	Instream work will be restricted to the time period between July 15th and August 31st. Unless agreed upon with the Fish Biologist and authorized in the permitting process.	Instream work	Sale, Service	S	The Natural Streambed and Land Preservation Act, 1975 (Montana 310 Law) State of Montana and Forest Service Stream Preservation, SP-124 (MOU FS-01-78-017)
AQ-7	To reduce sediment production and delivery to streams and protect fish spawning habitat	Ground-disturbing activities (e.g., BMP treatments, new road construction, and haul) will be prohibited during wet/saturated conditions when excessive erosion would occur.	All roads	Sale	S	Forest Plan
AQ-8	To reduce sediment production and delivery to streams and protect fish spawning habitat	Montana Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Forestry would be met on haul and access routes, including provisions of the Streamside Management Zone Law. • BMPs will made effective during time of use and may require periodic maintenance. • BMPs may include adequate spacing of drain dips or ditch relief culverts, leadouts or drainage structures before stream crossings, road shaping to shed water off the surface, rock check dams in ditches, graveling road surfaces, etc.	All roads	Sale, Service	S	Clean Water Act Forest Plan Montana Forestry BMPs, 2006

RPM	Resource Objectives	Description	Unit/Location	Sale, Service, Other[1]	S, P[2]	Driver (Forest Plan, Regulation, Effects)

		• Slash filter windrows:
		  • would be applied to stream crossings on access routes,
		  • below road drainage features that occur within 300 feet of any streams
		• Short-term BMP actions and will be implemented on an as needed basis and include silt fences, straw bales, or other temporary but effective measures to reduce sediment from reaching streams.				

AQ-9	To reduce sediment production and delivery to streams and protect fish spawning habitat	Reconstruct roads only to the extent necessary: • Maintain/reestablish road width to minimum design criteria, with priority on road segments within 300 ft of stream channels. • Road maintenance actions will follow mitigation measures outlined within the Western Montana Bull Trout Level I Team's programmatic Bull Trout consultation document; Road Related Activities that May Affect Bull Trout And Bull Trout Critical Habitat in Western Montana.	All roads	Sale, Service	S	Forest Plan
AQ-10	To protect water resources during snowplowing	Snow removal shall be done in a manner to preserve and protect aquatic resources: • Snow berms would not be left on the road or shoulder on haul routes unless drainage holes are opened and maintained. • Drainage holes would be spaced as required to obtain satisfactory surface drainage without discharge on erodible fills. • Sidecast material will not include dirt and gravel. • Ditches and culverts will be made functional during operations.	Project area roads	Sale	S	Clean Water Act Forest Plan Montana Forestry BMPs, 2006
AQ-11	For regulatory compliance	All required permits would be obtained for any activity that would disturb stream channels and/or wetlands.	Project area	Other	S	The Natural Streambed and Land Preservation

RPM	Resource Objectives	Description	Unit/Location	Sale, Service, Other[1]	S, P[2]	Driver (Forest Plan, Regulation, Effects)
						Act, 1975 (Montana 310 Law) State of Montana and Forest Service Stream Preservation, SP-124 (MOU FS-01-78-017)
AQ-12	For regulatory compliance	New stream crossings or upgrades will be designed to Q_{100} flows and Aquatic Organism Passage requirements. The Fisheries Biologist and/or Hydrologist will be notified prior to conducting instream work.	Haul Routes	Sale	S	Inland Native Fish Strategy (USDA Forest Service, 1995)
AQ-13	To prevent the spread of aquatic nuisance species	All water handling equipment (i.e., water tenders, weed sprayers, water pumps, etc.) will follow Regional aquatic invasive species prevention guidelines to prevent spread of invasive.	All in-stream activities.	Sale, Service	S	Federal - Lacey Act Montana – Aquatic Invasive Species Laws Forest Plan
AQ-14	To project aquatic TES species	Water pumps with intakes hoses will be fitted with a screen mesh size not greater than 3/32 of an inch.	All water pumping actions	Sale, Service	S	Endangered Species Act
AQ-15	To address potential water yield increases	A more comprehensive water yield assessment (typically Equivalent Clearcut Acreage methodology) will be done in select watersheds when treatment prescriptions are proposed. This may include additional RPMs to address increases in runoff.	6th HUC Watersheds outlined in the Hydrology Specialist Report	Sale, Service, Other	S	Forest Plan
Sensitive Plants						
BOT-1	To protect TES species	Information regarding subsequent treatments areas will be provided and coordinated with a Forest Service botanist prior to field season or as soon as possible. Treatment areas will be evaluated for sensitive plant habitat suitability and suitable habitats will be surveyed as necessary. Prescriptions involving mechanized	Project Area (see disturbance level chart in Botany Report)	Service	S	Forest Plan Standard 27, Regional Plant Survey Strategy 2020

RPM	Resource Objectives	Description	Unit/Location	Sale, Service, Other[1]	S, P[2]	Driver (Forest Plan, Regulation, Effects)
		treatments within or adjacent to known TES plant populations will include mitigations to protect those populations. Site specific mitigation to protect TES plant populations may include timing, buffers, or avoidance.				
BOT-2	To protect TES species	Changes to the project during layout that could cause impacts that vary from what was analyzed (e.g., increased canopy cover reduction or logging system change) would be reviewed by a qualified Forest Service botanist, and rare/sensitive plant surveys would be conducted as necessary prior to project implementation.	Project Area (see disturbance level chart in Botany Report)	Service	S	Forest Plan Standard 27, Regional Plant Survey Strategy 2020
BOT-3	To promote revegetation of disturbed sites with native plant species	Use the Lolo NF Seeding and Revegetation Guidelines, available in the Botany Project File or Soil File 6, for detailed procedures and appropriate mixes. Consult with the Forest Native Plants Coordinator or the Botanist if changes to the seed mix are necessary due to supply. Do not include restricted species (FSM 2070). Where prescribed by a Botanist or Soil Scientist, shrub planting may also be used as a revegetation technique. Shrub ordering procedures and planting guidance are available in the Lolo NF Seeding and Revegetation Guidelines.	Project Area	Sale, Service	S	Forest Plan Standard 27, Regional Plant Survey Strategy 2020
Cultural Resources						
CULT-1	To protect and allow recording of new cultural resources identified	If previously unrecorded cultural resources, either prehistoric or historic, are identified during project implementation, work is to stop until the East Zone Archaeologist is notified.	All Units	Other	S	Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 36CFR800-Protection of Historic Properties
CULT-2	To protect historic logging camp during mechanical thinning operations	Provide 50’ buffer from mechanical equipment around historic features.	Units 7, 8, 9, 23, 24	Sale, Service	S	Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 36CFR800-

RPM	Resource Objectives	Description	Unit/Location	Sale, Service, Other[1]	S, P[2]	Driver (Forest Plan, Regulation, Effects)
						Protection of Historic Properties
CULT-3	To protect historic logging camp during underburning operations	Provide 50' buffer around historic component of cultural resource within unit (e.g., no hand or mechanical line within), hand thin around site features.	Units 7, 8, 9, 23, 24	Sale, Service	S	Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 36CFR800-Protection of Historic Properties
CULT-4	To protect historic orchard trees during underburning operations	Work with Heritage Specialist to determine appropriate buffers and/or hand thinning around site features to remove vegetation encroachment and protect from 'overburning'. Ensure hand thinning around site features to remove vegetation encroachment and protect from potential crown fire.	Unit 82	Sale, Service	S	Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 36CFR800-Protection of Historic Properties
CULT-5	To protect the visual integrity of Lolo Trail National Historic Landmark (NHL) and Nez Perce/Lewis and Clark National Historic Trails (NHT)	Hand thinning, clearing and brushing near National Historic Trails will occur according to standards specific to the trails' primitive condition (e.g., downed logs that can be easily stepped over will remain in place). Depending on location and vegetation density/type, buffers may be used on either side of the trail. Low intensity burning, mimicking the natural process of fire, shall be allowed to move across the trails.	Camp Creek, Sleeman and Johnson Gulch FTAs	Service	S	Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), 36CFR800-Protection of Historic Properties
Fire and Fuels						
FF-1	To ensure silviculture objectives are met	All non-mechanized thinning, slashing, girdling, fuelbreak, fire line construction, duff mound removal, residual tree protection, and hand-piling will adhere to direction from a signed silviculture prescription.	All Units	Sale, Service, Other	S	Forest Service Policy (Manual and Handbook Direction)
FF-2	To reduce wildfire hazard and associated risk	All prescribed burning generated from this project would be accompanied by an approved prescribed fire plan.	Project	Other	S	Forest Plan, Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations Guide

RPM	Resource Objectives	Description	Unit/Location	Sale, Service, Other[1]	S, P[2]	Driver (Forest Plan, Regulation, Effects)
						(Red Book), FSM 5140
FF-3	To reduce wildfire hazard and associated risk	All prescribed fire plan documents will adhere to policy stated within the Forest Service Manual 5140-Hazardous Fuels and Prescribed Fire, the Interagency Prescribed Fire Planning and Implementation Procedures Guide, the Prescribed Fire Complexity Rating Guide, and Chapters 5 and 17 in the Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations Guide (Red Book).	All Units	Other	S	Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations Guide (Red Book), FSM 5140
FF-4	To reduce wildfire hazard and associated risk	All prescribed fire plans will contain a signed silviculture prescription from which the plan is developed, an annual Risk Assessment, annual Department of Environmental Quality Montana Air Quality Major Open Burning Permit, and in Missoula County an annual Missoula County Outdoor Burning Permit.	All Units	Other	S	NWCG Interagency Prescribed Fire Planning and Implementation Guide (PMS 484)
FF-5	To reduce wildfire hazard and associated risk	All prescribed burn plans will have been completed and signed by a fully qualified Type 1 or 2 Prescribed Fire Burn Boss. A technical review and review of the burn will be completed and signed by a technical reviewer, Fire Management Officer, and annually by the appropriate Line Officer. In the case of aerial ignition prescribed burns, the Forest Aviation Officer will review the Project Aviation Safety Plan.	All Units	Other	S	NWCG Interagency Prescribed Fire Planning and Implementation Guide (PMS 484)
FF-6	Public Health and Safety	Fire Management Staff will generate public notice information and distribute through Lolo NF Public Affairs Officer and other information channels prior to implementation. Signs may be posted to alert forest visitors of prescribed fire operations.	All Units	Other	S	NWCG Smoke Management Guide for Prescribed Fire (PMS 420), NWCG Interagency Prescribed Fire Planning and Implementation Guide (PMS 484)
Noxious Weeds						

RPM	Resource Objectives	Description	Unit/Location	Sale, Service, Other[1]	S, P[2]	Driver (Forest Plan, Regulation, Effects)
NW-1	To reduce or eliminate the introduction or spread of weeds	Prior to and post log haul, conduct ground-based noxious weed herbicide treatments along planned NFS haul roads.	Haul Routes	Sale	S	Forest Plan, Amendment 11, Integrated Weed Management Plan FEIS, Effects
NW-2	To reduce or eliminate the introduction or spread of weeds	Include in all contracts the standard Contract Provisions: C/CT6.351 (or equivalent) – Washing Equipment: This clause requires the purchaser to clean all off-road equipment before moving into project area so that weed seeds are not spread.	Project Area	Sale	S	Forest Plan, Amendment 11, Integrated Weed Management Plan FEIS, Effects
NW-3	To reduce or eliminate the introduction or spread of noxious weeds and impacts of herbicide treatment	Weed treatments will tier to Lolo National Forest Integrated Weed Management Plan (USDA Forest Service 2007), including approved herbicides, treatment strategies, and mitigation measures. Implement mitigation measures 1 through 48 (starting on page 28 of Lolo National Forest Integrated Weed Management EIS [2007]). These include evaluating the weed site for sensitive plant habitat, implementing Region 1 weed prevention practices and BMPs, following herbicide application law, and posting signs where herbicides are applied.	Project Area (per Weed EIS)	Service and Sale	S	Forest Plan, Amendment 11, Integrated Weed Management Plan FEIS, Effects
Recreation						
REC-1	To protect recreation opportunities and minimize conflict	Notify the recreating public, recreation partners, and special-use permit holders if there will be road, trail, or area closures in the project area. Notification methods may include on site signing, local newspaper, Forest web page, social media, and other communication tools.	Project Area	Other	S	Forest Plan, Effects
REC-2	To protect recreation opportunities and minimize conflict	Coordinate treatment and timing with District Recreation Staff to minimize conflicts with recreation use. In Pattee Canyon RA, Blue Mountain RA, and Rattlesnake NRA, coordinate with District Recreation Staff when implementing road, trail, or area closures to minimize impacts to recreation users.	Units in Pattee Canyon RA, Blue Mtn RA, Rattlesnake NRA or other MA-9 locations	Sale, Other	P	Forest Plan, Effects

RPM	Resource Objectives	Description	Unit/Location	Sale, Service, Other[1]	S, P[2]	Driver (Forest Plan, Regulation, Effects)
		When possible prioritize winter implementation in areas of high summer use, such as the Blue Mountain disc golf course, and summer operations in areas of high winter use, such as the Pattee Canyon Nordic ski trails.				
REC-3	To protect big game hunting opportunities	When it is necessary to implement project activities behind locked gates during hunting season, place signs on the gates to alert hunters.	Project Area	Sale, Service, Other	S	Effects
REC-4	To protect natural resources	Where feasible, in areas where treatment will result in more openings and would likely lead to increased unauthorized OHV use, work with the District Recreation Staff, Silviculturist, and Fuels Staff to provide a visual and physical barrier to deter unauthorized use.	Units adjacent to open motorized routes	Sale, Service, Other	P	Forest Plan, Effects
REC-5	To protect natural resources and allow recreation access	Winter Operations: Restrict winter haul to allow for snowmobile use on haul routes located on designated snowmobile trails (for example, no haul on weekdays 6 p.m. to 4 a.m., weekends, federal holidays, or other timeframe options that meet intent). Post warning signs at roads used as haul routes where they intersect designated snowmobile trails. Coordinate closure of system trails and corresponding signage with District Recreation Staff. To provide for public safety, in consultation with District Recreation Staff, consider trail or area closures in specific units where recreation activity could conflict with treatment activities particularly in the Blue Mountain RA, Pattee Canyon RA, and the Rattlesnake NRA where concentrated recreation use occurs.	Units adjacent to open motorized routes	Sale, Service, Other	P	Forest Plan, Effects
REC-6	To protect recreation opportunities and allow access	Summer/Fall Operations: In units with system trails, consider restricting summer/fall project activities to allow for weekend and federal holiday use of trails (for example, no project activities on weekends from	Project Area	Sale, Service, Other	P	Forest Plan, Effects

RPM	Resource Objectives	Description	Unit/Location	Sale, Service, Other[1]	S, P[2]	Driver (Forest Plan, Regulation, Effects)
		3 p.m. Friday to midnight Sunday and on federal holidays or other timeframe options that meet intent). Coordinate summer/fall haul to accommodate permitted recreation events on haul routes in coordination with District Recreation Staff (consider restricting haul for the duration of permitted recreation events where conflict could occur). Post warning signs at trailheads and as needed along system trails where project activities are occurring to ensure onsite notification of recreation users. Coordinate closure of system trails and corresponding signage with District Recreation Staff. To provide for public safety, in consultation with District Recreation Staff, consider trail or area closures in specific units where recreation activity could conflict with treatment activities particularly in the Blue Mountain RA, Pattee Canyon RA, and the Rattlesnake NRA where concentrated recreation use occurs.				
REC-7	To protect recreation opportunities and visual quality	All flagging and timber harvest boundary signs will be removed upon completion of the project in the Blue Mountain RA, Pattee Canyon RA, and the Rattlesnake NRA where concentrated recreation use occurs.	Units in Pattee Canyon RA, Blue Mtn RA, Rattlesnake NRA or other MA-9 locations	Sale, Other	S	Effects
REC-8	To protect recreation opportunities and infrastructure	Work with District Recreation Staff to ensure system trails and signage are adequately marked and easily identifiable on the ground. Skid trails/haul roads will not be overlain on system trails unless it is necessary to accomplish project goals. If it is necessary to use a system trail as a skid trail/haul road, prior approval form District Recreation Staff will be required. If system trails	All units	Sale, Service, Other	S	Effects

RPM	Resource Objectives	Description	Unit/Location	Sale, Service, Other[1]	S, P[2]	Driver (Forest Plan, Regulation, Effects)
		are used as skid trails/haul roads, trails must be restored to their original width/tread condition. Any skid trail crossings will be perpendicular to system trails. The skid trail will curve as soon as feasible to minimize the distant view. Crews will place slash and debris within the skid trail for at least the "line-of-sight" to deter use by recreationists post-harvest. If trails are temporarily closed due to project activities, trail tread will be cleared of all slash immediately upon the trail being re-opened and cessation of project activities.				
REC-9	To protect recreation opportunities and natural resources	District Recreation and Silviculturist will assess and identify areas of concern within 100 feet of system trail intersections. To prevent trail cutting and new, non-system user trails creation, these areas will be excluded (i.e. flagged) from treatment and/or clumps of trees retained where feasible. Feather vegetation, slash and/or large woody debris within 100 feet of the trail corridors or site distance to provide screening and discourage off-trail use. Non-system, user-created trails will not be reopened if made impassable due to project activities.	Units containing system trails	Sale, Service, Other	S	Effects
REC-10	To protect existing recreation access	As determined by District Recreation Staff at the time of implementation, paths (non-maintained, non-system trails) may be left on system roads to be decommissioned where recreation access/use has traditionally occurred.	Units containing road decommissioning	Sale, Service, Other	S	Forest Plan, Effects
REC-11	To protect recreation opportunities and reduce conflict	Notify the recreating public, recreation partners, and special-use permit holders prior to the occurrence of prescribed burning and burning of slash piles in areas of high concentrated use in order to minimize impacts from smoke. Public notice will be distributed through Lolo NF Public	Units in Pattee Canyon RA, Blue Mtn RA, Rattlesnake NRA or other MA-9 locations	Service, Other	P	Forest Plan, Effects

RPM	Resource Objectives	Description	Unit/Location	Sale, Service, Other[1]	S, P[2]	Driver (Forest Plan, Regulation, Effects)
		Affairs Officer and other information channels prior to implementation. Signs may be posted to alert forest visitors of prescribed fire operations.				
REC-12	To protect recreation infrastructure	Recreation improvements and facilities should be protected to minimize damage during implementation. If damage occurs sites will be restored to pre-implementation condition upon completion of area activities.	Project Area	Sale, Other	S	Effects
REC-13	To protect recreation opportunities and natural resources	To the extent possible, use of roads, trail corridors, developed recreation sites or trailheads for landing sites, equipment staging, burn bays or any other similar use should be avoided. If used, coordinate with District Recreation Staff to restore affected site to acceptable condition.	Project Area	Sale, Other	S	Effects
Soils						

SOIL-1	To maintain soil productivity and reduce detrimental soil disturbance	Mechanized Thinning, Biomass, Fuelbreaks, and Prescribed Fire Operations, Unit Site Evaluations:
		• For units within the Blue Mountain FTA, site evaluations will be completed during planning.
		• For units outside of the Blue Mountain FTA and all fuelbreaks, evaluate risk of soil disturbance per the Soil Risk Evaluation Framework (SREF) developed for the WAM project.
		  • Follow recommendations regarding site visits outlined in the SREF to ensure compliance with R1 SQS.
		  • For units where a site visit is recommended, site visit will occur prior to implementation
			All units where mechanized thinning, Biomass, OR Prescribed Fire operations will be implemented.
			Areas where fuelbreaks will be implemented along roads.
				Other	P	Forest Service Region 1 Soil Quality Standards (R1 FSM Supplement 2550-2014-1), Forest Plan, Forest Service Manual (FSM 2550)

SOIL-2	To maintain soil productivity and reduce detrimental soil disturbance	Mechanized Thinning: Seasonal Operating Conditions Summer Operating Conditions: • Ground-based harvest would only occur on dry soils. Soil moisture would be evaluated	All units where mechanized thinning operations will be implemented	Sale	S	Forest Service Region 1 Soil Quality Standards (R1 FSM

RPM	Resource Objectives	Description	Unit/Location	Sale, Service, Other[1]	S, P[2]	Driver (Forest Plan, Regulation, Effects)
		at the bottom of the root tight layer (2-6 inches below soil surface). Refer to Table B1 in Soil File 4 (Lolo NF Ground-Based Harvest Guidelines) for dry soil, field assessment information. Winter Operating Conditions: • Winter Operating Conditions are optional in all units unless otherwise specified following site visit. • Winter operating conditions require frozen ground or 18 inches of settled snow to support equipment and protect soil surface. Because depth of snow necessary to protect forest floor varies with snow density, less than 18 inches of snow would be approved by the TSA under favorable winter conditions.				Supplement 2550-2014-1), Effects
SOIL-3	To maintain soil productivity and reduce detrimental soil disturbance	Skid Roads • Existing skid trails would be reused to the extent possible in order to limit new soil disturbance. • Skid trails will be spaced 75 to 100 feet apart to minimize soil disturbance of the harvest footprint. • By purchaser agreement, in lieu of waterbars, slash of mixed sizes (at least 50% < 6 inches diameter) would be placed over skid roads to prevent erosion in units. Slash would cover approximately 65−70% of the road or trail to a depth of approximately 2−3 inches (approximately 10-15 t/a).	All units where mechanical thinning is planned	Sale	S	Forest Service Region 1 Soil Quality Standards (R1 FSM Supplement 2550-2014-1), Forest Plan (1986), Forest Service Manual (FSM 2550)
SOIL-4	To maintain soil productivity and reduce detrimental soil disturbance	Water Features within Units If seasonally moist areas are present in units where mechanical thinning will occur, provide a 50 foot no equipment buffer around wet area.	All units where mechanical thinning is planned	Sale	S	Forest Plan

RPM	Resource Objectives	Description	Unit/Location	Sale, Service, Other[1]	S, P[2]	Driver (Forest Plan, Regulation, Effects)
SOIL-5	To maintain soil productivity and reduce detrimental soil disturbance	Slope Limitations for Ground-based Equipment Within the Blue Mountain FTA and biomass units, ground-based equipment will be limited to slopes less than 35% slope. In units where site visits have occurred, ground-based equipment may operate on slopes up to 40% in areas less than 100 ft in length.	Blue Mountain units and biomass units	Sale	S	Forest Plan
SOIL-6	To ensure adequate woody material for nutrient cycling, and forest floor development	Large Woody Material in Mechanized Thinning Units • In mechanized thinning units where site visits are recommended utilizing the SREF framework, units will also be evaluated to determine large woody debris levels. • In units where large woody debris is below recommended levels, tree tops or other mechanized thinning residue may be left in unit in order to meet recommended tonnage in the Lolo Coarse Woody Material Guide. • In units adjacent to private property and within designated fuel breaks, exceptions may be made to meet safety needs.	All units where mechanical thinning will be implemented	Sale	S	Lolo NF Down Woody Material Guide (2006), Forest Plan
SOIL-7	To increase soil nutrient and organic matter inputs	In biomass units, reforestation may be required to increase soil nutrient inputs, add organic matter, and decrease soil erosion potential, and improve long-term soil productivity.	May occur on acquired lands or WBP may be planted in managed wildfire areas, or large prescribed fire treatment areas	Other	P	Forest Service Region 1 Soil Quality Standards (R1 FSM Supplement 2550-2014-1), Forest Plan, Forest Service Manual (FSM 2550)
SOIL-8	To maintain soil productivity and reduce detrimental soil disturbance	Landing Mitigations • Existing landings would be re-used to the extent possible • Landing rehabilitation (erosion control) on ground-based landings would occur on dry soils and would be completed as follows: • Landing site preparation (scarification) to a depth of 4-6 inches would occur.	All landings	Sale, Service	S	Forest Service Region 1 Soil Quality Standards (R1 FSM Supplement 2550-2014-1), Forest Plan, Forest Service Manual (FSM 2550)

RPM	Resource Objectives	Description	Unit/Location	Sale, Service, Other[1]	S, P[2]	Driver (Forest Plan, Regulation, Effects)
		• Disturbed sites will be revegetated using seeding and/or shrub planting direction in BOT-3. • In select highly accessible areas along open roads, place barriers to block motorized access into landings.				

SOIL-9	To improve soil productivity	Temporary Roads
		• Level of temporary road and excaline trail decommissioning would depend on existing condition of the site prior to road or trail construction and would be decommissioned following site-appropriate combinations of the following:
		  • New temporary roads would be obliterated after they have served the Purchaser's purpose. Obliteration would consist of recontouring road prism including all cut and fill slopes to natural ground contour. In addition, logging slash, stumps or other woody debris would be placed and scattered uniformly on the top of the recontoured corridor.
		  • By purchaser agreement, topsoil and slash would be stored along the temporary road to the greatest extent possible during temporary road construction and pulled back over the road surface during decommissioning.
		  • Existing road prisms used as temporary roads would have site preparation to a depth of at least 6 inches. Where existing prisms are used for skidding (no log haul) slash placement over the prism or excaline trail may be used for rehabilitation without scarification.
		  • New road prisms will be recontoured following use.
			All temporary roads and excaline trails in the Blue Mountain FTA	Sale	S	Forest Service Region 1 Soil Quality Standards (R1 FSM Supplement 2550-2014-1), Forest Plan, Forest Service Manual (FSM 2550)

RPM	Resource Objectives	Description	Unit/Location	Sale, Service, Other[1]	S, P[2]	Driver (Forest Plan, Regulation, Effects)
		• Disturbed sites will be revegetated using seeding and/or shrub planting direction in BOT-3. • By purchaser agreement, in lieu of waterbars, slash of mixed sizes (at least 50% <6 inches diameter) would be placed over temporary roads and excaline trails to prevent erosion in units. Slash would cover approximately 65−70% of the road or trail to a depth of approximately 2−3 inches where available (approximately 10-15 t/a). • If temporary roads are needed to access biomass units during implementation, site visits will be completed prior to implementation.				
Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive Species						
TES-1	To protect TES species	If any threatened, endangered, or sensitive species are located during project layout or implementation, the appropriate specialist (e.g., wildlife or fisheries biologist or botanist) will be notified. Alter management activities, if necessary, so that proper protection measures can be taken. Include timber sale contract provisions that require the protection of threatened, endangered and sensitive in the timber sale contract.	Entire Project	Sale, Service	S	Forest Plan, ESA
Forested Vegetation						
VEG-1	For large tree retention	Silvicultural prescriptions will favor the retention of large, healthy dominant/codominant trees where possible to meet project and Forest Plan objectives. A Certified Silviculturist will prepare or review site-specific prescriptions and marking guides and may include language such as “thin from below” or specify an upper diameter limit of trees eligible for removal to meet this objective.	MA 21, unsuited MAs, TBD	Sale, Other, Service	P	Old Growth, MA 21, CWPP guidelines

RPM	Resource Objectives	Description	Unit/Location	Sale, Service, Other[1]	S, P[2]	Driver (Forest Plan, Regulation, Effects)
		MA21: silvicultural prescriptions would retain live trees >20" dbh to the extent possible. Where prescribed by a Silviculturist, measures (e.g., raking, slash pullback) will be taken to retain at-risk and/or large diameter (i.e., >20" dbh) trees from excessive crown and bole scorch to the extent feasible to avoid unintentional mortality. Avoid removal of large diameter ponderosa pine and western larch (>20" dbh) to the extent possible when locating landings, skid trails, and skyline corridors. MA 21 and unsuited management areas: treatment areas were or will be carefully evaluated and/or field surveyed, as necessary, to determine their old growth status prior to project implementation. Any treatment area that meets the old growth criteria in the Forest Plan and/or Green and others (1992, errata 2011) would meet it following treatment or would be dropped (e.g., Blue Mountain Unit 17) (see Project File).				
VEG-2	To minimize insects and disease	Where prescribed by a silviculturist: • Treat any susceptible ponderosa pine stumps, greater than 12" dbh with borate product (e.g., Cellu-treat) within 24 hours to reduce the potential risk of Annosus root disease spread. • Slash piles that contain ponderosa slash would be burned in a timely fashion or baited with traps to reduce the likelihood of Ips population buildup. • Verbenone or MCH may be applied within the analysis area to repel mountain pine or Douglas-fir bark beetles from individual trees or small areas. • Incidental girdling/felling may occur to reduce dwarf mistletoe infection, and heavy	ALL TBD	Sale, Other, Service	S	Forest-wide Standards, Appendix C, FS Policy

RPM	Resource Objectives	Description	Unit/Location	Sale, Service, Other[1]	S, P[2]	Driver (Forest Plan, Regulation, Effects)
		crown fuels, overhead hazards, protect regeneration, or create snags.				
VEG-3	To meet regulatory requirements	Within unsuited management areas, silvicultural prescriptions and treatments will include design elements to meet the specific management area objectives including, but not limited to: concentrated public use, Rattlesnake National Recreation Area (limits of acceptable change), visual quality, ski areas, and uneconomical lands (i.e., biomass removal). To ensure long-term site productivity and prevent resource damage, unsuited area inclusions, where tree regeneration assurance is lacking, as identified by low tree stocking, low productivity potential (i.e., < 20 cubic feet/acre/year), and/or surface rock or scree, or subsurface rocky soil, will be excluded from harvest and mechanized equipment to the greatest extent practicable. Openings created by removal of heavy crown fuels and diseased trees through even-aged regeneration harvest would be less than forty acres and regenerated within 5 years. If natural regeneration is unsuccessful sites would be planted. To ensure tree stock adaptability, planted trees would be from locally adapted seed sources and cared for and planted with necessary protection for survival (e.g., shade, animal browse netting). Reforestation investments and areas of acceptable regeneration that meet stand stocking, species preference, and LRMP objectives would be retained followed burning (first and second order fire effects) as described in the silvicultural prescription.	ALL TBD	Other	S	Appendix C, NFMA, FS Policy
Visual Quality						
VQ-1	To retain scenic character	Cut stumps as low as possible within 100 feet of trails so that grass and vegetation regrowth will	All mechanized Units within Blue	Sale, Service	S	Forest Plan, Effects

RPM	Resource Objectives	Description	Unit/Location	Sale, Service, Other[1]	S, P[2]	Driver (Forest Plan, Regulation, Effects)
		reduce form and color contrast within one growing season post implementation.	Mountain Recreation Area			
VQ-2	To retain scenic character	Use cut tree markings so that no paint will be visible after implementation within 100 feet of trails. If leave tree or boundary markings are necessary, only use stump marks or black out trunk marks within one year of timber sale contract activities being completed and excepted for the harvest unit.	All mechanized units within Blue Mountain Recreation Area	Sale, Service	S	Forest Plan, Effects
VQ-3	To retain scenic character	Locate landing and hand-piles more than 100 feet from trails. When feasible, completely burn or remove piles within 100 feet of trails within one year of piling or as soon as possible.	All Units within Blue Mountain Recreation Area	Sale, Service, Other	S	Forest Plan, Effects
VQ-4	To retain scenic character	Vary leave tree density along the eastern and northeastern boundary with non-Forest lands to reduce likelihood of squared off edge effect. Burn across western boundary into Unit 90 to reduce linear edge effect on this edge to the extent possible	Unit 10	Sale, Service, Other	P	Forest Plan, Effects
VQ-5	To retain scenic character	Burn across western boundary into Units 64 and 90 to reduce linear edge effect on this edge to the extent possible.	Unit 12	Sale, Service, Other	P	Forest Plan, Effects
VQ-6	To retain scenic character	Burn across the northern and western boundaries into Unit 53 to reduce possibility of linear edge creation on this boundary to the extent possible.	Unit 18	Sale, Service, Other	P	Forest Plan, Effects
VQ-7	To retain scenic character	Burn across the western boundary into Unit 53 to reduce possibility of linear edge creation on this boundary to the extent possible.	Unit 19	Sale, Service, Other	P	Forest Plan, Effects
VQ-8	To retain scenic character	Burn across the southern and eastern boundaries into Unit 53 to reduce possibility of linear edge creation on this boundary to the extent possible.	Unit 20	Sale, Service, Other	P	Forest Plan, Effects
VQ-9	To retain scenic character	Burn across the southern boundary and vary fuels reduction along this boundary to mosaic into the non-treatment area to the extent possible. Do not locate skid trail(s) on top of ridge along southern boundary.	Units 21, 22, 24	Sale, Service, Other	P	Forest Plan, Effects

RPM	Resource Objectives	Description	Unit/Location	Sale, Service, Other[1]	S, P[2]	Driver (Forest Plan, Regulation, Effects)
VQ-10	To retain scenic character	Burn across the western boundary into the non-treatment area and vary fuels reduction along this boundary to mosaic into the non-treatment area to the extent possible. Do not locate skid trail(s) on top of ridge along western boundary.	Unit 25	Sale, Service, Other	P	Forest Plan, Effects
VQ-11	To retain scenic character	Burn across all boundaries into Units 18 and 20 to reduce possibility of linear edge creation on this boundary to the extent possible.	Unit 53	Sale, Service, Other	P	Forest Plan, Effects
VQ-12	To retain scenic character	Vary leave tree density along the southern and squared off western tail boundary with non-Forest land to reduce likelihood of squared off edge effect.	Unit 55	Sale, Service, Other	P	Forest Plan, Effects
VQ-13	To retain scenic character	Burn across southern boundary into general non-mechanized treatment areas in the Sleeman area to the extent possible with powerline adjacent. If burning is not possible, vary fuels reduction along this boundary to mosaic into the powerline area and reduce the visible linear edge.	Unit 64	Sale, Service, Other	P	Forest Plan, Effects
VQ-14	To retain scenic character	Cut stumps as low as possible within 50 feet of roads so that grass and vegetation regrowth will reduce form and color contrast within one growing season post implementation.	Shaded Fuelbreaks – roads in Partial Retention, Retention, and the VQOs from the maps on file	Sale, Service, Other	S	Forest Plan, Effects
VQ-15	To retain scenic character	At the southern most boundary where treatment areas meet non-Forest lands, open the canopy to match the more open canopy currently visible on the non-Forest lands to make a mosaicked and harmonious transition across the land ownership boundary and reduce the potential for creation of an edge at the boundary.	Generalized non-mechanized and biomass treatment areas in the Blue Mountain Area	Sale, Service, Other	P	Forest Plan, Effects
VQ-16	To meet Partial Retention, Retention, and VQOs From Maps on File	Consult with a landscape architect for unit specific mitigations pertaining to edges and boundaries of units. Likely mitigations include: create gradient of leave trees towards edges; avoid linear edge vertically perpendicular to slope contours; and, mosaic treated and	See Scenery Implementation Considerations for applicable treatments and FTAs.	Sale, Service, Other	S	Forest Plan, Effects

RPM	Resource Objectives	Description	Unit/Location	Sale, Service, Other[1]	S, P[2]	Driver (Forest Plan, Regulation, Effects)
		untreated areas to the extent possible economically and technically.				
VQ-17	To meet Partial Retention	Consult with a landscape architect for unit specific mitigations pertaining to edges and boundaries of units. In the immediate foreground (300 feet) of Snowbowl Road consider stump heights being as low as possible, avoid leave tree and boundary marking if possible. Black out markings if necessary.	Biomass Removal and/or Generalized Non-mechanized Treatments in the Butler Creek FTA	Sale, Service, Other	S	Forest Plan, Effects
VQ-18	To meet Partial Retention	Consult with a landscape architect for unit specific mitigations pertaining to edges and boundaries of units. Likely mitigations include: create gradient of leave trees towards edges; and, pull-back units to the roadways and away from private properties directly south of the Forest boundary.	Generalized Non Mechanized Treatments in the Camp Creek FTA	Service, Other	S	Forest Plan, Effects
VQ-19	To meet Partial Retention	Consult with a landscape architect for unit specific mitigations pertaining to edges and boundaries of units. Likely mitigations include create gradient of leave trees towards edges.	Generalized Non Mechanized Treatments in the Clark Fork Rock Creek Confluence FTA	Service, Other	S	Forest Plan, Effects
VQ-20	To meet Partial Retention, and Retention	Consult with a landscape architect for unit specific mitigations pertaining to edges and boundaries of units. Likely mitigations include: create gradient of leave trees towards edges; avoid linear edge vertically perpendicular to slope contours; and, mosaic treated and untreated areas to the extent possible economically and technically. In the immediate foreground (300 feet) of Deer Creek Road, consider stump heights being as low as possible, and avoid leave tree and boundary marking if possible. Black out markings if necessary.	Biomass Removal and/or Generalized Non-mechanized Treatments and Generalized Non mechanized Treatments in the Deer Creek FTA	Sale, Service, Other	S	Forest Plan, Effects
VQ-21	To meet Partial Retention/Retention	Consult with a landscape architect for unit specific mitigations pertaining to edges and boundaries of units. Likely mitigations include: create gradient of leave trees towards edges; avoid linear edge vertically perpendicular to	Generalized Non mechanized Treatments in the Grant Creek FTA	Sale, Service, Other	S	Forest Plan, Effects

RPM	Resource Objectives	Description	Unit/Location	Sale, Service, Other[1]	S, P[2]	Driver (Forest Plan, Regulation, Effects)
		slope contours; and, mosaic treated and untreated areas to the extent possible economically and technically. In the immediate foreground (300 feet) of Trail #34, consider stump heights being as low as possible, and avoid leave tree and boundary marking if possible. Black out markings if necessary.				
VQ-22	To meet Partial Retention/Retention, Partial Retention or VQOs from Maps on File	Consult with a landscape architect for unit specific mitigations pertaining to edges and boundaries of units. Likely mitigations include: in the immediate foreground (300 feet) of Trail #34, consider stump heights being as low as possible, and avoid leave tree and boundary marking if possible. Black out markings if necessary.	All Treatments in LRS Fraser Pilcher Beeskove, LRS Spring Gulch, LRS Woods Gulch No Name	Sale, Service, Other	S	Forest Plan, Effects
VQ-23	To meet Partial Retention/Retention and Partial Retention	Consult with a landscape architect for unit specific mitigations pertaining to edges and boundaries of units. If ground-based equipment is being used, ideally orient entry paths parallel to contours to avoid creation of linear textural and color differences running up and down slope and visible. Likely mitigations include: create gradient of leave trees towards edges; avoid linear edge vertically perpendicular to slope contours; and, mosaic treated and untreated areas to the extent possible economically and technically. Also mosaic around ground-based equipment entries especially if they are running vertically up and down slope to avoid creating vertical linear forms.	Biomass Removal and/or Generalized Non-mechanized Treatments, Biomass Removal, Generalized Non Mechanized Treatments in the Marshall Creek FTA	Sale, Service, Other	S	Forest Plan, Effects
VQ-24	To meet Partial Retention	Consult with a landscape architect for unit specific mitigations pertaining to edges and boundaries of units. Likely mitigations include: create gradient of leave trees towards edges; avoid linear edge vertically perpendicular to slope contours; and, mosaic treated and untreated areas to the extent possible economically and technically. Also, to mitigate the immediate foreground (300 feet) of trails,	Biomass Removal and/or Generalized Non-mechanized Treatments, Biomass Removal, Generalized Non Mechanized	Sale, Service, Other	S	Forest Plan, Effects

RPM	Resource Objectives	Description	Unit/Location	Sale, Service, Other[1]	S, P[2]	Driver (Forest Plan, Regulation, Effects)
		consider stump heights being as low as possible, and avoid leave tree and boundary marking if possible. Black out markings if necessary.	Treatments in the Pattee FTA			
VQ-25	To meet Partial Retention and Retention	Consult with a landscape architect for unit specific mitigations pertaining to edges and boundaries of units. Likely mitigations include: create gradient of leave trees towards edges; and, pull-back units to the roadways, or topographic breaks and away from private properties south and east of the forest boundary.	General Non-mechanized Treatments in the Sleeman FTA	Service, Other	S	Forest Plan, Effects
Wildlife						
WILD-1	For snag retention	Follow Lolo NF Guidance for Snags and Coarse Woody Debris (Lolo NF 1997 and 2006). Retain the largest available dead trees (favoring hard PP and WL snags, and large cedar snags, where they exist) to the extent practical given safety concerns and harvest logistics. Where it is impractical to retain enough large snags to meet guidelines and FP standards, plan to create new snags from large live trees (preference given to PP and WL, and to western red cedar in sites where it exists). Fire-hardened snags are most valuable to wildlife. Snags can be created by fire (consider piling material under select trees to increase burn intensity). Otherwise, girdling can be used to create snags.	All	Sale, Service, Other	S	Forest Standards, Effects to species protected by Sensitive Species and MIS Species designation
WILD-2	For deciduous tree retention	To maintain forest diversity and wildlife habitat, harvest practices should minimize damage to and not harvest aspen, cottonwood or birch trees except when treatments are designed to promote deciduous tree propagation or in designated fuel breaks.	All	Sale, Service, Other	S	Effects to species protected by ESA, Sensitive Species and MIS Species designation and Executive Order 13186
WILD-3	To protect sagebrush	Prescribed fire activities should not target sagebrush or bitterbrush stands and efforts should be taken to limit sagebrush and bitterbrush mortality (e.g., fuelbreaks between adjacent treatments). Treatments in sagebrush	All	Other	S	Effects to species protected by Sensitive Species and MIS Species designation and

RPM	Resource Objectives	Description	Unit/Location	Sale, Service, Other[1]	S, P[2]	Driver (Forest Plan, Regulation, Effects)
		or bitterbrush stands should be limited to hand cutting and pile-burning.				Executive Order 13186
WILD-4	To provide wildlife screening cover	Silviculturist and wildlife biologist should work to develop treatments that provide screening cover in areas with high wildlife value (e.g., winter ranges) when in proximity to public motorized access or in locations with moderate to high nonmotorized recreation when topography does not otherwise limit visibility. Vegetation composition of screening cover will be site specific but could include tall shrubs, sapling, or larger trees and sited at locations with high human use (e.g., parking areas, trail intersections) or wildlife value (e.g., forage sites, wildlife trails).	All	Other	S	Forest Standards in certain MAs, Effects to species protected by ESA, Sensitive Species and MIS Species designation
WILD-5	For motorized access management	Public motorized access is prohibited on closed and temporary roads and skid trails during layout and implementation. If closure barriers are removed during implementation, temporary gates must be installed to inhibit public motorized access, with all gates closed after each vehicle, and locked at the end of each workday. Use of motorized vehicles beyond closed gates by individuals involved in project implementation for non-project related activities (e.g., hunting, firewood collection) is prohibited. All system roads in the project area shall be returned to pre-project status of closure, with effective barriers installed if necessary. To improve closure efficacy, particularly in flat and open terrain, additional impediments to travel (e.g., leave trees, boulders, logs) should be added to either side of closure barriers.	All	Sale, Service, Other	S	Forest Standard, Effects to species protected by ESA and MIS Species designation
WILD-6	For temporary road access management	Temporary roads should be rehabilitated in a manner that discourages motorized travel and subsequent disturbance to wildlife by adding impediments to movement (e.g., slash, logs, boulders or other barriers, or recontouring if necessary) particularly at intersections with other	All	Sale	S	Forest Standard, Effects to species protected by ESA and MIS Species designation

RPM	Resource Objectives	Description	Unit/Location	Sale, Service, Other[1]	S, P[2]	Driver (Forest Plan, Regulation, Effects)
		points of access. In high use recreation areas, signage should be installed to further discourage use.				
WILD-7	For fuelbreak access management	Impediments to motorized traffic (e.g., slash, logs, boulders or other barriers) should be placed at intersections between fuel breaks and all roads or trails open to public motorized access unless the fuel break is along a route open to public motorized access. To improve gate efficacy, similar impediments should be placed within fuel breaks when they transition from being along routes open to public motorized access to routes closed to public motorized access.	All	Service, Other	S	Forest Standard, Effects to species protected by ESA and MIS Species designation
WILD-8	To protect carnivore natal and maternal sites	A 0.25-mile radius seasonal no-activity buffer will be place around all active wolf (4/1-7/1), grizzly bear (11/15-3/30), lynx (4/15-8/1), fisher (2/15-8/1) or wolverine (2/1-5/1) natal and maternal (e.g., rendezvous sites) sites known to occur within the project area or discovered during layout or implementation.	All	Other	S	Effects to species protected by ESA and Sensitive Species designation
WILD-9	To protect goshawk nests	A 40-acre treatment restriction that includes no mechanical treatments and no broadcast prescribed burning and limits hand thinning to trees <8dbh will be placed around all nest trees (active or inactive) known to occur within the project area or discovered during layout or implementation. In addition, a 240-acre seasonal (3/15-8/15) no-activity buffer will be place around all active nests.	All	Other	S	Forest Standard, Effects to species protected MIS Species designation
WILD-10	To protect golden eagle, bald eagle, or peregrine falcon nests	A seasonal activity restriction will be place around all active golden eagle (12/15-7/15), bald eagle (2/18-8/15) and peregrine falcon (3/15-8/1) nests discovered prior to or during implementation. Seasonal restrictions will prevent motorized activities, infrastructure construction, timber harvest layout, snag removal, prescribed fires, planting, or thinning	All	Other	S	Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, Effects to species protected by Sensitive Species designation

RPM	Resource Objectives	Description	Unit/Location	Sale, Service, Other[1]	S, P[2]	Driver (Forest Plan, Regulation, Effects)
		within a 0.25-mile radius and mechanical vegetation treatments within a 0.5-mile radius.				
WILD-11	To protect Coeur d'Alene salamander breeding habitat	A 100-foot no activity buffer will be place around all seeps, springs, or reaches of streams occupied by Coeur d'Alene salamander. Road construction will not occur within 300-feet of the stream bed for 1-mile upstream of an occupied reach. Treatment implementation adjacent to occupied locations, should be limited to November-March, except for prescribed fire, which may occur in July or August if salamanders are deemed inactive.	All	Other	S	Effects to species protected by Sensitive Species designation
WILD-12	To protect bat roost sites	A 300-foot no action buffer will be place around the entrance of caves or mines used as bat roosts sites and a 600-foot buffer around sites verified as maternal roost sites or hibernacula. In addition, occupied caves or mines will be further protected by a 100-foot seasonal no activity buffer extending out from the known underground extent of the roost cave or mine during site specific seasonal use of the roost site.	All	Other	S	Effects to species protected by Sensitive Species designation
WILD-13	To reduce wildlife attractants	Contractors, operators, and their employees will be informed of, and required to follow, food and wildlife attractant storage orders as well as other procedures for safely working in grizzly bear country.	All	Sale, Service, Other	S	Forest Standard, Effects to species protected by ESA Species designation
WILD-14	To reduce grizzly bear-human conflict	If needed to resolve an acute grizzly bear-human conflict, management activities may be modified, cancelled, suspended, or temporarily ceased until the conflict is resolved.	All	Sale, Service, Other	S	Forest Standard, Effects to species protected by ESA Species designation
WILD-15	To reduce impacts to grizzly bear spring range	A seasonal (4/1-6/30) activity restriction will be placed on identified grizzly bear secure habitat (>500 m from a passable road) within spring grizzly bear habitat as determined by a USFS biologist. Activities allowed during closure include prescribed burning (hand ignition), sale preparation, planting, and noxious weed spraying.	All as identified by USFS biologist	Sale, Service, Other	S	Forest Standard, Effects to species protected by ESA Species designation

RPM	Resource Objectives	Description	Unit/Location	Sale, Service, Other[1]	S, P[2]	Driver (Forest Plan, Regulation, Effects)
WILD-16	To reduce impacts to grizzly bears	Low altitude (less than 1500 ft above land) use of helicopters or unmanned aerial systems over grizzly bear secure habitat may not exceed 2 days per calendar year or occur in more than five out of ten years for any grizzly bear analysis unit within Management Zone 1 or Zone 2. All low altitude aerial activities must be reviewed by a USFS biologist prior to implementation to determine if there are extenuating circumstances that may warrant additional resource protection measures.	All	Service, Other	S	Forest Standard, Effects to species protected by ESA Species designation
WILD-17	To protect priority ungulate features	Canopy cover around wallows, seeps, and mineral licks should not be reduced by more than 30 percent within a 330-foot radius and not more than 50 percent for an additional 198-foot radius. Treatments should be designed to ensure the canopy is contiguous with the surrounding forest cover. Exceptions may be made where necessary but require review by a USFS biologist prior to implementation to determine if there are extenuating circumstances that may warrant additional resource protection measures.	All	Sale, Service, Other	S	Forest Standard, Effects to species protected by MIS Species designation
WILD-18	To protect ungulate winter range	A seasonal (12/1-5/15) no-activity restriction will be placed on areas that provide priority winter range for ungulates. Exceptions to the season closure for prescribed fire may allowed based on recommendations form a USFS biologist. Vegetation and travel management within winter range will provide desired ratios of security and forage as determined by Forest Standards and best science.	MA 18,19, 22, 23	Sale, Service, Other	S	Forest Standard in certain MAs, Effects to species protected by MIS Species designation
WILD-19	To protect lynx habitat	Outside of the WUI, all stands modelled as lynx habitat and proposed for treatment or fuel breaks must be ground surveyed prior to implementation and all stands typed as lynx habitat must be excluded from treatment. Within the WUI, all stands modelled as lynx habitat and proposed for treatment should be ground surveyed prior to implementation to verify lynx habitat type and	All LAUs	Other	S	Effects to species protected by ESA Species designation

RPM	Resource Objectives	Description	Unit/Location	Sale, Service, Other[1]	S, P[2]	Driver (Forest Plan, Regulation, Effects)
		structural stage for exemption reporting. When possible, treatments within the WUI should consider avoiding stands verified as mature multistory or develop prescriptions that maintain patches of dense horizontal cover.				