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26141 **Acronyms**

26142	ACS	Aquatic Conservation Strategy
26143	AEC	Aquatic Ecological Condition
26144	AIS	Aquatic Invasive Species
26145	AMS	Analysis of the Management Situation
26146	ARCS	Aquatic and Riparian Conservation Strategy
26147	ARS	Aquatic Restoration Strategy
26148	ASQ	Allowable Sale Quantity
26149	ATV	All-terrain Vehicle
26150	AUM	Animal Unit Month
26151	BC	Back Country Non-Motorized
26152	BCM	Backcountry Motorized
26153	BLM	Bureau of Land Management
26154	BMP	Best Management Practice
26155	BMU	Bear Management Unit
26156	CCF	Hundred Cubic Feet
26157	CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
26158	CER	Comprehensive Evaluation Report
26159	CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
26160	CNF	Colville National Forest
26161	CWA	Clean Water Act
26162	CWPP	Community Wildfire Protection Plan
26163	DEIS	Draft Environmental Impact Statement
26164	DSM	Decision Support Model
26165	EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
26166	EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
26167	ESA	Endangered Species Act
26168	FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
26169	FR	Federal Register
26170	FRCC	Fire Regime Condition Class
26171	FSH	Forest Service Handbook
26172	FSM	Forest Service Manual
26173	GDE	Groundwater-dependent Ecosystems

26174	GIS	Geographic Information System
26175	HRV	Historic Range of Variability
26176	HUC	Hydrologic Unit Code
26177	ICBEMP	Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project
26178	IDT	Interdisciplinary Team
26179	IGBC	Interagency Grizzly Bear Committee
26180	INFISH	Inland Native Fish Strategy
26181	IRA	Inventoried Roadless Area
26182	LCAS	Lynx Conservation Assessment and Strategy
26183	LMP	Land Management Plan
26184	LRMP	Land and Resource Management Plan
26185	LSOF	Late Structure Old Forest
26186	LTA	Landtype Association
26187	LTSYC	Long-term Sustained Yield Capacity
26188	MA	Management Area
26189	MIS	Management Indicator Species
26190	MMBF	Million Board Feet
26191	MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
26192	MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
26193	MUSYA	Multiple Use Sustained Yield Act
26194	MVUM	Motor Vehicle Use Map
26195	NAAQ	National Ambient Air Quality Standard
26196	NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
26197	NFMA	National Forest Management Act
26198	NFS	National Forest System
26199	NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
26200	NOA	Notice of Availability
26201	NVUM	National Visitor Use Monitoring
26202	OHV	Off-highway Vehicle
26203	PIBO	PACFISH/INFISH Biological Opinion
26204	PILT	Payment in Lieu of Taxes
26205	PTSQ	Projected Timber Sale Quantity
26206	PUD	Public Utility District
26207	PWA	Potential Wilderness Area

26208	PWSQ	Predicted Wood Sale Quantity
26209	RHCA	Riparian Habitat Conservation Area
26210	RMA	Riparian Management Area
26211	RMO	Riparian Management Objective
26212	RNA	Research Natural Area
26213	ROD	Record of Decision
26214	ROS	Recreation Opportunity Spectrum
26215	RW	Recommended Wilderness
26216	SIA	Special Interest Area
26217	SMS	Scenery Management System
26218	SOC	Species of Concern
26219	SOI	Species of Interest
26220	SPM	Semi-primitive Motorized
26221	SPNM	Semi-primitive Non-Motorized
26222	TE	Threatened or Endangered (species)
26223	TES	Threatened, Endangered & Sensitive (species)
26224	TMDL	Total Maximum Daily Load
26225	U.S.C.	United States Code
26226	USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
26227	USDI	United States Department of Interior
26228	USFS	United States Forest Service
26229	USFWS	United States Fish & Wildlife Service
26230	USGS	United States Geologic Survey
26231	WAC	Washington Administrative Code
26232	WAP	Watershed Action Plan
26233	WCF	Watershed Condition Framework
26234	WDFW	Washington Department of Fish & Wildlife
26235	WDoE	Washington Department of Ecology
26236	WQIP	Water Quality Implementation Plan
26237	WRIA	Water Resources Inventory Areas
26238	WSR	Wild and Scenic River
26239	WUI	Wildland Urban Interface

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26240

Glossary

TERM	DEFINITION
Active channel	The portion of a stream channel commonly wetted during and above base flows, identified by a break in rooted vegetation or moss growth on rocks along stream margins (Taylor and Love 2003). The active channel is somewhat lower than bankfull and is sometimes called the ordinary high water mark.
Active floodplain	The area bordering a stream that is inundated by flows at a surface elevation defined by two times the maximum bankfull depth measured at the thalweg. (Thalweg is a line drawn to join the lowest points along the entire length of a streambed in its downward slope, defining the deepest channel, thus making the natural direction or profile of a watercourse. The thalweg is almost always the line of fastest flow in any river).
Active restoration	Deliberate activities to influence the processes needed to improve conditions. Investment of human actions of the ecosystem processes and functions. As an example, this might include seeding native grasses and planting native shrubs and trees, or thinning trees to restore fire regimes.
Activity	A measure, course of action, or treatment that is undertaken to directly or indirectly produce, enhance, or maintain a desired condition or objective on a Forest, Grassland, Prairie, or other comparable administrative unit.
Animal unit month (AUM)	The amount of oven-dry forage required by 1 animal unit for a period of 30 days. An animal unit is considered to be 1 mature cow, either dry or with calf up to 6 months in age. (Society for Range Management. 1998. (Society for Range Management 1998)
Aquatic ecological condition	The AEC is a model to evaluate the status of local populations of focal species and their habitat at the HUC12 or sub-watershed scale. The results are then aggregated to produce an ecological sustainability or viability outcome for each focal species at the subbasin (HUC 8) scale. It is described in the Process for Evaluating the Contribution of National Forest System Lands to Aquatic Ecological Sustainability (Reiss et al. 2008).
Aquatic ecosystem	Any body of water and its associated riparian area, and all organisms and non-living components within it functioning as a natural system.
Assessment	An analysis and interpretation of the social, economic, or ecological characteristics of an area using scientific principles to describe existing conditions as they affect sustainability.

TERM	DEFINITION
Biological legacy	Organisms, organic matter and biologically created patterns that persist from the pre-disturbance ecosystem and influence recovery processes in the post-disturbance ecosystem.
Canopy closure	The proportion of the sky hemisphere obscured by vegetation when viewed from a single point (Korhonen et al. 2006).
Canopy cover	The proportion of the forest floor covered by the vertical projection of tree crowns (Korhonen et al. 2006).
Capability	The potential of an area of land to produce resources, supply goods and services, and allow resource uses under an assumed set of management practices and at a given level of management intensity. Capability depends upon current conditions and site conditions such as climate, slope, landform, soils, and geology, as well as the application of management practices, such as silviculture or protection from fire, insects, and disease.
Characteristic fire	When a fire occurs within the time, space, and severity parameters of the natural fire regime of the vegetation group (Hardy, 2005). Also, see uncharacteristic fire.
Class I and II areas (air quality)	Class I areas defined under the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977 are afforded the highest level of protection from air pollutants in the nation. All other lands in the nation are designated as Class II areas.
Coarse filter/coarse filter management	<p>Land management that addresses the needs of all associated species, communities, environments and ecological processes in a land area (see fine filter management).</p> <p>Coarse filter conservation focuses on assuring adequate representation of ecosystem diversity, and is generally accomplished by comparing the current condition of landscape structure and composition to a set of reference conditions. Management direction then addresses the landscape components that have departed from reference conditions to assure adequate representation across the plan area. A fine-filter approach may be needed if the coarse-filter does not adequately provide ecosystem conditions needed to maintain populations (Samson 2002) (see fine-filter).</p>
Coarse woody debris	Coarse woody debris consists of any woody material greater than three inches in diameter and is derived from tree limbs, boles, roots, and large (greater than 12 inches in diameter) wood fragments and fallen trees in various stages of decay. Provides living spaces for a host of organisms and serves as long-term storage sites for moisture, nutrients, and energy.
Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)	The listing of various regulations pertaining to management and administration of the Colville National Forest.

TERM	DEFINITION
Community (ecological)	A group of organisms living together; any group of interacting organisms.
Connectivity	See <i>habitat connectivity</i> .
Core area/ core habitat	A core area represents the closest approximation of a biologically functioning unit consisting of habitat that could supply all the necessary elements for every life stage (e.g., spawning, rearing, migratory and adult) and include one or more groups of bull trout (USFWS 2014)
Corridor (utility)	See <i>Transportation and utility corridors</i> .
Corridor (wildlife)	Avenues along which wide ranging animals can travel, plants can propagate, genetic interchange can occur, populations can move in response to environmental changes and natural disasters, and threatened species can be replenished from other areas.
Cover	<p>Vegetation used by wildlife for protection from predators, or to ameliorate conditions of weather, or in which to reproduce.</p> <p>Hiding cover – vegetation consisting primarily of trees, capable of hiding 90 percent of a standing adult animal from the view of a human at a distance of 200 feet or less.</p> <p>Thermal cover – cover used by animals to ameliorate chilling effects of weather, for elk, a stand of coniferous trees 40 feet or taller with an average crown closure of 70 percent or more.</p>
Critical (key) habitat	<p>Specific areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • within the geographical area occupied by the species at the time of listing, if they contain physical or biological features essential to conservation, and those features may require special management considerations or protection; and • outside the geographical area occupied by the species if the agency determines that the area itself is essential for conservation • http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/pr/species/criticalhabitat.htm
Crossing (structure)	That point in a linear feature (i.e., trail, road, stream) where the feature intersects and continues past another feature (i.e., a road crosses over or through a stream). Crossing structures are human-made structures that facilitate the ability of an animal to travel across a road and reduce the likelihood of a collision with a vehicle.
Cultural resources	Such resources as archeological, historical, or architectural sites, structures, places, objects, ideas, and traditions that are identified by field inventory, historical documentation, or other evidence and that are important to specified social or heritage groups or scientific and management endeavors.

TERM	DEFINITION
Cumulative effects	The combined effects of two or more management activities. The effects may be related to the number of individual activities, or to the number of repeated activities on the same piece of ground. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.
Decommission (roads)	Activities that result in restoration of unneeded roads to a more natural state through reestablishment of vegetation and restoration of ecological processes interrupted or adversely affected by the unneeded road (FSM 7734).
Designated Monitoring Area (DMA)	A representative Designated Monitoring Area is a monitoring site in a riparian complex that is representative of a larger area. The DMA should be placed in the most sensitive complex responsive to management influences. (MIM Technical Reference 1737-23, 2011)
Designated route	A National Forest System (NFS) road or an NFS trail on NFS lands that is designated for motor vehicle use pursuant to 36 CFR 212.1 on a motor vehicle use map.
Desired conditions	The social, economic, and ecological attributes toward which management of the land and resources of the plan area are to be directed. Desired conditions are aspirations and are not commitments or final decisions approving projects and activities, and may be achievable only over a long period (36 CFR 219.7).
Desired landscape character	Appearance of the landscape to be retained or created over time, recognizing that a landscape is a dynamic and constantly changing community of plants and animals. Combination of landscape design attributes and opportunities, as well as biological opportunities and constraints. (Landscape Aesthetics-A Handbook for Scenery Management, Agriculture Handbook Number 701, December 1995, USDA Forest Service)
Developed recreation site	Distinctly defined area where facilities are provided for concentrated public use; e.g., campgrounds, picnic areas, boating sites, and ski areas.
Diameter at breast height (d.b.h.)	The diameter of a standing tree at a point 4 feet, 6 inches from ground level.
Dispersed recreation	Outdoor recreation that takes place outside developed recreation sites.

TERM	DEFINITION
District population segment (DPS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The term “DPS” is used by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to refer to regional subgroups of bull trout and is the term used in the Endangered Species Act to describe subunits of species that are eligible for listing, or to describe subgroups of species that could be delisted separately by meeting specific recovery objectives identified in a Species Recovery Plan.
Disturbance	A discrete event that changes existing plant and wildlife community composition or structure, and interrupts, changes, or resets the ongoing successional sequence.
Disturbance processes	Stresses and agents that influence ecosystem dynamics and processes operating within known resilience parameters. Stresses and agents can include invasive species, fire, changes in climate, weather events (wind, ice), pollution, and timber harvest.
Disturbance regime	Any recurrent disturbance that tends to occur in a forested area. It is often defined in terms of timing, frequency, predictability, and severity. (Puettmann et al. 2009)
Diversity	The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within an area.
Ecological conditions	Components of the biological and physical environment that can affect diversity of plant and animal communities and the productive capacity of ecological systems. These components could include the abundance and distribution of aquatic and terrestrial habitats, roads and other structural developments, human uses, and invasive, exotic species. (36 CFR 219.16)
Ecological health (ecosystem health)	The state of an ecosystem in which processes and functions are adequate to maintain diversity of biotic communities commensurate with those initially found there.
Ecological restoration	The process of assisting the recovery of resilience and adaptive capacity of ecosystems that have been degraded, damaged, or destroyed. Restoration focuses on establishing the composition, structure, pattern, and ecological processes necessary to make terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems sustainable, resilient, and healthy under current and future conditions. (FSM 2000 Chapter 2020).
Ecosystem	An interacting system of organisms considered together with their environment; for example, marsh, watershed, and lake ecosystems.
Ecosystem diversity	The variety and relative extent of ecosystem types, including their composition, structure, and processes, within all or a part of an area of analysis. (36 CFR 219.16)

TERM	DEFINITION
Ecosystem health (ecological health)	A condition where the parts and functions of an ecosystem are sustained over time and where the system's capacity for self-repair is maintained, such that goals for uses, values, and services of the ecosystem are met. (www.icbemp.gov)
Ecosystem services	Ecosystem services are the benefits people obtain from ecosystems. For example, healthy ecosystems provide: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The stuff of life – food, fresh water, timber, and fiber for clothing. • Protection from extreme weather, floods, fire, and disease. • Regulation of the Earth's climate. • Filtration of wastes and pollutants. • Regeneration of clean air, water, and soil. • Inspiration, recreation and spiritual sustenance, and support for a way of life. (Island Press 2007)
Edaphic	Relating to, or determined by, conditions of the soil, especially as it relates to biological systems; soil characteristics, such as water content, pH, texture, and nutrient availability that influence the type and quantity of vegetation in an area.
Effect (impact), economic	The change, positive or negative, in economic conditions, including the distribution and stability of employment and income in affected local, regional, and national economies that directly or indirectly results from an activity, project, or program.
Effect (impact), physical, biological	The change, positive or negative, in the physical or biological conditions that directly or indirectly results from an activity, project, or program.
Effect (impact), social	The change, positive or negative, in social and cultural conditions that directly or indirectly results from an activity, project, or program.
Endangered species	Any species of animal or plant that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. An endangered species must be designated by the Secretary of Interior as endangered in accordance with the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

TERM	DEFINITION
Evaluation	An appraisal and study of social, economic, and ecological conditions and trends relevant to a unit. The analysis of monitoring data that produces information needed to answer specific monitoring questions. Evaluation may include comparing monitoring results with a predetermined guideline or expected norm that may lead to recommendations for changes in management, a land management plan, or monitoring plan. Evaluations provide an updated compilation of information for use in environmental analysis of future project and activity decisions.
Even-aged management	The application of a combination of actions that results in the creation of stands in which trees of essentially the same age grow together. Managed even-aged forests are characterized by a distribution of stands of varying ages (and, therefore, tree sizes) throughout the forest area. An even-aged stand of trees is one in which there are only small differences in age among the individual trees. Regeneration in a particular stand is obtained during a short period at or near the time that a stand has reached the desired age or size for regeneration and is harvested. Clearcut, shelterwood, or seed tree cutting methods produce even-aged stands.
Fine filter management	Management that focuses on the welfare of a single or only a few species rather than the broader habitat or ecosystem (see coarse filter management). Coarse and fine-filter management approaches are generally complimentary to provide ecological conditions that support ecosystem and species diversity.
Fire intensity	A general term relating to the heat energy released by a fire.
Fire management	Activities required for the protection of burnable wildland values from fire and the use of prescribed fire to meet land management objectives.
Fire regime	Description of the patterns of fire occurrences, frequency, size, severity, and sometimes vegetation and fire effects as well, in a given area or ecosystem. A fire regime is a generalization based on fire histories at individual sites. Fire regimes can often be described as cycles because some parts of the histories usually get repeated, and the repetitions can be counted and measured, such as fire return interval. (NWCG. 2008)
Fire severity	The degree to which a site has been altered or disrupted by fire. A product of fire intensity, fuel consumption, and residence time.
Floodplain	Lowland and relatively flat area adjacent to rivers and streams, formed from river sediments that are subject to recurring flooding.

TERM	DEFINITION
Focal species	<p>Those species whose abundance, distribution, health, and trend over time and space are indicative of the functioning of the larger ecological system (Committee of Scientists. 1999. USDA Forest Service).</p> <p>Focal species serve an umbrella function in terms of encompassing habitats needed for other species, are sensitive to the changes likely to occur in the area, or otherwise serve as an indicator of ecological sustainability. The long-term sustainability of the focal species is assumed to be representative of a group of species with similar ecological requirements and this group is assumed to respond in a similar manner to environmental change.</p>
Forage	<p>All browse and non-woody plants available to livestock or wildlife for grazing or harvestable for feed.</p>
Forb	<p>Any herb other than grass.</p>
Forest health	<p>The perceived condition of a forest derived from concerns about such factors as its age, structure, composition, function, vigor, presence of unusual levels of insects and disease, and resilience to disturbance. Perception and interpretation of forest health are influenced by individual and cultural viewpoints, land management objectives, spatial and temporal scales, the relative health in stands that comprise the forest, and the appearance of the forest at a point in time.</p>
Forest land	<p>Land at least 10 percent occupied by forest trees of any size or formerly having had such tree cover and not currently developed for non-forest use. Lands developed for non-forest use include areas for crops, improved pasture, residential or administrative areas, improved roads of any width and adjoining road clearing, and power line clearings of any width. (36 CFR 219.16)</p>
Forest products, commercial use (non-timber harvest)	<p>The sale of special forest products to commercial entities.</p>
Forest products, firewood, commercial use	<p>The sale of firewood, a type of special forest product, to commercial entities.</p>
Forest products, firewood, permitted personal use	<p>The collection of firewood, a type of special forest product, for personal, non-commercial use.</p>

TERM	DEFINITION
Forest road or trail	A road or trail wholly or partly within or adjacent to and serving the National Forest System that the Forest Service determines is necessary for the protection, administration, and utilization. (Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 212—Administration of the Forest Transportation System, section 212.1.)
Fuels	Any material that will carry and sustain a forest fire, primarily natural materials, both live and dead.
Goods and services	The various outputs, including on-site uses, produced from forest and rangeland resources.
Grazing allotment	Area designated for the use of a certain number and kind of livestock for a prescribed period of time.
Grizzly bear core habitat	An area of secure habitat within a bear management unit that contains no motorized travel routes or high use non-motorized trails during the non-denning season and is more than 0.3 miles (500 meters) from a drivable road. Core areas do not include any gated roads but may contain roads that are impassible due to vegetation or constructed barriers. Core areas strive to contain the full range of seasonal habitats that are available in the bear management unit.
Grizzly bear management unit (GBMU)	<p>Areas established for use in grizzly bear analysis. GBMUs generally (a) approximate female home range size; and (b) include representations of all seasonal habitat components.</p> <p>A subunit of the Selkirk Grizzly Bear Recovery Area. Each BMU is intended to approximate the size of a female grizzly bear home range, include some portion of all seasonal habitats, and not cross political boundaries of land management agencies. Boundary lines follow natural features such as rivers, streams, and watershed boundaries; and man-made features such as roads, ownership and Public Land Survey System (PLSS) section lines. A project analysis unit upon which direct, indirect and cumulative effects analyses are performed.</p>
Groundwater-dependent system (ecosystem)	An area that requires access to groundwater to maintain its community of plants, animals, and processes. Examples include springs, seeps, fens, and wetlands.
Guidelines	Information and guidance for project and activity decision making to help achieve desired conditions and objectives in the plan area.
Habitat capability	The estimated ability of an area, given existing or predicted habitat conditions, to support a wildlife, fish, or plant population. It is measured in terms of potential population numbers.

TERM	DEFINITION
Habitat connectivity	A measure of the ability of organisms to move among separated patches of suitable habitat (Hilty et al. 2006), and is important for providing the long-term viability of populations (Hanski 2002), and for allowing species to respond to changing climate (Heller and Zavleta 2009). Landscape features influence how of if a species can move. These may include natural features such as topography or land cover, or human created features such as highways or roads.
Habitat effectiveness	A measurement of the effect of human access on wildlife and wildlife habitat. In this proposal habitat effectiveness is analyzed as an index of the amount of habitat that is impacted by human access for a given species. Generally, two types of indices (measures) are used to assess the impacts of roads and trails on wildlife habitats: (1) the density of travel routes (e.g., miles of route/square miles of habitat) or (2) the zone of influence. The zone of influence refers to the distance on each side of a road or trail within which habitat use by a species of interest is affected by the human use that occurs on the road or trail. Both density and zone of influence are determined by species-species research (see Gaines et al. 2003 for a review).
Heritage resources	Archaeological and historic sites, structures, buildings, artifacts, sacred sites, and traditional cultural properties identified through research, field inventory, and historic documentation that are important to the American public and American Indian Tribes.
High quality habitat	Habitat that completely satisfies a species life history (e.g., food, shelter, security) requirements.
Historical range of variability	Refers to the dynamic behavior and functioning of ecosystems before dramatic changes occurred with European settlement, generally considered to be the mid-1800s for this area (Aplet and Keeton 1999). The historical range of variability provides a framework to determine changes to ecosystem attributes that have occurred between historical and current conditions and recognizes that ecosystems experience a range of conditions across which processes are resilient and self-sustaining
Horizontal cover	That portion of a tree or shrub that grows horizontally (parallel to the ground) out from the main trunk/stem of the plant (i.e., a tree bough) and provides cover up to approximately 5 to 7 feet above the ground. Horizontal cover refers to the stems/boughs that are used by snowshoe hares and are subsequently considered foraging habitat for lynx.

TERM	DEFINITION
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Hydrologic unit (HU) system

A nested-hierarchical classification of hydrologic units (watersheds) delineated national by the United States Geological Survey with six levels of classification of successively smaller hydrologic units. Individual hydrologic units are denoted numerically by a unique hydrologic unit code, with the number of digits within the code based on the level of classification, and both a general hydrologic unit name, and a specific name. The following table shows the classification, names, # of digits in the code, level of classification, average size, and an example of name and number of at each level of classification from the hydrologic hierarchy of the Ninemile subwatershed.

Hydrologic Unit (HU) name	# of digits in HUC	HU Level	Average Size (sq. miles)	Example Name	Example Number
Region	2	1st	180,000	Pacific Northwest Region	17
Subregion	4	2nd	17,000	Upper Columbia Subregion	1702
Basin	6	3rd	10,000	Upper Columbia Basin	170200
Subbasin	8	4th	700	Sanpoil Subbasin	17020004
Watershed	10	5th	227 (40,000-250,000 acres)	Upper Sanpoil Watershed	1702000401
Subwatershed (SWS)	12	6th	40 (10,000-40,000 acres)	Ninemile Subwatershed	170200040107

Hydrologically connected road

A segment of road that is connected to the natural stream channel network via surface flow (Flanagan et al. 1998). Roads that are hydrologically connected deliver water, sediment, and chemicals generated on the road surface directly to the stream channel network.

Indicator

A measure or measurement of an aspect of a sustainability criterion. A quantitative or qualitative variable that can be measured or described and, when observed periodically, shows trends. Indicators are quantifiable performance measures of outcomes or objectives for attaining criteria designed to assess progress toward desired conditions.

Inner gorge

An area where a stream has incised into a hillslope or valley bottom where surface materials may be unstable or erodible. The top of the inner gorge occurs where the slope of the wall breaks to <50 percent.

Instream flow

Water flowing in a stream channel. Instream flow is used to designate a specific stream flow measured in cubic feet per second (cfs) at a particular location for a defined time for protection and preservation of fish, wildlife, recreation, and other non-consumptive water uses in a waterway.

TERM	DEFINITION
Interdisciplinary team (ID Team)	A group of people that collectively represent several disciplines and whose duty is to coordinate and integrate the planning activities.
Invasive species	Non-native species whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health. Non-native species are any species, including its seeds, eggs, spores, or other biological material capable of propagating that species, that is not native to that ecosystem (with respect to a particular ecosystem). (EO13112)
Inventoried roadless area	Areas identified in a set of inventoried roadless area maps, contained in the Forest Service Roadless Area Conservation, Final Environmental Impact Statement, Volume 2, dated November 2000, and any subsequent update or revision of those maps through the land management planning process. (36 CFR 294.11)
Issue	Issues may be considered as: (1) A potential factor for determining need for change for a plan; (2) Specific resource concerns about a proposed action under NEPA (FSM 1950); (3) Points of contention or disagreement; or (4) A subject or question of widespread public interest about management of the National Forest System.
Key habitat (grizzly bear)	Vegetation components that are crucial for grizzly bear survival, such as Whitebark pine, riparian habitats, berry-producing shrub fields, natural meadows, and forest cover.
Key watershed	Key watersheds are a network of watersheds designated at the subwatershed scale (6 th field, HUC12), to serve as strongholds for important aquatic resources or having the potential to do so. They are areas crucial to threatened or endangered fish and aquatic species of concern and/or interest, and/or areas that provide high quality water important for maintenance of downstream populations. Management emphasizes minimizing risk and maximizing restoration or retention of ecological health.
Landscape	A heterogeneous land area composed of interacting ecosystems evaluated at a broad scale to facilitate understanding of process, composition, structure, and pattern. In most cases this will be at a scale of a 5 th field HUC, at 10's of thousands of acres, to provide an understanding of coarse filter broad scale interplay and dynamics of soils, climate, fire, insects, hydrology, genetics, large home range wildlife, and vegetation.
Landscape character	Particular attributes, qualities, and traits of a landscape that give it an image and make it identifiable and unique. (Agricultural Handbook Number 701)
Large woody debris	Large pieces of relatively stable woody material located within the bankfull channel and appearing to influence bankfull flows.

TERM	DEFINITION
Life history requirements	Habitat and other environmental conditions need to support the series of living phenomena exhibited by an organism in the course of its development from inception to death. This includes seasonal behaviors and daily routines of juvenile and adults of the species.
Lynx analysis unit (LAU)	An area of at least the size used by an individual lynx, from about 25 to 50 square miles. A project analysis unit upon which direct, indirect and cumulative effects analyses are performed.
Listed species (TE)	Listed species (TE) are those listed by the U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service as threatened or endangered under the ESA (FSH 1909.12, 43.22a).
Maintenance level (roads)	Maintenance levels define the level of service provided by, and maintenance required for, a specific road. Maintenance levels must be consistent with road management objectives and maintenance criteria. The objective maintenance level is the maintenance level to be assigned at a future date considering future road management objectives, traffic needs, budget constraints, and environmental concerns. The objective maintenance level may be the same as, or higher or lower than, the operational maintenance level. (FSH 7709.59)
Management area	A specifically identified area on National Forest System lands to which specific plan components (desired conditions, objectives, identification of suitable and unsuitable land uses, or special designations) are applied.
Management direction	A statement of multiple-use and other goals and objectives, the associated management prescriptions, and standards and guidelines for attaining them.
Management indicator species (MIS)	A species selected because its welfare is presumed to be an indicator of the welfare of other species using the same habitat. A species whose condition can be used to assess the impacts of management actions on a particular area.
Management practice	A specific activity, measure, course of action, or treatment.
Management prescription	Management practices and intensity selected and scheduled for application on a specific area to attain multiple-use and other goals and objectives.
Mechanized	Wheeled forms of transportation (including non-motorized carts, wheelbarrows, bicycles and any other non-motorized, wheeled vehicle).

TERM	DEFINITION
Mechanical transport	Any contrivance for moving people or material in and over land, water, or air, having moving parts that provides a mechanical advantage to the user and that is powered by a living or non-living power source. This includes, but is not limited to, sailboats, hang gliders, parachutes, bicycles, game carriers, carts, and wagons. It does not include wheelchairs when used as necessary medical appliances. It also does not include skis, snowshoes, rafts, canoes, sleds, travois, or similar primitive devices without moving parts. (FSM 2320.3)
Minerals – leasable	Coal, oil, gas, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil shale, Sulphur, and geothermal resources.
Minerals - locatable	Those hardrock minerals that are mined and processed for the recovery of metals. They also may include certain nonmetallic minerals and uncommon varieties of mineral materials, such as valuable and distinctive deposits of limestone or silica.
Minimum impact suppression tactics (MIST)	The concept of minimum impact suppression tactics is to use the minimum amount of forces necessary to effectively achieve fire management protection objectives. It implies a greater sensitivity to the impacts of suppression tactics and their long-term effects, when determining how to implement an appropriate suppression response. Fire managers and firefighters select tactics that have minimal impact to values at risk. These values are identified in approved Land or Resource Management Plans. Standards and guidelines are then tied to implementation practices which result from approved Fire Management Plans. Minimum impact suppression tactics is not intended to represent a separate or distinct classification of firefighting tactics but rather a mindset of how to suppress a wildfire while minimizing the long-term effects of the suppression action on other resources. The principle of fighting fire aggressively but providing for safety first will not be compromised in the process and when selecting an appropriate suppression response, firefighter safety must remain the highest concern.
Mitigation measures	Modifications of actions taken to: (a) avoid impacts by not taking a certain action or parts of an action; (b) minimize impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation; (c) rectify impacts by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected environment; (d) reduce or eliminate impacts over time by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action; or, (e) compensate for impacts by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.
Monitoring	A systematic process of collecting information to evaluate changes in actions, conditions, and relationships over time and space or progress toward meeting desired conditions or plan objectives.

TERM	DEFINITION
Motor Vehicle Use Map	A map reflecting designated roads, trails, and areas on an administrative unit or a ranger district of the National Forest System (36 CFR 212.1).
National Forest System (NFS)	All national forest lands reserved or withdrawn from the public domain of the United States; all national forest lands acquired through purchase, exchange, donation, or other means; the national grasslands and land utilization projects administered under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (50 Stat. 525, 7 U.S.C. 1010-1012), the Midewin Tallgrass Prairie, and other lands, waters, or interests therein which are administered by the Forest Service or are designated for administration through the Forest Service as a part of the system. (16 U.S.C. 1608)
National visitor use monitoring program (NVUM)	To gain a better understanding of the recreation use, importance of, and satisfaction associated with national forest recreation opportunities, the Forest Service embarked on the national visitor use monitoring project (NVUM) in the late 1990s. Each survey is conducted over the course of one year (October 1 – September 30) and includes questions regarding visitor use (activities), expenditures on recreation activities, and user satisfaction associated with the activities, settings, and infrastructure used while visiting the Forest.
Objectives	Concise projections of measurable, time-specific intended outcomes. The objectives for a plan are the means of measuring progress toward achieving or maintaining desired conditions. Like desired conditions, objectives are aspirations and are not commitments or final decisions approving projects and activities. (36 CFR 219.7)
Occupied habitat	An area that is currently being used by a species for one or more parts of its life history (such as nesting, foraging, roosting, denning). This area will receive repeat use and the animal is not simply travelling through to somewhere else.
Off-highway vehicle (OHV)	Any motor vehicle designed for or capable of cross-country travel on or immediately over land, water, sand, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other natural terrain. (36 CFR 212.1)
Open motorized trail	Trails that are passable by motorcycles or all-terrain vehicles and are not legally restricted.
Overstory	That portion of the trees in a forest of more than one story, forming the upper or uppermost canopy layer.
Outstandingly remarkable value (wild and scenic rivers)	A river-related value that is a rare, unique, or exemplary feature that is significant at a comparative regional or national scale.

TERM	DEFINITION
Patch (patch size)	<p>A patch is a relatively uniform area of vegetation that differs from its surroundings (NCSSF 2005). Patch size is influenced by disturbance history, vegetation dynamics, topographic position, and soils.</p> <p>For fisheries, a patch or patch size is the connected length of stream available to the focal species. Habitat patches within the subbasin are delineated by aggregating all connected stream kilometers of occupied habitat.</p>
Plan area	The National Forest System lands covered by a plan. (36 CFR 219.16)
Plan components	Broad guidance in a plan that identifies desired conditions, objectives, standards, guidelines, suitability of areas, and special areas.
Plan set of documents	The complete set of documentation supporting the land management plan. It may include, but is not limited to, evaluation reports, documentation of public involvement, the plan including applicable maps, applicable plan improvement documents, applicable NEPA documents, and the monitoring program for the plan area.
Planned fire (planned ignition)	An intentionally ignited fire with the intent to achieve specific objectives. A planned fire is generally covered under a NEPA decision document specifying a specific location, burning conditions, operational and management objectives, and monitoring measures. Includes all prescribed fire including pile burning slash piles. Also, see <i>unplanned fire</i> .
Planning period	The time interval within the planning horizon that is used to show incremental changes in yields, costs, effects, and benefits (generally 15 to 20 years).
Population (ecological)	Organisms of the same species that occur in a particular place at a given time.
Population viability	The likelihood of continued existence of a well-distributed population or species for a specific period. For most scientific analyses, the period is 100 years. For example, high viability is a high likelihood of continued existence of well-distributed populations for a century or longer.
Potential wilderness area	Inventoried lands within National Forest System lands that satisfy the definition of wilderness found in section 2(c) of the 1964 Wilderness Act. (FSH 1909.12, chapter 70, 01/31/2007)
Primitive recreation	Those recreation activities that are non-motorized and do not involve mechanical transport. Examples include hiking, horseback riding, hunting, canoeing, and cross-country skiing.

TERM	DEFINITION
Project	An organized effort to achieve an objective identified by location, activities, outputs, effects, times, and responsibilities for execution.
Project design	The process of developing specific information necessary to describe the location, timing, activities, outputs, effects, accountability, and control of a project.
Proper functioning condition	Proper functioning condition is a concept used to assess natural habitat forming processes of riparian and wetland areas (Pritchard et al. 1998). Systems in a properly functioning condition are dynamic and resilient to disturbance to structure, composition and processes of their biological and physical components. Primary elements typically include hydrologic characteristics, physical structure/form, vegetative characteristics, water quality and quantity, and aquatic/riparian biological community characteristics. The general methodology to assess properly functioning condition provides an integrated measure of condition and can be used at a variety of scales from individual reaches to watersheds.
Public access	Usually refers to a road or trail route over which a public agency claims a right-of-way for public use.
Public involvement (public participation)	A Forest Service process designed to broaden the information base upon which agency approvals and decisions are made by: (a) informing the public about Forest Service activities, plans, and decisions, and (b) encouraging public understanding about and participation in the planning processes that lead to final decision making.
Public issue	A subject or question of widespread public interest relating to management of the National Forest System.
Public participation	See <i>public involvement</i> .
Range allotment	A designated area containing land suitable and available for livestock grazing use upon which a specified number and kind of livestock are grazed under an approved allotment management plan. It is the basic management unit of the range resource on National Forest System lands administered by the Forest Service.
Rangeland	Land on which the indigenous vegetation (climax or natural potential) is predominately grasses, grass-like plants, forbs, or shrubs, and is managed as a natural ecosystem. If plants are introduced, they are managed similarly. Rangeland includes natural grasslands, savannas, shrub lands, many deserts, tundras, alpine communities, marshes, and meadows.

TERM	DEFINITION
Reach	A relatively homogenous section of stream having a repetitious sequence of habitat types and relatively uniform physical attributes such as channel slope, habitat width, habitat depth, streambed substrate and degree of interaction with its floodplain. (PNW Region 6 Stream Inventory Handbook [2010 version 2.1])
Record of decision (ROD)	A document separate from but associated with an environmental impact statement that states the decision; identifies all alternatives, specifying which were environmentally preferable; and states whether all practicable means to avoid environmental harm from the alternative have been adopted, and if not, why not. (40 CFR 1505.2)
Recovery unit (bull trout)	Bull trout recovery units are the major units for managing recovery efforts; each recovery unit is described in a separate chapter in the recovery plan. Most recovery units consist of one or more major river basins. Several factors were considered in identifying recovery units, for example, biological and genetic factors, political boundaries, and ongoing conservation efforts. In some instances, recovery unit boundaries were modified to maximize efficiency of established watershed groups, encompass areas of common threats, or accommodate other logistic concerns. Recovery units may include portions of mainstem rivers (e.g., Columbia and Snake rivers) when biological evidence warrants inclusion. Biologically, bull trout recovery units are considered groupings of bull trout for which gene flow was historically or is currently possible. (USFWS 2013).
Recreation opportunity	An opportunity for a user to participate in a preferred activity within a preferred setting, in order to realize those satisfying experiences which are desired.
Recreation opportunity spectrum	A framework of land delineations that identifies a variety of recreation experience opportunities categorized into classes on a continuum. The spectrum's continuum has been divided into six major classes for Forest Service use: Urban (U), Rural (R), Roded Natural (RN), Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized (SPNM), Semi-primitive Motorized (SPM), and Primitive (P). (FSM 2311)
Recreation residence	A privately owned dwelling within an established recreation residence tract or group on National Forest System land, authorized for maintenance and use under a special use permit. A vacation structure authorized for the purpose of facilitating the use and enjoyment of related National Forest land and recreation resources by holders, their families, and guests. A recreation residence is not intended for use as the primary or permanent residence of the owner. (FSM 2340.5)

TERM	DEFINITION
Recreation sites	Specific places in the Forest other than roads and trails that are used for recreational activities. These sites include a wide range of recreational activities and associated development. These sites include highly developed facilities like ski areas, resorts, and campgrounds. It also includes dispersed recreation sites that have few or no improvements but show the effects of repeated recreation use.
Reforestation	The natural or artificial restocking of an area with forest trees; most commonly used in reference to artificial restocking.
Refugia	Locations and habitats that support populations of organisms that are limited to small fragments of their previous geographic range (i.e., endemic populations). (FEMAT)
Regional Forester	The official responsible for administering a single Forest Service region.
Regulated timber production	The technical (rather than legal or administrative) aspect of controlling forest stocking, periodic harvests, growth, and yields to meet management objectives including sustained yield. This control can be done either by area, volume of growing stock, or basal area measures. A regulated forest reaches sustained yield when the volume cut periodically equals the amount of net volume growth for that same period.
Rehabilitation	A short-term management alternative used to return existing visual impacts in the natural landscape to a desired visual quality.
Resilience	The capacity of a system to absorb disturbance and reorganize while undergoing change so as to still retain essentially the same function, structure, identity, and feedbacks. (FSM 2000, Chapter 2020)
Responsible official	The official with the authority and responsibility to oversee the planning process and to approve plans, plan amendments, and plan revisions. (36 CFR 219.16)
Restoration	The process of assisting the recovery of an ecosystem that has been degraded, damaged, or destroyed. It is an intentional activity that initiates or accelerates the recovery of an ecosystem with respect to its health, integrity, and sustainability.
Reviewing officer	The supervisor of the responsible official. The reviewing officer responds to objections made to a plan, plan amendment, or plan revision prior to approval. (36 CFR 219.16)

TERM	DEFINITION
Riparian area	Areas adjacent to rivers, streams, seeps, springs, and wetlands that are shaped and maintained by water table height, flooding, scour, and soil deposition. Riparian areas provide habitat for aquatic and upland plants and animals, and provide shade, bank stability, and runoff filtration
Riparian-dependent resources	Resources that owe their existence to the riparian area
Riparian ecosystem	An ecosystem whose components are directly or indirectly attributed to the influence of surface and groundwater (www.icbemp.gov), located adjacent to rivers, streams, and other hydrologic features. Riparian ecosystems encompass both the river and adjacent floodplain, and provide the transition between the aquatic and terrestrial ecosystem.
Riparian Habitat Conservation Area / Riparian management area	Lands along permanently flowing streams, ponds, lakes, wetlands, seeps, springs, intermittent streams, and unstable sites that may influence these areas where management activities are designed to maintain, restore or enhance the ecological health of aquatic and riparian ecosystems and dependent resources.
Road	A motor vehicle route over 50 inches wide, unless identified and managed as a trail.
Road construction	FSM 7705 defines road construction or reconstruction together as the supervising, inspecting, actual building, and incurrence of all costs incidental to the construction or reconstruction of a road (36 CFR 212.1).
Road decommissioning	Activities that result in restoration of unneeded roads to a more natural state <i>see decommissioning</i> . (FSM 7734)
Road maintenance	Ongoing upkeep of a road necessary to maintain or restore the road in accordance with its road management objectives. (FSM 7714)
Roadless area	<i>See inventoried roadless area</i>
Scenic integrity objective (SIO)	The scenic integrity objectives serve as the desired conditions for the scenic resources and represent the degree of intactness of positive landscape attributes. SIOs are categorized into 5 levels. The highest scenic integrity ratings are given to those landscapes where valued landscape attributes will appear complete with little or no visible deviations evident. Lower SIOs are given to those landscapes where modifications to the landscape will be more evident.

TERM	DEFINITION
Self-sustaining population	Populations that are sufficiently abundant, interacting, and well distributed in the plan area, within the bounds of their life history and distribution of the species and the capability of the landscape, to provide for their long-term persistence, resilience and adaptability over multiple generations.
Sensitive species	Those species of plants or animals that have appeared in the Federal Register as proposed for classification and are under consideration for official listing as endangered or threatened species, that are on an official state list, or that are recognized by the Regional Forester as needing special management to prevent their being placed on federal or state lists.
Seral stage	A biotic community that is a developmental, transitory stage in an ecological succession.
Sidecast	Placement of unconsolidated excavated material from road construction and maintenance over the downhill side of the road.
Silvicultural practices	Activities that control the establishment, composition, structure, and function of forested ecosystems.
Slope distance	A measure of distance along a slope.
Snag	A standing dead tree usually greater than 5 feet in height and 6 inches in diameter at breast height (d.b.h.).
Source water protection area habitat	Source water is untreated water from streams, rivers, lakes or underground aquifers that provides public drinking water. A source water protection area is the land area contributing to a public water system where potential contamination could affect drinking water supply. Those characteristics of macrovegetation that contribute to stationary or positive population growth. Distinguished from habitats associated with species occurrence: such habitats may or may not contribute to long-term population persistence (Wisdom et al. 2000).
Special areas	Areas in the National Forest System designated for their unique or special characteristics. (36 CFR 219.7)
Special forest products	Products collected from National Forest System lands that include, but are not limited to, bark, berries, boughs, bryophytes, bulbs, burls, Christmas trees, cones, ferns, firewood, forbs, fungi (including mushrooms), grasses, mosses, nuts, pine straw, roots, sedges, seeds, transplants, tree sap, wildflowers, fence material, mine props, posts and poles, shingle and shake bolts, and rails. Special forest products do not include sawtimber, pulpwood, non-sawlog material removed in log form, cull logs, small roundwood, house logs, telephone poles, derrick poles, minerals, animals, animal parts, insects, worms, rocks, water, and soil (36 CFR part 223 Subpart G).

TERM	DEFINITION
Special use authorization	A permit, term permit, lease, or easement that allows occupancy, use, rights, or privileges of National Forest System land.
Species-at-risk	All ESA listed TES , SOC and SOI form a suite of species recognized as potentially sensitive to management actions from which focal species are chosen to serve as surrogates for assessing current conditions and potential effects of alternatives to other aquatic vertebrate and invertebrate species, and other species-at-risk. The criteria, established in FSH 1909.12 Chapter 43.22, determine how species–at-risk are sorted.
Species of concern (SOC)	Species of concern are species for which the responsible official determines if management actions may be necessary to prevent listing under the ESA. Identified species of concern may include entities such as distinct population segments or evolutionarily significant units that may be listed under the ESA.
Species of interest (SOI)	Species-of-interest (SOI) are species for which the responsible official determines that management actions may be necessary or desirable to achieve ecological or other multiple-use objectives (FSH 1909.12, 43.22c).
Species viability	A viable population is one for which the number and distribution of reproductive individuals would “insure its continued existence”. (1982 Planning rule)
Standards	Constraints upon project and activity decision-making explicitly identified in a plan as ‘standards.’ Standards are established to help achieve the desired conditions and objectives of a plan and to comply with applicable laws, regulations, Executive orders, and agency directives (36 CFR 219.7(a)(3). A standard differs from a guideline in that a standard is a strict design criteria, allowing no variation, whereas a guideline allows variation if the result would be equally effective. (FSH 1909.12)
Stewardship	Natural resource management emphasizing careful and conscientious use and conservation of resources and ecosystems in a sustainable manner.
Structural Stage	Tree structure is classified into five general groups based on diameter and canopy cover. The diameter is based on the quadratic mean diameter in inches of trees whose heights are in the top 25 percent of all tree heights in the stand. This generally means that the diameters of the larger co-dominant trees in a stand are used to define the structure class.
Structural Stage – Early	Trees less than 10 inches d.b.h. ⁶ or canopy cover less than 10 percent
Structural Stage – Mid Open	Trees 10 to 20 inches d.b.h., canopy cover between 10 and 40 percent

⁶ d.b.h. = diameter at breast height.

TERM	DEFINITION
Structural Stage – Mid Closed	Trees 10 to 20 inches d.b.h., canopy cover 40 percent or greater
Structural Stage – Late Open	Trees 20 inches or greater d.b.h., canopy cover between 10 and 40 percent
Structural Stage – Late Closed	Trees 20 inches or greater d.b.h., canopy cover 40 percent or greater
Subbasin	A watershed with a drainage area of approximately 800,000 to 1,000,000 acres, equivalent to a 4th-field hydrologic unit code (HUC8). Hierarchically, subwatersheds are contained within a 5 th -field watershed, which are contained within subbasins. (ICBEMP) See <i>Hydrologic Unit System</i>
Subwatershed	A watershed with a drainage area of 10,000 to 40,000 acres, equivalent to a 6th-field Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC12). Hierarchically, subwatersheds are contained within 5 th -field watersheds, which are contained within subbasins. (ICBEMP)) See <i>Hydrologic Unit System</i>
Succession	<p>The sequential replacement over time of one plant community by another, in the absence of major disturbance. The different stages of succession are often referred to as seral stages. Developmental stages are as follows:</p> <p>Early seral: Communities that occur early in the successional path and generally have less complex structural developmental than other successional communities. Seedling and sapling size classes are an example of early seral forests.</p> <p>Mid-seral: Communities that occur in the middle of the successional path. For forests, this usually corresponds to the pole or medium saw timber-size growth stages.</p> <p>Late-seral: Communities that occur in the later stage of the successional path with mature, generally larger individuals, such as mature forests.</p>
Suitable habitat	Habitat that currently has both the fixed and variable attributes for a given species habitat requirements. Variable attributes change over time and may include seral stage, cover type and overstory canopy cover.
Suitability	The appropriateness of a particular area of land for applying certain resource management practices, as determined by an analysis of the existing resource condition and the social, economic, and environmental consequences and the alternative uses foregone. A unit of land may be suitable for a variety of individual or combined management practices.
Surrogate species	Intended to represent ecological conditions that generate sustainable ecosystems

TERM	DEFINITION
Sustainability	Meeting needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. Sustainability is composed of desirable social, economic, and ecological conditions or trends interacting at varying spatial and temporal scales embodying the principles of multiple-use and sustained-yield.
Thermal cover	Cover used by animals to lessen the effects of weather; for elk, a stand of coniferous trees 12 meters (40 feet) or more tall with an average crown closure of 70 percent or more; for deer, cover may include saplings, shrubs, or trees at least 1.5 meters (5 feet) tall) with 75 percent crown closure.
Threatened species	Any species of animal or plant that is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range and which has been designated in the Federal Register by the Secretary of Interior as a threatened species.
Timber harvest	The removal of trees for wood-fiber use and other multiple-use purposes.
Timber harvest as a tool	Areas where timber harvest is allowed to be used to reach multiple-use objectives, but regulated timber production is not a suitable use.
Timber harvest, scheduled production	Lands where regulated timber production is suitable.
Timber production	The purposeful growing, tending, harvesting, and regeneration of regulated crops of trees to be cut into logs, bolts, or other round sections for industrial or consumer use (36 CFR 219.16). In addition, managing land to provide commercial timber products on a regulated basis with planned, scheduled entries.
Transportation and utility corridor	A parcel of land, without fixed limits or boundaries, which is used as the location for one or more transportation or utility right-of-ways. (36 CFR 219.3)
Transportation system	The system of National Forest System roads, national forest trails and airfields on National Forest System lands. (36 CFR 212.1)
Travel management	Travel management decisions include adding a route to or removing a route from the forest transportation system, constructing an National Forest System road or National Forest System trail, acquiring an National Forest System route through a land purchase or exchange, decommissioning a route, approving an area for motor vehicle use, or changing allowed motor vehicle classes or time of year for motor vehicle use. (FSM 7715)
Unauthorized roads or trails	A road or trail that is not a forest road or trail or a temporary road or trail and that is not included in a forest transportation atlas. (36 CFR 212.1)

TERM	DEFINITION
Uncharacteristic fire	<p>Any fire that occurs outside the time, space, and severity parameters of the natural fire regime for the vegetation group.</p> <p>RCW 76.06.020(16), "ecologically atypical for a forest or vegetation type or plant association and refers to fire, insect or disease events that are not within a natural range of variability."</p> <p>WDNR. 2012. Staff Report: Forest Health Technical Advisory Committee. Washington State Department of Natural Resources.</p>
Understory reinitiation	<p>Establishment of tree regeneration as older trees occupy less than full growing space.</p>
Uneven-aged management	<p>The application of a combination of actions that results in the creation or maintenance of stands with several different ages of trees. Managed uneven-aged forests are characterized by a distribution of tree ages throughout the forest area. An uneven-aged stand of trees is one in which there are differences in age among the individual trees. Group selection, variable density thinning, and shelterwood with reserves are methods that produce uneven-aged stands (Helms 1998)</p>
Unplanned fire	<p>Any unplanned non-structural fire. Any unplanned fire may be concurrently managed for one or more objectives and those objectives can change as the fire spreads across the landscape, encountering new fuels, weather, social conditions, and governmental jurisdictions. Current policy requires that all arson fires be suppressed.</p>
Unroaded	<p>Unroaded areas are large and contiguous areas, usually over 5,000 acres, with no Forest Service System roads. They provide a recreational setting without Forest Service System roads.</p>
Utility and transportation corridors	<p>See <i>Transportation and utility corridors</i>.</p>
Variable density thinning	<p>A type of variable retention harvest system that retains structural elements and biological legacies (snags, logs, trees) from the harvested stand for incorporation into the new stand to achieve various ecological objectives (Helms 1998)</p>

TERM	DEFINITION
Vegetation management	<p>Activities designed primarily to promote the health of forest vegetation in order to achieve desired results. When vegetation is actively managed, it means that it is manipulated or changed on purpose by humans to produce desired results. Where active management of vegetation is required, techniques are based on the latest scientific research and mimic natural processes as closely as possible. Vegetation management is the practice of manipulating the species mix, age, fuel load, and/or distribution of wildland plant communities within a prescribed or designated management area in order to achieve desired results. It includes prescribed burning, grazing, chemical applications, biomass harvesting, and any other economically feasible methods of enhancing, retarding, modifying, transplanting, or removing the aboveground parts of plants.</p>
Watershed	<p>The area of land where all contributing water drains to a single defined outlet point. (FEMAT, IX-39). Watersheds occur and are categorized at various scales, described in the Hydrologic Unit system definition.</p> <p>A watershed is also the 5th field hydrologic unit within the Hydrologic Unit system. Fifth-field watersheds classified by the Hydrologic Unit system are approximately 250,000 acres. Hierarchically, 5th-field watersheds, are contained within subbasins, and contain subwatersheds.</p>
Watershed condition class	<p>Watershed condition is the state of physical and biological characteristics and processes within a watershed that affect the hydrologic and soil functions supporting aquatic ecosystems (Potyondy and Geier 2010). Three classes are used to describe watershed condition (FSM 2521.1):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class 1: Functioning properly--watersheds exhibit high geomorphic, hydrologic, and biotic integrity relative to their natural potential condition; • Class 2: Functioning at risk--watersheds exhibit moderate geomorphic, hydrologic, and biotic integrity relative to their natural potential condition; • Class 3: Impaired function--watersheds exhibit low geomorphic, hydrologic, and biotic integrity relative to their natural potential condition. <p>Change in watershed condition class through focused restoration activities is the nationally consistent measure to demonstrate improvement in watershed condition on NFS lands.</p>

TERM	DEFINITION
Wetlands	Areas that are inundated by surface or ground water with a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas.
Wild and scenic rivers	<p>Those rivers or sections of rivers designated as such by congressional action under the 1968 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as supplemented and amended, or those sections of rivers designated as wild, scenic, or recreational by an act of the Legislature of the State or States through which they flow. Wild and scenic rivers may be classified and administered under one or more of the following categories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wild River Areas-- Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America. 2. Scenic River Areas-- Those rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads. 3. Recreational River Areas-- Those rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.
Wilderness	An area of National Forest System land designated by Congress and wilderness is defined in sec. 2(c) of the Wilderness Act (16 U.S.C. 1131-1136). The term wilderness is applied to all National Forest System lands included in the National Wilderness Preservation System. (FSM 2320.5)
Wilderness resource spectrum (WRS)	A spectrum of wilderness conditions including finer gradations of naturalness and solitude mapped as pristine, primitive, semi-primitive, and transition. WRS is a kind of zoning where different management prescriptions apply.
Wildland-urban interface (WUI)	<p>Wildland-urban interface (WUI) is defined as “the line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels” (NWCC 2012). In applying Title I of Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) (P.L. 108-148), this term means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An area within or adjacent to an at-risk community identified in recommendations to the Secretary in a Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP), <p>or, in the case of any area for which a CWPP is not in effect:</p>

TERM	DEFINITION
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• An area extending ½ mile from the boundary of an at-risk community; an area within 1 ½ miles of the boundary of an at-risk community including any land that has a sustained steep slope that creates the potential for wildland fire behavior endangering the at-risk community, has a geographic feature that aids in creating an effective firebreak, such as a road or ridgetop, or is in Condition Class 3, as documented by the Secretary in the project-specific environmental analysis; and an area that is adjacent to an evacuation route for an at-risk that the Secretary determines (in cooperation with the at-risk community) requires hazardous fuel reduction to provide safer evacuation. <p>When not using Title I of the HFRA, use the definition of wildland-urban interface community from the Federal Register, January 4, 2001, pages 752 to 753.</p>
Winter Range	The area available to and used by wildlife (big game) during the winter season (Dec 1 to April 30). Generally, lands below 4,000 feet in elevation, on south and west aspects, that provides forage and cover.

26241 **Appendix A. Public Involvement Summary**

26242 **Introduction**

26243 This appendix summarizes the collaboration and coordination efforts for the Colville National
26244 Forest (NF) plan revision. It describes how the Colville NF engaged with the public, stakeholders,
26245 tribes, and other agencies throughout this effort. The first section of the document, Collaboration
26246 and Public Involvement Effort, provides information on meetings, workshops, and process used
26247 for sharing information and obtaining input. Appendix B, Coordination with Other Public
26248 Planning Effort, briefly displays the planning and land use policies on adjacent and overlapping
26249 lands and how the Colville NF took that guidance into consideration.

26250 **Collaboration and Public Involvement Effort**

26251 Recognizing that our partners and publics have valuable ideas, knowledge, opinions, and needs
26252 that can inform and improve management of the Colville NF, the planning team developed a
26253 public involvement plan designed to provide opportunities for meaningful dialogue and
26254 collaboration throughout the plan revision process. The following information is a synopsis of the
26255 key collaborative processes.

26256 **2004 Public Meetings**

26257 A Notice of Intent to revise the Colville National Forest plan was published in the Federal
26258 Register on March 9, 2004. Public involvement for the Colville NF plan revision began in 2004
26259 with community workshops about the need to change the existing forest plan. Workshops were
26260 held in communities throughout northeastern Washington. Meetings with representatives from
26261 local counties began in 2004, and are being held on a continuing basis throughout the forest plan
26262 revision process. Government-to-government consultation with tribal nations and staff-to-staff
26263 consultation with their resource specialists began early in the process and continues. State
26264 agencies are cooperating agencies. Additional meetings with interest groups, user groups, State
26265 and Federal officials, tribal staff, and industry groups have been held.

26266 **2004–2011 Agency Meetings**

26267 Federal agencies the Forest Service works closely with are the Department of Homeland Security,
26268 Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Reclamation, Federal Highway
26269 Administration, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. A 2007 Memorandum of Agreement with
26270 the Washington State Association of Counties provides a framework for our work with the three
26271 local counties. Three federally recognized tribes have engaged at varied levels: the Colville
26272 Confederated Tribes, the Kalispel and Spokane Tribes. Cooperating agencies: State of
26273 Washington and its agencies, the Department of Natural Resources, Department of Fish and
26274 Wildlife, and Department of Ecology. See Table A- 2 for a list of meetings.

26275 **2006–2008 Collaboration Working Groups**

26276 In March of 2006, a more involved public participation opportunity was initiated as revision of
26277 forest plans for the Colville and Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forests continued. These
26278 collaborative efforts have provided the Forest Service with an excellent opportunity to focus on
26279 key planning issues, and listen to the public stakeholder dialogue around these issues as
26280 participants sought to reach areas of common ground and understanding. In March 2006, the

26281 Colville National Forest initiated its collaboration process separate from the Okanogan-
26282 Wenatchee.

26283 Separate meetings were held in each county to spread the word about the collaborative forest
26284 planning process. In April 2006 the Forest held a three day Forest Summit at an educational
26285 retreat center on the forest. Participants gathered mid-afternoon on Friday and left mid-afternoon
26286 on Sunday. Working groups were provided four different in-depth sessions to both work together
26287 and get to know each other. The working groups had six day-long meetings, held between late
26288 April 2006 and January 2007, and continued the meeting structure begun at the summit, with time
26289 for information/education, time for working groups to use that information to discuss and
26290 formulate recommendations, time for cross-group communication and time for informal
26291 conversation.

26292 In the fall of 2008 the Colville National Forest hosted a series of public workshops to help the
26293 agency evaluate Inventoried Roadless Areas (IRAs) within the Forest for their potential
26294 recommendation as wilderness. Informational kick-off meetings were held in Colville and
26295 Spokane in September 2008, and collaboration workshops were held in September, October, and
26296 November of 2008, in Pend Oreille, Stevens, and Ferry Counties respectively.

26297 **2011 Scoping Period**

26298 On June 30, 2011, a Notice of Intent to prepare an environmental impact statement and revised
26299 land management plan was published in the Federal Register. The Forest Service published a
26300 combined notice announcing the proposed actions for the Colville and Okanogan-Wenatchee
26301 National Forests were available for public review and comment. The 90-day comment period per
26302 the 2011 notice drew 27,274 comment letters, of which 889 contained unique and substantially
26303 different comments.

26304 In addition, public open houses were held in Colville, Republic, Omak, Spokane, and Newport
26305 consecutively in July 2011. Two informational webinars were held on August 9 and September 1.
26306 News releases were sent to both Forest's public affairs news media distribution lists from which
26307 many local and regional news outlets published the story.

26308 **2014 Colville Forest Plan**

26309 Public meetings and outreach efforts continued through 2013, based on the information related to
26310 both forests. After reviewing comments received during the scoping period, the regional forester
26311 determined that the most effective process to reflect public input and resource needs at that time
26312 was to separate the Colville and Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forests' plan revision effort. In
26313 August 2014, the Colville and Okanogan-Wenatchee forests opted to separate their planning
26314 efforts and the Colville proceeded to revise its plan along a different timeline.

26315 **2015 Public Coordination**

26316 In preparation for the release of the draft environmental impact statement and revised Forest Plan,
26317 the Forest released a summer newsletter and list of frequently asked questions in July, and a fall
26318 newsletter in October. The Forest updated the mailing list and forest plan website, and held
26319 informational meetings with USFWS, WDFW & counties.

26320 **Coordination with State, Federal and Local Governments**

26321 Coordination with State, Federal, and local governments occurred throughout the planning
26322 process. A majority of the coordination that resulted in substantive plan language was around

26323 topics of mutual interests such as wildlife management, potential wilderness areas, and managing
26324 across agency boundaries. More formal presentations and briefings were held with State, local
26325 and Federal elected officials including the city of Colville, town of Republic, town of Ione, Pend
26326 Oreille, Stevens, and Ferry County Board of Commissioners, and congressional representatives.
26327 The briefings and presentations focused on issues and key topics such as continued economic
26328 uses, access, and protections.

26329 **Tribal Meetings**

26330 Due to the level of use of the forest by tribal members and the unique interests of area tribes, the
26331 Colville NF conducted extensive tribal consultation and scoping of tribal communities throughout
26332 the forest plan revision process. This consultation process reflects a long-standing commitment
26333 by the Colville NF to share the stewardship of public lands with area tribes. Throughout the plan
26334 revision process, tribal consultation was conducted at the government-to-government level with
26335 concerned tribes according to established memoranda of understanding and pertinent laws and
26336 regulations. Additionally, the forest scoped tribal communities and individual tribal members that
26337 use the forest. These efforts were made to assure that affected tribal publics were given the
26338 opportunity to participate in the planning process as required by the National Environmental
26339 Policy Act and other laws and regulations. At these meetings, a wide range of concerns were
26340 raised related to almost every aspect of land management. The primary tribal concerns were:

- 26341 • Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation:
 - 26342 ○ No new wilderness proposed in a management area “buffer zone” where the
26343 reservation borders the CNF, to allow for forest health treatments. Treatments
26344 would reduce the threat of wildfire and insect and disease infestations to the
26345 forests and communities on the reservation, and would continue to allow
26346 activities to be conducted under the Tribal Forest Protection Act (concern
26347 regarding impairment of the Tribe’s reserved rights);
 - 26348 ○ The Tribe does not support NEWFCs “blueprint.”
- 26349 • Kalispel Tribe:
 - 26350 ○ Timber volume targets are lower than shown to be feasible;
 - 26351 ○ Collaborative designations of active management areas and restoration areas
26352 need to be verified and checked against known resources issues before accepted
26353 or implemented;
 - 26354 ○ Emphasize enforcement efforts and funding for controlling illegal OHV uses in
26355 the CNF;
 - 26356 ○ Maintain the wilderness characteristics of all designated roadless areas. Support
26357 for the CNF proposed wilderness recommendations;
 - 26358 ○ CCA Creek is high interest area for the Tribe, concern that it is not included as
26359 Key Watershed. Would like more effort put into CCA creek related to fish habitat
26360 improvement activities.
- 26361 • Spokane Tribe:
 - 26362 ○ Concern for protecting archeological sites and areas of cultural significance.

26363

Table A- 1. Listing of Key Tribal Meetings and Discussions

Date	Meeting	Location
10\21\2003	Meeting with Colville Confederated Tribes and Natural Resource Council	Nespelem, WA
1\23\2004	Spokane Tribe meeting	Wellpinit, WA
3\29\2005	Colville Confederated Tribes Natural Resources Director	Phone discussion
3\31\2005	Colville Confederated Tribes Natural Resources Director	Phone discussion
5\3\2005	Colville Confederated Tribes Natural Resources Committee meeting	Nespelem, WA
5\19\2006	Meeting with Colville Confederated Tribes	Okanogan, WA
8\27\2007	Letter from Colville Confederated Tribes	Letter to Rick Brazell
9\11\2007	Letter to Colville Confederated Tribes	Letter to Tribal Chair
6\10\2008	Colville Confederated Tribes meeting	Okanogan, WA
8\27\2008	Colville Confederated Tribes meeting	Okanogan, WA
9\30\2008	Colville Confederated Tribes Natural resources staff	Phone discussion
7\8\2009	Colville Confederated Tribes meeting	Nespelem, WA
7\9\2009	Kalispel Tribe Natural Resources Department meeting	Usk, WA
11\20\2010	Colville Confederated Tribes-Natural Resources Committee meeting	Nespelem, WA
8\29\2013	Spokane Tribe meeting	Wellpinit, WA
11\4\2014	Spokane Tribe meeting	Colville, WA
11\12\2014	Colville Confederated Tribes meeting	Colville, WA
12\15\2014	Kalispel Tribe Natural Resources Department meeting	Usk, WA
3\23\2015	Kalispel Tribe Natural Resources Department meeting	Colville, WA
6\30\2015	Colville Confederated Tribes meeting	Colville, WA
10\15\2015	Colville Confederated Tribes meeting	Colville, WA

26364

Additionally, there were meetings and phone calls with various stakeholders upon request and as needed to discuss and clarify comments received and to provide information.

26365

26366

Table A- 2. Listing of Collaboration and Public Involvement Meetings and Discussions

Date	Meeting	Location
5\15\2003	Stevens Co. Public Lands Advisory Committee meeting	Colville, WA
5\28\2003	USFWS Little Pend Oreille Wildlife Refuge meeting	Colville, WA
6\6\2003	Bureau of Land Management meeting	unknown
10\27\2003	Public Meeting	Metline Falls, WA
10\28\2003	Public Meeting	Newport, WA
10\29\2003	Public Meeting	Spokane, WA
10\30\2003	Public Meeting	Colville, WA
12\3\2003	Public Meeting	Republic, WA
12\5\2003	Backcountry Horseman of Washington meeting	Cle Elum, WA
1\17\2004	Pacific Northwest 4-Wheel Drive Association meeting	Auburn, WA
1\17\2004	Washington State 4-Wheel Drive Association meeting	Auburn, WA
2\11\2004	Pacific Northwest Ski Areas Association	Snoqualmie Pass Summit, WA
3\30\2004	Colville NF Range Permittee meeting	Colville, WA

Date	Meeting	Location
6\5\2004	Colville NF Recreation Residence Special Use Permittees meeting	Metaline Falls, WA
6\22\2004	Inland Empire Chapter of Backcountry Horsemen	Spokane, WA
11\29\2004	The Mountaineers and environmental groups meeting	Seattle, WA
1\20\2005	Environmental groups meeting	Wenatchee, WA
3\18\2005	Forest Industry meeting	unknown
6\13\2005	Discussion of consultation process with members of USFWS and NOAA	Wenatchee, WA
7\2005	Public meeting	Colville, WA
8\9\2005	Okanogan County Planning Department meeting	Okanogan, WA
8\15\2005	Ferry Co. Commissioners	Republic, WA
8\23\2005	Colville, Okanogan, Wenatchee Roadless Area Task Force	Wenatchee, WA
9\12\2005	Pend Oreille Co. Commissioners	Newport, WA
9\13\2005	Stevens Co. Commissioners	Colville, WA
1\11\2006	Conservation Northwest meeting	Kettle Falls, WA
2\6\2006	Regional Ecosystem Office Regional Interagency Executive Committee meeting	Portland, OR
3\11\2006	Public Collaboration Information meeting	Deer Park, WA
3\8-17\2006	County Orientation meetings	Colville, Newport, Republic, and Spokane, WA
3\22\2006	Washington Trails Association	Wenatchee, WA
3\22\2006	Eastern Washington Cascades & Yakima Provincial Advisory Committee meeting	Wenatchee, WA
3\30\2006	Okanogan Valley Backcountry Horsemen	Okanogan, WA
3\31\2006-4\2\2006	Forest Plan Summit	Chewelah, WA
4\8\2006-5\30\2006	Community Check-in meetings	Ione, Newport, and Republic, WA
4\15\2006-5\27\2006	Collaboration Working Group meetings	Colville, Newport, and Republic, WA?
4\18\2006	Sierra Club and WOC environmental community task force meeting	unknown
4\20\2006	Sierra Club and WOC environmental community task force meeting	unknown
4\29\2006	Forest Health Working Group Public meeting	Chewelah, WA
5\13\2006	Recreation Working Group Public meeting	Chewelah, WA
5\17\2006	Meeting with Congresswoman McMorris-Rodgers staff	Colville, WA
5\22\2006	Stevens Co. Commissioners meeting	Colville, WA
5\31\2006	Forest Plan Collaboration Round-up meeting	Colville, WA
6\27\2006	Okanogan Co. Commissioners	Okanogan, WA
6\28\2006	Community Check-in meeting	Republic, WA
7\7\2006	Environmental Coalition meeting	unknown
9\30\2006	Collaboration Working Group Public meeting	Chewelah, WA
10\21\2006	Collaboration Working Group Public meeting	Colville, WA

Date	Meeting	Location
11\11\2006	Wilderness Collaboration Working Group Public meeting	Chewelah, WA
1\20\2007	Collaboration Working Group Public meeting	Chewelah, WA
3\1\2007	Forest Plan Collaboration Roundup meeting	Colville, WA
5\1\2007	Okanogan Backcountry Horsemen	Okanogan, WA
6\4\2007	Okanogan Co. Commissioners	Okanogan, WA
3\29\2008	Tri-County (Ferry, Pend Oreille, Stevens) Forest Plan Revision Summit	Colville, WA
6\16\2008	Northeast Washington Forestry Coalition meeting	Colville, WA
8\21\2008	Northeast Washington Forestry Coalition meeting	Colville, WA
9\6\2008	Collaboration kick-off meeting with Congresswoman McMorris-Rodgers staff	Colville, WA
9\6\2008	Wilderness Collaboration Orientation meeting with public	Colville, WA
9\12\2008	Wilderness Collaboration Information meeting	Spokane, WA
9\20\2008	Wilderness Collaboration Workshop	Cusick, WA
10\4\2008	Wilderness Collaboration Workshop	Colville, WA
10\8\2008	U.S. Customs and Border Protection meeting	Phone discussion
10\28\2008	Okanogan County Commissioners meeting	Okanogan, WA
11\1\2008	Wilderness Collaboration Workshop	Republic, WA
11\10\2008	WA State Dept. of Natural Resources meeting	Phone discussion
11\15\2008	Wilderness Collaboration Integration meeting	Colville, WA
12\5\2008	Meeting with Senator Cantwell and staff	Portland, OR
12\15\2008	Okanogan County Commissioners meeting	Okanogan, WA
1\23\2009	WA State Dept. of Fish and Wildlife	Phone call
1\27\2009	Meeting with Senator Cantwell's staff	Spokane, WA
1\29\2009	U.S. Customs and Border Protection meeting	Colville, WA
3\9\2009	U.S. Customs and Border Protection meeting	Colville, WA
4\16\2009	Eastern WA Resource Advisory Committee meeting	Spokane, WA
5\1\2009	Nature Conservancy meeting	Wenatchee, WA
7\2\2009	Tri-County Commissioners briefing on PWA evaluations	Colville, WA
7\30\2009	Eastern Washington Resource Advisory Committee meeting	Colville, WA
3\8\2010	U.S. Customs and Border Protection meeting	Colville, WA
3\8\2010	Okanogan Backcountry Horsemen Association meeting	Okanogan, WA
12\3\2010	Backcountry Horsemen of Washington Public Lands and Advocacy Committee meeting	unknown
2\15\2011	Washington State Dept. of Fish and Wildlife	Wenatchee, WA
5\2\2011	Pend Oreille County Commissioners meeting	Newport, WA
5\3\2011	Stevens County Commissioners meeting	Colville, WA
5\3\2011	Public Lands Advisory Committee (PLAC) meeting	Colville, WA
5\9\2011	Ferry County Commissioners meeting	Republic, WA
6\7\2011	U.S. Customs and Border Protection meeting	Colville, WA
6\20\2011	Ferry County Commissioners meeting	Colville, WA

Date	Meeting	Location
6\27\2011	Ferry County Commissioners	Correspondence with Republic District Ranger
7\13\2011	State Agency meeting with WADNR, WADoE, WDFW,	Wenatchee, WA
7\11\2011	Ferry, Pend Oreille & Stevens County Commissioners, and Congresswoman McMorris-Rodgers staff at Forest Plan Revision meeting	Colville, WA
7\18\2011	Ferry County Commissioners, Conservation NW, and The Lands Council at Forest Plan Revision meeting	Colville, WA
7\25\2011	Ferry County Commissioners meeting	Republic, WA
8\1\2011	Ferry County Commissioners meeting	Republic, WA
8\29\2011	Ferry, Pend Oreille & Stevens County Commissioners meeting	Phone conference
9\23\2011	WA State Dept. of Natural Resources meeting	unknown
10\3\2011	Ferry County Commissioners meeting	Republic, WA
10\10\2011	Pend Oreille County Commissioners meeting	Newport, WA
10\24\2011	Ferry County Commissioners, Congresswoman McMorris-Rodgers staff, Boise Cascade, and Vaagen Bros. Lumber, Inc. at Forest Plan Revision meeting	Colville, WA
2\21\2012	Ferry County Commissioners meeting	Republic, WA
4\2-3\2012	Public Lands Advisory Committee meeting	Colville, WA
4\27\2012	Ferry & Stevens County Commissioners, Public Lands Advisory Committee, and public meeting	Colville, WA
4\30\2012	Ferry County Commissioners at Forest Plan Revision meeting	Colville, WA
5\14\2012	Pend Oreille County Commissioners meeting	Newport, WA
6\12\2012	Ferry & Stevens County Commissioners, Ferry Co. Planning Commission, Public Lands Advisory Committee, and Stevens Co. Land Services meeting	Colville, WA
6\18\2012	Ferry County Commissioners at Forest Plan Revision meeting	Colville, WA
8\8\2012	Ferry & Stevens County Commissioners, Ferry Co. Planning Commission, Public Lands Advisory Committee, Stevens Co. Land Services, and public meeting	Colville, WA
8\13\2012	Ferry County Commissioners at Forest Plan Revision meeting	Colville, WA
10\22\2012	Pend Oreille County Commissioners meeting	Newport, WA
11\5\2012	Ferry County Commissioners meeting	Republic, WA
11\14\2012	US Fish and Wildlife Service consultation process meeting	Wenatchee, WA
1\14\2013	Pend Oreille County Commissioners meeting	Newport, WA
1\22\2013	Pend Oreille County Commissioners meeting	Newport, WA
5\28\2013	Pend Oreille County Commissioners meeting	Newport, WA
6\10\2013	Pend Oreille County Commissioners meeting	Newport, WA
6\18\2013	Okanogan County Commissioners meeting	Okanogan, WA
7\8\2013	Pend Oreille County Commissioners meeting	Newport, WA

Date	Meeting	Location
7\16\2013	Ferry, Pend Oreille, Stevens and Okanogan county meeting (Quad County)	Colville, WA
7\19\2013	Ferry, Pend Oreille, Stevens and Okanogan county meeting (Quad County)	Colville, WA
12\2\2013	Pend Oreille County Commissioners meeting	Newport, WA
2\25\2014	Public Lands Advisory Committee meeting	Colville, WA
6\30\2014	Ferry County Commissioners at Forest Plan Revision meeting	Colville, WA
1\20\2015	Ferry & Pend Oreille County Commissioners, and Public Lands Advisory Committee meeting	Colville, WA
1\20\2015	Pend Oreille County Commissioners meeting	Newport, WA
3\2\2015	Pend Oreille County Commissioners meeting	Newport, WA
3\9\2015	Ferry County Commissioners meeting	Republic, WA
4\7\2015	Ferry County Commissioners meeting	Republic, WA
4\13\2015	Ferry County Commissioners meeting	Republic, WA
4\20\2015	Pend Oreille County Commissioners meeting	Newport, WA
4\27\2015	Ferry County Commissioners meeting	Republic, WA
4\29\2015	Pend Oreille County Commissioners meeting	Newport, WA
5\4\2015	Ferry County Commissioners meeting	Republic, WA
5\5\2015	Pend Oreille County Commissioners meeting	Newport, WA
5\7\2015	Stevens County Commissioners meeting	Colville, WA
6\13\2015	Ferry County Commissioners meeting	Republic, WA
6\15\2015	Ferry County Commissioners meeting	Republic, WA
6\16\2015	Ferry, Pend Oreille & Stevens County Commissioners meeting	Phone conference
6\16\2015	Pend Oreille County Commissioners meeting	Newport, WA
6\23\2015	Stevens County Commissioners meeting	Colville, WA
6\23\2015	Ferry & Pend Oreille County Commissioners, and Congresswoman McMorris-Rodgers staff at Forest Plan Revision meeting	Colville, WA
6\29\2015	Stevens County Commissioners field meeting	CNF
7\13\2015	Ferry County Commissioners meeting	Republic, WA
7\14\2015	Stevens County Commissioners meeting	Colville, WA
7\20\2015	Pend Oreille County Commissioners meeting	Newport, WA
7\21\2015	Public meeting	Colville, WA
7\28\2015	Ferry, Pend Oreille, Stevens and Okanogan counties	Letter from county commissioners
8\4\2015	Spokane County Commissioners	Email
9\10\2015	Ferry, Pend Oreille, and Stevens counties	Kettle Falls, WA
9\11\2015	Ferry, Pend Oreille, and Stevens counties	Kettle Falls, WA
9\17\2015	Ferry, Pend Oreille, and Stevens counties	Colville, WA
11\10\2015	Meeting with state agencies – WDNR, WDOE, and WDFW	Conference call

26368 **Information Made Available to the Public on the Forest Plan**
26369 **Revision Web Site**

26370 A summary of comments and identified significant issues has been posted to the project website.

26371 To meet the requirements of the 1982 Planning Rule Provisions, an analysis of the management
26372 situation was prepared. Availability of the analysis of the management situation and the initial
26373 working draft plan was published in the Federal Register with a Notice of Availability February
26374 2016.

26375 Following the Notice of Availability published to the Federal Register, the Draft Plan and DEIS
26376 were posted to the Colville website. Additionally, information was posted about how to comment,
26377 plan development, collaboration, and how we used the best available science and specialist
26378 reports.

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26379 **Appendix B. Coordination with Other Public**
 26380 **Planning Efforts**

26381 **Overview**

26382 Per the provisions of the 1982 planning regulations, the responsible official shall review the
 26383 planning and land use policies of other Federal agencies, State and local governments, and
 26384 American Indian tribes. In addition, the Chief of the Forest Service, Tom Tidwell, has called for
 26385 an “all-lands approach” to accomplish ecosystem restoration. This will involve landowners and
 26386 stakeholders working together across boundaries to decide on common goals for the landscapes
 26387 they share. In order to facilitate this all-lands approach, it is important to understand the goals and
 26388 anticipated activities of landowners adjacent to the national forest.

26389 In preparing the Colville forest plan, the planning team reviewed the objectives expressed and
 26390 evaluated the interrelationships. For the most part, the proposed Colville forest plan complements
 26391 these other planning efforts. These plans, assessments, and strategies were considered in the
 26392 development of plan components to ensure as much alignment as was practicable. Management
 26393 approach sections of the plan articulate identified issues and opportunities for coordinating with
 26394 various partners across administrative boundaries, particularly State, local, tribal, and Federal
 26395 agencies. The primary concordances are in managing for safe and healthy vegetation conditions,
 26396 protection of air and water quality, providing for quality core wildlife habitats with connectivity,
 26397 and maintenance of high scenic values. Cross boundary issues include managing for wide ranging
 26398 species and wildfire across agency boundaries, and working together to improve efficiency. While
 26399 there were some differences related to the differing missions, no conflicts requiring alternative
 26400 development were identified.

26401 The following sections provide a summary of goals and activities of landowners adjacent to the
 26402 national forest. Table B- 1 lists the other public planning efforts that were considered in the plan
 26403 revision process.

26404 **Table B- 1. Planning and Land Use Policies of State, Local, Tribal Governments and other Federal**
 26405 **Agencies in the Greater Landscape, Considered in the Plan Revision**

Planning Document	Agency	Description
State		
WDFW Strategic Plan (2015)	Washington State Dept. of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)	The plan includes goals such as conserving and protecting native fish and wildlife, and providing sustainable fishing, hunting, and other wildlife-related recreational and commercial experiences.
WDNR Strategic Plan (2010)	Washington State Dept. of Natural Resources (WDNR)	Goals stated in the plan include improving forest practices rules and strengthening implementation and compliance, preserving forest cover and protecting working forests and agriculture lands from conversion, developing renewable energy resources on state lands, and addressing the challenges of climate change.
Memorandum of Understanding (2013)	Washington State Dept. of Transportation (WSDOT)	The MOU between the USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, and the WSDOT documents the steps necessary to coordinate transportation activities involving highways on National Forest System land to ensure the public's safe access over these highways.

Planning Document	Agency	Description
Washington State Scenic and Recreational Highways Strategic Plan (2010-2030)	Washington State Dept. of Transportation (WSDOT)	The plan establishes goals and performance measures consistent with the state's transportation policy goals.
Strategic Plan (2014-2019)	Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission	The plan states that the Commission has the broad responsibility to manage developed parks and recreation areas along with trails, ocean beach, marine parks, watercraft launches, and historic buildings and areas.
WDOE Strategic Plan (2013-2015)	Washington State Dept. of Ecology (WDOE)	The plan includes goals such as preventing and cleaning up pollution, and supporting sustainable communities and natural resources.
Water Quality Implementation Plan (2006), and addendum (2013)	Washington State Dept. of Ecology (WDOE)	A detailed plan developed by the CNF and Ecology to reduce pollution and measure progress toward meeting water quality standards for waterbodies on the forest that do not meet water quality standards. The plan identifies how much pollution needs to be reduced or eliminated to achieve water quality standards.
County		
Ferry County Comprehensive Plan (2013)	Ferry County, Washington	The county land use plan describes local government goals and objectives for land management and provides opportunities for coordination between the Forest Service and the county.
Pend Oreille County Comprehensive Plan (2013)	Pend Oreille County, Washington	The county land use plan describes local government goals and objectives for land management and provides opportunities for coordination between the Forest Service and the county.
Stevens County Comprehensive Plan (2008)	Stevens County, Washington	The county land use plan describes local government goals and objectives for land management and provides opportunities for coordination between the Forest Service and the county.
Okanogan County Comprehensive Plan (2014)	Okanogan County, Washington	The county land use plan describes local government goals and objectives for land management and provides opportunities for coordination between the Forest Service and the county.
Local		
Ferry County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) (2006)	Multiparty	The plan outlines goals for at-risk-communities within and around the Colville NF. The plan also delineates the wildland-urban interface where human development meets and intermingles with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.
Pend Oreille County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) (2011)	Multiparty	The plan outlines goals for at-risk-communities within and around the Colville NF. The plan also delineates the wildland-urban interface where human development meets and intermingles with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.
Stevens County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) (2007)	Multiparty	The plan outlines goals for at-risk-communities within and around the Colville NF. The plan also delineates the wildland-urban interface where human development meets and intermingles with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.

Planning Document	Agency	Description
Okanogan County Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP) (2013)	Multiparty	The plan outlines goals for at-risk-communities within and around the Colville NF. The plan also delineates the wildland-urban interface where human development meets and intermingles with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels.
Tribal		
Draft Comprehensive Plan (2015)	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation	The vision for the tribal comprehensive plan is based on goals for land use, transportation, housing, economic development, parks and recreation, shoreline management, and cultural resources.
Integrated Resource Management Plan (2000-2014), in revision	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation	The plan provides guidelines for the use and protection of all forest resources, and serves as a basis for decision-making.
Wetland Program Plan (2012)	Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation	The plan includes a special program of management to maintain wetland productivity and health, and to prevent loss of wetlands from the landscape.
Kalispel Natural Resource Department Fish and Wildlife Management Plan (2002)	Kalispel Tribe	The Plan emphasizes managing sustainable native populations and habitats through watershed management principles.
Wetland Program Plan (2011-2017)	Kalispel Tribe	The wetland program goal is to protect, enhance, and/or restore wetland/riparian habitats throughout Kalispel ceded lands as opportunities and funding allows. The focus is on two main program core elements which are 1) wetland monitoring and assessment and 2) voluntary wetland restoration/protection.
Box Canyon Watershed Project (1997)	Kalispel Tribe	This project was initiated by the Kalispel Natural Resource Department as one of a number of measures designed to restore populations of native fish and meet the biological objectives of the Kalispel Resident Fish Project and to further goals outlined in the Kalispel Natural Resource Department Fish and Wildlife Management Plan.
Sustainable Community Master Plan (2014) and Integrated Resource Management Plan (IRMP)	Spokane Tribe of Indians	The Master Plan is the official policy document of the Tribe and is intended to be used as a decision-making tool. The IRMP is the overall reservation land use and natural resource planning document.
Federal		
Grizzly bear recovery plan (1993)	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Provides general guidance for activities in the grizzly bear recovery area which helps to maintain consistency with other agency planning efforts.
Woodland caribou recovery plan (1994)	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Provides general guidance for activities in the caribou recovery area which helps to maintain consistency with other agency planning efforts.
Bull trout recovery plan (2014)	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Provides general guidance for activities in bull trout habitat which helps to maintain consistency with other agency planning efforts.

Planning Document	Agency	Description
Strategic Plan (2010)	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	The strategic plan was developed to react to climate change. It establishes a basic framework within which the Service will work as part of the larger conservation community to help ensure the sustainability of fish, wildlife, plants, and habitats in the face of accelerating climate change.
Comprehensive Conservation Plan (2000)	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service – Little Pend Oreille National Wildlife Refuge	The plan describes the goals, objectives, and strategies for improving Refuge conditions including the types of habitat provided, partnership opportunities, and management actions needed to achieve desired conditions for the next 15 years.
Interagency Consultation Agreement (2013)	USFWS, USFS, and USDC NOAA fisheries	The purpose of the Consultation Agreement is to establish a general framework for conducting efficient and effective ESA Section 7 consultation on the revision of the Colville, and Okanogan Wenatchee National Forest Land and Resource Management Plans.
Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forests land management plan (Okanogan plan 1989, Wenatchee plan 1990)	USDA Forest Service	Forest planning efforts based upon the same regional vegetative desired conditions, standards, and guidelines, and similar objectives for restoration as the Colville NF. The cumulative restoration activities from the action alternatives from this plan could have a landscape level effect on modifying stand structure to reduce the risk of stand-replacing fire in similar vegetation types, while promoting resiliency with regard to climate change.
Idaho Panhandle National Forests land management plan (2015)	USDA Forest Service	Forest planning efforts based upon the same regional vegetative desired conditions, standards, and guidelines, and similar objectives for restoration as the Colville NF. The cumulative restoration activities from the action alternatives from this plan could have a landscape level effect on modifying stand structure to reduce the risk of stand-replacing fire in similar vegetation types, while promoting resiliency with regard to climate change.
National Best Management Practices for Water Quality Management on National Forest System Lands (2012)	USDA Forest Service	“This technical guide is the first volume of guidance for the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Best Management Practices (BMP) Program. The National BMP Program was developed to improve agency performance and accountability in managing water quality consistent with the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and State water quality programs. Current Forest Service policy directs compliance with required CWA permits and State regulations and requires the use of BMPs to control nonpoint source pollution to meet applicable water quality standards and other CWA requirements.”
Resource Management Plan (in revision)	USDI Bureau of Land Management	The BLM in Washington is in the process of revising land management plans on their Spokane District. Resource Management Plans form the basis for every action and approved use on their public lands.
Memorandum of Understanding	Department of Homeland Security	A memorandum of understanding between the USDA Forest Service and the Department of Homeland Security Federal Emergency Agency (MOU 42 U.S.C. 5170a and 5170b) provides a general framework of cooperation in responding to, managing and coordinating, and financially accounting for major disasters and emergencies, and for resolving and differences or conflicts regarding this cooperation in an efficient and constructive manner.

Planning Document	Agency	Description
Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) Biological Opinion (2010, Final Supplemental BO 2014)	Bureau of Reclamation	A comprehensive program to protect listed species of salmon and steelhead in the Columbia basin by adopting operations and configuration changes for the FCRPS dams that reduce adverse effects to the species migrating through the FCRPS while, at the same time, implementing habitat restoration actions in spawning and rearing habitat in upstream Columbia River tributaries and in migration and rearing habitat in the River's estuary downstream.

26406 **Counties**

26407 The Colville National Forest (CNF) lies in three counties: Ferry, Pend Oreille, and Stevens
26408 Counties. Okanogan County borders the west side of the CNF.

26409 County comprehensive plans can be used as a source of information on the history of land use
26410 within the region, the patterns of development, desired conditions, and current county land use
26411 policies. County governments hold no legal authority over independent jurisdictions such as
26412 Federal and state lands, incorporated cities and towns or American Indian tribal reservations.

26413 County land use within the planning area ranges from traditional uses such as farming and
26414 ranching in rural areas to denser concentrations of residential, industrial, and commercial uses in
26415 and around more urban areas (e.g., Colville, Kettle Falls, Chewelah, Republic, Metaline Falls,
26416 Newport). One of the common themes is how, and whether, private owners and public land
26417 managers can manage the competing priorities of resource conservation and economic
26418 development—in particular, how to cope with the growing demands for housing and recreation
26419 while ensuring preservation of a shrinking natural resource base that contributes to Washington’s
26420 highly valued “rural character.”

26421 Each of the county plans has been adopted as authorized and required by the Washington State
26422 Growth Management Act. The Growth Management Act was enacted by the State Legislature in
26423 an effort to protect natural resource lands and environmentally sensitive areas from the adverse
26424 effects of suburban sprawl by directing new growth and development to urban areas where
26425 necessary public services exist or can reasonably be provided. Five of the fourteen goals in the
26426 Act tied to the national forest are:

- 26427 1. Natural Resource Industries. Maintain and enhance natural resource-based industries,
26428 including productive timber, agricultural, and fisheries industries. Encourage the
26429 conservation of productive forest lands and productive agricultural lands, and discourage
26430 incompatible uses.
- 26431 2. Open Space and Recreation. Retain open space, enhance recreational opportunities,
26432 conserve fish and wildlife habitat, increase access to natural resource lands and water,
26433 and develop parks and recreation facilities.
- 26434 3. Environment. Protect the environment and enhance the state's high quality of life,
26435 including air and water quality, and the availability of water.
- 26436 4. Historic Preservation. Identify and encourage the preservation of lands, sites, and
26437 structures that have historical or archaeological significance.
- 26438 5. Shoreline Master Plans. The shorelines of the State are among the most valuable and
26439 fragile of its natural resources and that there is great concern throughout the State relating

26440 to their utilization, protection ,restoration and preservation. It is policy to provide for the
26441 management of the shorelines by planning for and fostering all reasonable and
26442 appropriate uses.

26443 Each county plan was reviewed in its entirety. The following are excerpts from the four county
26444 plans Comprehensive Plan Elements that were relevant to the Forest Plan revision process. At the
26445 end of each County Plan review is a summary including (1) Assessment of interrelated impacts,
26446 (2) Determination of how to deal with impacts identified, and (3) Conflicts with Forest Service
26447 planning and consideration of alternatives.

26448 Although review of the counties' land use plans does not reveal any direct conflicts with the
26449 revised forest plan (see pages 786–793), the Colville National Forest acknowledges county
26450 representatives perceive issues regarding economic effects related to expected timber outputs,
26451 motorized access, and recommended wilderness. There is disagreement as to whether the revised
26452 plan strikes the correct balance between ecological protection and local economic need.

26453 Ferry County

26454 The county land use plan describes local government goals and objectives for land management
26455 and provides opportunities for coordination between the Forest Service and the county. The
26456 review is summarized below and describes how the proposed plan contributes to the county plan
26457 goals and objectives.

26458 The over-arching theme of the comprehensive county plan's (2013) vision statement is that
26459 "Ferry County would like to preserve its character and identity." Ferry County offers a rural
26460 character of natural beauty and abundance. This includes values such as independence, privacy,
26461 and personal freedom that attract many seeking both permanent residence and seasonal refuge. A
26462 public opinion survey done by the Ferry County Planning Department in 1993 revealed that most
26463 residents of the county would like to see a "focus on agriculture, forestry, and mining"; desire the
26464 county to "look the way it did 20 years ago"; and have chosen to live in or own property in the
26465 county "because it is beautiful and pristine".

26466 Ferry County shares its northern border with Canada and its eastern boundary with the Columbia
26467 River. The south half of the county falls within the boundaries of the Confederated Tribes of the
26468 Colville Reservation and the north half is largely occupied by the Colville National Forest,
26469 leaving approximately 16 percent of land within the county's boundaries under private ownership.
26470 Approximately 43 percent is covered by the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, and
26471 approximately 38 percent is in public ownership. There are eight incorporated communities in the
26472 county with Republic being the largest city and county seat.

26473 The county goals tied to the national forest include:

26474 6.2.2 Land Use & Rural.

26475 Goal L2 - Preserve agricultural lands of long term commercial significance.

26476 Goal L3 - Preserve natural resources throughout the county and offer special protection to
26477 areas designated as critical areas, or environmentally sensitive areas.

26478 6.2.3 Transportation

26479 GOAL T1 - Provide safe and convenient utilization of motorized and non-motorized
26480 vehicles and equipment by the residents, industries, tourists, and recreationalists.

- 26481 6.2.7 Heritage
- 26482 Goal HE1 - Promote protection of the heritage, customs and cultures of the people of
26483 Ferry County.
- 26484 Goal HE2 - Support multiple use on public lands. Require federal and state agencies to
26485 abide by existing laws which instruct them to conduct joint planning with the county for
26486 proposals on federal and state lands within the county.
- 26487 Goal HE3 - To avoid the loss of archaeological and historic information.
- 26488 6.2.8 Economic Development
- 26489 Goal E1 - Increase job opportunities and broaden the economic base in Ferry County
26490 through encouragement of industry that is compatible with other land uses.
- 26491 Goal E4 - Recreation and tourism are an integral part of the economy of Ferry County.
26492 The goal for recreational land is to encourage and accommodate as many diverse
26493 recreational activities and areas as possible that are compatible with other land uses.
- 26494 The Ferry County Plan identifies the following considerations as part of the Land Use and Rural
26495 Element:
- 26496 **7.4 Critical Areas** - The State of Washington has defined “critical areas” to include the following
26497 areas and eco-systems: (a) Wetlands; (b) areas with a critical recharging effect on aquifers used
26498 for potable water; (c) fish and wildlife habitat conservation areas; (d) frequently flooded areas;
26499 and (e) geologically hazardous areas. Include best available science in developing policies.
- 26500 **7.4.3 Wetlands** - The County’s goal is to protect wetlands with a no net loss of wetland
26501 area or function; to ensure continuation of their natural functions; to encourage
26502 conservation rather than replacement of wetlands in the best economic interest of
26503 landowners and residents.
- 26504 **7.4.15 Fish and Wildlife habitat conservation areas** - Ferry County has a very
26505 high proportion of federal, state and other publicly and tribally owned land.
26506 These lands are generally managed for the conservation of fish and wildlife
26507 habitat. Consequently, one of Ferry County’s approaches to protecting all fish
26508 and wildlife habitat types is to depend on the management of these lands by the
26509 responsible agency.
- 26510 **7.4.29 Natural Resource goal** - Maintain and enhance natural resource-based
26511 industries in the county and provide for the stewardship and productive use of
26512 agricultural, forest and mineral resource lands of long-term commercial
26513 significance.
- 26514 **7.4.35 Forest and Soils** - Ferry County strives to preserve and protect Forest
26515 Lands from activities that would adversely affect the primary use of forest land
26516 for commercial forest management. Also, the County wants to minimize the loss
26517 of Forest Land acreage, functions, and values through a combination of land use
26518 and development regulation and non-regulatory means such as public education,
26519 technical assistance to land owners and tax incentives. The County will
26520 encourage and assist the restoration and enhancement of degraded forest lands.

26521 Regarding Timber Land the plan states, “Because of the U.S. Forest Service reorganization, many
26522 timber sales have been held up or appealed by environmental groups. The result of this has either
26523 caused the price of lumber to increase, changed methods of forest practices, or caused operators
26524 to focus on logging private timber lands in order to maintain a stable economy. Logging has
26525 basically shifted from the 560,000 acres of public owned timber land to the remaining 140,000
26526 acres of privately owned timber land. This increased activity will only last for a finite period.
26527 Either the logging operator will be forced to shut down, or the timber economy will have to
26528 change to meet the demands for lumber and new construction.”

26529 The Ferry County plan describes both the custom and culture of the county as being linked to
26530 traditional land use practices such as livestock grazing, timber harvesting, mining, and hunting.
26531 The county’s comprehensive plan (Proposed Plan in their Environmental Impact Statement)
26532 establishes policies to preserve natural resources throughout the county and advocates for
26533 providing forest-related jobs for the local economy.

26534 *Summary*

26535 **CNF Assessment of Interrelated Impacts**

26536 Ferry County is one of three counties within the CNF. The inclusion of this county and its
26537 Comprehensive Plan was selected because Ferry County includes National Forest System land
26538 and has social and economic ties to the Forest.

26539 **Determination of how to deal with Impacts as Identified**

26540 All elements of the above plan were considered while developing alternatives to the CNF Forest
26541 Plan Revision. The DEIS discloses the social and economic impacts to the county in chapter 3 of
26542 the DEIS pages 489–503 and 640–673.

26543 **Conflicts with Forest Service Planning – Consideration of Alternatives**

26544 Our review of the Ferry County Comprehensive Plan did not identify any conflicts with the
26545 revised CNF Forest Plan. The revised CNF Plan aligns with many of the county’s goals including
26546 support for preservation of natural resources; maintaining a mix of motorized and non-motorized
26547 recreation opportunities; support for maintaining the county’s rural character, customs, and
26548 culture of the area; contributes to economic input to the county; and provides protections for
26549 wetlands, fish and wildlife habitat, vegetation and soils.

26550 **Pend Oreille County**

26551 The county land use plan describes local government goals and objectives for land management
26552 and provides opportunities for coordination between the Forest Service and the county. The
26553 review is summarized below and describes how the proposed plan contributes to the county plan
26554 goals and objectives.

26555 The comprehensive county plan’s (2013) vision for Pend Oreille County is based on a Statement
26556 of Values: Why We Live Here, where natural resources are conserved and land is used efficiently,
26557 ensuring that new development is compatible with the surrounding uses, sensitive to the
26558 surrounding natural areas, and retains the rural character of the community.

26559 Forest Service land makes up approximately 58 percent of the county. Most of the land lies within
26560 the Colville National Forest but a portion of the Forest Service land is administered by the Idaho
26561 Panhandle National Forests. Incorporated cities/towns include: Newport, Cusick, Metaline Falls,
26562 Metaline, and Ione.

- 26563 The county goals tied to the national forest include:
- 26564 2.3 Land Use Goals
- 26565 Land Use Goal # 2: Maintain the rural character of Pend Oreille County, including: forest
26566 lands, agricultural lands, mining and natural resource based industries, home-based
26567 businesses, and recreational properties.
- 26568 Land Use Goal # 3: Protect the traditional rural ways of making a living farming and
26569 ranching, timber harvesting, and mining-from conflict with rural residential development.
- 26570 Land Use Goal #6: Support new development that is consistent with a realistic
26571 assessment of the availability of water and that does not adversely affect the rights of
26572 existing water users.
- 26573 Land Use Goal #8: Protect environmentally sensitive areas to reduce cumulative adverse
26574 environmental impacts to water availability, water quality, wetlands, aquatic and wildlife
26575 habitat conservation areas, frequently flooded areas, and geologically hazardous areas.
- 26576 Land Use Goal #9: Protect groundwater recharge areas and prevent the contamination of
26577 vulnerable groundwater resources to ensure water quality and quantity for public and
26578 private uses and critical area function.
- 26579 3.3 Economic Development Goals
- 26580 Economic Development Goal #3: Encourage employment opportunities, the retention and
26581 expansion of existing businesses, and new business development
- 26582 4.3 Transportation Goals
- 26583 Transportation Goal #1: Maintain an efficient, safe, and environmentally responsible road
26584 system that supports the Statement of Values and the Goals of the Comprehensive Plan.
- 26585 Transportation Goal #3: Consider safety, cost effectiveness, and environmental impacts
26586 when planning to build new roads.
- 26587 6.3 Parks and Recreation Goals
- 26588 Parks and Recreation Goal #5: Support the designation of the North Pend Oreille Scenic Byway
26589 and the Selkirk Loop, and the development of the Sweet Creek Recreation Area.
- 26590 • Parks and Recreation Policy #11: Pend Oreille County should coordinate and
26591 collaborate with the U.S. Forest Service and other public resource agencies and
26592 managers to inventory recreational opportunities and promote the shared use and full
26593 enjoyment of publicly owned land in the County.
- 26594 8.3 Essential Public Facilities Goals
- 26595 Essential Public Facility Goal #2: Provide necessary public facilities and services, in
26596 places and at levels proportionate to planned development intensity and environmental
26597 protection. (USFS Landing Strip (Sullivan Lake), Sullivan Lake Ranger Station and
26598 Newport Ranger Station have been designated by Pend Oreille County as Essential Public
26599 Facilities).

- 26600 The Pend Oreille County Plan identifies the following as part of the Land Use Element:
- 26601 **2.7 Critical Areas** - critical areas in the County including wetlands, aquifer recharge areas, fish
26602 and wildlife habitat, conservation areas, frequently flooded areas, and geologically hazardous
26603 areas.
- 26604 The Pend Oreille County plan describes both the custom and culture of the county as being linked
26605 to traditional land use practices such as timber harvesting, ranching, farming, and mining. Natural
26606 Resource products are a strong component of the economy, providing jobs, tax revenue, and
26607 valuable products and materials for local use and export. Farmlands and forests also provide
26608 aesthetic, recreational, and environmental benefits to the public while contributing to the diverse
26609 character of the County. Mining lands provide materials for development and construction
26610 purposes. The resource land designations are tailored to each of the resources and address the
26611 guidelines provided by state law.
- 26612 Natural Resource Industries are a key component of economic development in the County. The
26613 county's comprehensive plan establishes policies to preserve natural resources throughout the
26614 county and advocates for providing forest-related jobs for the local economy.
- 26615 *Summary*
- 26616 **CNF Assessment of Interrelated Impacts**
- 26617 Pend Oreille County is one of three counties within the CNF. The inclusion of this county and its
26618 Comprehensive Plan was selected because Pend Oreille County includes National Forest System
26619 land and has social and economic ties to the Forest.
- 26620 **Determination of how to deal with Impacts as Identified**
- 26621 All elements of the above plan were considered while developing alternatives to the CNF Forest
26622 Plan Revision. The DEIS discloses the social and economic impacts to the county in chapter 3 of
26623 the DEIS pages 491–504 and 642–675.
- 26624 **Conflicts with Forest Service Planning – Consideration of Alternatives**
- 26625 Our review of the Pend Oreille County Comprehensive Plan did not identify any conflicts with
26626 the revised CNF Forest Plan. The revised CNF Plan aligns with many of the county's goals
26627 including support for maintaining the county's rural character; contributes to economic input to
26628 the county; protection of sensitive aquatic and terrestrial habitats; considers safety, cost
26629 effectiveness, and environmental impacts of the transportation system; and addresses recreation
26630 opportunities.
- 26631 **Stevens County**
- 26632 The county land use plan describes local government goals and objectives for land management
26633 and provides opportunities for coordination between the Forest Service and the county. The
26634 review is summarized below and describes how the proposed plan contributes to the county plan
26635 goals and objectives.
- 26636 The comprehensive county plan's (2008) vision for Stevens County emphasizes healthy
26637 landscapes where natural resources are conserved and land is used efficiently. Natural resources
26638 are well managed, healthy, productive and provide a steady, sustainable stream of products for
26639 economic viability while maintaining and enhancing opportunities for recreation.

- 26640 About 40 percent of the total land area is owned by the federal government, state governments, or
26641 the Spokane Tribe. Incorporated cities/towns include: Colville, Kettle Falls, Chewelah, Marcus,
26642 Northport, and Springdale.
- 26643 The county goals tied to the national forest include:
- 26644 2.1 Economic Development Goal
- 26645 ED-7 Include economic development as one of the considerations in the process of land
26646 use planning, transportation planning, infrastructure planning, and the determination of
26647 urban growth areas.
- 26648 3.1 Land Use Goals
- 26649 Land Use Goal 1 - Urban and Rural Areas, and Resource Lands: Create distinct urban and
26650 rural areas, and areas characterized by resource uses within Stevens County. Increase the
26651 percentage of new growth that occurs at higher densities in designated urban areas, and
26652 reduce sprawl and maintain the character of rural areas. Establish logical boundaries for
26653 targeted infill.
- 26654 Land Use Goal 3 - Customs & Culture: Encourage development of a statement of custom
26655 and culture so that federal and state agencies will be able to ensure that community and
26656 economic stability are considered by those agencies when they develop and implement
26657 plans, policies or regulations affecting the use of state and federal lands. Sustainable
26658 management decisions for public lands shall consider the diversity of customary
26659 practices, traditions, culture and ways of life found throughout the County and, to the
26660 extent permitted by applicable law, complies with the County's planning goals and
26661 policies and development regulations.
- 26662 Land Use Goal 5 - Master Planned Resorts: Allow development of master planned resorts
26663 which meet the requirements of the Growth Management Act to take advantage of
26664 Stevens County's natural beauty and enhance the public's access to areas already
26665 characterized by some degree of recreational use.
- 26666 4.1 Natural Resources Goal
- 26667 Maintain and enhance natural resource-based industries in the county, protect critical
26668 areas including surface and groundwater resources, and provide for the stewardship and
26669 productive use of forest, mineral, and agricultural lands.
- 26670 5.1 Rural Goal
- 26671 Protect and enhance the character and quality of rural areas in ways that promote
26672 traditional rural lifestyles and industries, including timber, agriculture and mining, while
26673 also allowing for a diversity of uses, densities, and innovative development.
- 26674 7.1 Parks and Recreation Goal
- 26675 Support the retention, enhancement, and development of recreation areas and activities,
26676 and parks and open space within Stevens County.

26677 8.1 Transportation Goal

26678 Provide an efficient, functional, and environmentally responsible transportation network
26679 throughout Stevens County by utilizing and maintaining existing infrastructure,
26680 integrating transportation planning with other elements of the comprehensive plan, and
26681 coordinating with other federal, state, tribal and local agencies.

26682 The Stevens County plan states “the focus of the Comprehensive Plan is driven in part by the fact
26683 that the state and federal government manage nearly 40 percent of the land mass of Stevens
26684 County. Federal and state management of these extensive enclaves intertwines with, and impacts,
26685 the abilities of private citizens in the county to pursue activities according to the traditional and
26686 historic customs and culture.” The plan states “federal and state management infuses a never-
26687 ending stream of regulations, government employees, and out-of-county opinion into the daily
26688 lives of Stevens County citizens.” This sentiment is found throughout the plan and emphasizes
26689 close coordination on the development of federal and state land use policies that are responsive to
26690 the public interest.

26691 The Stevens County plan states “it is the intent of this plan to be a mechanism whereby the
26692 general public and particularly federal and state managers can recognize, understand, and honor
26693 the customs, culture, economic viability, social structure and quality of life of the citizens of
26694 Stevens County. It is a goal of the planning process that federal and state management actions in
26695 Stevens County would be more cooperative and less confrontational than in the past.”

26696 The plan advocates for resource-based industries and activities such as timber production,
26697 agriculture, and mining while providing forest-related jobs for the local economy.

26698 *Summary*

26699 **CNF Assessment of Interrelated Impacts**

26700 Stevens County is one of three counties within the CNF. The inclusion of this county and its
26701 Comprehensive Plan was selected because Stevens County includes National Forest System land
26702 and has social and economic ties to the Forest.

26703 **Determination of how to deal with Impacts as Identified**

26704 All elements of the above plan were considered while developing alternatives to the CNF Forest
26705 Plan Revision. The DEIS discloses the social and economic impacts to the county in chapter 3 of
26706 the DEIS pages 485-499 and 633-668.

26707 **Conflicts with Forest Service Planning – Consideration of Alternatives**

26708 Our review of the Stevens County Comprehensive Plan did not identify any conflicts with the
26709 revised CNF Forest Plan. The revised CNF Plan aligns with many of the county’s goals including
26710 providing economic input to the county; support for maintaining rural character, customs, and
26711 culture of the area; addresses recreation opportunities; considers safety, cost-effectiveness, and
26712 environmental impacts of the transportation system; and protection of aquatic and terrestrial
26713 resources.

26714 **Okanogan County**

26715 The county land use plan describes local government goals and objectives for land management
26716 and provides opportunities for coordination between the Forest Service and the county. The

26717 review is summarized below and describes how the proposed plan contributes to the county plan
26718 goals and objectives.

26719 The west side of the Colville NF borders Okanogan County. The comprehensive county plan's
26720 (2014) vision for Okanogan County emphasizes independence, privacy, and personal freedom for
26721 its citizens, works to strengthen the local economy, while also putting forth efforts to maintain a
26722 clean and healthy environment. Okanogan County will provide for the health, safety, and welfare
26723 of its citizens by promoting intelligent use of all available resources. Okanogan County is the
26724 largest county in the state of Washington, however only 10 percent of the county is privately
26725 owned. Approximately 20 percent is covered by the Confederated Tribes of the Colville
26726 Reservation and National Forest System land (Okanogan-Wenatchee NF) makes up nearly 58
26727 percent of the county. The county has thirteen incorporated towns with Okanogan being the
26728 second largest city and the county seat.

26729 The county Comprehensive Plan is guided by a series of planning objectives. These objectives
26730 identify key planning principles and result from a program of actively involving local residents,
26731 business and property owners, the cities and towns, local service providers, and The Confederated
26732 Tribes of the Colville Reservation. Land use guides directly tied to the national forest include:

26733 Rural Resource/Low Density – within this designated area the following uses are priority
26734 uses in support of the County's forestry economy:

26735 Harvest and processing of forest products.

26736 Equipment yards, repair and maintenance operations.

26737 Manufacturing that requires proximity to forest products.

26738 Home occupations and home-based industries.

26739 Residential uses including vacation rental, single family, extended family, and farm
26740 worker housing, with covenants to assure compatibility with resource activities.

26741 The plan advocates for resource-based industries and activities such as agriculture, forestry,
26742 fishing, mining, and recreation while providing forest-related jobs for the local economy.

26743 *Summary*

26744 **CNF Assessment of Interrelated Impacts**

26745 Okanogan County borders the CNF. The inclusion of this county and its Comprehensive Plan was
26746 selected because Okanogan County includes National Forest System land and has social and
26747 economic ties to the Forest.

26748 **Determination of how to deal with Impacts as Identified**

26749 All elements of the above plan were considered while developing alternatives to the CNF Forest
26750 Plan Revision.

26751 **Conflicts with Forest Service Planning – Consideration of Alternatives**

26752 Our review of the Okanogan County Comprehensive Plan did not identify any conflicts with the
26753 revised CNF Forest Plan.

26754 **Community Wildfire Protection Plans**

26755 Four community wildfire protection plans (CWPP) outline goals for at-risk-communities within
26756 and around the Colville NF. These plans are:

- 26757 ▪ “Ferry County Community Wildfire Protection Plan” (Ferry County CWPP Core Team
26758 and Northwest Management, Inc., 2006)
- 26759 ▪ “Pend Oreille County Community Wildfire Protection Plan” (Pend Oreille County, South
26760 Pend Oreille Fire & Rescue, Pend Oreille County Fire Districts 2, 4, 5, 6, and 8, the town
26761 of Cusick, town of Ione, town of Metaline, town of Metaline Falls, the city of Newport,
26762 the Colville NF, and WA DNR, 2011)
- 26763 ▪ “Stevens County Community Wildfire Protection Plan, Volume II” (Stevens County
26764 CWPP Planning Committee and Northwest Management, Inc., 2007)
- 26765 ▪ “Okanogan County Community Wildfire Protection Plan” (Okanogan County CWPP
26766 Committee, Okanogan County Dept. of Emergency Management, WA DNR, and
26767 Northwest Management, Inc., 2013)

26768 The primary goal of the plans is for Federal land to return to Condition Class I where wildfire can
26769 be incorporated into long-term management practices to sustain forest health. The plans also
26770 delineate the wildland-urban interface where human development meets and intermingles with
26771 undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. The plans are used by Colville NF managers to help
26772 prioritize areas for fuel reduction treatments.

26773 **Communities, Towns, and Cities**

26774 There are several communities, towns, and cities within or adjacent to the Colville NF. These
26775 include Colville, Kettle Falls, Chewelah, Marcus, Northport, Springdale, Republic, Curlew,
26776 Metaline Falls, Metaline, Ione, Cusick, Usk, and Newport.

26777 The communities surrounding the Colville NF have a history of involvement with and
26778 dependence upon the national forests and natural resource topics in general. Washington has long
26779 been dependent upon natural resources for commodity production, clean water, tourism, and
26780 aesthetic enjoyment. As a result the public has frequently expressed interest in the use and
26781 management of these resources. Some examples are:

- 26782 ▪ Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program (CFLRP) – The purpose of the
26783 Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Program is to encourage the collaborative,
26784 science-based ecosystem restoration of priority forest landscapes. The plan calls for close
26785 coordination with other landowners to encourage collaborative solutions through
26786 landscape-scale operations.
- 26787 ▪ Development of The International Selkirk Scenic Loop - This designated All American
26788 Road is one of 31 in the nation. It winds through northeast Washington, north Idaho, and
26789 southeast British Columbia. The Loop was formed in 1999 as a non-profit corporation
26790 designed to enhance the local economy through the promotion of tourism along its route
26791 in Northern Idaho, Northeastern Washington and the East and West Kootenay region of
26792 British Columbia. Since its inception, the Loop has drawn the attention of business
26793 owners that now make up its membership, as well as travel guides and various
26794 publications throughout the US and Canada.

26795 One of the most common concerns of these communities is the risk associated with
26796 uncharacteristic wildfire and hazardous fuel buildup. This issue has been articulated in the
26797 community wildfire protection plans (see previous section).

26798 **Tribes**

26799 Federally recognized American Indian tribes occupy about 53.5 million acres (7 percent) of land
26800 in the western states. Two tribal reservations border the Colville NF: The Kalispel Indian
26801 Reservation and the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation. The Spokane Indian
26802 Reservation is south of the Colville NF but does not share a direct border with the Forest. These
26803 tribes are legally considered to be sovereign nations, meaning the Forest Service has a
26804 government-to-government relationship with the tribes. Tribes that enter into contracts with the
26805 Federal government do so just as state governments or sovereign nations do.

26806 In addition, the Federal government also holds a special responsibility to consult with tribes over
26807 management concerns that may affect them. This process is governed by a variety of Federal
26808 regulations and policies, including the Forest Service Handbook 1509.13, the National
26809 Environmental Policy Act, the National Indian Forest Resources Management Act, the Tribal
26810 Forest Protection Act, the Archeological Resources Protection Act, and several presidential
26811 executive orders.

26812 Government-to-government consultation with the Colville, Kalispel, and Spokane tribal nations
26813 and staff-to-staff consultation with their resource specialists began early in the forest plan revision
26814 process and continues. The three tribes are cooperating agencies with the Colville National
26815 Forest.

26816 Tribes' use of Forest Service land includes free, non-permitted activities such as gathering
26817 medicinal plants as well as the use of products such as sawtimber. In addition, the Colville NF
26818 includes traditional cultural places, the locations of which are known only to the tribes.

26819 **Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation**

26820 The Colville Indian Reservation spans Okanogan and Ferry Counties with a checker board of
26821 ownership in fee and trust, and shares its northeast border with the Colville NF. The Colville
26822 Indian Reservation is a self-sufficient entity with their own business enterprises, tribal education
26823 and health programs, and owns and operates three casinos.

26824 The goals and policies contained within the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation draft
26825 (2015) Comprehensive Plan are a combination of the goals and objectives taken from several
26826 documents that include the land use and development plan, Community Economic Development
26827 Strategy, Shoreline Management Plan, draft Transportation Improvement Plan and Integrated
26828 Resource Management Plan. The vision for the tribal comprehensive plan is based on goals for
26829 land use, transportation, housing, economic development, parks and recreation, shoreline
26830 management, and cultural resources.

26831 **Integrated Resource Management Plan**

26832 The Forest has coordinated with the Colville Confederated Tribes on the design and location of
26833 forest management projects adjacent to Tribal lands. The Integrated Resource Management Plan
26834 (2000-2014) is currently being updated and provides guidelines for the use and protection of all
26835 forest resources, and serves as a basis for decision-making. Guidelines include:

- 26836 • Promote the long-term productivity and health of the total forest ecosystem.

26837 • Provide for the maintenance and enhancement of species diversity and thereby promote
26838 long-term stability of the forest environment.

26839 • Offer protections of resources such as timber, fish, forage, wildlife, water and culture
26840 sensitive areas while providing recreation and access to these areas.

26841 *Forestry*

26842 Approximately 48 percent of the Colville Indian Reservation is in the commercial forest land use
26843 category. Although current conditions are at a low point in the cyclical timber market, historically,
26844 timber harvesting has been a significant economic engine for the Tribe. Under most market
26845 conditions, the Tribe has about 14 logging contractors plus the Colville Tribal Logging that
26846 annually harvest approximately 78 million board feet. The contractors employed about 80 to
26847 100 people and about 40 to 50 truckers transported the timber to the mills. With the closing of the
26848 mills the annual harvest and number of jobs has dropped significantly, however, production is
26849 expected to return to historic levels once the market returns.

26850 *Recreation and Wildlife*

26851 The Tribes' Parks & Recreation Plan describes adequately planning for future recreational uses
26852 within the Colville Reservation that will not have negative impact on the natural environment.
26853 The Tribes are concerned with the protection of its portion of the 150 mile Lake Roosevelt
26854 shoreline, adjoining uplands, and wildlife habitat, which lie behind the Grand Coulee Dam.
26855 Increased tourism has created additional threats to Tribal resources with wildfire danger being the
26856 primary threat. The Colville Tribal Parks and Recreation Program was able to coordinate efforts
26857 with the Colville National Forest and the Bureau of Indian Affairs in 1990 for the renovation of
26858 the 13-Mile Trailhead.

26859 **Shoreline Management Element**

26860 The Colville Tribes have a primary interest in the protection, control, conservation, and utilization
26861 of the shoreline resources of the Colville Indian Reservation. The Tribes have a strong shoreline
26862 management program and permit process in place to help regulate and control development in
26863 sensitive areas and protect resources such as archeological and cultural sites. The Tribes are
26864 concerned with preserving the more remote areas of the reservation to eliminate over
26865 development.

26866 *Transportation Element*

26867 The Colville Tribe's transportation department mission is "To provide safe, efficient, and reliable
26868 transportation and public road access to and within the Colville Indian Reservation and local
26869 communities for tribal members, visitors, recreationalists, resource users and others while
26870 contributing to community and economic development, self-determination, and tribal member
26871 employment."

26872 While there is a limited transit system on the Reservation, there is a need to expand these services
26873 to meet the current and future need. Many of the BIA system roads are critical for transportation
26874 of forest products. In a typical year, logging and forest management activities contribute
26875 approximately 17,600 loads to both forest and system roads. There are two scenic Byways on the
26876 Colville Reservation; the Grand Coulee Corridor and the Okanogan Trails Scenic Byway.

26877 *Summary*

26878 Members of the planning IDT consulted tribal representatives during development of the revised
26879 Forest Plan. The forest supervisor met with the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation
26880 and as a result, specific tribal comments were incorporated in this DEIS and draft Forest Plan.

26881 **Kalispel Tribe of Indians**

26882 The Kalispel Tribe is a self-sufficient entity with their own business enterprises, tribal education
26883 and health programs, and strong alliances with those outside the tribe. The original Reservation
26884 was approximately 7 square miles in size and located in Pend Oreille County on the east bank of
26885 the Pend Oreille River, close to the towns of Usk, WA and Cusick, WA. Since that time almost
26886 four square miles of Tribal Trust land has been added to the Reservation, including a half square
26887 mile in the City of Airway Heights. The Tribe holds five and a half additional square miles of
26888 property throughout northeast Washington and northern Idaho, almost entirely for the
26889 preservation of forests and other natural resources with a small amount held for limited economic
26890 development.

26891 The Kalispel Natural Resources Department (KNRD) is responsible for managing the historic
26892 properties, fisheries, wildlife, water, and other natural resources of the Kalispel Tribe of Indian's
26893 reservation in Usk, WA and other ceded lands in the lower Clark Fork/Pend Oreille.

26894 The state of Washington recognizes KNRD as a co-manager for the Pend Oreille River watershed
26895 area. KNRD currently manages the only warm water hatchery in the region. KNRD has a vast
26896 range of responsibilities that are both regulatory and policy-making. The responsibilities of
26897 KNRD's two divisions (Fisheries and Water Resources and Wildlife and Terrestrial Resources) are
26898 interrelated, but each maintains its own unique focus.

26899 The Kalispel Tribe does not have a land management plan. However, the Colville NF recognizes
26900 that the Kalispel Tribe has special interests and knowledge of traditional cultural uses, cultural
26901 resources, and properties within the Colville NF. It is the Forest's intent to continue working with
26902 the Tribe to address those interests. The Forest Service is required to manage the lands under their
26903 stewardship with full consideration of the Federal trust responsibility and tribal rights and
26904 interests, particularly reserved rights where they exist. In meeting these responsibilities, the
26905 agency consults with the tribe whenever proposed policies or management actions may affect
26906 their interests.

26907 In 1997, the Kalispel Natural Resources Department adopted a Fish and Wildlife Management
26908 Plan. Following approval by the Kalispel Tribal Council, this document contains the guiding
26909 principles for the department. In 2005, the Kalispel Tribal Council approved an updated version
26910 of this plan. Some of the goals and objectives of the plan for fish, water quality, and wildlife
26911 include:

26912 **Fisheries**

26913 • Goal 1: Protect, enhance, and restore native fish populations to maintain stable, viable
26914 levels, to ensure long term, self-sustaining persistence, and to provide ecological,
26915 cultural, subsistence, and sociological benefits.

26916 ○ Objective 1: Restore bull trout, westslope cutthroat, and mountain whitefish
26917 populations in Kalispel ceded lands to a level where adult escapement is well
26918 distributed and they support healthy spawning populations for cultural and
26919 subsistence purposes.

- 26920 ○ Objective 2: Reduce competition between brook trout and native fish (e.g.
26921 westslope cutthroat trout and bull trout).
- 26922 ○ Objective 3: Reduce competition between lake trout and bull trout.
- 26923 ○ Objective 4: Preserve and protect native non-game species above minimum
26924 viable population sizes that maintain adaptability and genetic diversity, while
26925 minimizing the probability of extinction.
- 26926 • Goal 2: Where native habitats are not available, manage non-native fish species or non-
26927 native stocks to maximize available habitats to provide a subsistence and recreational
26928 sport fishing resource. Non-native species are to be managed in a way that maximizes
26929 available habitat conditions and minimizes negative impacts to native species.
- 26930 ○ Objective 1: Provide a sport and subsistence fishery for tribal and non-tribal
26931 members.
- 26932 • Goal 3: Restore anadromous fish abundance and harvest to historical levels above Chief
26933 Joseph and Grand Coulee dams.
- 26934 ○ Objective 1: Re-introduction of anadromous salmon and steelhead runs above
26935 Chief Joseph and Grand Coulee dams to a level where adult escapement is well
26936 distributed and they support healthy spawning populations for cultural and
26937 subsistence purposes.
- 26938 • Goal 4: Enforce all management plans throughout ceded lands
- 26939 ○ Objective 1: Ensure that fish resources are protected by strictly enforcing
26940 management regulations.
- 26941 **Water Quality**
- 26942 • Goal 1: Maintain or enhance water quality in rivers, streams, lakes and other waterbodies
26943 throughout ceded lands.
- 26944 ○ Objective 1: Determine water quality impacts from hydroelectric dams
26945 throughout ceded lands.
- 26946 ○ Objective 2: Use all available methods, including river, reservoir, watershed
26947 management, modification of hydroelectric operations, and other measures to
26948 offset hydroelectric impacts.
- 26949 ○ Objective 3: Adopt federally certified water quality standards for Reservation
26950 waters.
- 26951 ○ Objective 4: Coordinate with other agencies, landowners, and tribes to implement
26952 watershed/water quality management within the Pend Oreille/Clark Fork
26953 drainage.
- 26954 ○ Objective 5: Establish water quality monitoring protocol, and information storage
26955 and exchange system for ceded lands.

- 26956 ○ Objective 6: Evaluate data for opportunities to implement water quality
26957 improvements.
- 26958 ○ Objective 7: Implement water quality improvement opportunities identified by
26959 monitoring, and opportunities identified by other means.

26960 **Wildlife, Wetland, Riparian, and Botanical**

- 26961 • Goal 1: Protect, restore, enhance, and sustain populations of wildlife for aesthetic,
26962 cultural, ecological, and recreational values.
- 26963 ○ Objective 1: Increase the Selkirk woodland caribou herd to 75 animals or more
26964 by 2010, with the intent to exceed ESA de-listing criteria by 2020.
- 26965 ○ Objective 2: Maintain bald eagle populations at or above present levels.
- 26966 ○ Objective 3: Restore a self-sustaining population of grizzly bears in the Selkirk
26967 Recovery Zone that exceeds the Grizzly Bear Recovery Plan goals.
- 26968 ○ Objective 4: Restore and maintain viable lynx populations in the subbasin.
- 26969 ○ Objective 5: Recover mule deer populations to at least 1980 levels in the Lower
26970 Pend Oreille and Priest River subbasins.
- 26971 ○ Objective 6: Maintain and expand Great-blue Heron population levels within the
26972 subbasin. Protect existing heronries and secure a minimum of two potential
26973 alternative nesting sites near high use feeding locations such as Calispell Lake
26974 and the Pend Oreille River by 2010.
- 26975 ○ Objective 7: Maintain Osprey populations at or above present levels in the Lower
26976 Pend Oreille subbasin for the next 25 years. Maintain osprey nest sites on the
26977 Pend Oreille River and encourage increased suitable riparian habitat by 2025.
- 26978 ○ Objective 8: Restore and sustain state and tribal species of special concern,
26979 federal candidate species, BLM sensitive species, and USFS indicator and
26980 sensitive species, including the following: wolverine, fisher, otter, northern flying
26981 squirrel, northern bog lemming, pygmy shrew, Townsend’s big-eared bat,
26982 Common Loon, Pygmy Nuthatch, Goshawk, Flammulated Owl, Boreal Owl,
26983 Black-backed Owl, Great Gray Owl, Northern Pygmy Owl, Three-toed
26984 Woodpecker, Upland Sandpiper, northern alligator lizard, ring-necked snake,
26985 rough-skinned newt, wood frog, and Coeur d’Alene salamander.
- 26986 ○ Objective 9: Protect, restore, enhance, and sustain populations of big game
26987 species such as black bear, elk, mountain goat, moose, mountain lion, mule deer,
26988 and white-tailed deer.
- 26989 ○ Objective 10: Protect, restore, enhance, and sustain populations of waterfowl,
26990 upland birds, and furbearers under traditional levels of recreational and
26991 subsistence use.
- 26992 ○ Objective 11: Maintain or enhance neo-tropical migrant bird populations at or
26993 above current levels within present use areas and identify limiting factors for
26994 these populations within the subbasin.

- 26995 ○ Objective 12: Maintain or enhance amphibian and reptiles populations at or
26996 above current levels within present use areas and identify limiting factors within
26997 the subbasin.
- 26998 ○ Objective 13: Maintain or enhance invertebrate populations at current levels
26999 within present use areas and identify limiting factors for these populations within
27000 the subbasin.
- 27001 • Goal 2: Protect, enhance, and restore native wildlife habitat function and performance to
27002 establish ecological security for native and important non-native wildlife populations.
- 27003 ○ Objective 1: Restore the diversity, block size, and spatial arrangement of habitat
27004 types needed to sustain wildlife populations at ecologically sound levels.
- 27005 ○ Objective 2: Restore the connectivity of habitat types needed to sustain wildlife
27006 populations at the landscape level.
- 27007 ○ Objective 3: Protect, mitigate, and enhance wildlife habitat losses associated with
27008 the construction, inundation, and operation of hydropower and other dams within
27009 the Kalispel Ceded Lands.
- 27010 ○ Objective 4: By 2050, fully mitigate wildlife habitat losses associated with the
27011 construction and inundation of Albeni Falls Dam.
- 27012 ○ Objective 5: Protect and maintain lake and wetland habitats for wildlife at
27013 Calispell Lake/Marsh.
 - 27014 ■ Sub-Objective 5.1: Purchase the lake and/or water management rights by
27015 2010 (acquisition, easements, binding long term agreements).
- 27016 ○ Objective 6: Protect, restore, and enhance natural functions, habitats, and species
27017 compositions to benefit the riparian and wetland habitats and associated wildlife
27018 for the Pend Oreille River floodplain and Cusick Valley (Calispell, Tacoma, and
27019 Trimble Drainages).
 - 27020 ■ Sub-Objective 6.1: By 2005, acquire lands and/or management rights
27021 (tribal, USFWS refuge, Washington DNR, NRCS Wetland Reserve
27022 Program easements) on 1,000 ha in order to add to current management
27023 blocks.
- 27024 ○ Objective 7: Protect, restore, and enhance island habitats for wildlife at Everett
27025 Island.
 - 27026 ■ Sub-Objective 7.1: By 2010, acquire management rights to the island
27027 through fee-title acquisition, conservation easements, and/or long- term
27028 agreements.
- 27029 ○ Objective 8: Protect and maintain important habitats for wildlife on federal, state,
27030 and private lands.
 - 27031 ■ Sub-Objective 8.1: By 2010, ensure that all forest practices, including
27032 road building and maintenance are being implemented by the USFS as
27033 specified in the Colville National Forest Plan.

- 27034 ▪ Sub-Objective 8.2: By 2010, ensure that all forest practices, including
27035 road building and maintenance are being implemented as specified in the
27036 Washington DNR Forest Practices Rule.
- 27037 ▪ Sub-Objective 8.3: By 2010, identify and pursue priority habitat areas for
27038 acquisition.
- 27039 ○ Objective 9: Protect and enhance native botanical resources in Kalispel ceded
27040 lands.
- 27041 ▪ Sub-Objective 9.1: Identify, restore, and enhance native botanical
27042 resources deemed important to the Tribe.

27043 *Summary*

27044 Members of the planning IDT consulted tribal representatives during development of the revised
27045 Forest Plan. The forest supervisor met with the Kalispel Tribe of Indians and as a result, specific
27046 tribal comments were incorporated in this DEIS and draft Forest Plan.

27047 **Spokane Tribe of Indians**

27048 The Spokane Indian Reservation occupies the southern portion of Stevens County, but does not
27049 border the Colville NF. The Spokane Indian Reservation is a self-sufficient entity with their own
27050 business enterprises, tribal education and health programs, and owns and operates one casino and
27051 resort. The Spokane Tribe’s Sustainable Community Master Plan (2014) is the official policy
27052 document of the Tribe and is intended to be used as a decision-making tool.

27053 *Forest Management*

27054 The Tribal Department of Natural Resources is a division of the Spokane Tribal Government. Its
27055 programs include environmental protection, air quality, water and fish, fisheries, superfund,
27056 wildlife, hatcheries, lab, realty, preservation, fire management, forest development, fuels
27057 management, forestry administration, and timber sales. The Integrated Resource Management
27058 Plan is the overall reservation land use and natural resource planning document. Land Use goals
27059 include:

- 27060 • LU Goal 1: Implement the Integrated Resource Management Plan and seek alignment
27061 with the Sustainable Community Master Plan land use goals.
- 27062 • LU Goal 2: Redesign developed areas for sustainable development that insures access to
27063 one or a combination of the following 1) Healthy Foods; 2) Recreation; 3) Housing, 4)
27064 Transportation; 5) Economic Development; 6) Cultural Uses, and 7) Utilities.
- 27065 • LU Goal 3: Acquire suitable land for sustainable development that insure access to one or
27066 a combination of the following 1) Healthy Foods; 2) Recreation; 3) Housing, 4)
27067 Transportation; 5) Economic Development; 6) Cultural Uses, and 7) Utilities.
- 27068 • LU Goal 4: Clean up polluted lands and water.

27069 *Recreation and Wildlife*

27070 Recreation opportunities include camping and water recreation. Areas on the reservation have few
27071 youth activities that include playgrounds, basketball courts, and baseball fields. The reservation
27072 has 21 shoreline campgrounds. The master plan goal for the reservation is to create a parks and

27073 recreation department to provide more activities for all age groups. The Integrated Resource
27074 Management Plan specifies technical descriptions of permitted, conditional, and/or restricted uses
27075 within these designations to allow for the seasonal natural development of vegetation and wildlife
27076 habitat.

27077 *Transportation*

27078 There are approximately 417 miles of roadways on the Spokane Indian Reservation. There are
27079 also about 112 miles of State highways, including State Route 25 on the west side of the
27080 reservation. State Route 231 follows the eastern border of the reservation and passes through the
27081 community of Ford and on to Springdale. In 2010, the Spokane Tribe began operation of a public
27082 transit program known as the Moccasin Express. Roads that serve tribal lands may be owned or
27083 managed by the tribe, county, Bureau of Indian Affairs, or State. Funded by the BIA, the
27084 Reservation Transportation Plans are updated on a regular basis. There is a need to expand the
27085 current public transportation system to serve the reservation community and promote energy
27086 efficient and environmentally friendly transportation choices.

27087 *Summary*

27088 Members of the planning IDT consulted tribal representatives during development of the revised
27089 Forest Plan. The forest supervisor met with the Spokane Tribe of Indians and as a result, specific
27090 tribal comments were incorporated in this DEIS and draft Forest Plan.

27091 **Federal**

27092 Other Federal agencies affect the management of the Colville NF, either because they have lands
27093 that adjoin the forests (e.g., Bureau of Land Management, other national forests), they manage
27094 features that occur on the national forest (e.g., Federal Highway Administration), or they have
27095 oversight responsibilities (e.g., U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service).

27096 **Bureau of Land Management**

27097 BLMs Resource Management Plans (RMPs) form the basis for every action and approved use on
27098 their public lands. The BLM prepares RMPs for areas of public lands, called planning areas,
27099 which tend to have similar resource characteristics. Planning emphasizes a collaborative
27100 environment in which local, state, and tribal governments, the public, user groups, and industry
27101 work with the agency to identify appropriate multiple uses of the public lands. Plans are
27102 periodically revised as changing conditions and resource demands require.

27103 The BLM in Washington is in the process of revising land management plans on their Spokane
27104 District. The agencies have exchanged information helpful to both efforts. Bureau of Land
27105 Management land occurs in scattered parcels across the Colville NF.

27106 **Bureau of Indian Affairs**

27107 Bureau of Indian Affairs is responsible for the administration and management of 55 million
27108 surface acres and 57 million acres of subsurface minerals estates held in trust by the United States
27109 for American Indian, Indian tribes, and Alaska Natives. Adjacent to the planning area are three
27110 reservations, the Colville, Kalispel, and Spokane Reservations. (See section on Tribes for
27111 additional information).

27112 **Bureau of Reclamation**

27113 The Federal Columbia River Power System (FCRPS) is comprised of a series of hydropower
27114 projects in the Columbia Basin located on the mainstem Columbia River and in several of its
27115 major tributaries that provide about one third of the electricity use in the Pacific Northwest. Three
27116 “Action Agencies”, the Bureau of Reclamation, US Army Corps of Engineers, and Bonneville
27117 Power Administration, manage 14 facilities in the Columbia Basin. These Action Agencies are
27118 currently operating under the 2008/2010 FCRPS Biological Opinion issued by NOAA Fisheries
27119 (NMFS 2008a) that recommended a “Reasonable and Prudent Alternative” (RPA) for the FCRPS,
27120 which was then adopted for implementation. The biological opinion includes hydrosystem,
27121 harvest, hatchery, predator control, tributary and estuary habitat, and research, monitoring, and
27122 evaluation actions to avoid jeopardy and destruction of critical habitat by improving salmon and
27123 steelhead survival (www.usbr.gov). In litigation challenging the 2008 Biological Opinion, *NWF v.*
27124 *NMFS*, the Court ordered NOAA Fisheries to issue a new or supplemental biological opinion for
27125 the FCRPS by 2014 (U.S. District Court 2011). ESA consultation was reinitiated to comply with
27126 the court-ordered remand to address concerns raised with the 2008 Opinion. In addition, since the
27127 2008 Biological Opinion was issued, NOAA Fisheries has listed an additional species, resulting
27128 in the need to reinitiate consultation on the FCRPS RPA for the new listed species and designated
27129 critical habitats.

27130 **Department of Homeland Security**

27131 The mission of the Department of Homeland Security is to secure our country from terrorist
27132 threats and enhance security; secure our borders; enforce our Nation's immigration laws; secure
27133 cyberspace; and build resilience to disasters (www.dhs.gov).

27134 The Colville National Forest’s northernmost boundaries are the international boundary with
27135 Canada. A 60-foot wide reservation strip, the “Taft Reservation” of May 3, 1912, runs along the
27136 border. Activities by the Forest and other federal agencies within the reservation strip are the
27137 subject of numerous agreements and understandings between Federal agencies as well as treaties
27138 between the United States and Canada. The USFS cooperates with the DHS in border protection
27139 with the objectives of preventing illegal entry and illegal export and exit.

27140 A memorandum of understanding between the USDA Forest Service and the Department of
27141 Homeland Security Federal Emergency Agency (MOU 42 U.S.C. 5170a and 5170b) provides a
27142 general framework of cooperation in responding to, managing and coordinating, and financially
27143 accounting for major disasters and emergencies, and for resolving and differences or conflicts
27144 regarding this cooperation in an efficient and constructive manner.

27145 **Federal Highway Administration**

27146 The role of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is to ensure that America’s roads and
27147 highways are safe and technologically up-to-date. Although most highways are owned by State,
27148 local, and tribal governments, FHWA provides financial and technical support (FHWA, 2011).
27149 The Federal Lands Highways funding provides dollars for roads and highways within federally
27150 owned lands, such as national forests. Division offices work with the State Department of
27151 Transportation (see section on Washington State Department of Transportation).

27152 **U.S. Forest Service**

27153 Two national forests border the Colville NF: the Okanogan-Wenatchee and the Idaho Panhandle
27154 National Forests. Each of these forests’ management is guided by a land management plan. The
27155 Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest is currently in the process of revising their plan and the

27156 Idaho Panhandle National Forests revised their plan in 2015. As forest management changes are
27157 proposed, the forests coordinate and adjust their management strategies as appropriate.

27158 *Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest*

27159 The Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest is currently in the process of revising their forest plan.
27160 The Colville plan revision effort included review of the existing forest plans and information
27161 being developed toward completion of a revised plan.

27162 *Idaho Panhandle National Forests*

27163 The Idaho Panhandle NF (IPNF) is managed by their forest plan which was finalized in 2015.
27164 The Colville National Forest coordinates with the IPNF in the management of one
27165 congressionally designated wilderness area – the Salmo-Priest Wilderness. The Salmo-Priest
27166 Wilderness totals 41,335 acres, of which approximately 75 percent is managed by the Colville NF
27167 and 9,900 acres are on the Idaho Panhandle NFs, in the state of Washington. The IPNF and
27168 Colville share a portion of the Selkirk grizzly bear recovery area and a portion of the Selkirk
27169 woodland caribou recovery area (for the caribou recovery area, the Colville manages 102,907
27170 acres or 10 percent of the recovery area and the IPNF manages 252,785 acres or 27 percent of the
27171 recovery area. The remaining portion is in southern British Columbia, Idaho Department of
27172 Lands, and private lands).

27173 The plan identifies several forestwide goals for topic areas including: vegetation, watershed, soils,
27174 riparian, aquatic habitat, aquatic species, wildlife, access and recreation, inventoried roadless
27175 areas, cultural resources, American Indian rights and interests, timber, and social and economic
27176 systems.

27177 The management areas (MA) of the Idaho Panhandle NFs that border the eastern edge of the
27178 Colville NF are:

- 27179 • Management Area 1a: Wilderness – management emphasis is on natural ecological
27180 processes (e.g., plant succession) and disturbances (e.g., fire, insects, and disease) being
27181 the primary forces affecting the composition, structure, and pattern of vegetation. Fire
27182 plays an increased role as a natural disturbance agent.
- 27183 • Management Area 5: Backcountry - this MA is relatively large areas, generally without
27184 roads, and provides a variety of motorized and non-motorized recreation opportunities.
27185 Trails are the primary improvements constructed and maintained for recreation users. In
27186 some areas, lookouts, cabins, or other structures are present as well as some evidence of
27187 management activities.
- 27188 • Management Area 6: General Forest - this MA consists of relatively large areas with
27189 roads, trails, and structures, as well as sign of past and ongoing activities designed to
27190 actively manage the forest vegetation. This MA provides a wide variety of recreation
27191 opportunities, both motorized and non-motorized. Constructed improvements in this MA
27192 generally consist of campgrounds, picnic or day use areas, trails, lookouts, and cabins.

27193 **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**

27194 The main role of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) is to administer the Endangered
27195 Species Act (ESA) (USFWS, 2011). Section 7 (a)(1) of the ESA directs Federal agencies to aid in
27196 conservation of listed species and section 7 (a)(2) requires that agencies, through consultation
27197 with the USFWS, ensure that their activities are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence

27198 of listed species or adversely modify designated critical habitat. As projects and activities are
27199 planned, forest managers consult with the USFWS.

27200 The USFWS also issues national policies to promote the conservation and recovery of listed
27201 species, including species recovery plans. The USFWS developed a strategic plan to react to
27202 climate change (USFWS 2010) which establishes a basic framework within which the Service
27203 will work as part of the larger conservation community to help ensure the sustainability of fish,
27204 wildlife, plants, and habitats in the face of accelerating climate change.

27205 The USFWS manages the National Wildlife Refuge System. One wildlife refuge borders the
27206 Colville – the Little Pend Oreille National Wildlife Refuge. The Service plans to manage the
27207 Refuge through plan components that address restoration, riparian and stream protection and
27208 enhancement, protection of the primitive roadless character of the 5,520-acre roadless area in the
27209 southeast corner of the refuge and determine its suitability as a Wilderness Study Area,
27210 development of an integrated weed management plan, minimizing new weed introduction and
27211 preventing their establishment and spread, and reducing road density.

27212 **State**

27213 **Washington State Department of Ecology**

27214 The Department of Ecology (Ecology) is Washington’s principal environmental management
27215 agency and was created in 1970 by the Washington State Legislature. The agency serves as the
27216 state’s environmental regulatory agency in the areas of air quality, hazardous waste and toxics,
27217 water quality, and soil protection, providing enforcement of state and federal environmental laws
27218 and shorelands and environmental assistance.

27219 The mission of the department is to protect, preserve and enhance Washington’s environment, and
27220 promote the wise management of the state’s air, land, and water for the benefit of current and
27221 future generations. Goals outlined in the Washington State Department of Ecology 2013-15
27222 Strategic Plan are to prevent and clean up pollution and support sustainable communities and
27223 natural resources.

27224 Ecology provides products and services that include environmental permitting, compliance
27225 assistance, inspections and enforcement, contracts, loans, and grants, environmental monitoring
27226 and analysis, policy, rule, and technical guidance, and education and outreach.

27227 Objectives stated in the Strategic Plan include, among others, improving air quality, protecting
27228 wetlands, shorelands and watershed health, improving water quality, monitoring and assessing
27229 environmental conditions, and managing sustainability of water resources. To sustain limited
27230 water sources, strategies include building on successful watershed partnerships. Watershed
27231 restoration strategies include benchmarks and timeframes to restore water to critical basins or
27232 sources, and to align local, state, and federal funding behind water supply projects with broad
27233 support.

27234 For climate change, the DOE strategy is to work with key agencies to integrate impacts of climate
27235 change and adaptation strategies and actions into agency policies, programs, and funding
27236 programs and to work with the Climate Impacts Group at the University of Washington, the
27237 Northwest Climate Science Center, and other federal and non-governmental organization to
27238 ensure research priorities in considering Washington’s needs (DOE 2013b).

27239 *Water Resource Inventory Areas (WRIA)*

27240 The Department of Ecology and other state natural resource agencies have divided the state into
27241 Water Resource Inventory Areas to delineate the state's major watersheds. There are 6 WRIAs
27242 within the three counties of the Colville National Forest. The Department of Ecology began
27243 working with the Forest Service on a water quality improvement project (also called a total
27244 maximum daily load or TMDL) for the Colville National Forest in 2002. The TMDL is only for
27245 waters in the national forest - not private lands within the boundary. EPA approved the Water
27246 Quality Improvement Report on August 5, 2005. Ecology and the Forest Service finalized the
27247 Water Quality Implementation Plan in Oct. 2006, with an addendum in 2013 to address several
27248 sites that were found to consistently meet the state's fecal coliform standard and no longer need to
27249 be monitored (DOE 2013a).

27250 *Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)*

27251 The WDFW's mission is to preserve, protect, and perpetuate fish, wildlife, and ecosystems while
27252 providing sustainable fish and wildlife recreational and commercial opportunities through the
27253 following goals:

27254 Goal 1: Conserve and protect native fish and wildlife.

27255 Goal 2: Provide sustainable fishing, hunting, and other wildlife-related recreational and
27256 commercial experiences.

27257 Goal 3: Promote a healthy economy, protect community character, maintain an overall
27258 high quality of life, and deliver high-quality customer service.

27259 Goal 4: Build an effective and efficient organization by supporting our workforce,
27260 improving business processes, and investing in technology (WDFW 2015).

27261 The WDFW manages for fish and wildlife on national forest lands.

27262 The Eastern region (Region 1) of the WDFW contains wildlife units that lie adjacent to the
27263 planning area. The Eastern Region provides habitat for endangered caribou and grizzly bears, elk,
27264 and bighorn sheep. This is the only region in Washington with significant populations of whitetail
27265 deer and moose. This region includes two national wildlife refuges and portions of the Colville
27266 National Forest.

27267 Within Region 1 are wildlife management areas. Each area is guided by a management plan that
27268 addresses the status of wildlife species and their habitat, habitat restoration, public recreation,
27269 weed management, and other activities to meet the department's mission of preserving,
27270 protecting, and perpetuating fish, wildlife and ecosystems. Plans are revised periodically to reflect
27271 current conditions and the progress of past activities, and to identify new management priorities
27272 and actions (http://wdfw.wa.gov/lands/wildlife_areas/management_plans/). Wildlife management
27273 areas adjacent to the Colville National Forest include Le Clerc and Sherman Creek.

27274 WDFW's 2011-2017 Strategic Plan includes initiatives that are based on supporting healthy
27275 ecosystems by using strategies that benefit whole ecosystems and critical habitats; maximizing
27276 the impact of limited resources by implementing projects that support healthy ecosystems and
27277 improve poor habitat conditions with the intent to "keep common species common"; considering
27278 public values through increasing public involvement in decisions affecting the management and
27279 stewardship of the state's fish and wildlife resources; and anticipating uncertainty and responding

27280 to climate change by using adaptive management and making changes to its process for
27281 correcting salmon-blocking culverts.

27282 Washington State Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

27283 The DNR manages forest, range, agricultural, aquatic, and commercial lands to provide fish and
27284 wildlife habitat, water, and public access. It also manages natural area preserves, natural resource
27285 conservation areas and state lands, many of which lie adjacent to the planning area. The DNR
27286 works with the National Weather Service to provide fire weather forecasts and fire precaution
27287 levels for the Forest Service and other agencies. The DNR regulates outdoor burning and
27288 provides wildfire protection.

27289 Goals stated in the strategic plan (DNR 2010) include improving forest practices rules and
27290 strengthening implementation and compliance, preserving forest cover and protecting working
27291 forests and agriculture lands from conversion, developing renewable energy resources on state
27292 lands, and addressing the challenges of climate change. Of the 6 goals, the following align most
27293 closely with those of the planning area.

27294 Goal 1. Deliver on promise to manage state lands sustainably: this goal seeks to:

27295 Goal 2. Improve Forest Practices Rules and Strengthen Implementation and Compliance:

27296 Goal 3. Preserve forest cover and protect working forests and agriculture lands from
27297 conversion.

27298 Goal 5. Develop renewable energy resources on state lands, address the challenges of
27299 climate change, and create renewable energy jobs.

27300 The DNR implements an active forest health program to respond to forest health crises in eastern
27301 Washington, with information, education, and assistance, and by forest health treatments on state-
27302 owned forest lands.

27303 **Natural Areas** - The DNR manages Natural Area Preserves and Natural Resource Conservation
27304 Areas. These natural areas protect outstanding examples of natural, undisturbed ecosystems, often
27305 protecting one-of-a-kind features which are unique to the region. They protect unique and
27306 threatened native ecosystems, and offer educational and research opportunities. Natural Areas
27307 program priorities are healthy ecosystems, biodiversity, valuing nature and fostering partnerships.

27308 **Washington State DNR 2010 Statewide Assessment and Strategy** -The Washington State
27309 Department of Natural Resources (DNR) and other state forestry agencies across the nation
27310 administer an array of federal programs for landowner assistance, forest conservation and
27311 management, and fire prevention and suppression. Collectively, many of these fall under the
27312 federal Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act (Title 16 U.S. Code, Chapter 41), and are sometimes
27313 called U.S. Forest Service “State & Private Forestry” programs. Specifically, these include:

- 27314 • Private Land Fuels Management & Community Protection (multiple programs)
- 27315 • Cooperative Forest Health Program
- 27316 • Forest Stewardship Program
- 27317 • Urban & Community Forestry Program

27318 • Forest Legacy Program

27319 • State Fire Assistance Program

27320 • Volunteer Fire Assistance Program

27321 The 2014 Farm Bill allowed the governor of each state to request one or more landscape-scale
27322 areas, such as subwatersheds, in at least one national forest in each state that is experiencing an
27323 insect and disease epidemic, to be designated as an insect and disease treatment area. With input
27324 from individual National Forests in Washington, Governor Inslee requested several treatment
27325 areas throughout Washington State, and on March 6, 2015, Forest Service Chief Thomas Tidwell
27326 approved over 700,000 acres to be designated as insect and disease treatment areas under Section
27327 602 of the Farm Bill. This designation included 426,513 acres on the Colville National Forest
27328 (roughly 40% of the Forest). This designation allows the use of a categorical exclusion to
27329 expedite analysis and reduce the insect and disease threat within these insect and disease
27330 treatment areas.

27331 **Washington State Department of Transportation**

27332 <http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/about/>

27333 The WSDOT is responsible for planning, building, and operating a state highway system and
27334 maintaining bridges with the goal of preserving environmental quality by providing stormwater
27335 treatment, construction site erosion control, fish passage barrier removal, wetland replacement,
27336 air pollution control, and adaptation to climate change.

27337 A memorandum of understanding (Forest Service 2013) between the USDA Forest Service,
27338 Pacific Northwest Region and the WSDOT documents the steps necessary to coordinate
27339 transportation activities involving highways on National Forest System land to ensure the public's
27340 safe access over these highways.

27341 ***Scenic Byways***

27342 The US Forest Service has been an active and ongoing partner at the national, state and
27343 community levels, as well as through the management of its own National Forest Scenic Byway
27344 program. In Washington, individual national forests connect with close to one-third of the
27345 designated Scenic and Recreation Highways. Through the FHWA-funded Forest Highway
27346 Program, the USFS has contributed about \$1 million per year over the last decade to highway
27347 enhancement projects in Washington, most connected with the scenic and recreation highways
27348 (Washington State Scenic and Recreational Highways Strategic Plan 2010-2030).

27349 The following are National Forest Scenic Byways designated by the Colville National Forest:
27350 North Pend Oreille Scenic Byway, and Sherman Pass Scenic Byway. Each of these is managed
27351 through their individual corridor management plan (Washington State Department of
27352 Transportation) and through the Forest's land and resource management plan.

27353 **Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission**

27354 "The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission acquires, operates, enhances and
27355 protects a diverse system of recreational, cultural, historical and natural sites. The Commission
27356 fosters outdoor recreation and education statewide to provide enjoyment and enrichment for all,
27357 and a valued legacy to future generations" (Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission
27358 2009).

27359 The strategic plan states that the Commission has the broad responsibility to manage developed
27360 parks and recreation areas along with trails, ocean beach, marine parks, watercraft launches, and
27361 historic buildings and areas. The State Parks has worked with the Forest Service to complete trail
27362 linkages, design and construct signs and kiosks for information and interpretation.

27363 **Other Landowners**

27364 The Colville NF border and surrounds other ownerships besides those listed above. There is no
27365 known inventory of these landowner activities and potential impacts to the forests.

27366 **Conclusion**

27367 As identified above, other landowners and land policies have the potential to impact the Colville
27368 NF and vice-versa. In the development of the land management plan, the goals and policies of
27369 those other plans have been taken into account. The Interdisciplinary Team found the revised
27370 forest plan and the management plans and policy goals of other Federal agencies, State and local
27371 governments, and American Indian tribes to be in alignment in several areas. Most notably, we
27372 appreciate the common objectives included in each plan that was reviewed to encourage
27373 conservation of forest lands, protect natural resources, and offer special protection to areas
27374 designated as critical or environmentally sensitive. Other plan goals well-aligned with the revised
27375 forest plan include the intergovernmental coordination goals to:

- 27376 • Maintain the rural character of the area including forest and agricultural lands;
- 27377 • Protect fish and wildlife resources;
- 27378 • Manage, protect, enhance, and conserve water resources;
- 27379 • Protect and enhance the quality and quantity of surface and ground water resources;
- 27380 • Protect and enhance wetlands and shorelines;
- 27381 • Provide a safe, efficient, functional, and environmentally responsible transportation
27382 network, including motorized and non-motorized vehicles;
- 27383 • Promote protection of the heritage, customs, and cultures of the local area;
- 27384 • Support multiple uses on public lands;
- 27385 • Encourage natural resource based industries that are compatible with other land uses, and
27386 promote forest-related jobs for the local economy;
- 27387 • Encourage and accommodate as many diverse recreational activities and areas as possible
27388 that are compatible with other land uses; and
- 27389 • Continued coordination with other federal, state, tribal, and local agencies for conducting
27390 joint planning efforts for proposals on federal and state lands.

27391 Table B- 2 identifies some of the land use goals from other plans and how they align with the
27392 CNF proposed plan. Also identified are some potential impacts and how the proposed plan deals
27393 with those impacts. Table B- 3 identifies potential activities on adjacent lands that may impact
27394 forest management. Impacts of actions on adjacent lands is analyzed in the cumulative

27395 environmental consequences section of chapter 3 in the DEIS. No major conflicts with Forest
 27396 Service planning have been identified at this time.

27397 **Table B- 2. Land Use Goals and Potential Impacts to Forest Management, and their relationship to**
 27398 **the Proposed Plan**

Land Use Goals/Potential Impacts/Issues	How the Proposed Plan Addresses
The land allocations (especially recommended wilderness) have the potential to impact economic opportunities within the three adjacent counties	The revised plan maintains opportunities for resource management (e.g., timber, grazing) and recreational use (mechanized and non-mechanized) which would continue economic input to local communities.
Retention of areas as Backcountry to allow mechanical use to continue	The draft plan includes proposals for both motorized and non-motorized backcountry areas to accommodate a variety of recreational uses.
Preserve agricultural lands of long-term commercial significance	The revised plan would not alter any uses on non-National Forest system lands.
Preserve natural resources and offer special protection to areas designated as critical areas, or environmentally sensitive areas	<p>The Forest contains recovery area and proposed critical habitat for the last remaining herd of woodland caribou in the continental U.S. The Forest does not contain designated critical habitat for Canada lynx but follows current science direction for managing Canada lynx habitat. Portions of streams on the Forest have been designated as critical habitat for the recovery of bull trout. The Washington portion of the Selkirk Grizzly Bear Recovery Area is included within the northeastern part of the Colville National Forest. The Forest provides habitat for four fish species, 38 plant species, and 27 wildlife species considered sensitive by the U.S. Forest Service. See appendix D of the DEIS.</p> <p>Management for adequate browse and forage for deer and elk summer and winter ranges is incorporated as part of the analysis. Special and unique habitats will be managed to support threatened, endangered, and sensitive plant species populations and contribute to high quality suitable habitat for these species. Degraded or diminished special and unique habitats would be restored within their natural range of variation.</p> <p>The draft plan provides objectives, standards, and guidelines to protect habitat for federally listed species and species of interest to the public (such as big game).</p>
Protect environmentally sensitive areas to reduce cumulative adverse environmental impacts to water availability, water quality, wetlands, aquatic and wildlife habitat conservation areas, frequently flooded areas, and geologically hazardous areas	Draft plan objectives, standards & guidelines are designed so National Forest System lands contribute to uninterrupted physical and biological processes within and between watersheds. Floodplains, groundwater-dependent systems, upslope areas, headwater tributaries, and intact habitat refugia provide vertical, horizontal, and drainage network connections. These network connections provide chemically and physically unobstructed routes to areas critical for fulfilling life history requirements of aquatic, riparian-dependent, and many terrestrial species of plants and animals.
Offer protections of resources such as timber, fish, forage, wildlife, water and culture sensitive areas while providing recreation and access to these areas	<p>The draft plan provides a spectrum of high quality, nature-based outdoor recreational settings and opportunities varying from primitive to developed where visitors can experience the biological, geological, scenic, and cultural resources of the Forest, with an emphasis on the natural appearing character of the forest.</p> <p>Management restrictions on recreational development occur for the purpose of resource protection and recreation management.</p>

Land Use Goals/Potential Impacts/Issues	How the Proposed Plan Addresses
Call for multiple-use of the forest	The overall goal of managing National Forest System lands is to sustain the multiple uses of its resources in perpetuity while maintaining the long-term productivity of the land. The proposed plan carries out that goal.
Improve forest health and promote long-term productivity and restoration of ecosystems	The desired conditions describe a healthy, sustainable forest and the objectives identify actions that would help restore ecosystems.
Maintain a healthy, sustainable forest that provides raw materials	Desired conditions describe a variety of renewable forest products of social, spiritual, and economic value are reasonably available to the public. Special forest products and merchantable timber products are ecosystem services that contribute to economic sustainability, social desires, or cultural needs.
Provide an efficient, functional, and environmentally responsible transportation network by utilizing and maintaining existing infrastructure, integrating transportation planning with other elements of local plans, and coordinating with other federal, state, tribal and local agencies.	<p>The draft plan provides for an access system of authorized roads, bridges, trails, and docks that are safe, affordable, and environmentally sound, responds to administrative and public needs to the extent practicable, meets obligations to public and private cooperators, and is efficient to manage.</p> <p>Management restrictions on transportation system development occur for the purpose of resource protection.</p> <p>Throughout the proposed plan, there is a management emphasis on collaboration and cooperation with tribes, state, federal, and local governments, other agencies, and stakeholders.</p>
Provide safe and convenient utilization of motorized and non-motorized vehicles and equipment by residents, industries, tourists, and recreationalists.	The draft plan continues to provide both motorized and non-motorized areas to accommodate a variety of forest uses.
Consider local concerns; collaborate and conduct joint planning for proposals on federal and state lands	Throughout the proposed plan, there is a management emphasis on collaboration and cooperation with local governments and stakeholders.
Coordinate and collaborate with the U.S. Forest Service and other public resource agencies and managers to inventory recreational opportunities and promote the shared use and full enjoyment of publicly owned land	<p>Throughout the proposed plan, there is a management emphasis on collaboration and cooperation with state and federal governments and other agencies.</p> <p>The draft plan provides a spectrum of high quality, nature-based outdoor recreational settings and opportunities varying from primitive to developed where visitors can experience the biological, geological, scenic, and cultural resources of the Forest, with an emphasis on the natural appearing character of the forest.</p>
Support and protection for heritage, local traditional customs and culture	<p>The uses of livestock grazing, timber harvesting, mining, and hunting continue to be allowed in the proposed plan. The proposed plan recognizes that many local residents have traditional ties, such as forest product collection, hunting, holiday celebrations, and annual picnics. Loggers and ranchers continue to be an important part of the forests' history and their traditional uses remain an important part of the cultural landscape.</p> <p>Rangelands and forestlands provide forage for use by both livestock and wildlife. Grazing continues to be a viable use of vegetation on the Forest. Availability of lands identified as suited for this use contributes to providing animal products, economic diversity, and open space, and promotes cultural values, and a traditional life style.</p>

Land Use Goals/Potential Impacts/Issues	How the Proposed Plan Addresses
Avoid the loss of archaeological and historic information	Desired conditions describe protection of heritage resources on the national forest, including known Native American sacred sites and traditional cultural properties. Sites are preserved, protected, and/or restored per applicable law, regulation, executive order, and directives. As appropriate, eligible and historically significant heritage properties are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Forest's priority heritage assets are protected and preserved per applicable law, regulation, executive order, and directives. Opportunities to connect people with the heritage of the land are provided.
Community growth demand	The proposed plan identifies a management emphasis to work with local communities to understand their community expansion needs and retain access to NFS lands.
Increase job opportunities through encouragement of industry that is compatible with other land uses	The draft plan provides a sustainable level of timber products for current and future generations. Production of timber from National Forest System lands contributes to an economically viable forest products industry.
Continued support for timber industry and forest-related jobs for the local economy	Desired conditions describe a variety of renewable forest products of social, spiritual and economic value that are reasonably available to the public. Special forest products and merchantable timber products are ecosystem services that contribute to economic sustainability, social desires, or cultural needs. The draft plan provides a sustainable level of timber products for current and future generations. Production of timber from National Forest System lands contributes to an economically viable forest products industry. Timber production and tree cutting continue and contribute to the local and regional economy. See the "Economic Conditions" section of the DEIS.
Maintain and enhance natural resource-based industries, and provide for the stewardship and productive use of forest, mineral, and agricultural lands	The draft plan provides a sustainable level of timber products for current and future generations. Production of timber from National Forest System lands contributes to an economically viable forest products industry. The desired conditions describe a healthy, sustainable forest and the objectives identify actions that would help restore ecosystems.
Encourage development of a statement of custom and culture so that federal and state agencies will be able to ensure that community and economic stability are considered by those agencies when they develop and implement plans, policies or regulations affecting the use of state and federal lands	Desired conditions describe a variety of renewable forest products of social, spiritual and economic value that are reasonably available to the public. Special forest products and merchantable timber products are ecosystem services that contribute to economic sustainability, social desires, or cultural needs.

Land Use Goals/Potential Impacts/Issues	How the Proposed Plan Addresses
<p>Minimize the loss of forest land acreage, functions, and values through a combination of land use and development regulation and non-regulatory means such as public education, technical assistance to land owners</p>	<p>The desired condition in the draft plan describes a broad range of people in rural, urban, and underserved populations understanding the complexities of managing natural resources for the full range of benefits associated with the multiple use mission of the Forest Service.</p> <p>A multi-faceted outreach strategy aims to help the public understand: the natural and cultural history of the national forest; important themes of ecological processes, including fish, plant, and wildlife species habitat needs and the importance of disturbance processes; the human benefits of the national forest system, including recreational and commodity values; forest regulations and resource protection practices; safety practices; potential impacts of human activity on resources, and how to participate effectively in national forest decision-making activities.</p>
<p>Encourage and accommodate as many diverse recreational activities and areas as possible that are compatible with other land uses</p>	<p>The draft plan provides a spectrum of high quality, nature-based outdoor recreational settings and opportunities varying from primitive to developed where visitors can experience the biological, geological, scenic, and cultural resources of the Forest, with an emphasis on the natural appearing character of the forest.</p>
<p>Allow development of master planned resorts which meet the requirements of the Growth Management Act to take advantage of natural beauty and enhance the public's access to areas already characterized by some degree of recreational use.</p>	<p>Draft plan objectives, standards & guidelines are designed so special use authorizations allow the private sector to develop, maintain, and operate highly developed winter recreation facilities where appropriate. Ski areas are able to provide parking, adequate room for skiers on the slopes, and facilities offering restrooms, warmth, and food.</p> <p>Other outdoor recreation activities permitted by law and compatible in this national forest setting may be authorized to increase the recreational opportunities provided on the forest and contribute monetarily to local economies.</p> <p>Ski areas generally have a mix of native vegetation and man-made grassy openings intermixed with forested or partially forested areas and rocky outcroppings. Forested areas may act as cover for wildlife species, or habitat for plant species, contributing to the composition, structure, and pattern typical of the vegetative systems, but are not required to be within their natural range of variability or to meet forest-wide habitat requirements</p>
<p>Continued support for recreation industry and opportunities for off-highway vehicles</p>	<p>The draft plan continues to allow these activities.</p> <p>The draft plan will designate 45 miles of motorized mixed use roads across the Forest that would connect with existing motorized mixed use roads identified on the Motor Vehicle Use Map to create loop riding opportunities, connect camping areas, or connect communities with the Forest, within 15 years of plan implementation.</p>

Land Use Goals/Potential Impacts/Issues	How the Proposed Plan Addresses
<p>Growing demand for recreation (e.g., hiking trails, designated OHV routes)</p>	<p>The draft plan offers a spectrum of recreation settings and opportunities varying from primitive to developed, with an emphasis on the natural-appearing character of the forest. A range of dispersed recreation activities such as camping, backcountry skiing, boating, mushroom and berry picking, hunting, and fishing are available. These opportunities are managed to minimize impacts to resources, are within budget limitations, and may provide economic benefits to nearby communities.</p> <p>The access system of authorized roads, bridges, trails, and docks is safe, affordable, and environmentally sound, responds to administrative and public needs to the extent practicable, meets obligations to public and private cooperators, and is efficient to manage. The system provides public and administrative access where suitable and supports Forest management objectives. Road and trail rights-of-way to access National Forest System lands address public needs and facilitate planned resource activities. All Forest system roads and trails have legal access for crossing non-National Forest System lands.</p> <p>A variety of maintained system trails compliments local community trail systems while minimizing user conflicts. Trails provide a range of difficulty levels for the various user types, and are located in diverse ecological, geological, and scenic settings. Although the proposed plan does not identify specific new developments, it does allow for it, if needed. The proposed plan focuses on maintaining existing recreation opportunities and improving their quality.</p>
<p>Protect groundwater recharge areas and prevent the contamination of vulnerable groundwater resources to ensure water quality and quantity for public and private uses and critical area function</p>	<p>Draft plan objectives, standards & guidelines are designed so National Forest System lands contribute to the timing, variability, and water table elevation in wetlands, seeps, springs, and other groundwater-dependent systems. These features are within or moving toward proper functioning condition.</p> <p>National Forest system lands in ground and surface source water protection areas provide water that meets or exceeds state water quality standards for drinking water with appropriate treatment</p>
<p>Clean up polluted lands and water</p>	<p>Draft plan objectives, standards & guidelines are designed so National Forest System lands contribute to the physical integrity of the aquatic system and riparian habitat, including banks and floodplains.</p>
<p>Provide necessary public facilities and services, in places and at levels proportionate to planned development intensity and environmental protection</p>	<p>Draft plan standards & guidelines are designed so all occupancy and use of National Forest System lands is properly authorized. Facilities and improvements that are not owned, managed or maintained by the Forest Service are either removed or authorized through the appropriate special use authorization when they meet forest plan direction and are feasible within resource constraints (examples include roads, utility lines, or communication sites).</p> <p>Utility corridors and communication sites provide for the movement and distribution of electricity, petroleum products, water, other lineal special uses, and communication signals across National Forest System lands.</p>
<p>Provide for the maintenance and enhancement of species diversity and thereby promote long-term stability of the forest environment</p>	<p>The draft plan objectives, standards & guidelines are designed so species diversity is enhanced by providing favorable habitat conditions (appropriate mix of cover types and structure stages) and reducing risk factors (primarily managing human activities).</p> <p>Habitat conditions (amount, distribution, and connectivity of habitat) contribute to the recovery of federally listed threatened and endangered species.</p>

Land Use Goals/Potential Impacts/Issues	How the Proposed Plan Addresses
<p>Conserve, preserve, enhance, and restore wildlife, fish, plants, and their habitats</p>	<p>The Forest contains recovery area and proposed critical habitat for the last remaining herd of woodland caribou in the continental U.S. The Forest does not contain designated critical habitat for Canada lynx but follows current science direction for managing Canada lynx habitat. Portions of streams on the Forest have been designated as critical habitat for the recovery of bull trout. The Washington portion of the Selkirk Grizzly Bear Recovery Area is included within the northeastern part of the Colville National Forest. The Forest provides habitat for four fish species, 38 plant species, and 27 wildlife species considered sensitive by the U.S. Forest Service. See appendix D of the DEIS.</p> <p>Management for adequate browse and forage occurs for deer and elk summer and winter ranges is incorporated as part of the analysis.</p> <p>Special and unique habitats will be managed to support threatened, endangered, and sensitive plant species populations and contribute to high quality suitable habitat for these species. Degraded or diminished special and unique habitats would be restored within their natural range of variation.</p> <p>The draft plan provides objectives, standards and guidelines to protect habitat for federally listed species and species of interest to the public (such as big game).</p> <p>National Forest System lands contribute to the recovery of federally threatened and endangered aquatic species and conservation of Regional Forester's sensitive aquatic species. Aquatic habitat supports spawning, rearing, and other key life history requirements</p>
<p>Danger from fire for residents living in a wildland-urban interface</p>	<p>The draft plan objectives, standards & guidelines are designed so fuel treatments continue to reduce surface, ladder, and crown fuels that lower the potential for high-severity wildfires while providing for diversity within the stands. Vegetation has been modified (interrupted) to improve community protection and enhance public and firefighter safety.</p> <p>Fuel treatments are emphasized in wildland urban interface and areas that exhibit the potential for high severity fire behavior that could impact private or other agency lands. A pattern of treatments are established and maintained that are effective in modifying fire behavior as identified in individual community wildfire protection plans.</p> <p>A multi-faceted outreach strategy aims to help the public understand: the natural and cultural history of the national forest; important themes of ecological processes, including fish, plant, and wildlife species habitat needs and the importance of disturbance processes; the human benefits of the national forest system, including recreational and commodity values; forest regulations and resource protection practices; safety practices; potential impacts of human activity on resources, and how to participate effectively in national forest decision-making activities.</p>
<p>Protect private property rights</p>	<p>The proposed plan honors the continuing validity of private, statutory, or pre-existing rights.</p>

Land Use Goals/Potential Impacts/Issues	How the Proposed Plan Addresses
Tribal use and traditional cultural properties	<p>The draft plan recognizes that traditional and cultural use information, as provided by federally recognized tribes, is treated with respect and integrated into natural resource management planning efforts with appropriate sensitivity to the tribe's views regarding information sharing. American Indian values are fully considered in planning proposed actions on the Forest. The Forest maintains sustainable products, uses, values, and services that contribute to the American Indians' way of life and cultural integrity. Access to traditional resources and sacred places is considered in all planning efforts.</p> <p>Tribes are consulted when management activities may impact treaty rights and/or cultural sites and cultural use, according to individual tribal communication plans, Consultation Protocols, or policies.</p>
Minimize impacts from invasive species	<p>Native species and native plant communities are the desired dominant vegetation.</p> <p>Draft plan objectives, standards & guidelines are designed so forest terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems are in an ecological condition that resists introduction, establishment, and spread of invasive plant species. Established invasive plant infestations are not increasing in number or size, occur at low densities, and are reduced or removed. Risk of invasive plant infestations is maintained at a low level due to the effectiveness of prevention actions and the success of restoration efforts.</p>
Threats related to changes in climate	<p>Appendix C of the proposed plan provides information and discussion about climate change and considerations for land management planning</p>

27399

27400 **Table B- 3. Activities on adjacent lands that may impact forest management**

Land exchanges (changes in ownership)	Commercial harvesting and thinning; forest restoration and thinning; removal of overstory trees
Highway improvements	Prescribed fires
Fire suppression	Recreation improvements and new construction
Permitted recreation use (restrictions on types of uses)	Renewable energy development (e.g., wind farms, energy corridors)
Removal of nonnative fish species and restoration of native aquatic species	Continued livestock grazing
Noxious and invasive weed treatments	

27401

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27538 **Appendix C. Cumulative Effects**

27539 Cumulative effects are those impacts on the environment that result from the incremental effects
27540 of an action when it is added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions,
27541 regardless of which agency or person undertakes them (see 40 CFR 1508.7).

27542 Analysis and disclosure of cumulative effects alerts decision-makers and the public to possible
27543 environmental implications of interactions among known and likely management programs and
27544 activities. A programmatic FEIS, such as this one, considers large areas that encompass a wide
27545 array of environmental interactions, not all of which occur on the national forests. Many of these
27546 environmental interactions will be most accurately disclosed as cumulative effects in site-specific
27547 environmental analyses; they can neither be confidently predicted nor credibly estimated for
27548 inclusion in this document. In such cases, these cumulative impacts are discussed to the extent
27549 data and information allow. Wherever possible, cumulative impacts of the alternatives have been
27550 identified and estimated, even when the impacts are estimated with limited degrees of certainty.

27551 A program document, such as this one, needs to consider compatibility and conflicts with
27552 programs plans and institutional arrangements at national, regional, and state levels that have
27553 implications to environmental consequences and influence of successful implementation. The
27554 following past, present, and reasonably foreseeable programmatic actions have affected or could
27555 affect the various resources in the Colville National Forest (CNF). There is additional discussion
27556 of cumulative effects within the various resource area sections of chapter 3 of the DEIS.

27557 **Existing Forest Plan, as Amended**

27558 The baseline of effects is from the 1988 Land and Resource Management Plan. The effects of this
27559 Plan have previously been determined and disclosed in appropriate National Environmental
27560 Policy Act (NEPA) documents.

27561 **Past Policy Decisions**

27562 **Forest Service NEPA Procedures**

27563 On July 24, 2008, the Agency issued a procedural rule to guide its implementation of the NEPA
27564 (36 CFR 220). While the new rule includes some changes, most of the Agency's NEPA
27565 procedures were moved to regulation unchanged. No cumulative effects are expected from these
27566 actions because these are intended to be procedural requirements that do not cause effects on the
27567 human environment.

27568 **2001 Roadless Area Conservation Rule (36 CFR Part 294)**

27569 The revised Plan includes management direction for inventoried roadless areas identified in the
27570 2001 Roadless Area Conservation Rule. On October 21, 2011, the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals
27571 reversed the Wyoming District Court and upheld the USDA's 2001 Roadless Rule in Wyoming v.
27572 United States Department of Agriculture. The decision by the 10th Circuit resolves 10 years of
27573 litigation. The ruling confirms that the agency has the authority to manage and protect roadless
27574 lands within the National Forest System and that the department complied with all applicable
27575 laws in adopting the 2001 Roadless Rule. Under the 2001 Roadless Rule, new road construction
27576 and reconstruction are generally prohibited in inventoried roadless areas, and timber harvest is
27577 only permitted under a few limited exceptions. It is outside the authority of the revised forest plan
27578 to make any changes to boundaries of inventoried roadless areas.

27579 **The National Travel Management Final Rule**

27580 In November 2005, the Forest Service published a new travel management rule governing motor
27581 vehicle use on national forests and grasslands (36 CFR parts 212, 251, 261, and 295 (travel
27582 management)). Under the final rule, each national forest or ranger district designated those roads,
27583 trails, and areas open to motor vehicle use by class of vehicle and, if appropriate, by time of year.
27584 Motor vehicle use off the designated system is prohibited. Designated routes and areas have been
27585 identified on a motor vehicle use map (MVUM). Motor vehicle use outside of designated routes
27586 and areas are provided for fire, military, emergency, and law enforcement purposes, and for use
27587 under Forest Service permit. Valid existing rights are honored. The rule also maintains the status
27588 quo for snowmobile use.

27589 The travel management rule has no effect on fire management, forest management, grazing,
27590 transportation systems, mineral and energy development, winter recreation, or land acquisition
27591 because it does not affect permits or valid existing rights.

27592 As shown in chapters 2 and 3 of the DEIS, alternative B would have the greatest impact on access
27593 to NFS lands due to the amount of recommended wilderness proposed.

27594 **The Roads Policy**

27595 In January 2009, new directives (FSM 7700 and FSH 7709) regarding travel management were
27596 put into effect to make them consistent with and to facilitate implementation of the agency's final
27597 travel management rule. This direction gives managers a scientific analysis process to inform
27598 their decision-making. It directs the agency to maintain a safe, environmentally sound road
27599 network that is responsive to public needs and affordable to manage but that calls for unneeded
27600 roads to be considered for decommissioning or conversion to other uses, such as trails.

27601 These final directives consolidate direction for travel planning for both NFS roads and NFS trails
27602 in Forest Service Manual (FSM) 7710 and Forest Service Handbook (FSH) 7709.55. The final
27603 directives rename roads analysis "travel analysis" and streamline some of its procedural
27604 requirements. In addition, for purposes of designating roads, trails, and areas for motor vehicle
27605 use, the final directives expand the scope of travel analysis to encompass trails and areas being
27606 considered for designation.

27607 **National Fire Plan**

27608 The National Fire Plan (NFP) was developed in August 2000, following a landmark wildland fire
27609 season, with the intent of actively responding to severe wildland fires and their impacts on
27610 communities while ensuring sufficient firefighting capacity and safety for the future. The NFP
27611 addresses five key points: firefighting, rehabilitation, hazardous fuels reduction, community
27612 assistance, and accountability (USDA Forest Service and USDI 2000).

27613 The NFP established an intensive, long-term hazardous fuels reduction program in response to the
27614 risks posed by heavy fuel loads; the result of decades of fire suppression activities; sustained
27615 drought; and increasing insect, disease, and invasive plant infestations. Hazardous fuels
27616 treatments are accomplished using a variety of tools, including prescribed fire, wildland fire use,
27617 mechanical thinning, timber harvest, herbicides, grazing, or combinations of these and other
27618 methods. Treatments are being increasingly focused in the expanding wildland urban interface
27619 (WUI) areas.

27620 A discussion of cumulative effects can be found in the DEIS chapter 3.

27621 **Healthy Forests Initiative**

27622 In August 2002, the President issued Healthy Forests: An Initiative for Wildfire Prevention and
27623 Stronger Communities. The intent of the initiative is to better protect people and natural resources
27624 by lowering the procedural and process hurdles that impede the reduction of hazardous fuels on
27625 public land. The initiative includes:

- 27626 • Improving procedures for developing and implementing fuels treatment and forest restoration
27627 projects in priority forests and rangelands;
- 27628 • Reducing the number of overlapping environmental reviews by combining project analyses
27629 and establishing a process for concurrent project clearance by federal agencies;
- 27630 • Developing guidance for weighing the short-term risk against the long-term benefits of fuel
27631 treatment and restoration projects; and
- 27632 • Developing guidance to ensure consistent NEPA procedures for fuel treatment activities and
27633 restoration activities.

27634 One outcome of the Healthy Forests Initiative was the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003
27635 (HFRA).

27636 A discussion of cumulative effects can be found in the DEIS chapter 3.

27637 **Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-148, HFRA)**

27638 The Healthy Forests Restoration Act, approved by Congress in December 2003, applies to the
27639 Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The act contains a variety of provisions
27640 to expedite hazardous-fuel reduction and forest-restoration projects on specific types of federal
27641 land that are at risk of a wildland fire or insect and disease epidemics. The act helps rural
27642 communities, States, Tribes, and landowners restore healthy forest and rangeland conditions, on
27643 state, tribal, and private lands.

27644 Even though they do not specify outcomes, the direction set forth in these documents (the NFP
27645 and HFRA) was considered in the effects analysis. The analysis evaluates the relative ability to
27646 treat hazardous fuels primarily within the WUI and municipal watersheds. The prohibitions and
27647 permissions for road construction/reconstruction and timber cutting, sale, or removal influence
27648 the ability to treat hazardous fuels.

27649 Timber cutting and associated road-building projections portrayed in the DEIS reflect activities
27650 anticipated to be implemented within each of the alternatives, in response to the NFP, Healthy
27651 Forests Initiative, and HFRA. A discussion of cumulative effects can be found in the DEIS
27652 chapter 3.

27653 **Woody Biomass Utilization Strategy**

27654 This 2008 strategy describes how Forest Service programs can better coordinate to improve the
27655 use of woody biomass in tandem with forest management activities on both federal and private
27656 lands. Although the focus is on the use of woody biomass, the primary broader objective is
27657 sustaining healthy and resilient forests that will survive an environment of natural disturbances
27658 and threats, including climate change. One of four goals of the strategy is facilitating a reliable
27659 and predictable supply of biomass. The strategy does not prescribe any specific outcomes.

27660 Each of the alternatives would result in a different level of biomass being available for use,
27661 commensurate with the levels of tree harvest predicted in table 3-11, in chapter 3 of the DEIS (see
27662 “Forest Vegetation” section of the DEIS).

27663 **Energy Implementation Plan**

27664 The 2001 Forest Service Energy Implementation Plan was written to implement elements of
27665 Executive Order 13212, Actions to Expedite Energy Related Projects, also called the National
27666 Energy Plan (USDA Forest Service 2001). The National Energy Plan encourages agencies to
27667 “...expedite their review of permits and/or take other actions necessary to accelerate the
27668 completion of such projects, while maintaining safety, public health, and environmental
27669 protections...”

27670 No priority areas were identified in Washington. The Energy Implementation Plan does not
27671 prescribe any specific outcome and is not a programmatic decision. It merely identifies actions
27672 that should be taken to respond to the National Energy Plan.

27673 **Energy Policy Act of 2005**

27674 Recognizing the fundamental importance of the delivery of energy supplies to the Nation’s
27675 economic well-being, Congress passed section 368 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to require
27676 certain federal agencies to designate energy corridors on federal lands in 11 western States,
27677 including Washington, and to coordinate with each other to create a cooperative, efficient process
27678 for applicants to apply for rights-of-way in such corridors. Congress stated in section 368 that the
27679 agencies should incorporate the designated corridors into their respective land use or resource
27680 management plans. Congress also directed the agencies to conduct environmental reviews that are
27681 required to designate corridors and add the designated corridors to the plans.

27682 As directed by Congress in section 368 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, the Forest Service
27683 participated in preparing a programmatic EIS and issued a ROD (USDA Forest Service 2009)
27684 designating energy corridors on land it administers for oil, gas, and hydrogen pipelines and
27685 electricity transmission and distribution facilities in 10 contiguous western States and
27686 incorporated these designations into affected agency land use plans. Energy corridors not
27687 addressed in the programmatic analysis would be subject to a separate environmental analysis.

27688 **Forest Service Open Space Conservation Strategy**

27689 The Forest Service announced its Open Space Conservation Strategy on December 6, 2007. This
27690 strategy establishes goals and priority actions to conserve open space across private and public
27691 land and underscores the importance of the conservation of open space to the mission of the
27692 Forest Service (USDA Forest Service 2007a).

27693 Each day 6,000 acres of open space are lost in the United States as more people choose to live at
27694 the urban fringe and in scenic, rural areas. Between 1982 and 2001, approximately 34 million
27695 acres of open space (an area the size of Illinois) were developed. Considering forestlands
27696 specifically, more than 10 million acres were converted to houses, buildings, lawns, and
27697 pavement between 1982 and 1997, and another 26 million acres of forests are projected to be
27698 developed by 2030 (USDA Forest Service 2007a).

27699 Development of open space affects the Agency’s ability to manage national forests and
27700 grasslands, as well as the ability to help private landowners and communities manage their land to
27701 maintain private and public benefits and ecosystem services. At stake is the ability of private and

- 27702 public forests and rangelands to provide clean water, scenic beauty, biodiversity, outdoor
27703 recreation, and natural resource based jobs, forest products, and carbon sequestration.
- 27704 The Open Space Conservation Strategy establishes four priority actions for the Forest Service,
27705 which can be broken down into 13 supporting actions:
- 27706 6. Convene partners to identify and protect priority open space.
- 27707 ○ Conduct a rapid science-based assessment of open space change to inform
27708 priorities;
- 27709 ○ Convene partners and stakeholders to identify regional priority lands; and
- 27710 ○ Protect regional priority lands through partnerships and mechanisms such as land
27711 acquisition and conservation easements.
- 27712 7. Promote national policies and markets to help private landowners conserve open space.
- 27713 ○ Identify where changes in tax and other federal policies could provide economic
27714 incentives and remove barriers for open space conservation;
- 27715 ○ Support the development of emerging ecosystem service markets to encourage
27716 private investments in open space conservation;
- 27717 ○ Encourage natural-resource-based industries to provide economic incentives for
27718 landowners to retain working lands;
- 27719 ○ Support recreation and tourism uses to generate revenue for landowners and
27720 communities from open space lands; and
- 27721 ○ Provide and encourage landowner assistance and incentives to help keep working
27722 lands working.
- 27723 8. Provide resources and tools to help communities expand and connect open space.
- 27724 ○ Provide urban forestry assistance to communities to enhance and restore open
27725 space within cities, suburbs, and towns; and
- 27726 ○ Develop tools to help communities strategically connect open spaces to build a
27727 functioning green infrastructure.
- 27728 9. Participate in community growth planning to reduce ecological impacts and wildfire
27729 risks.
- 27730 ○ Support and participate in local, regional, and transportation planning to conserve
27731 open space and retain ecosystem benefits;
- 27732 ○ Work with communities to plan for and reduce wildfire risks.
- 27733 All six of the alternatives considered for the Plan revision are consistent with the actions
27734 identified in the Open Space Conservation Strategy. The management approaches of the
27735 alternatives include different combinations of active and passive land management.

27736 **Recreation Facility Analysis**

27737 National forests use the Recreation Facility Analysis to provide the best recreation opportunities
27738 in the right places. It is an analysis process (USDA Forest Service 2007b); used nationally, to
27739 assist forests in creating a sustainable program that aligns their recreation sites with visitors'
27740 desires and use. FSM ID 2310-2003-1 requires facility master plans be developed for all facilities.

27741 Recreation Facility Analysis identifies actions proposed for the short-term and sets the stage for
27742 long-term recreation sites planning. The Recreation Facility Analysis goals are to:

- 27743 10. Improve customer satisfaction;
- 27744 11. Provide recreation opportunities consistent with the Forest recreation "niche;"
- 27745 12. Operate and maintain a financially sustainable recreation sites program to accepted
27746 quality standards; and
- 27747 13. Eliminate deferred maintenance at recreation sites.

27748 Under each of the six alternatives, decisions on the use of recreation sites and resources would
27749 still be made through other forest-level decision making processes. Since the Plan revision will
27750 have no effect on the Recreation Facility Analysis, there is no interaction between the two sets of
27751 regulations, and no cumulative effects to consider.

27752 **Executive Order 13112 - Invasive Species, 1999**

27753 Ensures that Federal programs and activities to control and prevent invasive species are
27754 coordinated, effective, and efficient. It defines invasive species as "...an alien (or nonnative)
27755 whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human
27756 health."

27757 **Pacific Northwest Region Invasive Plant Program Record of**
27758 **Decision.**

27759 In 2005, the regional forester amended forest plans with the record of decision for the Preventing
27760 and Managing Invasive Plants Final Environmental Impact Statement. This amendment added
27761 invasive plant management direction to all Forest Plans in Region 6, including goals, objectives,
27762 standards, and a monitoring framework, which guide the Forests in responding to invasive plant
27763 management challenges. October 11, 2005.

27764 **Executive Order 13514 – Federal Leadership in Environmental,**
27765 **Energy, and Economic Performance**

27766 Executive Order 13514 directs each agency to not only develop a sustainability strategy and
27767 reduce greenhouse gas emissions but to develop policies and practices to support the Federal
27768 Adaptation Strategy. Executive Order 13514 challenges the federal government to set
27769 sustainability goals for federal agencies. These goals include the ability to increase energy
27770 efficiency; measure, report, and reduce their greenhouse gas emissions from direct and indirect
27771 activities; conserve and protect water resources through efficiency, reuse, and storm-water
27772 management; eliminate waste, recycle, and prevent pollution; leverage agency acquisitions to
27773 foster markets for sustainable technologies and environmentally preferable materials, products,
27774 and services; design, construct, maintain, and operate high performance sustainable buildings in
27775 sustainable locations; strengthen the vitality and livability of the communities in which federal
27776 facilities are located; and inform federal employees about and involve them in the achievement of

27777 these goals. In July 2010, the Chief of the Forest Service announced the National Roadmap for
27778 responding to climate change and the performance scorecard.

27779 **Executive Order 13443: Facilitation of Hunting Heritage and** 27780 **Wildlife Conservation**

27781 In part, Executive Order 13443 directs the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior to facilitate
27782 the expansion and enhancement of hunting opportunities and the management of game species
27783 and their habitats by evaluating the effect of Agency actions on trends in hunting participation
27784 and, where appropriate, to address declining trends and implement actions that expand and
27785 enhance hunting opportunities for the public. The analysis evaluates the potential effect on
27786 wildlife and hunting and shows that the alternatives would not affect the ability to expand or
27787 enhance hunting opportunities on NFS lands in Washington.

27788 **USDA Forest Service Strategic Plan 2014-2018**

27789 This Plan provides the strategic direction that guides the Forest Service in delivering its mission.
27790 This Plan addresses the core principles by which the Forest Service works; major issues currently
27791 important to natural resources management and to the strategic goals upon which the agency will
27792 focus for fiscal years (FY) 2014 through 2018. Forest Service programs and budget are aligned
27793 with the goals and objectives in this strategic plan and as well as with the focus areas of the
27794 Agency. The Strategic Plan contains four outcome-based oriented goals for the Forest Service:

- 27795 1. Sustain our Nation’s Forests and Grasslands,
- 27796 2. Deliver Benefits to the Public,
- 27797 3. Apply Knowledge Globally, and
- 27798 4. Excel as a High-Performing Agency.

27799 The Strategic Plan is a framework strategy under which the revised Plan fits. There are no direct
27800 cumulative effects in connection with the Strategic Plan and this DEIS since the Strategic Plan
27801 does not lead to any direct action on the ground or compel any policy development or
27802 implementation. The revised Plan EIS with its emphasis on old forest management and timber
27803 production, motorized recreation trails, access, recommended wilderness, wildlife, and riparian
27804 and aquatic resource management will complement the Strategic Plan.

27805 **Reasonably Foreseeable Policy or Programmatic Decisions**

27806 **New Planning Rule**

27807 In June 2011, the scoping of the proposed action was initiated with the Federal Register Notice of
27808 Intent to Prepare an EIS and Revised Forest Plan. That scoping notice indicated the Forest would
27809 be revising its Forest Plan under the provisions of the National Forest planning regulations in
27810 effect prior to November 9, 2000, referred to as the 1982 Planning Rule.

27811 On May 9, 2012, the agency established a new planning rule (the 2012 Planning Rule). The 2012
27812 Rule also provides transition language at 36 CFR 219.17(b)(3), allowing the responsible official
27813 to elect to use the provisions of the prior planning regulations to prepare plan amendments and
27814 revisions. The responsible official has elected to continue to follow the provisions of the planning
27815 regulations in effect prior to May 9, 2012 as indicated in the 2011 Notice of Intent. However, in

27816 consideration of transition time requirements, the Forest will develop the monitoring plan per 36
27817 CFR 219.12 of the 2012 Rule.

27818 There are no direct cumulative effects in connection with the 1982 or 2012 Rules and this DEIS
27819 since the Planning Rules would not lead to any direct action on the ground.

27820 **Federal Land Assistance, Management, and Enhancement**
27821 **(FLAME) Act of 2009**

27822 The Federal Land Assistance, Management, and Enhancement (FLAME) Act of 2009 requires the
27823 Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Interior to submit to Congress a report that contains
27824 a “cohesive wildfire management strategy.” The Wildland Fire Leadership Council, therefore,
27825 directed the development of the National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy
27826 (Cohesive Strategy). The Cohesive Strategy utilizes a collaborative, “from-the-ground-up”
27827 approach built through active involvement of all levels of government and non-governmental
27828 organizations, as well as the public, to seek national, all-lands solutions to wildland fire
27829 management issues.

27830 The Cohesive Strategy will address the nation’s wildfire problems by focusing on three key areas:

- 27831 1. **Restore and Maintain Landscapes** — Landscapes across all jurisdictions are resilient to
27832 disturbances in accordance with management objectives.
- 27833 2. **Fire Adapted Communities** — Human populations and infrastructure can survive a wildland
27834 fire. Communities can assess the level of wildfire risk to their communities and share
27835 responsibility for mitigating both the threat and the consequences.
- 27836 3. **Response to Fire** — All jurisdictions participate in making and implementing response
27837 decisions.

27838 The National Cohesive Wildland Fire Management Strategy is an ongoing project that is being
27839 planned in three phases. Thus far, only the first phase has been completed and it is too early in the
27840 planning process of this national strategy to know with much detail or certainty how the strategy
27841 may influence programs and activities that occur on the CNF. However, many of the elements
27842 that emphasize items in the FLAME Act as well as the cohesive strategy report have already been
27843 considered and incorporated into the Forest Plan components and are discussed in the action
27844 alternatives and/or the effects analysis. For example, the three key wildfire problem areas that
27845 were noted in the strategy report (i.e., Restore and Maintain Landscapes, Fire Adapted
27846 Communities and Response to Fire), are very similar to a number of the Forest Plan revision
27847 topics that were identified and used to revise forest plan direction. In addition, a number of other
27848 elements in the FLAME Act (i.e., using a full range of management responses to wildfires,
27849 allocating hazardous fuel reduction funds based on priorities, assessing impacts of climate change
27850 on wildfires) were considered in the Forest Plan revision process. Thus, when the national
27851 strategy is complete, it is likely that revised Forest Plan direction (which is contained in all the
27852 action alternatives) will be consistent with the national strategy. No cumulative effects are
27853 anticipated as a result of this national strategy.

27854 **Other Reasonably Foreseeable Actions**

27855 **Cumulative Effects and Consideration on Other Lands**

27856 Other lands (lands outside the NFS) include lands owned or managed by: (1) federal agencies
27857 other than the Forest Service; (2) state, county, and other agencies; (3) individuals and
27858 corporations; and (4) American Indian tribes. The Forest Service does not have authority to
27859 regulate any activity or its timing on other lands. However, when an action takes place in national
27860 forests, it may cause direct, indirect, or cumulative effects on other lands. Conversely, the actions
27861 of others can influence both conditions on the national forests and the course of action taken by
27862 the Forest Service in managing the national forests.

27863 The CNF contain portions of three counties in Washington State. All of the CNF is located in
27864 Ferry, Pend Oreille, and Stevens counties in Washington. Pend Oreille County contains the
27865 highest acreage of national forest land, with 58 percent of the county administered by the CNF.

27866 Within the analysis area, Ferry and Pend Oreille counties have the largest percentage of land
27867 under federal ownership at 80 and 58 percent respectively. Stevens County is approximately
27868 40 percent federally owned. For all counties, most of the federal ownership is NFS lands. Ferry
27869 County has the largest percentage under tribal ownership, at about 43 percent.

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27871 **Appendix D. Relevant Laws, Regulations, Policies,**
27872 **and Agreements**

27873 Direction for managing National Forest System land comes from a variety of levels. National and regional
27874 direction includes laws, executive orders, regulations, and Forest Service policy. The figure below
27875 illustrates this hierarchy of management direction beginning with national and regional direction at the
27876 highest level and ending with site-specific, project-level direction when the land management plan (the
27877 plan) is implemented.



27878

27879 **Hierarchy of management direction for national forests**

27880 Management direction includes applicable laws, regulations, and policies, although they generally are not
27881 restated in this plan. During plan implementation, a project must be consistent with the direction found in
27882 the plan, applicable laws, regulations, and Forest Service Manuals; applicable Forest Service Handbooks
27883 provide guidance only and do not provide required direction.

27884 This appendix contains a listing of relevant statutes, regulations, policies, and agreements applicable to
27885 the Forest Service.

27886 **Forest Service Directives**

27887 <http://www.fs.fed.us/im/directives/>

27888 The following is a partial listing of national and regional Forest Service policies relevant to this plan. A
27889 complete listing can be found in Forest Service Manuals and Forest Service Handbooks. Together, these
27890 are known as the Forest Service Directives System.

27891 The directives system is the primary basis for the management and control of all internal programs and
27892 serves as the primary source of administrative direction for Forest Service employees. The system sets
27893 forth legal authorities, management objectives, policies, responsibilities, delegations, standards,
27894 procedures, and other instructions.

27895 The Forest Service Manual (FSM) contains legal authorities, goals, objectives, policies, responsibilities,
27896 instruction, and the necessary guidance to plan and execute assigned programs and activities.

- 27897 Forest Service Handbooks (FSH) are directives that provide instructions and guidance on how to proceed
27898 with a specialized phase of a program or activity. Handbooks either are based on a part of the FSM or
27899 they incorporate external directives.
- 27900 **FSM 1000** Organization and Management
- 27901 **FSM 1010** Laws, Regulations, and Orders
- 27902 **FSM 1020** Forest Service Mission
- 27903 **FSM 1400** Controls
- 27904 **FSM 1410** Management Reviews
- 27905 **FSM 1500** External Relations
- 27906 **FSM 1560** State, Tribal, County, and Local Agencies, Public and Private Organizations
- 27907 Chapter 1563 American Indian and Alaska Native Relations
- 27908 **FSM 1600** Information Resources
- 27909 **FSM 1900** Planning
- 27910 **FSM 1920** Land and Resource Management Planning
- 27911 **FSM 1923** Wilderness Evaluation
- 27912 **FSM 1950** Environmental Policy and Procedures
- 27913 **FSM 2000** National Forest Resource Management
- 27914 **FSM 2060** Ecosystem Classification, Interpretation, and Application
- 27915 **FSM 2070** Vegetation Ecology
- 27916 **FSM 2080** Noxious Weed Management
- 27917 **FSM 2200** Range Management
- 27918 **FSM 2300** Recreation, Wilderness, and Related Resources Management
- 27919 **FSM 2320** Wilderness Management
- 27920 **FSM 2330** Publicly Managed Recreation Opportunities
- 27921 FSM 2332.11 Hazard Trees
- 27922 **FSM 2350** Trail, River, and Similar Recreation Opportunities
- 27923 FSH 2309.18 Trails Management Handbook
- 27924 **FSM 2360** Heritage Program Management
- 27925 **FSM 2400** Timber Management

- 27926 **FSM 2430** Commercial Timber Sales, Pacific Northwest Region, and Colville NF’s supplements,
27927 Small Sales and Commercial/Personal Use Permits of Timber, Firewood, and other forest
27928 products
- 27929 **FSM 2470** Silvicultural Practices
- 27930 **FSM 2500** Watershed and Air Management
- 27931 **FSM 2600** Wildlife, Fish, and Sensitive Plant Habitat Management
- 27932 **FSM 2670** Threatened, Endangered and Sensitive Plants and Animals
- 27933 **FSM 2700** Special Uses Management
- 27934 FSH 2709.11 Special Uses Handbook
- 27935 **FSM 2800** Minerals and Geology
- 27936 **FSM 2900** Invasive Species Management
- 27937 **FSM 3100** Cooperative Fire Protection
- 27938 **FSM 3400** Forest Pest Management
- 27939 **FSM 4000** Research
- 27940 **FSM 4063** RNA Management Standards and Resource Protection Guidelines
- 27941 **FSM 5100** Fire Management
- 27942 FSH 5109.17 Fire and Aviation
- 27943 **FSM 5140** Hazardous Fuels Management and Prescribed Fire
- 27944 **FSM 7300** Buildings and Other Structures
- 27945 FSH 7309.11 Buildings and Related Facilities Handbook
- 27946 **FSM 7310** Buildings and Related Facilities
- 27947 **FSM 7400** Public Health and Pollution Control Facilities
- 27948 **FSM 7700** Transportation System
- 27949 **Federal Statutes**
- 27950 The following is a partial listing of relevant laws, which have been enacted by Congress. A Federal
27951 statute, or law, is an act or bill, which has become part of the legal code through passage by Congress and
27952 approved by the President (or via congressional override).
- 27953 American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA) as amended (42 U.S.C. 1996)
- 27954 Protects and preserves for American Indians their inherent right of freedom to believe, express, and
27955 exercise the traditional religions of the American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, and Native Hawaiians including,

27956 but not limited to, access to sites, use, and possession of sacred objects and the freedom to worship
27957 through ceremonial and traditional rites.

27958 **Anderson-Mansfield Reforestation and Revegetation Act of October 11, 1949**

27959 Provides for the reforestation and revegetation of National Forest System lands and other lands under the
27960 administration or control of the Forest Service.

27961 **Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 U.S.C. 431-433)**

27962 Prevents the appropriation, excavation, injury, or destruction of any historic or prehistoric ruin or
27963 monument, or any object of antiquity, situated on lands owned or controlled by the United States without
27964 permission. Provides for permits, for misdemeanor-level penalties for unauthorized use, and authorizes
27965 the President to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and
27966 other objects of historic and scientific interest that are situated upon lands owned or controlled by the
27967 United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of land needed for the
27968 proper care and management of the objects to be protected. The Archaeological Resources Protection Act
27969 has replaced the Antiquities Act as the authority for special use permits if the resource involved is 100
27970 years old or greater.

27971 **Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (AHPA) (16 U.S.C. 469)**

27972 It is also known as the Archaeological Recovery Act. AHPA amended and expanded the Reservoir
27973 Salvage Act of 1960 and was enacted to complement the Historic Site Act of 1935 by providing for the
27974 preservation of significant scientific, historical, and archaeological data, which might be lost or destroyed
27975 as the result of construction of a federally authorized dam or other construction activity. AHPA also
27976 allows for any Federal agency responsible for a construction project to appropriate a portion of project
27977 funds for archaeological survey, recovery, analysis, and publication of results.

27978 **Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 as amended (ARPA) (16 U.S.C. 470**
27979 **aa et seq.)**

27980 The act establishes permit requirements for removal or excavation of archaeological resources from
27981 Federal and Indian lands. Provides criminal and civil penalties for the unauthorized excavation, removal,
27982 damage, alteration, defacement, or the attempted unauthorized removal, damage, alteration, or
27983 defacement of any archaeological resource, more than 100 years of age, found on Federal or Indian lands.
27984 Prohibits the sale, purchase, exchange, transportation, receipt, or offering of any archaeological resource
27985 obtained from public or Indian lands. The act further directs Federal land managers to survey land under
27986 their control for archaeological resources and create public awareness programs concerning
27987 archaeological resources.

27988 **Architectural Barriers Act of 1968**

27989 Ensures that standards for the design, construction, and alteration of buildings owned, leased, or funded
27990 by the United States are prescribed to insure, wherever possible, that physically handicapped people have
27991 ready access to and use of such buildings.

27992 **Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937**

27993 Directed the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program of land conservation and utilization in order to
27994 correct maladjustments in land use and, thus, assist in such things as control of soil erosion, reforestation,
27995 preservation of natural resources, and protection of fish and wildlife.

- 27996 **Civil Rights Act of 1964**
27997 Provides for nondiscrimination in voting, public accommodations, public facilities, public education,
27998 federally assisted programs, and equal employment opportunity. Title VI of the Act, Nondiscrimination in
27999 Federally Assisted Programs, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2000d through 2000d-6) prohibits discrimination
28000 based on race, color, or national origin.
- 28001 **Clean Air Act of August 7, 1977, as amended (1977 and 1990)**
28002 Enacted to protect and enhance the quality of the Nation’s air resources; to initiate and accelerate a
28003 national research and development program to achieve the prevention and control of air pollution; to
28004 provide technical and financial assistance to state and local governments in connection with the
28005 development and execution of their air pollution prevention and control programs; and to encourage and
28006 assist the development and operation of regional air pollution prevention and control programs.
- 28007 **Clean Water Act (see Federal Water and Pollution Control Act)**
- 28008 **Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of July 1, 1978**
28009 Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to assist in the establishment of a coordinated and cooperative
28010 Federal, state, and local forest stewardship program for the management of non-Federal forest lands and
28011 forest lands in foreign countries.
- 28012 **Emergency Flood Prevention (Agricultural Credit Act) Act of August 4, 1978**
28013 Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to undertake emergency measures for runoff retardation and soil
28014 erosion prevention, in cooperation with landowners and users, as the secretary deems necessary to
28015 safeguard lives and property from floods, drought, and the products of erosion on any watershed
28016 whenever fire, flood, or other natural occurrence is causing or has caused a sudden impairment of that
28017 watershed.
- 28018 **Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended**
28019 Authorizes the determination and listing of species as endangered and threatened; prohibits unauthorized
28020 taking, possession, sale, and transport of endangered species; authorizes the assessment of civil and
28021 criminal penalties for violating the act or regulations; and, authorizes the payment of rewards to anyone
28022 furnishing information leading to arrest and conviction for any violations of the act or any regulation
28023 issued thereunder. Section 7 of the act requires Federal agencies to use their authorities to carry out
28024 programs for the conservation of endangered and threatened species and to insure that any action
28025 authorized, funded, or carried out by them is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed
28026 species or modify their critical habitat.
- 28027 **Energy Policy Act of 2005**
28028 Requires the secretary of Agriculture to ensure timely action on oil and gas permits, improve collection
28029 and retrieval of oil and gas information, and improve inspection and enforcement of permit terms (Section
28030 362).
- 28031 **Federal Cave Resources Protection Act of November 18, 1988**
28032 Established requirements for the management and protection of caves and their resources on Federal
28033 lands, including allowing land managing agencies to withhold the location of caves from the public,
28034 requiring permits for removal or collecting activities in caves on Federal lands.

28035 **Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of October 21, 1972**

28036 Requires the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to prescribe standards for the
28037 certification of individuals authorized to use or supervise the use of any pesticide that is classified for
28038 restricted use; regulates the sale of restricted use pesticides; and provides penalties for the unauthorized
28039 use or sale of restricted use pesticides.

28040 **Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976**

28041 Requires that public lands be managed in a manner that will protect the quality of scientific, scenic,
28042 historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archaeological values; that,
28043 where appropriate, will preserve and protect certain public lands in their natural condition; that will
28044 provide for outdoor recreation and human occupancy and use. Also states that the United States shall
28045 receive fair market value of the use of public lands and their resources unless otherwise provided for by
28046 law.

28047 **Federal Noxious Weed Act, 1974, as amended**

28048 Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to designate plants as noxious weeds by regulation; to prohibit the
28049 movement of all such weeds in interstate or foreign commerce except under permit; to inspect, seize and
28050 destroy products, and quarantine areas, if necessary, to prevent the spread of such weeds; and to cooperate
28051 with other Federal, state, and local agencies, farmers associations, and private individuals in measures to
28052 control, eradicate, prevent, or retard the spread of such weeds.

28053 **Federal State Cooperation for Soil Conservation Act of December 22, 1944**

28054 Authorized the adoption of 11 watershed improvement programs in various states for the improvement of
28055 water runoff, waterflow retardation, and soil erosion prevention.

28056 **Federal Water Pollution Control Act and Amendments of 1972 (Clean Water Act)**

28057 Enacted to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and ecological integrity of the Nation's waters.
28058 Provides for measures to prevent, reduce, and eliminate water pollution; recognizes, preserves, and
28059 protects the responsibilities and rights of states to prevent, reduce, and eliminate pollution, and to plan the
28060 development and use (including restoration, preservation, and enhancement) of land and water resources;
28061 and provides for Federal support and aid of research relating to the prevention, reduction, and elimination
28062 of pollution, and Federal technical services and financial aid to state and interstate agencies and
28063 municipalities for the prevention, reduction, and elimination of pollution.

28064 Established goals for the elimination of water pollution; required all municipal and industrial wastewater
28065 to be treated before being discharged into waterways; increased Federal assistance for municipal
28066 treatment plant construction; strengthened and streamlined enforcement policies; and expanded the
28067 Federal role while retaining the responsibility of states for day-to-day implementation of the law.

28068 **Federal Water Project Recreation Act of July 9, 1965**

28069 Requires that recreation, fish, and wildlife enhancement opportunities be considered in the planning and
28070 development of Federal water development.

28071 **Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of August 17, 1974**

28072 Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to prepare a renewable resource assessment every 10 years; to
28073 transmit a recommended renewable resources program to the President every 5 years; to develop,
28074 maintain, and, as appropriate, revise land and resource management plans for units of the national Forest

28075 System; and to ensure that the development and administration of the resources of the National Forest
28076 System are in full accord with the concepts of multiple use and sustained yield.

28077 **Granger-Thye Act of April 24, 1950**

28078 Authorizes the Forest Service to spend appropriated funds on buildings, lookout towers, and other
28079 structures on lands owned by states, counties, municipalities, or other political subdivisions, corporations,
28080 or individuals; to procure and operate aerial facilities and services for the protection of national forests; to
28081 cooperate with and assist public and private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals in
28082 performing work on nonforest land for the administration, protection, improvement, reforestation, and
28083 other kinds of work as the Forest Service is authorized to do on Forest land; to deposit sums from timber
28084 purchases to cover the costs of disposing of brush and debris; to permit the use of structures under its
28085 control; to sell nursery stock; and other purposes.

28086 **Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (H.R. 1904)**

28087 Purposes are to reduce wildfire risk to communities and municipal water supplies through collaborative
28088 hazardous fuels reduction projects; to assess and reduce the risk of catastrophic fire or insect or disease
28089 infestation; to enhance efforts to protect watersheds and address threats to forest and rangeland health
28090 (including wildfire) across the landscape; to protect, restore, and enhance ecosystem components such as
28091 biological diversity, threatened/endangered species habitat, and forest productivity.

28092 **Historic Sites Act of 1935 (16 U.S.C. 461)**

28093 Establishes a policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings, and objects of national significance
28094 for the benefit of the people. Authorizes the National Park Service's National Historic Landmarks
28095 Program.

28096 **Joint Surveys of Watershed Areas Act of September 5, 1962**

28097 Authorizes and directs the Secretaries of the Army and Agriculture to make joint investigations and
28098 surveys of watershed areas in the United States, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands, and to prepare joint
28099 reports setting forth their recommendations for improvements needed for flood prevention, for the
28100 conservation, development, utilization, and disposal of water, and for flood control.

28101 **Knutson-Vandenberg Act of June 9, 1930**

28102 Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to establish forest tree nurseries; to deposit monies from timber
28103 sale purchasers to cover the costs of planting young trees, sowing seed, removing undesirable trees or
28104 other growth, and protecting and improving the future productivity of the land; and to furnish seedlings
28105 and/or young trees for the replanting of burned-over areas in any national park.

28106 **Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of September 3, 1964**

28107 Authorizes the appropriation of funds for Federal assistance to states in planning, acquisition, and
28108 development of needed land and water areas and facilities and for the Federal acquisition and
28109 development of certain lands and other areas for the purposes of preserving, developing, and assuring
28110 accessibility to outdoor recreation resources.

28111 **Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918**

28112 Addresses concerns for migratory birds. In a subsequent MOU 2001, with the USFWS, the Forest Service
28113 agreed to: (a) incorporate migratory bird habitat and population objectives and recommendations into the
28114 agency planning process in cooperation with other governments, state, federal agencies, and non- federal

- 28115 partners; (b) strive to protect, restore, enhance, and manage habitat of migratory birds, and prevent the
28116 further loss or degradation of remaining habitats on NFS lands.
- 28117 **Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920**
- 28118 Provides that the deposits of certain minerals on land owned by the United States shall be subject to lease
28119 to citizens of the United States, provided royalties on such deposits are paid to the United States.
- 28120 **Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands Act of August 7, 1947**
- 28121 Extended the provisions of the “mineral leasing laws” to those lands previously acquired by the United
28122 States for which they had not been extended, and lands thereafter acquired by the United States.
- 28123 **Mining and Minerals Policy Act of December 31, 1970**
- 28124 States that it is the policy of the Federal government to foster and encourage the development of
28125 economically sound and stable domestic mining, minerals, metal, and mineral reclamation industries; the
28126 orderly and economic development of domestic mineral resources, reserves, and reclamation of metals
28127 and minerals to help assure satisfaction of industrial, security, and environmental needs; mining, mineral,
28128 and metallurgical research to promote the wise and efficient use of our natural and reclaimable mineral
28129 resources; and the study and development of methods for the disposal, control, and reclamation of mineral
28130 waste products and the reclamation of mined land.
- 28131 **Multiple-Use Sustained Yield Act of June 12, 1960**
- 28132 States that it is the policy of Congress that the national forests are established and shall be administered
28133 for outdoor recreation, range, timber, watershed, and wildlife and fish purposes, and authorizes and
28134 directs the Secretary of Agriculture to develop and administer the renewable surface resources of the
28135 national forest for multiple use and sustained yield of products and services.
- 28136 **National Environmental Policy Act of January 1, 1971**
- 28137 Directs all Federal agencies to consider and report the potential environmental impacts of proposed
28138 Federal actions, and established the Council on Environmental Quality.
- 28139 **National Forest Management Act of October 22, 1976**
- 28140 The National Forest Management Act reorganized, expanded, and otherwise amended the Forest and
28141 Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, which called for the management of renewable
28142 resources on National Forest System lands. The National Forest Management Act requires the secretary of
28143 Agriculture to assess forest lands, develop a management program based on multiple-use, sustained-yield
28144 principles, and implement a resource management plan for each unit of the National Forest System. It is
28145 the primary statute governing the administration of national forests.
- 28146 **National Forest Roads and Trails Act of October 13, 1964**
- 28147 Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to provide for the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of
28148 forest development roads within and near the national forests through the use of appropriated funds,
28149 deposits from timber sale purchasers, cooperative financing with other public agencies, or a combination
28150 of these methods. The act also authorizes the secretary to grant rights-of-way and easement over National
28151 Forest System lands.
- 28152 **National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended (NHPA) (16 U.S.C. 470)**
- 28153 Sets forth the Federal government’s policy to preserve and protect historical and cultural resources. This
28154 act states that the historical and cultural foundations of the Nation should be preserved as a living part of

28155 the Nation's community life and development in order to give a sense of orientation to the American
28156 people. Directs all Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings (actions,
28157 financial support, and authorizations) on properties included in or eligible for the National Register.
28158 Establishes inventory, nomination, protection, and preservation responsibilities for federally owned
28159 historic properties. As amended extends the policy in the Historic Sites Act to state and local historical
28160 sites as well as those of national significance, expands the National Register of Historic Places,
28161 establishes the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the State Historic Preservation Officers,
28162 and requires agencies to designate Federal preservation officers. Establishes criteria for designating tribal
28163 historic preservation officers to assume the functions of a state historic preservation officer on tribal
28164 lands.

28165 **National Trails System Act of October 2, 1968**

28166 Established a national system of recreation, scenic, and historic trails by designating the initial
28167 components of the system and prescribing the methods and standards through which additional
28168 components may be added.

28169 **Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA) (25 U.S.C. 28170 3001)**

28171 Provides a process for Federal agencies to return Native American human remains, funerary objects, and
28172 sacred objects to the ancestors and appropriate Native American tribe. Includes provisions for the
28173 intentional excavation and unanticipated discovery of Native American cultural items on Federal and
28174 tribal lands, and penalties for noncompliance and illegal trafficking. The act requires agencies to identify
28175 holdings of such remains and objects and to work with appropriate Native American groups toward their
28176 repatriation.

28177 **North American Wetland Conservation Act of 1989**

28178 Directs Federal agencies to cooperate with the Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to restore,
28179 protect, and enhance the wetland ecosystems and other habitats for migratory birds, fish and wildlife
28180 within the lands and waters of each agency to the extent consistent with the mission of such agency and
28181 existing statutory authorities.

28182 **Occupancy Permits Act of March 4, 1915**

28183 Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to permit, under such regulations as he may prescribe, the use and
28184 occupancy of suitable areas of land within the national forests for the purpose of constructing or
28185 maintaining hotels, resorts, or other structures necessary or desirable for recreation, public convenience,
28186 or safety; to permit the use and occupancy of suitable land for the purpose of constructing or maintaining
28187 summer homes; to permit the use and occupancy of suitable land for the purpose of constructing or
28188 maintaining buildings, structures, and facilities for industrial or commercial purposes when such use is
28189 consistent with other uses of the national forest; and to permit any state or political subdivision thereof to
28190 use or occupy suitable land for the purpose of constructing or maintaining buildings, structures, or
28191 facilities necessary or desirable for education or for any other public use or in connection with any other
28192 public activity.

28193 **Organic Administration Act of June 4, 1897**

28194 Authorizes the President to modify or revoke any instrument creating a national forest; states that no
28195 national forest may be established except to improve and protect the forest within its boundaries, for the
28196 purpose of securing favorable conditions of waterflows, and to furnish a continuous supply of timber for

- 28197 the use and necessities of citizens of the United States. Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to
28198 promulgate rules and regulations to regulate the use and occupancy of national forests.
- 28199 **Plant Protection Act of 2000 as amended by the Noxious Weed Control and Eradication**
28200 **Act of 2004**
- 28201 Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to prohibit or restrict the importation, entry, exportation, or
28202 movement in interstate commerce of any plant, plant product, biological control organism, noxious weed,
28203 article, or means of conveyance, if the Secretary determines that the prohibition or restriction is necessary
28204 to prevent the introduction into the United States or the dissemination of a plant pest or noxious weed
28205 within the United States. This act defines the term "Noxious Weed".
- 28206 **Public Rangelands Improvement Act of October 25, 1978**
- 28207 Establishes and reaffirms the national policy and commitment to inventory and identifying current public
28208 rangeland conditions and trends; manage, maintain and improve the condition of public rangelands so that
28209 they become as productive as feasible for all rangeland values in accordance with management objectives
28210 and the land use planning process; and charge a fee for public grazing use which is equitable.
- 28211 **Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended**
- 28212 States that it is national policy that the Federal government plays a leadership role in promoting the
28213 employment of individuals with disabilities, and in assisting states and providers of services in fulfilling
28214 the aspirations of such individuals with disabilities for meaningful and gainful employment and
28215 independent living.
- 28216 **Religious Freedom Restoration Act (RIFRA) (42 U.S.C. § 2000bb)**
- 28217 Government shall not substantially burden a person's exercise of religion even if the burden results from a
28218 rule of general applicability, except when the government demonstrates that application of the burden to
28219 the person is in a furtherance of a compelling governmental interest; and is the least restrictive means of
28220 furthering that compelling governmental interest.
- 28221 **Safe Drinking Water Amendments of November 18, 1977**
- 28222 Amended the Safe Drinking Water Act to authorize appropriations for research conducted by the
28223 Environmental Protection Agency relating to safe drinking water; Federal grants to states for public water
28224 system supervision programs and underground water source protection programs; and grants to assist
28225 special studies relating to the provision of a safe supply of drinking water.
- 28226 **Sikes Act of 1960, as amended October 18, 1974**
- 28227 This act authorizes the Forest Service to cooperate with state wildlife agencies in conservation and
28228 rehabilitation programs for fish, wildlife, and plants considered threatened or endangered.
- 28229 **Small Tracts Act of January 22, 1983**
- 28230 Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to sell, exchange, or interchange by quitclaim deed all right, title
28231 and interest, including the mineral estate, of the United States in and to certain lands within the national
28232 forest when he determines it to be in the public interest.
- 28233 **Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of November 18, 1977**
- 28234 Provides for a continuing appraisal of the United States' soil, water and related resources, including fish
28235 and wildlife habitats, and a soil and water conservation program to assist landowners and land users in
28236 furthering soil and water conservation.

28237 **Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of August 3, 1977**

28238 Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into agreements with landowners, providing for land
28239 stabilization, erosion, and sediment control, and reclamation through conservation treatment, including
28240 measures for the conservation and development of soil, water, woodland, wildlife, and recreation
28241 resources, and agricultural productivity of such lands.

28242 **Tribal Forest Protection Act**

28243 Authorizes the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to enter into an agreement or contract with
28244 Indian tribes meeting certain criteria to carry out projects to protect Indian forest land.

28245 **U.S. Mining Laws (Public Domain Lands) Act of May 10, 1872**

28246 Provides that all valuable mineral deposits in lands belonging to the United States, both surveyed and
28247 unsurveyed, are free and open to exploration and purchase, and the lands in which they are found to
28248 occupation and purchase by citizens of the United States and those who have declared their intention to
28249 become such, under regulations prescribed by law, and according to the local customs or rules of miners,
28250 so far as the same are applicable and not inconsistent with the laws of the United States. There are a
28251 number of acts which modify the mining laws as applied to local areas by prohibiting entry altogether or
28252 by limiting or restricting the use which may be made of the surface and the right, title, or interest which
28253 pass through patent.

28254 **Water Quality Improvement Act of April 3, 1970**

28255 Amends the prohibitions of oil discharges, authorizes the President to determine quantities of oil which
28256 would be harmful to the public health or welfare of the United States, to publish a national contingency
28257 plan to provide for coordinated action to minimize damage from oil discharges. Requires performance
28258 standards for marine sanitation device and authorizes demonstration projects to control acid or other mine
28259 pollution, and to control water pollution within the watersheds of the Great lakes. Requires that applicants
28260 for Federal permits for activities involving discharges into navigable waters provide state certification that
28261 they will not violate applicable water quality standards.

28262 **Water Resources Planning Act of July 22, 1965**

28263 Encourages the conservation, development, and utilization of water and related land resources of the
28264 United States on a comprehensive and coordinated basis by the Federal government, states, localities, and
28265 private enterprises.

28266 **Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of August 4, 1954**

28267 Establishes policy that the Federal government should cooperate with states and their political
28268 subdivisions, soil or water conservation districts, flood prevention or control districts, and other local
28269 public agencies for the purposes of preventing erosion, floodwater, and sediment damages in the
28270 watersheds of the rivers and streams of the United States; Furthering the conservation, development,
28271 utilization, and disposal of water, and the conservation and utilization of land; and thereby preserving,
28272 protecting, and improving the nation's land and water resources and the quality of the environment.

28273 **Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of October 2, 1968**

28274 Instituted a National Wild and Scenic Rivers System by designating the initial components of that system,
28275 and by prescribing the methods by which and standards according to which additional components may
28276 be added to the system from time to time.

28277 **Wilderness Act of September 3, 1964**

28278 Established a National Wilderness Preservation System to be composed of federally owned areas
28279 designated by Congress as “wilderness areas” and administered for the use and enjoyment of the
28280 American people in such manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as
28281 wilderness. Provides for the protection of these areas, the preservation of their wilderness character, and
28282 for the gathering and dissemination of information regarding their use and enjoyment as wilderness. The
28283 act states that no Federal lands shall be designated as “wilderness areas” except as provided for in the act
28284 or by a subsequent act.

28285 **Regulations**

28286 Below is a partial listing of relevant regulations. Federal executive departments and administrative
28287 agencies write regulations to implement laws. Regulations are secondary to law. However, both laws and
28288 regulations are enforceable.

28289 **33 CFR 323 Permits for Discharges of Dredged or Fill material into Waters of the United**
28290 **States**

28291 This regulation prescribes those special policies, practices, and procedures to be followed by the Corps of
28292 Engineers in connection with the review of applications for permits to authorize the discharge of dredged
28293 or fill material into waters of the United States.

28294 **36 CFR 60 National Register of Historic Places**

28295 Sets forth the procedural requirements for listing properties on the National Register.

28296 **36 CFR 61 Procedures for Approved State and Local Government Historic Preservation**
28297 **Programs**

28298 **36 CFR 63 Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic**
28299 **Places**

28300 Developed to assist agencies in identifying and evaluating the eligibility of properties for inclusion in the
28301 National Register, and to explain how to request determinations of eligibility.

28302 **36 CFR 65 National Historic Landmarks Program**

28303 Sets forth criteria for establishing national significance and the procedures used by the Department of the
28304 Interior for conducting the National Historic landmarks Program.

28305 **36 CFR 68 The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Historic Properties**

28306 Sets forth standards for the treatment of historic properties containing standards for preservation,
28307 rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. These standards apply to all proposed grant-in-aid
28308 development projects assisted through the national Historic Preservation Fund.

28309 **36 CFR 79 Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections**

28310 **36 CFR 212 Forest Development Transportation System**

28311 Sets forth the requirements for the development and administration of the forest transportation system.

28312 **36 CFR 219 Planning**

28313 Sets forth a process for developing, adopting, and revising land and resource management plans.

- 28314 **36 CFR 228 Minerals**
28315 Sets forth the rules and procedures through which use of the surface of National Forest System lands, in
28316 connection with mining and mineral operations, shall be conducted so as to minimize adverse
28317 environmental impacts on National Forest System surface resources.
- 28318 **36 CFR 241 Fish and Wildlife**
28319 Sets forth the rules and procedures relating to management, conservation, and protection of fish and
28320 wildlife resources on National Forest System lands.
- 28321 **36 CFR 251 Land Uses**
28322 Sets forth the rules and procedures relating to the use and occupancy of National Forest System lands.
- 28323 **36 CFR 254 Landownership Adjustments**
28324 Sets forth the rules and procedures relating to exchange and conveyance of National Forest System lands.
- 28325 **36 CFR 261 Prohibitions**
28326 Sets forth the general prohibitions relating to the use and occupancy of national Forest System lands.
- 28327 **36 CFR 291 Occupancy and Use of Developed Sites and Areas of Concentrated Public**
28328 **Use**
28329 Provides for fees charged for the occupancy and use of developed sites and areas of concentrated public
28330 use
- 28331 **36 CFR 293 Wilderness-Primitive Areas**
28332 Sets forth requirements for the administration of wilderness and primitive areas.
- 28333 **36 CFR 294 Special Areas**
28334 Sets forth the requirements for designation of special recreation areas.
- 28335 **36 CFR 296 Protection of Archaeological Resources**
28336 Implements the provisions of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act.
- 28337 **36 CFR 297 Wild and Scenic Rivers**
28338 Sets forth the rules and procedures relating to Federal assistance in the construction of water resources
28339 projects affecting wild and scenic rivers or study rivers on lands administered by the Secretary of
28340 Agriculture.
- 28341 **36 CFR 800 Protection of Historic Properties**
28342 Sets forth the provisions for the administration of the National Historic Preservation Act.
- 28343 **40 CFR 121-135 Water Programs**
28344 Sets forth the provisions for the administration of water programs including: state certification of
28345 activities requiring a Federal license or permit; EPA administered permit programs; state program
28346 requirements; procedures for decision-making; criteria and standards for the National Pollutant Discharge
28347 Elimination System; toxic pollutant effluent standards; water quality planning and management; water
28348 quality standards; water quality guidance for the Great Lakes System; secondary treatment regulation;

28349 and, prior notice of citizen suits. See Title 40 (Protection of Environment), Chapter 1 (Environmental
28350 Protection Agency), subchapter D (Water Programs).

28351 **40 CFR 1500 Council on Environmental Quality**

28352 Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing the National Environmental Policy Act.

28353 **43 CFR 10 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act Regulation**

28354 Implements the provisions of the Native American Graves and Repatriation Act of 1990.

28355 **Executive Memorandum (April 29, 1994) Government-to-Government Relations with**
28356 **Native American Tribal Governments (59 Federal Regulation 22951)**

28357 Directs executive departments and agencies that undertake activities affecting Native American Tribal
28358 rights or trust resources, such activities should be implemented in a knowledgeable, sensitive manner
28359 respectful of Tribal sovereignty.

28360 **Executive Orders**

28361 Below is a partial listing of relevant executive orders. Executive orders are official documents by which
28362 the President provides instructions to executive departments and agencies. It may adopt guidelines, rules
28363 of conduct, or rules of procedure for government employees or units of government. It can also establish
28364 an advisory body or task force.

28365 **E.O. 11593 Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment**

28366 States that the Federal government shall provide leadership in preserving, restoring, and maintaining the
28367 historic and cultural environment of the nation, and that Federal agencies shall administer the cultural
28368 properties under their control in a spirit of stewardship and trusteeship for future generations; initiate
28369 measures necessary to direct their policies, plans, and programs in such a way that federally-owned sites,
28370 structures, and objects of historical, architectural, or archaeological significance are preserved, restored,
28371 and maintained for the inspiration and benefit of the people; and, in consultation with the Advisory
28372 Council on Historic Preservation, institute procedures to assure that Federal plans and programs
28373 contribute to the preservation and enhancement of non-federally owned sites, structures, and objects of
28374 historical, architectural, or archaeological significance.

28375 **E.O. 11644 (amended by E.O. 11989) Use of Off-Road Vehicles, 1972, 1977**

28376 Establishes policies and provides for procedures that ensure that the use of off-road vehicles on public
28377 lands will be controlled and directed so as to protect the resources of those lands, to promote the safety of
28378 all users of those lands, and to minimize conflicts among the various uses of those lands.

28379 **E.O. 11988 Floodplain Management, 1977**

28380 Requires each Federal agency to provide leadership and to take action to reduce the risk of flood loss, to
28381 minimize the impact of floods on human safety, health and welfare, and to restore and preserve the natural
28382 and beneficial values served by floodplains in carrying out its responsibilities for acquiring, managing,
28383 and disposing of Federal lands and facilities; providing federally undertaken, financed, or assisted
28384 construction and improvements; and conducting Federal activities and programs affecting land use
28385 including, but not limited to, water and related land resources planning, regulating, and licensing
28386 activities.

28387 **E.O. 11990 Protection of Wetlands, 1977**

28388 Requires each Federal agency to provide leadership and to take action to minimize the destruction, loss,
28389 or degradation of wetlands, and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands in
28390 carrying out the agency’s responsibilities for acquiring, managing, and disposing of Federal lands and
28391 facilities; providing federally undertaken, financed, or assisted construction and improvements; and
28392 conducting Federal activities and programs affecting land use including, but not limited to, water and
28393 related land resources planning, regulating, and licensing activities.

28394 **E.O. 12898 Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations**
28395 **and Low-Income Populations, 1994**

28396 Addresses environmental justice in minority and low-income populations and is designed to focus Federal
28397 attention on the environmental and human health conditions in minority communities and low-income
28398 communities with the goal of achieving environmental justice. The order is also intended to promote
28399 nondiscrimination in Federal programs substantially affecting human health and the environment, and to
28400 provide minority communities and low-income communities’ access to public information on, and an
28401 opportunity for public participation in, matters relating to human health or the environment.

28402 **E.O. 13007 Indian Sacred Sites, 1996**

28403 Requires each executive branch agency with statutory or administrative responsibility for the management
28404 of Federal lands, to the extent practicable, permitted by law, and not clearly inconsistent with essential
28405 agency functions, to accommodate access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious
28406 practitioners and to avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites. Where
28407 appropriate, agencies shall maintain the confidentiality of sacred sites.

28408 **E.O. 13112 Invasive Species, 1999**

28409 Ensures that Federal programs and activities to control and prevent invasive species are coordinated,
28410 effective, and efficient. It defines invasive species as “...an alien (or nonnative) whose introduction does
28411 or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.”

28412 **E.O. 13175 Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments, 2000**

28413 Promotes regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with tribal officials in the development
28414 of Federal policies that have tribal implications, strengthens the United States government-to-government
28415 relationships with Indian tribes, and reduces the imposition of unfunded mandates upon Indian tribes.

28416 **E.O. 13186 Responsibility of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds, 2001**

28417 Directs Federal agencies, as practicable, to support the conservation of migratory birds, restore and
28418 enhance the habitat of migratory birds, prevent or abate pollution or detrimental alteration of the
28419 environment for the benefit of migratory birds, ensure agency plans and actions promote programs and
28420 recommendations of comprehensive migratory bird planning efforts such as Partners-in-Flight, ensure that
28421 environmental analyses of Federal actions required by NEPA evaluate effect on migratory birds, and
28422 promote research, education, and training related to conservation of migratory birds.

28423 **E.O. 13287 Preserve America, 2003**

28424 Advances the protection, enhancement, and contemporary use of the historic properties owned by the
28425 Federal Government, and promotes intergovernmental cooperation and partnerships for the preservation
28426 of historic properties. Directs Federal agencies to increase their knowledge of historic resources in their
28427 care and to enhance the management of these assets. Encourages agencies to seek partnerships with state,
28428 tribal, and local governments and the private sector to make more efficient and informed use of their

28429 resources for economic development and other recognized public benefits. Better combines historic
28430 preservation and nature tourism by directing agencies to assist in the development of local and regional
28431 nature tourism programs using the historic resources that area a significant feature of many state and local
28432 economies.

28433 **E.O. 13327 Federal Real Property Asset Management, 2004**

28434 Establishes the Federal Real Property Council to develop guidance for, and facilitate the success of, each
28435 agency's asset management plan. The Council is to be composed exclusively of all agency Senior Real
28436 Property Officers, the Controller of the Office of Management and Budget, the Administrator of General
28437 Services, and any other full-time or permanent part-time Federal officials or employees as deemed
28438 necessary by the Chairman of the Council. The Senior Real Property Officer is required to develop and
28439 implement an agency asset management planning process that meets the form, content, and other
28440 requirements established by the Federal Real Property Council. In relation to cultural resources, the
28441 Senior Property Officer shall incorporate planning and management requirements for historic property
28442 under Executive Order 132.

28443 **E.O. 13443 Facilitation of Hunting Heritage and Wildlife Conservation, 2007**

28444 Directs Federal agencies with programs and activities that have a measurable effect on public
28445 management, outdoor recreation, and wildlife management, to facilitate the expansion and enhancement
28446 of hunting opportunities and the management of game species and their habitat.

28447 **E.O. of 1872 Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation; North-Half Agreement of**
28448 **1891 (27 Stat. 62)**

28449 At its inception by an executive order issued by President Grant on April 9, 1872, the Colville Indian
28450 Reservation was in a different location from today's reservation. A subsequent executive order was issued
28451 on July 2, 1872 by President Grant, which moved the Colville Indian Reservation to its present location.
28452 On April 19, 1879 and March 6, 1880, two tracts of land called the Moses Columbia Reservation were
28453 designated where the present day city of Wenatchee lies. Twenty years after the Colville Indian
28454 Reservation was moved to its present location, the north half of the reservation was ceded to the United
28455 States by an act of Congress (27 Stat. 62).

28456 **E.O. 1904 Kalispel Tribe (1914)**

28457 On March 23, 1914, President Wilson, by executive order, formally set aside and reserved the territory
28458 described for the use and occupancy of the Kalispel Indians.

28459 **E.O. of 1881 Spokane Tribe of Indians**

28460 On January 18, 1881, President Hayes, by executive order, formally set aside and reserved the territory
28461 described in the agreement of August 1877, for the use and occupancy of the Spokane Indians.

28462 **The USDA policy**

28463 For wildlife, fish, and plant habitat management in NFS lands is presented in Departmental Regulation
28464 9500-4. This policy states that by means of the planning process habitat goals will be established for
28465 plants and animals, including wildlife and fish species in demand for hunting, fishing, and trapping and
28466 those with special habitat needs. This regulation also directs the Forest Service to: (a) manage habitats for
28467 all existing native and desired nonnative plants, fish, and wildlife species in order to maintain viable
28468 populations of such species; (b) conduct activities and programs to assist in the identification and
28469 recovery of threatened and endangered plant and animal species; and (c) avoid actions which may cause a
28470 species to become threatened or endangered

28471 **State Regulations**

28472 Washington Clean Air Act (RCW 70.94)

28473 PL 98-339 Washington State Wilderness Act of 1984

28474 Designates the Salmo-Priest Wilderness

28475 **Programmatic Agreement**

28476 Memorandum of Understanding between the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service and the U.S.
28477 Fish and Wildlife Service to Promote the Conservation of Migratory Birds

28478 **Wyden Amendment**

28479 Authorizes the Forest Service to enter into cooperative agreements to benefit resources within watersheds
28480 on National Forest System lands. Agreements may be with willing Federal, State, Tribal, and local
28481 governments, private and non-government entities, and landowners to conduct activities on public or
28482 private lands. Under this authority, the Forest Service may enter into agreements to support or conduct
28483 invasive species management activities on aquatic and terrestrial areas owned by local and State
28484 governments, Tribes, other Federal agencies, and private individuals or organizations, to benefit and
28485 protect the National Forest System and other resources within a watershed at risk from invasive species.

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