

Attachment B: Resource Protection Measures

No changes to the Resource Protection Measures in the EA (p. 11-22) were made; this attachment repeats that information.

Some resource protection measures eliminated the potential for impacts in particular areas simply by avoiding any salvage activities within them.

These include the following:

| No new harvest or ground disturbing activities will occur: | Resource Protection # |
|--|------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Within Inventoried Roadless Areas or areas that are unroaded (Figure 1). | 1 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Within old growth stands including stands that no longer meet old growth criteria (Green et al. 1992) due to fire. (Vegetation Report p. 8) | 2 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In any area that was not reviewed on the ground by a soil scientist (Soils Report p. 1, 21 through 24). | 3 |
| <p style="text-align: center;">No harvest of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 86% of the area burned from the Jocko Lakes fire on National Forest land | 4 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Green trees, unless they are fire damaged with a low probability of survival (Scott 2003)¹⁰; though incidental cutting of green trees for temporary road or landing construction, or cable corridors may occur. | 5 |

Additional resource protection measures, specific to implementing the JLFS, are described in Table 4. These resource protection measures are objective based. This means that the desired condition, or the condition to be avoided, will be described. Ways that this objective can be met are also described in the table; however, another method, determined to be equally or more effective in meeting the mitigation objective by a resource specialist and approved by a line officer, could also be used.

¹⁰ Dead trees will be defined as those trees (other than western larch) with no green needles. Fire-damaged trees with green needles will be designated for removal by Forest Service personnel. These trees have a high probability of not surviving due to delayed mortality. Delayed mortality of fire-damaged trees is caused primarily by insect attack, crown scorch and/or heat killing of the cambium layer within the bole and/or heat killing of the roots near the root crown. Douglas-fir, Engelmann spruce, grand fir, subalpine fir, western white pine, lodgepole pine, western larch and ponderosa pine having green needles, having heat damage to their cambium layer in the bole or roots near the root crown or trees with high crown scorch will be designated pre-sale. Green insect attacked trees (with boring dust in bark crevices or around the base of boles from insect attacks that are completely around the tree's circumference) may be designated for removal by Forest Service personnel prior to harvest during contract administration. Scott et al. (2002) will be used to help identify trees with low probability of survival (Marking Guidelines).

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| Primary Resource | Resource Protection Measure Objective: | Resource Protection Measure* | Units/Location | Resource Protection # |
|-------------------|--|--|--|-----------------------|
| Soils | To maintain soils productivity and reduce detrimental disturbance. | Reuse existing skid trails where practical. Select trails for the least environmental degradation and optimal efficiency. Skidder/ forwarder trails should be at least 75 feet apart on all units; however, at times it is appropriate to have narrowly spaced (40 feet) trails that are used lightly. Maintain narrow trails. | All tractor units | 7 |
| Soils Aquatics | | Limit tractor and/or skidder yarding to slopes of 35 percent or less with the exception of short pitches up to 40 percent in consultation with the soils scientist. | 20-2 | 8 |
| Soils | | Use skyline harvesting systems on slopes, greater than 35%. Maintain corridors as far apart as is feasible | 20-12, 29-2, 34-2 | 9 |
| Soils | | All equipment should stay on designated skid routes, with the exception of feller-bunchers & harvesters. | All tractor units. | 10 |
| Soils | | Minimize harvester trips off of main trails to three passes where feasible ¹¹ . | All tractor units. | 11 |
| Soils | | Do not place landings on severely burned soils within units unless frozen or snow covered. | 2-1, 2-3, 10-100, 13-1, 20-15, 26-1, 26-5, 26-6, and 29-1, areas of severely burned soils. | 12 |
| Soils | | Where feasible, timber harvesters should place slash in front of the vehicle and work on a slash mat. | All tractor units | 13 |
| Soils Wildlife | To protect soils in severely burned areas or sensitive soils and to minimize potential impacts to grizzly bears (since they hibernate in the winter). | Operations will be restricted to the winter conditions in these units. Winter conditions guidelines are as follows: 0 inches of frozen soil -- Need 10 inches of settled snow. 2 inches of frozen soil. -- Need 6 inches of settled snow. 4 inches of frozen soil -- No snow cover If necessary, pre-pack snow on designated routes before work commences. This allows soil to freeze and the snow road to solidify. | All tractor units except 20-2 | 14 |
| Soils Aquatics | | Work only when soil is dry. Stop work if trenching or mud is detected, or if you can form a fairly strong clod with the soil in the topmost 6 inches. | 20-2 | 15 |

¹¹ A pass is defined as the movement of a vehicle to and from a given destination.

| Primary Resource | Resource Protection Measure Objective: | Resource Protection Measure* | Units/Location | Resource Protection # |
|------------------|---|---|--|-----------------------|
| Soils | To restore soils with detrimental degradation on over 15% of the area before salvage. | Following use, place slash on old and new trails at a rate of 25 to 40 tons per acre (TPA). Leave slash throughout the forest at a rate of 15 to 25 tons per acre. Where feasible, debris will encompass a variety of sizes: 40 - 60% of the TPA larger than 12 inches in diameter; 20 - 40% between 12 inches and 6 inches in diameter; 25 - 40% between 6 inches and 1 inch in diameter; 1 -5% green needles. | ONLY 2-1 | 15a |
| Recreation | To discourage unauthorized motorized use. | Skid trails, non-system roads, and paths created during mechanical harvesting would be covered with sufficient slash and /or physical barriers placed to deter unauthorized motorized use. | All units | 16 |
| Recreation | To protect trails and trailheads. | Protect trails and trail heads during harvest operations. Rehabilitate trail tread and trailheads if damaged during operations. | Boles Point Trail–Units 20-15, 20-1, 20-2. | 17 |
| Recreation | To keep the public informed and reduce safety concerns. | Notify the recreating public if there will be area, road, or trail closures due to the harvest activities that will be occurring in the project area. Use public notifications at the major access roads, local newspaper, and Forest Web Page. | Project area | 18 |
| Recreation | | Signs would be posted advising trail users when project activities are going to take place. | Project area | 19 |
| Recreation | To minimize impacts to winter snowmobile use on groomed routes in the project area. | Establish haul restrictions to allow for winter-time weekend snowmobile use. (Haul routes used as groomed snowmobile trails: Placid Creek Rd. 349; Beaver-Finley Creek Rd. 9974; Archibald Loop Rd. 2192; Archibald Placid Rd. 2191; and Westside Bypass Rd. 2190). | Groomed snowmobile trails used as haul routes (listed to the left) | 20 |
| Recreation | | When plowing the road, feather the edges of each snowmobile trail crossing in order to prevent impassable vertical snow walls and maintain a 4 inch snow depth on groomed snowmobile trails | Groomed snowmobile trails used as haul routes (listed to the left) | 21 |
| Visuals | To protect the visual quality within scenic corridors and viewsheds. | Tie unit boundaries where possible to natural landform and vegetation edges. Minimize straight lines and geometric shapes to create vegetative shapes that mimic natural patterns. Unit edges should mimic natural landscape edges to be as naturally appearing as possible. | All Units | 22 |

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| Primary Resource | Resource Protection Measure Objective: | Resource Protection Measure* | Units/Location | Resource Protection # |
|----------------------|---|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Visuals | Minimize visual effects in Partial Retention VQO so landscape appears slightly altered and activities remain visually subordinate. | In partial retention VQO areas within view of Placid Creek Road, cut stumps of all size classes low (less than 6 inches on high side of stump), except where there are safety concerns. | 10-1, 10-2, 10-3, 10-100 | 23 |
| Visuals | | If there are large concentrations of slash within the immediate foreground (300 feet) of Placid Creek Road they would be lopped and scattered. | 10-1, 10-2, 10-3, 10-100 | 24 |
| Visuals | Reduce long-term visual effects of marking paint that may be left on site. | If paint is used for marking leave trees, mark on the back side of tree for a distance of 1 chain from the Placid Creek Road (units 100, 101, 102, 103). Unit boundary marking along Placid Creek road will include stump marks and signs (required by law). | 10-1, 10-2, 10-3, 10-100 | 25 |
| Visuals | Minimize visual effects of landings and slash debris once the project is completed. | Where possible, skid trails will not be located perpendicular to the Placid Creek Road corridor to eliminate direct views into log landings and skid trails from this travel route. | Rd. 349 | 26 |
| Visuals | | When possible, use topography and vegetation to screen landings from view of Placid Creek Road. Remove large piles of trees and/or slash by burning, chipping, etc. as soon as possible after project is completed. | Rd. 349 | 27 |
| Visuals | | If vegetation clearing is needed at landings, shape edges to mimic natural patterns and openings, where feasible. | All Units | 28 |
| Visuals | | Once management activities are complete, scatter slash and debris in landings and re-vegetate. Disperse planting and seeding to mimic existing patterns of the vegetative mosaic. | All Units | 29 |
| Wildlife Aquatics | To eliminate potential impacts to nesting black backed woodpeckers, spring grizzly bear use, and reduce potential sedimentation | All harvest activity, (felling, yarding and skidding) is restricted from 4/1 - 6/30 across the entire project area. (Meaning operations may only occur between 7/1 and 3/31.). | Entire project area. | 30 |
| Wildlife | To reduce potential impacts to nesting goshawks | If a goshawk nest is established prior to or during implementation, a 40-acre no-activity buffer would be placed around each active nest to maintain site conditions. Additionally, if a goshawk nest is established, in order to minimize disturbance until fledglings are capable of flight, ground disturbing activities will be restricted (No activity between 4/15 and 8/15) within occupied fledgling areas. | All Units | 32 |

| Primary Resource | Resource Protection Measure Objective: | Resource Protection Measure* | Units/Location | Resource Protection # |
|------------------|--|---|--|-----------------------|
| Soils Wildlife | To provide downed woody debris for various resources including wildlife and soils. | On dry sites (Habitat Groups 2 and 3) retain 10-25 tons/acre downed wood. Six inch plus diameter is desirable. | 2-1, 2-5, 2-6, 10-6, 13-1, 22-7, 26-1, 26-2 | 33 |
| Soils Wildlife | | On moist sites (Habitat Groups 4 and 5) retain 12-30 tons/acre downed woody debris. Six inch plus diameter is desirable. | 2-2, 2-3, 4-1, 4-2, 8-1, 8-2, 8-3, 10-1, 10-2, 10-3, 10-4, 10-5, 10-7, 10-8, 10-9, 10-100, 14-1, 20-1, 20-15, 22-1, 22-3, 22-5, 22-6, 26-5, 26-7, 22-22, 26-6, 26-7, 28-1, 28-2, 28-4, 29-4, 31-1, 31-3, 31-4, 32-1, 32-2, 32-3, 34-1, 36-1, 36-2, 36-3, 20-2, 20-12, 22-2, 28-3, 29-1, 34-2 | 34 |
| Soils Wildlife | | There are many ways to leave an appropriate amount of slash on the ground, including leaving tops and un-merchantable material, in-woods processing, breaking branches with the harvester etc. ¹² | All units | 35 |
| Wildlife | To retain large diameter trees for habitat and to address public concerns. | Most dead timber greater than 21 inches diameter at breast height (dbh) would be retained. Exceptions: some large lodgepole pine may be salvaged and snags may be felled for safety, temporary road construction, skid trails, corridors, or landings. | All units | 36 |
| Wildlife | | To retain habitat for snag-dependent species and species dependent on large-diameter trees, the location of proposed, skid trails and cable corridors would ensure, whenever practical, that trees and snags greater than 21 inches dbh would not be removed during construction. | All units | 37 |

¹² The means to accomplish the woody debris requirement is not mandated, but it is noted that back-hauling slash typically does not meet the desired outcome, as slash ends up in piles close to landings, instead of scattered throughout the unit .

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| Primary Resource | Resource Protection Measure Objective: | Resource Protection Measure* | Units/Location | Resource Protection # |
|------------------|---|---|--|-----------------------|
| Wildlife | To provide snags for wildlife habitat | For dry sites (Habitat Groups 2 and 3 (VRU 2), retain a minimum of 4 snags per acre greater than or equal 20 inches dbh, or largest available. Select ponderosa pine, western larch and Douglas-fir in order of priority when available. | 2-1, 2-1, 2-3, 2-5, 2-6, 10-6, 13-1, 22-7, 26-1, 26-2 | 38 |
| Wildlife | | For moist sites (Habitat Group 4 (VRU 4), retain a minimum of 6 snags per acre greater than or equal to 10 inches dbh, with a minimum of 2 snags/acre greater than 20 inches dbh, or largest available. Up to 12 snags per acre would be desirable. Select ponderosa pine, western larch or Douglas-fir in order of priority when available. | 4-1, 4-2, 8-1, 8-2, 8-3, 10-1, 10-2, 10-3, 10-4, 10-5, 10-7, 10-8, 10-9, 10-100, 14-1, 20-1, 20-15, 22-1, 22-3, 22-5, 22-6, 26-5, 26-7, 22-22, 26-6, 26-7, 28-1, 28-2, 28-4, 29-4, 31-1, 31-3, 31-4, 32-1, 32-2, 32-3, 34-1, 36-1, 36-2, 36-3, 20-2, | 39 |
| Wildlife | | For higher elevation moist sites (Habitat Group 4 (VRU 6) and Habitat Group 5), retain a minimum of 5 of the largest snags /acre, with a desire to have up to 10 per acre. | 20-2, 20-12, 22-2, 28-3, 29-1, 34-2 | 40 |
| Wildlife | | In order to maximize potential wildlife use and/or help reduce wind-throw, snags retained should be randomly distributed singly or retained in small clumps (generally 3-15 trees). | All Treatment Units | 41 |
| Wildlife | | Unless they pose a safety hazard or interfere with operations, un-merchantable trees greater than 9 inches dbh will be left standing. | All Treatment Units | 42 |
| Wildlife | To eliminate potential impacts to elk wallows. | No harvest will occur within 150 feet of any elk wallow identified during project layout. | All units | 43 |
| Wildlife | To reduce potential impacts to T, E, S species | If any threatened, endangered, or sensitive species are located during project layout or implementation, a wildlife biologist will be notified. Management activities would be altered, if necessary, so that proper protection measures can be taken. Timber sale contract provisions that require the protection of threatened, endangered and sensitive species would be included in the timber sale contract. | All Units | 44 |
| Aquatics | To protect aquatic resources by reducing potential sedimentation from roads or salvage activities. | All temporary roads and landings will be ripped, re-contoured, seeded with approved Lolo NF seed mix and covered with slash or mulch within one season following purchasers' use. Short Term Specified Roads will be decommissioned following sale and post sale activities. | 4 miles of temporary/short-term roads. | 45 |
| Aquatics | | Montana Best Management Practices for Forestry would be met as a minimum on roads used for accessing salvage areas, including provisions of the Streamside Management Zone Law. All activities would comply with Lolo NF Best Management Practices. | Haul routes | 46 |

| Primary Resource | Resource Protection Measure Objective: | Resource Protection Measure* | Units/Location | Resource Protection # |
|------------------|--|--|---|-----------------------|
| Aquatics | | <p>Prior to timber haul, on the following road segments, all BMP and reasonable Soil and Water Conservation Practices designed to control surface drainage from roads would be in place and would be maintained to ensure functionality. All BMPs would be inspected by a hydrologist or fisheries biologist at the end of each operating season to assure their ability to protect water quality during spring snowmelt runoff season.</p> <p>Specific BMPs that will be completed before haul include: 9974-2: Proposed BMP work includes slash filter windrows at stream crossings. 9975: Proposed BMP work includes: riprap at culvert inlets/outlets, reconditioning 0.89 miles of road, cleaning of 1 CMP, 75 feet of berms and 50 feet of slash filter windrows. 4367: Proposed BMP work includes replacing 2 culverts, 40 feet of ditch construction, 12 drain dips, riprap at culvert inlets/outlets, a rock buttress, reconditioning 2 miles of road, narrowing 195 feet of road, cleaning 5 CMPs, installing 154 feet of open-top drainage structures, and 260 feet of filter slash windrows.</p> <p>Additional maintenance – not included in BMP include: 9975: Brushing 0.89 miles 4367: Brushing 2 miles</p> <p>All other appropriate BMP measures will be implemented as needed.</p> | <p>Haul routes</p> <p>Specifics: 9974-2, 9975, 4367</p> | 47 |
| Aquatics | | <p>Slash filter windrows would be placed on relief culvert outlets that are within 300 feet of a waterway.</p> | Haul routes | 48 |
| Aquatics | | <p>Slash filter windrows would be applied to all stream crossings on haul routes BEFORE blading, haul and other project activities occur in order to mitigate 85% or more of the effects of road blading and increased sediment from haul traffic. Slash filter windrows will be maintained during and after haul to ensure effectiveness.</p> | Haul routes | 49 |
| Aquatics | | <p>INFISH will be applied to assure Riparian Management Objectives are maintained.</p> | All Units | 50 |
| Aquatics | | <p>Montana Stream Protection Act (SPA) 124 Permits would be obtained for any activity that would disturb stream channels. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 404/401 Permits would be obtained for any activities involving stream channels and/or wetlands.</p> | All Units | 51 |
| Aquatics | | <p>Boundaries of wetlands and RHCAs would be delineated prior to activities to exclude ground-based equipment and other activities.</p> | All Units | 52 |

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|------------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Aquatics | | Erosion control measures (straw bales, wattles, silt fences, hydro mulching, seeding with approved mix, water barring etc.) would be used where necessary and remain in place before and during ground disturbing activities. To ensure effectiveness, erosion control measures would remain in place and functional until disturbed sites (roads, culverts, landings, burn piles etc.) are stabilized, typically for a minimum period of one growing season after ground disturbing activity occurs. This would require regular inspection and may require maintenance. Additional inspections and maintenance would occur following high rainfall events and prior to fall and spring runoff to ensure their effectiveness. | All Units | 53 |
| Aquatics | | Stream crossings structures, if needed for the short-term specified road would be sized appropriately to meet or exceed natural bankfull channel widths and would be up to BMP standards. Work would be conducted during dry conditions, either naturally or via a clear water diversion to further minimize sediment impacts, and other appropriate construction BMPs would also be applied. | Short term specified roads | 54 |
| Aquatics | | On temporary roads, sediment buffering devices such as slash filter windrows would be installed below all fill slopes within 300 feet of streams or drainage crossings. | Temporary roads. | 55 |
| Aquatics | | If winter hauling is to occur, snow drainage holes (areas where drainage can flow through road-side snow berms and off the snow-packed road surface) will be designated prior to winter haul, and kept open throughout the duration of winter hauling | Haul routes – winter haul | 56 |
| Aquatics | To assure the roads are hydrologically stabilized, minimizing potential impacts to aquatic resources. | Store - Retain on National Forest Service Road (NFSR) system in long term intermittent storage (self-maintaining); generally up to approx. 20 years. Re-contour or barrier entrance. Water-bar or intermittent out-slope. Remove CMPs & restore all watercourses to natural channels & floodplains. Rip 6-12 inches, seed & fertilize. Scatter slash on road. Treat noxious weeds. | 6.4 miles (listed in section 2.2) | 57 |
| Aquatics | | Decommission - Decommission, remove from NFSR system, road not needed for 20 – 40+ years. Re-contour or barrier entrance. Water-bar or intermittent out-slope. May re-contour along the road. Remove CMPs & restore all watercourses to natural channels & floodplains. Rip 6-18 inches, seed & fertilize. Scatter slash on road. Treat noxious weeds. | 4.3 miles (listed in section 2.2) | 58 |
| Aquatics | | Fish biologist or hydrologist would be notified prior to all stream culvert removals during road decommissioning and of all stream crossing replacements to ensure appropriate alignment and reshaping of the stream channel, bankfull width, floodplain, step-pools and grade control structures, transplants, etc. | Decommissioned roads. | 59 |
| Aquatics | To replace aquatic barriers on haul routes with passable culverts. | Replace 3 culverts that currently are fish and aquatic organism barriers (on haul routes). Structures will be adequately sized to pass 100 year flood event and will meet or exceed average bankfull width at crossing location and will be installed and positioned to allow for natural stream bottom and to mimic natural stream structure including grade, width, floodplain, etc. | 3 Culverts (listed in section 2.2) | 60 |

| Primary Resource | Resource Protection Measure Objective: | Resource Protection Measure* | Units/Location | Resource Protection # |
|----------------------|---|---|--|-----------------------|
| Aquatics Wildlife | To Protect Aquatic Resources and Improve Wildlife Habitat/Security | Newly constructed short-term spec. roads will be closed to public access during and following implementation. All temporary roads will be closed to public access during implementation and re-contoured, seeded and covered with slash within one season following purchaser use. | Temporary and Short term specified roads | 61 |
| Wildlife | To Protect Wildlife Habitat / Security | Existing roads which are currently restricted or closed and utilized for this project would be retained in their pre-project road closure status. | Currently closed routes. | 62 |
| Wildlife | | The following gated roads access more remote portions of the project area (greater than 1/4 mi. from an open road) and will be used during project implementation. In order to reduce elk vulnerability until hiding cover becomes re-established (@ 10 years), these roads will remain, as they are currently, closed during the Montana big game season, (rifle and archery) (16001 - sec. 26), (16655, 16687, 16688, 16727, 16729 - sec. 31 & 32), (16898 & 17457 - sec. 10), (17544 - sec. 2) and (16899 & 17455 - sec. 20). | FS Roads 16001, 16655, 16687, 16688, 16727, 16729, 16898, 17457, 17544, 16899, 17455 | 63 |
| Weeds | To Reduce or Eliminate the Introduction or Spread of Weeds and impacts of herbicides treatment | Conduct ground-based noxious weed herbicide treatments along approximately 55 miles of NFS road and disturbed soil such as landings, and the 10.7 miles of stored or decommissioned roads in order to mitigate potential weed spread from harvest. | Haul routes, landings and stored and decommissioned roads. | 64 |
| Weeds | | Include in all timber sale contracts the standard Contract Provisions: C/CT6.351 (or equivalent) – Washing Equipment: This clause requires the purchaser to clean all off-road equipment before moving into project area so that weed seeds are not spread. | Project area | 65 |
| Weeds | | Weed treatments will tier to Lolo National Forest Integrated Weed Management Plan (USDA FS, 2007c), including approved herbicides, treatment strategies and mitigation measures. Implement mitigation measure 1 – 48 (starting on page 28 of Lolo National Forest Integrated Weed Management EIS 2007). These include evaluating the weed site for sensitive plant habitat, implementing Region 1 weed prevention practices and BMPs, re-vegetating sites with a seed mix that includes native species, following herbicide application law, and posting signs where herbicides are applied. | Haul routes, landings and stored and decommissioned roads. | 66 |
| T, E, S Plants | To minimize impacts to native flora. | Re-vegetation on disturbed or treated sites should include native plant species as recommended by the USFS-R1 native species policy (USDA-FS 1994). This policy emphasizes the use of locally adapted native plant seed, whenever possible. Native seed or non-persistent, annual grasses will be used. Seeding will be used as a reclamation tool only where resource damage will occur without it. Otherwise, sites will be allowed to re-vegetate naturally from the localized adjacent seed source. | All disturbed sites. | 67 |
| T, E, S Plants | | If sensitive plants are identified during implementation, the areas will be delineated and no ground disturbing activities would occur within 50 feet. | All | 68 |

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|------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------|
| T, E, S Plants | | By adhering to RHCA buffers, ground-based equipment will be excluded from all wetlands identified as potential <i>Howellia aquatilis</i> habitat. (see field maps provided to district) Do not spray herbicide on roadsides where drift could carry it to wetlands (see herbicide label for reducing drift potential) | See mapped locations on Rds. # 16687, 20608, 17682, 2191, 349, 9974-2, 46556, 17457, and 9975. | 69 |
| T, E, S Plants | | Delineate and buffer (0.1 to .25 miles along road from each end of the road where you enter the camas population zone to ensure site is protected) mapped sites of Common Camas where the population meets the road prior to any herbicide treatment of weeds. Do not spray non-selective herbicide on the roadside in this camas protection zone. Either hand-pull weeds or use a broadleaf selective herbicide within this zone. Camas is a monocot and should not be affected by broadleaf-specific (dicot) herbicide. Use a drift-reducing adjuvant and low boom pressure and spray only when wind is below 10 mph to avoid drift. Use the site-specific treatment guidelines for herbicide spraying according to the 2007 Weed FEIS (USDA FS 2007c): # 25 Herbicide applications near live water or in areas with shallow water tables will follow label directions. #32 Low boom pressure (less than 40 psi) will be used to reduce drift # 33 Drift-reduction products will be used when needed near sensitive resources # 34 Ground-based herbicide application will occur only when wind speed is 10 mph or less | Rd. 36279 | 70 |
| T, E, S Plants | | Use caution and avoidance of populations of Common camas in the roadside wet areas during road upgrading and keep the soil disturbance confined to the road bed. To allow the population of common camas near road 36279 to expand across the road bed, restore the natural grade level during decommissioning or follow road mitigation for closure level 3D which states that ripping under a level 3 closure would not be needed if it is found that the road bed has re-vegetated. See maps in Field Survey forms for exact locations of Sites # 1, 2, 3, and 4. | Rd. 36279 | 71 |
| Air | To assure PM 2.5 air quality standards are met. | No more than 10 landings and 37 corridor slash piles will be ignited per day; and all pile burning will be halted if, through cumulative effects of other contributors, air quality standards are exceeded. | Landings and pile burning. | 72 |
| Air | | All pile burning will be halted if, through cumulative effects of other contributors, air quality standards are exceeded. | All | 73 |
| Heritage | Protect cultural and heritage resources | If previously unknown heritage resources are encountered during implementation of the project, activities will be halted and the Forest Archaeologist will be notified immediately. | All | 74 |
| Heritage | | Adequately delineate and protect known heritage sites. | 4-1, 10-3, 10-100 | 75 |

* A resource protection measure may be a design feature that was identified before the project was developed to eliminate or avoid potential undesired effects, or it may be a project specific design feature or mitigation measure developed to minimize or eliminate a known potential effect of this particular action. Another method, determined to be equally or more effective in meeting the resource protection measure a resource specialist and approved by a line officer, could be used. Some resource protection measures will be required of the timber purchaser; others will be paid for by other means.